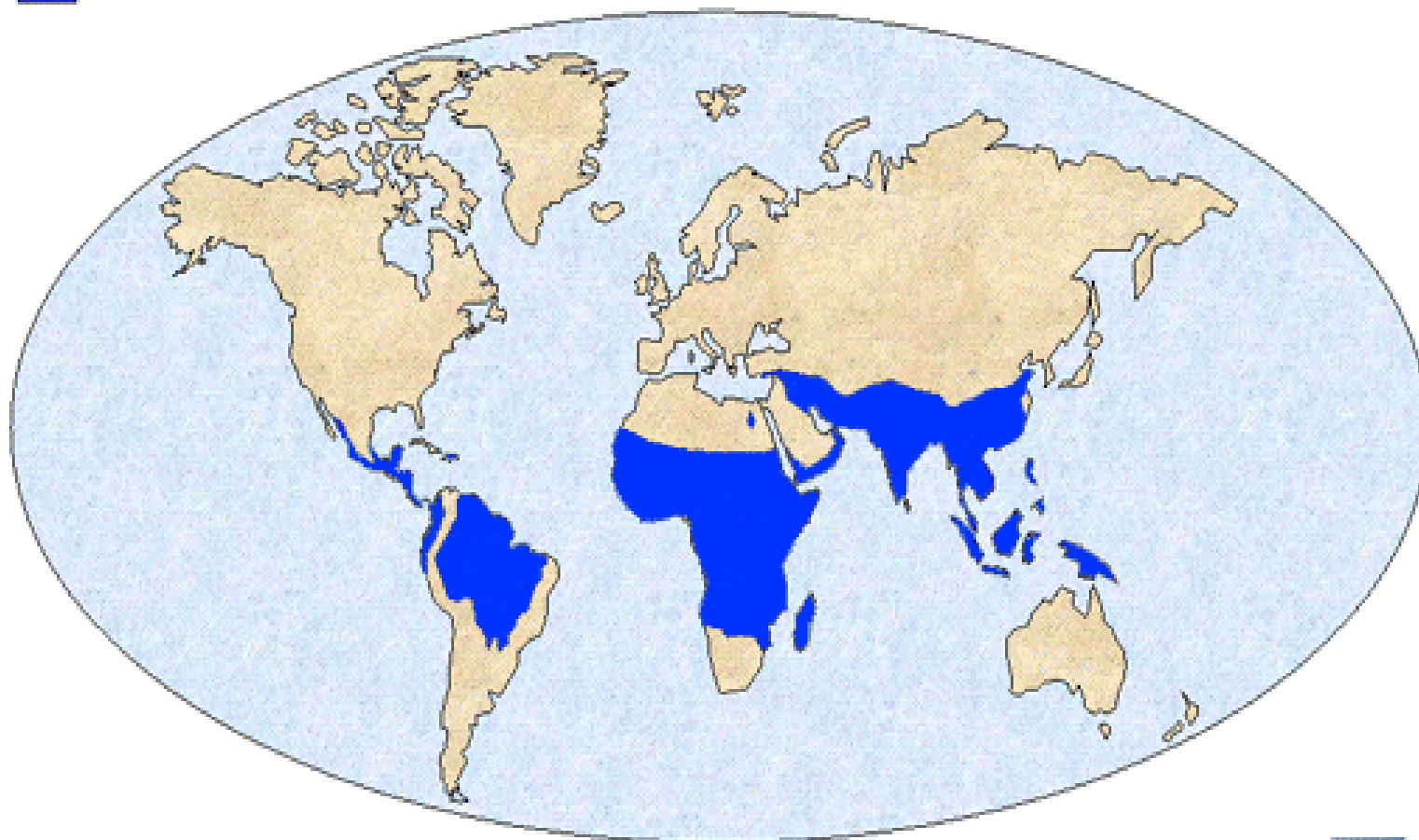


Recombinant Measles Malaria Vaccine

Malaria World Wide Distribution

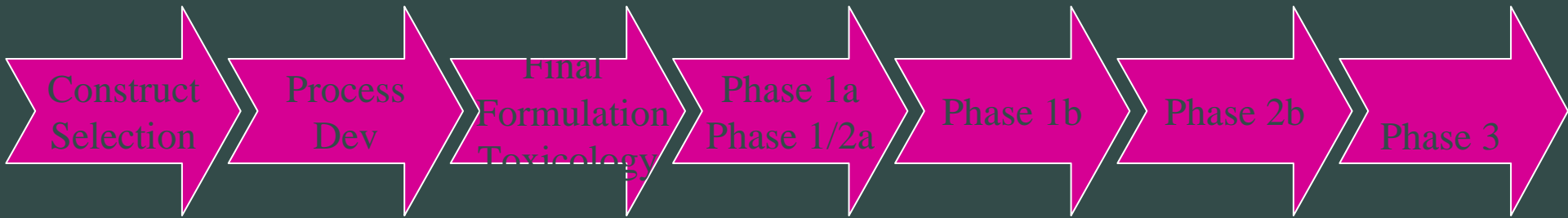
 Distribution of Malaria



CDC

Vaccine Candidates & Development Stage

Target



Monash
MSP4
Blood-stage

ICGEB/BBI
PvRII
Blood-stage
P. Vivax

WRAIR/GSK
AMA1
AS01/AS02
Blood-stage




GSK
RTS,S
AS01/AS02
Pre-erythrocytic stage

Sanaria
PfSPZ
Pre-erythrocytic stage

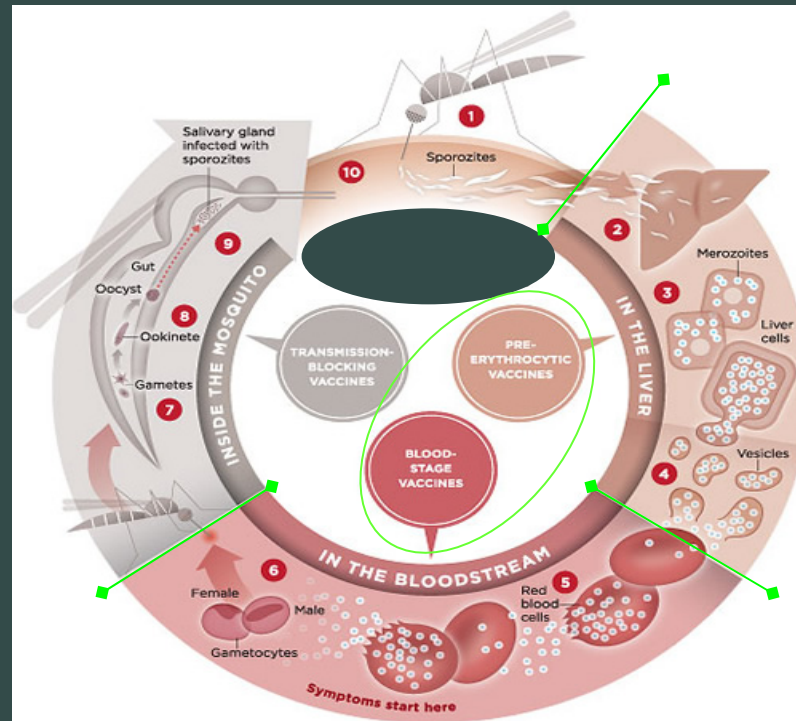
LaTrobe
MSP2
ISA 720
Blood-stage

GenVec
Ad5/CSP-
LSA1-Ag2 +
Ad5/MSP1
AMA1
Pre/Blood-stage

MVDB
AMA1-C1
ISA 720
Blood-stage

-  Adjuvanted Recombinant Proteins
-  Live Attenuated
-  Viral Vecteded

Breaking *Plasmodium* Life Cycle With Multi-Antigen & Multi-Stage Vaccines



CSP

AMA-1

(DiCo1, DiCo2, DiCo3)

MSP-1 (3D7, FCB1)

Block2, p42, p83-30-38, GPI anchored and secreted

- ❖ Combining pre-erythrocytic and blood-stage antigens would offer a higher yield approach to developing an efficacious vaccine

Multivalent Recombinant Asexual Blood-Stage Vaccine Based On AMA1 & MSP1p19 Covering Allelic Diversity

- Collaboration with Alan Thomas, Biomedical Primate Res. Centre.
- This approach should help to overcome the problem of sequence polymorphism in MSP1 & AMA1, two leading malaria vaccine candidates.
- In previous studies these constructs elicited high invasion inhibitory antibody titers.

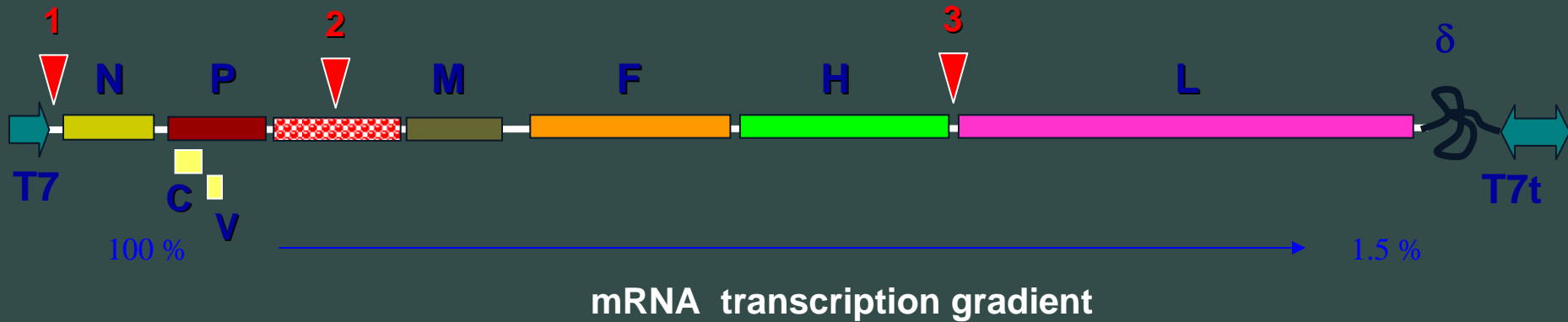
Multivalent Recombinant Measles Malaria Vaccine Containing Full Length MSP1 or Fragments of it

- Collaboration with Herman Bujard, Heidelberg.
- There is strong experimental evidence to suggest MSP1 is an essential protein for *P. falciparum*.
- Epidemiological evidence that MSP1 is important target of antibody response.
- Antigenic diversity is a problem for this antigen:
- Full Length protein could contain cross-reactive epitopes.

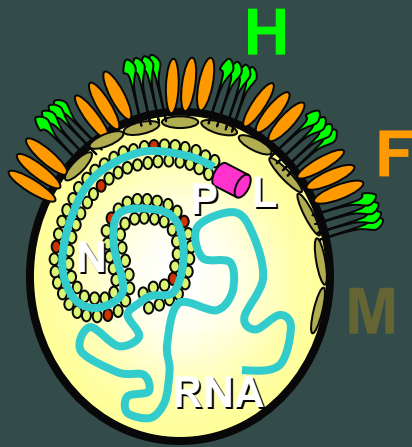
Multivalent Recombinant Measles Malaria Vaccine Containing MSP1 Block2+Block1 Hybrid

- Collaboration with David Cavanagh, Edinbergh
- Statistical survival analysis show that the block 2 region of MSP1 is a target of protective immunity against *P. falciparum*.
- Evidence of association between antibody responses to Block 2 & significantly reduce risk of subsequent clinical malaria.

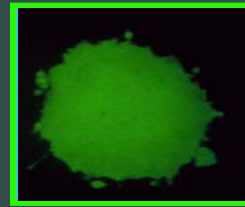
The Patented Technology: Virus From DNA



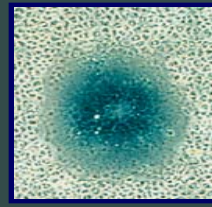
Measles virus



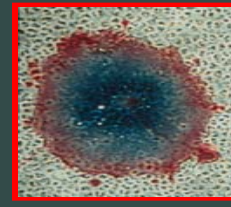
ATU



eGFP



LacZ



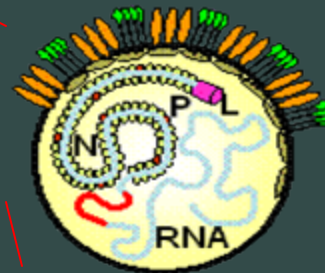
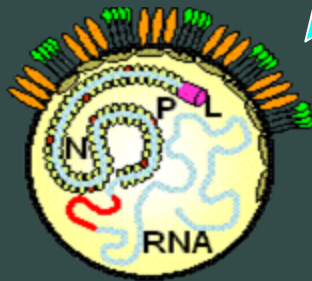
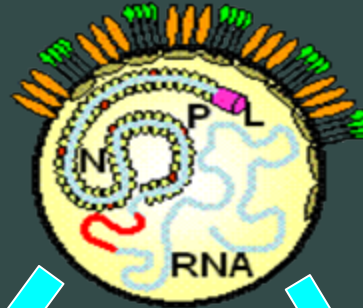
CAT

Recombinant Measles virus

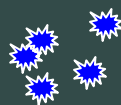


Expression Forms From MV

Recombinant Measles Virus

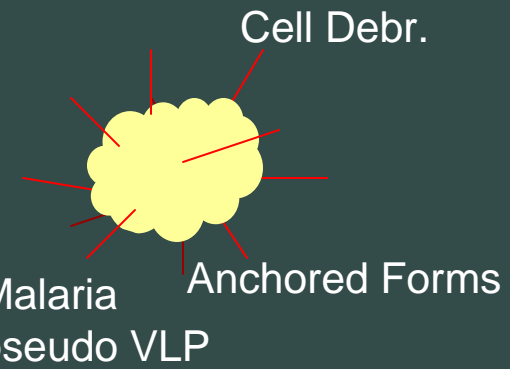


HPV L1 VLPs



HPV L2

Excreted Forms

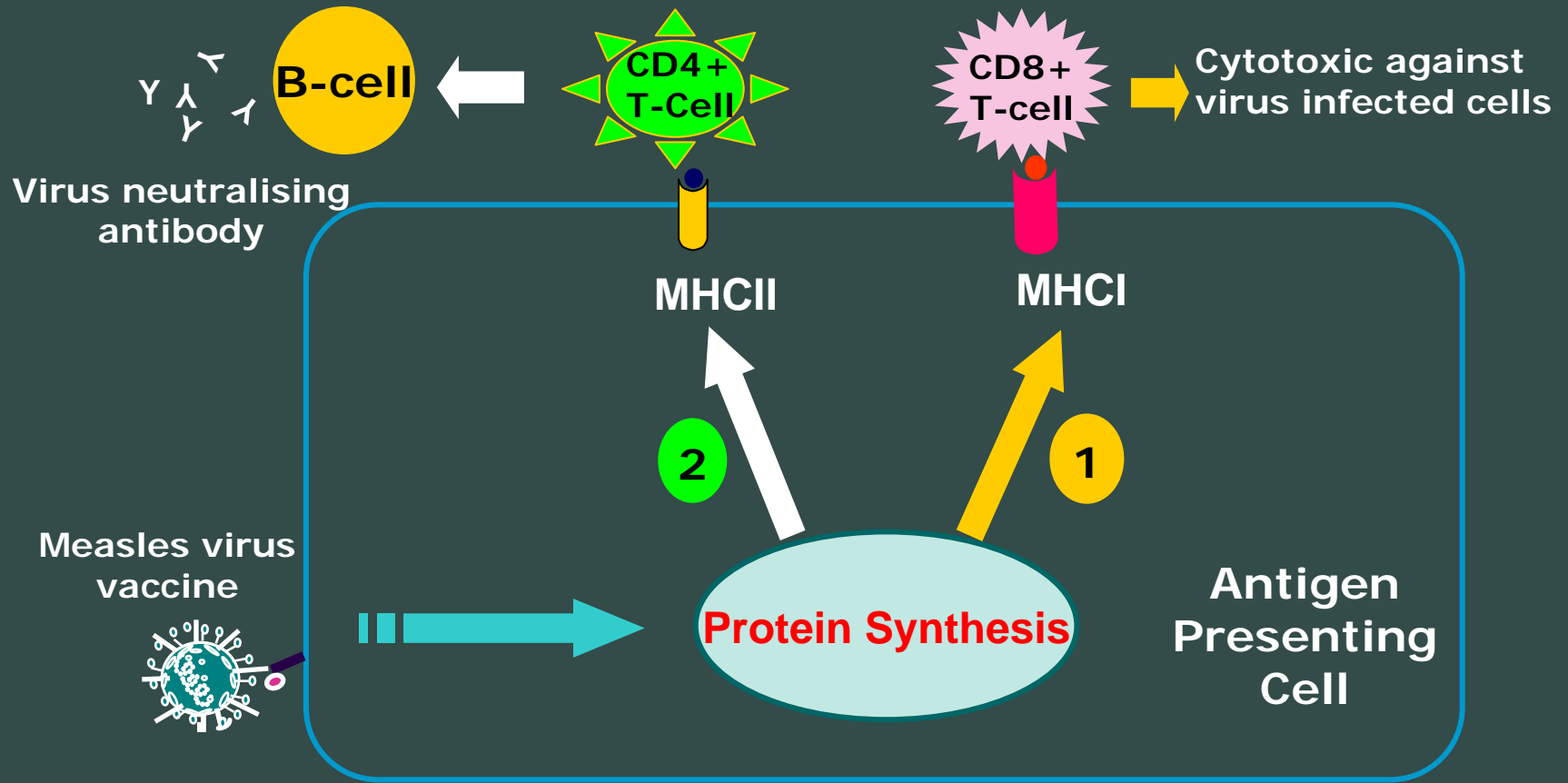


Malaria pseudo VLP

Anchored Forms

Cell Debr.

Measles Vaccine-Broad Protective Immunity



Efficacy, Safety & Stability Of MeV Vaccines

- Traditional MeV vaccines confer life-long protection against measles infection in humans.
- In animal models, after inoculation of recombinant MeV vaccines a complete protection against the pathogen of the transgene expressed is well documented (Brandler *et al.*, 2007).
- Thus, could be expected that in humans vaccination with recombinant MeV will elicit a comparable strong and durable protection, also against additional pathogens.

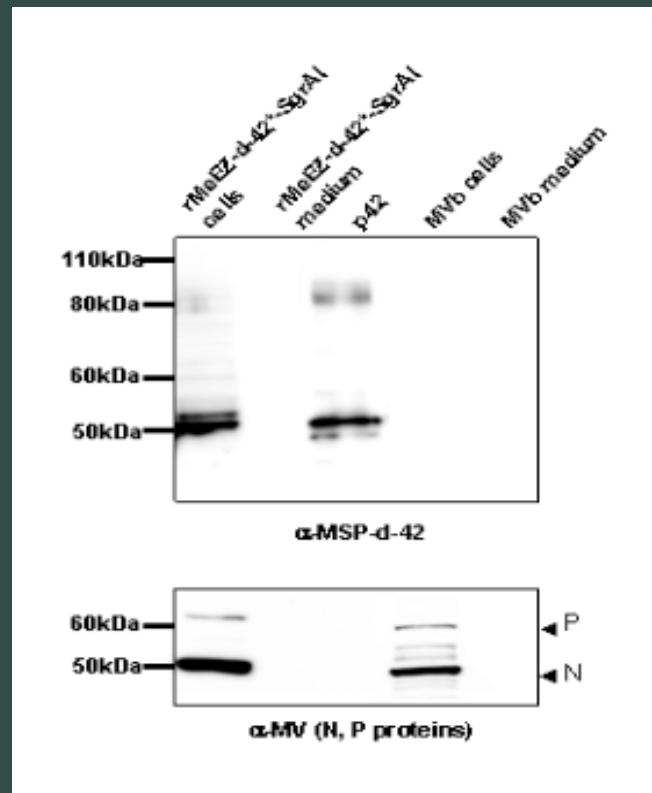
Efficacy, Safety & Stability Of MeV Vaccines Contd...

- In terms of safety compared to other technologies using different vectors for the delivery of genetic materials, MeV-based platform is favourable cause never have been observed reversion to wild-type strain and integration of the recombinant viral genetic material into the host's genome.
- High genetic stability in comparison with other RNA virus vectors: the virtual absence of recombination is due to the very tight RNP structure, as illustrated by the “rule of six”.

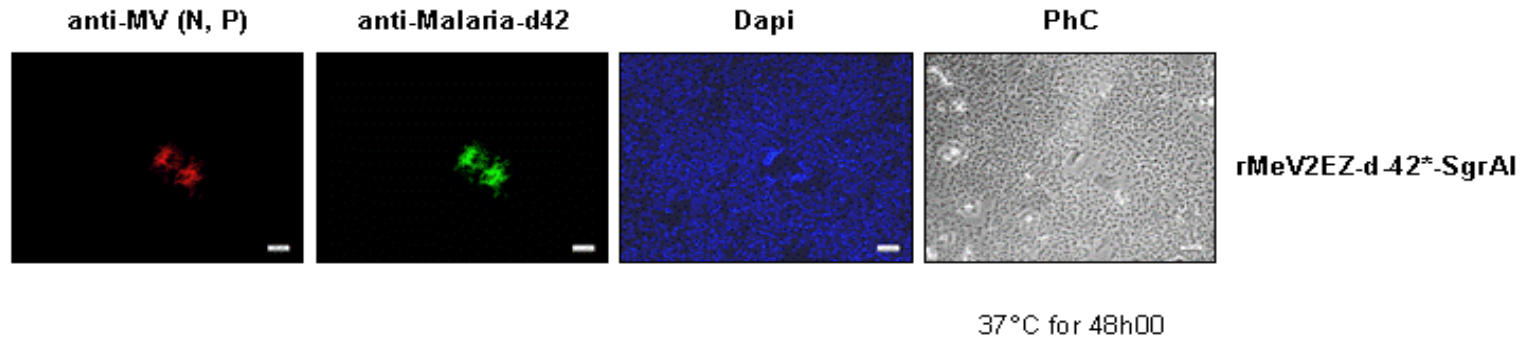
Western Blot

Western blot analysis of rMeV2-d-42*-SgrAI infected Vero cells. Malaria antigens were detected using antisera directed against the respective proteins. Additionally, the MV nucleocapsid (N) and phosphoprotein (P) were detected with a specific antiserum (bottom pannel).

- All MV genes and rMV transgenes are expressed.



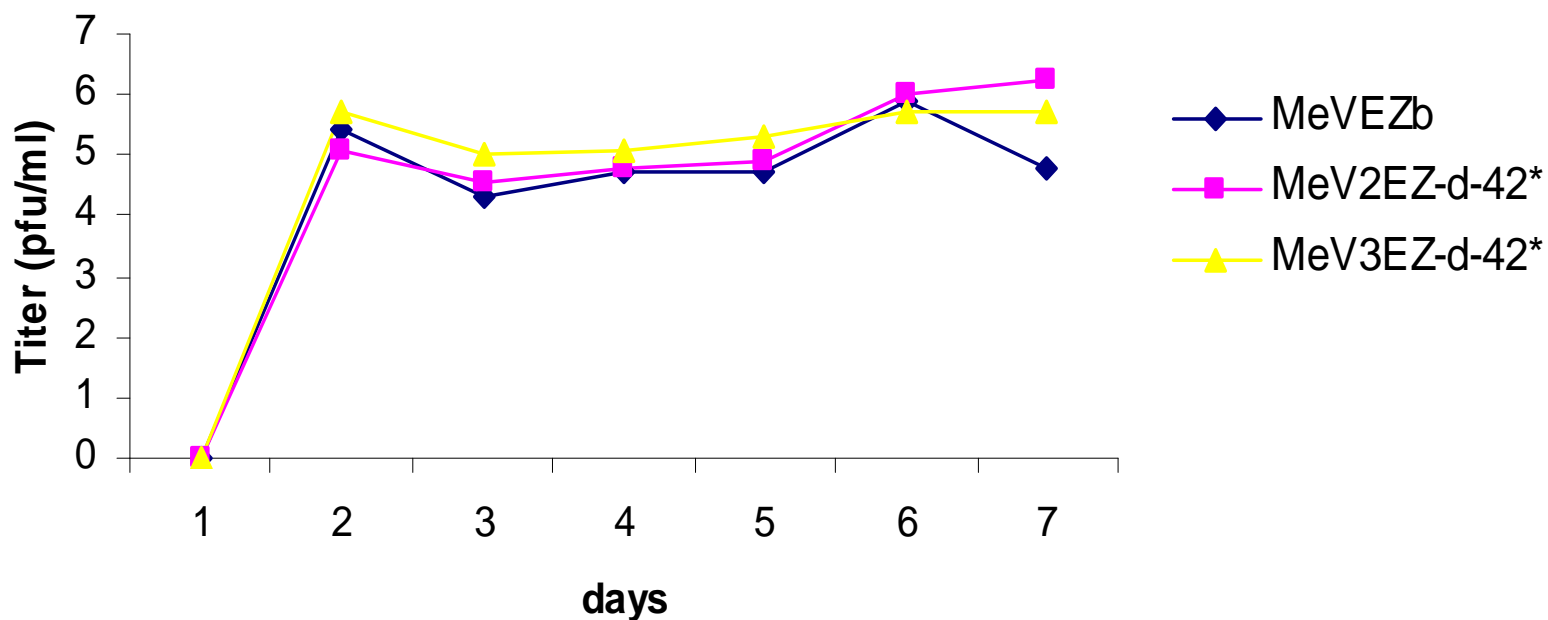
Immuno-fluorescence



Virus	Average of Syncytia/well	Number of wells	Syncytia expressing MV-N and P proteins (%)	Syncytia expressing the transgene (%)
rMeV2EZ-d 42*-SgrAI	52	4	100	100

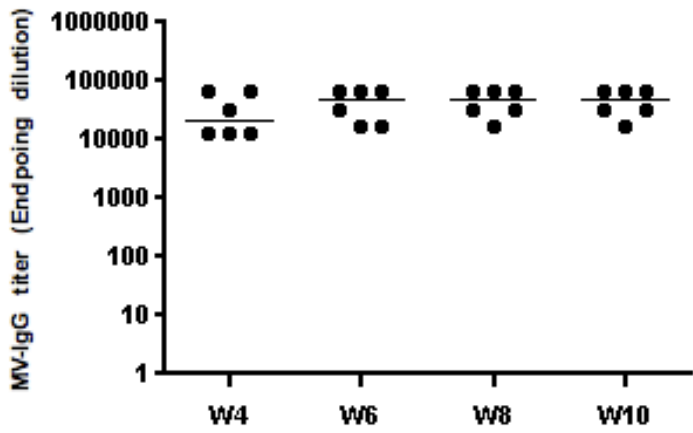
Vero cells were cultured and inoculated with 200 pfu rMV or rMeV2EZ-d-42*-SgrAI. Expression of measles and the transgene was detected after 48h by staining with specific antibodies. The malaria proteins are expressed and present in all infected cells.

rMeV₂₋₃EZ-d-42*-SgrAI Growth Kinetics

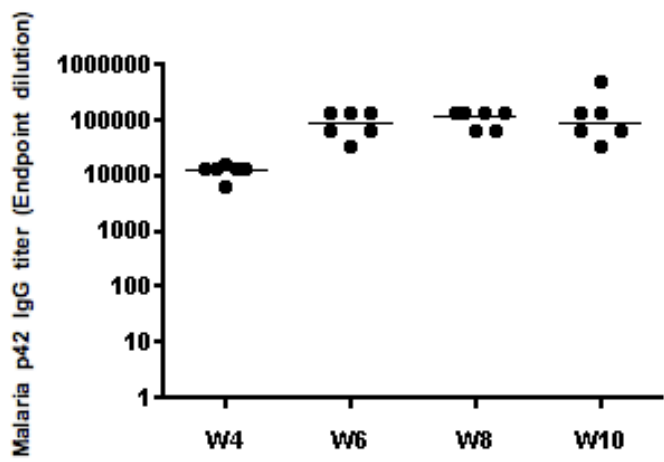


Humoral Response Against Measles & Malaria

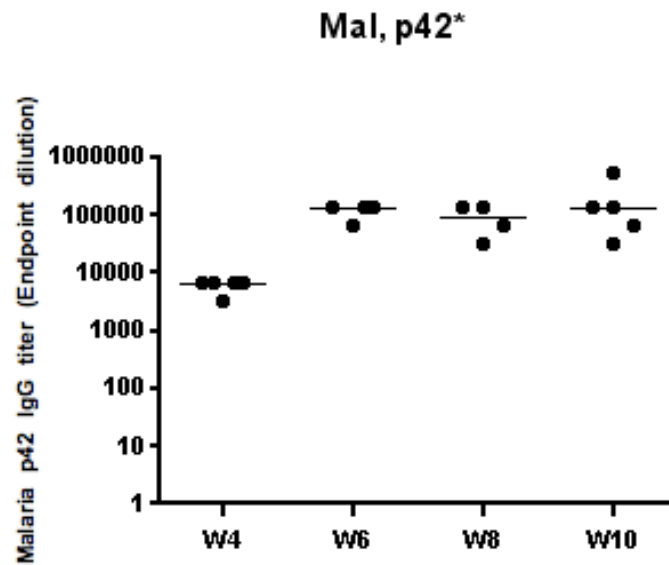
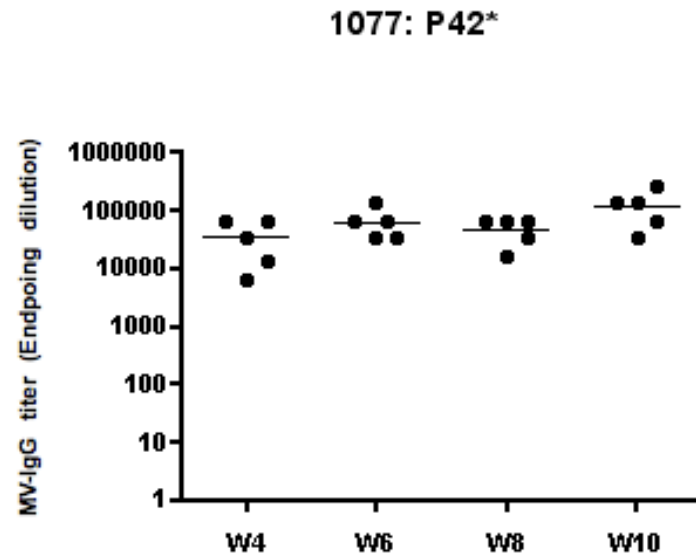
1077: P42



Mal, p42



Humoral response against Measles & Malaria



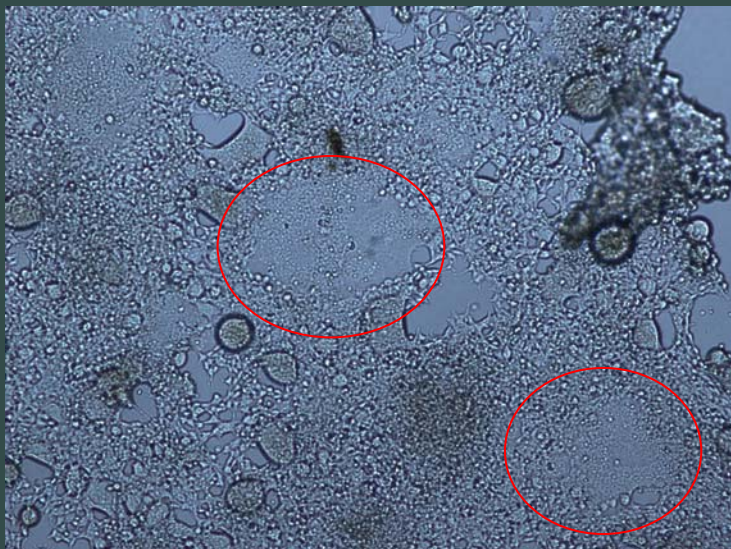
Recombinant Measles-Malaria AMA-1 DiCos vector construction

- Apical Membrane Antigen-1 (AMA-1) from *Plasmodium falciparum* (Pf) is a promising candidate for a blood-stage malaria vaccine.
- The AMA-1 protein is 622 aa long: it comprises a pro sequence (aa 1-96), an ecto domain (I, aa 97-303; II, 304-440; and III, 441-546), a trans membrane region (aa 547-567), and a cytoplasmic tail (aa 568-622).

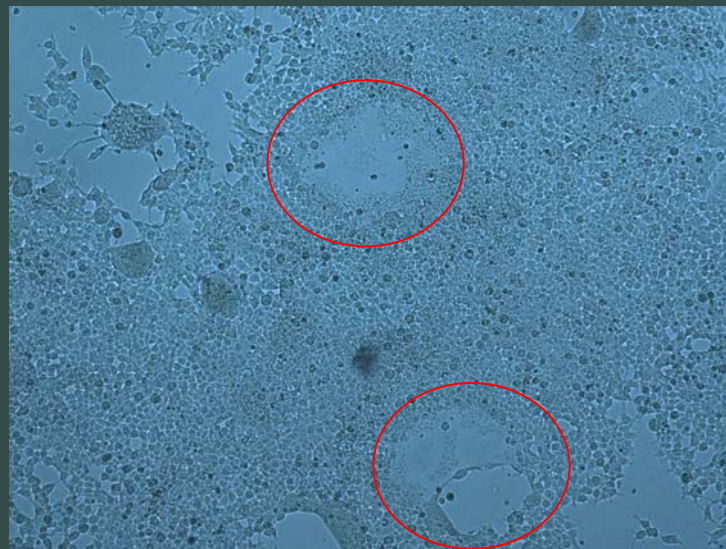


- Diversity Covering (DiCo1, 2, 3) PfAMA-1 are synthetic sequences that together cover about 97% of polymorphisms in the 355 AMA-1 sequences present in data base.
- We received the DiCo 1, 2 and 3 amino acid sequences from Alan Thomas BPRC, the Netherlands.

Cytopathic Effect Of The rMeVEZ-SgrAI-DiCos In 293T Cell

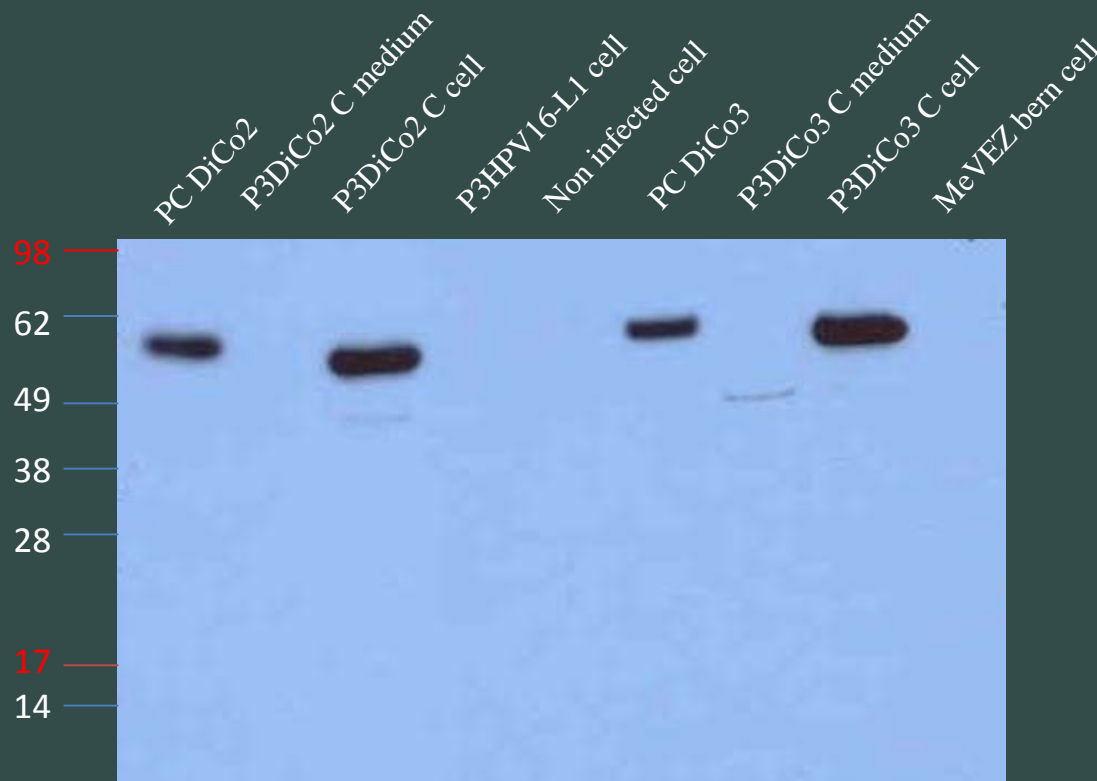


MeV₃EZ-SgrAI-DiCo3 ecto



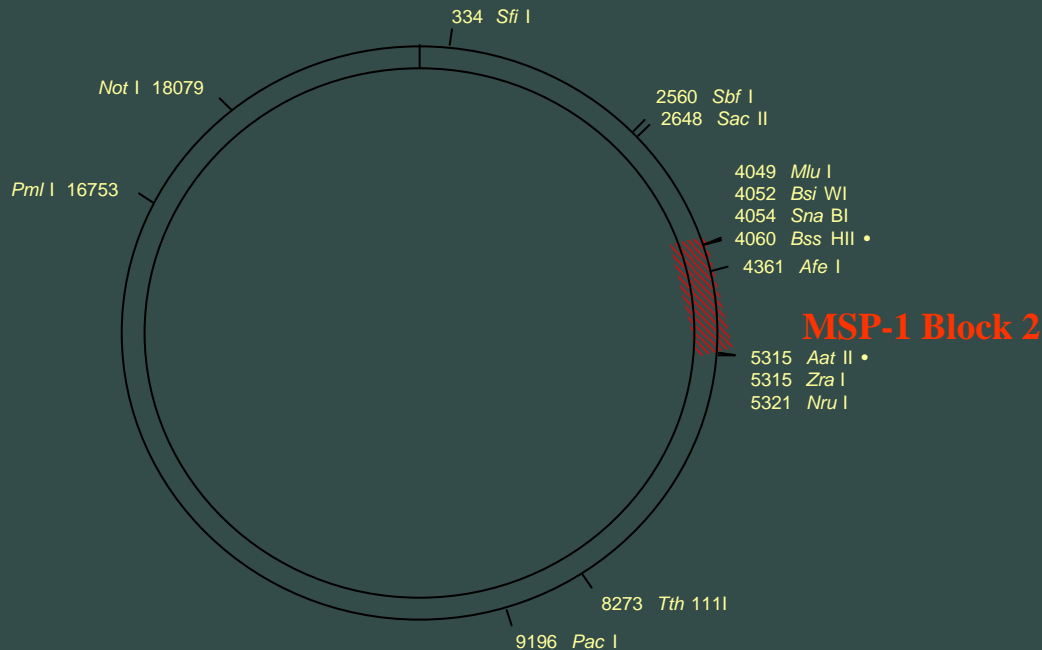
MeV₃EZ-SgrAI-DiCo1 ecto

Western Blot Analysis using AMA-1 Specific Mouse Monoclonal Ab 4G2

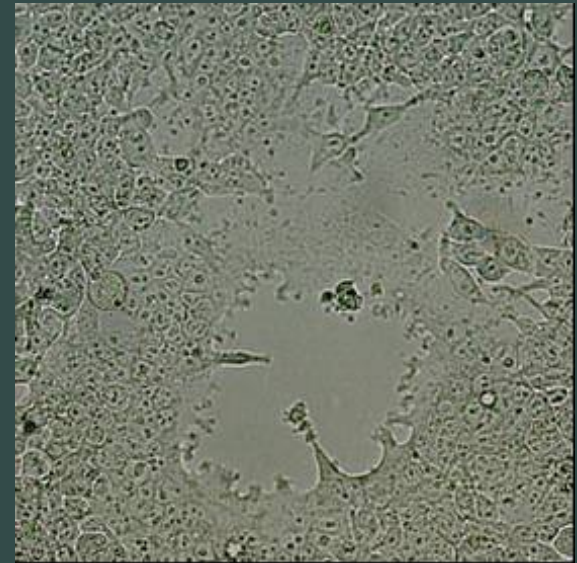


Rescue Of The rMeV₂EZ-MSP-1 Block 2 Virus In 293T Cell

The Block2 region is composed of three major allelic types, found throughout the world: the K1, the MAD 20 and the R033 type to elicit immuneresponse to parasites of all three serotypes



p(+)-MeV₂EZ-MSP-1 Block 2
20291 base pairs
Unique Sites

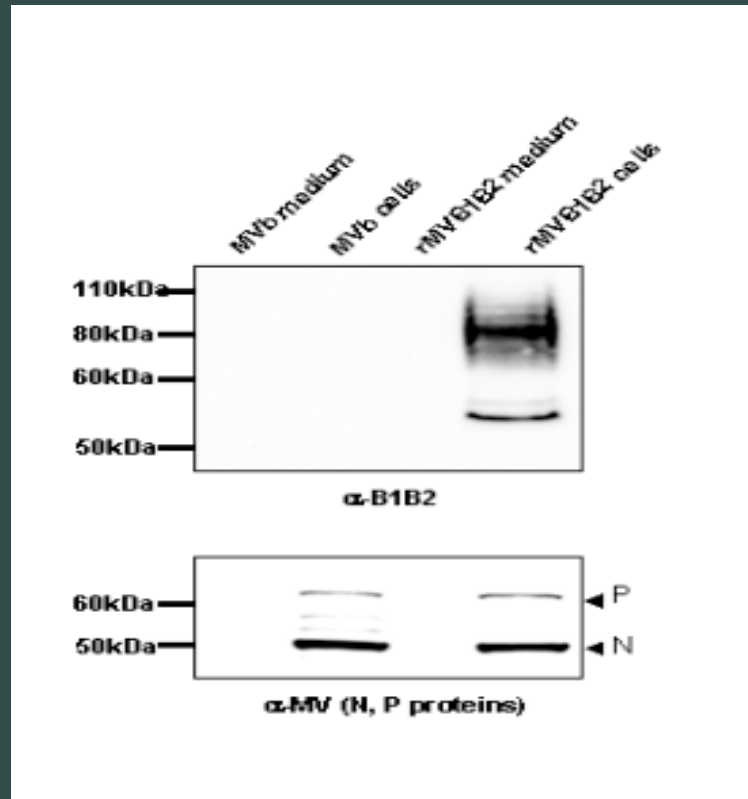


R. Spilotri, D. Cavanagh, Edinburgh

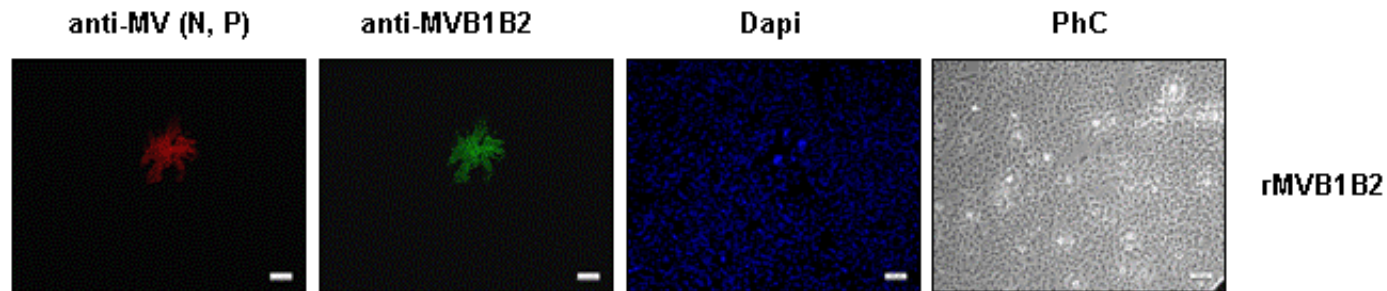
Western Blot

Western blot analysis of rMV-B1B2 infected Vero cells. Malaria antigens were detected using antisera directed against the respective proteins. Additionally, the MV nucleocapsid (N) and phosphoprotein (P) were detected with a specific antiserum (bottom panel).

All MV genes and rMV transgenes are expressed



Immunofluorescence



37°C for 48h00

Virus	Average of Syncytia/well	Number of wells	Syncytia expressing MV-N and P proteins (%)	Syncytia expressing the transgene (%)
rMVB1B2	46	4	100	100

Vero cells were cultured and inoculated with 200 pfu rMV or rMV-B1B2. Expression of measles and the transgene was detected after 48h by staining with specific antibodies. The malaria proteins are expressed and present in all infected cells.

Humoral Response Against Measles & Malaria

