

Immunological Adjuvants

The Indispensable Third Component

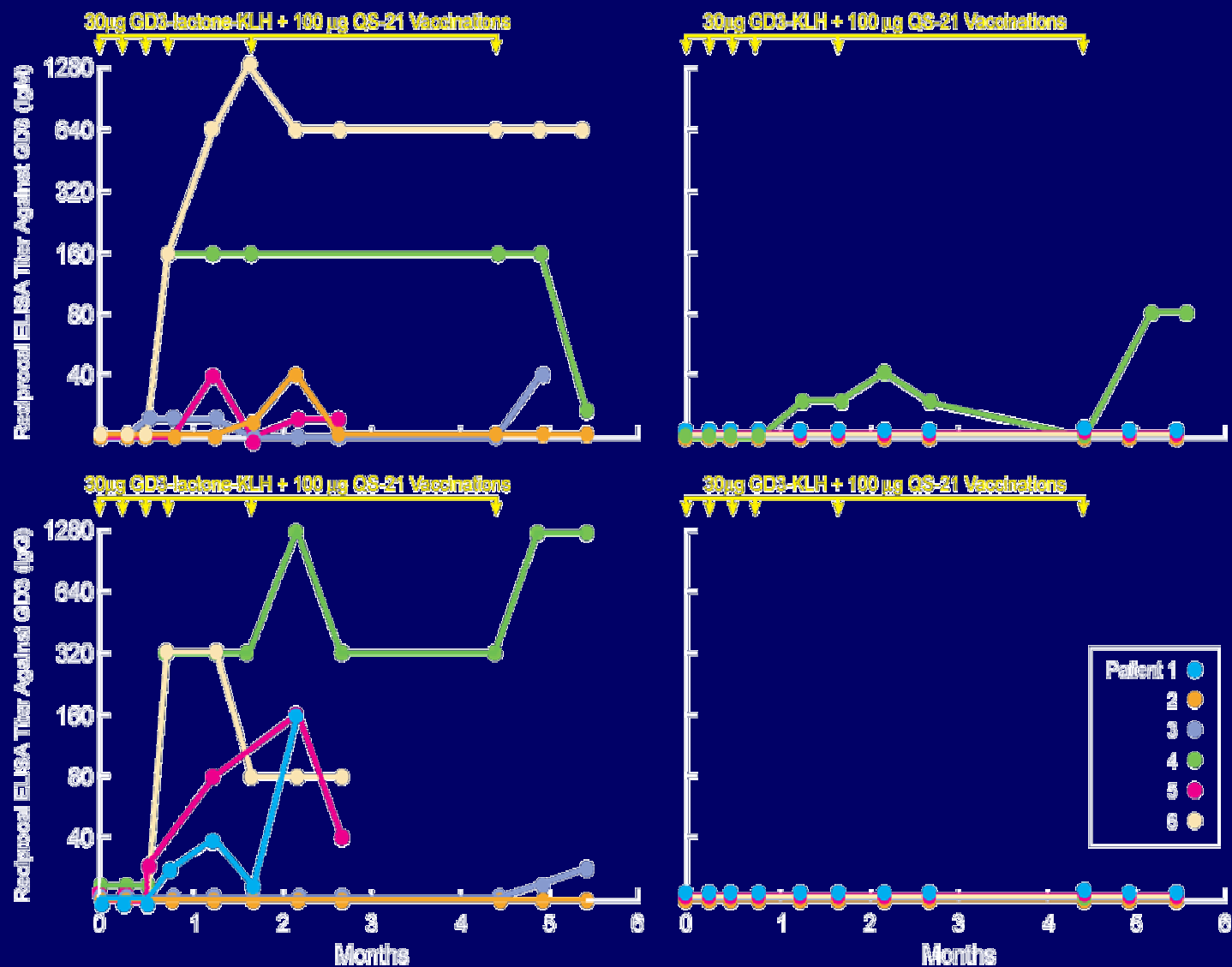
Philip Livingston *
and Govind Ragupathi



***Consultant and shareholder:**
Australian Cancer Inc. (GPI-0100)

Ways to Augment Vaccine Immunogenicity

- **Modify the antigenic epitope**
 - T-cells: change MHC anchor residues**
 - B-cells: increase antigen stability – GD2 and GD3 lactones**
 - xenogenize antigen – N- propionylated polysialic acid**
- **Modify nearby components**
- **Immunological adjuvants**
- **Immune modulators**



Reactivity against Melanoma Cells

IgM

IgG

IgM

IgG

ITLC

++

+

-

-

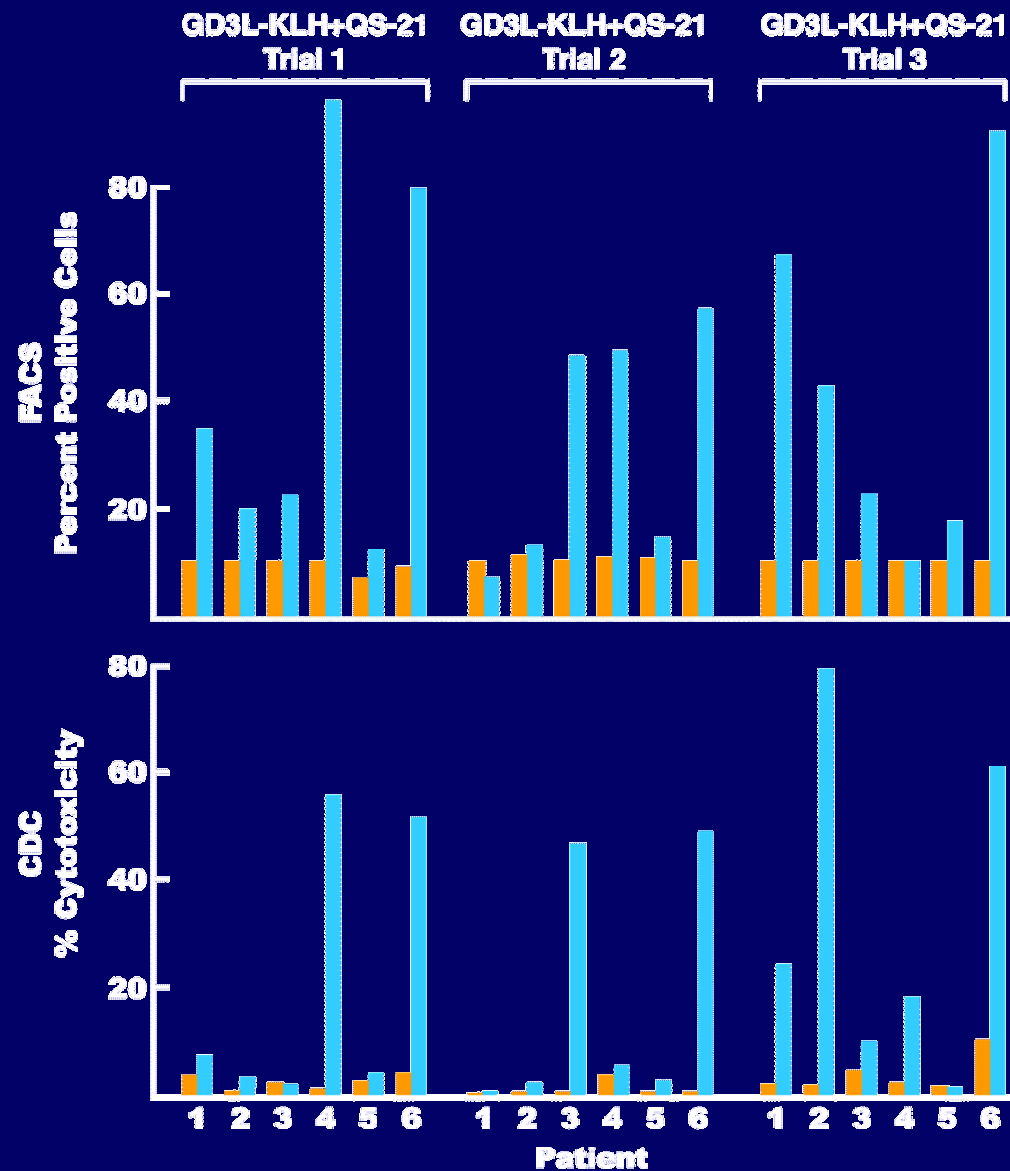
FACS

+

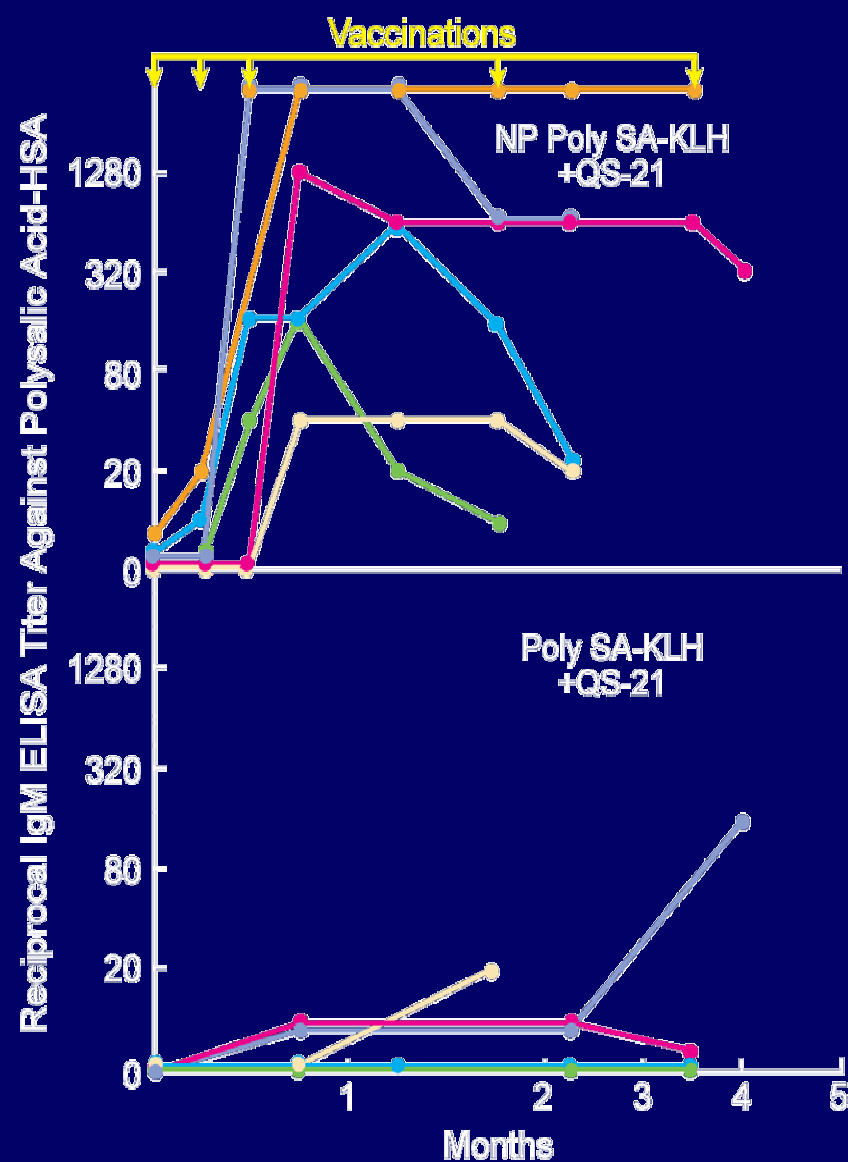
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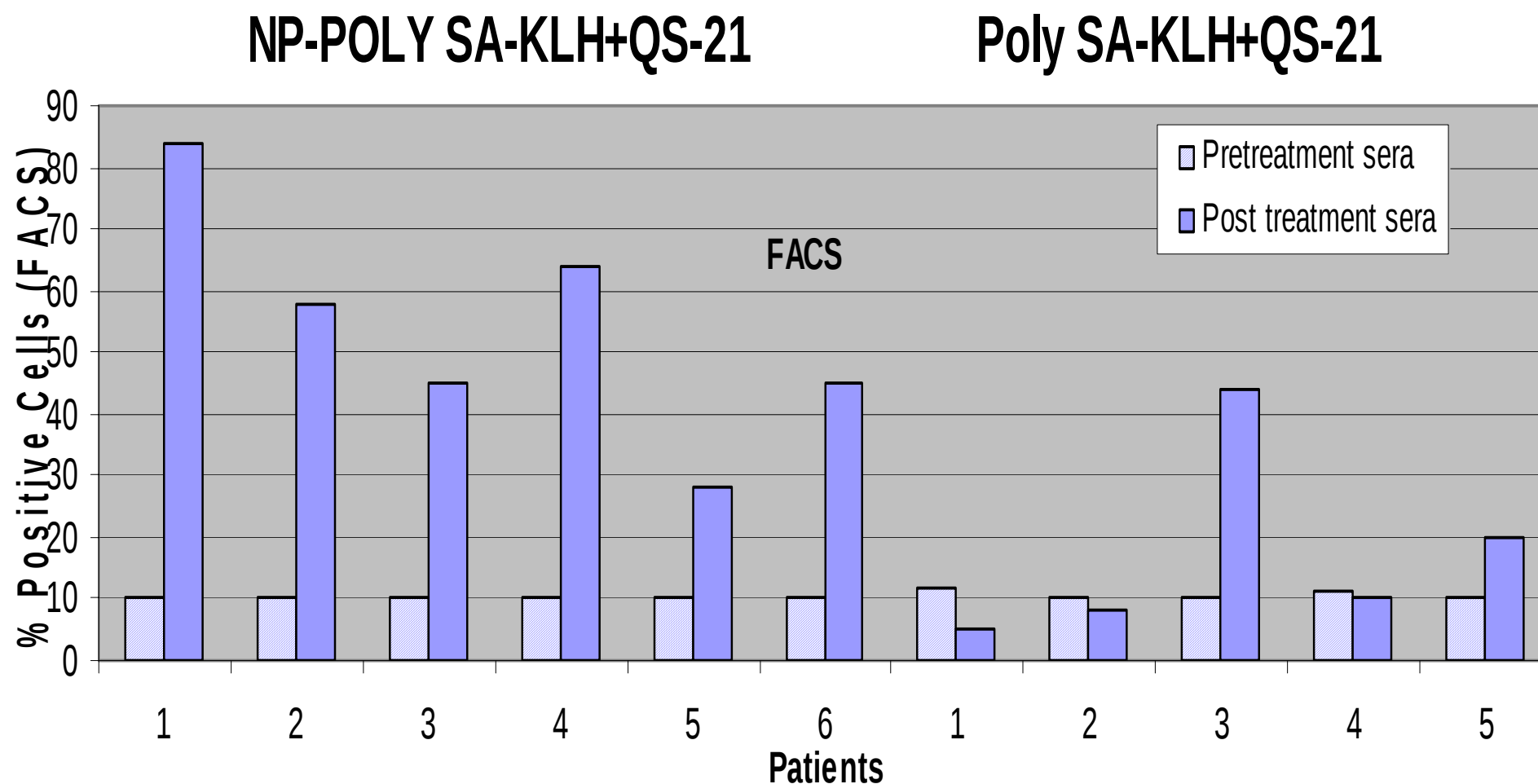
Reactivity Against SK MEL 28 Cells of Sera from Melanoma Patients Vaccinated with GD3L-KLH+QS-21



IgM ELISA Titers Against Polysialic acid in SCLC Patients After Vaccination



Reactivity Against H345 SCLC with Sera from SCLC Patients Vaccinated against Poly Sialic Acid (PolySA)



Ways to Augment Vaccine Immunogenicity

- **Modify the antigenic epitope**
- **Modify nearby components**
- **Immunological adjuvants**
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Tumor Antigens are Poor Immunogens

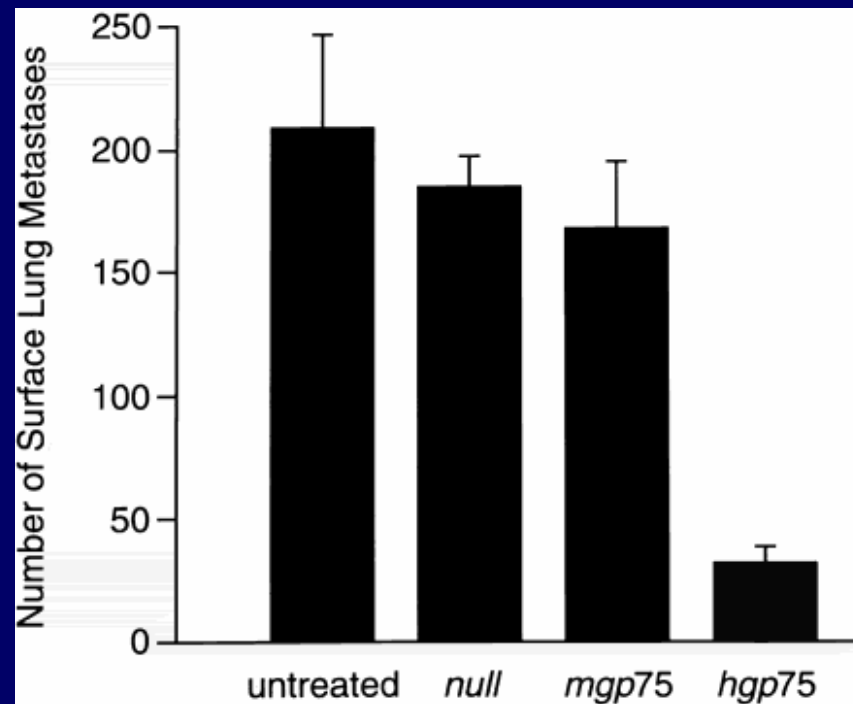
- 1. Because they are autoantigens
and**
- 2. Because they are surrounded by
autoantigens**

SOLUTION: XENOGENIZATION

Ways to Augment Vaccine Immunogenicity

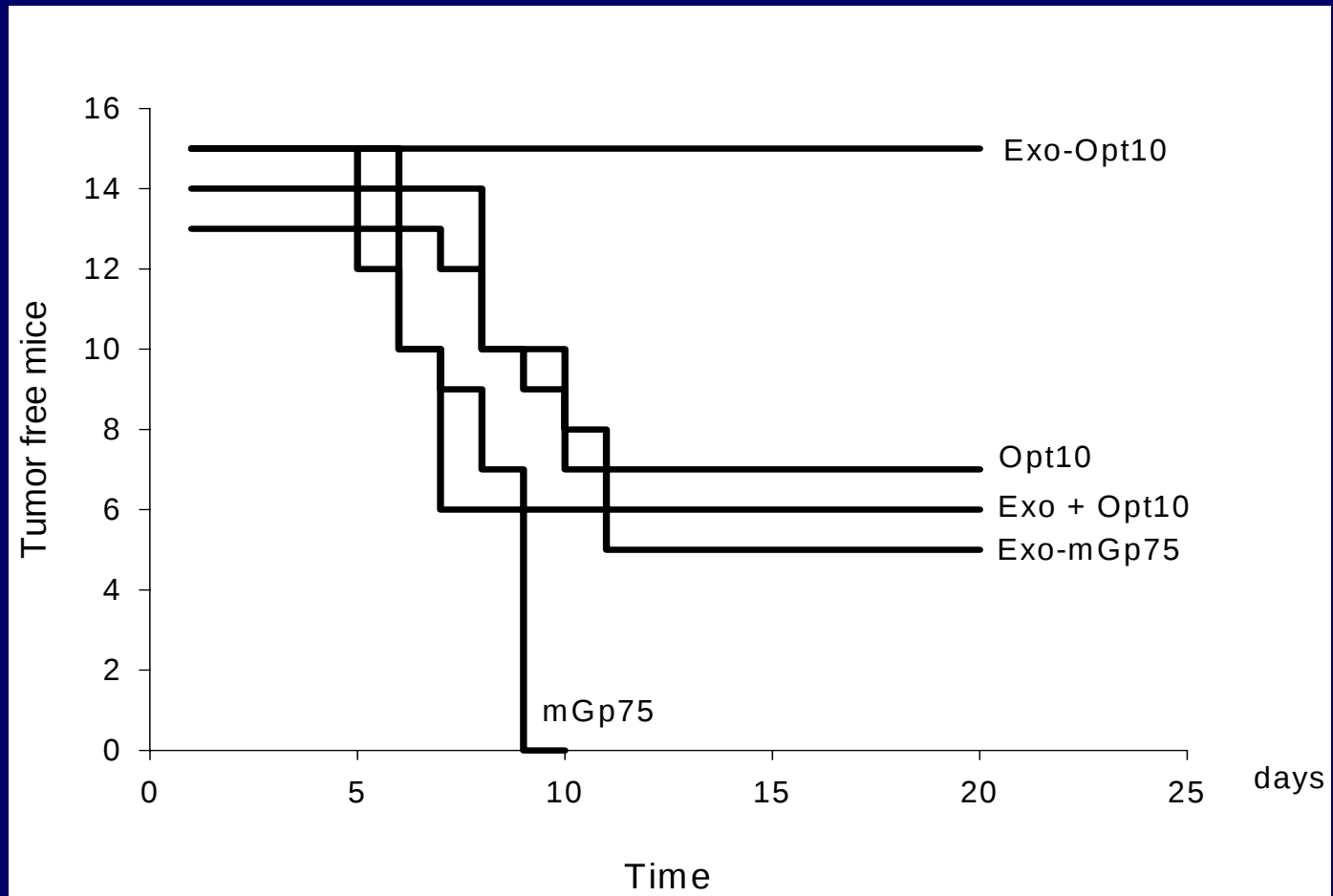
- Modify the antigenic epitope
- Modify nearby components
 - Xenogenize: T-cell help (conjugate, viral or bacterial vectors)**
 - Processing: leader sequence, truncation, glycosylation
- Immunological adjuvants
- Immune modulators

Tumor protection by genetic immunization with *hgp75*



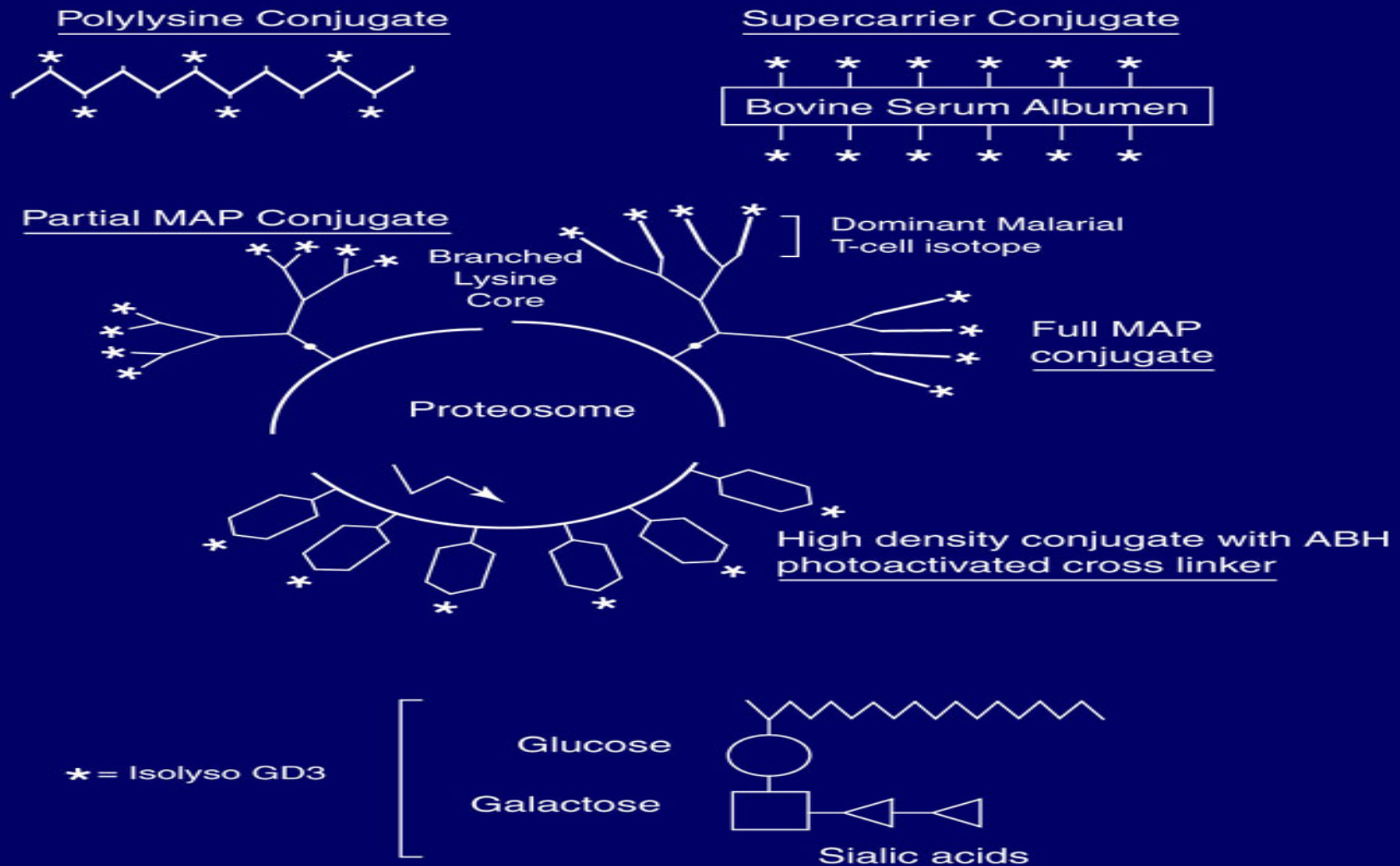
Weber, L. et al. 1998. J.C.I. 102: 1258-1264.

Optimized mGp75 for MHC-I



Guevara, J., Houghton, A.N., et al.

Figure 3
Conjugate GD3 isolysoganglioside vaccines



Conjugate Vaccine Components for Optimal Antibody Induction

Antigen – Carrier (KLH) + Adjuvant (QS-21)

Antigen must
mimic expression
on tumor cell

Cytokine release
is proportional
to carrier
immunogenicity

Activation of APCs,
B-cells and T-cells
optimal

High antigen/carrier
ratio needed

Cytokine release
sequence may
be key

Depot effect

Ways to Augment Vaccine Immunogenicity

- Modify the antigenic epitope
- Modify nearby components
- Immunological adjuvants

Activate APCs, B and T-cells

Depot effect

Access to endogenous pathway

- Immune modulators

Requirement for Immunological Adjuvants

Role

Vaccine Type

Definite: Carbohydrates, Peptides, Proteins
Conjugates

Tumor Cells (BCG)

DNA (cytokines, electroporation)

None: Live Vectors
DCs

Toll Like Receptors activate NF- κ B, Linking Innate and Adaptive Immunity

TLR	Pathogen Associated Molecular Patterns	Pathogen
TLR 2	Bacterial lipoproteins, viral porins, hemagglutinin	Yeast, bacteria, viruses
TLR 3	dsRNA	Viruses
TLR 4	LPS	Bacteria
TLR 5	Bacterial flagellin	Bacteria
TLR 6	LPS	Bacteria
TLR 7	U-rich ssRNA, Imiquimod	Viruses
TLR 8	U-rich ssRNA, Imiquimod	Viruses
TLR 9	CpG DNA	Viruses, bacteria
TLR 11	?	Uropathic bacteria

Immunological Adjuvants

Adjuvants	Cytokine Induction	Depot Effect	Antibody Induction
Aluminum Salts, Emulsions (MF59, Montanide), Liposomes, particles	+	++	+
Saponins (QS-21, GPI-0100)	+++	+	++
Lipid A (MPLA, Detox) (TLR4)	+++	-	++
CpG ODN (TLR9)	+++	-	++
Block Copolymers (Titermax)	++	-	++
Cytokines (GM-CSF, IL2, IL12, IL18)	++	-	++
Imiquimod (Aldara) (TLR7,8)	++	-	+

**IFN- γ Secretion Induced by 96 hr *in vitro*
Stimulation with KLH After Vaccination of Mice
with
MUC1-KLH and GD3-KLH Plus Various Adjuvants**

Antigen	<i>In Vitro</i> stimulation KLH
GPI-0100	14,560
CpG ODN	8902
QS-21	6573
MPL-SE	5233
MoGM-CSF	1164
TiterMax-G	694
Saline	180

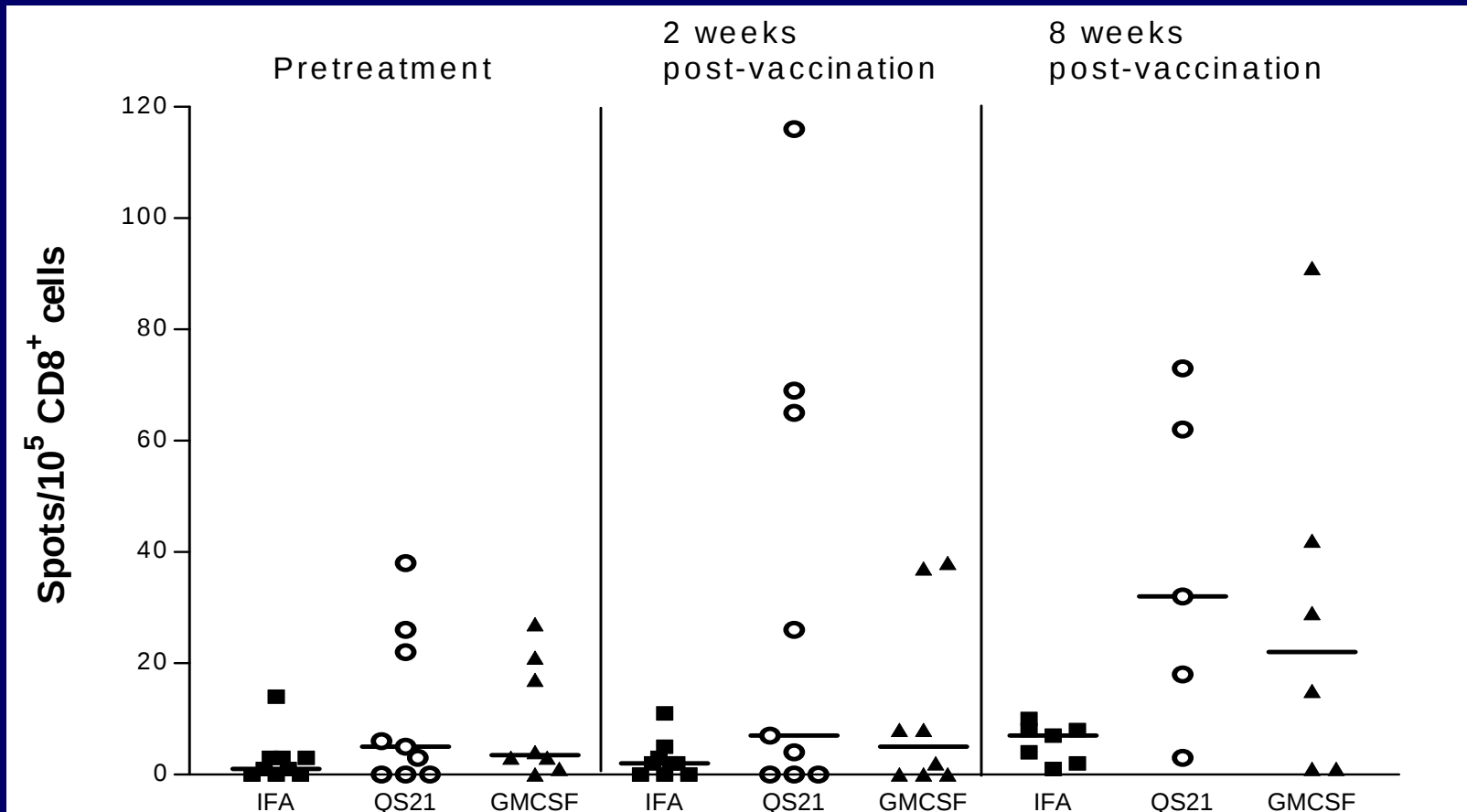
Median Antibody Titer after Immunization of Mice with MUC1-KLH and GD3-KLH Plus Adjuvants

Adjuvant	MUC 1		GD3		Adjuvant
	IgG	IgM	IgG	IgM	
GPI-0100	3277000	12800	450	12150	GPI-0100
QS-21	819200	3200	150	4050	QS-21
Detox-PC	819200	3200	0	4050	TiterMax-G
MPL-SE	819200	3200	0	1350	MoGM-CSF
MoGM-CSF	819200	800	0	1350	Detox-PC
TiterMax-G	204800	3200	0	1350	CpG ODN
CpG ODN	204800	800	0	930	PG-026
Saline	100	400	0	0	Saline

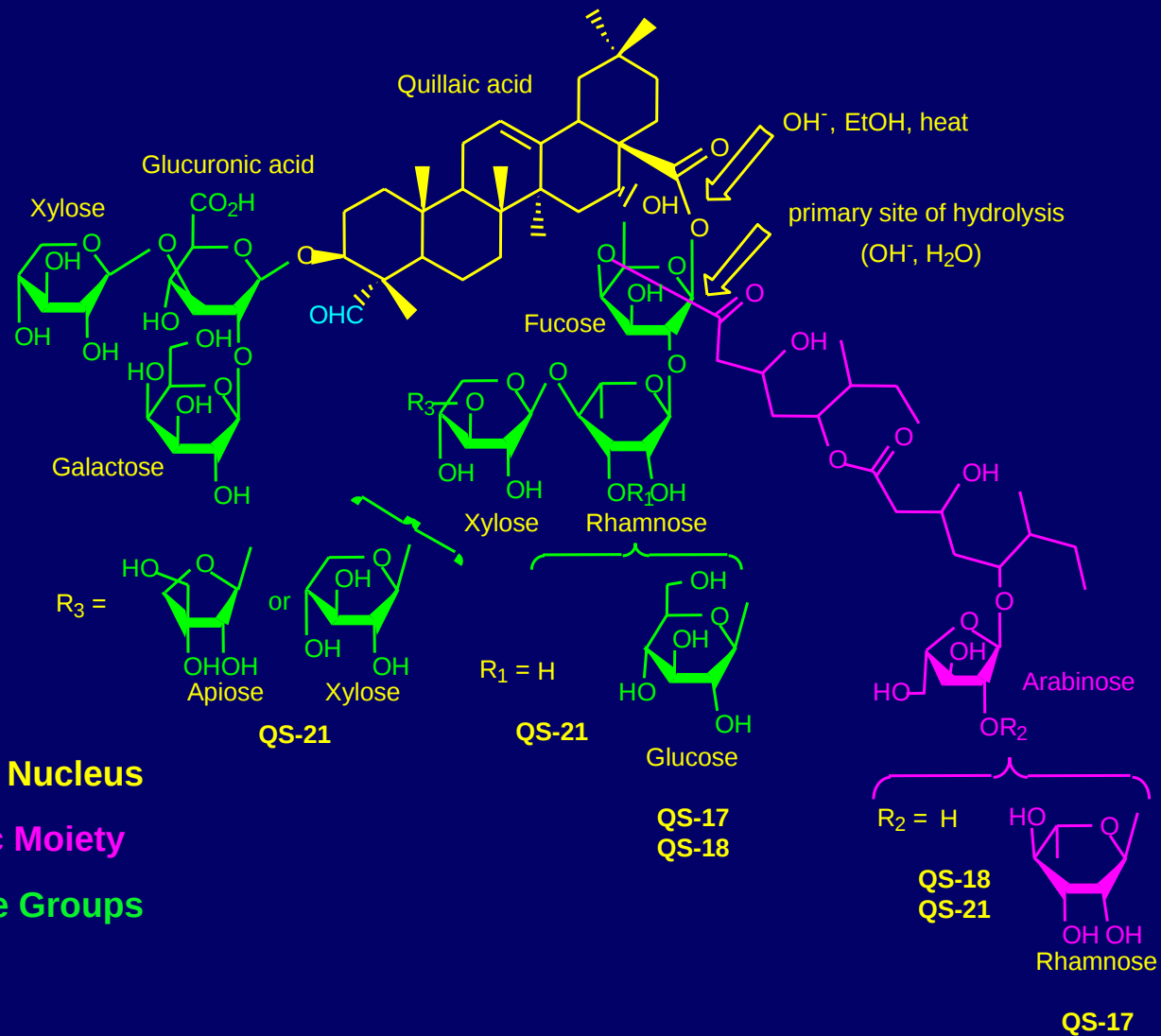
Median Antibody Titer after Immunization of Patients with GM2-KLH plus Different Adjuvants

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Adjuvant</u>	<u>Dose</u>	<u>Median Titer</u>	
			<u>IgM</u>	<u>IgG</u>
GM2-KLH	none	—	1/80	0
GM2-KLH	Detox	250µg CWS/25 µg MPL	1/160	0
GM2-KLH	BCG	10 ⁷ viable units	1/320	0
GM2-KLH	QS-21	10µg	1/320	0
	QS-21	50µg	1/320	1/40
	QS-21	100µg	1/1280	1/320
	QS-21	200µg	1/1280	1/640

ELISPOT Reactivity in Melanoma Patients Immunized With Tyrosinase 368-376 (370B) Peptide plus IFA (Montanide ISA-51), QS-21 or GM-CSF



Adjuvant Active Components of Quillaja Saponins



Q. Saponins & Analogs Proposed Mechanism for Adjuvant Effect

- Saponin sugar moieties target the delivery of the saponin-Ag complex to APCs by binding to their cell surface lectins
- Saponin aldehyde forms an imine group with certain T-cell surface -NH₂ groups & provides a costimulatory signal, replacing the B7-1 ligand and biasing the immune system toward a Th1 response

GPI

Q. Saponins & Analogs Proposed Mechanism for Adjuvant Effect

- Q. saponins and their derivatives having a hydrophobic chain allow the processing of exogenous proteins by the endogenous pathway
- Combination of the costimulatory signal and endogenous process results in the production of Ag specific CTLs

Impact of Immunological Adjuvant on Immunogenicity

MICE

- IFN γ release: KLH 180 $\rightarrow$ 14,560 pg/ml
- Antibody titers: GD3: 0 $\rightarrow$ 1/12,150
MUC1: 1/100 $\rightarrow$ 1/3X10⁶
KLH: 1/160 $\rightarrow$ 1/7290

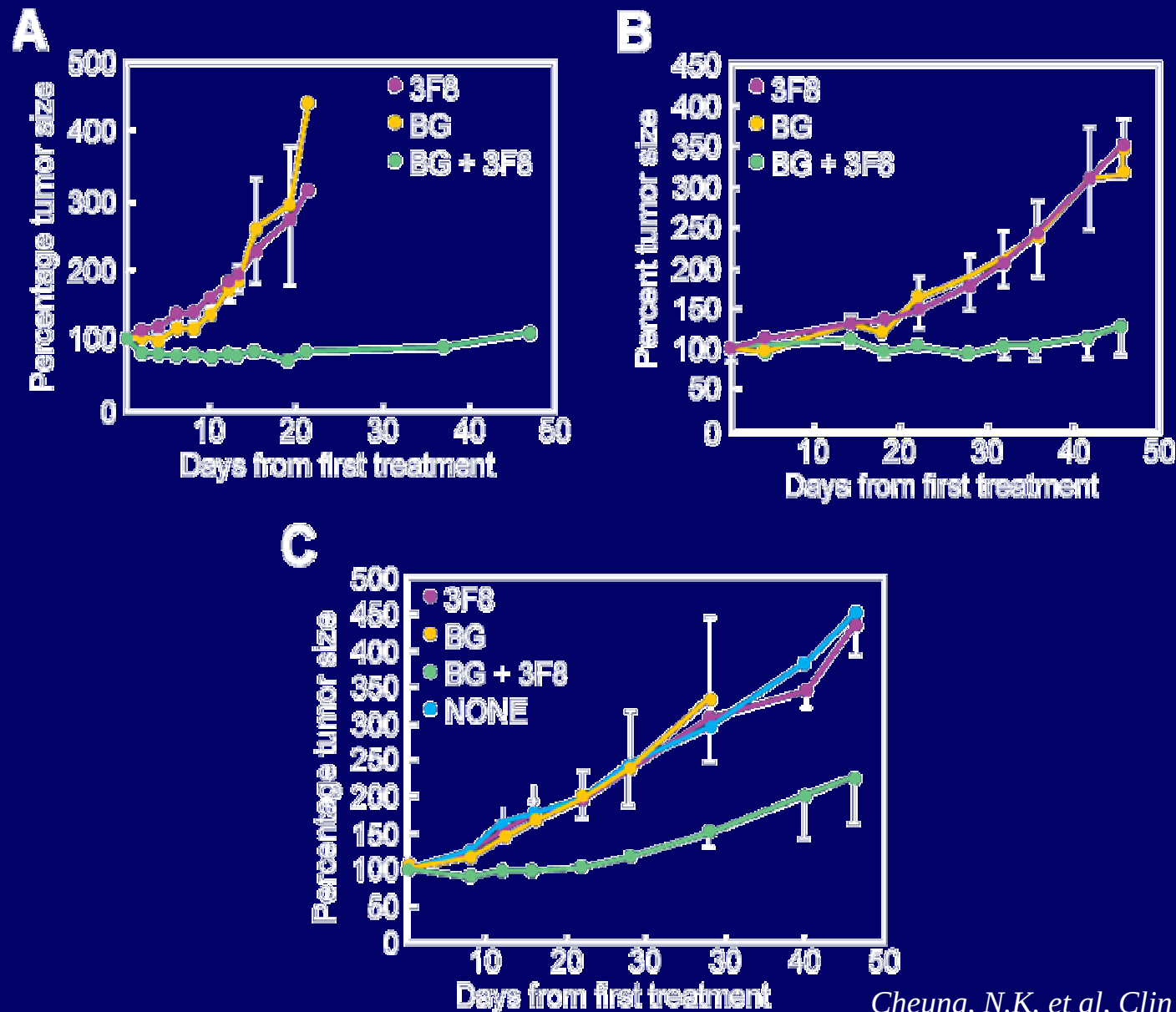
HUMANS

Antibody titers: GM2: 1/80 $\rightarrow$ 1/1280

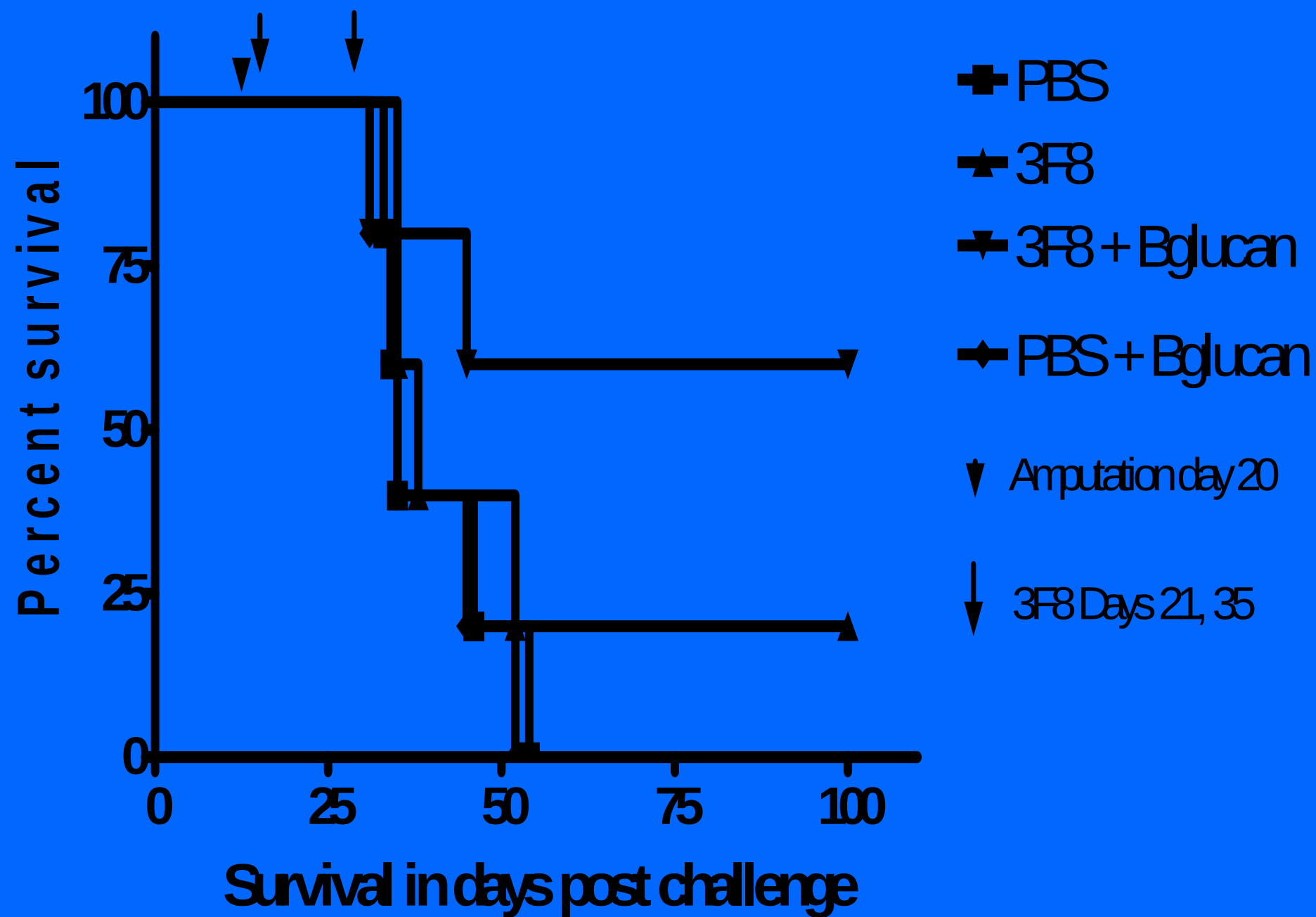
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- **Modify the antigenic epitope**
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- **Immunological adjuvants**
- **Immune modulators**
 - Decrease T-regulator cells (Cytotoxin, ↑CTLA4)**
 - Increase effector mechanisms**

Synergistic Effect of IV 3F8 mAb and PO β -glucan (BG) on Growth of 3 Human Neuroblastoma Cell Lines in Athymic Mice



Cheung, N.K. et al, Clin Ca Res in press



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