



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***Macrobrachium rosenbergii* DE MAN NODAVIRUS CAPSID
DISPLAYING INFLUENZA A AND HEPATITIS B VIRUS
IMMUNODOMINANT REGIONS INDUCE HUMORAL AND CELLULAR
IMMUNE RESPONSES IN MICE**

YONG CHEAN YEAH

FBSB 2015 25



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UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA
BERILMU BERBAKTI

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IN MICE**

By

YONG CHEAN YEAH

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

June 2015

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Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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June 2015

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Hepatitis B virus (HBV) has infected one-third of the world population, where more than 350 million people infected chronically serve as HBV reservoir. It is responsible for the death of 1 million people each year. To date, vaccination remains the most effective approach to combat HBV. However, the emergence of vaccine escape mutants justified the need for a versatile system which is capable of targeting these mutants. Influenza A virus (IAV) is a highly infectious virus transmittable through air-borne droplets, which was responsible for the two well-recorded pandemics, the Spanish flu and swine flu. Each year, approximately 3-5 million people are infected by IAV, of which 250,000-500,000 people die annually. Current influenza vaccines composed of inactivated influenza viruses, which grant protection through haemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N) induced antibodies. Although highly immunogenic, H and N are prone to mutation, thereby reducing the efficacy of these glycoproteins as vaccines. *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus (MrNV) is a non-zoonotic virus which infects *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*, commonly known as giant river prawn, causing white muscle disease (WMD). Recombinant MrNV capsid proteins produced in bacteria *Escherichia coli* self-assembled into non-infectious virus-like particles (VLPs). These VLPs were hypothesised to be able to display foreign epitopes for enhancing immune responses. Therefore, a common immunodominant region of HBV known as the 'a' determinant, and a highly conserved IAV epitope known as Matrix 2 ectodomain (M2e), were fused to the Carboxyl-terminal ends of MrNV capsid proteins. These fusion proteins harbouring polyhistidine tags at their C-terminal ends can be purified in a single-step through immobilised metal affinity chromatography (IMAC). The purified fusion proteins self-assembled into VLPs of approximately 30 nm in diameter, exposing the fused epitopes on the surface of the VLPs. Both the 'a' determinant and M2e displayed on the VLPs were antigenic towards antibodies specifically against HBV surface antigen (HBsAg) and Matrix 2 protein (M2) of IAV. When these fusion proteins were used for immunisation in BALB/c mice, they induced both humoral and cell-mediated immune responses specifically against the 'a' determinant and M2e displayed on the VLPs. Collectively, this study

demonstrated that MrNV capsid protein is a novel platform for displaying foreign epitopes, be it for diagnostic assay or vaccine development.



Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah

**KAPSID NODAVIRUS *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* DE MAN YANG
MEMAPARKAN BAHAGIAN IMUNODOMINAN VIRUS INFLUENZA A
DAN HEPATITIS B MENDORONG TINDAK BALAS IMUNOLOGI
SECARA HUMORAL DAN SELULAR DALAM TIKUS**

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Virus hepatitis B (HBV) telah menjangkit satu pertiga daripada penduduk dunia, di mana lebih daripada 350 juta orang berjangkitan kronik berfungsi sebagai takungan HBV. Ia mengakibatkan kematian 1 juta orang setiap tahun. Setakat ini, vaksin masih merupakan penyelesaian yang paling berkesan terhadap penyebaran HBV. Walau bagaimanapun, kemunculan mutan-mutan yang imun terhadap vaksin sedia ada mencadangkan keperluan sistem baru untuk pembuatan vaksin yang berkesan terhadap mutan-mutan HBV. Virus influenza A (IAV) adalah virus yang senang berjangkit melalui titisan udara, di mana ia bertanggungjawab untuk beberapa pandemik, termasuk selsema Sepanyol dan selsema khinzir. Setiap tahun, kira-kira 3-5 juta orang dijangkiti oleh IAV, di mana 250,000-500,000 orang meninggal dunia. Vaksin influenza sedia ada terdiri daripada virus influenza terbunuh, di mana perlindungannya adalah bergantung kepada penghasilan antibodi terhadap hemagglutinin (H) dan neuraminidase (N). Walaupun H dan N adalah sangat imunogenik, tetapi ia adalah terdedah kepada mutasi, dengan itu mengurangkan keberkesanan vaksin ini. *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus (MrNV) adalah virus bukan zoonotik yang menjangkit udang galah secara asli, menyebabkan "White Muscle Disease" (WMD). Protein kapsid MrNV yang dihasilkan dalam bakteria *Escherichia coli* secara rekombinan bercantum sendiri untuk membentuk partikel menyerupai virus (VLPs). Dari segi hipotesis, VLPs ini mampu memaparkan epitope-epitope asing dengan meningkatkan tindak balas imunologi perumah. Oleh itu, bahagian imunodominan daripada HBV yang dikenali sebagai penentu 'a', dan epitop IAV yang dikenali sebagai "Matrix 2 ectodomain" (M2e), telah digabungkan dengan protein kapsid MrNV pada hujung karboksil. Protein rekombinan ini boleh dituliskan dalam satu langkah, iaitu melalui kromatografi afiniti penyekatan logam (IMAC), disebabkan kehadiran tag- polihistidina di hujung karboksil. Protein rekombinan ini bercantum sendiri kepada VLPs berdiameter lebih kurang 30 nm, mendedahkan epitop terpamer pada permukaan VLPs. Kedua-dua penentu 'a' dan M2e yang dipaparkan adalah antigenik, di mana antibodi spesifik

terhadap antigen permukaan HBV (HBsAg) dan Matrik 2 protein (M2) IAV boleh mengikat kepadanya. Apabila digunakan untuk imunisasi tikus BALB/c, protein rekombinan ini mendorong tindak balas imunologi secara humoral dan selular khusus terhadap penentu 'a' dan M2e yang dipamerkan. Secara keseluruhan, protein kapsid MrNV boleh berfungsi sebagai platform baru untuk paparan epitop-epitop asing, sama ada dalam bidang diagnostik ataupun penyelidikan vaksin.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

µg	microgram (10^{-6} g)
µl	microlitre (10^{-6} l)
µm	micrometer (10^{-6} m)
µM	micromolar (10^{-6} M)
a.a.	amino acids
APC	allophycocyanin
APCs	antigen presenting cells
APS	ammonium persulphate
ATP	adenosine triphosphate
bp	basepair
BSA	bovine serum albumin
ccc	covalently closed circular
CD3	clusters of differentiation 3
CD4	clusters of differentiation 4
CD8	clusters of differentiation 8
C-terminal	carboxyl terminal
CTL	cytotoxic T lymphocyte
CV	column volume
DMEM	Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium
DNA	deoxy-ribonucleic acid
dNTP	deoxyribonucleotide phosphate
DTT	1, 4-dithiothreitol
EDTA	ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
FITC	fluorescein isothiocyanate
g	gram
H	haemagglutinin
h	hour

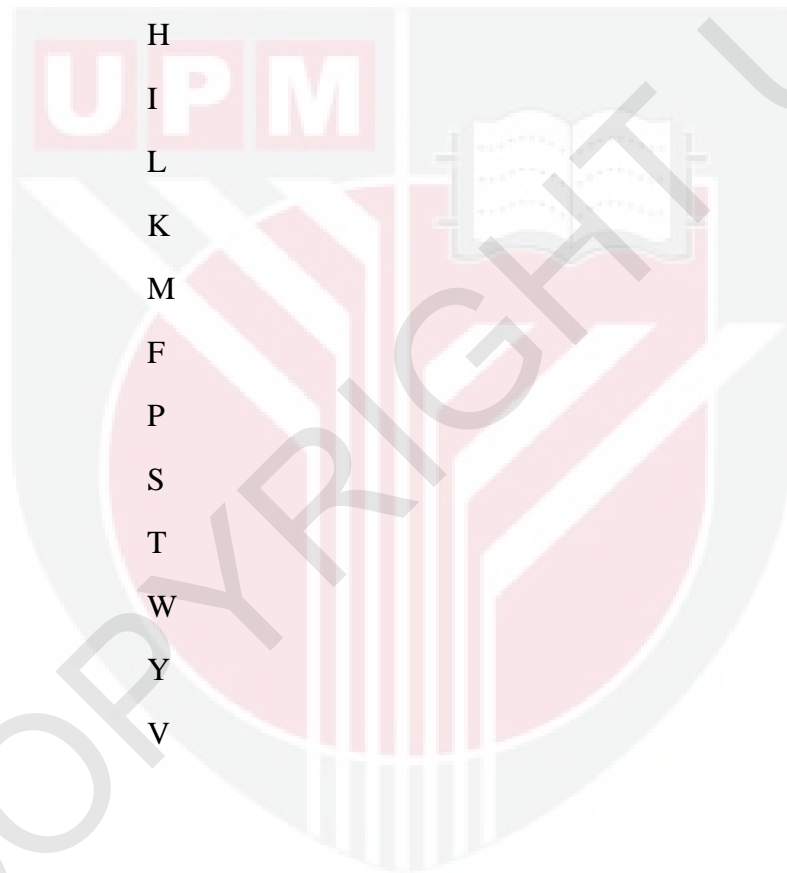
HBcAg	hepatitis B core antigen
HBeAg	hepatitis B e antigen
HBsAg	hepatitis B surface antigen
HBV	hepatitis B virus
HEPES acid	2-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazin-1-yl]ethanesulfonic acid
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HPV	human papilloma virus
IAV	influenza A virus
IFN	interferon
IgG	immunoglobulin G
IL	interleukin
IMAC	immobilised metal affinity chromatography
IPTG	isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactopyranoside
kb	kilobase
kbp	kilo basepair
kDa	kilo Dalton
l	litre
LB	Luria-Bertani broth
LD ₅₀	median lethal dose
L-HBsAg	large hepatitis B surface antigen
M	molar
M1	matrix 1 protein
M2	matrix 2 protein
M2e	matrix 2 protein ectodomain
mA	miliampere
mg	milligram (10^{-3} g)
M-HBsAg	medium hepatitis B surface antigen
min	minute
ml	mililitre (10^{-3} l)

mRNA	messenger RNA
MrNV	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> nodavirus
MTT	3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide
N	neuraminidase
NK	natural killer
nm	nanometer (10^{-9} m)
NP	nucleoprotein
NTCP	sodium taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide
N-terminal	amino terminal
°C	degree Celsius
OD	optical density
PAGE	polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PBS	phosphate buffered saline
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
PE	phycoerythrin
PEG	polyethylene glycol
pH	<i>Puissance hydrogen</i>
pmol	picomole (10^{-12} mol)
preS1	N-terminal region of L-HBsAg comprising 108 or 119 amino acids
preS2 acids	region of L- and M-HBsAg comprising 55 amino acids
PvNV	<i>Penaeus vannamei</i> nodavirus
RdRP	RNA-dependent RNA polymerase
RNA	ribonucleic acid
RNP	ribonucleoprotein
rpm	revolutions per minute
RT	room temperature (approximately 25°C)
s	second

SDS	sodium dodecyl sulphate
S-HBsAg	small hepatitis B surface antigen
$T=$	triangulation number of
TBS	tris-buffered saline
TE	tris-EDTA buffer
TEM	transmission electron microscope
TEMED	tetramethyl ethylenediamine
T_h1	type 1 T helper immune response
TNF	tumor necrosis factor
U	unit
V	volt
v/v	volume/volume
VLPs	virus-like particles
vRNA	viral RNA
w/v	weight/volume
WMD	white muscle disease
WTD	white tail disease
xg	centrifugal force
α	alpha
β	beta
γ	gamma
λ	lambda

AMINO ACIDS ABBREVIATIONS

Alanine	A
Arginine	R
Asparagine	N
Aspartic acid	D
Cysteine	C
Glutamic acid	E
Glycine	G
Histidine	H
Isoleucine	I
Leucine	L
Lysine	K
Methionine	M
Phenylalanine	F
Proline	P
Serine	S
Threonine	T
Tryptophan	W
Tyrosine	Y
Valine	V



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) has infected 2 billion people worldwide, which correspond to one third of the world population. Currently, there are approximately 370 million people chronically infected by HBV (Ward and Byrd, 2012), where their immune systems failed to remove the virus, resulting in persisting infection. About 60-80% of liver cancers were caused by a prolonged HBV infection (Lavanchy, 2005). Although treatments are available for chronic HBV patients, none was able to purge the virus from people chronically infected by HBV. Hence, HBV vaccines remained irreplaceable for protection against HBV before an infection takes place. Currently available yeast-derived HBV vaccines are considered highly effective. These vaccines consist of recombinant HBV surface antigen (HBsAg) produced in yeasts such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (Engerix B; Recombivax HB), *P. pastoris* (Elovac-B; Shanvac-B), and *Hansenula polymorpha* (Gene Vac-B).

HBsAg-based vaccines provide cross-protection to vaccine recipients against HBV of various subtypes, due to the presence of a common immunodominant region known as the 'a' determinant (Howard and Allison, 1995), which is located at residues 121-149 of the small (S-) HBsAg (Tan et al., 2005). However, a prolonged usage of nucleoside analogs for the treatment of chronic HBV patients has caused mutations to the HBV 'a' determinant, rendering the commercial yeast-derived vaccines ineffective (Coleman, 2006; Pawlotsky, 2005; Zanetti et al., 1988; Zuckerman and Zuckerman, 2003). Therefore, a versatile vaccine platform which allows a rapid production of new vaccines specifically against these mutants is in demand.

Influenza A virus (IAV), being the most common influenza virus, infects approximately 3-5 million people worldwide, causing death of 250,000-500,000 people each year (World Health Organization, 2014a). IAV is responsible for several influenza pandemics in human history, which includes Spanish flu (1918), Asian flu (1957), Hong Kong flu (1968), and swine flu (2009), killing up to 50 million people worldwide. Currently available influenza vaccines are mostly composed of trivalent or quadrivalent inactivated influenza viruses, which include IAV subtypes H1N1 and H3N2, and 1 (in trivalent vaccines) or 2 (in quadrivalent vaccines) influenza B virus strains. The protection of these vaccines is mediated through induction of antibodies in vaccine recipients, against the haemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N) glycoproteins of the inactivated viruses presence in the vaccines. Therefore, the efficiency of these vaccines depends heavily on the similarities of H and N between the outbreak strain and the vaccine strain (El Bakkouri et al., 2011; Hashemi et al., 2012).

IAV H and N proteins have high tendencies to mutate over time through a process known as antigenic drift, due to the absence of a proof read function on the viral

RNA polymerase. Influenza vaccines are revised yearly through worldwide monitoring of the northern and southern hemisphere by the World Health Organization. Even so, with vast avian gene pool serving as IAV reservoir, gene reassortments between human IAV and IAV native to avian can take place within a common host, a phenomenon known as an antigenic shift. There is no telling when the sudden emergence of a new highly virulent IAV subtypes can occur, causing the 2nd influenza pandemic in the 21st century. To answer this problem, a universal influenza vaccine which is effective towards all IAV, disregard H and N subtypes is urgently needed. IAV matrix 2 ectodomain (M2e) was found to be highly conserved independent to H and N mutations, thus it is of great interest in the development of a universal vaccine.

Virus-like particles (VLPs) are non-infectious particles which resemble viruses in their native forms. These VLPs have been utilized for various purposes, which include delivery of molecules (Lee et al., 2012a; Petry et al., 2003), and display of foreign epitopes on VLPs derived from human papilloma virus (HPV; Matic et al., 2011), HBV (Ibanez et al., 2013; Murray and Shiau, 1999; Yap et al., 2012), as well as the bacteriophages (Hashemi et al., 2012; Kok et al., 2002; Tan et al., 2005; Wan et al., 2001). Some small antigens are often not immunogenic due to poor visibility to the immune cells. The immunogenicity of these small antigens however, can be enhanced through display on a larger structure such as the VLPs (Murata et al., 2003; Quan et al., 2008), which facilitates uptake of the displayed antigen by antigen presenting cells (APCs).

Macrobrachium rosenbergii nodavirus (MrNV) is a non-zoonotic virus which infects prawns. It was first isolated by Arcier et al. (1999) from *M. rosenbergii*. The gene encoding MrNV capsid protein was cloned and expressed in *Escherichia coli* (Goh et al., 2011). This recombinant MrNV capsid protein was found to self-assemble into VLPs of approximately 30 nm in diameter. When this study started, the recombinant MrNV VLPs was not employed to display any foreign epitopes. The immunogenicity of MrNV VLPs and epitopes to be displayed on it thus remain unknown. In this study, it is hypothesised that the MrNV VLPs can be used for the display of 'a' determinant and M2e, thereby induce specific antibodies against the displayed epitopes as humoral immune responses, as well as some cell-mediated immune responses mediated by cytotoxic T and natural killer (NK) cells.

Therefore, the objectives of this study were:

1. To display HBV 'a' determinant on the surface of the MrNV VLPs.
2. To display multiple copies of IAV M2e on the surface of MrNV VLPs.
3. To characterise the 'a' determinant and M2e displayed on MrNV VLPs.
4. To study the immunogenicities of the 'a' determinant and M2e displayed on MrNV VLPs.

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Tan, W. S., Ho, K. L., **Yong, C. Y.**, Goh, Z. H., Yeap, S. K., & Omar, A. R. (2014). Virus-like particles of *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* nodavirus capsid as a carrier for immunogenic components. (Patent Application Number: PI2014702540).

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