



Vaksin TB Protein Sub-Unit sebagai Booster Vaksinasi BCG di Indonesia

Konsorsium Riset Vaksin TB
Center for Biomedical and Basic Technology of Health
National Institute of Health Research and Development

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Seminar Nasional Riset TB

Outline

- Vaksin BCG
- Pilihan protein sub-unit sebagai kandidat booster vaksin BCG
- Capaian Riset Vaksin TB
- Kolaborasi – produk tambahan

Konsorsium Riset Vaksin TB

Riset Prioritas Nasional - BAPPENAS



2012 - 2020

Vaksin BCG Pasteur

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MEDICA - a Journal of Clinical Medicine

EDITORIALS

BCG vaccine strain.

However, the majority of the world's population is supplied with BCG vaccine procured by UNICEF (The United Nations Children's Fund) on behalf of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization. UNICEF uses only four BCG vaccine suppliers who produce only three different BCG vaccine strains: BCG-Denmark produced by the Statens Serum Institute in Denmark, BCG-Russia (genetically identical to BCG-Bulgaria) produced by Bulbio (BB-NCIPD) in Bulgaria and by the Serum Institute in India, and BCG-Japan produced by the Japan BCG Laboratory.

In humans, there have been three studies investigating protective efficacy induced by different BCG vaccine strains (insert ref). In two studies (with between 4- and 50-yr follow-up), BCG Pasteur was associated with statistically significantly better protective efficacy than BCG-Phipps or BCG-Glaxo (30). In the third study (with 15-yr follow-up), BCG-Denmark had a greater protective efficacy than BCG-Pasteur (25 and 17%, respectively) (31).

History of BCG Vaccine

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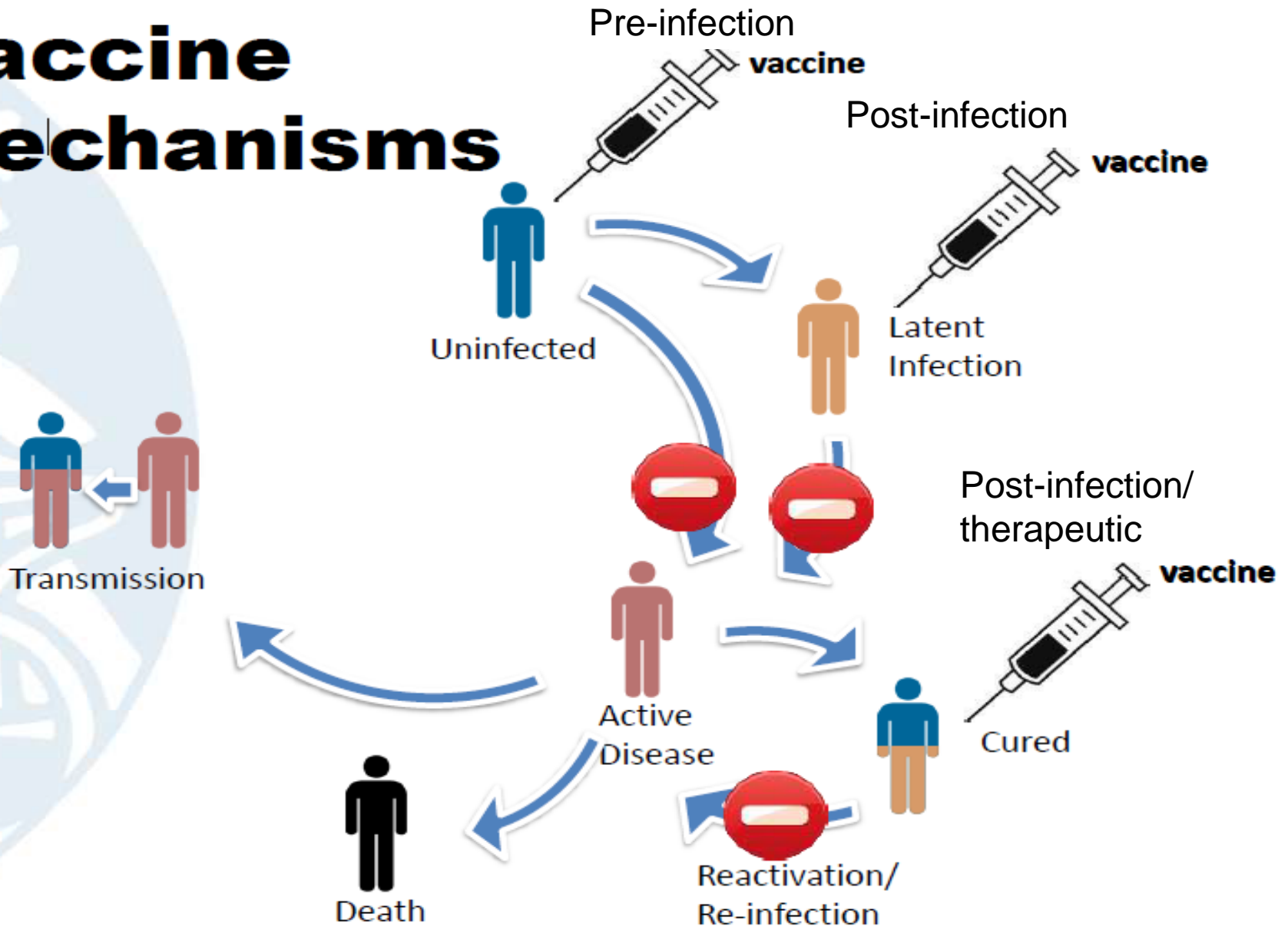
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BCG VACCINES today

There are several BCG vaccines in use today. The major producers for the international market are Pasteur-Merieux-Connaught, the Danish Statens Serum Institute, Evans Medeva (which has taken over the old Glaxo vaccine), and the Japan BCG Laboratory in Tokyo. Each of these BCG vaccines is produced in a different manner, and they are recognized to differ in various qualities, such as the proportion of viable cells per dose (22). BCG strains derived from the original Paris strain after 1925 (e.g., the current Pasteur, Copenhagen, Glaxo-Evans strains) lack a region of the genome known as the RD-2, which is still present in strains derived earlier than that date [represented by the current Brazilian (Moreau), Japanese and Russian strains] (28,29).

Vaccine Mechanisms

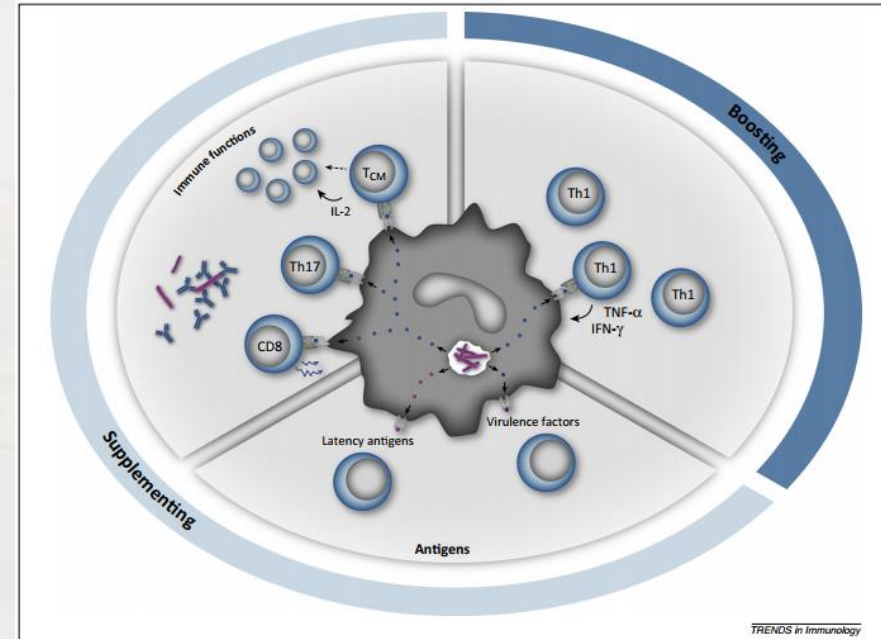


TB Vaccine → rethinking

- The life cycle of TB infection/disease and its impact on vaccination strategies
- Host–pathogen interaction in various stages of TB infection
 - Cellular dynamics in different stages of TB infection
 - Antigen expression in different stages of infection
- Immunological memory and TB protection
- Vaccine strategies against TB
 - Pre-exposure vaccines
 - Viable mycobacteria are designed to replace BCG as prime vaccines
 - **Subunit vaccines comprise MTB protein antigens** expressed in viral vectors or **delivered in adjuvant** and are designed as BCG boosters
 - Post-exposure vaccines target adolescents and adults with LTBI

Pendekatan Pengembangan Vaksin Sub-Unit

- **Early secreted protein**
 - RD1 deletion (ESAT6, CFP10 dll)
- PE/PPE family
 - Highly antigenic – function?
 - 10% of genome



- Gap analysis of BCG Vaccine Pasteur vs Tokyo sequences (results of WGS approach)
- Proteomics analysis of “granuloma in vitro” models

Output I - Riset TB

• Protein Sub-Unit/Antigen Kandidat Vaksin

- Ag85B-Rv2660c
- Ag85B
- Esat6-Cfp10

- Esat6-Mtb32c-Cfp10
- RpfB & RpfD
- PPE41 & PPE17
- PE-PGRS 14, 24, 32, 35, 45
- LipY
- ManLam

Diserahkan ke PT Bio Farma

- Protein/Klon
- MTA
- *Seed history*

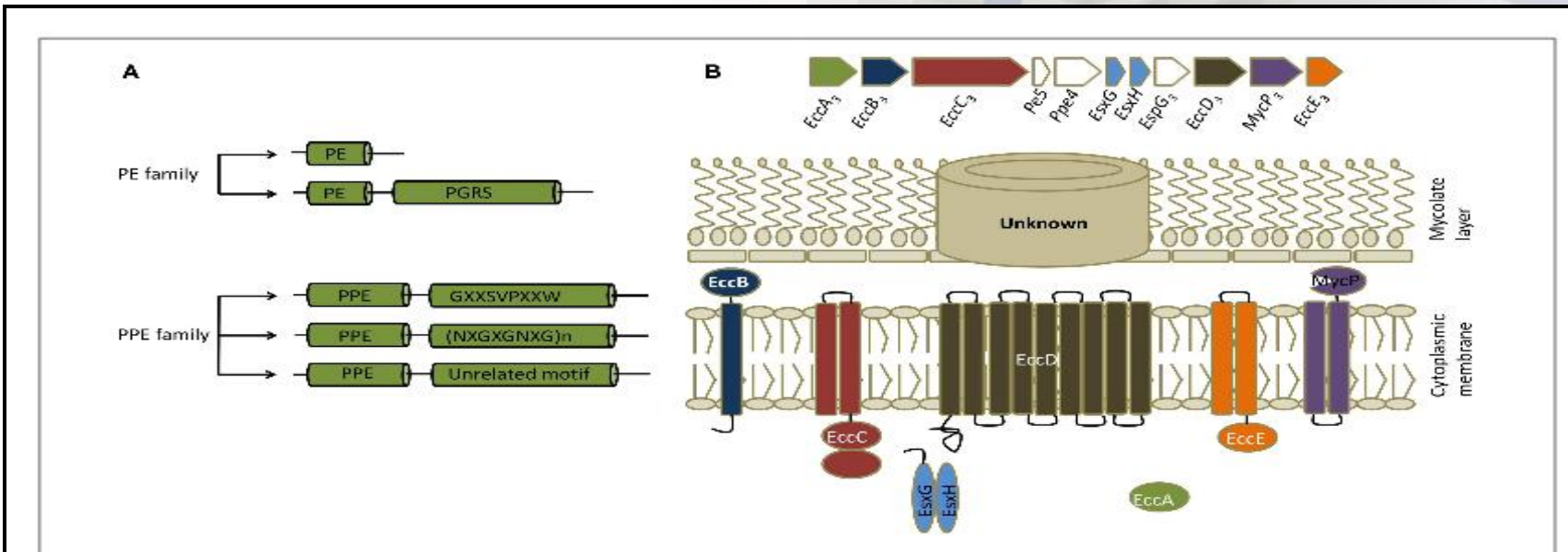
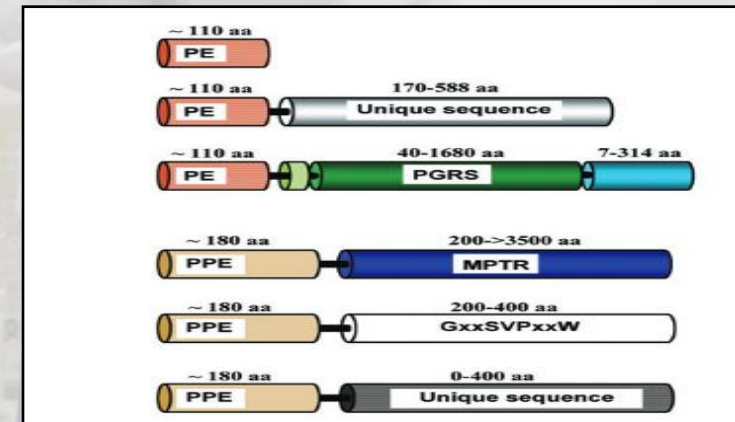
Hasil Purifikasi

QUICK
WIN

Pelaksana: PBTDK, ITB, UI, UH, UM, UGM, LIPI

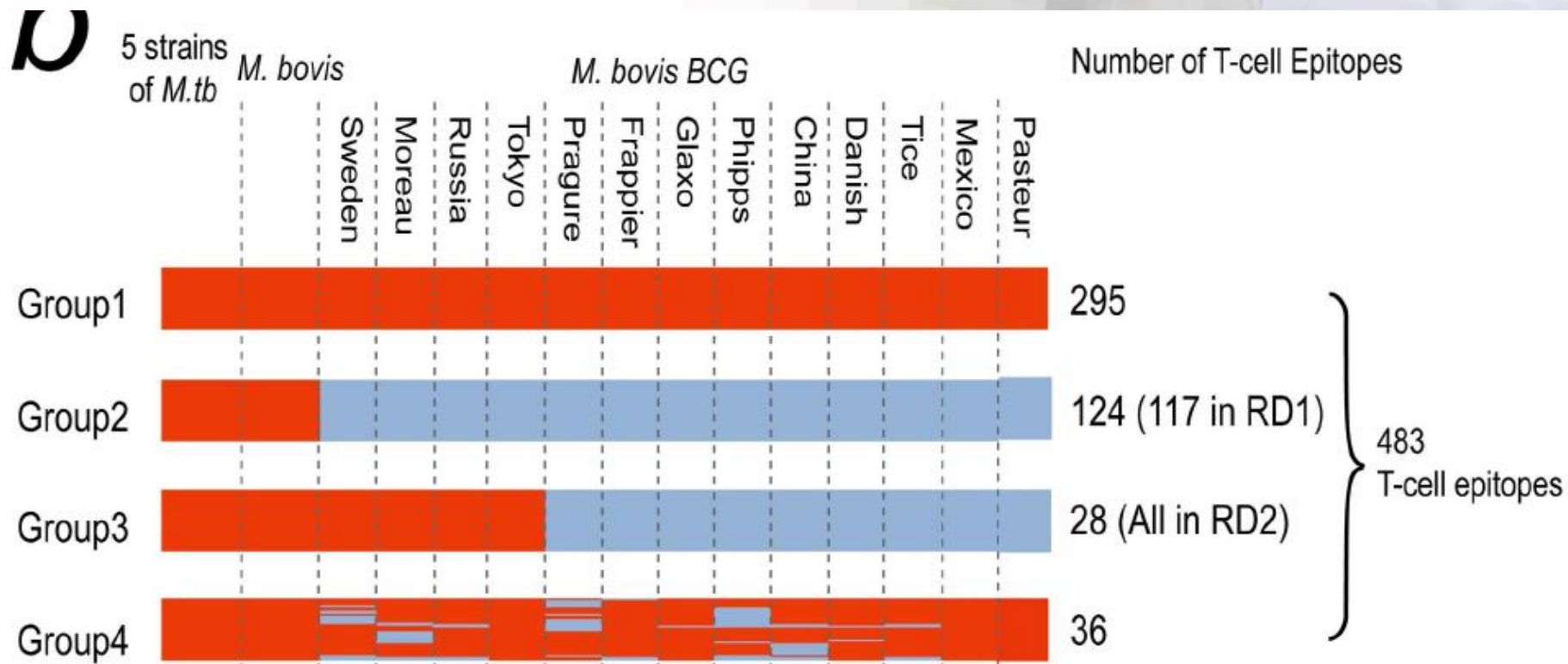
PE/PPE Protein

- PPE41
 - Antigenik, disekresi bersama sistem Esx sebagai kandidat vaksin TB. Optimasi dg PPE25 (esx system) → soluble protein
 - Dormancy
- PPE17 - Diagnostic tools



Genome Sequencing and Analysis of BCG Vaccine Strains

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Whole Genome Sequencing Vaksin BCG Pasteur

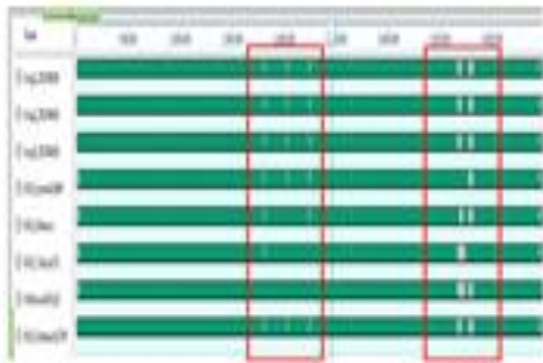


Fig 1. Genomic comparison between 3 BCG vaccine samples from PT Biofarma (bq1, bq2 and bq3) with reference of M. tuberculosis H37Rv, BCG Pasteur 1173P2, BCG Tokyo, BCG Mexico and BCG Korea. The gap genes (red box) show different deletion positions in BCG samples and M. tuberculosis.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
bq1_20383	100000	100000	100045	100000	100000	100000	100000
bq2_20383	100000	100000	100045	100000	100000	100000	100000
M. tuberculosis H37Rv	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
BCG Tokyo172	100045	100045	100000	100045	100000	100045	100045
BCG Mexico	100000	100000	100000	100045	100000	100000	100000
BCG Korea1168P-CC	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
bq3_20383	100000	100000	100000	100045	100000	100000	100000
BCG Pasteur1173P2	100000	100000	100000	100045	100000	100000	100000

Table 1. Shows the genome similarity level between BCG vaccine samples (bq1, bq2 and bq3) from PT Biofarma with reference of M. tuberculosis H37Rv, BCG Pasteur 1173P2, BCG Tokyo, BCG Mexico and BCG Korea.

BCG Pasteur Biofarma sesuai Parent seed

Terdapat 5 gen yang berbeda antara BCG Pasteur dengan BCG Tokyo



Fig 2. Maximum Parsimony Analysis, Phylogenetic tree developed using maximum parsimony method via MEGA6 software. Consistency index of .99 with retention index of .88 and composite index of .87 for all sites tested. Samples (bq1, bq2 and bq3) formed a cluster with BCG Pasteur 1173P2 reference (red box). All samples and BCG reference originates from A. tuberculosis and have high similarities with BCG Tokyo.

Pemilihan antigen kandidat vaksin TB sesuai dengan BCG Tokyo yang lebih efektif

- Rv0490&Rv0491,
- Rv1189,
- Rv1441&Rv1325

Model “*granuloma in vitro*”

- M.tuberculosis dorman in vitro
 - Kultur – deplesi O₂, minimal nutrition
- Interaksi human-pathogen
 - Model granuloma *in vitro*
 - PBMC - *M.tb*
 - Ditambah matriks ekstraseluler
- Indikator Model Granuloma
 - CD68 (macrophage) & CD3 & CD63 (sel T)
 - Mikroskopik
- Analisis Proteomiks (LC MS/MS)
 - Hari 1 dan hari 7, dengan dan tanpa *M.tb*

Indikator

Penilaian *M.tb* dorman in vitro pada pembentukan granuloma

- **Agregasi sel – Granuloma like:**
 - Dibuat dari PBMC ditambahkan *M.tb* H37Rv → inkubasi selama 3 hari (waktu penilaian)
 - Fenotipik: Gambaran terbentuknya granuloma dengan indeks kepadatan sel (index score) dibuat kriteria nya menggunakan mikroskop inverted. Morfologi MO dan limfosit dengan HE → mikroskop cahaya
 - Respon seluler: mikroskop fluorescence & confocal. Ekspresi CD68 (merupakan marker permukaan MO). Marker limfosit: CD4 & CD8

Indikator

Penambahan ekstraseluler matriks (bersama dengan S2)

- Pembentukan “granuloma” dengan 3 jenis ECM
- Parameter penilaian:
 - Granuloma
 - Fenotipik:
 - Gambaran terbentuknya granuloma dengan indeks kepadatan sel (index score) dibuat kriteria nya menggunakan mikroskop inverted
 - Morfologi MO dan limfosit dengan HE → mikroskop cahaya
 - Respon seluler: mikroskop fluorescence & confocal
 - Ekspresi CD68 (merupakan marker permukaan MO) →
 - Marker limfosit: CD4 & CD8
 - Ekskresi sitokin: IFN γ , TNF α , IL10 (respon imun host) - Elisa
 - Reaktivasi dengan menilai faktor virulensi bakteri berdasarkan enzim metabolik: ICL (isocitrate lyase) (Rv0467) – upregulasi pada jalur metabolisme lemak merupakan marker dormancy
 - Dorman
 - Pembentukan granuloma: TNF α dan IFN γ (minimal)

Biomarkers of protection against TB, following BCG vaccination

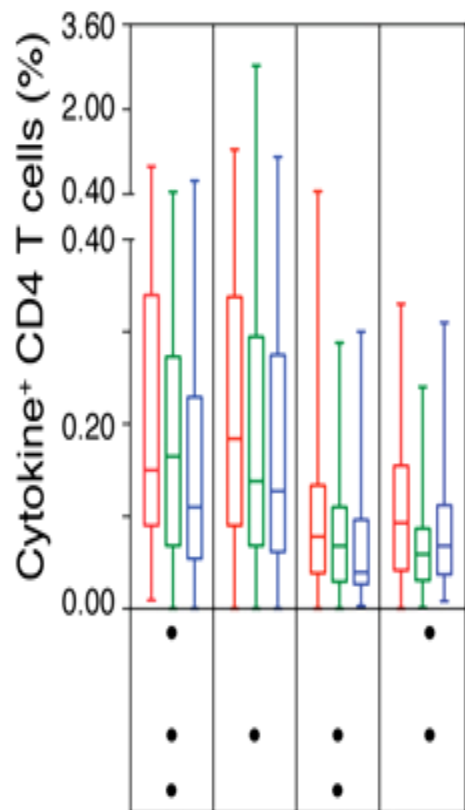
Store PBMC 5,724 infants



Identify infants who are:

Protected against TB

Not Protected against TB



From 5,724 enrolled infants:

- TB cases (n=29)
- Community controls (n=55)
- Household controls (n=55)

IL-2
IL-17
IFN- γ
TNF
go.id

Classical Th1 responses do not associate with risk of TB disease, after BCG

*BCG given at birth. Infants followed for 2 years to assess protection; Results shown from whole blood incubation with BCG at 10 weeks of age.

Kolaborasi/Kontribusi

- Sudi efektivitas BCG
 - Masyarakat
 - Faktor yang mempengaruhi
- Mycobacterial Growth Inhibitor Assay (MGIA)
- Clinical trial – kandidat vaksin

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