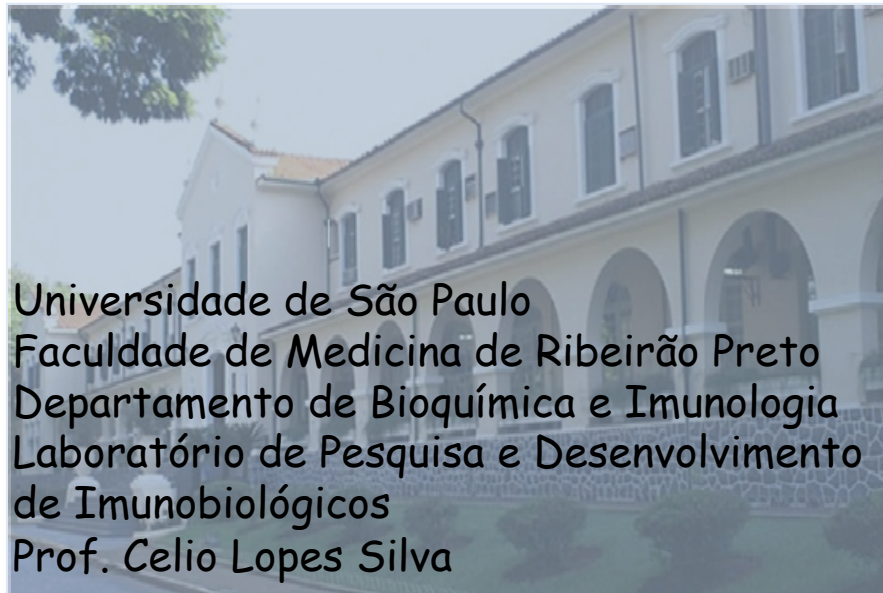


Vacinas de DNA



Wendy Martin Rios

Março 2020

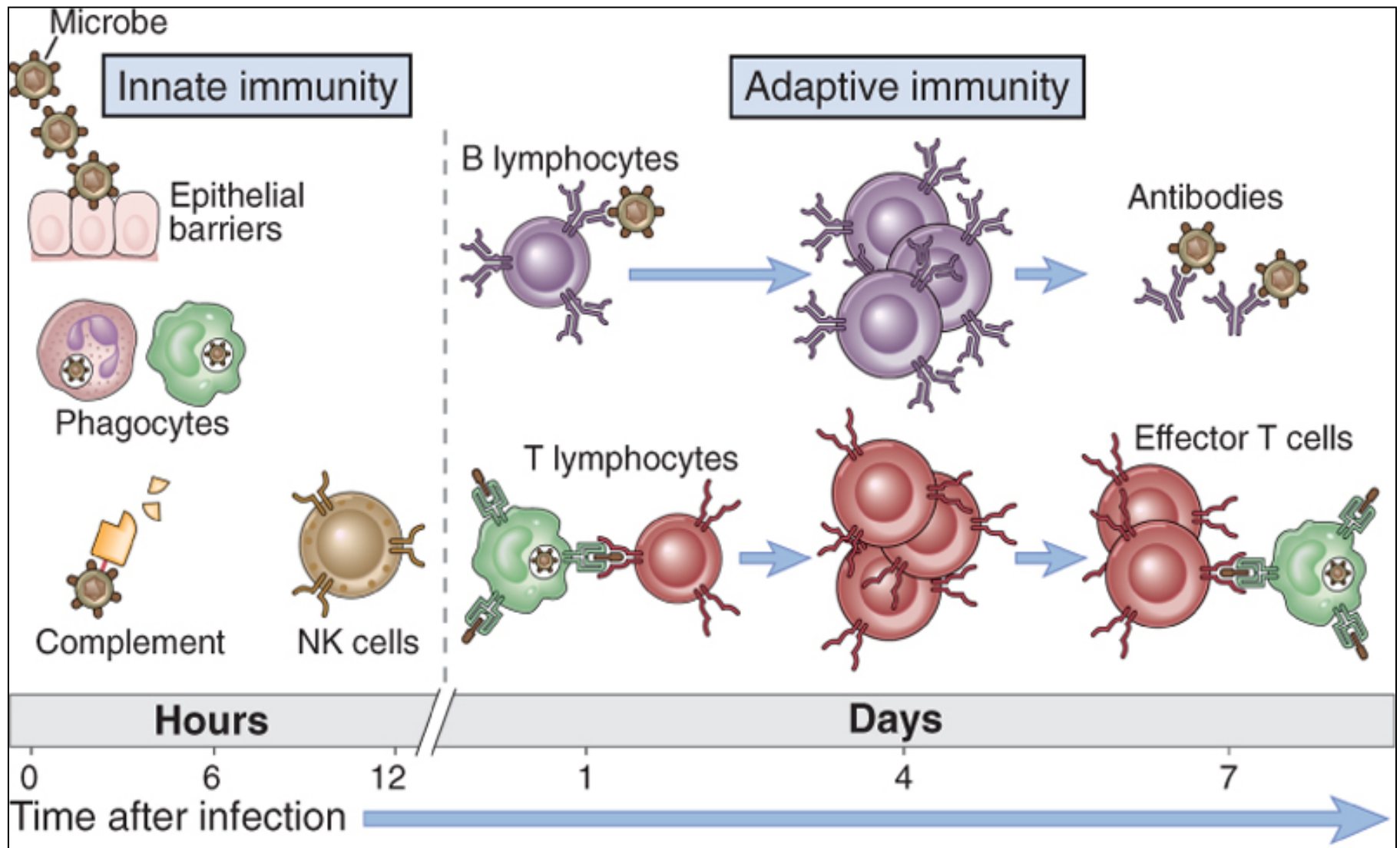
VACINAS DE DNA

*Contextualizar

- Conceito
- Construção
- Caracterização
- Resposta imunológica
- Vantagens e críticas
- Otimização



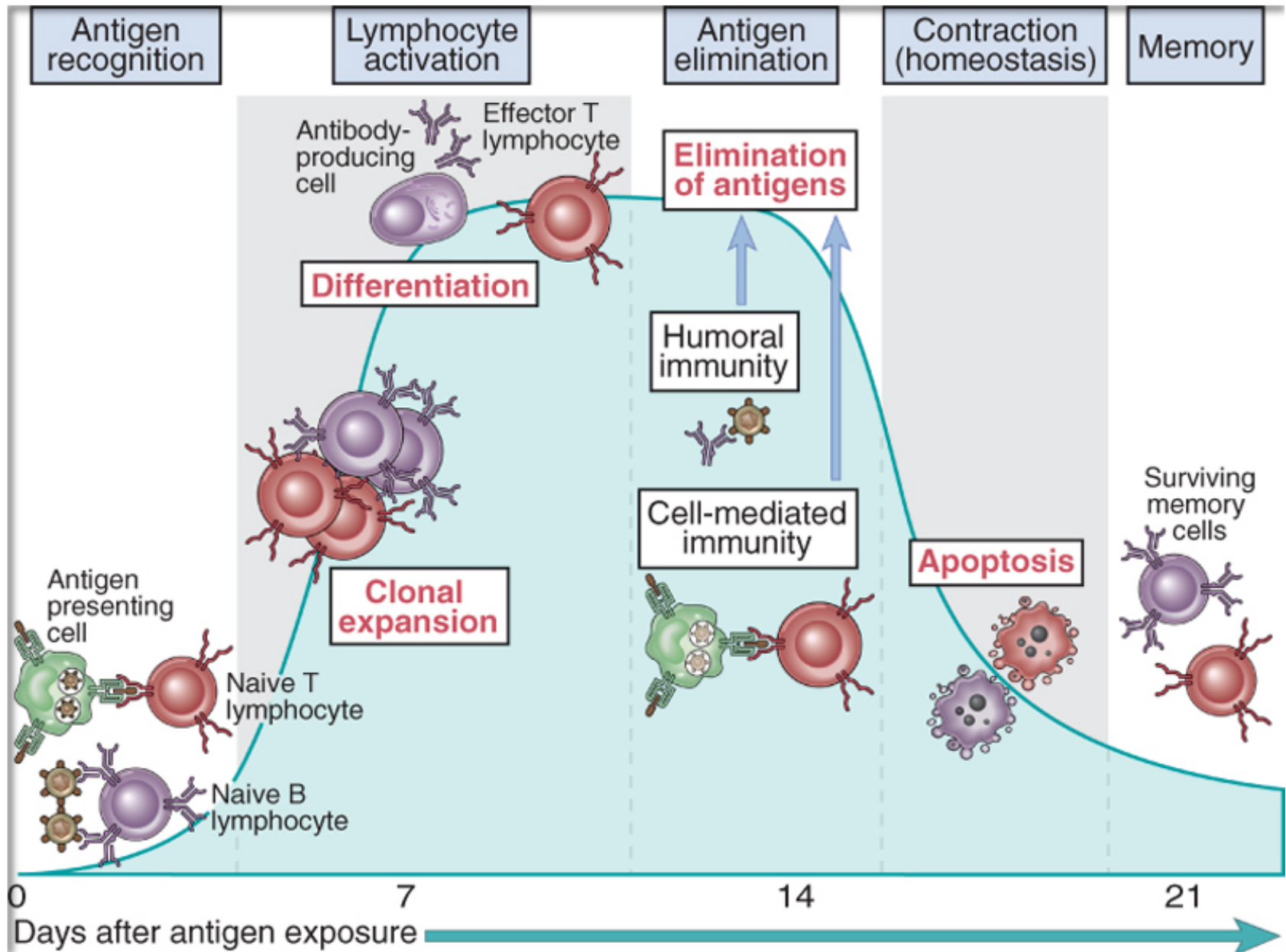
Divisão do SISTEMA IMUNOLÓGICO



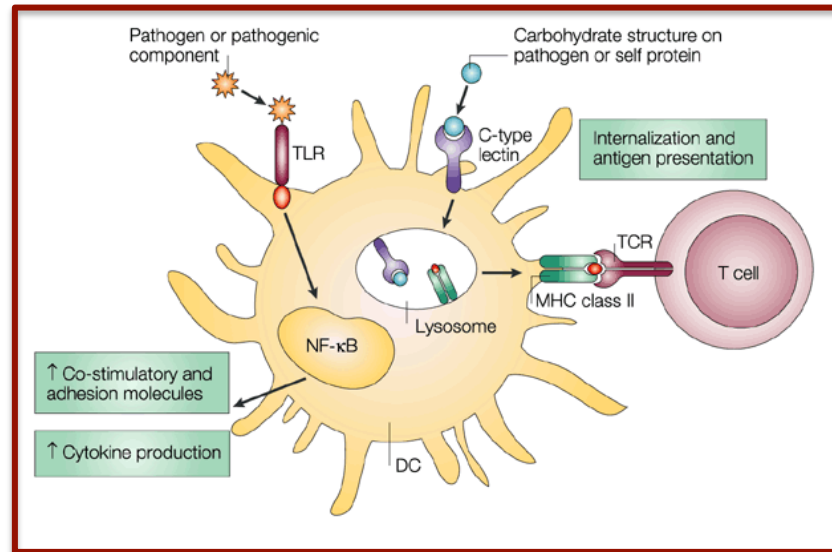
** Sistema de defesa efetivo

** Adaptativa → memória

** Inata ↔ Adaptativa

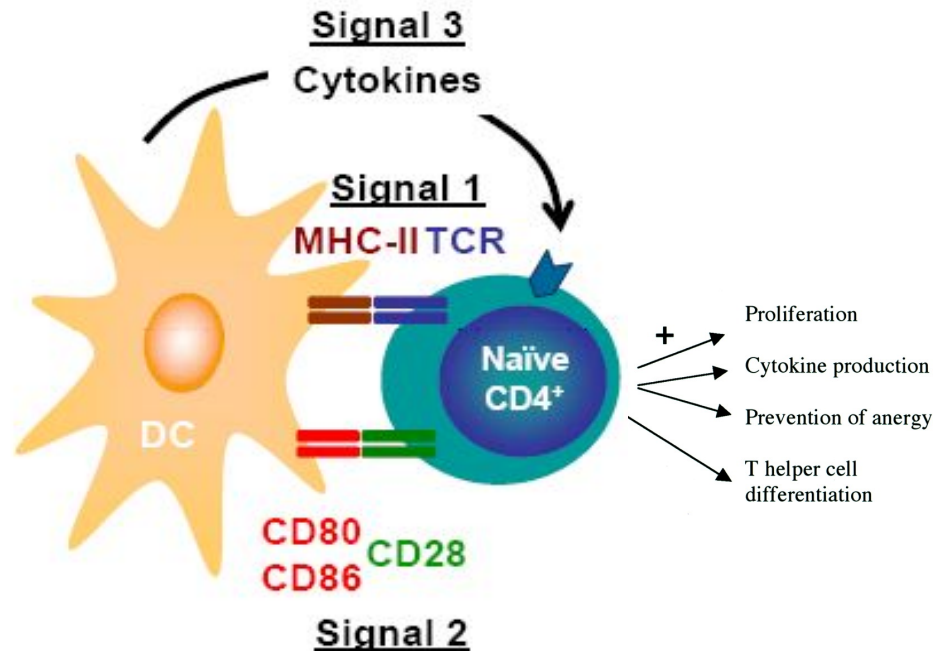


Reconhecimento do antígeno - Ativação de linfócitos - Órgãos linfóides



Mature DC

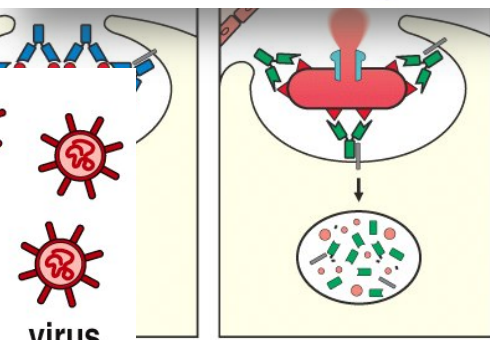
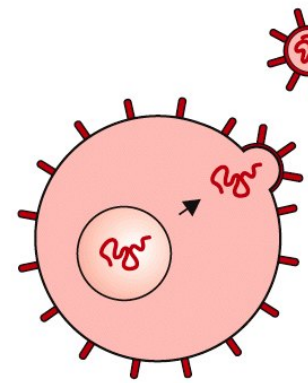
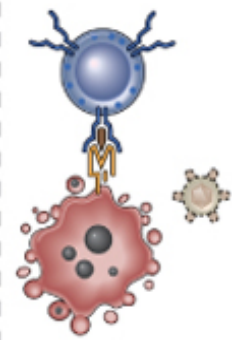
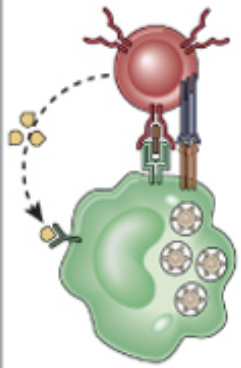
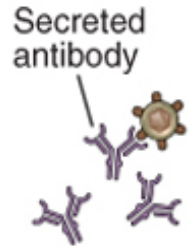
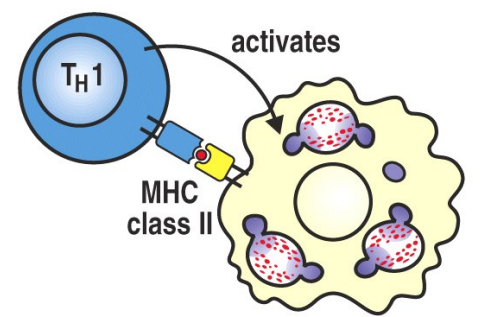
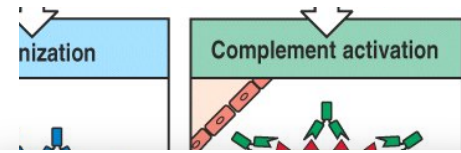
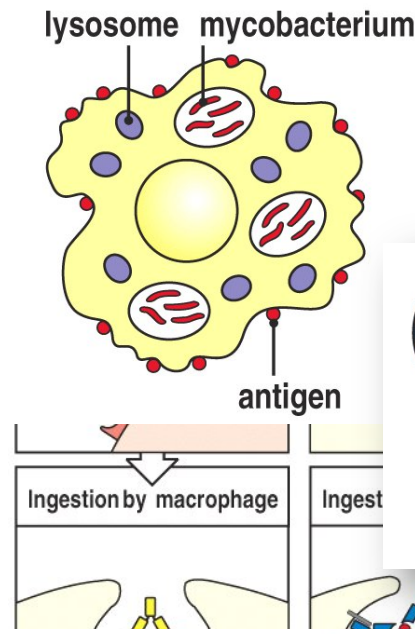
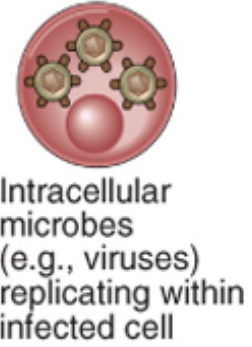
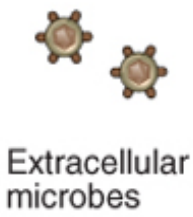
- High MHC class I and II expression
- Chemokine receptor expression
- Adhesion molecule expression
- Co-stimulatory molecule expression (B7-1/B7-2, TNF family)



Eliminação do antígeno - Sítio da infecção

Humoral immunity

Cell-mediated immunity



Serum (antibodies)

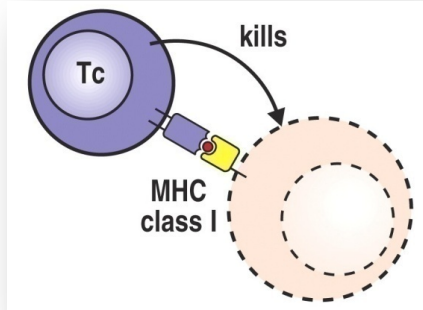
Cells (T lymphocytes)

Cells (T lymphocytes)

Block infections and eliminate extracellular microbes

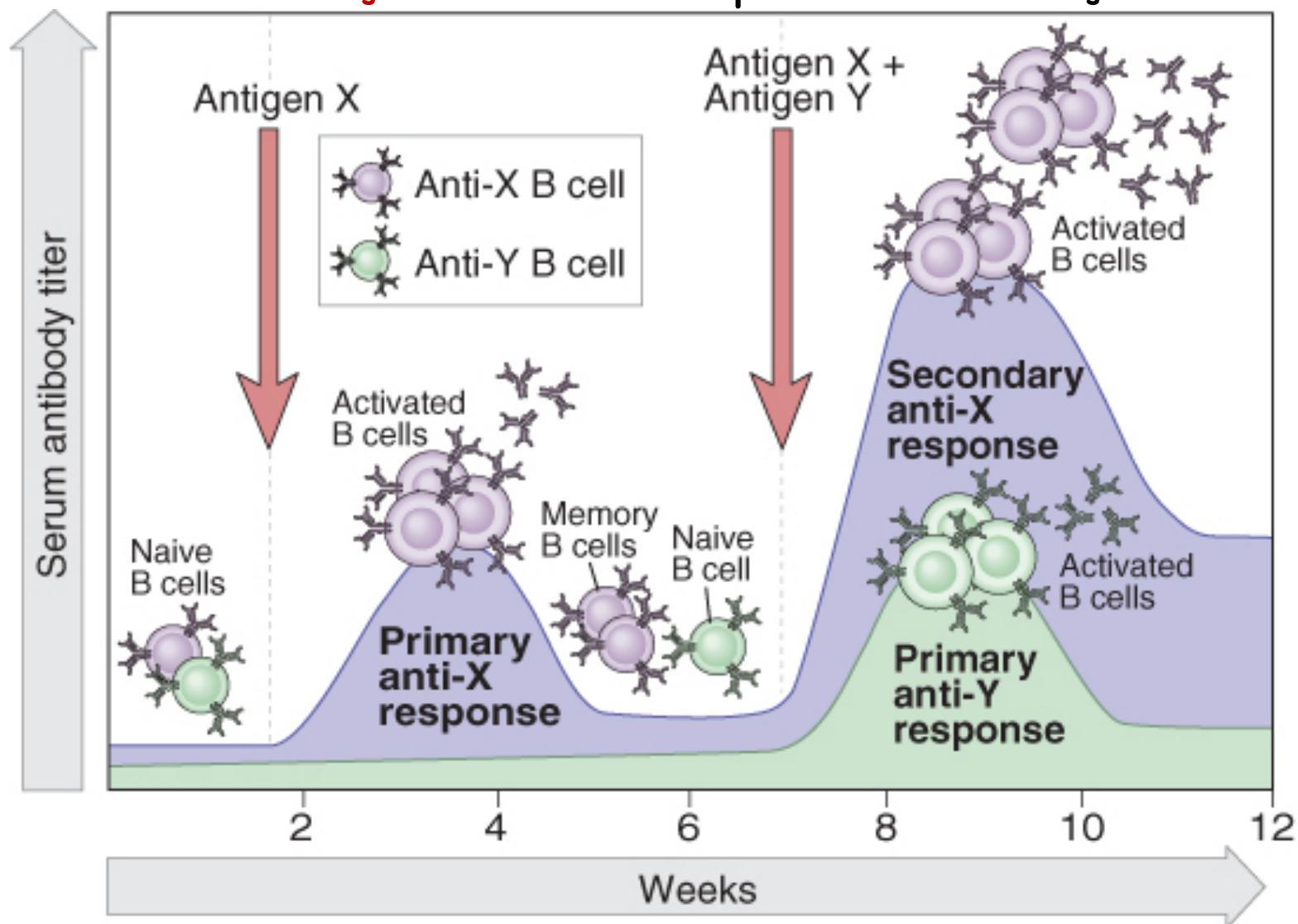
Activate macrophages to kill phagocytosed microbes

Kill infected cells and eliminate reservoirs of infection



Memória - Células circulantes

"A **vacinação** simula uma primeira infecção"



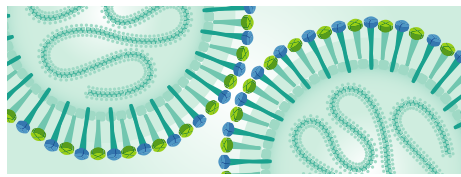
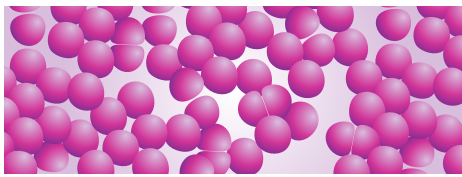
Principais tipos de vacinas



Table 1. Licensed vaccines are grouped into seven classes based on the method of production: live attenuated, killed whole organisms, toxoids/ proteins, polysaccharides, glycoconjugates, recombinant, and personalized blood cell re-infusion

Method of production	Licensed vaccines
Live attenuated	Smallpox, rabies, tuberculosis (BCG), yellow fever, polio (OPV), measles, mumps, rubella, typhoid, varicella, rotavirus, influenza (cold adapted), zoster
Killed whole organism	Typhoid, cholera, plague, pertussis, influenza, typhus, polio (IPV), rabies, Japanese encephalitis, tick-born encephalitis, hepatitis A
Toxoid/protein	Diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis, anthrax, influenza subunit
Polysaccharide	Pneumococcus, meningococcus, Haemophilus influenzae B, typhoid (Vi)
Glycoconjugate	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> B; pneumococcus (7, 10, and 13 valent), meningococcus C, meningococcus ACWY
Recombinant	Hepatitis B, cholera toxin B, human papillomavirus; meningococcus B; hepatitis E
Blood cell infusion	Prostate cancer

- ✧ Sipuleucel-T → células do sangue do paciente → antígeno + GM-CSF → paciente
- ✧ Vacinologia reversa → informação genética → antígenos (importantes; conservados - variação antigênica entre as linhagens)



BACTERIA

- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (TB)
- Group A *Streptococcus* (GAS)
- Group B *Streptococcus* (GBS)
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Shigella* and pathogenic *E. coli*
- *Salmonella*
- *Chlamydia*
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- Non-typeable *Haemophilus influenzae*
- *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
- *Clostridium difficile*

VIRUSES

- Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- Dengue
- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
- Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
- Epstein Barr virus (EBV)
- Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
- Enteroviruses
- Ebola
- Marburg hemorrhagic fever
- Parvovirus
- Norovirus



PARASITES

- *Plasmodium*
- *Leishmania*
- *Schistosoma*
- *Trypanosoma*
- *Brucella*
- *Cryptosporidium*
- *Entamoeba*



THERAPEUTIC VACCINES

- Chronic infectious diseases
- Cancer
- Autoimmune diseases
- Inflammatory disorders
- Allergies

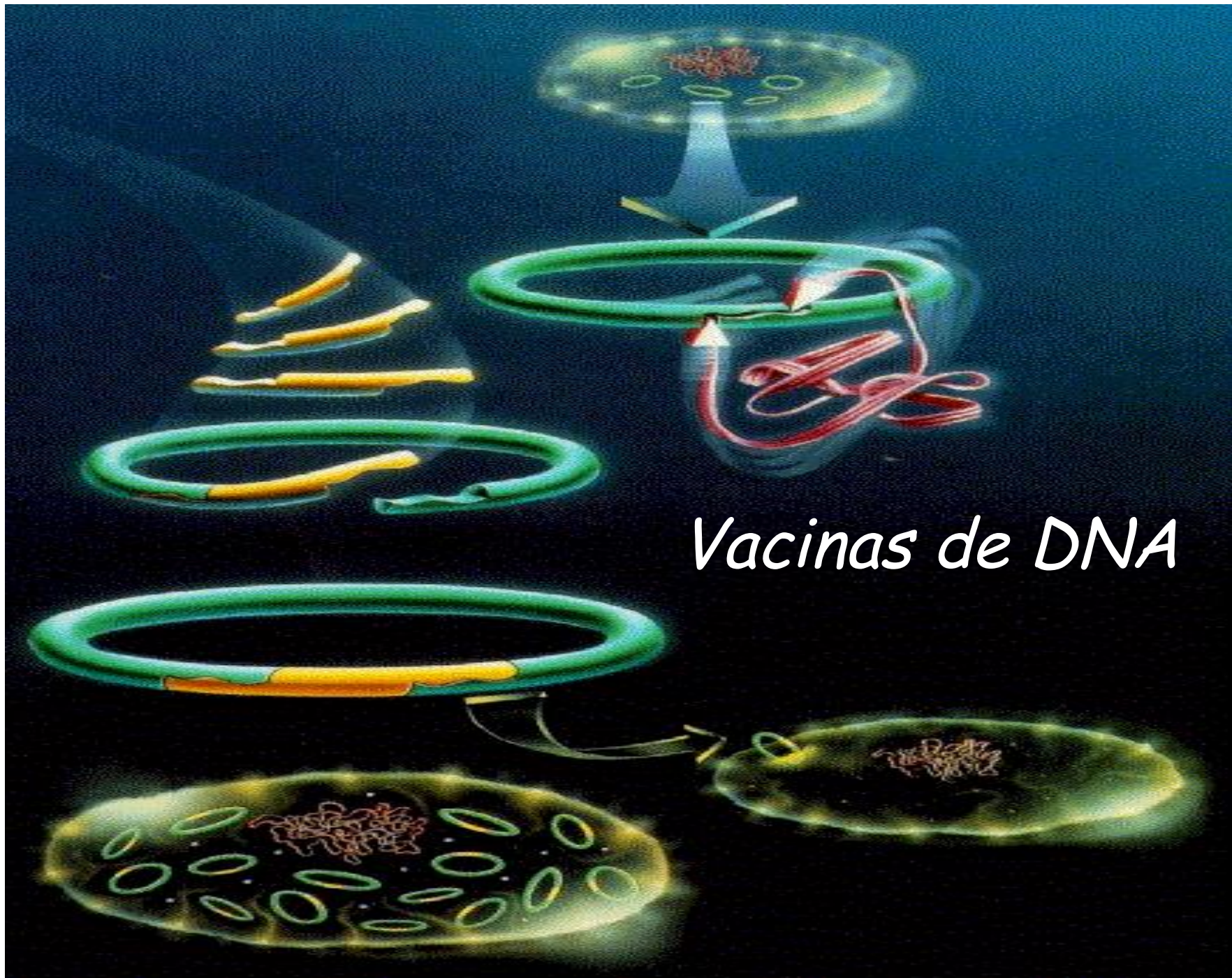
Doenças alvos - desenvolvimento de vacinas

✧ Vacinas desenvolvidas - efetivas em proteger patógenos com baixa variabilidade antigênica

✧ Vacinas - sem sucesso - patógenos com alta taxa de mutação (HIV e HCV)

✧ Vacinas licenciadas - anticorpos (neutraliza e opsoniza); sucesso limitado em infecções controladas por células T

✧ Falta de entendimento da patogênese, de modelos animais e do entendimento de quais fatores protegem dificulta o desenvolvimento de determinadas vacinas



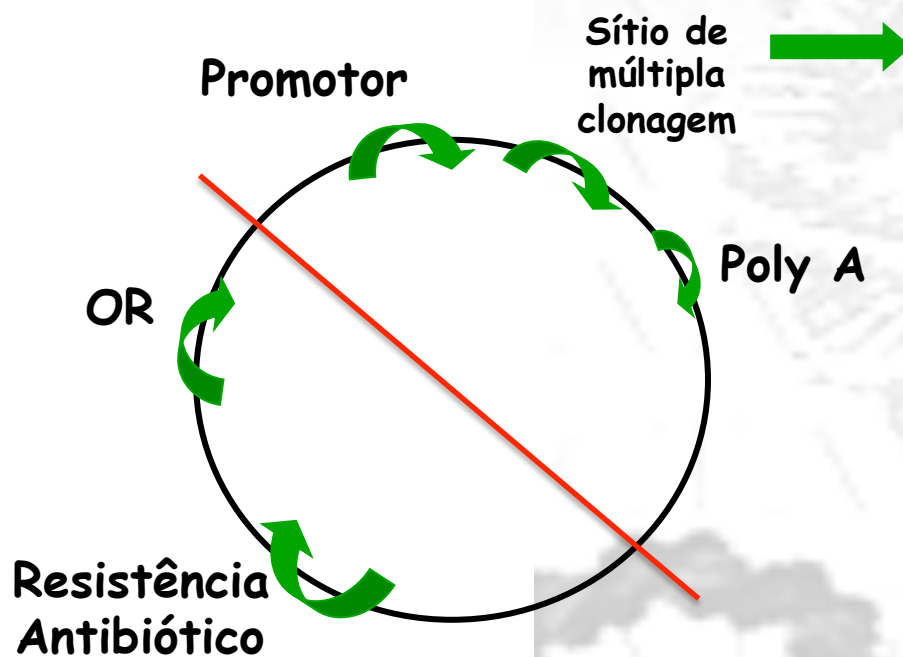
Vacinas de DNA

Vacinas de DNA

✧ Plasmídeo

✧ Gene

- ✓ DNA circular bacteriano
- ✓ Extracromossômico
- ✓ Replicação
- ✓ Confere vantagem



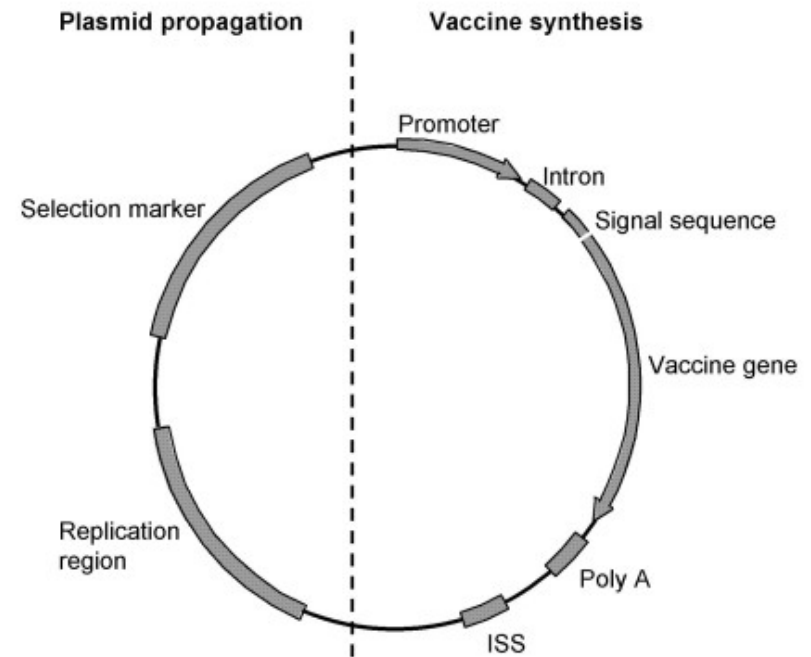
» Proteínas importantes para o microorganismo

Origem de Replicação

- ✓ Sequência no DNA → proteínas → abrir a dupla-fita de DNA → replicação
- ✓ Vetores → ↑ duplicar → bactéria
- ✓ pUC → Alta replicação

Resistência a Antibiótico

- ✓ Gene que codifica uma proteína
- ✓ Seleção do vetor em *E. Coli*
- ✓ Kanamicina (pVAX)



****E. coli**

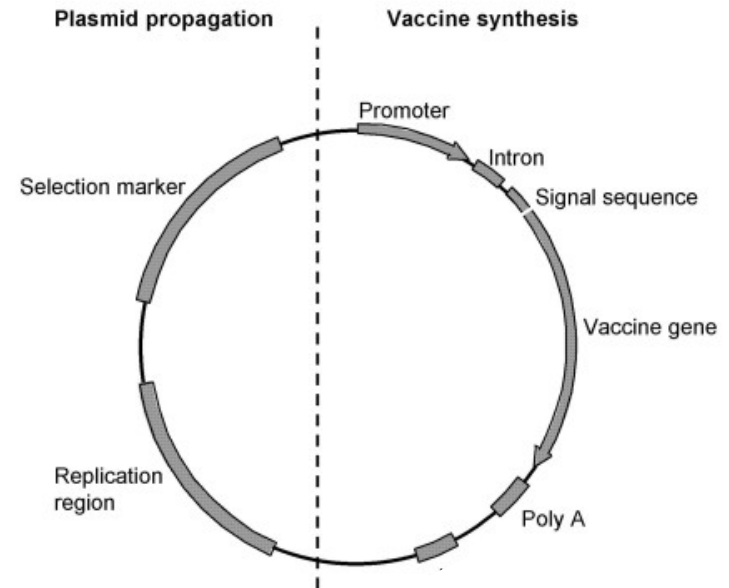
Promotor

- ✓ Sequência no DNA → RNA polimerase → transcrição do gene → síntese do RNA mensageiro
- ✓ Sequência comum → consenso
Variações - Promotores fracos
- ✓ P_{CMV} → Citomegalovírus humano → promotor + enhancer

Sinal de poliadenilação - Poly A

- ✓ Sinal para adição de adeninas no final do RNA mensageiro
- ✓ Protege a molécula de exonucleases
- ✓ Terminação da transcrição e exportação do RNA para fora do núcleo;
- ✓ BGH_{PA} → Hormônio de crescimento bovino → eficiente terminação e poliadenilação

Gene (DNA) → RNA → proteína



****Célula mamífero**

Construção

Gene → sintetizar ou amplificar

- ✓ Escolher enzimas para clonar no sítio de múltipla clonagem
****verificar os sítios de enzimas no interior do gene**
- ✓ Verificar se o gene apresenta a sequência Kozac (ACCATG) → início da tradução
- ✓ Verificar se o gene apresenta um stop códon → finalização da tradução

Gene

```
ATGGCCAAAGCCGCGGGCGATCATTCTGGATTCCATCGGTACGTAATGCG  
GACTGCAGTCGATCCGGTAGCCTGATAGCGCTAGGCTAGCCTAGGTAT  
TCGTAGCTGTACGTTTCAATCGGATCGGACATTGAGGAGGTGGATTGA
```

Sintetizar

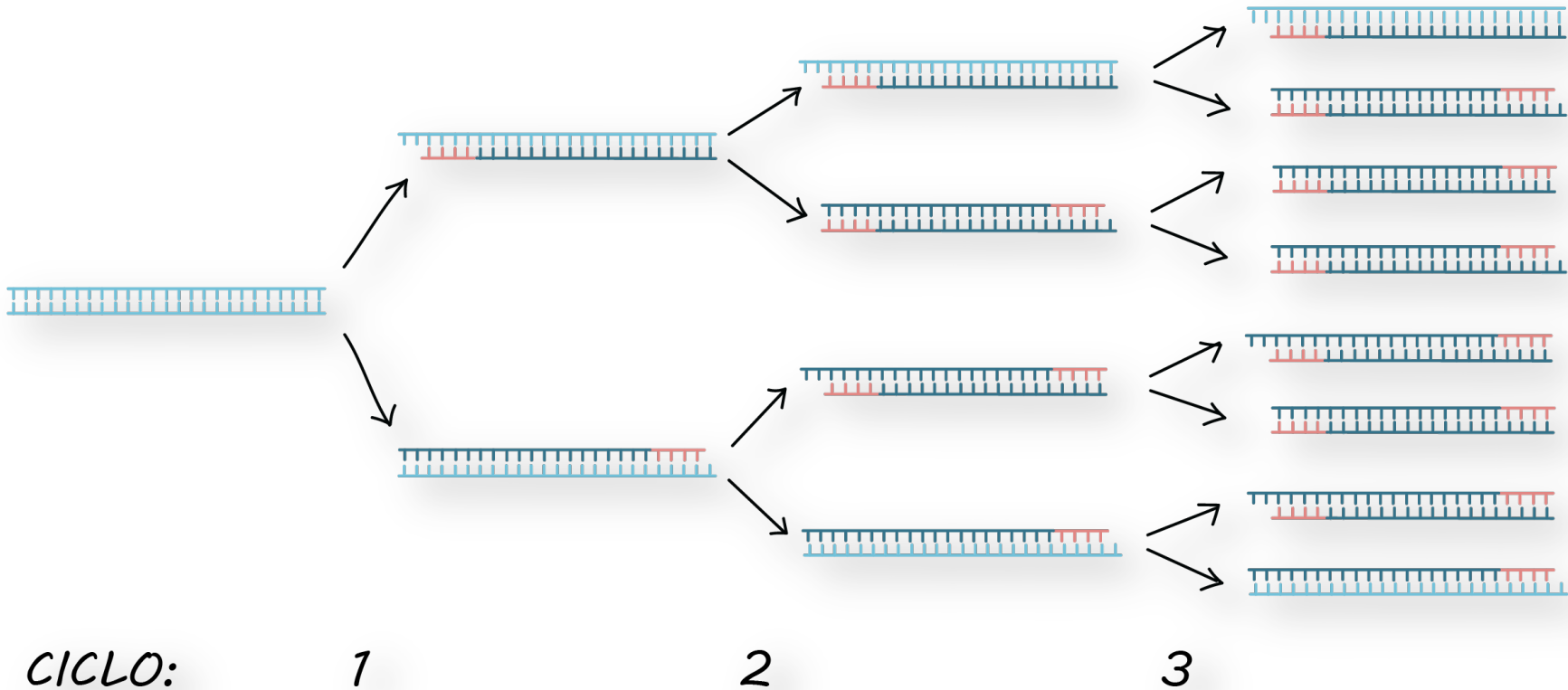
```
TACTAGCTAGCACCATGGGCCAAAGCCGCGGGCGATCATTCTGGATTCCATCGGTACGTAATGCG  
GACTGCAGTCGATCCGGTAGCCTGATAGCGCTAGGCTAGCCTAGGTATTCGTAGCTGTACGT  
TTCAATCGGATCGGACATTGAGGAGGTGGATTGATCTAGAAT
```

Amplificar

```
5' TACTAGCTAGCACCATGGGCCAAAGCCGCGGGCG 3'  
5' ATTCTAGATCAATCCACCTCCTCAATG 3'
```

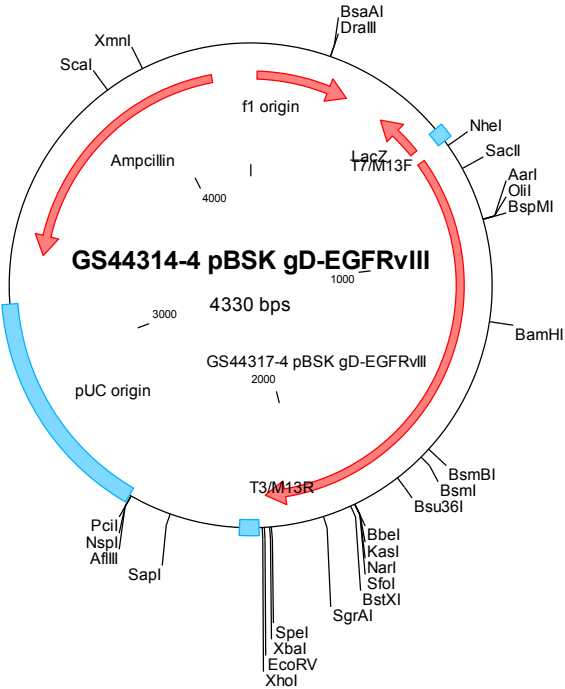

Construção

Amplificar
5' TACTAGCTAGCACCATGGCCAAAGCCGCGGCG 3'
5' ATTCTAGATCAATCCACCTCCTCAATG 3'



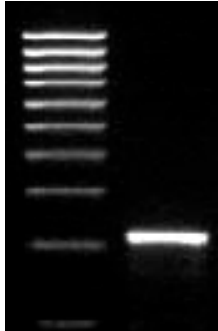
Construção

- Gene sintetizado → gene no plasmídeo ou só o gene → purificados



- Gene amplificado

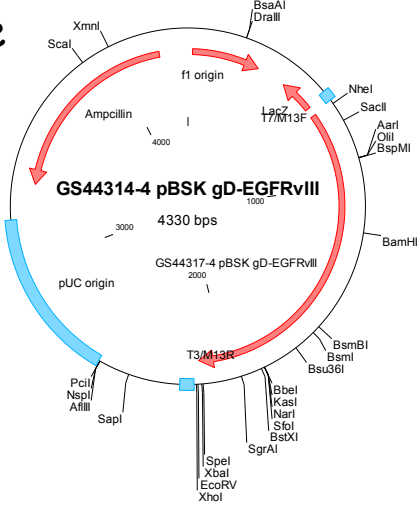
Molde
Primers
dNTPs
Enzima
Tampão
Água



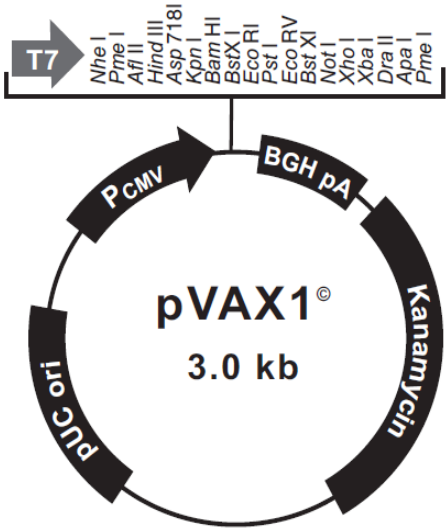
→ purificar

Construção

- Gene



- Plasmídeo



Enzimas de restrição

Construção → enzimas de restrição

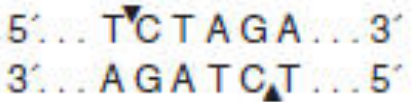
Microorganism	Restriction Enzyme Name	Restriction Site
<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> H	BamHI	G G A T C C C C T A G G
<i>Brevibacterium albidum</i>	BaII	T G G C C A A C C G G T
<i>Escherichia coli</i> RY13	EcoRI	G A A T T C C T T A A G
<i>Haemophilus aegyptius</i>	HaeII	Pu G C G C Py Py C G G C Pu
<i>Haemophilus aegyptius</i>	HaeIII	G G C C C C G G
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> R _d	HindII	G T Py Pu A C C A Pu Py T G
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> R _d	HindIII	A A G C T T T T C G A A
<i>Haemophilus parainfluenzae</i>	HpaI	G T T A A C G A A T T G
<i>Haemophilus parainfluenzae</i>	HpaII	C C G G G G C C
<i>Providencia stuartii</i> 164	PstI	C T G C A G G A C G T C
<i>Streptomyces albus</i> G	SaII	G T C G A C C A G C T G

Table 2.1: Restriction enzymes

NheI

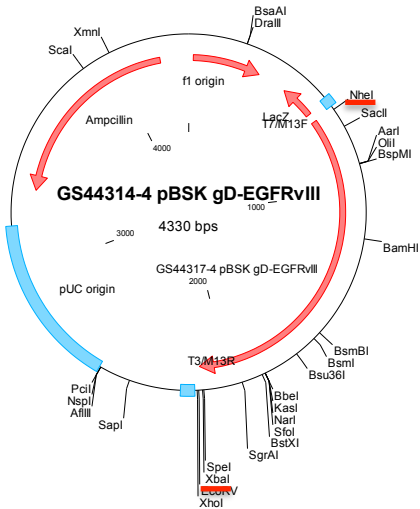


XbaI



Construção → enzimas de restrição

Clivagem do Gene

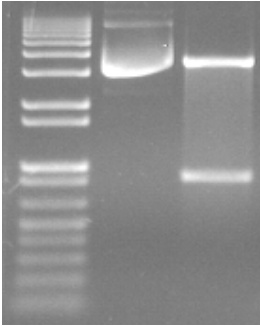


Enzimas de restrição

Alvo
Enzimas
Tampão**
Água**
Temperatura/tempo

PstI *HindIII* *BamHI* *SmaI*

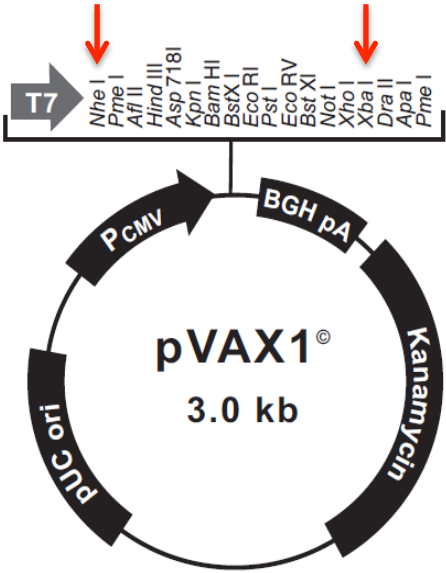
AATTCCTGCAGAAGCTTCCGGATCCCCGGG
GGACGTCTTCGAAGGCTAGGGGCCCTTAA



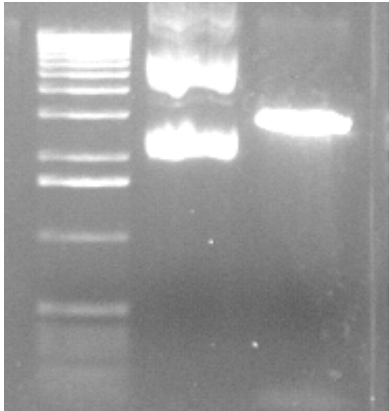
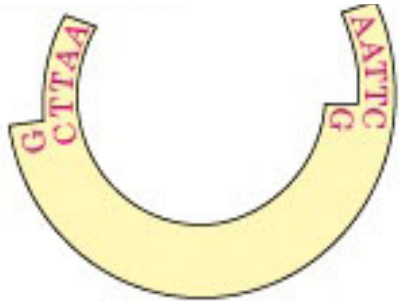
→ purificar

Construção

Clivagem do Plasmídeo

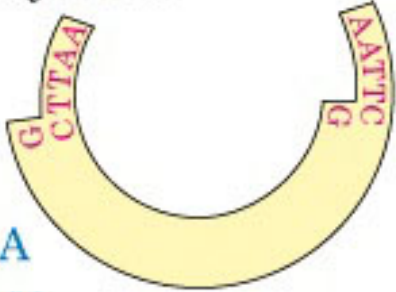
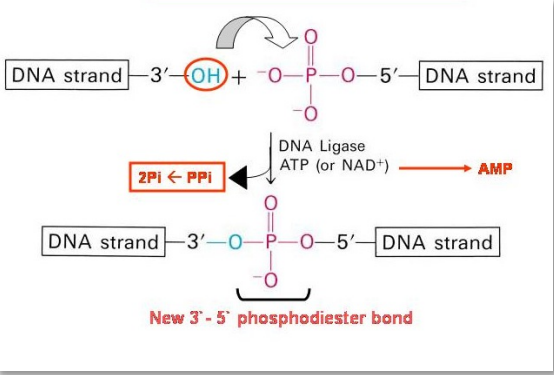
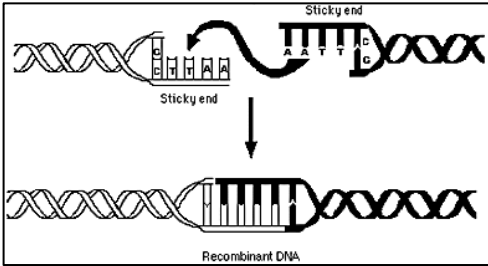


Enzimas de restrição

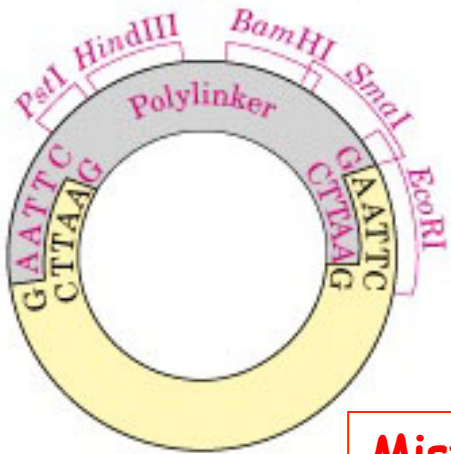


→ purificar

Construção → ligação



DNA
ligase

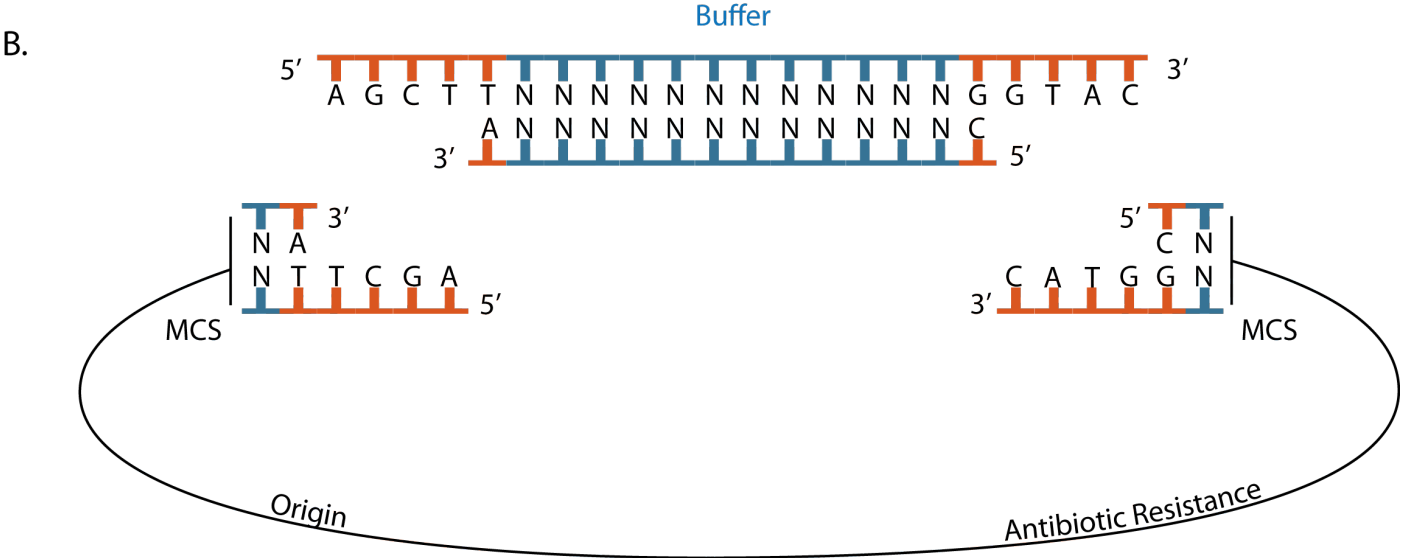
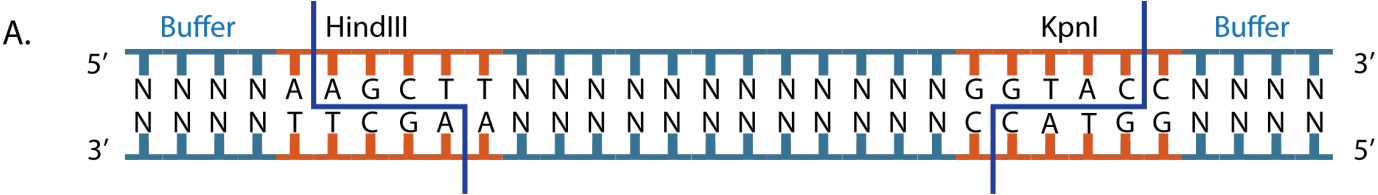


→ transformação *E. coli*

- Plasmídeo
- Inserto
- Ligase
- Tampão**
- Água
- Temperatura/tempo


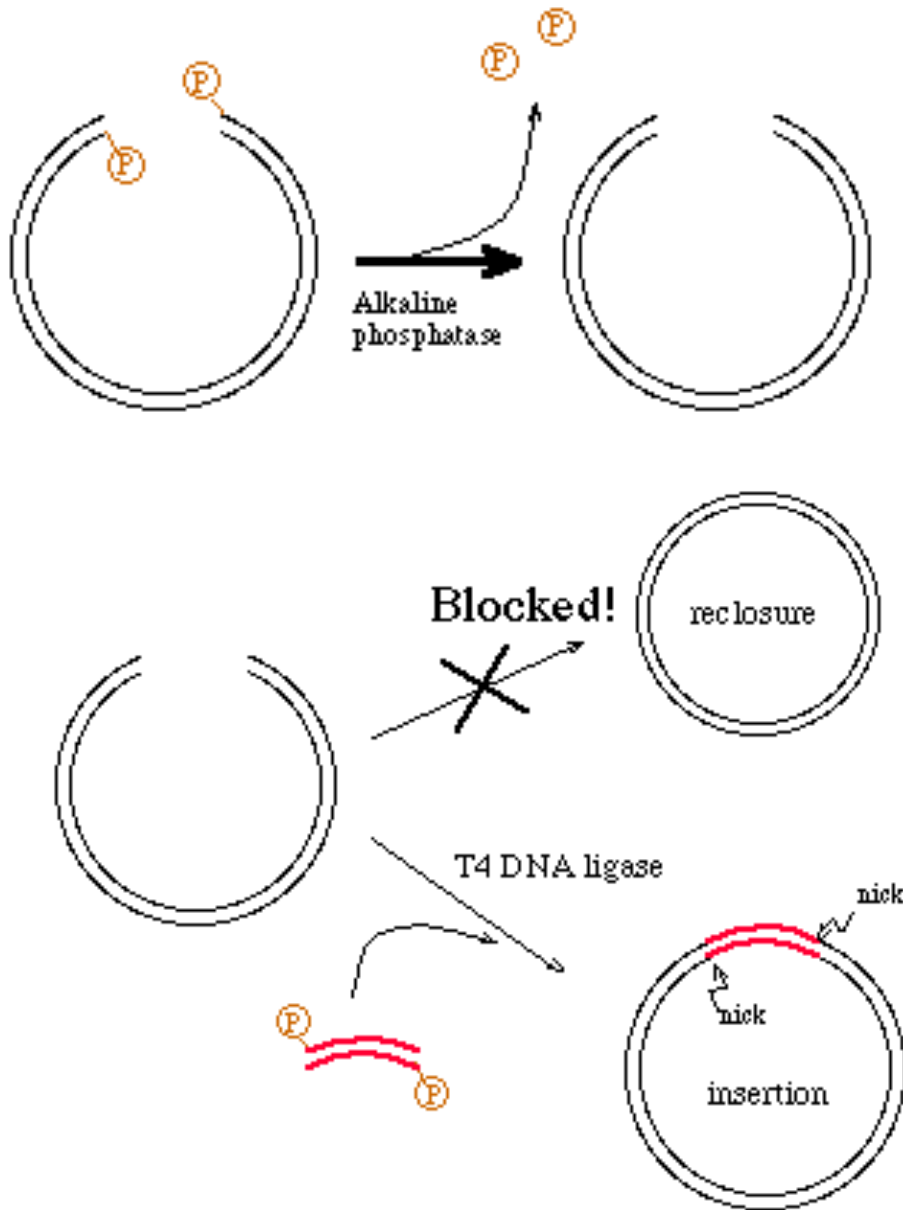
Mistura de ligação

Construção → enzimas de restrição → ligação



Construção → defosforilação

**Plasmídeo → religar



- Plasmídeo
- Fosfatase
- Tampão
- Água
- Temperatura/tempo

Construção → Transformação

Transformação



A



B

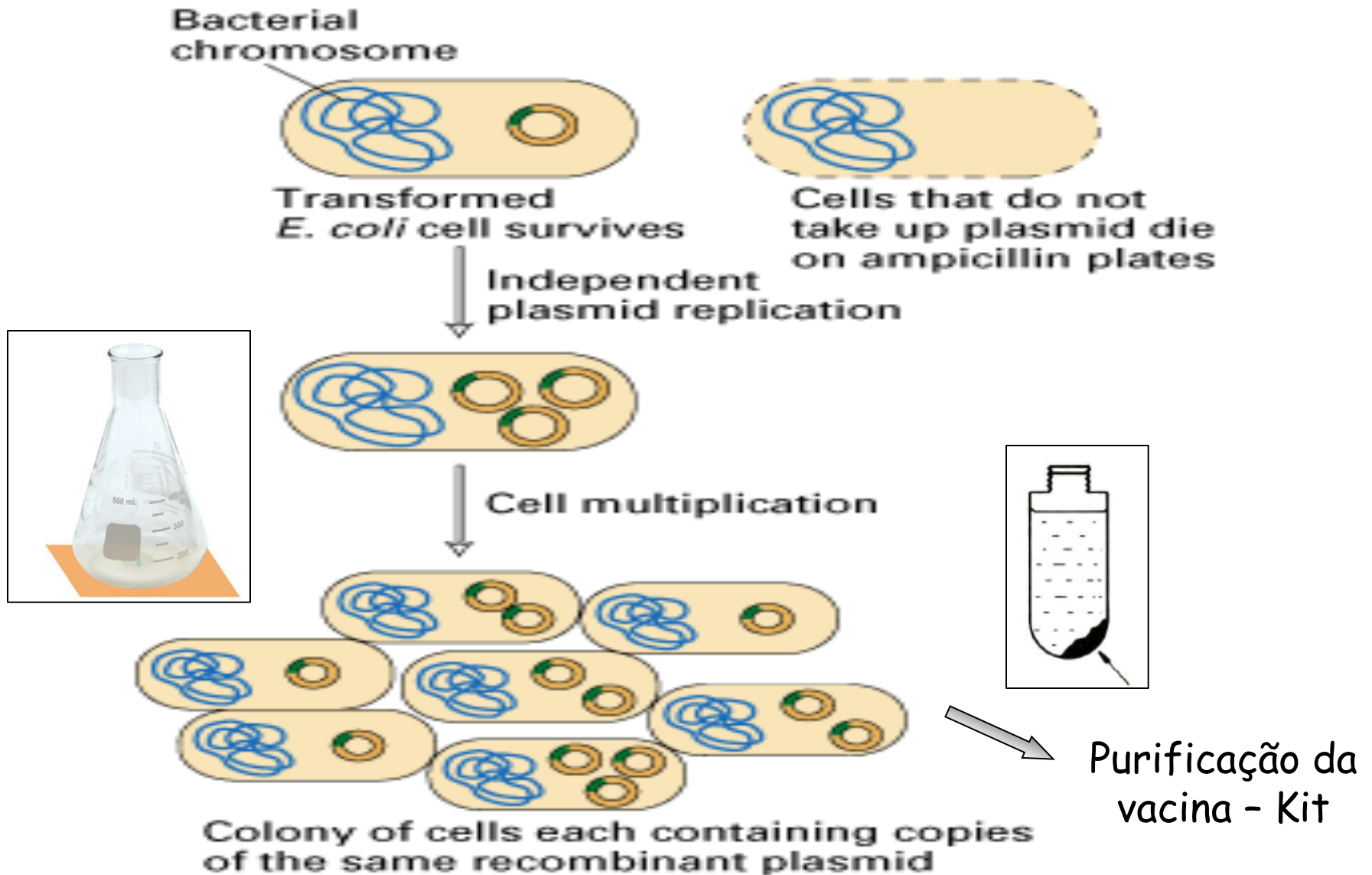


C



Mistura de ligação

Produção da vacina de DNA

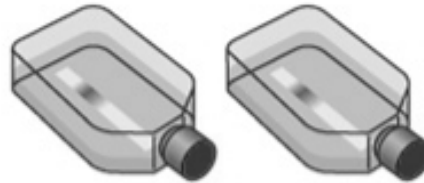


Caracterização da vacina de DNA

- ✓ Quantificar → espectrofotômetro
- ✓ LPS - LAL
- ✓ Clivagem/análise de restrição
- ✓ Transfecção → expressão proteína

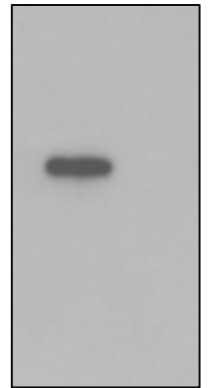
Vacinas de DNA

→
Transfecção

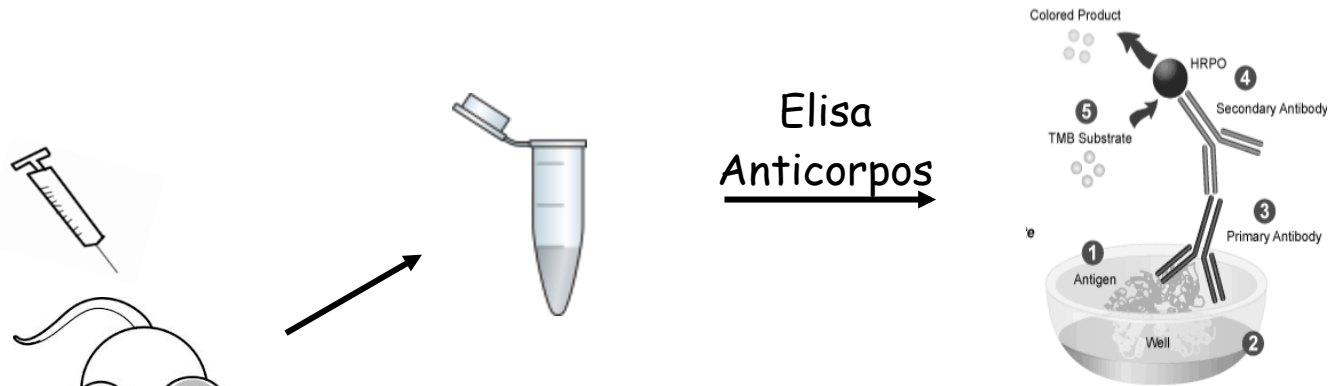


Células HEK

→
Detecção

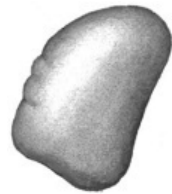


Imunogenicidade da vacina de DNA

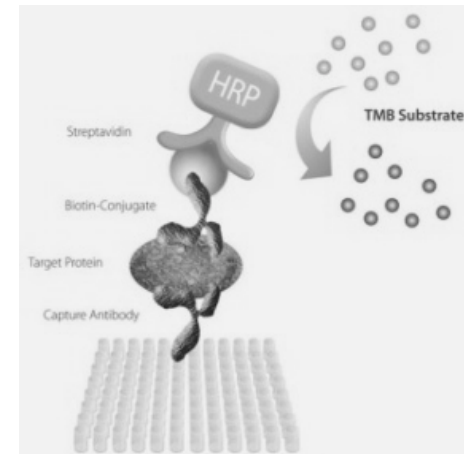


Imunização

Células do baço



Elisa Citocinas



Proteção/Terapia → Doença

Sintetizado
Amplificado

clivado Gene clivado Plasmídeo
ligados

transformado

E. coli

PCR
Digestão
Sequenciamento

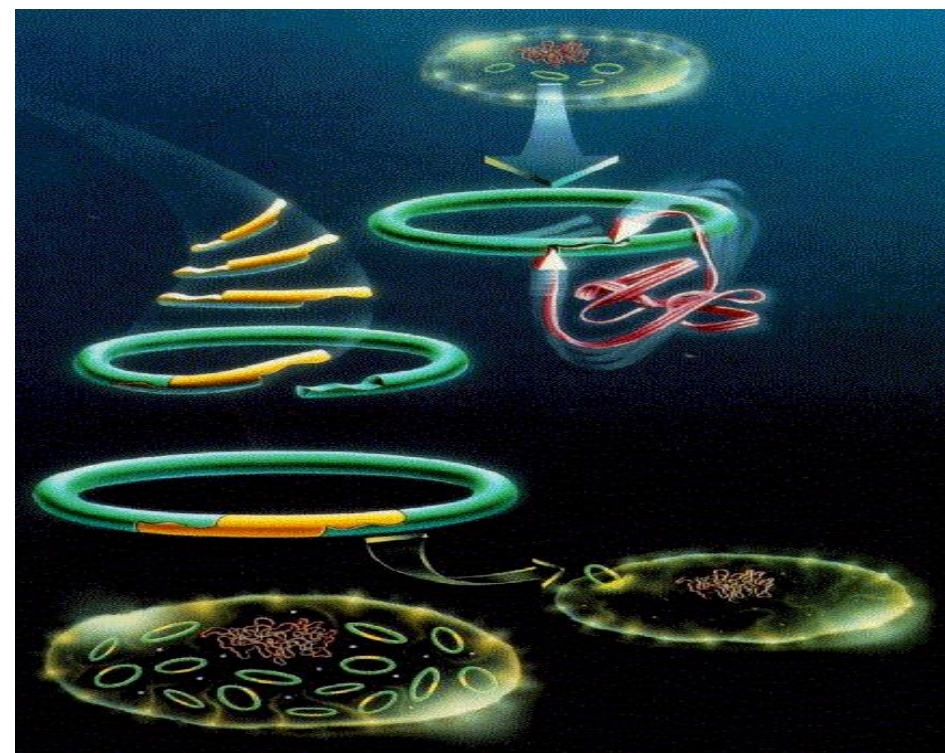
Plasmídeo Recombinante

DNA recombinante

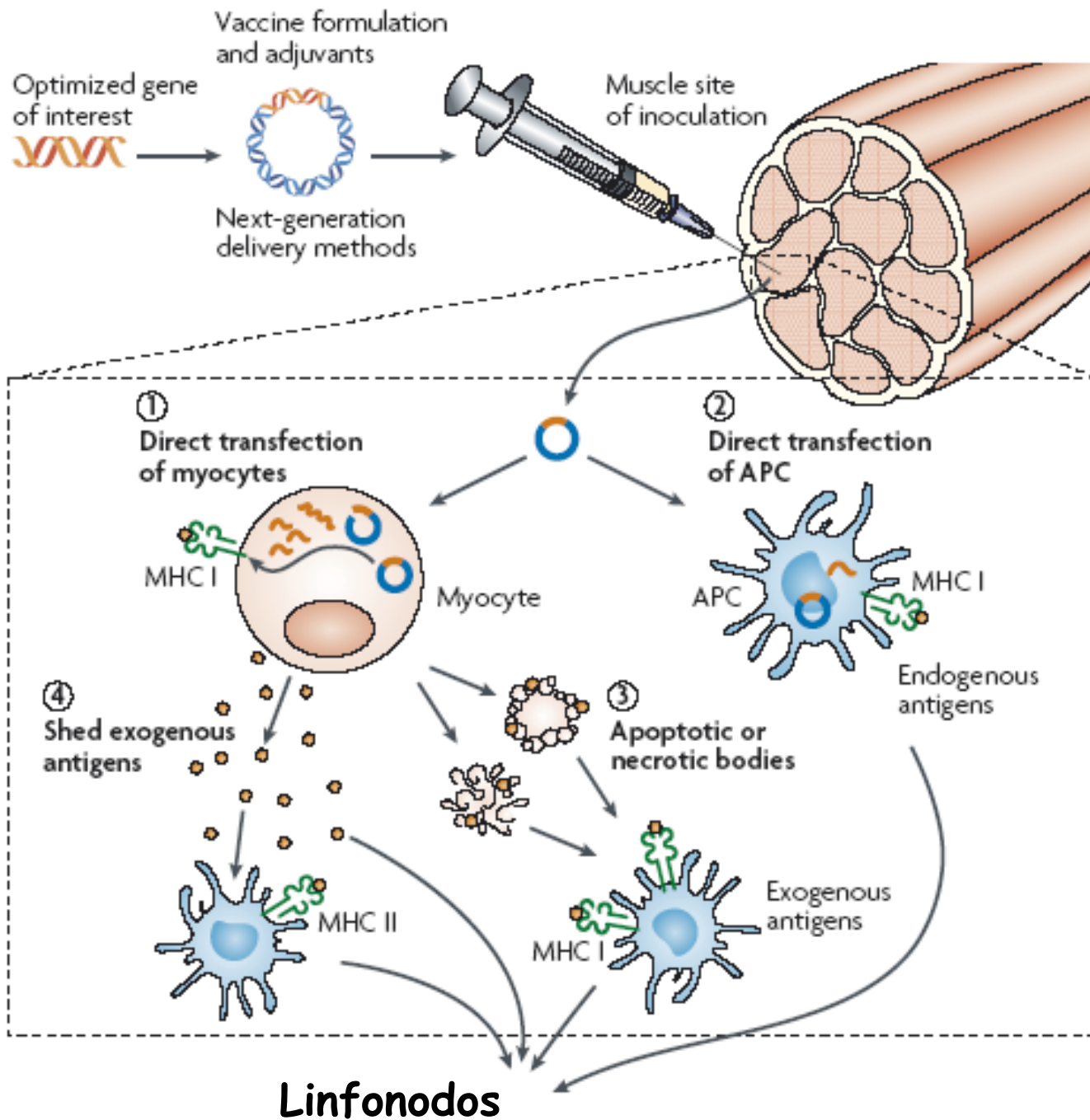
Produzido *E. coli*

Caracterizado

Quantificado - concentração e dosagem de LPS
Clivado
Expressão de proteína
Imunogenicidade

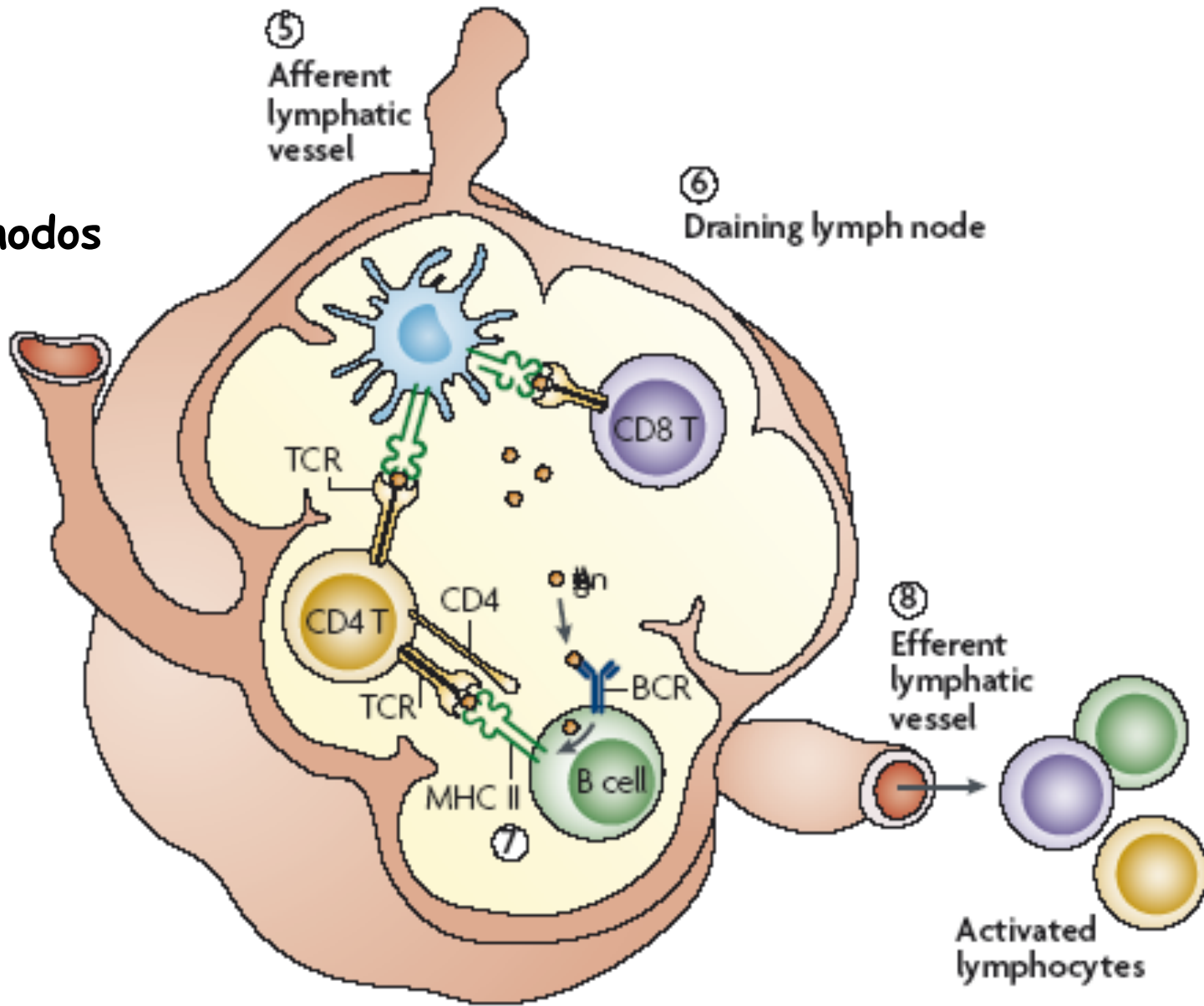


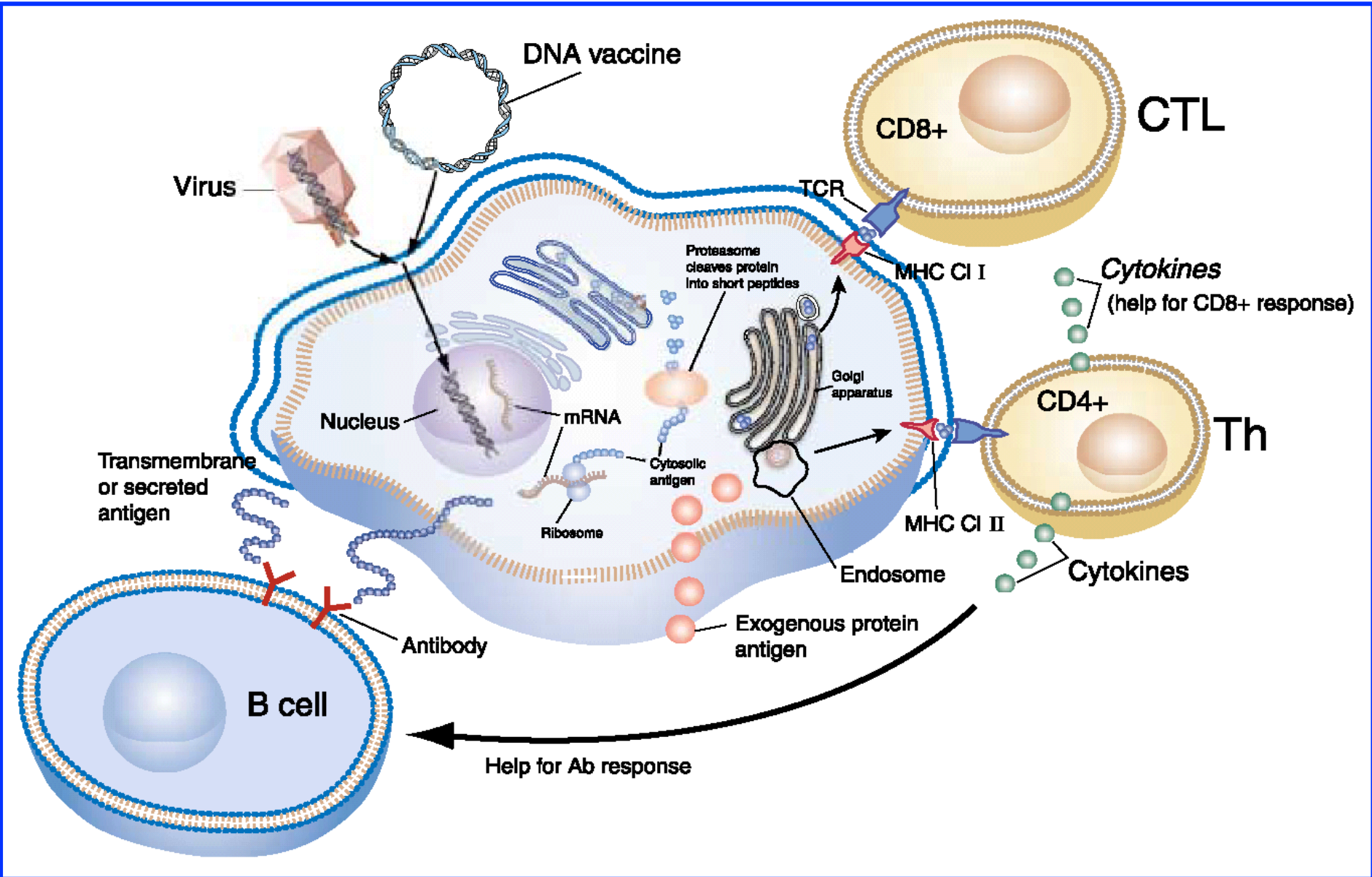
Como funcionam?



- *Intramuscular
- *Miócitos - energia
- *Entrada na célula
Endocitose/proteínas
- *Entrada no núcleo
Mitose
Poros

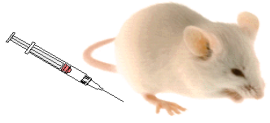
Linfonodos



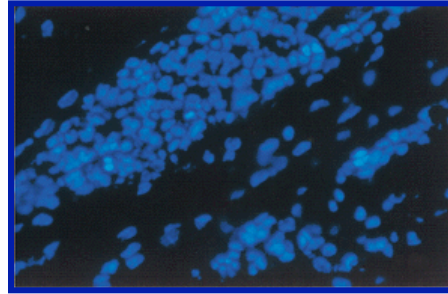


Imunização intramuscular

√ Expressão de proteína



Vacina de DNA-luciferase



- » 10-30% células musculares são transfectadas
- » DNA persiste por mais de 19 meses
- » Expressão dose dependente

Science, 247: 1465-1468, 1990; *Human Molecular Genetics*, 1: 363-369, 1992.

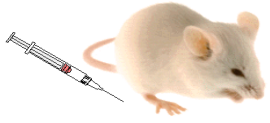
√ Expressão de proteína → resposta imune

Table 1. Protection of mice against a lethal A/PR/8/34 (H1N1) influenza virus challenge by inoculation of pCMV/H1 DNA in saline

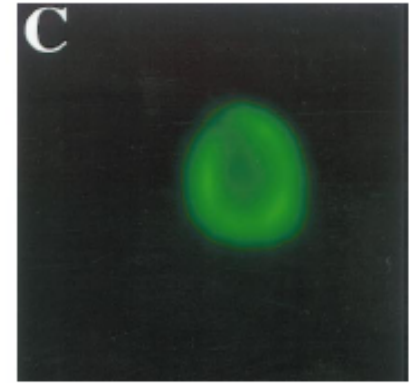
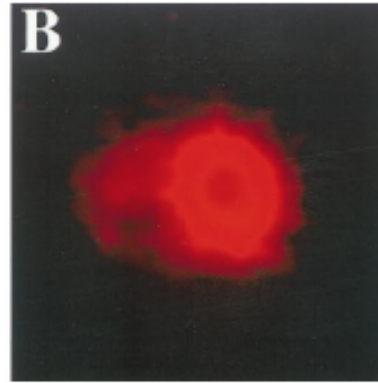
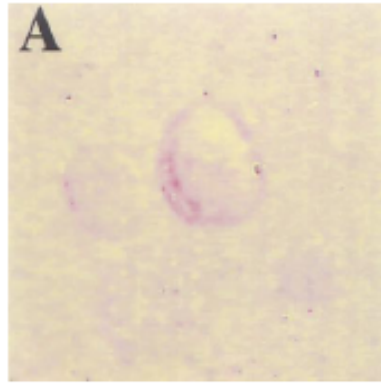
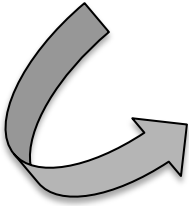
DNA	Route of inoculation*	Dose, μ g	No. of survivors/ no. tested	% survival
pCMV/H1	i.v., i.p., i.m.	300	21/22	95
	<u>i.m.</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>18/19</u>	<u>95</u>
	i.v.	100	10/12	83
	i.n.	100	13/17	76
	i.d.	50	9/12	75
	s.c.	100	4/6	67
	i.p.	100	0/6	0
pCMV/control	Various	0-300	3/24	13

Science, 259: 1745-1749, 1993; *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 90: 11478-11482, 1993; *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 90: 4156-4160, 1993.

✓ Expressão de proteína → células dendríticas e macrófagos



Vacina de DNA-GFP



J. Exp. Med., 186(9): 1481-1486, 1997; J. Immunol, 160(12): 5707-5718, 1998.

Vantagens

- Fácil construção e produção
- Produção de antígenos específicos
- Não reverte na forma virulenta; não requer métodos tóxicos
- Induz resposta celular e humoral
- Pode ser estocada e transportada - estável
- **Ativa células T CD8⁺ (citotóxicas)**

Em comparação as outras tecnologias:

Microorganismo vivo atenuado

- » Reversão para forma virulenta
- » Não pode ser usados em indivíduos imunocomprometidos

Vacinas inativadas/subunidades

- » Induz principalmente resposta humoral
- » Necessidade de adjuvantes

Críticas

- Integração/mutação/instabilidade cromossômica/ativação ou supressão de genes
- Autoimunidade - DNA
- Resistência ao antibiótico
- Indução de tolerância
- Baixa imunogenicidade

Vacinas de DNA - triagens

Table 2 Findings of DNA vaccine clinical trials

Well-tolerated safe

No integration of DNA

No autoimmunity

No tolerance

Antibody responses ↓ ≠Pré-clínicos

Th (helper T cells) responses ↓

****Prova de conceito - DNA - Resposta imunológica**

Vacinas  Seguras  Parte dos microrganismos

 Baixa imunoestimulação

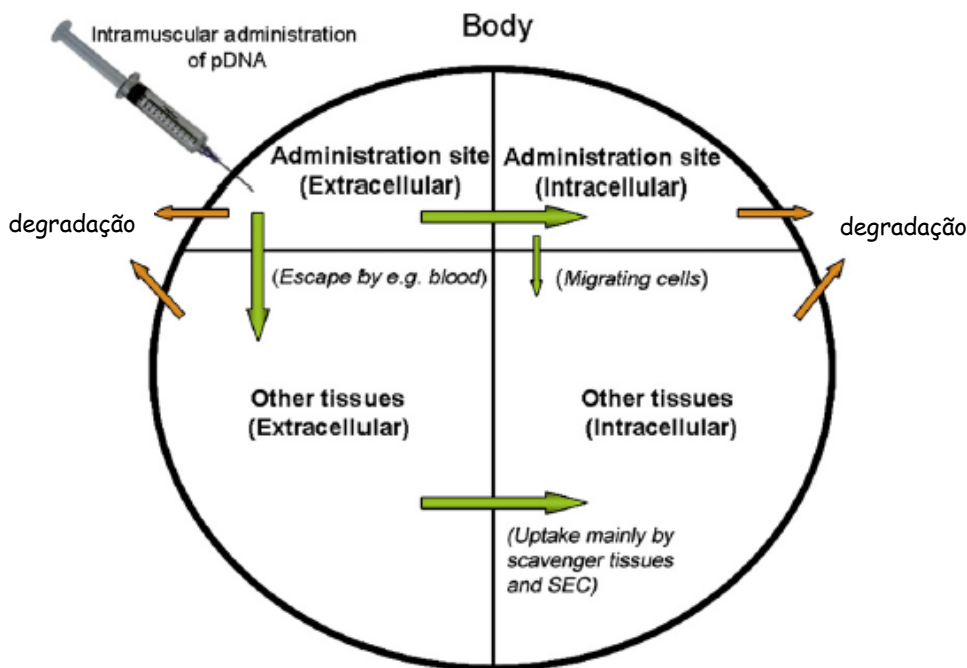
➡ Baixa imunoestimulação



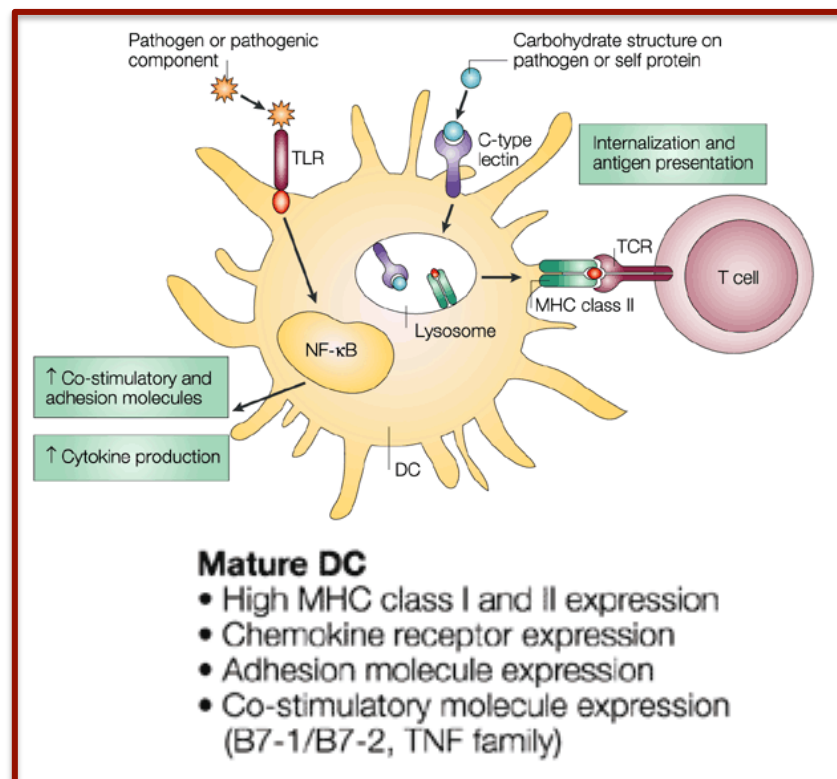
Ineficiente captura da vacina pelas células → entrega inadequada

Fraca imunoestimulação

Transfecção

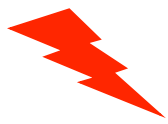


Estimulação



- *Degradado - 0,1% transcrito
- *Escala (50ug - 50uL / 19mg - 19mL)
- *Resposta protetora difere entre os animais

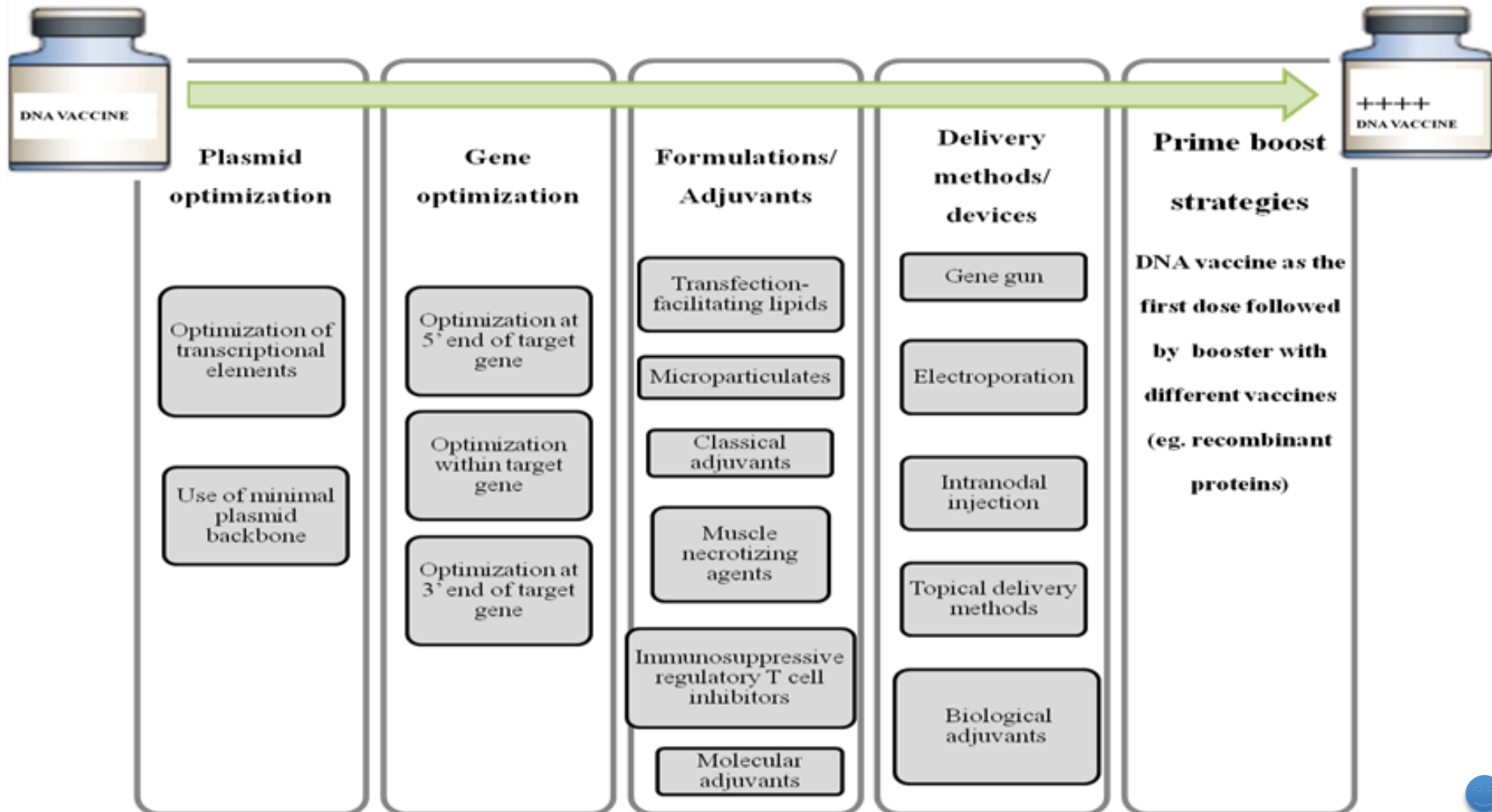
*Parte do microrganismo



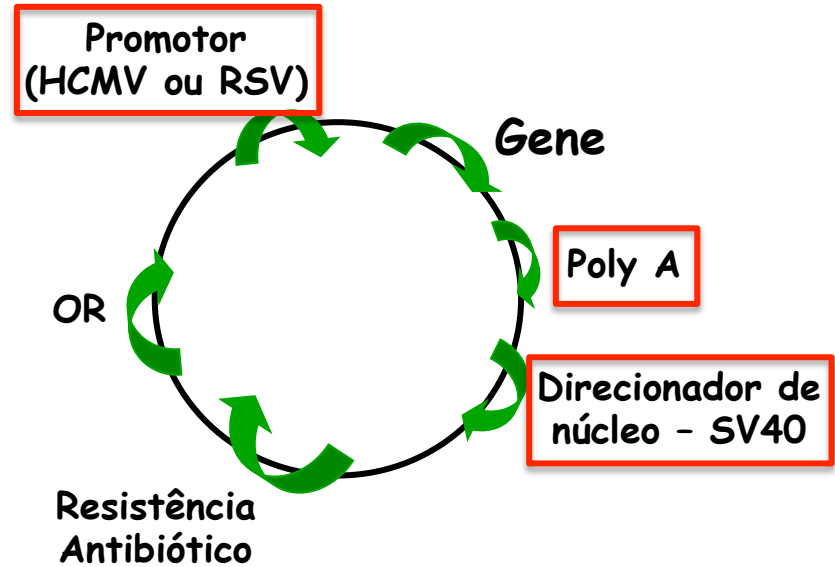
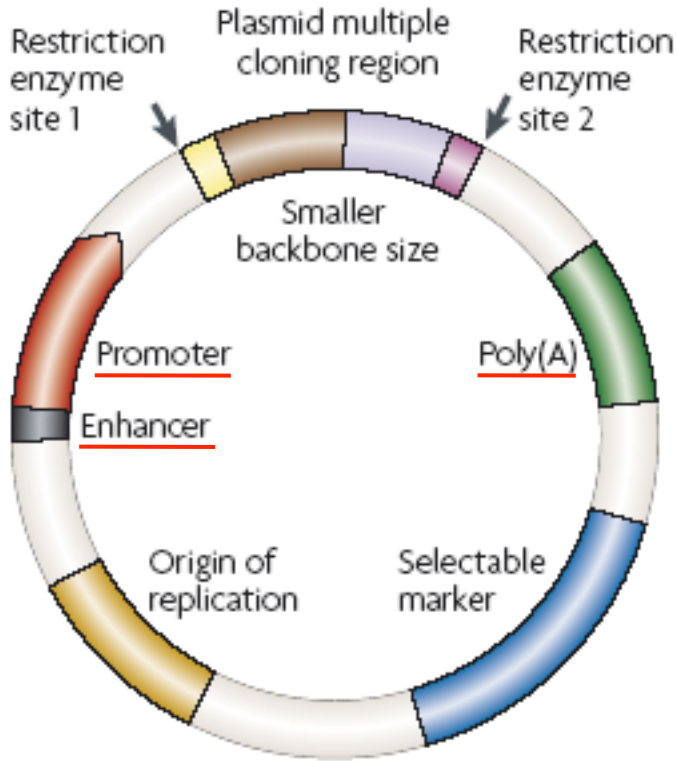
Transfecção

Estimulação

Estratégias de otimização - segunda geração de vacinas de DNA



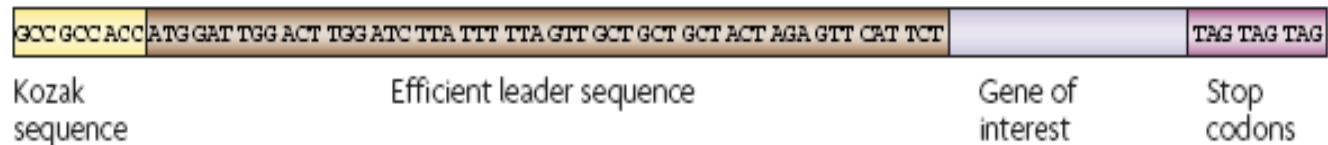
① Plasmid optimization



Select

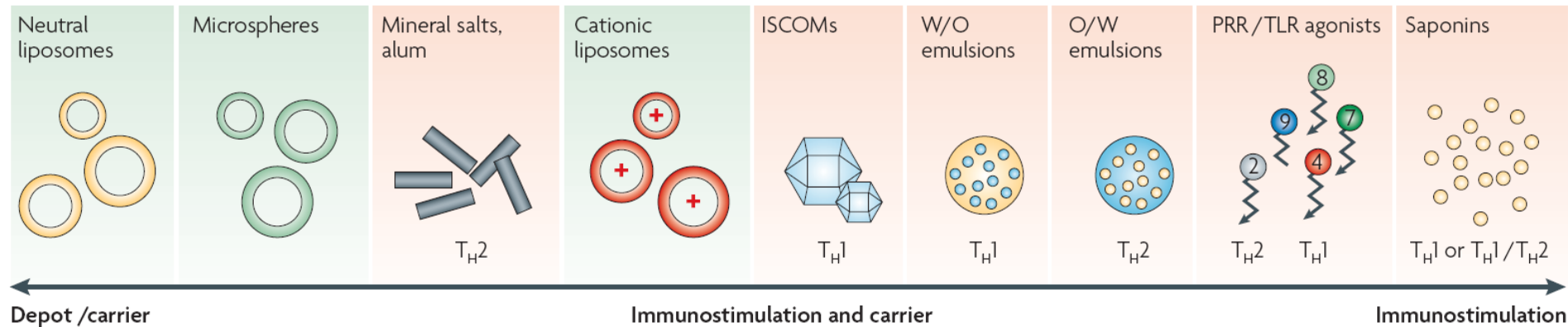
- High GC content → **Motivos CpG**
- Species-specific codon utilization
- Consensus immunogens
- Targeting sequences
- Nuclear localization sequences
- Ubiquitin
- Glycosylation changes
- Helper epitopes

② Gene optimization



Adjuvantes

*Melhoram a vacina por diferentes mecanismos



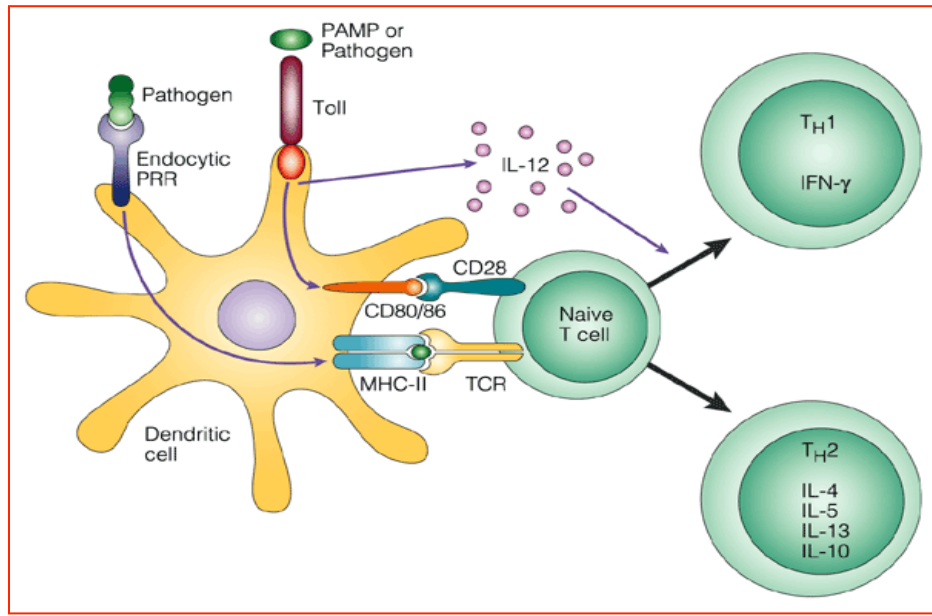
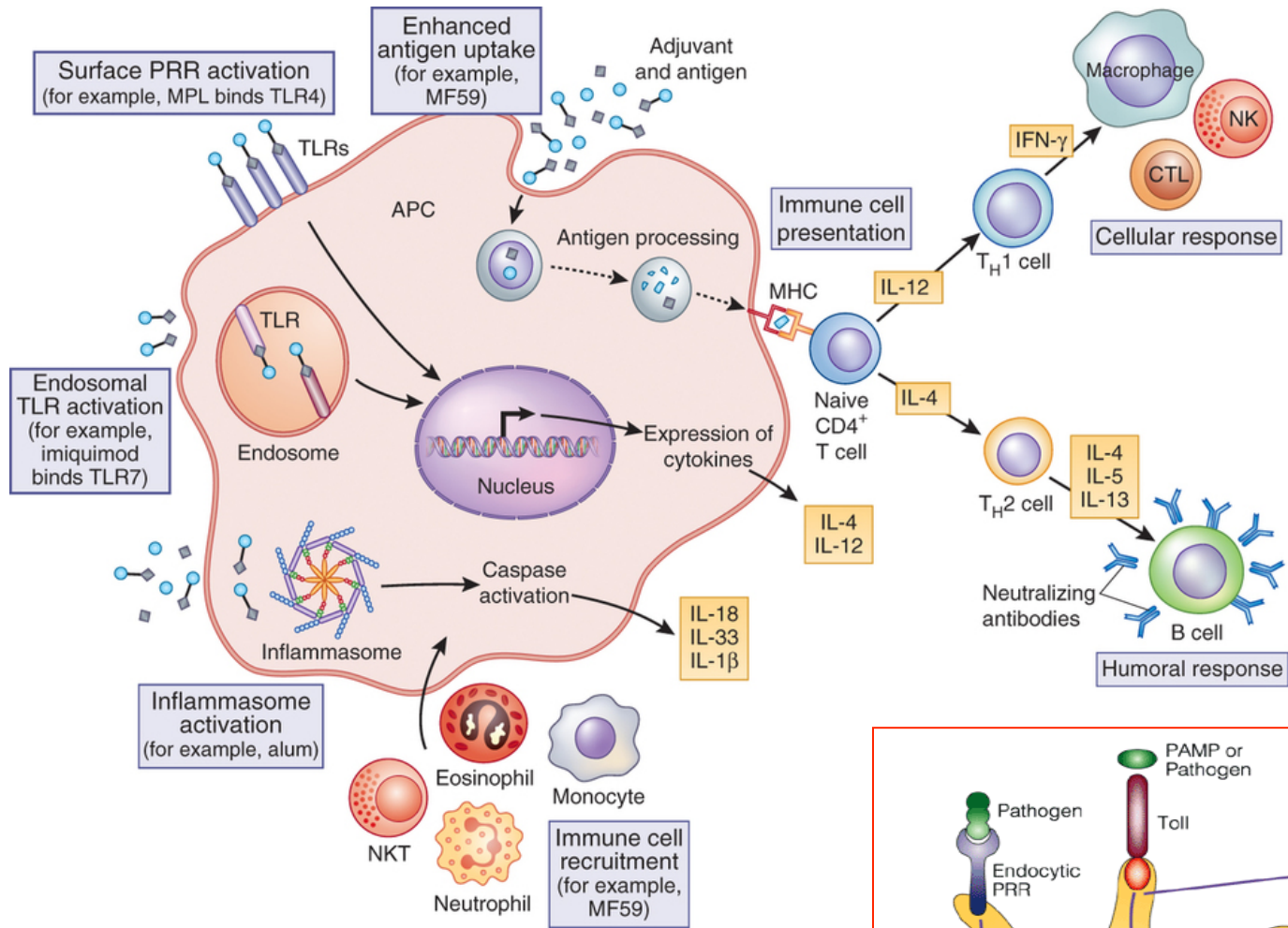
**Melhoram a resposta/direcionam → Protetora

- ✧ Depósito do antígeno
- ✧ Captura do antígeno
- ✧ Apresentação do antígeno
- ✧ Moléculas coestimuladoras
- ✧ Quimiotaxia

✧ Ativando resposta imunológica ("inflamação")

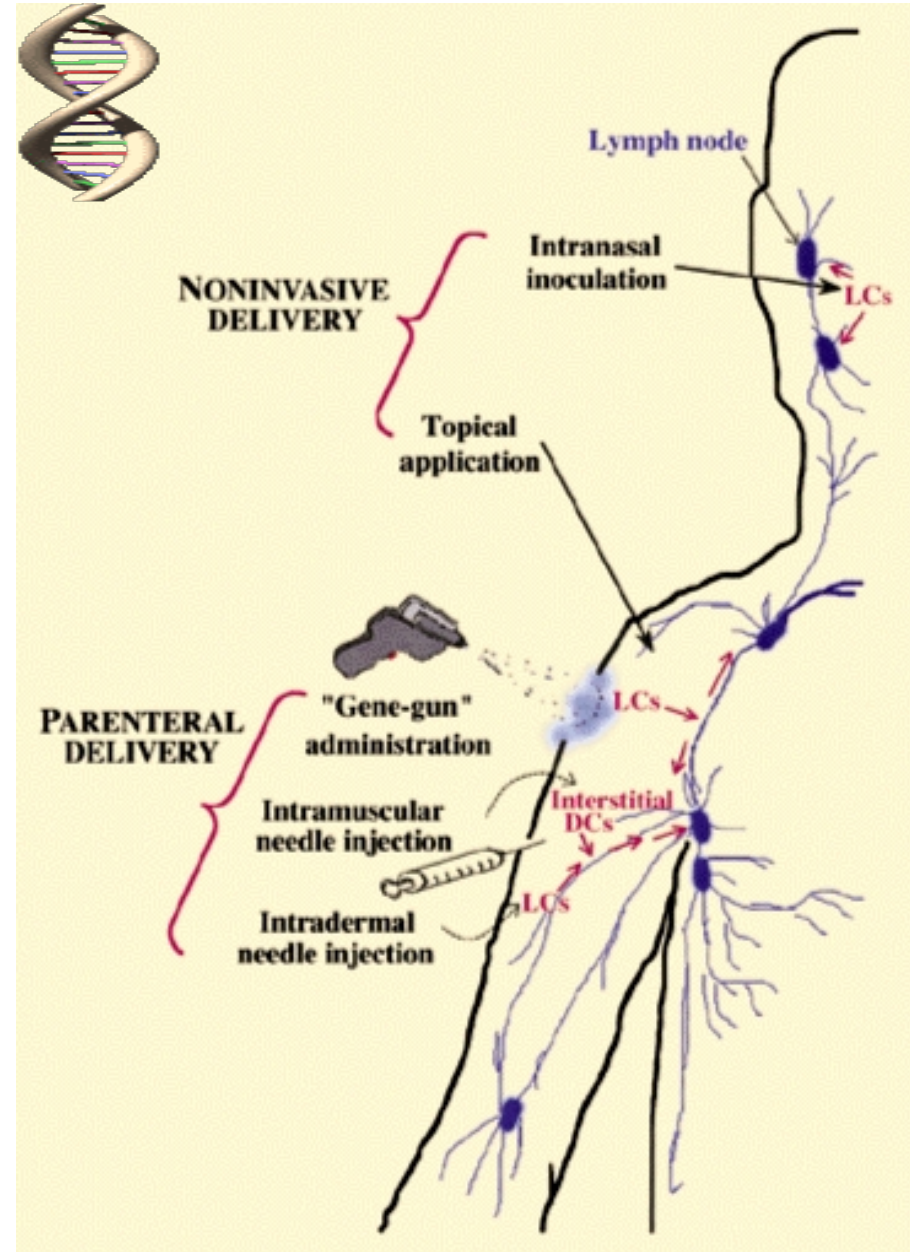
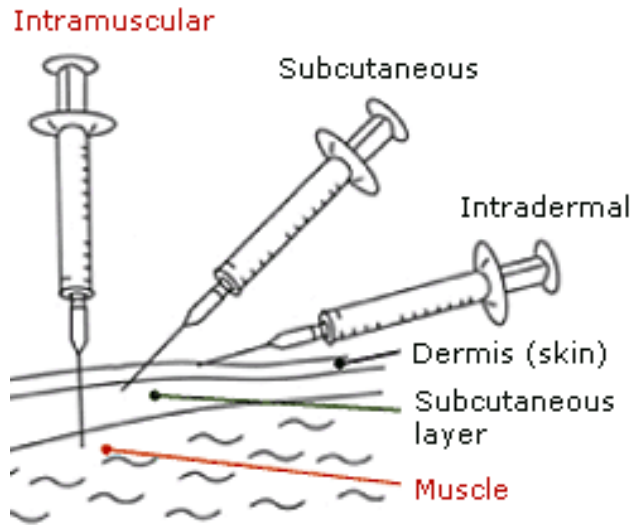
Seleção do adjuvante

- ✧ Natureza física e química Ag
- ✧ Resposta desejada
- ✧ Idade da população
- ✧ Rota



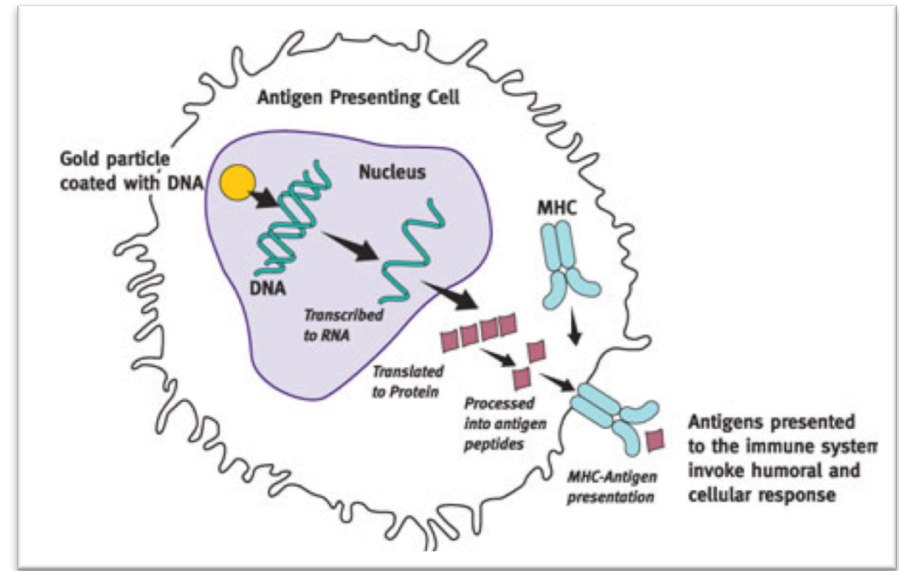
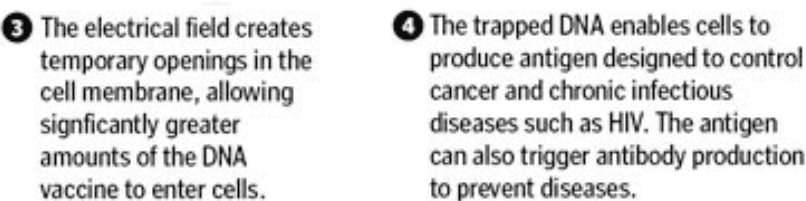
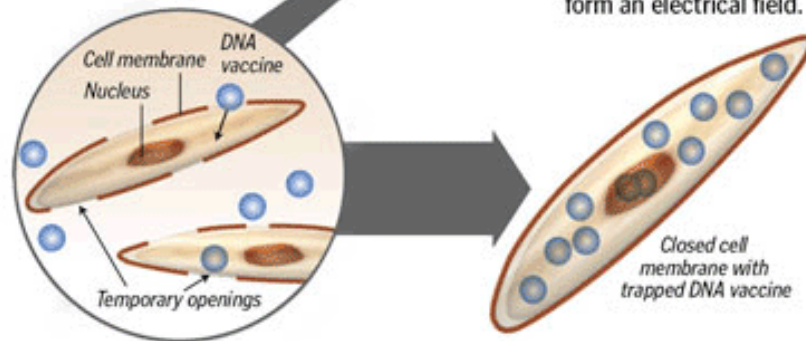
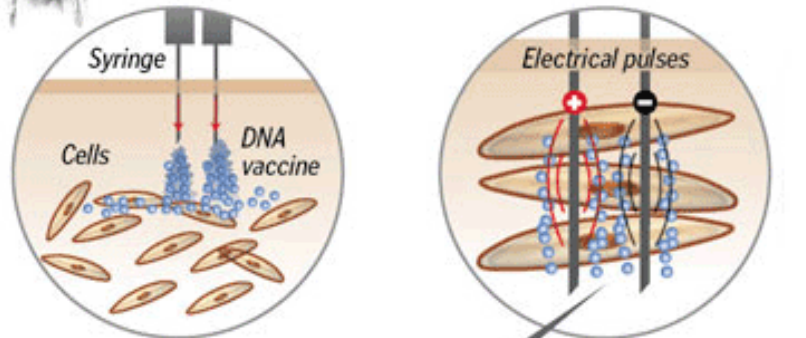
Mecanismos de ação

Rotas de Imunização - melhorar a transfecção



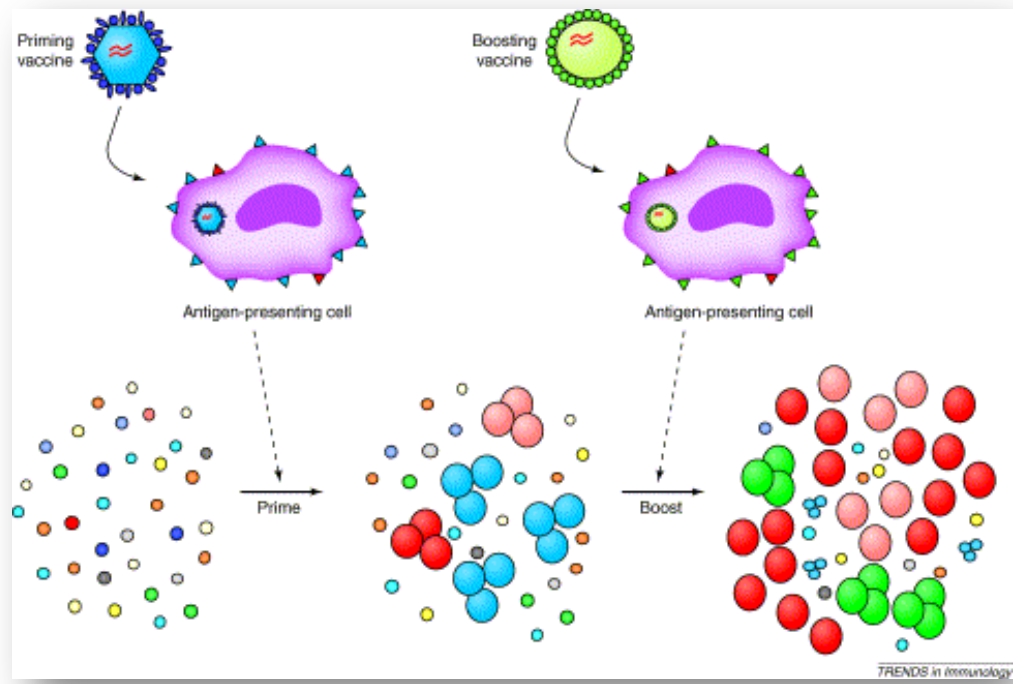
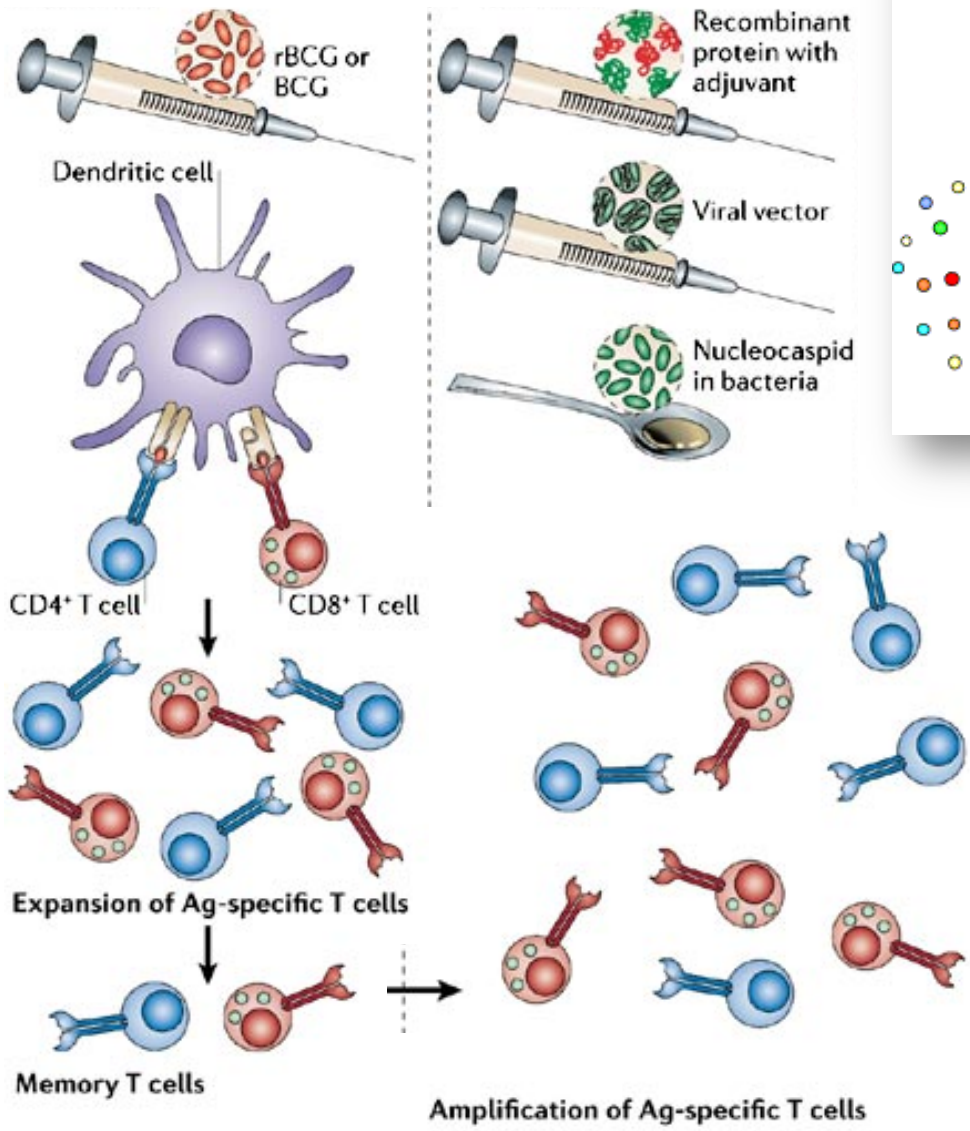
Eletroporação

Arma gênica (Gene Gun)

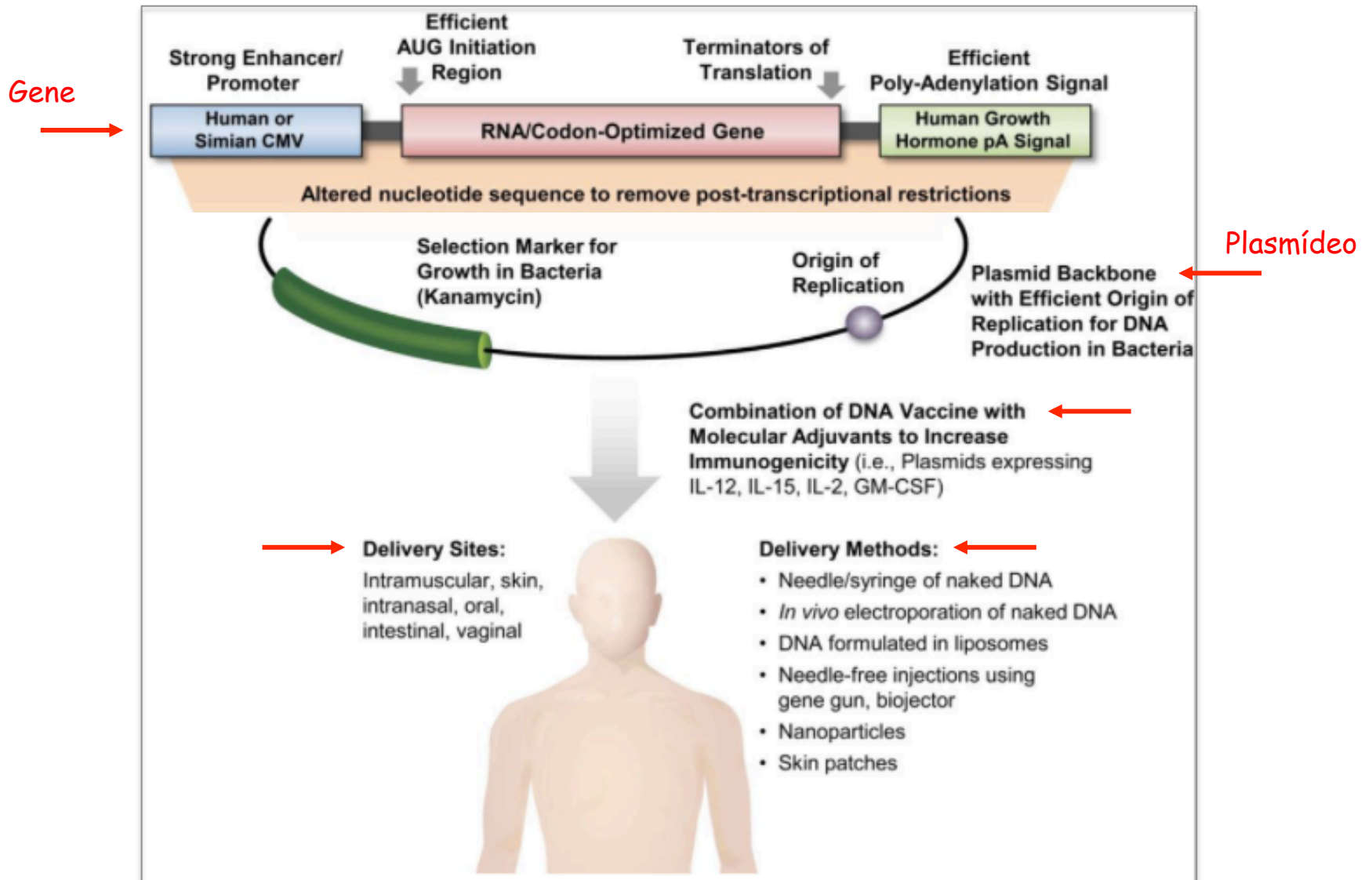


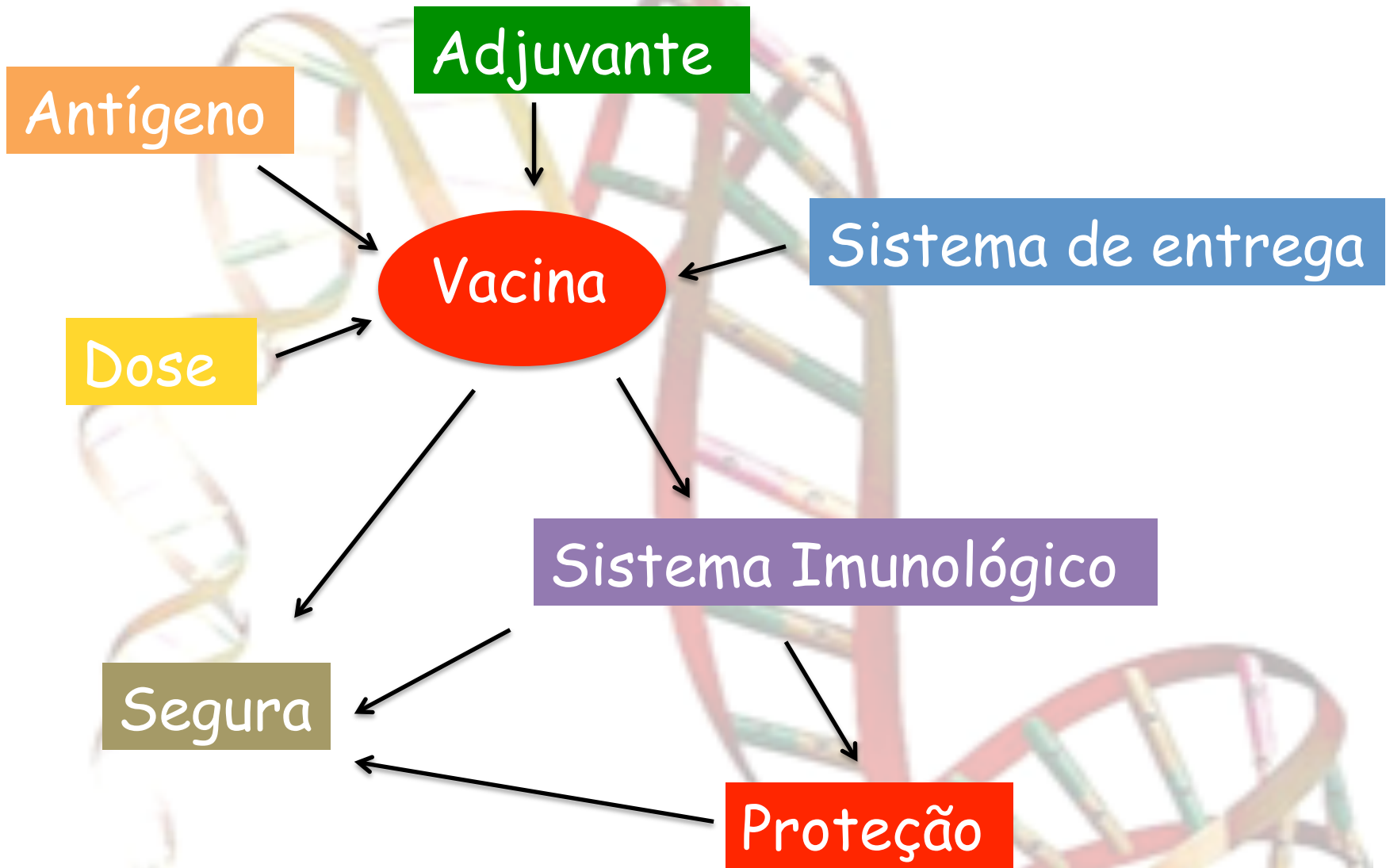
****Inflamação**

Prime-Boost



...em resumo - otimização





Antígeno

Adjuvante

Sistema de entrega

Dose

Vacina

Sistema Imunológico

Segura

Proteção

BIBLIOGRAFIA

- Gregoriadis G, *New Engl. J. Med.*, 295 (14): 765-70 / (13):704-10, 1976 (Lipossomas)
- Eldridge JH et al., *Mol. Immunol.*, 28 (3): 287-94, 1991 (Microesferas)
- O'Hagan DT et al., *Vaccine*, 9 (10): 768-71, 1991 (Microesferas)
- Liu, MA, *Journal of Internal Medicine*, 253 (4): 402-410, 2003 (Vacinas de DNA)
- Klinman DM, *Nature Reviews Immunology*, 4, 249-259, 2004 (CpG)
- Gamvrellis A et al., *Immunology and Cell Biology*, 82, 506-516, 2004 (Adjuvantes)
- Torchilin VP, *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*, 4, 145-160, 2005 (Lipossomas)
- Ulmer JB et al., *Nat.Biotechnol.*, 24, 1377-1383, 2006 (Vacinas)
- Guy B, *Nat.Rev.Microbiol.*, 5 (7): 505-517, 2007 (Adjuvantes)
- Belakova J et al., *Arch. Immunol. Ther Exp.*, 55: 387-398, 2007 (Vacinas de DNA)
- Kutzler MA and Weiner DB, *Nature Genetics*, 9: 776-788, 2008 (Vacinas de DNA)
- Tonheim TC et al., *Fish & Shellfish Immunology*, 25: 1-18, 2008 (Vacina de DNA)
- Bachmann, MF, *Nature Reviews Immunology*, 10, 787-796, 2010 (Vacinas - Sistemas de entrega)
- Ferraro B et al., *Vaccines*, 51: 296-301, 2011 (Vacinas de DNA)
- Reed ST, *Nature Medicine*, 19 (12): 1597-1608, 2013 (Adjuvantes)
- Tregoning JS and Kinnear E, *Microbiol Spectrum*, 2(6): 1 - 16, 2014 (Vacinas de DNA)
- Egli A et al., *The European Journal of Medical Science*, 144: 1-16, 2014 (Adjuvantes)

Obrigada pela atenção!

wendymartinrios@gmail.com

wendy@usp.br

