



Towards improved foot-and-mouth disease vaccines by dissecting immune responses using systems immunology approaches

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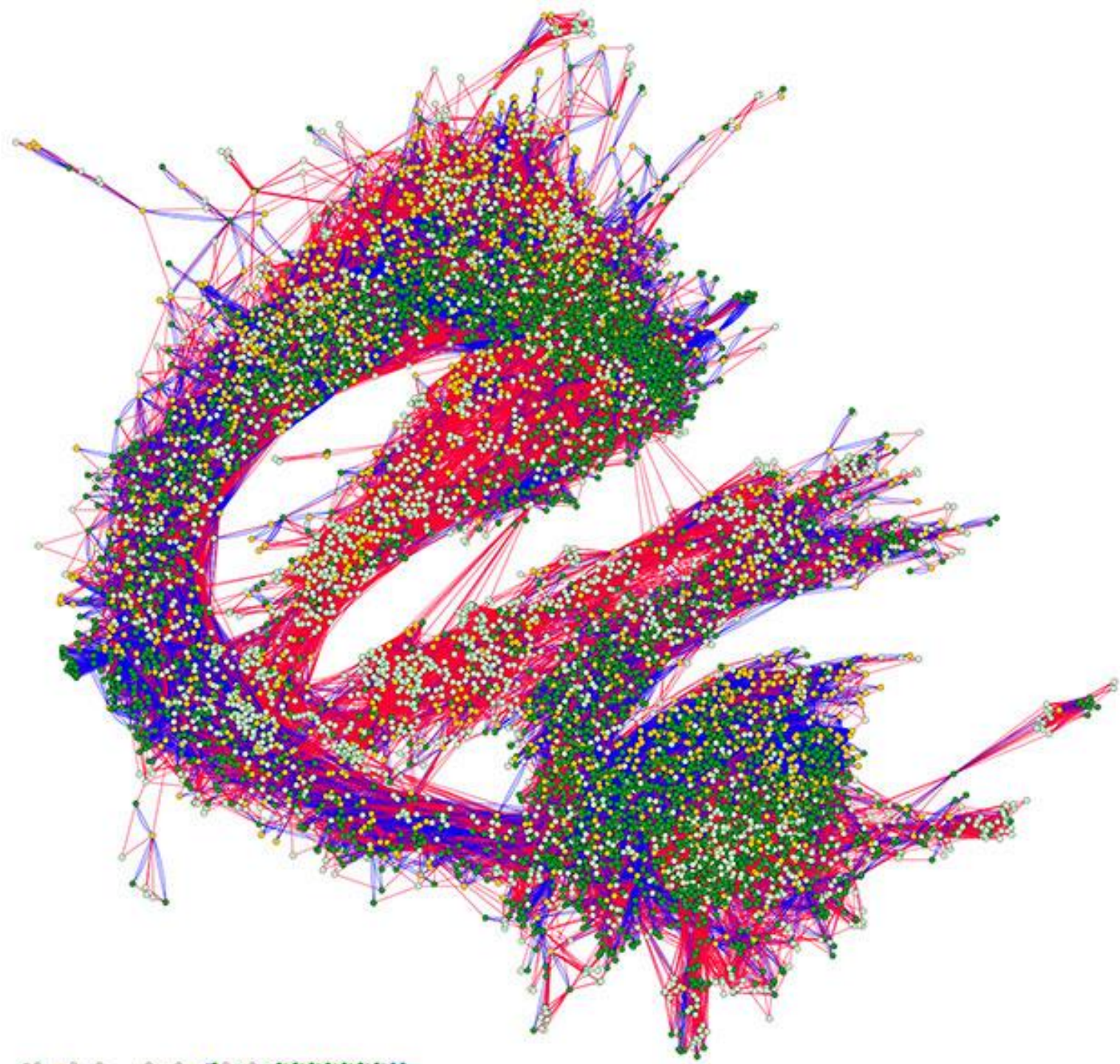
Institute of Virology and Immunology, Mithelmäusern, Switzerland

Initial question and overall aim

Improve the neutralizing antibody response with respect to:

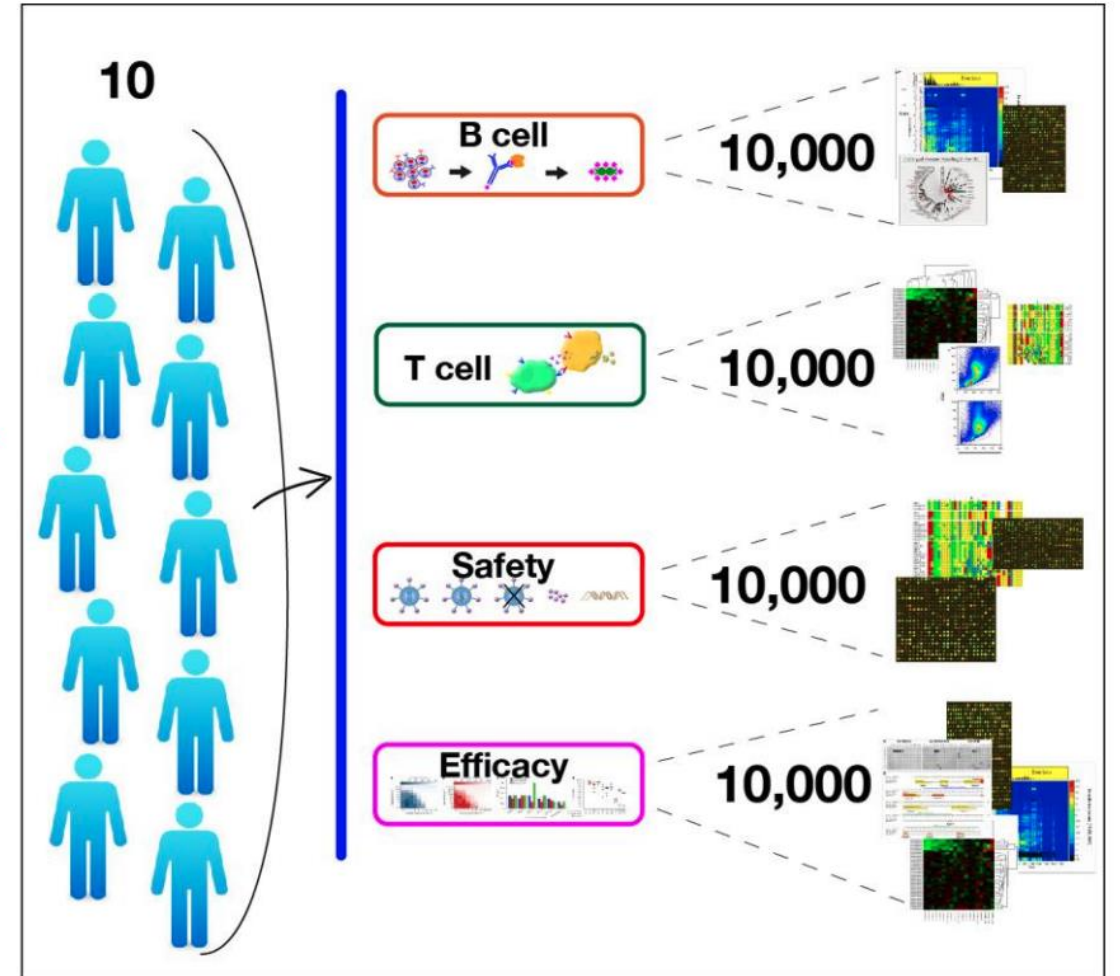
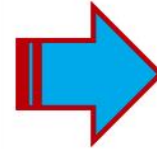
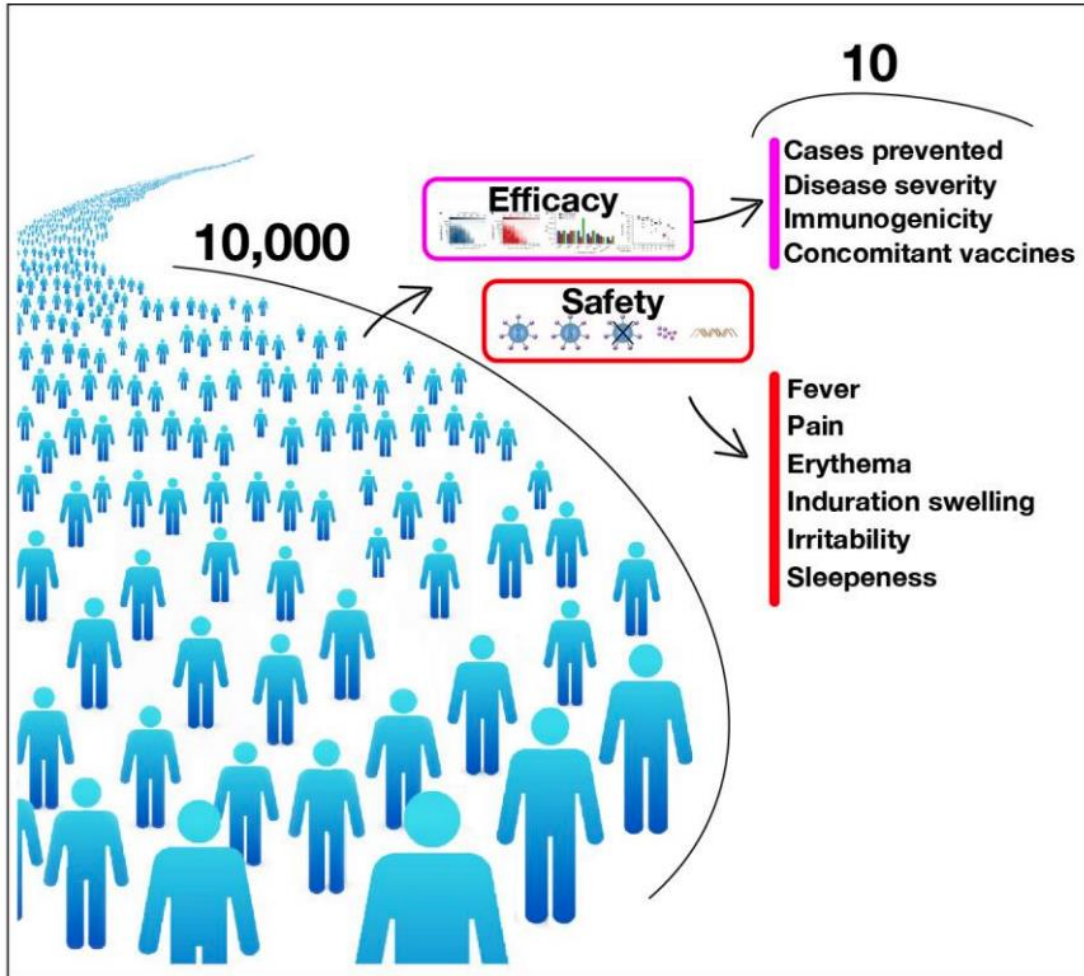
- Overall levels
- Rapidity of development
- Longevity

The immune system
functions as network of
many cells (hundreds)
and molecules
(thousands)!



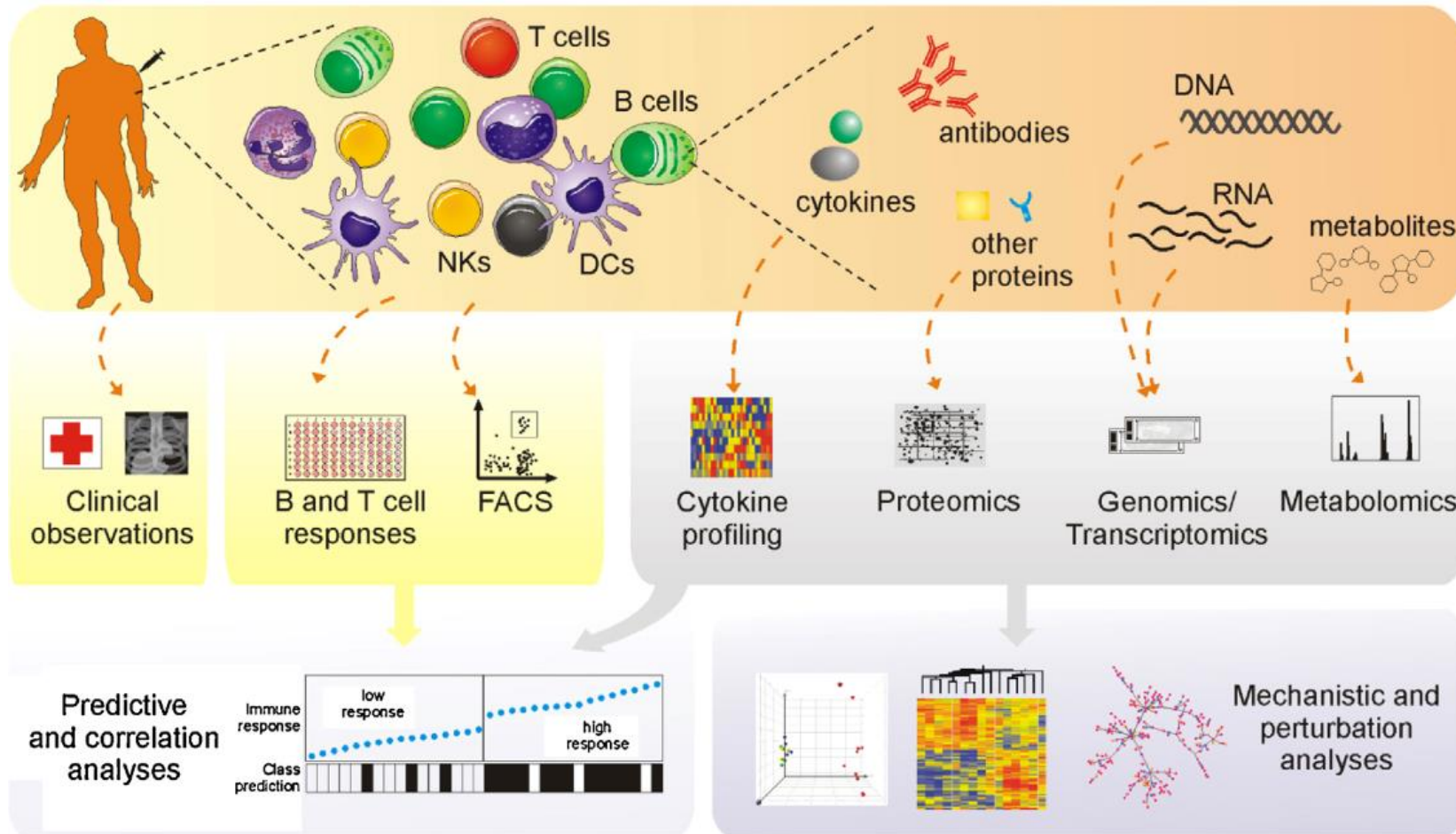
Systems biology

From 10,000 people with 10 data each
to
10 people with 10,000 data each



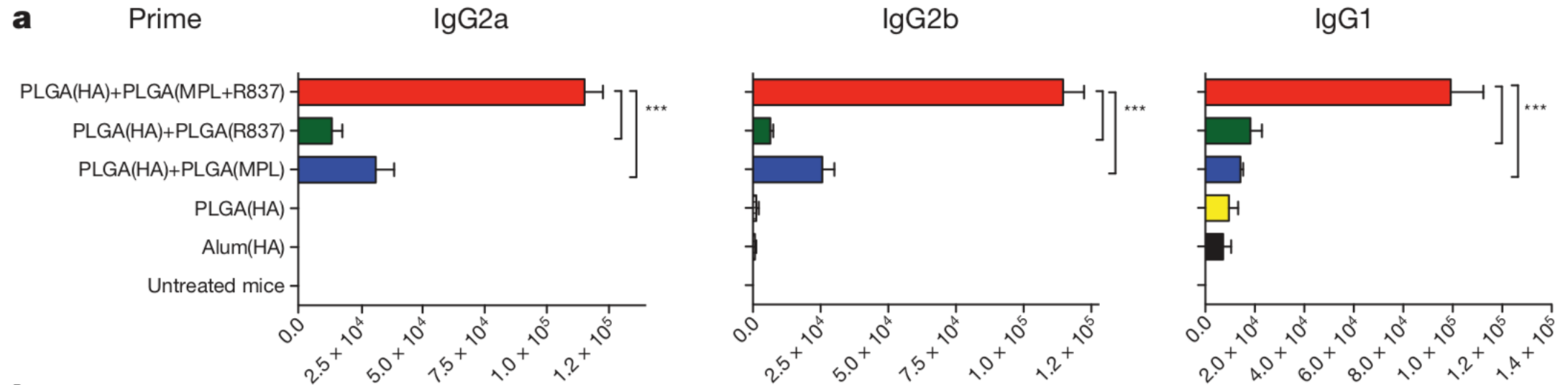
Systems immunology – the whole is greater than the sum of the parts

Application of computational and mathematical modeling to understand complex biological systems.



Programming the magnitude and persistence of antibody responses with innate immunity

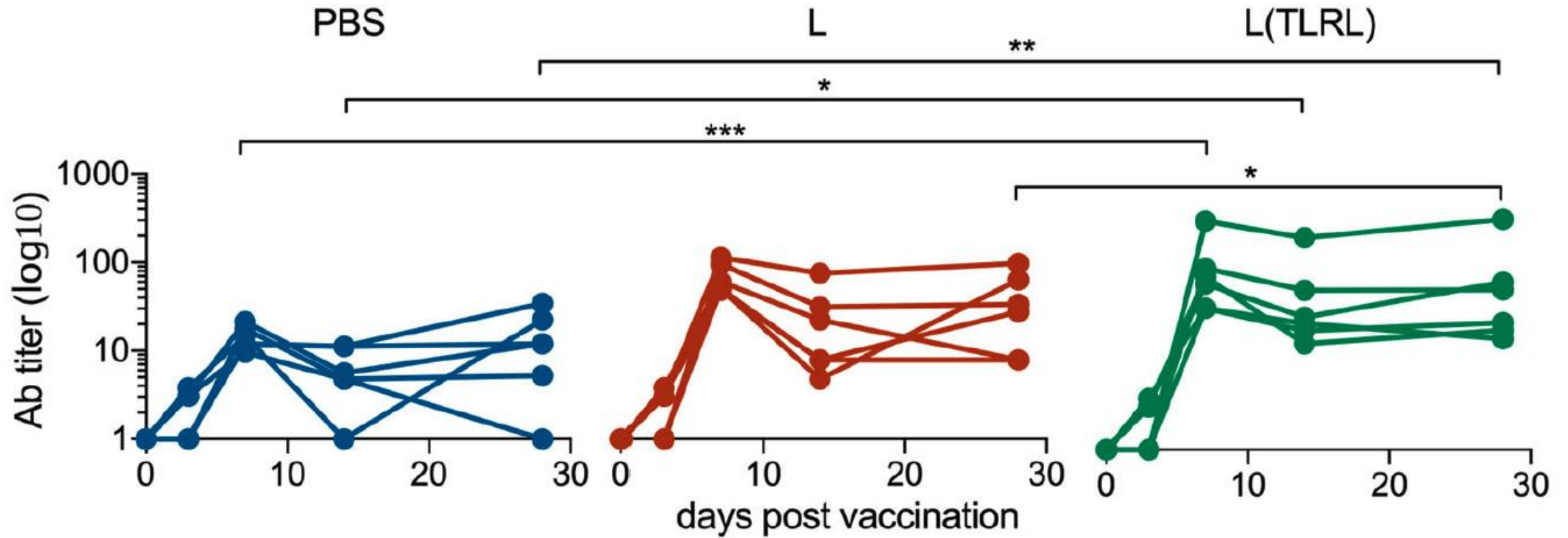
Sudhir Pai Kasturi^{1,2}, Ioanna Skountzou^{1,3}, Randy A. Albrecht⁴, Dimitrios Koutsonanos³, Tang Hua^{1,2}, Helder I. Nakaya^{1,2}, Rajesh Ravindran^{1,2}, Shelley Stewart⁵, Munir Alam⁵, Marcin Kwissa^{1,2}, Francois Villinger^{1,2,6}, Niren Murthy⁷, John Steel⁴, Joshy Jacob^{1,2,3}, Robert J. Hogan⁸, Adolfo García-Sastre^{4,9,10}, Richard Compans^{1,3} & Bali Pulendran^{1,2,6}



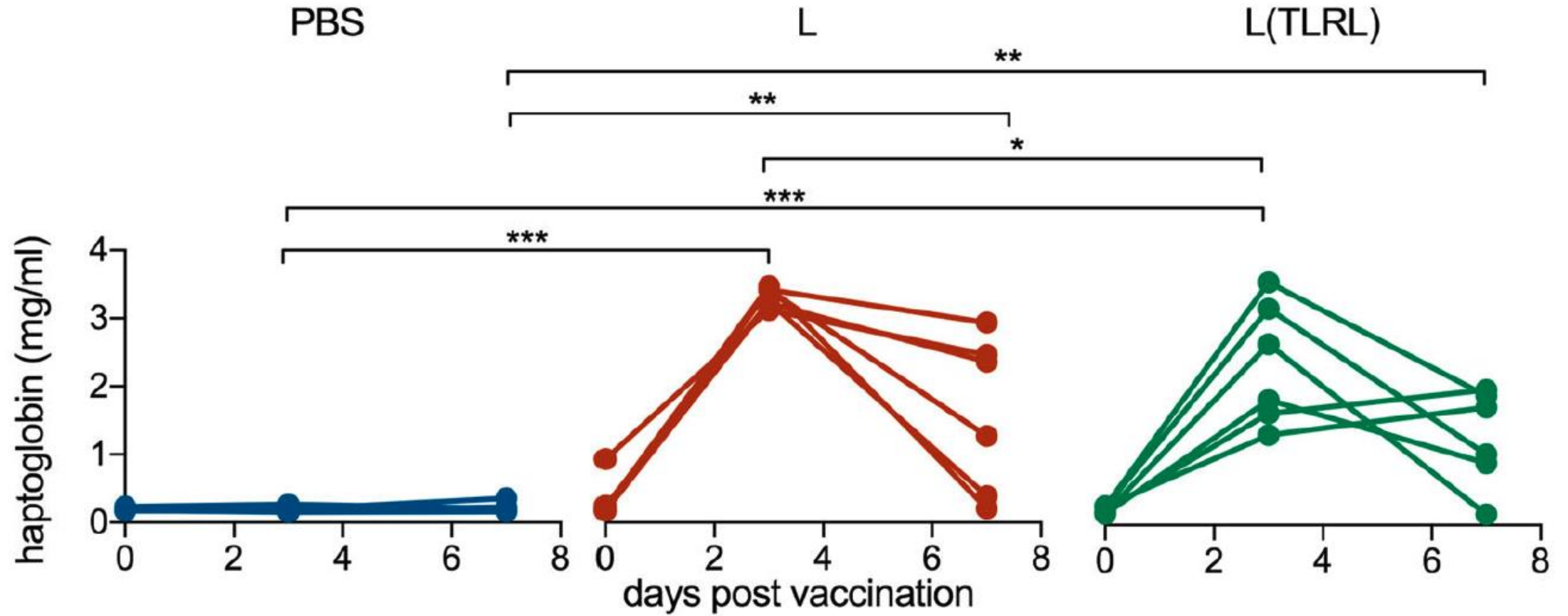
Sheep trial

- Vaccination of 6 sheep/group with different FMD vaccines:
 1. FMDV antigen in PBS
 2. FMDV antigen formulated in liposomes
 3. FMDV antigen formulated in liposomes + TLR7/TLR4 ligands (Gardiquimod/MPLA)
- Neutralizing antibody response
- PBMC RNA isolation at 0, 3 and 7 days
 - Illumina RNA sequencing & alignment to the sheep genome

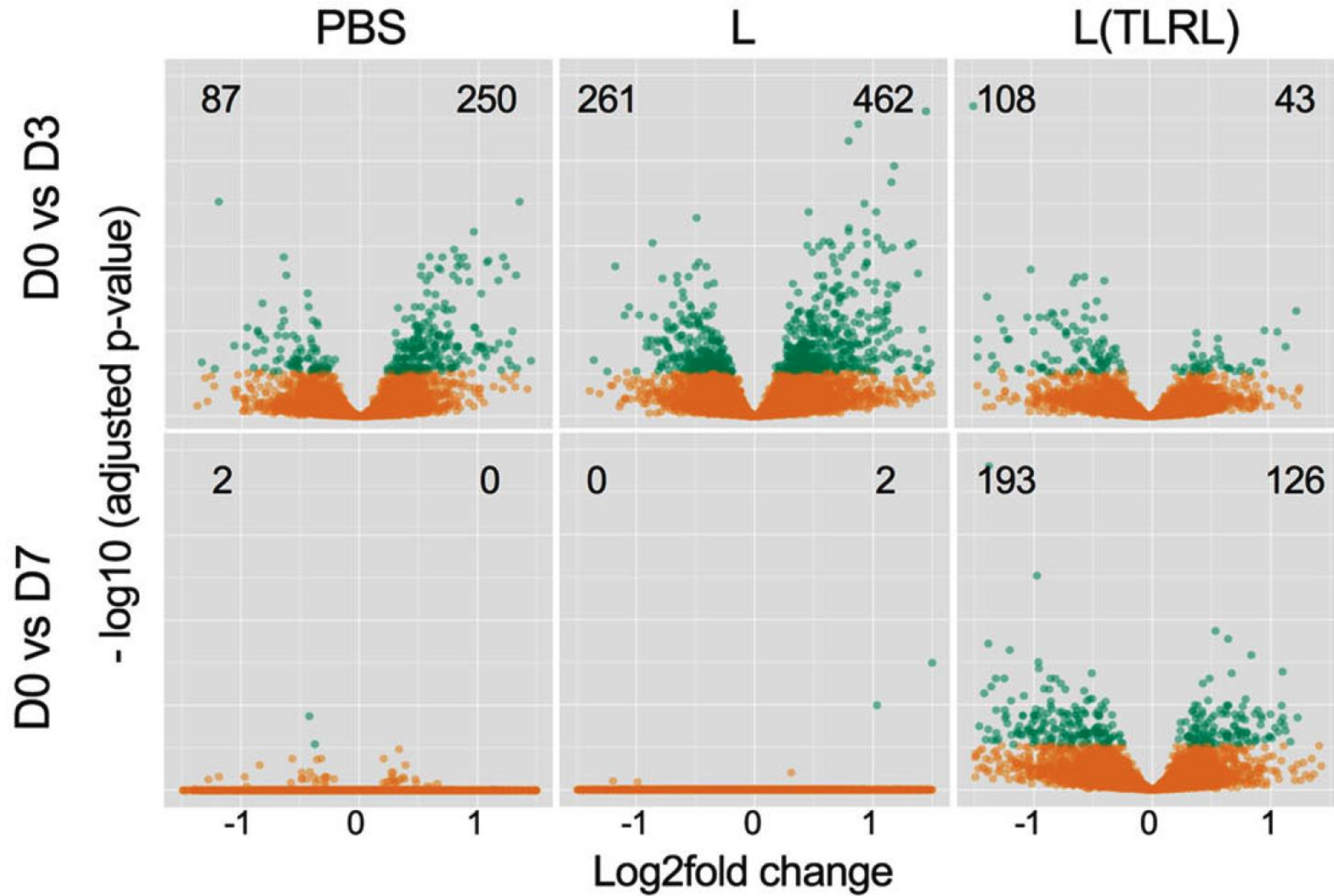
Antibody responses



Haptoglobin responses



Differentially expressed genes



Genes correlating to antibody responses - expressed 3 days p.v.

ZNF646, STIM2, C9orf3, NPEPPS, SDR39U1, HEXDC, NUCB2, GHDC, LSR,
MYO1E, TRAPPC6A, DCAF12, ABCC2, ZDHHC24, TRIM41, GZMA, NAGK, GMNN,
OLFML3, MYO7A, **TNFSF13B**, GGA3, ASB8, ARNTL, GNG3, PLA2G12A



=B-cell activating factor (BAFF)

Molecular signatures of antibody responses derived from a systems biology study of five human vaccines

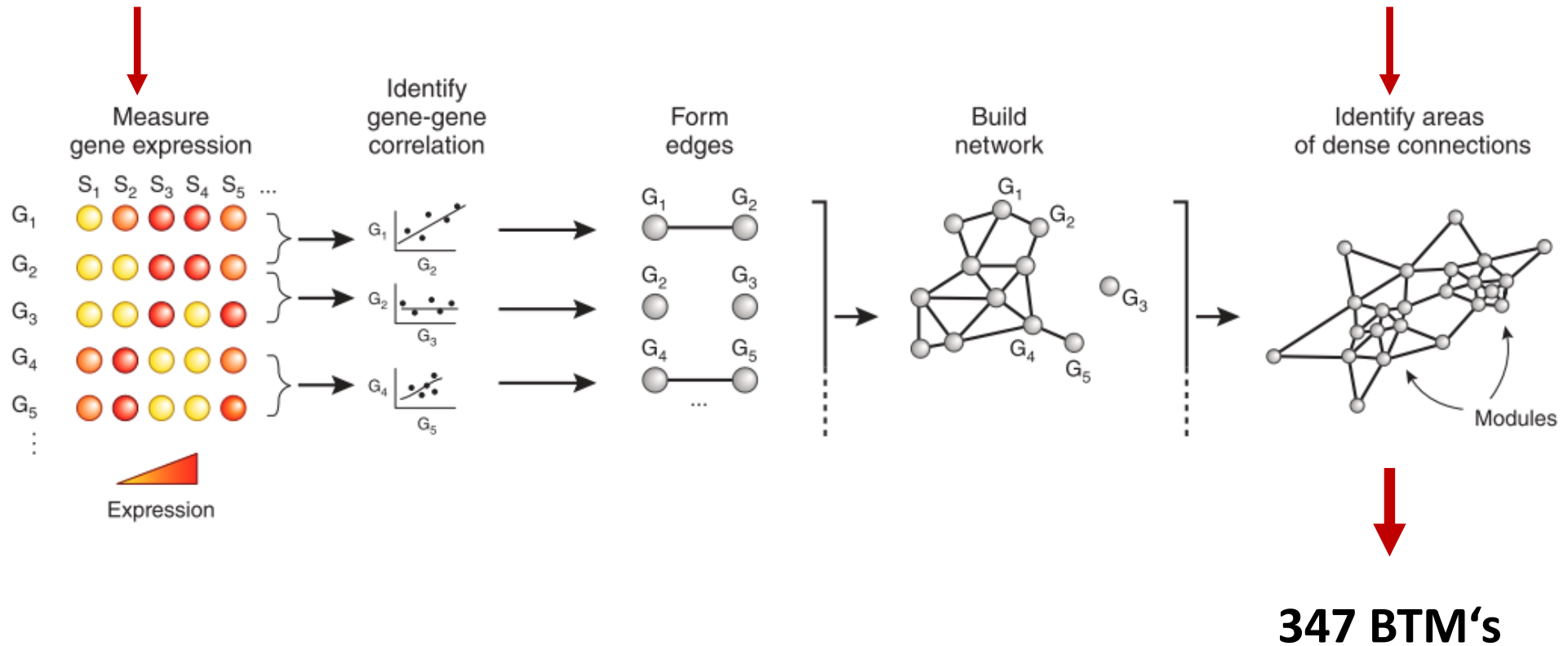
Shuzhao Li^{1,2,10}, Nadine Rouphael^{1,3,10}, Sai Duraisingham^{1,2,10}, Sandra Romero-Steiner⁴, Scott Presnell^{5,6}, Carl Davis^{1,7}, Daniel S Schmidt⁴, Scott E Johnson⁴, Andrea Milton⁴, Gowrisankar Rajam⁴, Sudhir Kasturi^{1,2}, George M Carlone⁴, Charlie Quinn^{5,6}, Damien Chaussabel^{5,6}, A Karolina Palucka⁶, Mark J Mulligan^{1,3,7}, Rafi Ahmed^{1,8}, David S Stephens^{1,7}, Helder I Nakaya^{1,2,9} & Bali Pulendran^{1,2,9}

2014. Nat Immunol **15**, 195

“Strength in numbers: comparing vaccine signatures the modular way”

Data from 540 studies with a total of 32'000 samples

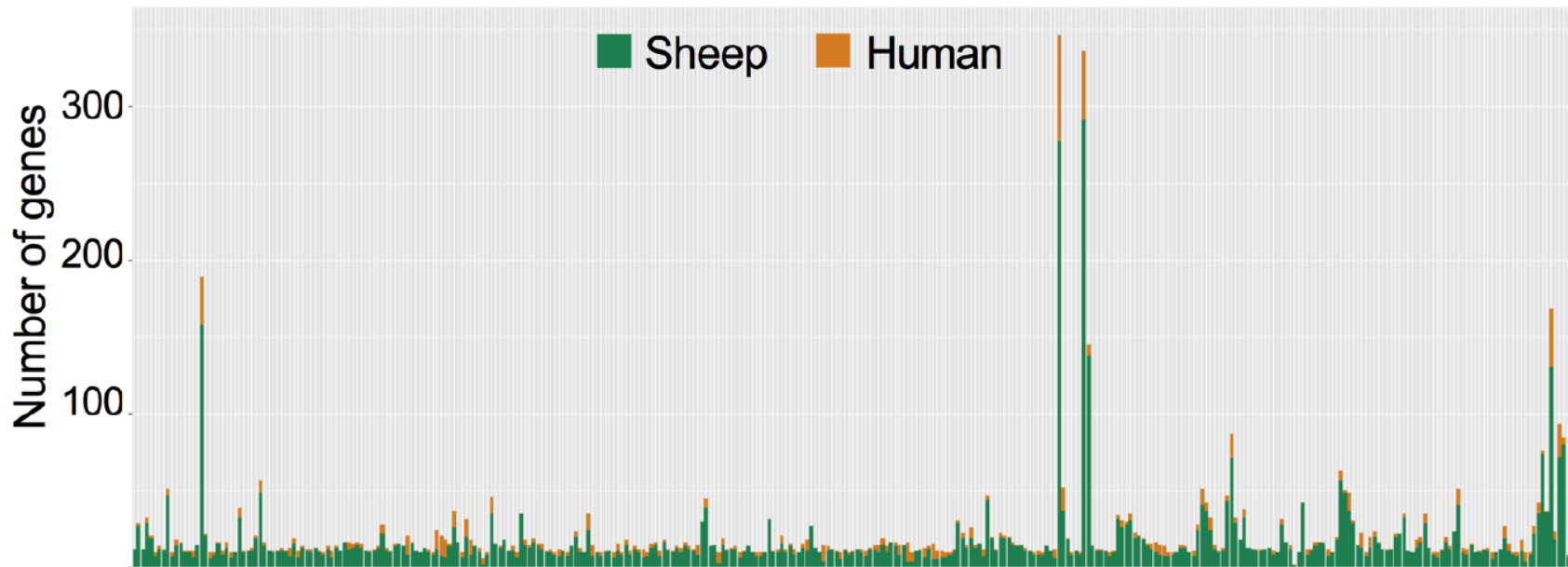
Curation with predefined pathways (GO categories, KEGG, Reactome TF targets, Biocarta PID)



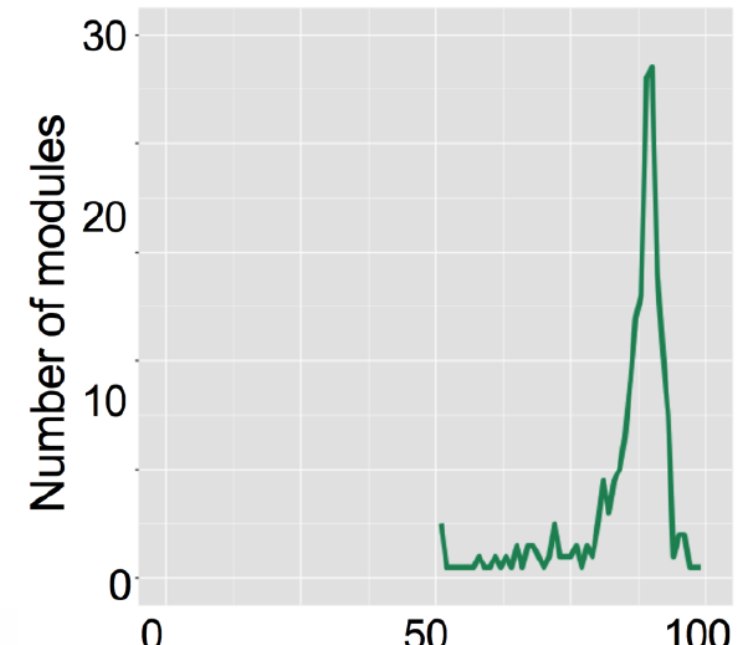
Adaptation of human BTM to sheep

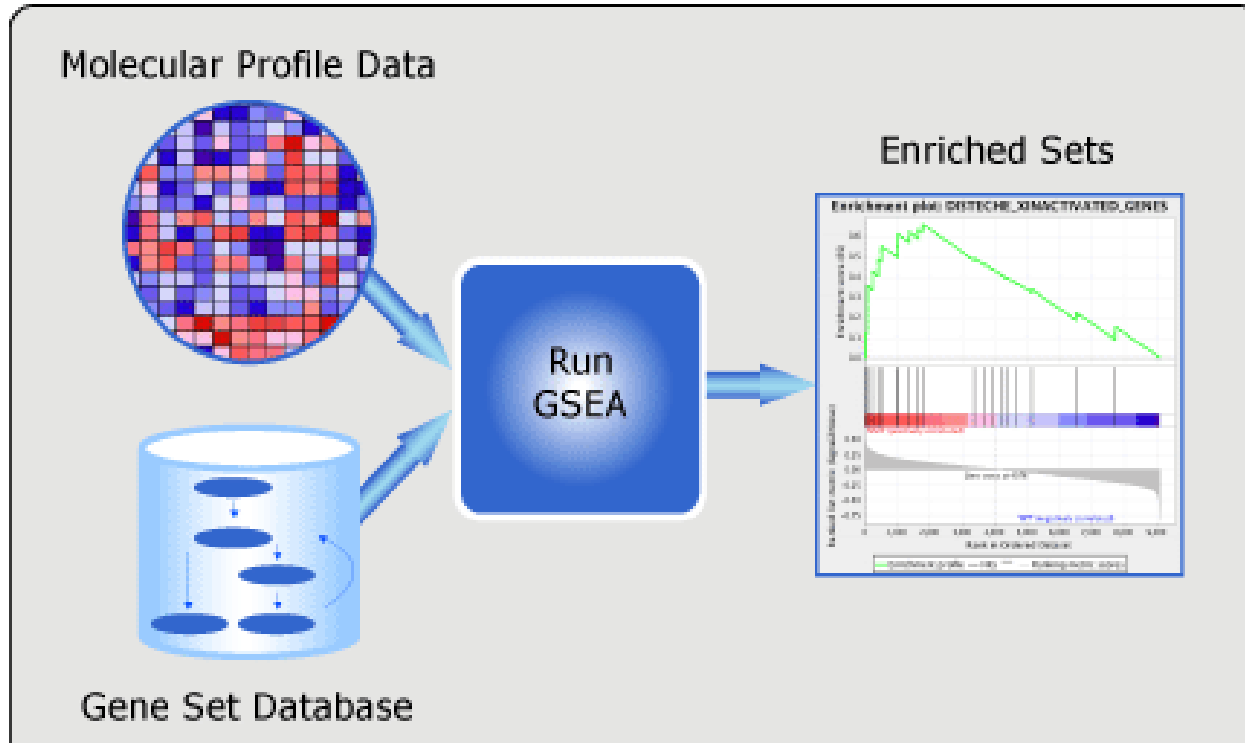
1. Identification of genes in the BTM for which no corresponding sheep gene is annotated or has a different name.
2. Adaptation of gene symbols to sheep names if required (in particular MHC, TCR, Ig, CD1, IFN type 1 genes)
3. Manual annotation of important non-annotated sheep genes

A



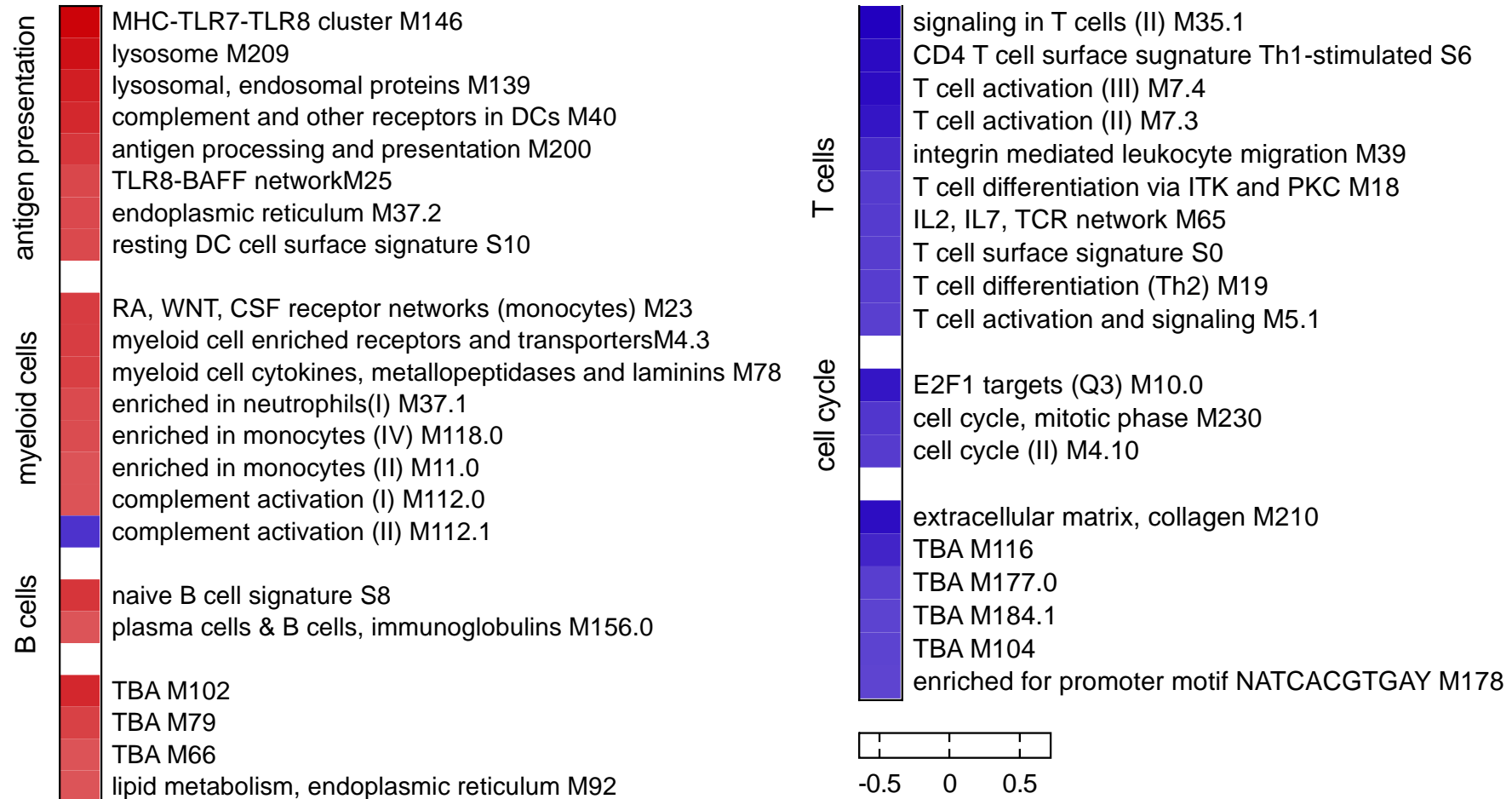
B





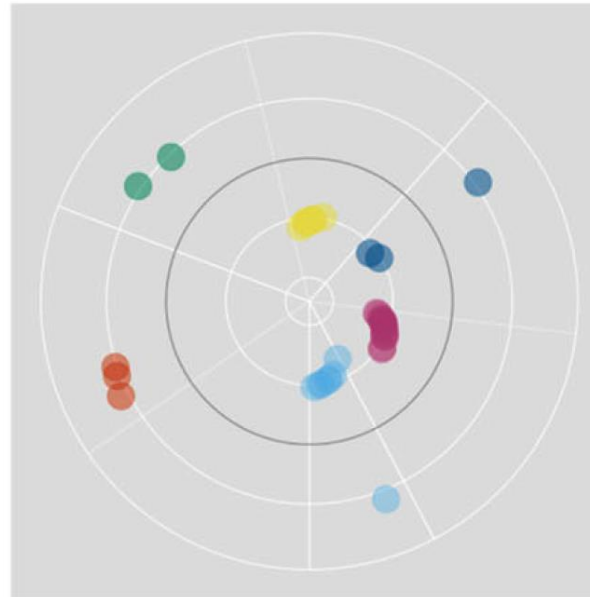
Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) is a computational method that determines whether a defined set of genes shows statistically significant, concordant differences between two biological states.

BTM modulation correlating with antibodies in sheep (d3)



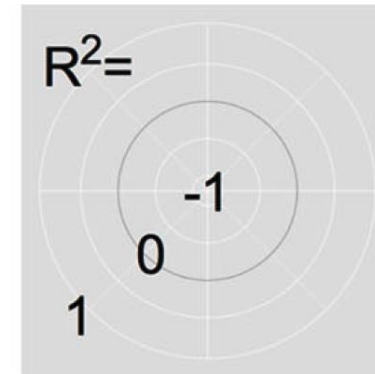
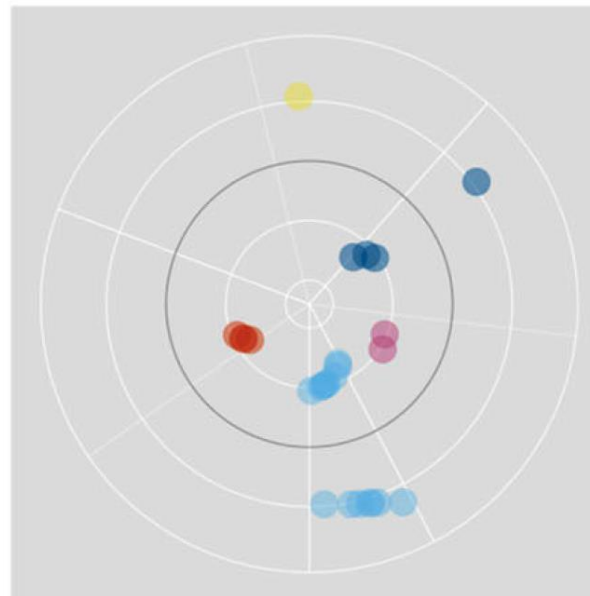
Correlation of BTM families with antibodies

d0 to d3 changes

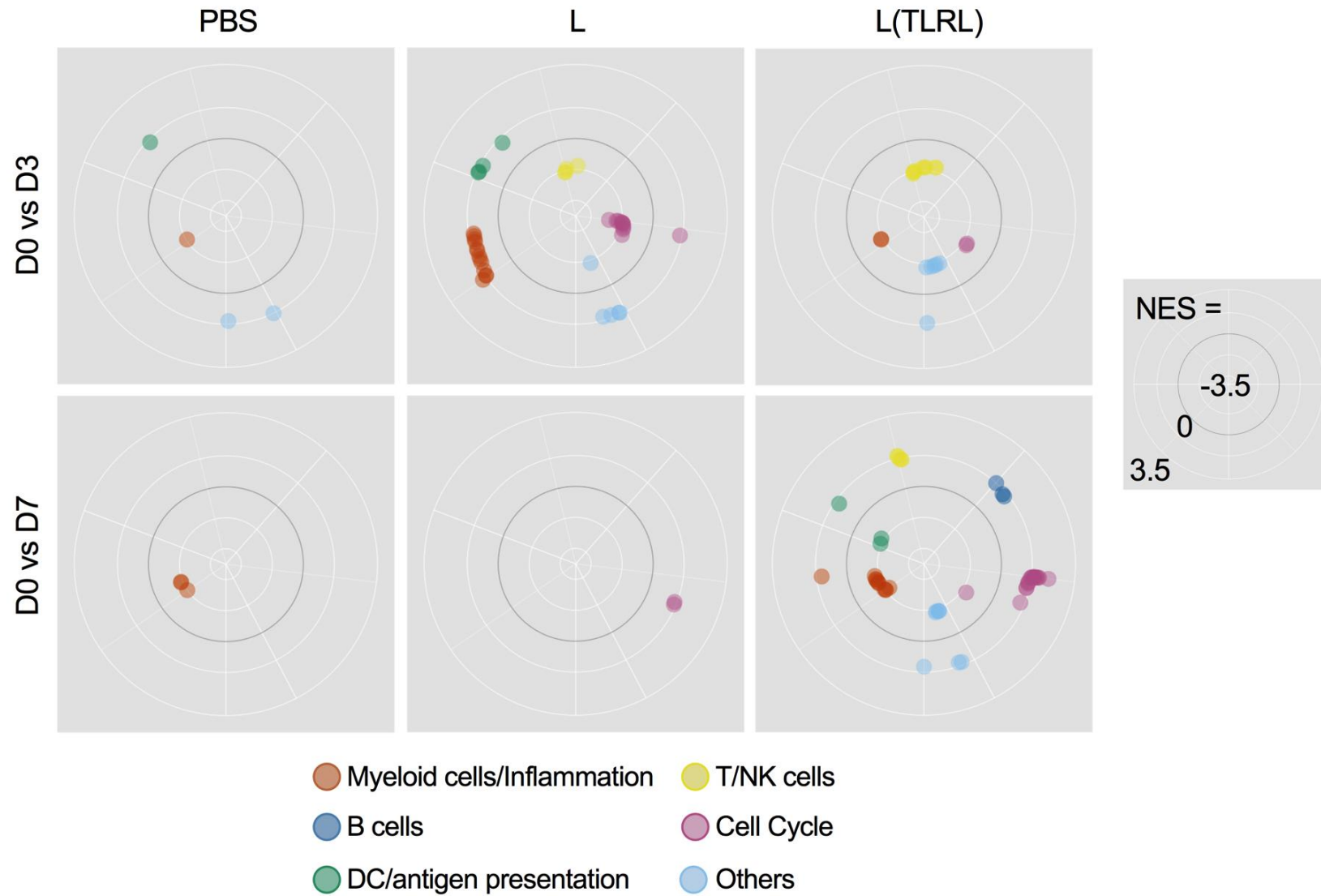


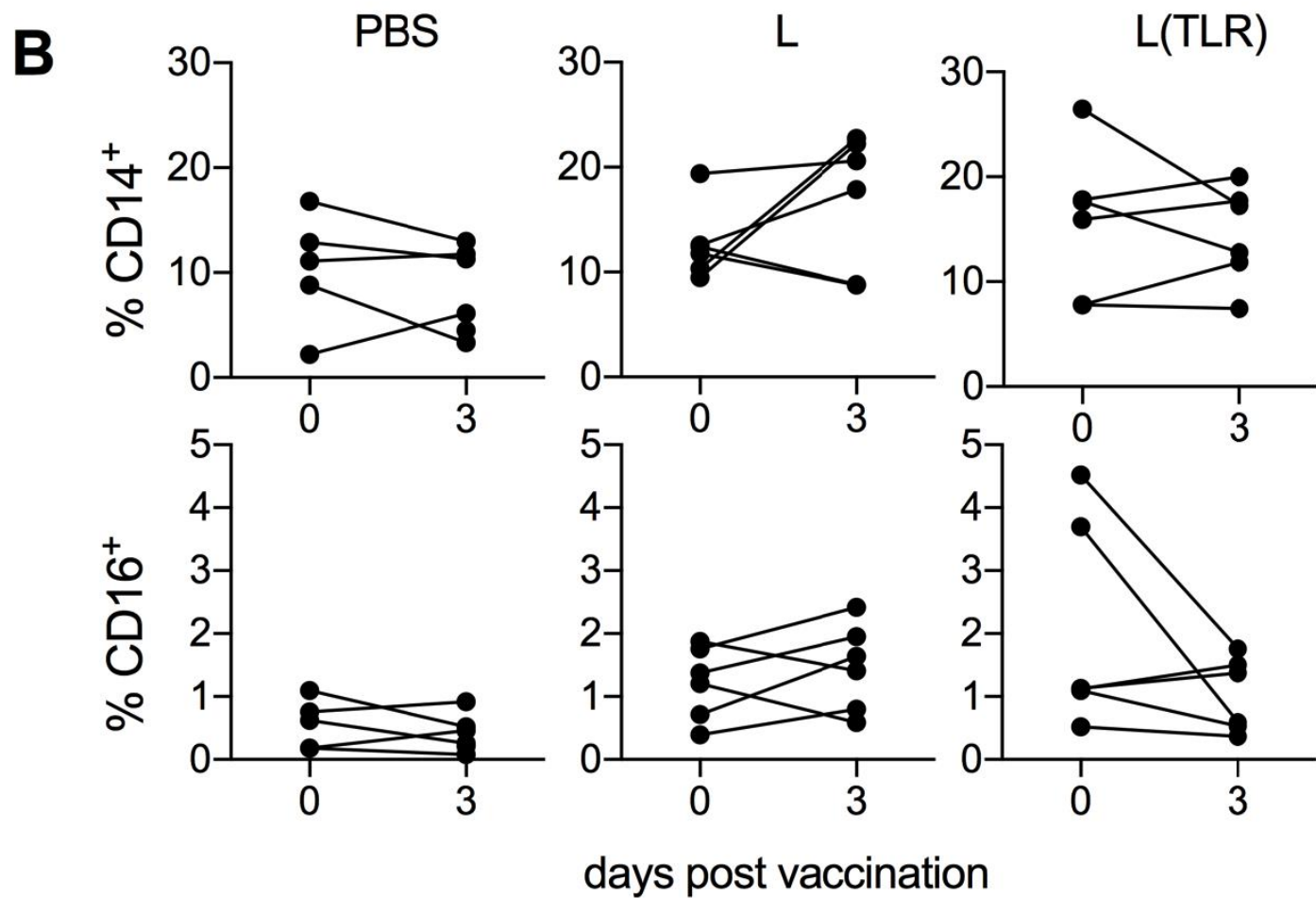
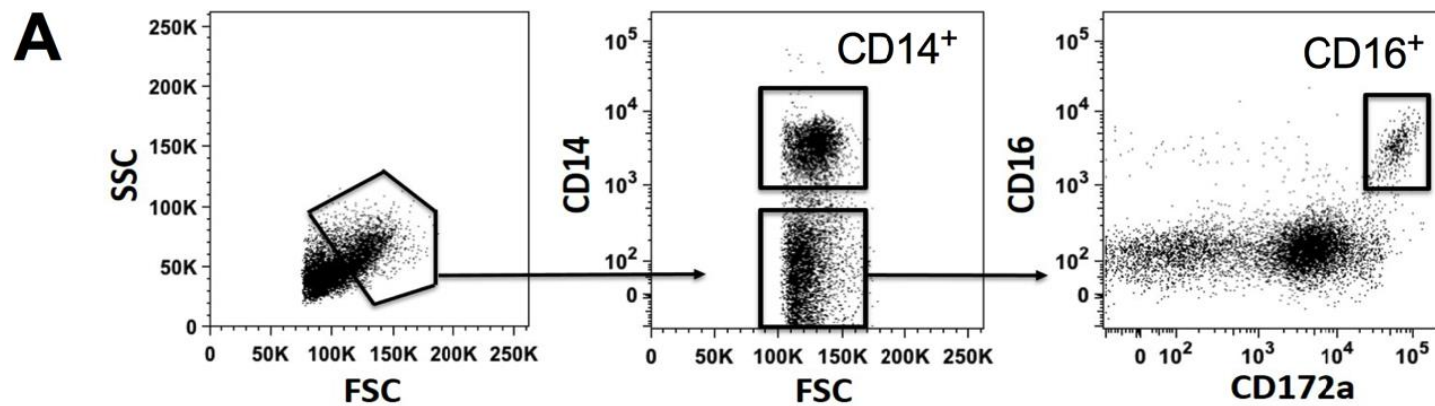
- Myeloid cells/Inflammation
- B cells
- DC/antigen presentation
- T/NK cells
- Cell Cycle
- Others

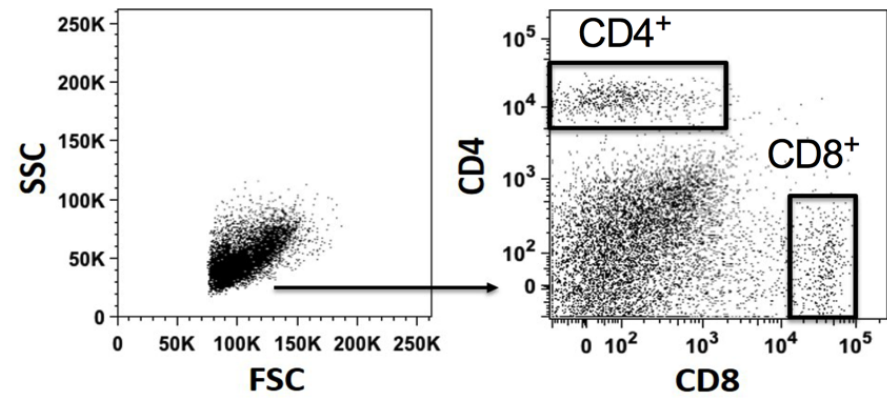
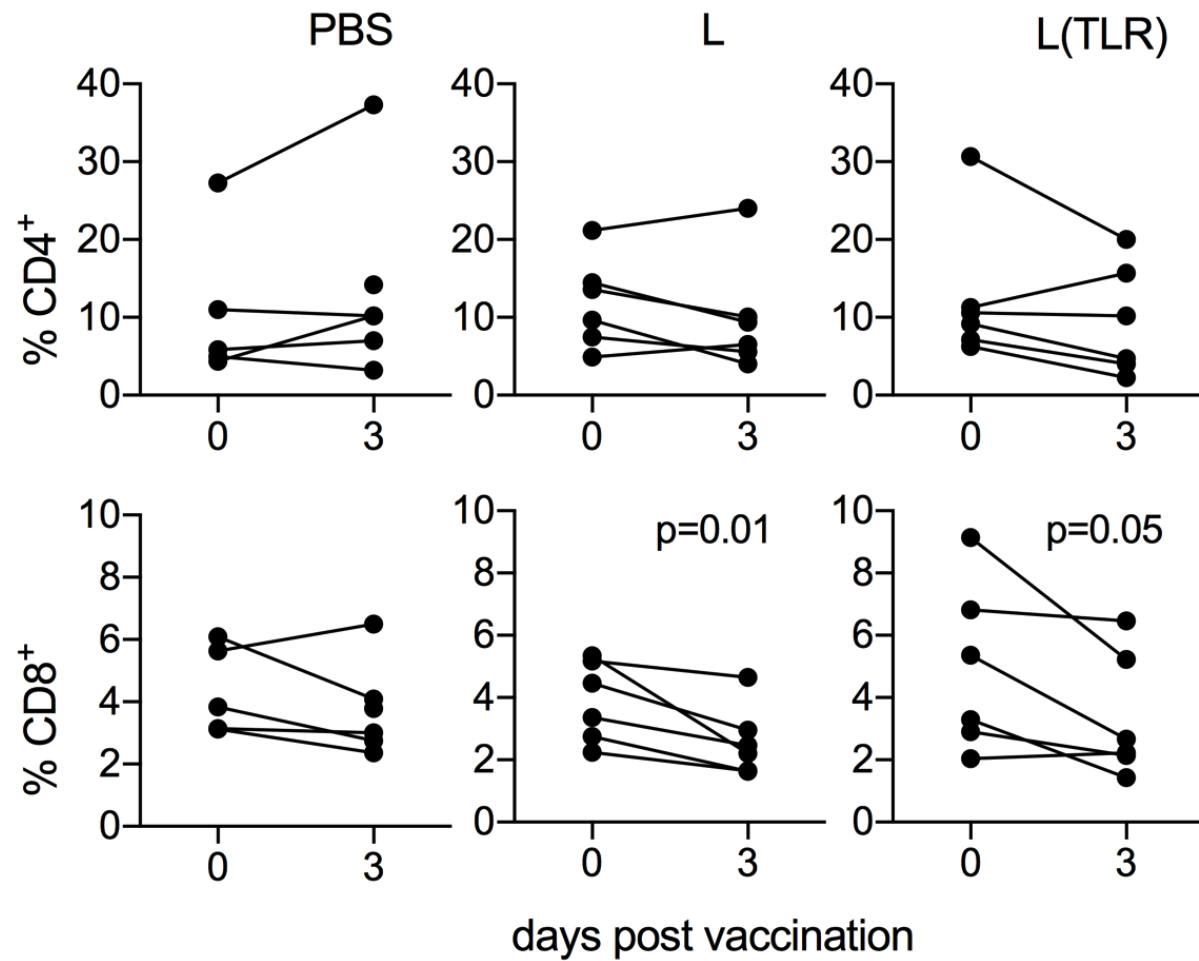
d0 to d7 changes



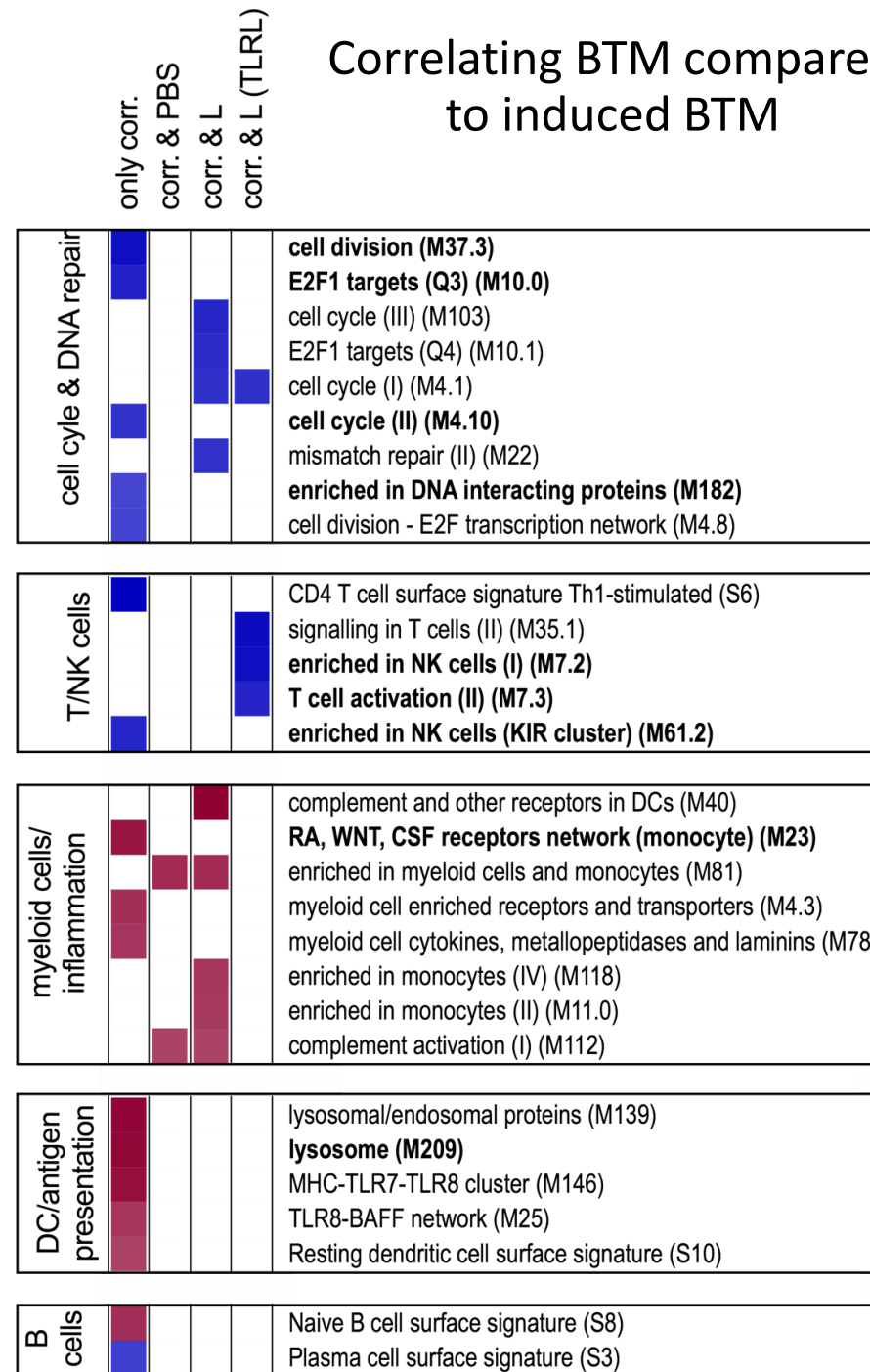
Vaccine induced BTM



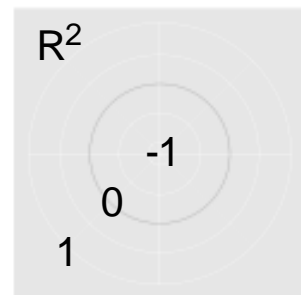
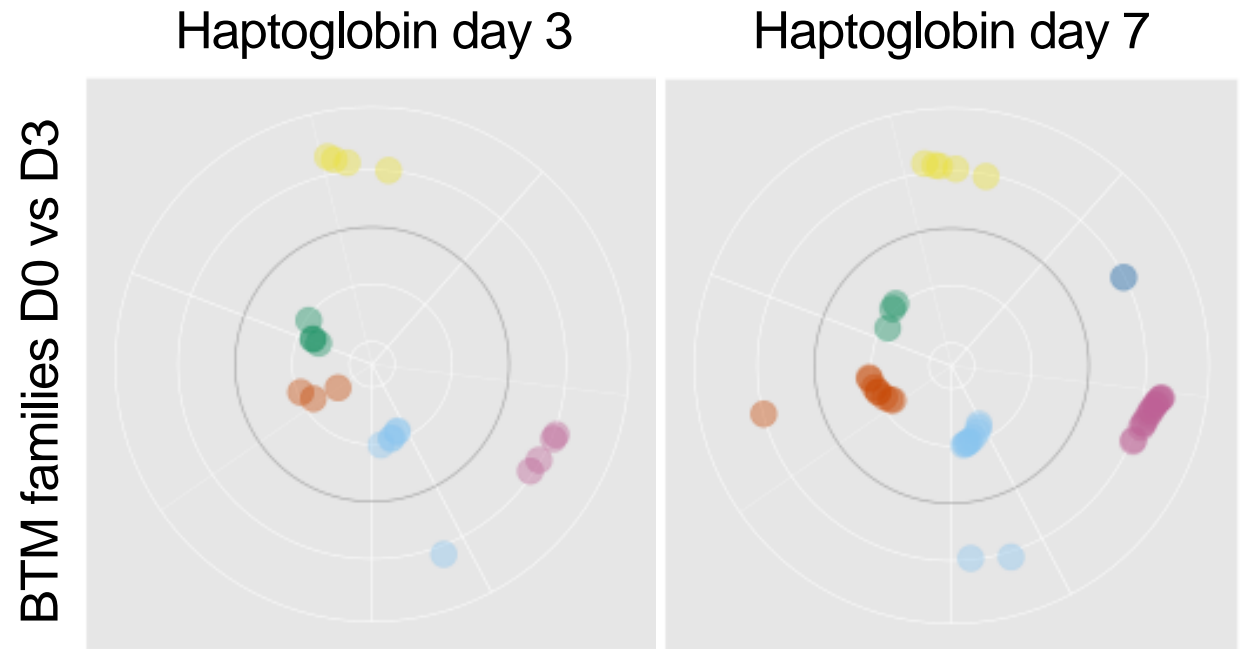


C**D**

Correlating BTM compared to induced BTM



BTM correlating with systemic inflammation



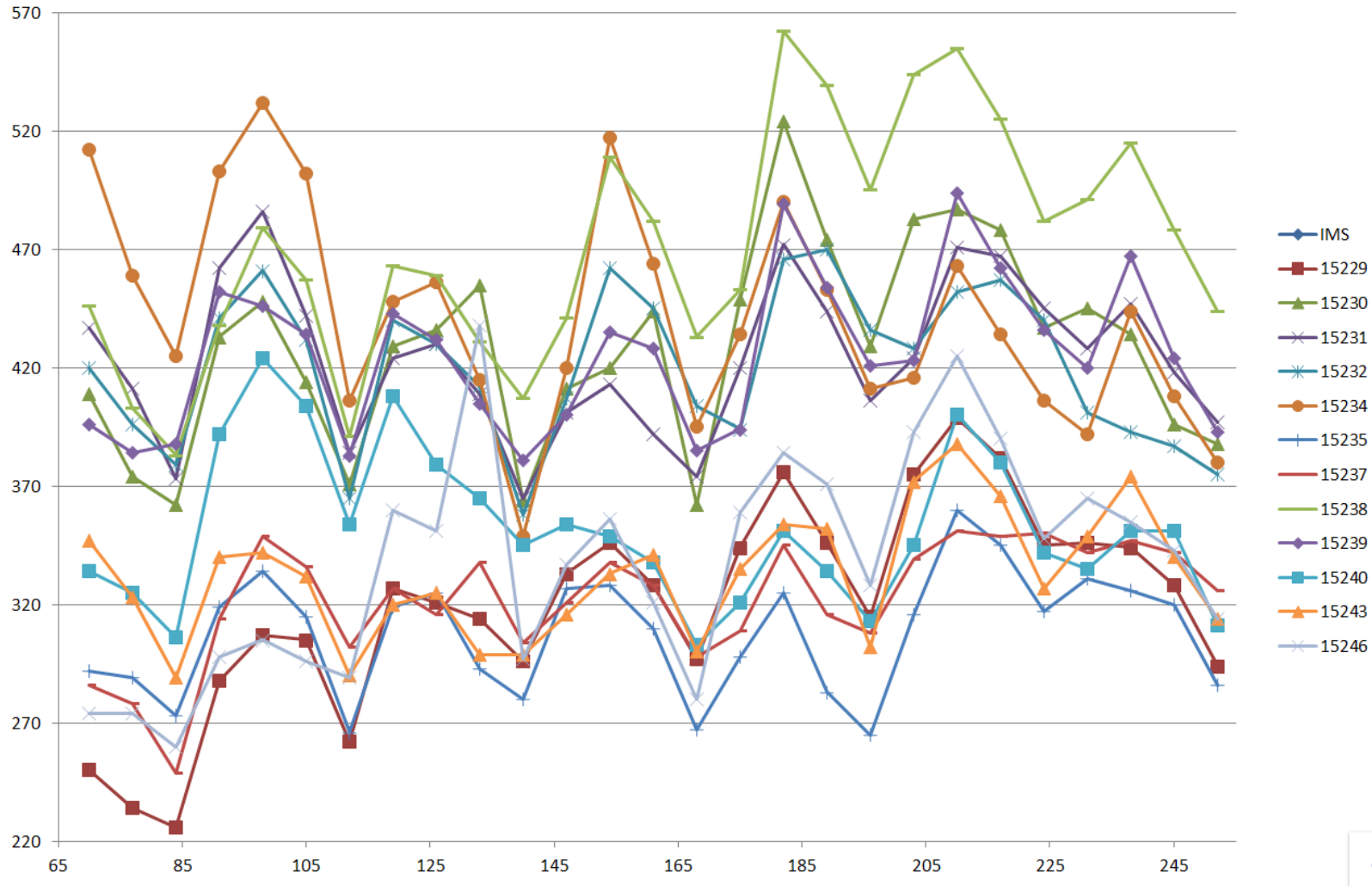
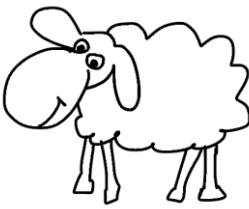
- Myeloid cells/Inflammation
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- Cell Cycle
- Others



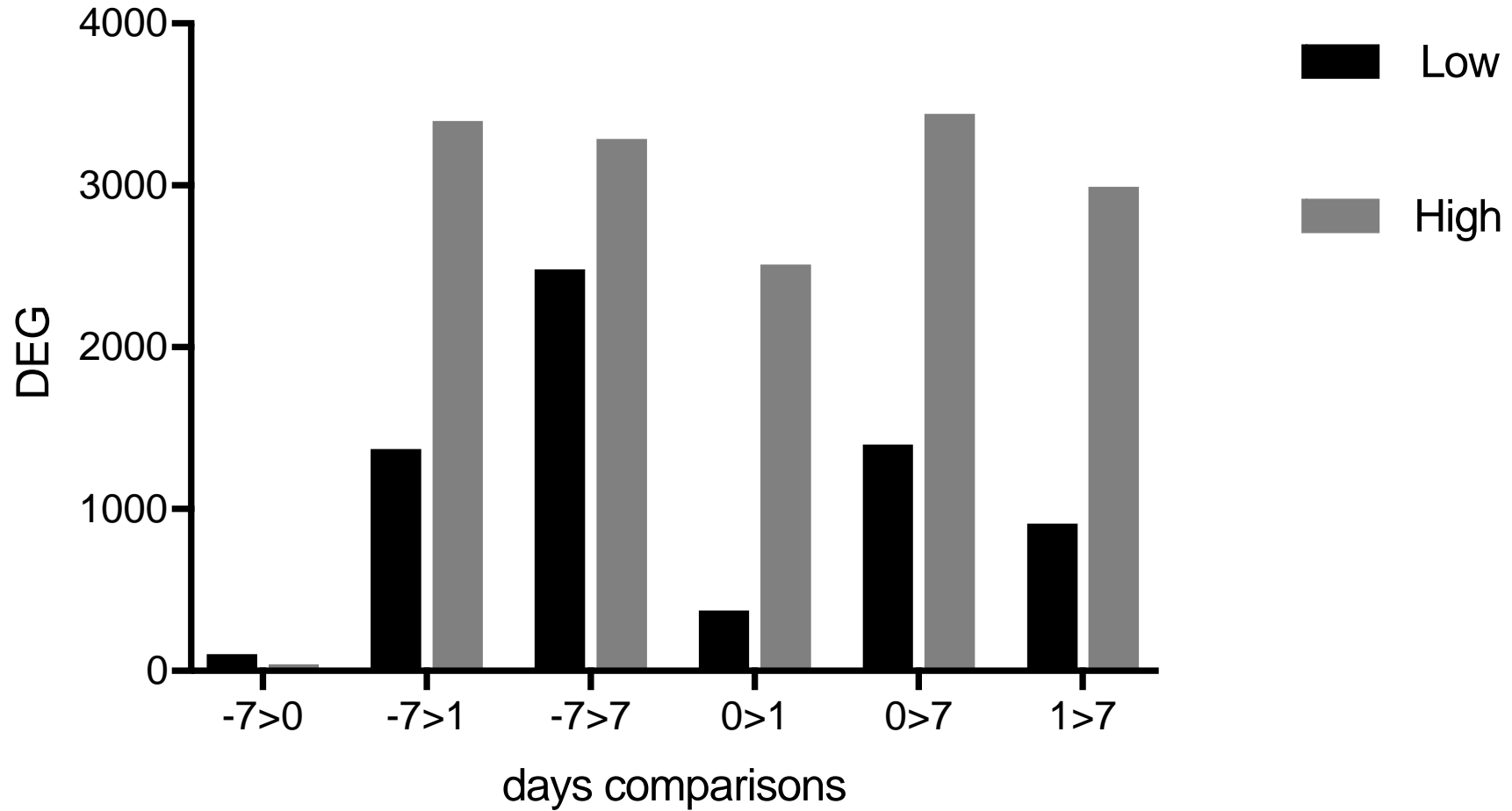
Systems Immunology Characterization of Novel Vaccine Formulations for *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* Bacterins

Anneleen M. F. Matthijs¹, Gaël Auray^{2,3}, Virginie Jakob⁴, Obdulio García-Nicolás^{2,3}, Roman O. Braun^{2,3}, Irene Keller^{5,6}, Rémy Bruggman⁵, Bert Devriendt⁷, Filip Boyen⁸, Carlos A. Guzman⁹, Annelies Michiels¹, Freddy Haesebrouck⁸, Nicolas Collin⁴, Christophe Barnier-Quer⁴, Dominiek Maes^{1†} and Artur Summerfield^{2,3*†}

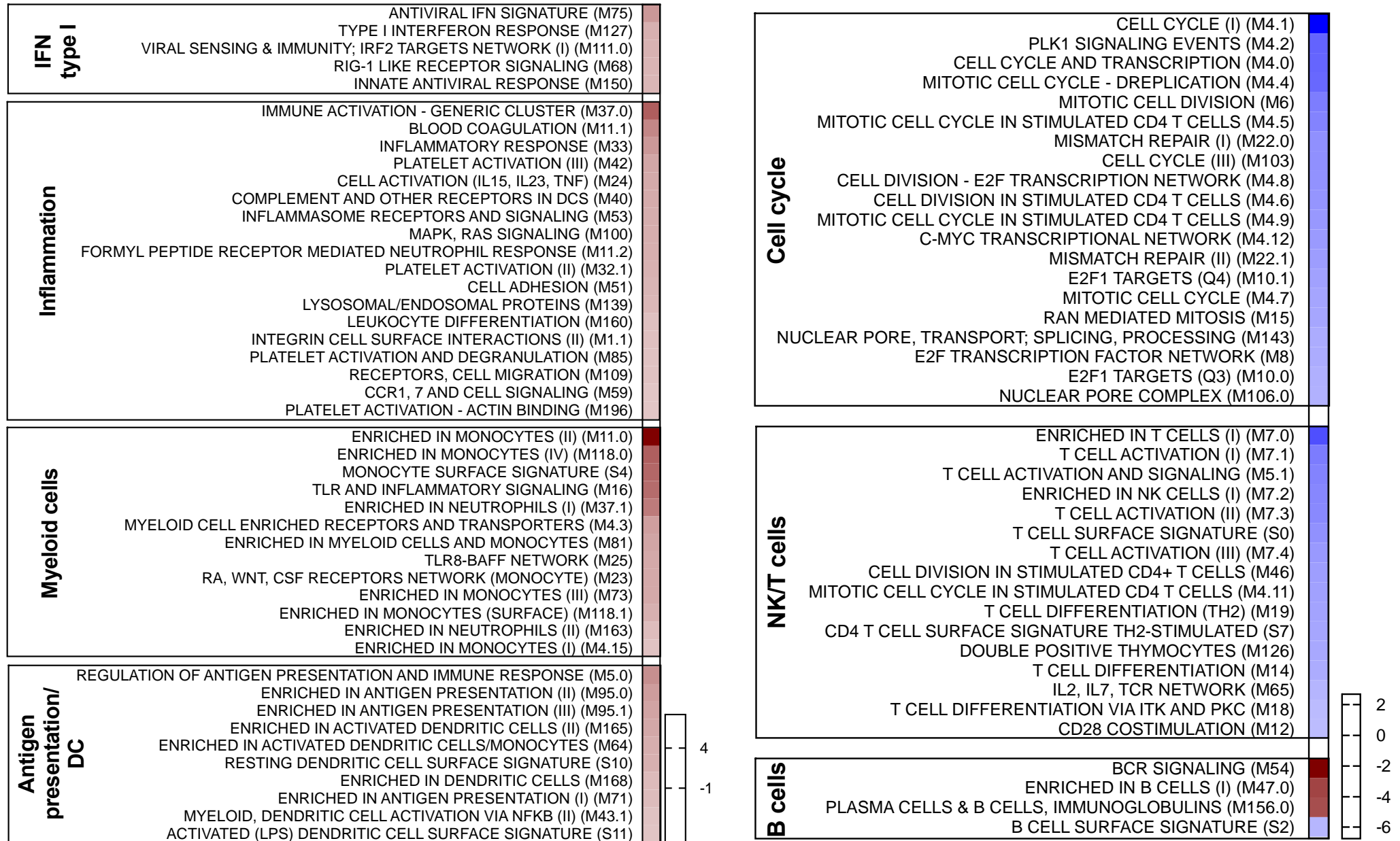
Antibody responses in sheep: high and low responders



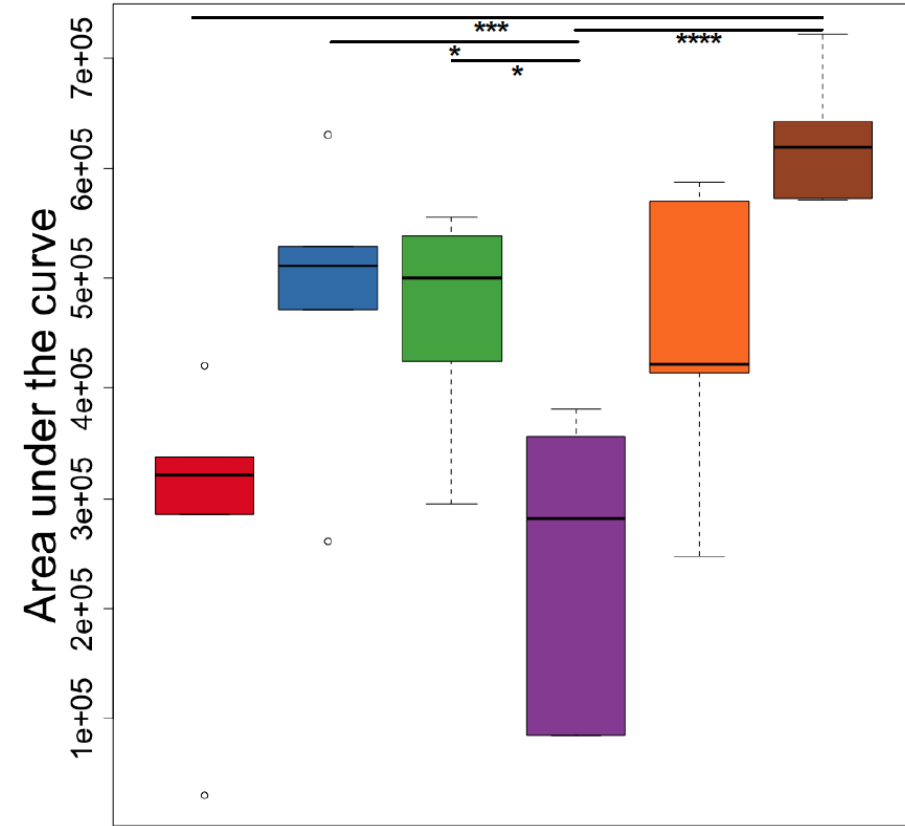
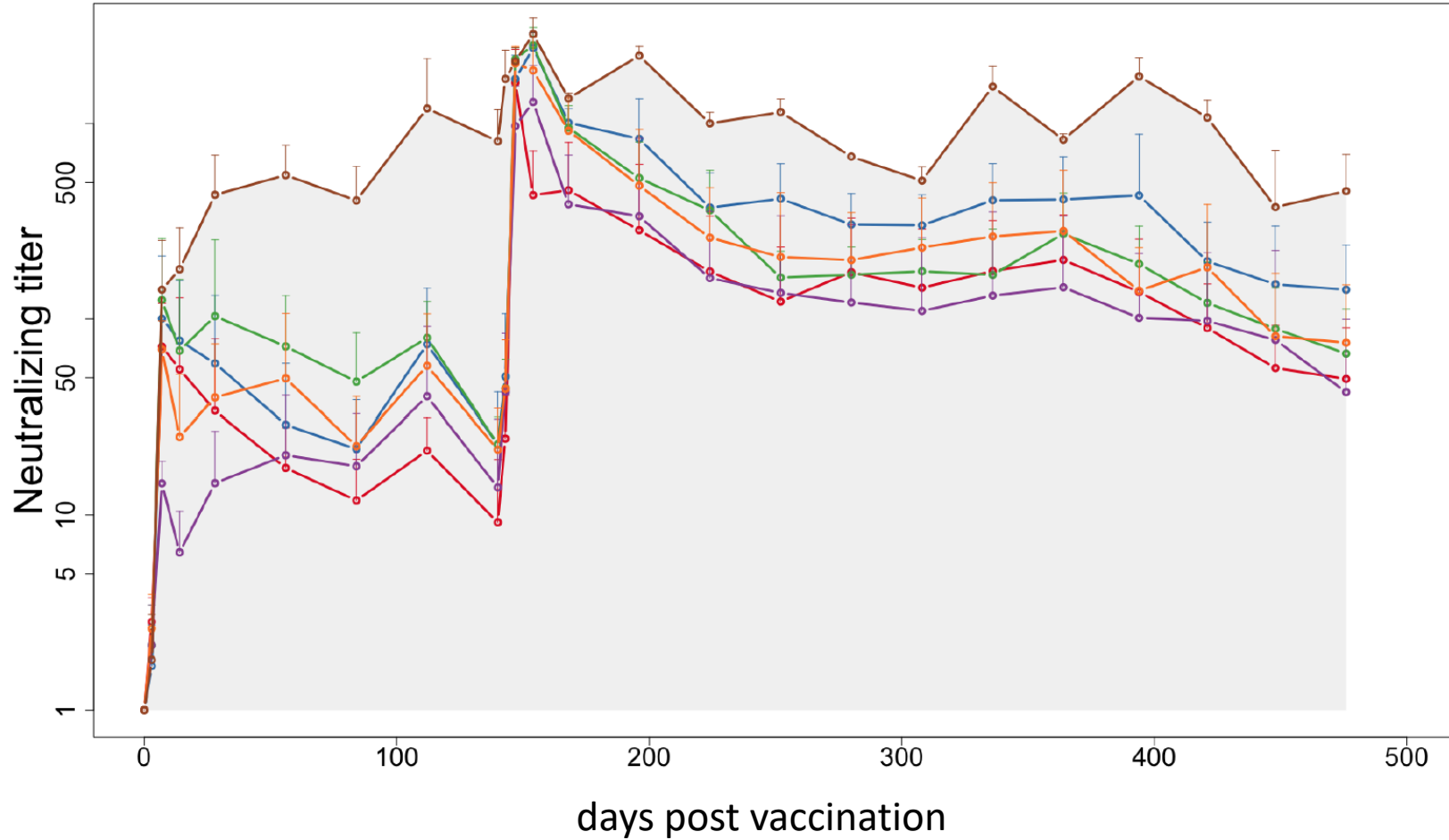
Number of differentially expressed genes of high and low responders



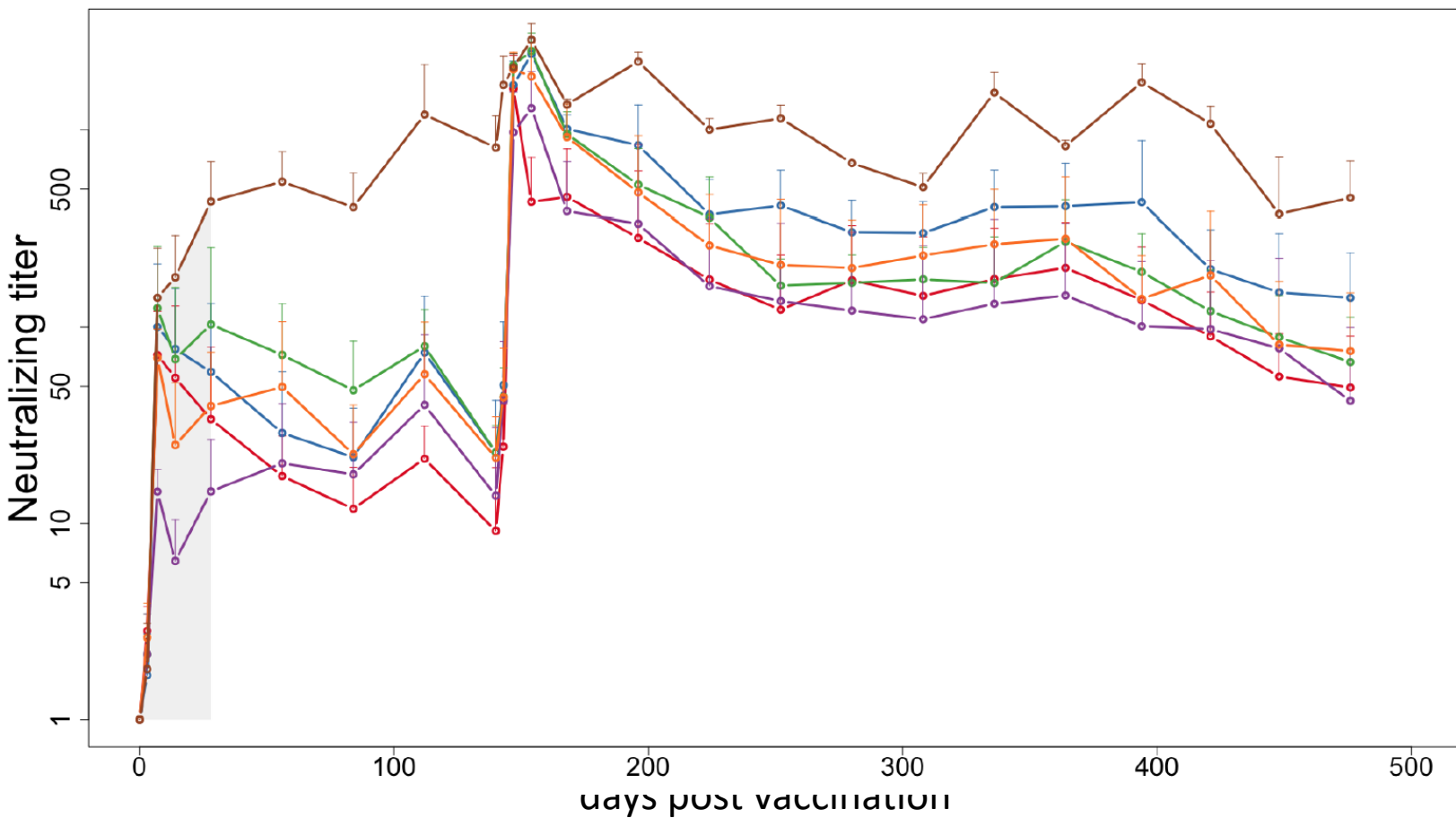
Differences between high and low responders (d1>d0) at the modular level



Back to FMDV: DOI



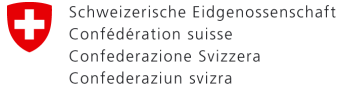
Back to FMDV: emergency response



Summary

1. Systems vaccinology can help to identify innate correlates and biomarkers of good vaccines and dissect the impact of vaccine components and their formulations on the immune system and thereby help to identify improved delivery systems and immunostimulants
2. We can employ peripheral blood samples collected early after vaccination to better understand immune responses
3. Early innate immune responses indeed dictate late adaptive responses
4. We can identify of pathways responsible for the heterogeneity in vaccine responses (impact of age, nutrition, stress, genetics)
5. Montanide-based vaccines induce rapid, high and long-lasting neutralizing antibodies in sheep
6. Addition of TLR ligands to a liposomal vaccine did not enhance the duration of immunity

Acknowledgments



u^b

UNIVERSITÄT
BERN

Institute for Virology and Immunology

Roman Braun

Gaël Auray

Obdulio Garcia Nicolas

Sylvie Python

Corinne Hug

u^b

UNIVERSITÄT
BERN

*Next Generations Sequencing Platform
& Interfaculty Bioinformatics Unit*

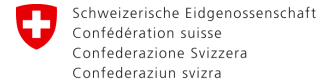
Tosso Leeb

Muriel Fragnière

Irene Keller

Simone Oberhänsli

Rémy Bruggmann



Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office



Horizon 2020



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

„Strengthening Animal Production and
Health through the Immune Response“



*Vaccine Formulation Laboratory,
University of Lausanne*

Christophe Barnier-Quer

Livia Brunner

Nicolas Collin

Topics of Session 4 Pathogenesis and Immunology

Immunology

Innate immunity:

- RIPK3 and its role in the cellular antiviral response (oral)
- Interaction of FMDV with bovine dendritic cells (poster)

Adaptive immunity:

- Neutralizing antibody response: epitopes (poster)
- Antibody response and pathogenesis in goats (poster)
- Difference in antibody response against empty capsids (75S) and 146S FMDV particles (oral)

Topics of Session 4 Pathogenesis and Immunology

Pathogenesis

- Impact of peculiar mutations in the capsid on virulence in a mouse model (oral)
- Pathogenesis in cattle after multiple infections (oral)
- Possible role of CXCL15 and neutrophil recruitment in FMDV carriers (poster)

Topics of Session 4 Pathogenesis and Immunology

Epidemiology

- Seroepidemiology of FMDV in Georgia (poster)
- Decision support system for Australia (poster)
- FMD control and prevention strategies in Thailand (poster)
- FMDV evolution in Thailand (poster)
- FMD in Nigeria (poster)