



Latvijas Biomedicīnas
pētījumu un studiju centrs
biomedicīnas pētījumi un izglītība no gēniem līdz cilvēkam

Alfavīrusu onkolitisko īpašību izpēte kombinācijā ar ķīmijas terapijas preparātiem

Anna Zajakina, Dr. Biol.

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MĒRĶIS: Izmantojot alfavīrusu vektorus izstrādāt optimālu gēnu piegādes stratēģiju peļu modeļu audzējos un izpētīt alfavīrusu onkolītiskas īpašības.

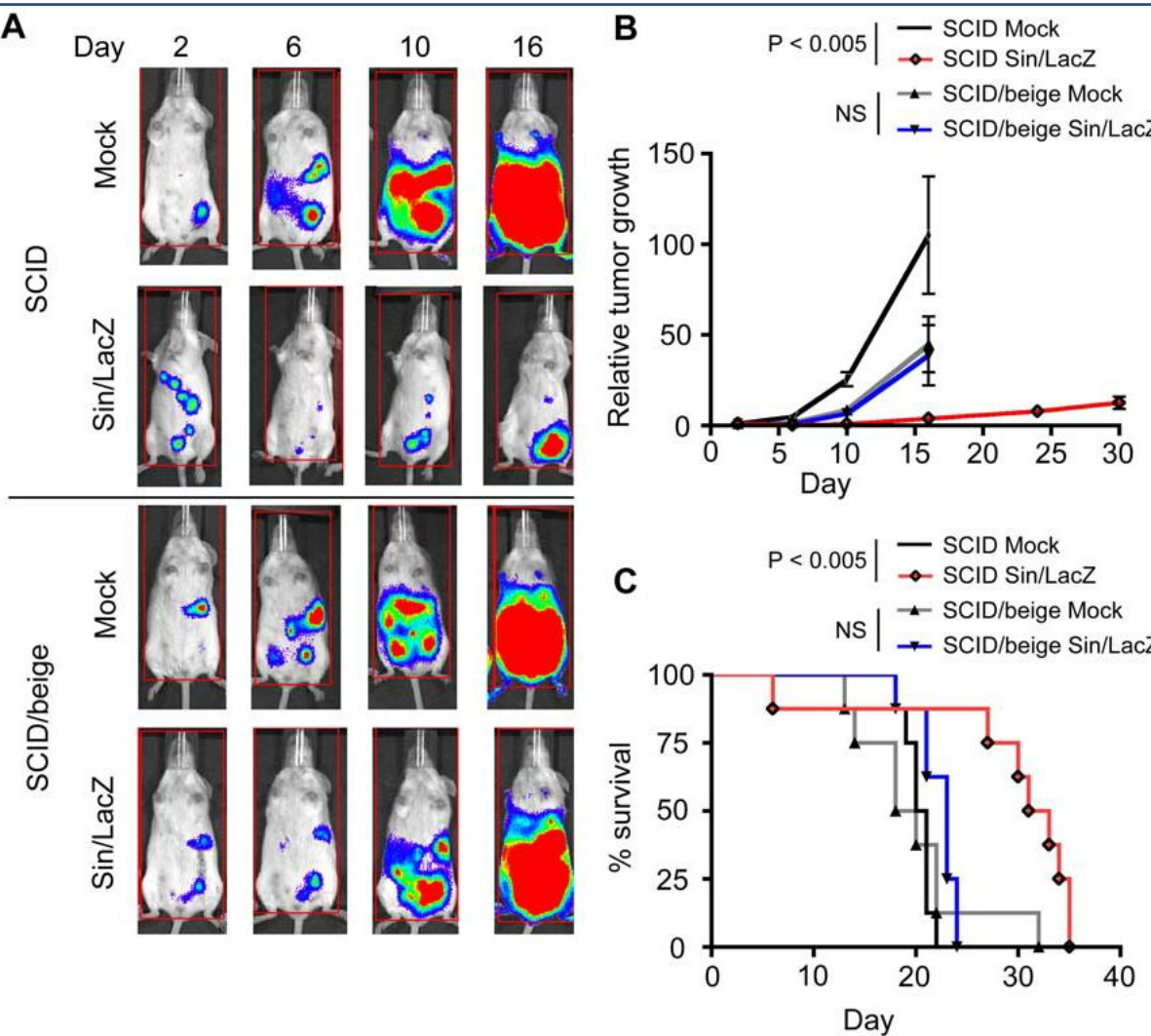
Activation of Cytotoxic and Regulatory Functions of NK Cells by Sindbis Viral Vectors

Tomer Granot¹, Lisa Venticinque¹, Jen-Chieh Tseng², Daniel Meruelo^{1*}

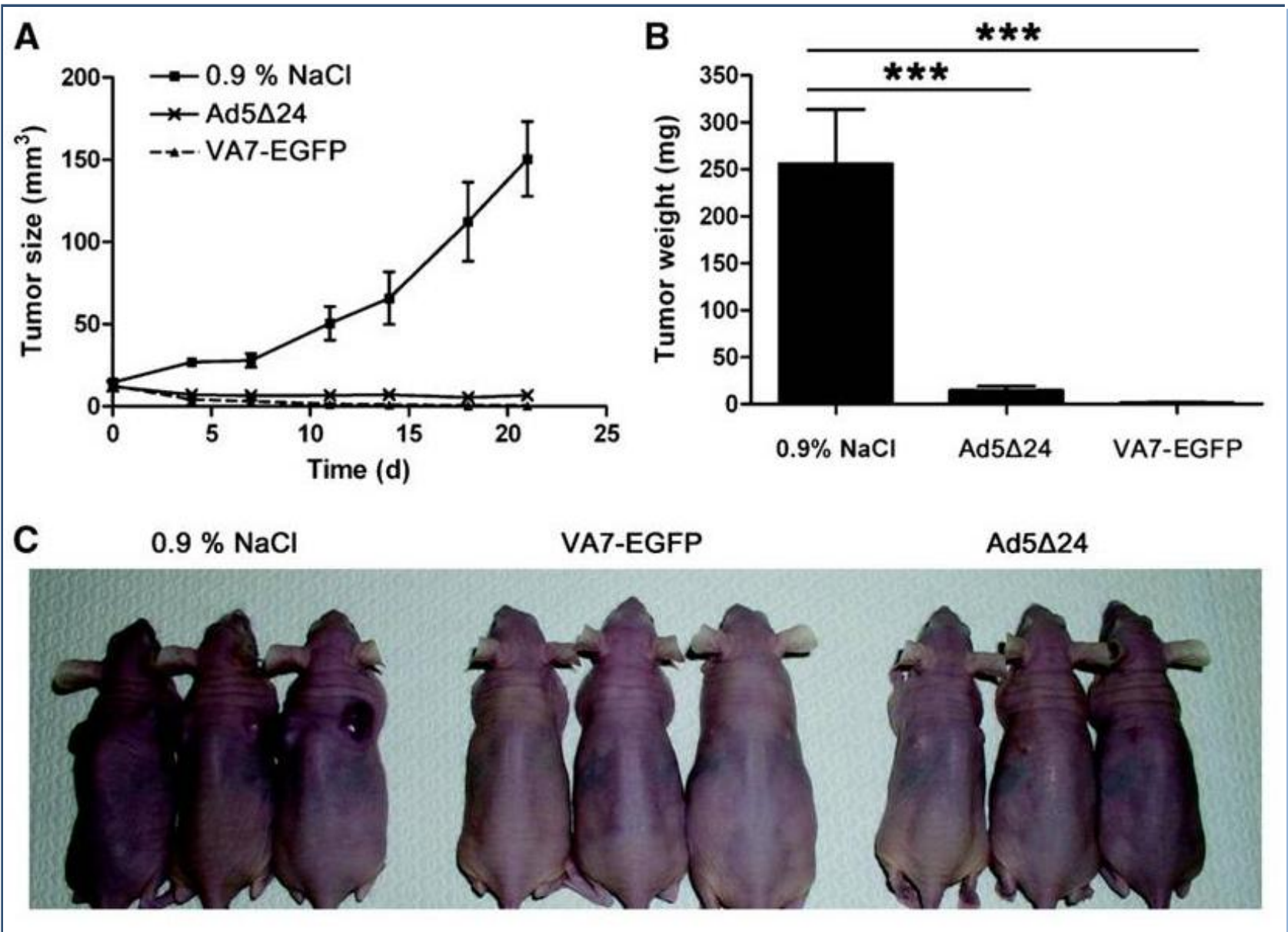
¹ Gene Therapy Center, Cancer In...
Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, M...

merica, ² Dana-

2011



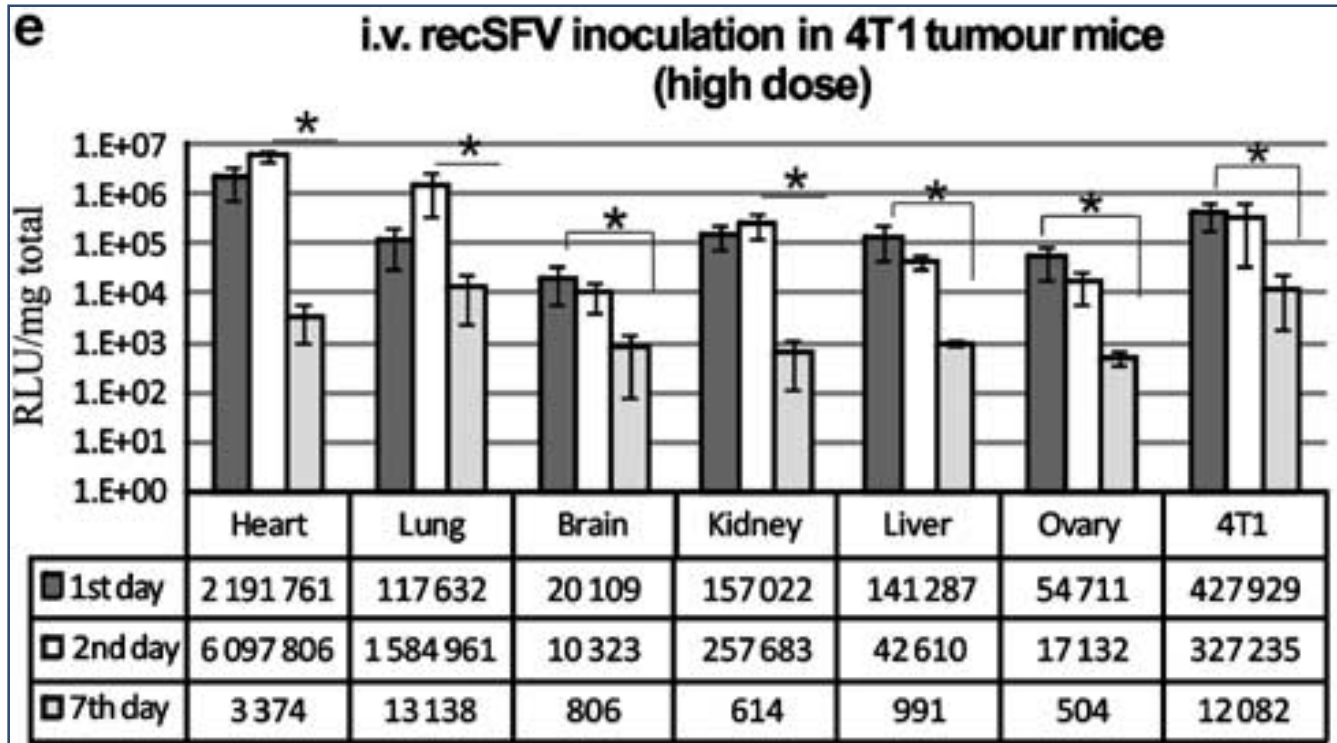
Therapeutic effect of both VA7-EGFP and Ad5 Δ 24 viruses was tested in subcutaneous Saos2LM7 human osteosarcoma tumors implanted into nude mice.



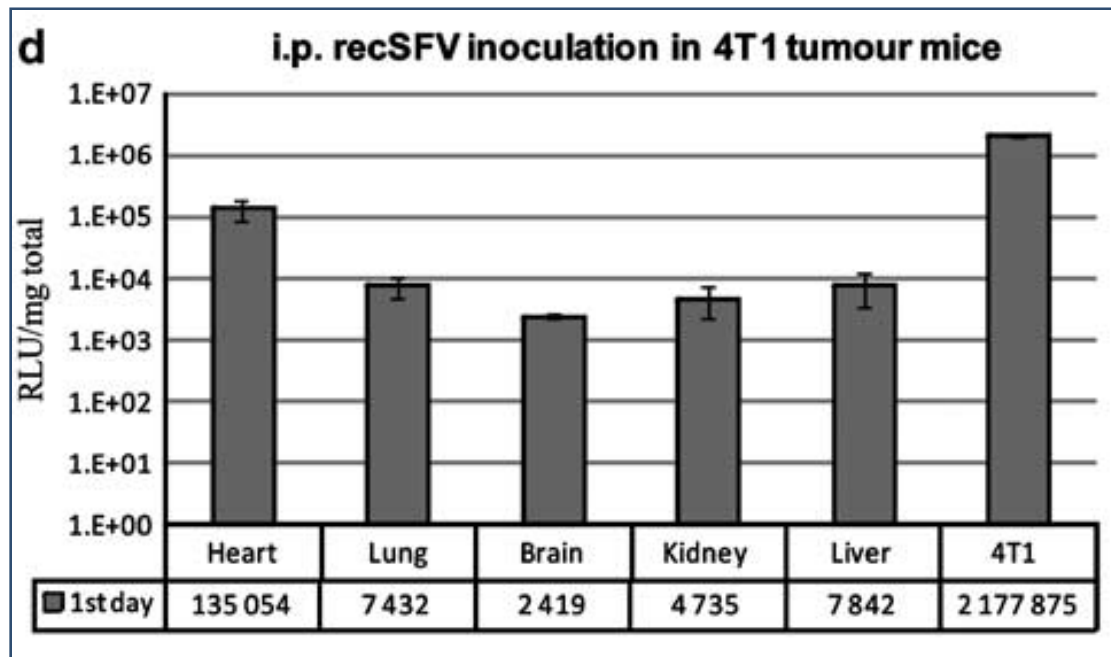
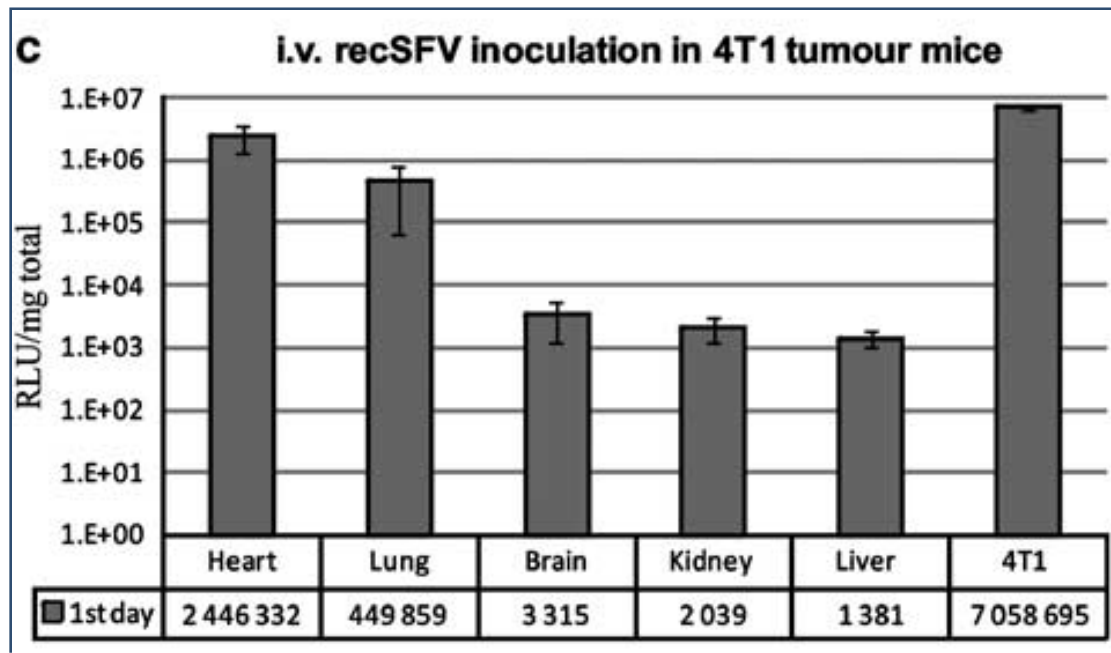
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Semliki Forest virus biodistribution in tumor-free and 4T1 mammary tumor-bearing mice: a comparison of transgene delivery by recombinant virus particles and naked RNA replicon

J Vasilevska¹, D Skrastina¹, K Spunde¹, H Garoff², T Kozlovska¹ and A Zajackina¹



Nekoncentrēts vīruss: $3,3 \times 10^8$ v.d

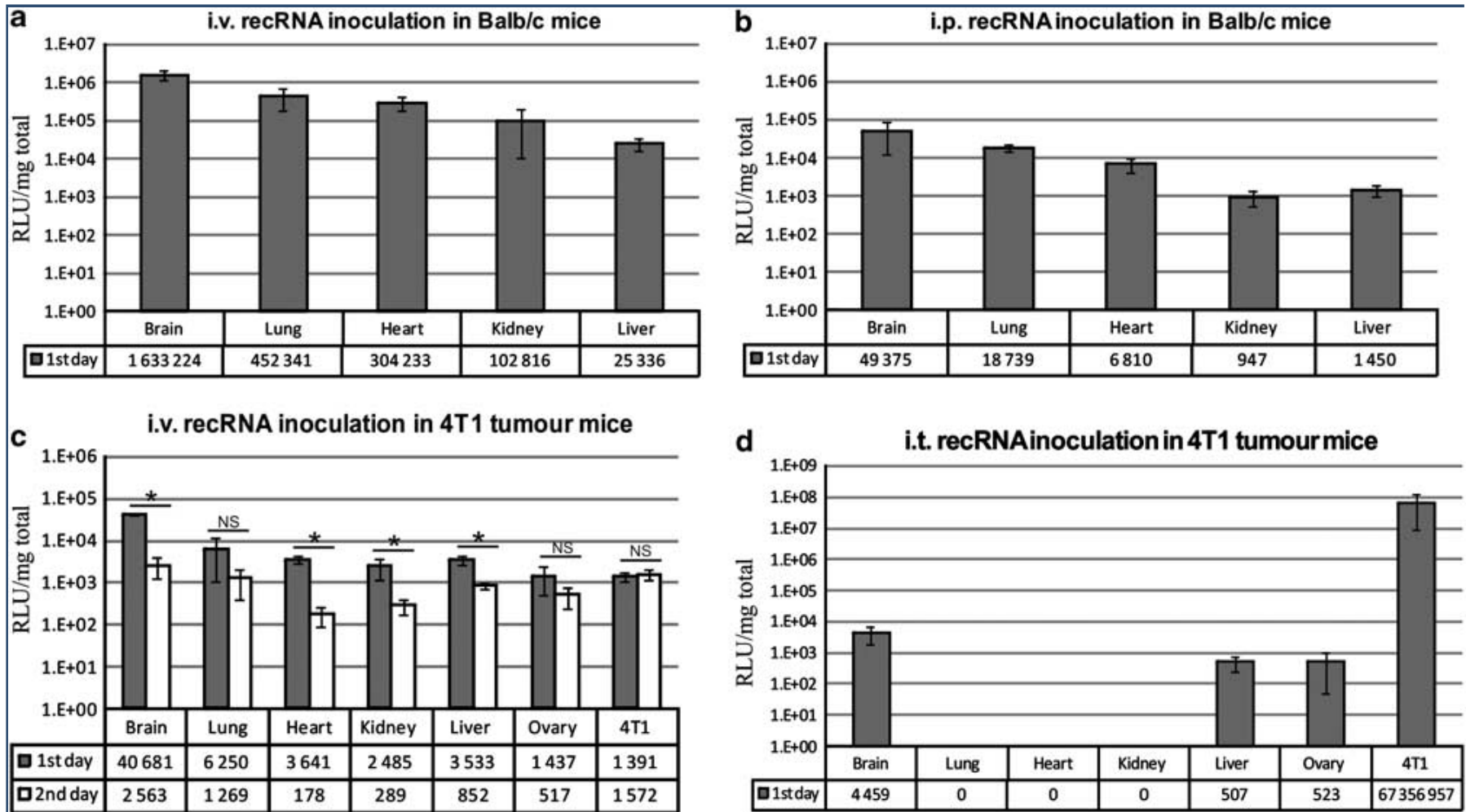


RNA inoculation

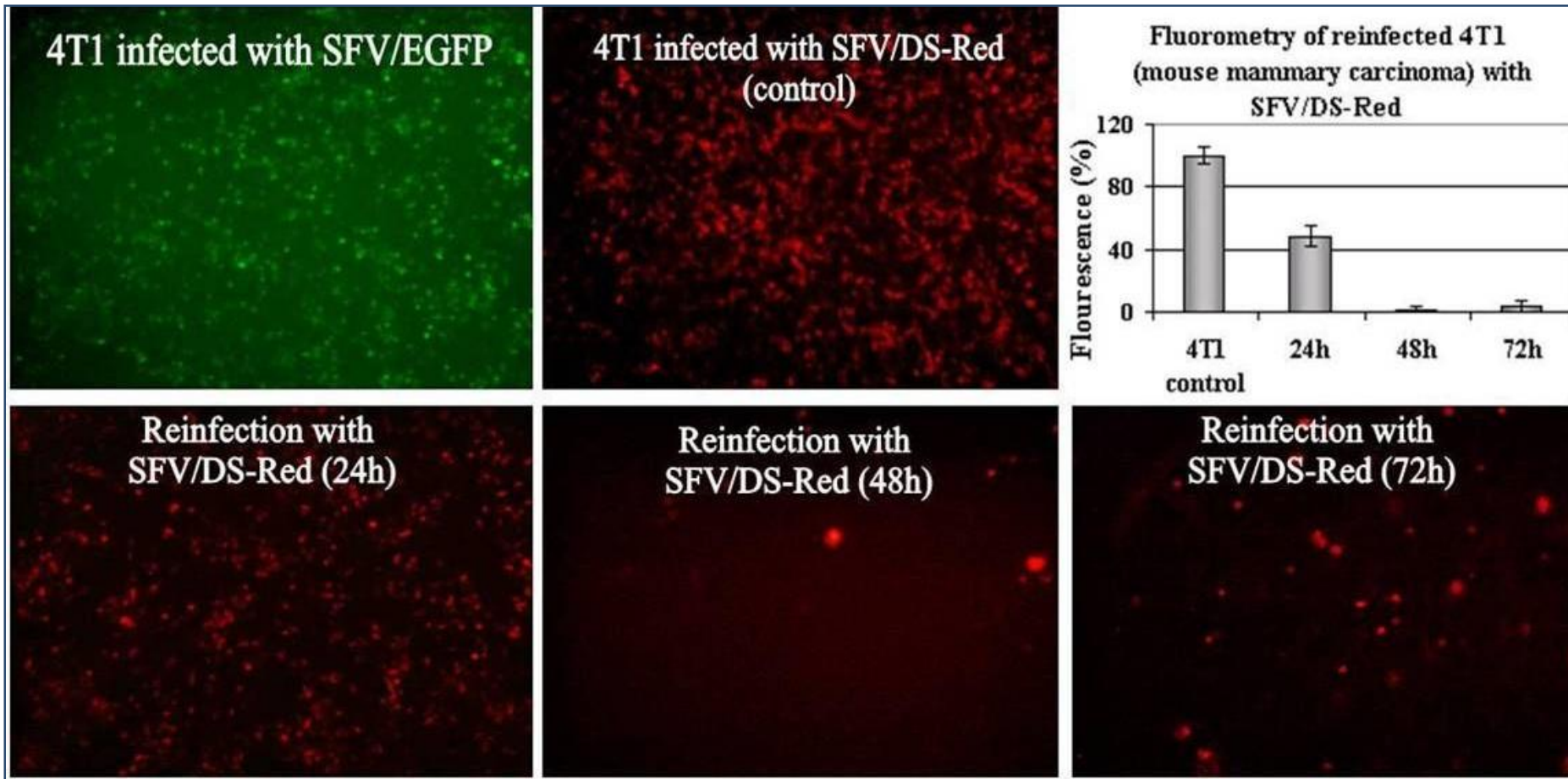
P

nsP1-4

Foreign Gene



J Vasilevska, D Skrastina, K Spunde, H Garoff, T Kozlovska and A Zajakina, Cancer G Ther., 2012

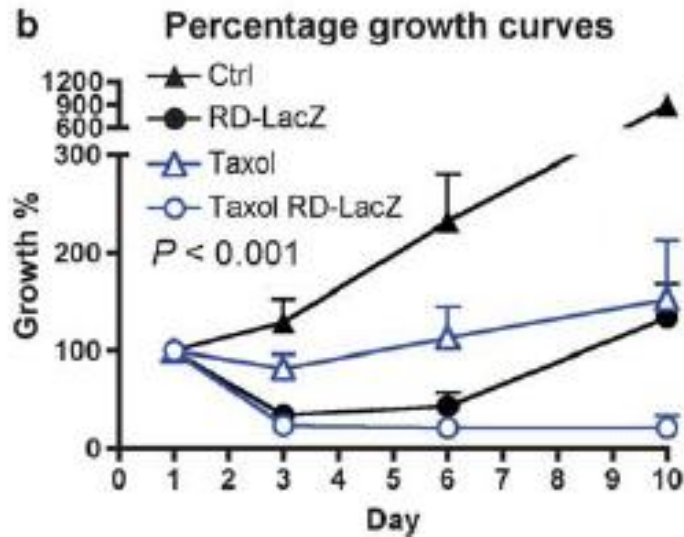
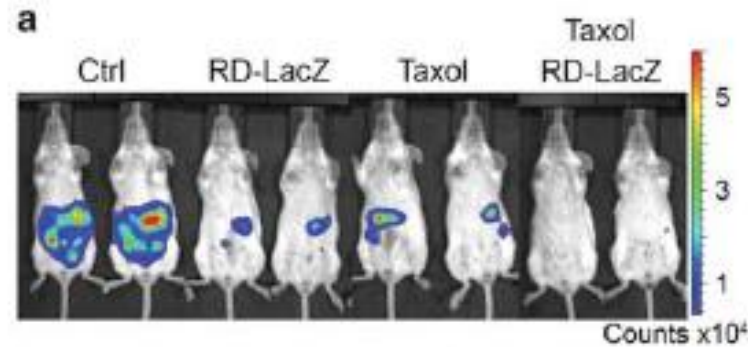


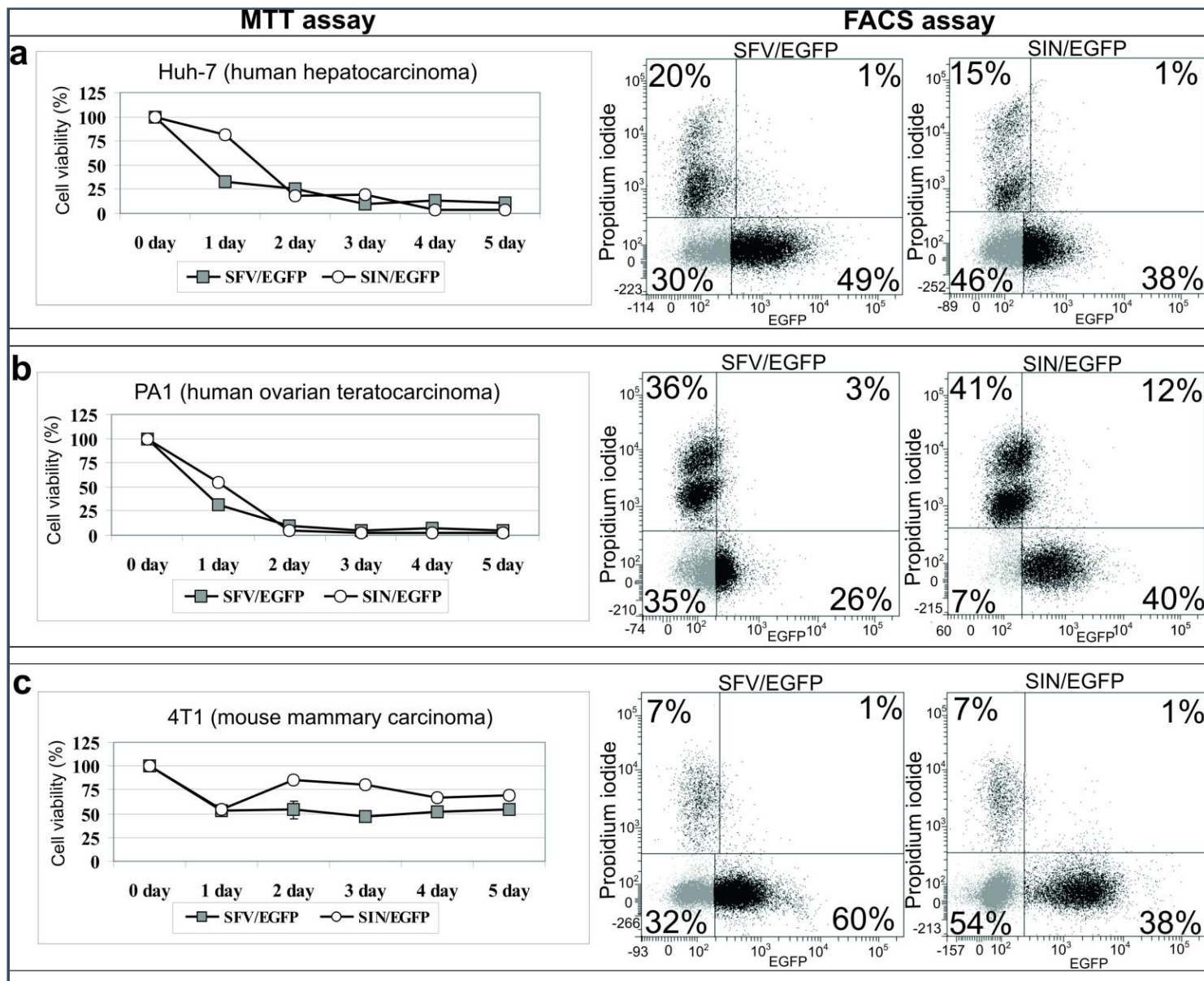
Reinfection of 4T1 (mouse mammary tumor) cell lines with recSFV particles producing EGFP and DS-Red fluorescence proteins (*prepared for publication in Gene Ther. J.*)

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

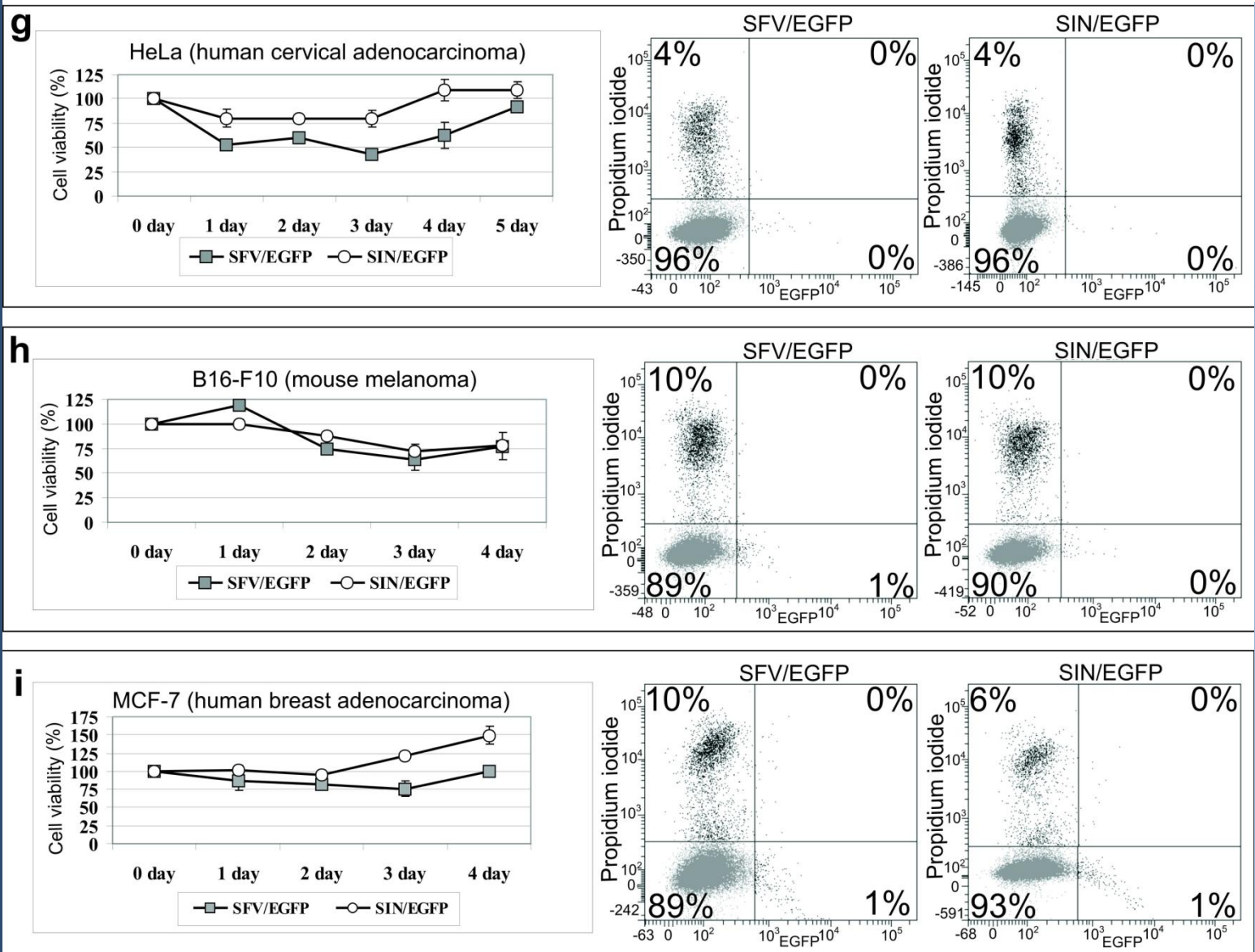
Enhanced specific delivery and targeting of oncolytic Sindbis viral vectors by modulating vascular leakiness in tumor

J-C Tseng¹, T Granot¹, V DiGiacomo¹, B Levin¹ and D Meruelo¹





Transduction efficiency and cytotoxicity of alphaviral vectors in cancer cell lines (prepared for publication in Gene Ther. J.)

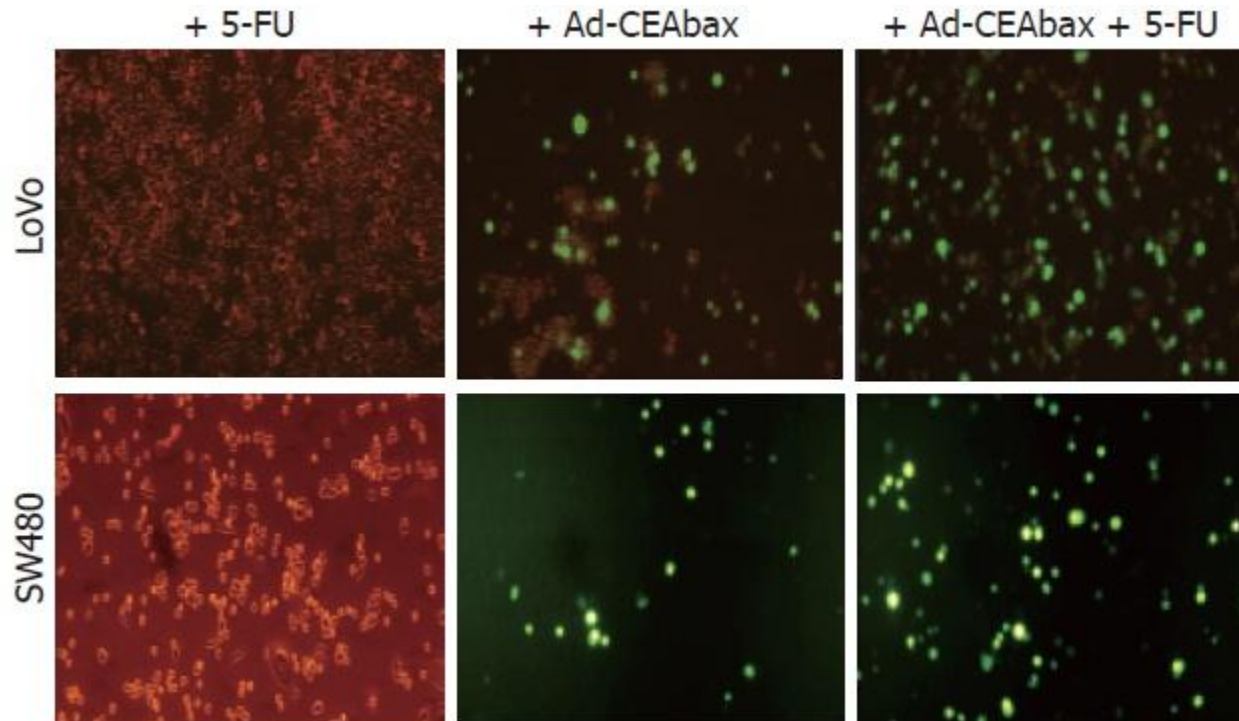


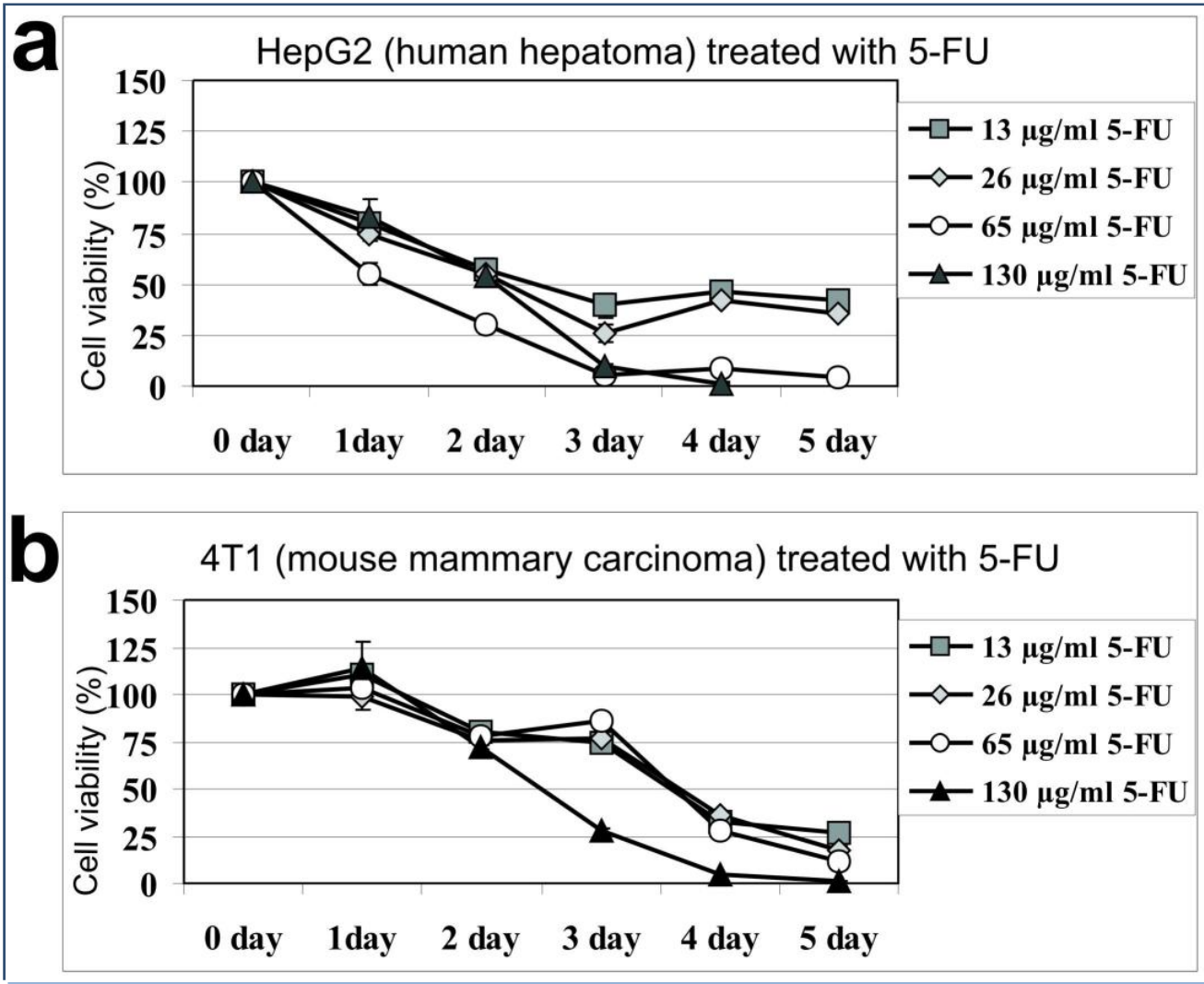
Transduction efficiency and cytotoxicity of alphaviral vectors in cancer cell lines (prepared for publication in Gene Ther. J.)

BASIC RESEARCH

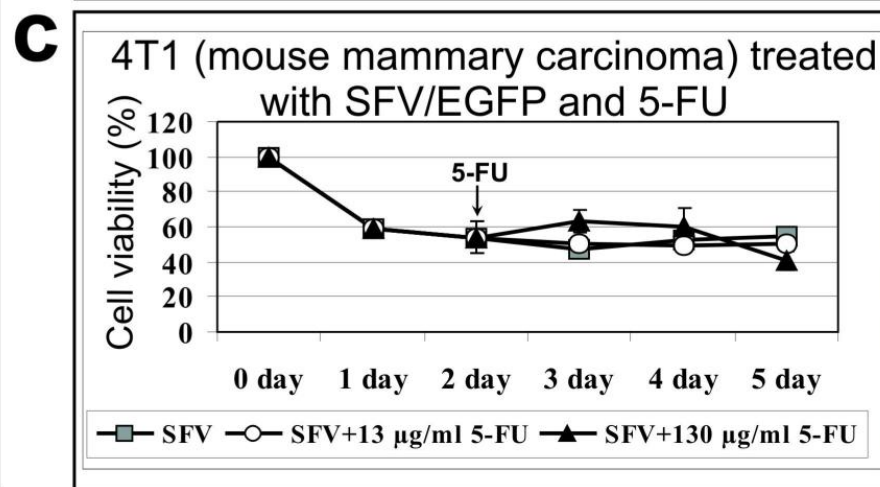
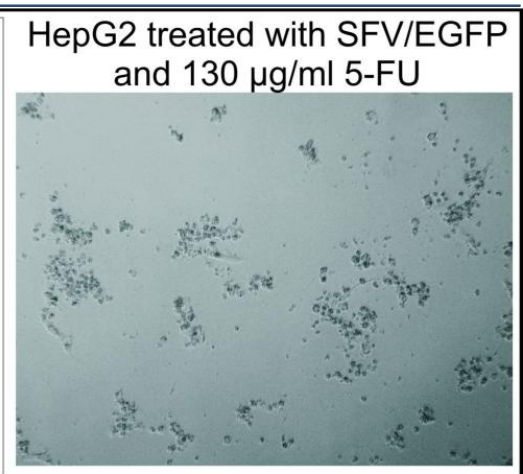
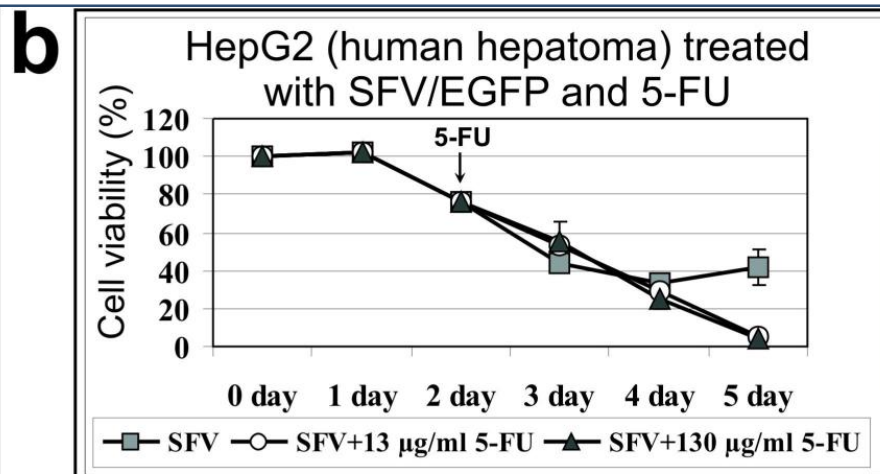
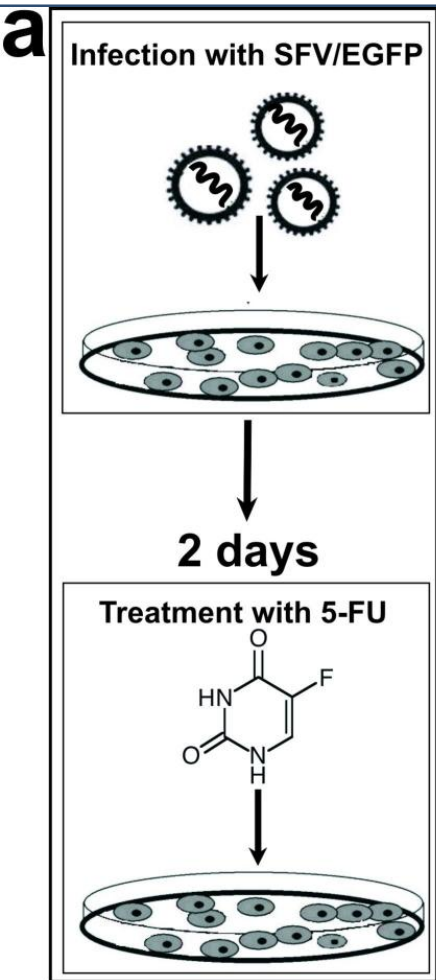
5-Fluorouracil-related enhancement of adenoviral infection is Coxsackievirus-adenovirus receptor independent and associated with morphological changes in lipid membranes

Chiara Cabrele, Mandy Vogel, Pompiliu Piso, Markus Rentsch, Josef Schröder, Karl W Jauch, Hans J Schlitt, Alexander Beham

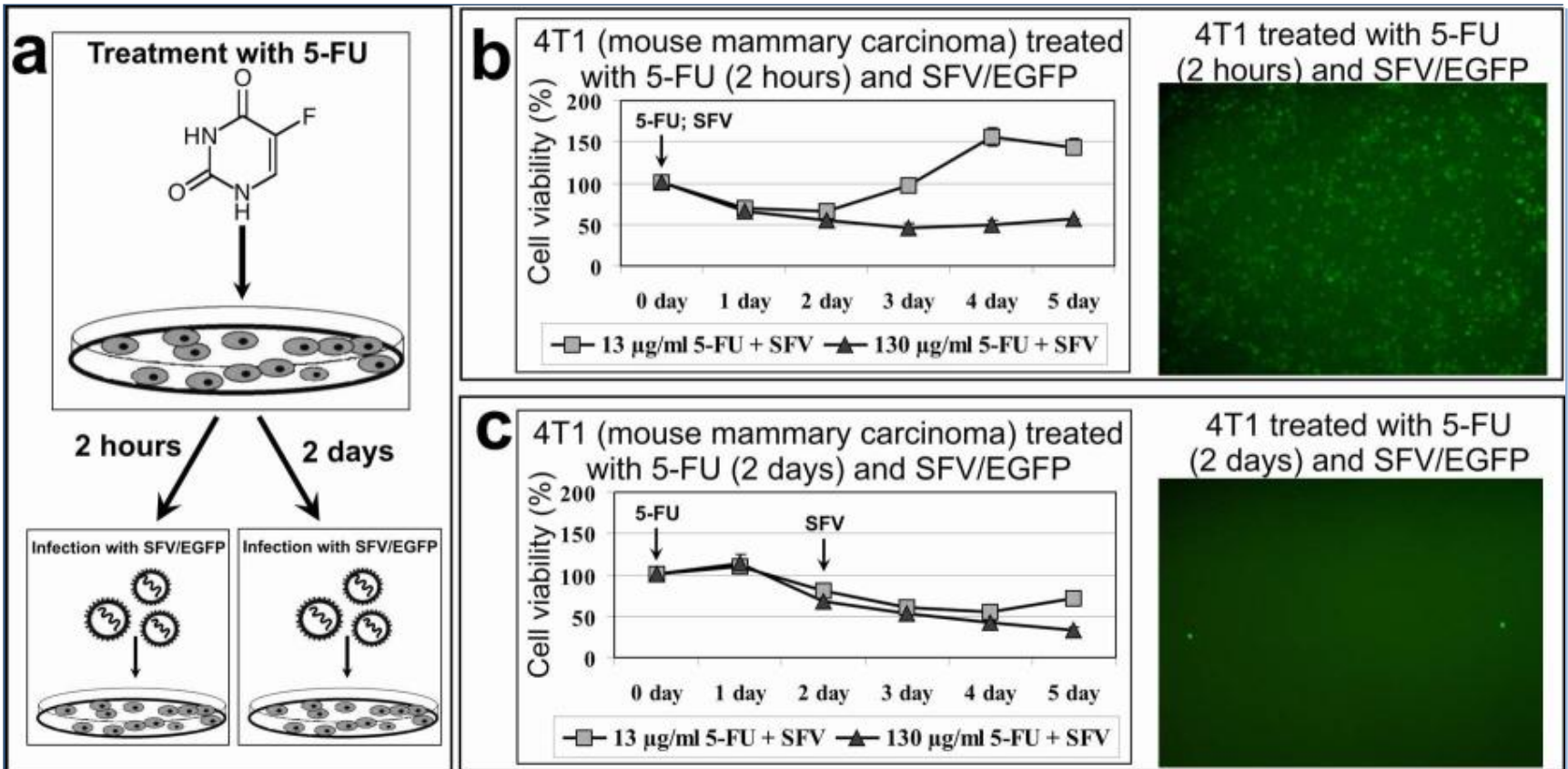




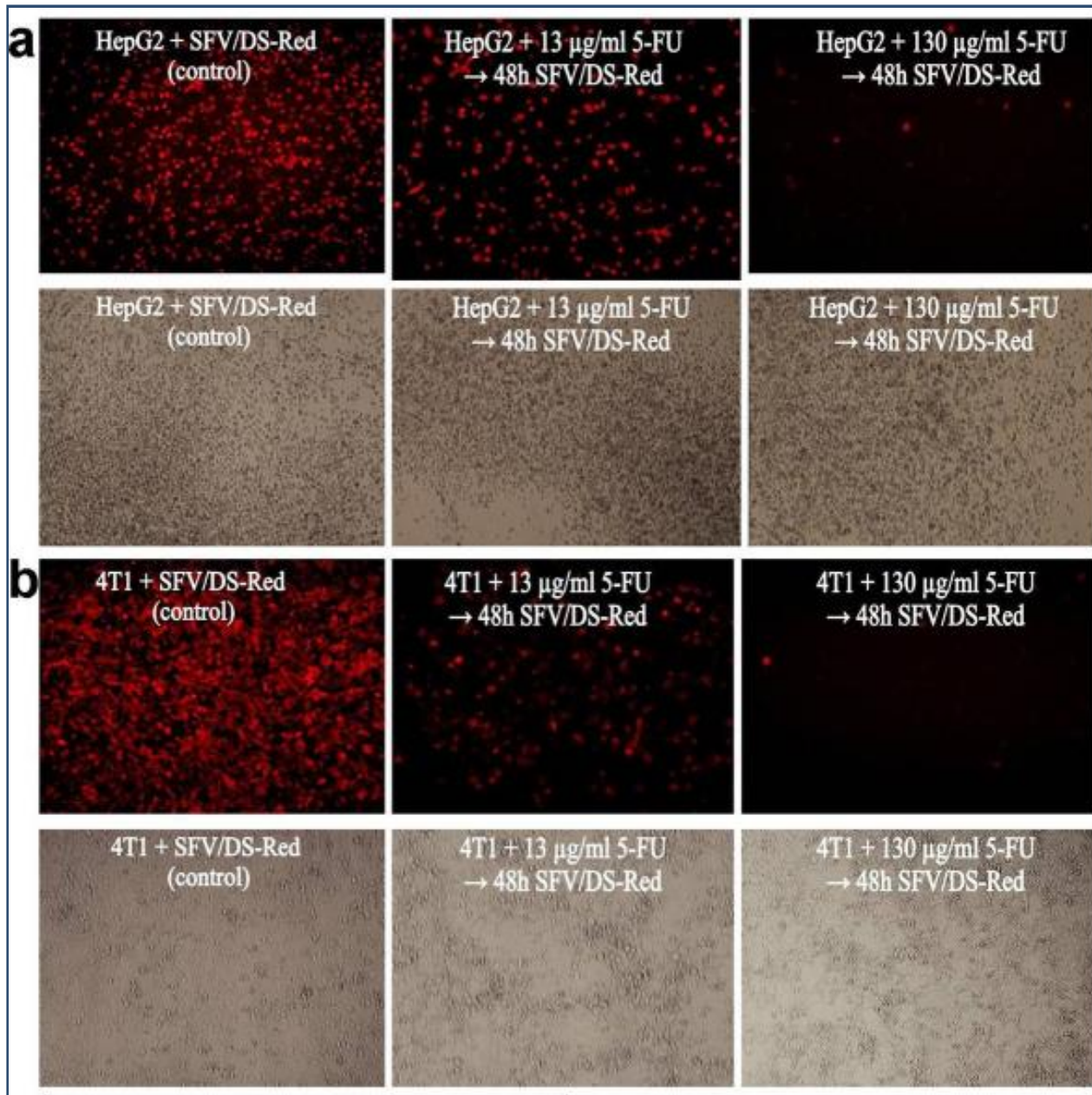
Inhibiting effect of 5-floururacil (5-FU) for proliferation of HepG2 and 4T1 cell lines.



Combined treatment of HepG2 and 4T1 cells with recSFV/EGFP virus particles and 5-floururacil (5-FU) drug.

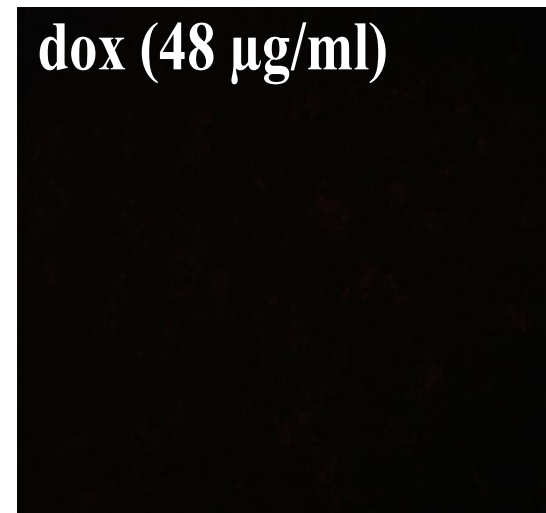
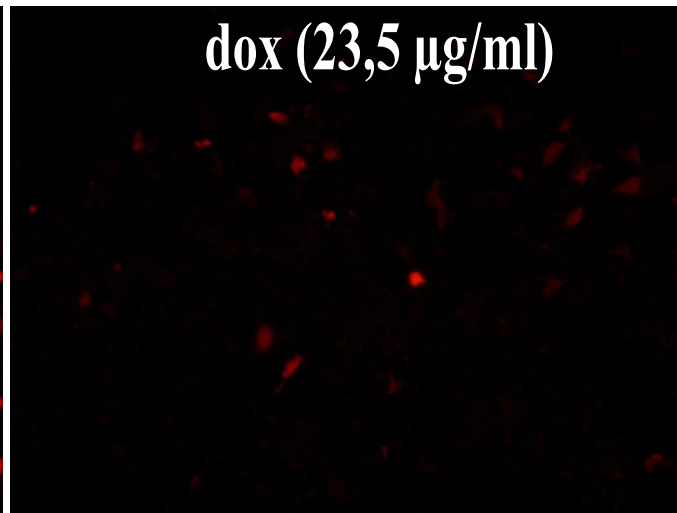
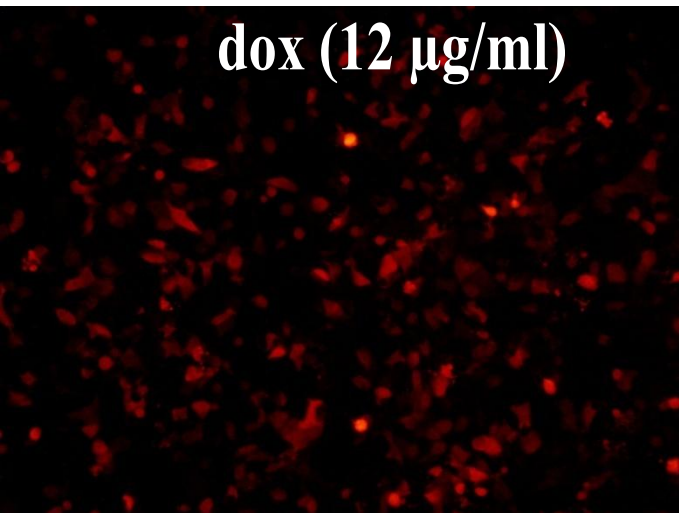
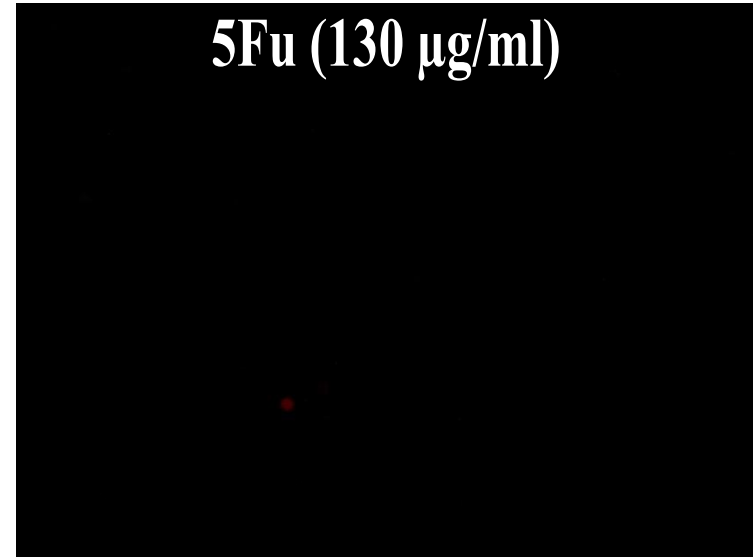
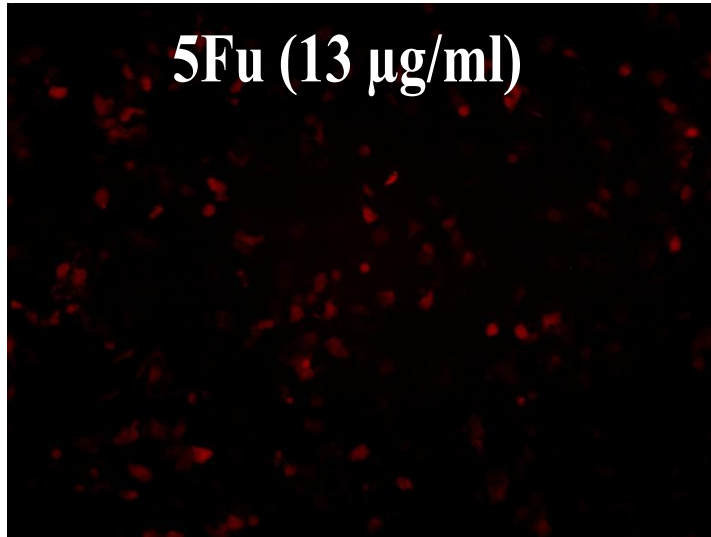


recSFV/EGFP infection of 4T1 cells pretreated with 5-floururacil (5-FU) drug: infectivity and cytotoxicity evaluation.

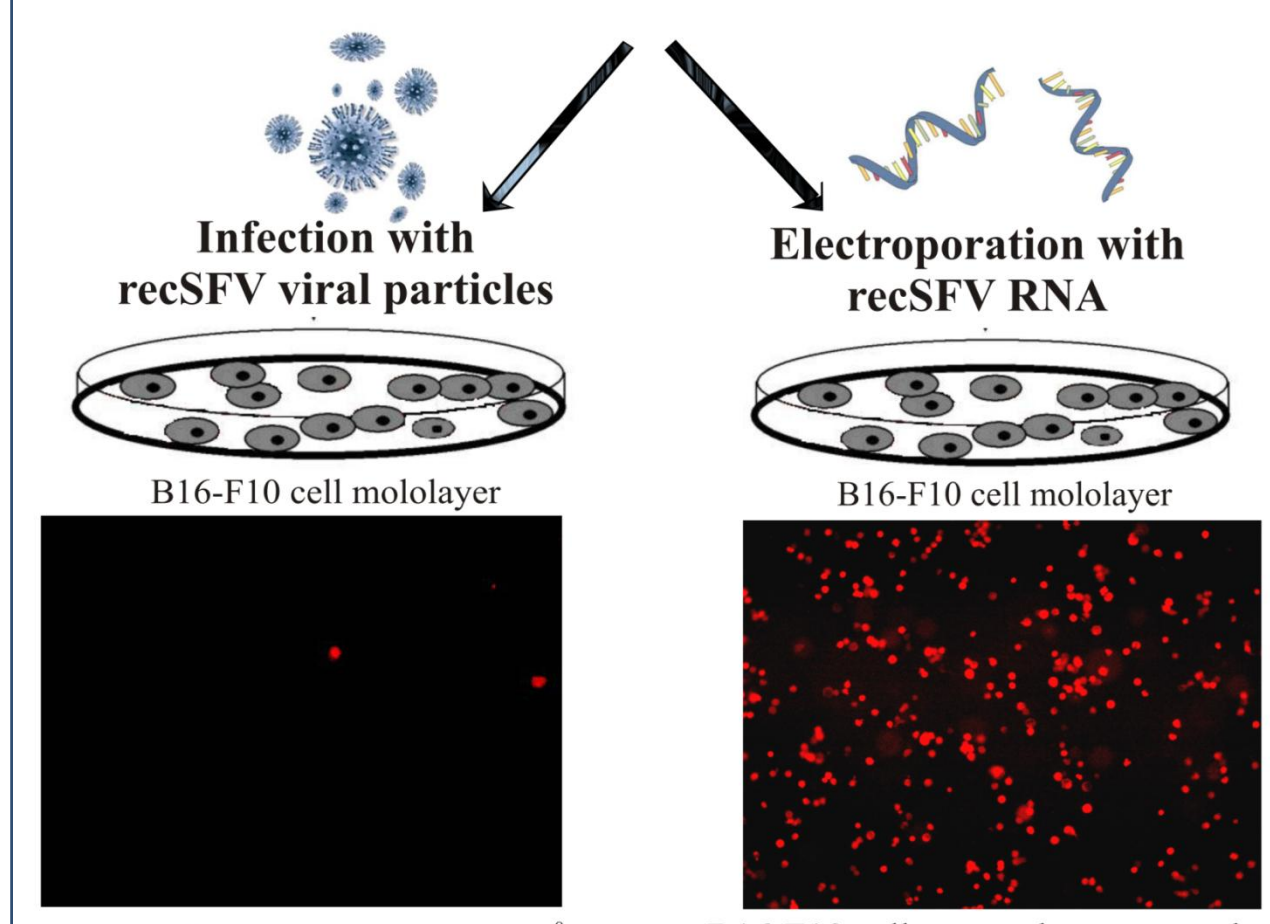


4T1 cells

Infection with SFV-Red after 2 days incubation with chemical drug

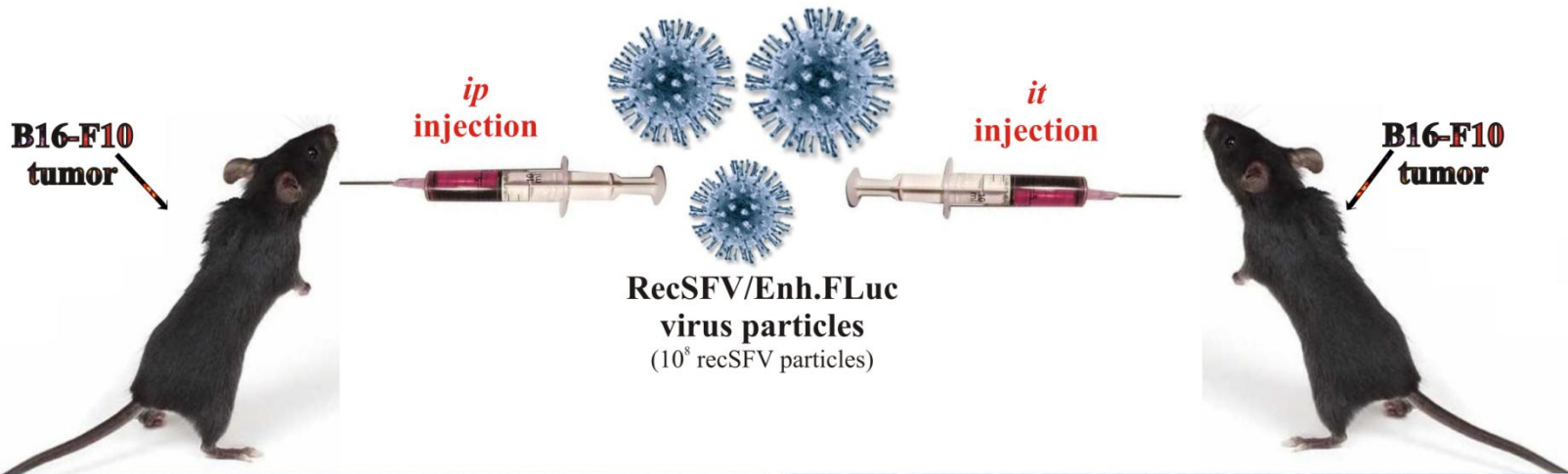


B16-F10 mouse melanoma treatment
with recSFV vector *in vitro*

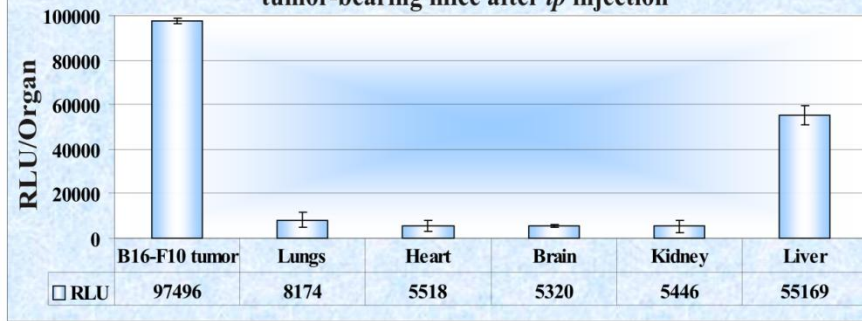


2012. October 25-29: **The European Society of Gene and Cell Therapy Congress.**
“Intratumoral delivery and biodistribution of oncolytic alphaviral vectors in mouse melanoma model” authors: Jelena Vasilevska, Dace Skrastina, Svetlana Lubina, Tatjana Kozlovska, Anna Zajakina. France, Versailles.

RecSFV virus biodistribution in melanoma B16-F10 tumor-bearing mice



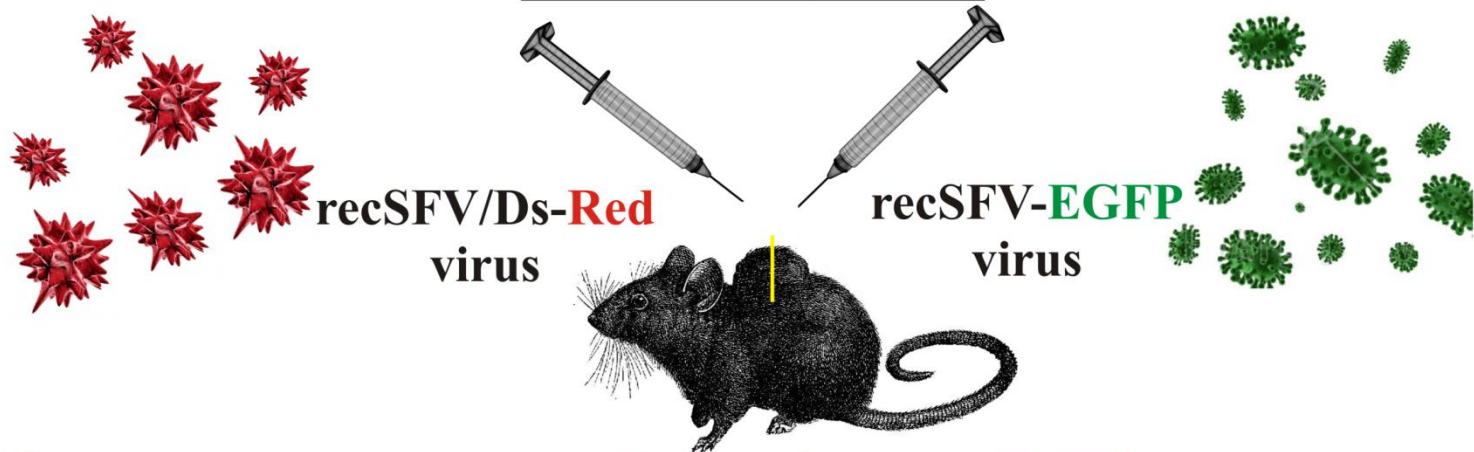
RecSFV/Enh.FLuc virus biodistribution in B16-F10 tumor-bearing mice after *ip* injection



RecSFV/Enh.FLuc virus biodistribution in B16-F10 tumor-bearing mice after *it* injection

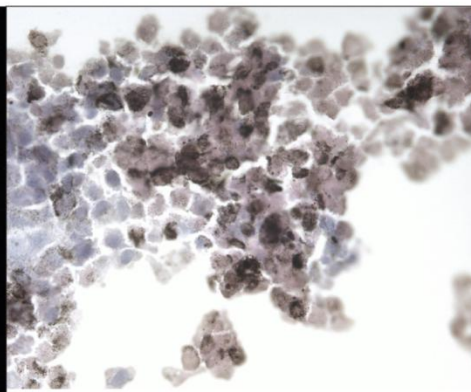
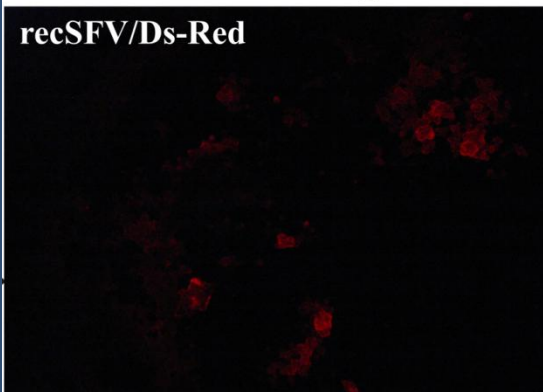


RecSFV virus distribution in B16-F10 within the tumor

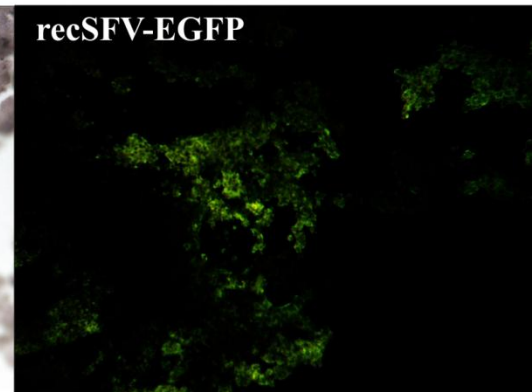


Two vectors **recSFV/Ds-Red** and **recSFV-EGFP** were inoculated into different points of tumor nodule on the left and right side correspondingly. The vector distribution was analyzed by fluorescence microscopy of tumor **cryosections**.

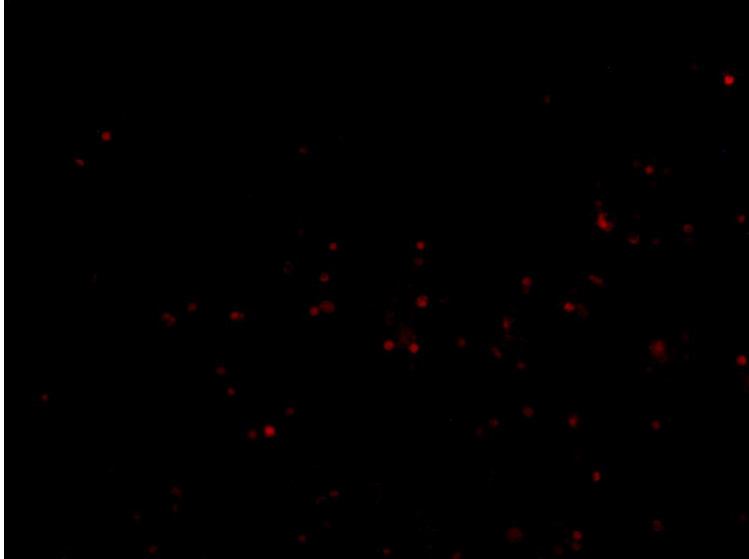
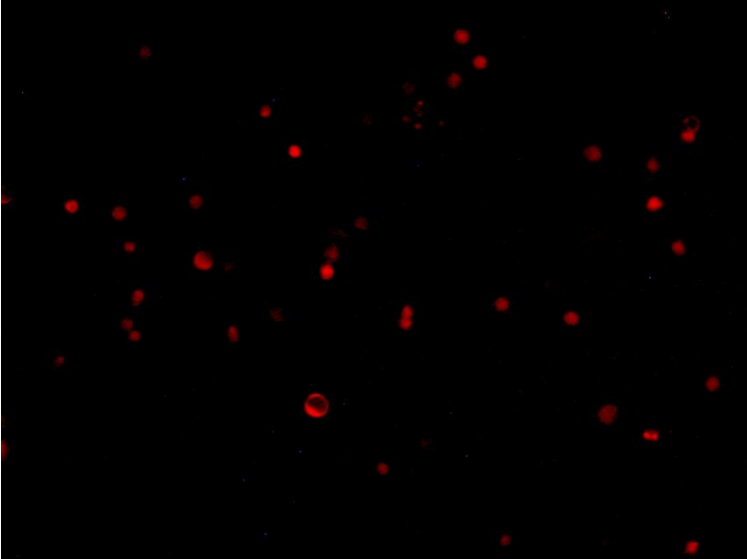
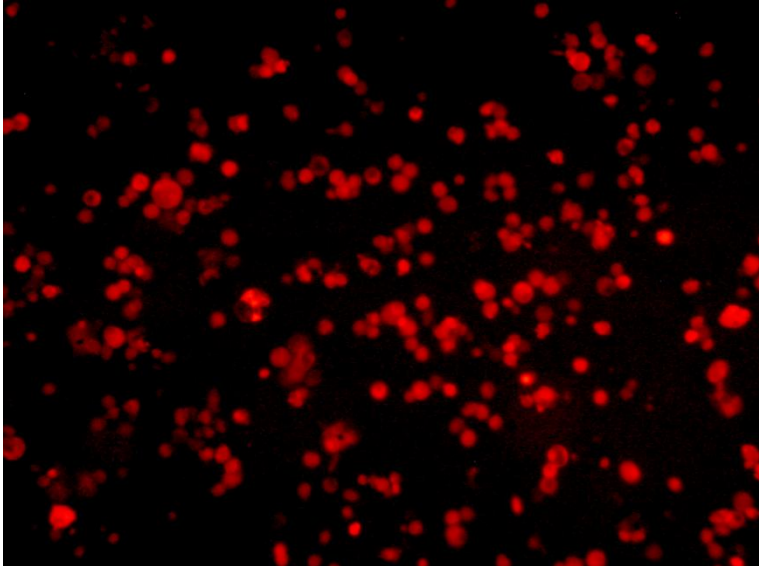
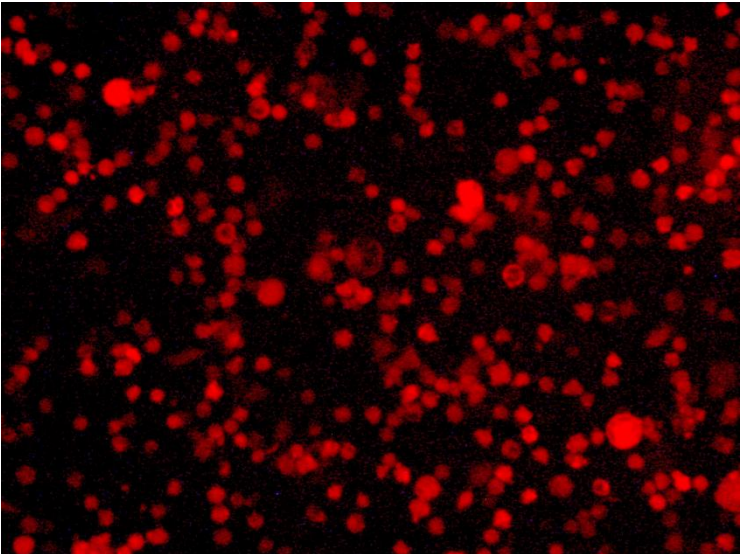
recSFV/Ds-Red



recSFV-EGFP



B16 melanoma *ex vivo* infection



Secinājumi:

Tika izpētīta rekombinanta SFV vīrusa izplatīšanās Balb/C peļu modelī un 4T1 peļu krūts vēža modelī; Vasilevska et al 2012, Semliki Forest virus biodistribution in tumor-free and 4T1 mammary tumor-bearing mice: a comparison of transgene delivery by recombinant virus particles and naked RNA replicon. [Cancer Gene Ther.](#) 2012 Aug;19(8):579-87)

Tika izpētīta SFV un Sindbis vīrusa transdukcijas spēja un citotoksiskais efekts, inficējot dažādas peļu un cilvēka vēža šūnu kultūras. Šūnu proliferācijas inhibēšanai tika izanalizētas dažādas šūnu apstrādāšanas stratēģijas kombinējot SFV vīrusu ar 5-FU (publikācija ir sagatavota *Gene Therapy Journal*).

Tika uzsākti eksperimenti lai izpētītu SFV vīrusa transdukcijas spējas un citotoksisko efektu kombinācijā ar doksorubicīnu

Tika uzsākti eksperimenti lai izpētītu SFV vīrusa izplatīšanos B16-F10 peļu audzēju modelī (melanoma) (2012, tēzes Francija).

Pateicības:

BMC

Jeļena Vasiļevska

Dace Skrastiņa

Baiba Ķūrēna

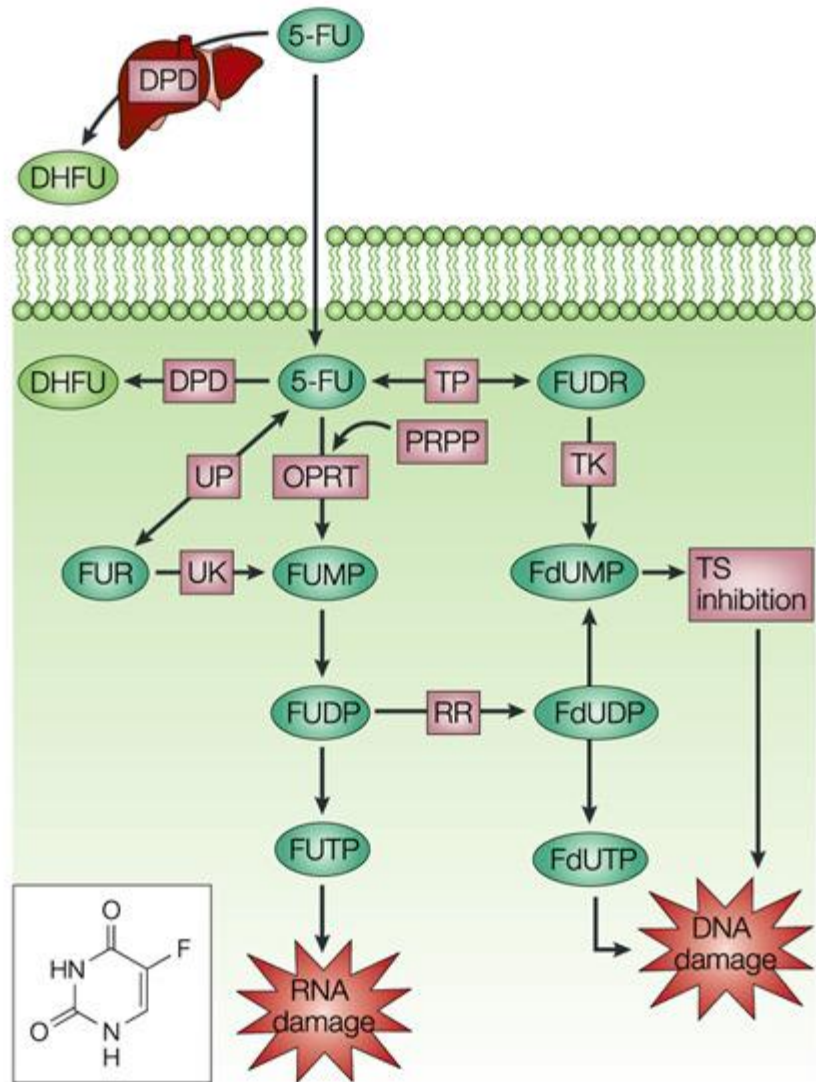
OSI

Aiva Plotniece

Gunārs Duburs

Projekta vad.

Tatjana Kozlovska

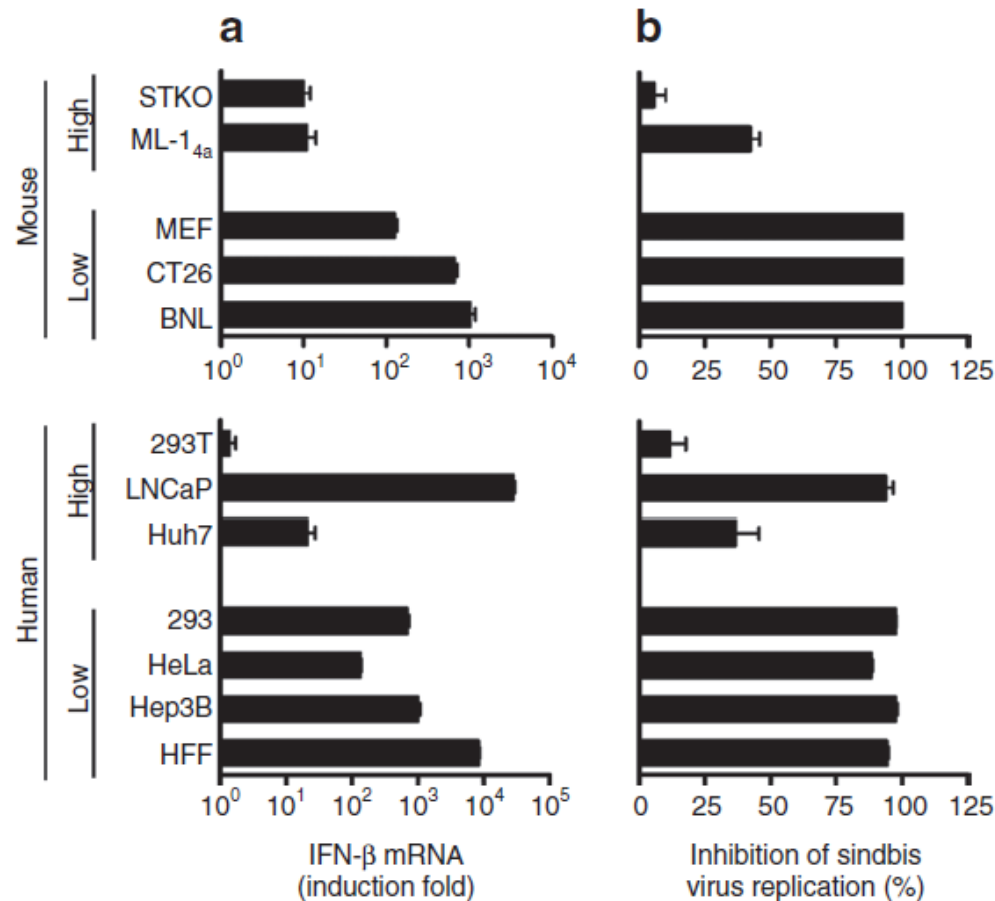


Oncolytic Sindbis Virus Targets Tumors Defective in the Interferon Response and Induces Significant Bystander Antitumor Immunity *In Vivo*

Pong-Yu Huang¹, Jih-Huong Guo¹ and Lih-Hwa Hwang^{1,2}

¹Graduate Institute of Microbiology, National Taiwan Univ
National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan

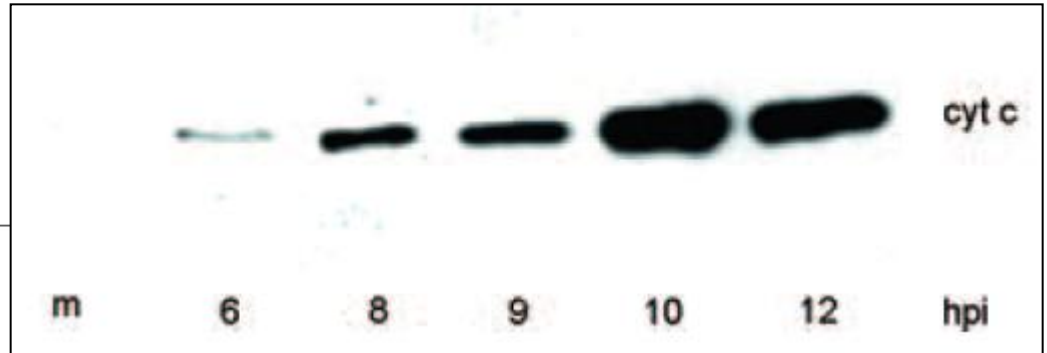
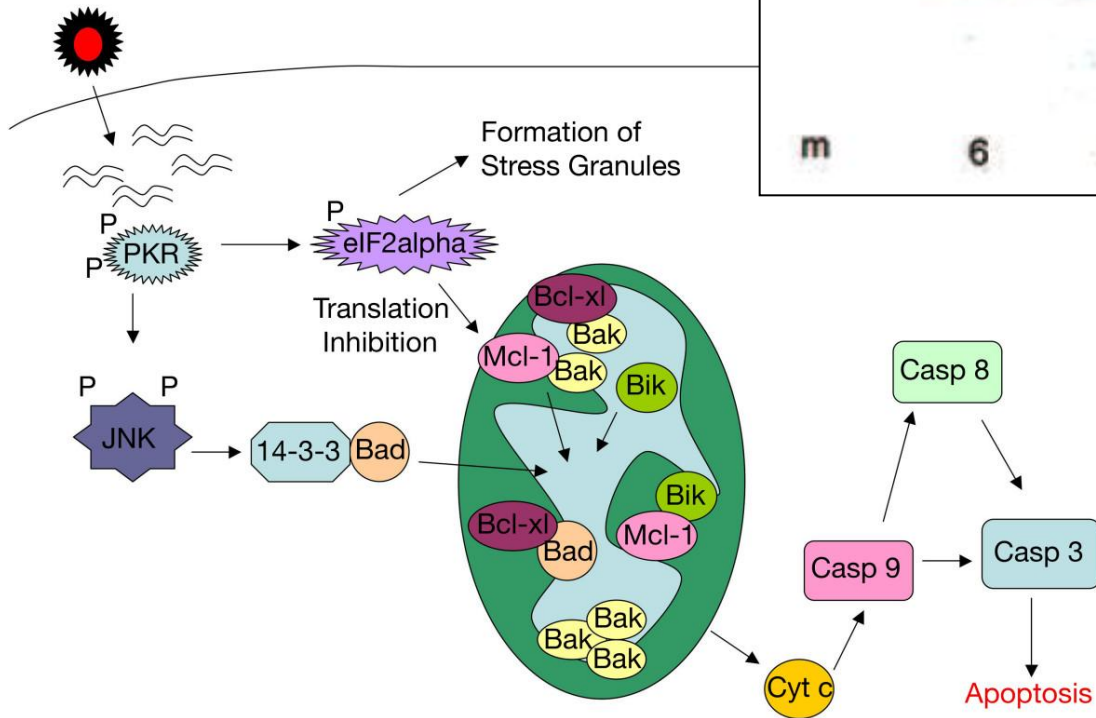
www.moleculartherapy.org vol. 20 no. 2, 298–305 feb. 2012

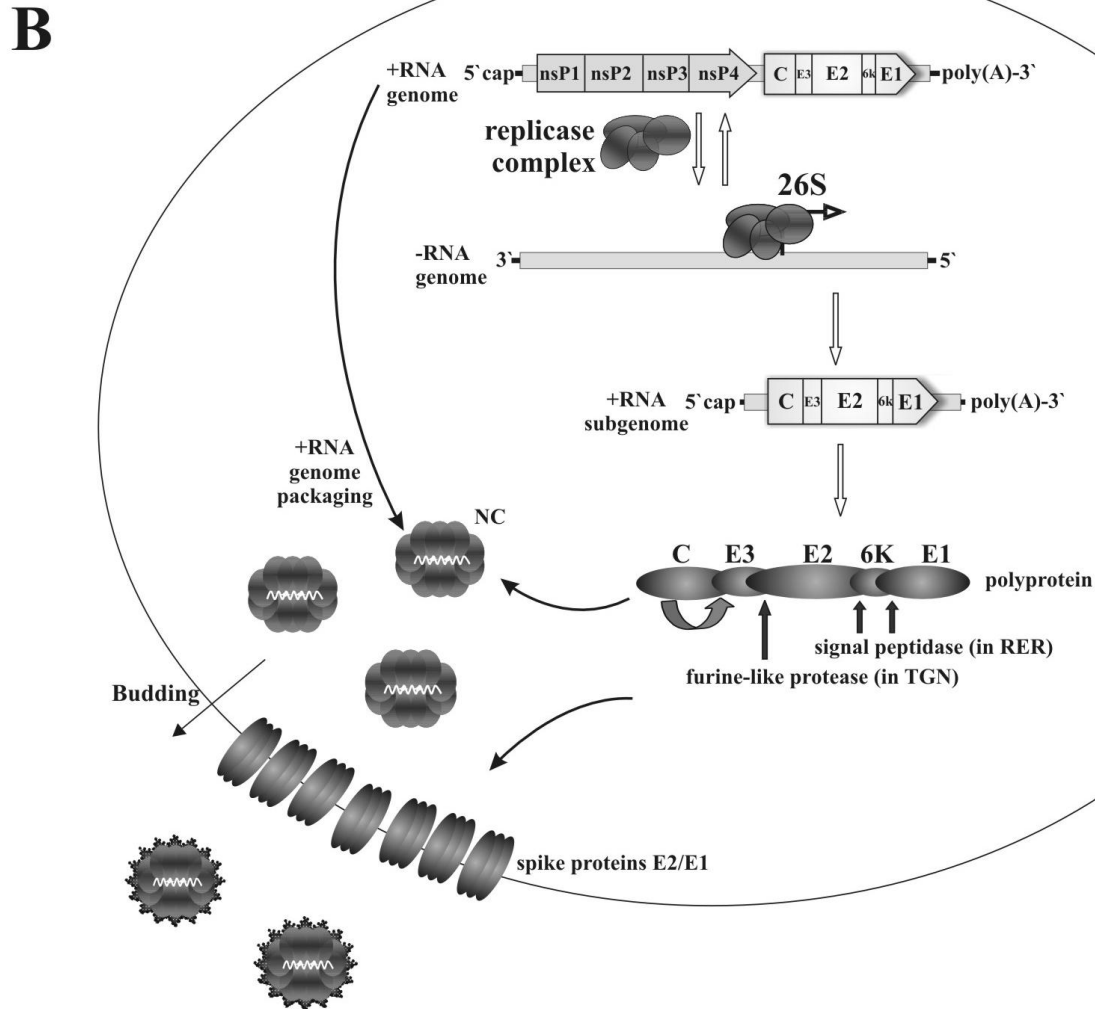
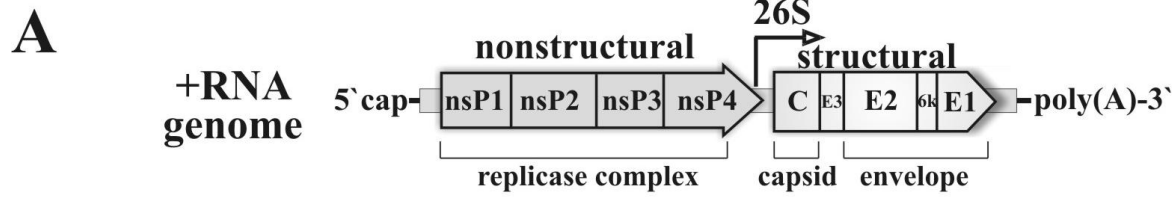


Alphaviral cytotoxicity and its implication in vector development

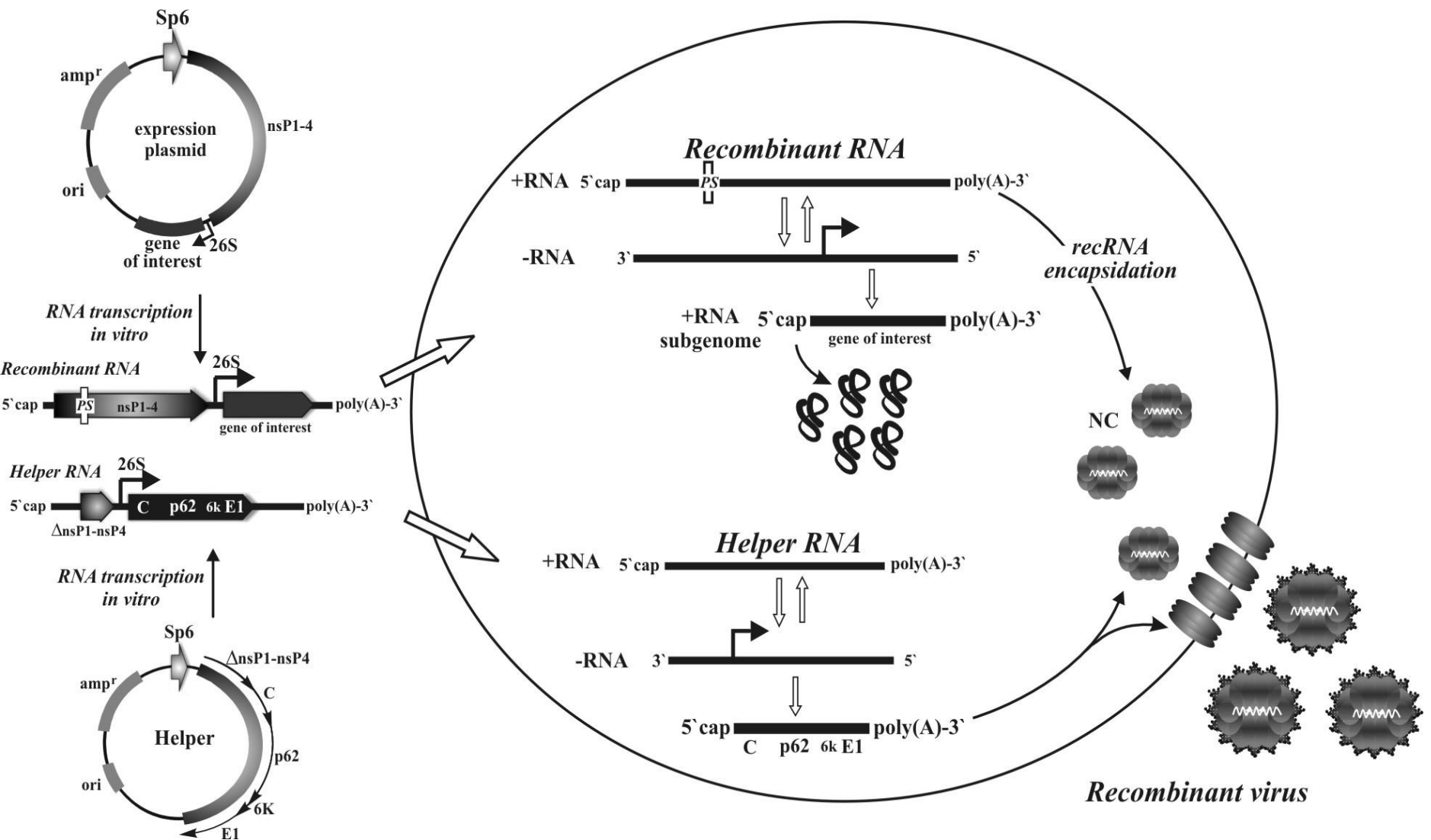
Céline Rhême¹, Markus U. Ehrengruber² and Denis Grandgirard³

2004

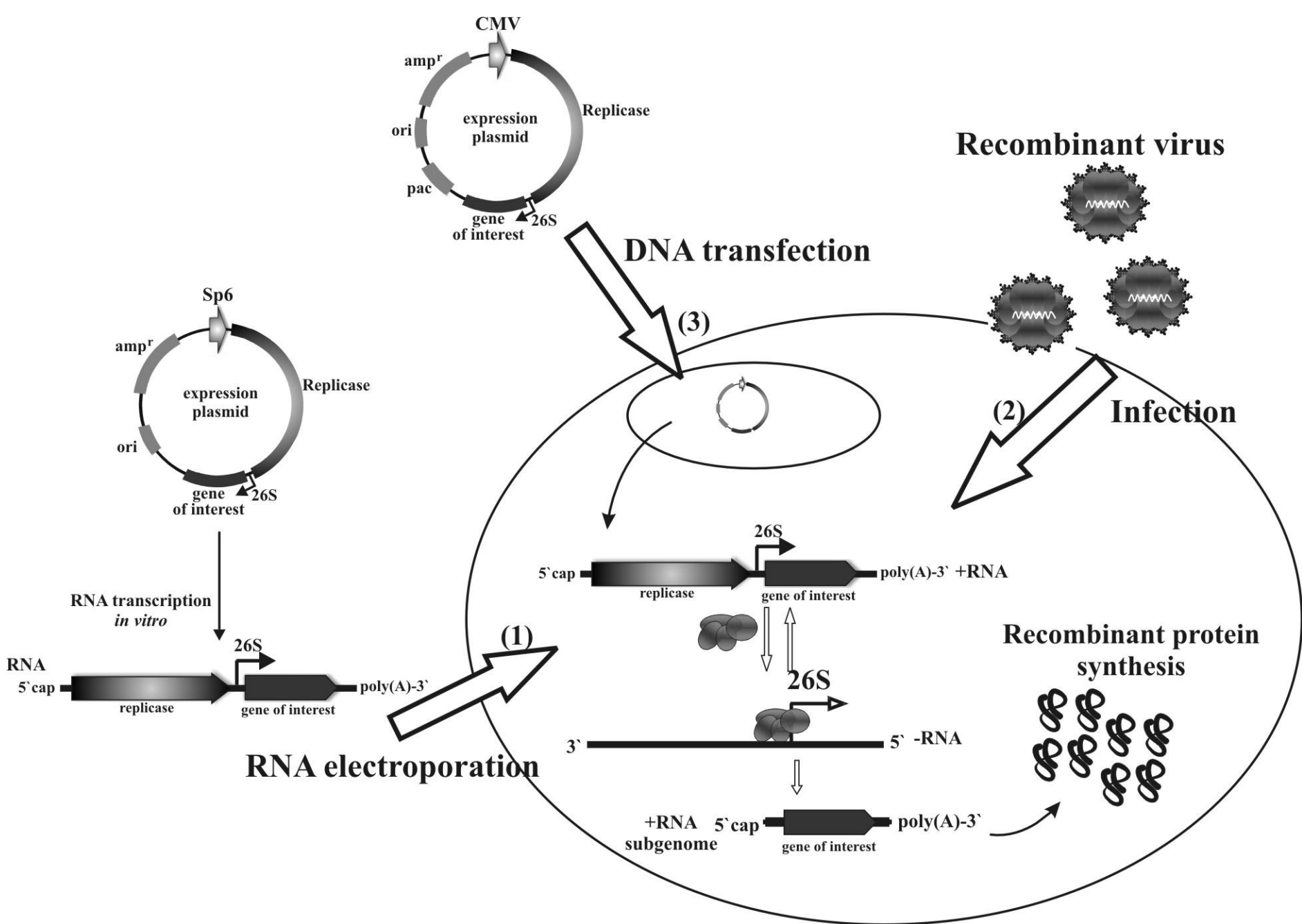




(A) Genome structure and (B) replication cycle of alphaviruses (Zajakina *et al*, 2009)



Recombinant alphavirus production.



Three ways of the expression of gene of interest by alphaviruses

RNA vectors:

Examples:

SFV

SIN

Replication-deficient



Cytopathic

pSFV-1 (Liljestrom and Garoff, 1991)³¹
 pSFV-3 (Liljestrom and Garoff, 1991)³¹

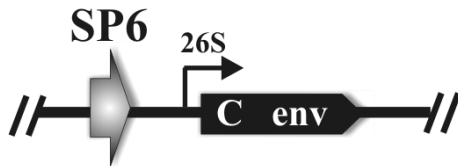
pSinRep5 (Xiong et al., 1989)³²

Non-cytopathic

SFV(PD) (Lundstrom et al., 2003)⁵¹
 SFV(PD713P) (Lundstrom et al., 2003)⁵¹

pSINrep19 (Agapov et al., 1998)⁵⁰

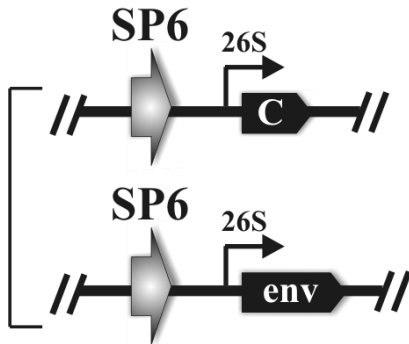
Helper



Helper-1 (Liljestrom and Garoff, 1991)³¹
 Helper-2 (Berglund et al., 1993)⁴¹

DH-EB(5'SIN)
 DH-EB
 DH-BB(5'SIN)
 DH-BB
 DH(26S)
 (Bredenbeek et al., 1993)³⁹

Split-Helper

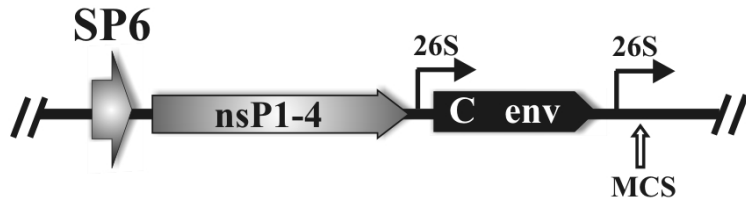


SFV-helper-C
 SFV-helper-S
 (Smerdou and Liljestrom, 1999)⁴⁵

DH-BB-Csin
 DH-BB-Crrv
 (Frolov et al., 1997)⁴⁷

Schematic diagram of recombinant constructs developed on the basis of alphaviruses.

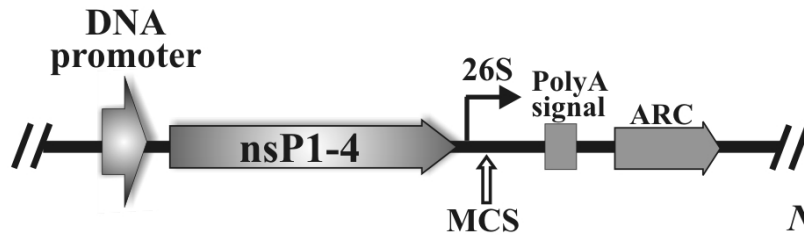
Replication-competent



VA7-EGFP
(Vaha-Koskela et al., 2003)³⁷

dsSIN (Hahn et al., 1992)³⁶

DNA vectors:



Suicidal

PBK-SFV (Berglund et al., 1998)⁵⁷
pSCA β (DiCiommo and Bremner, 1998)³⁸

pDCMVSIN, pDLTRSIN
(Dubensky, Jr. et al., 1996)⁵⁶

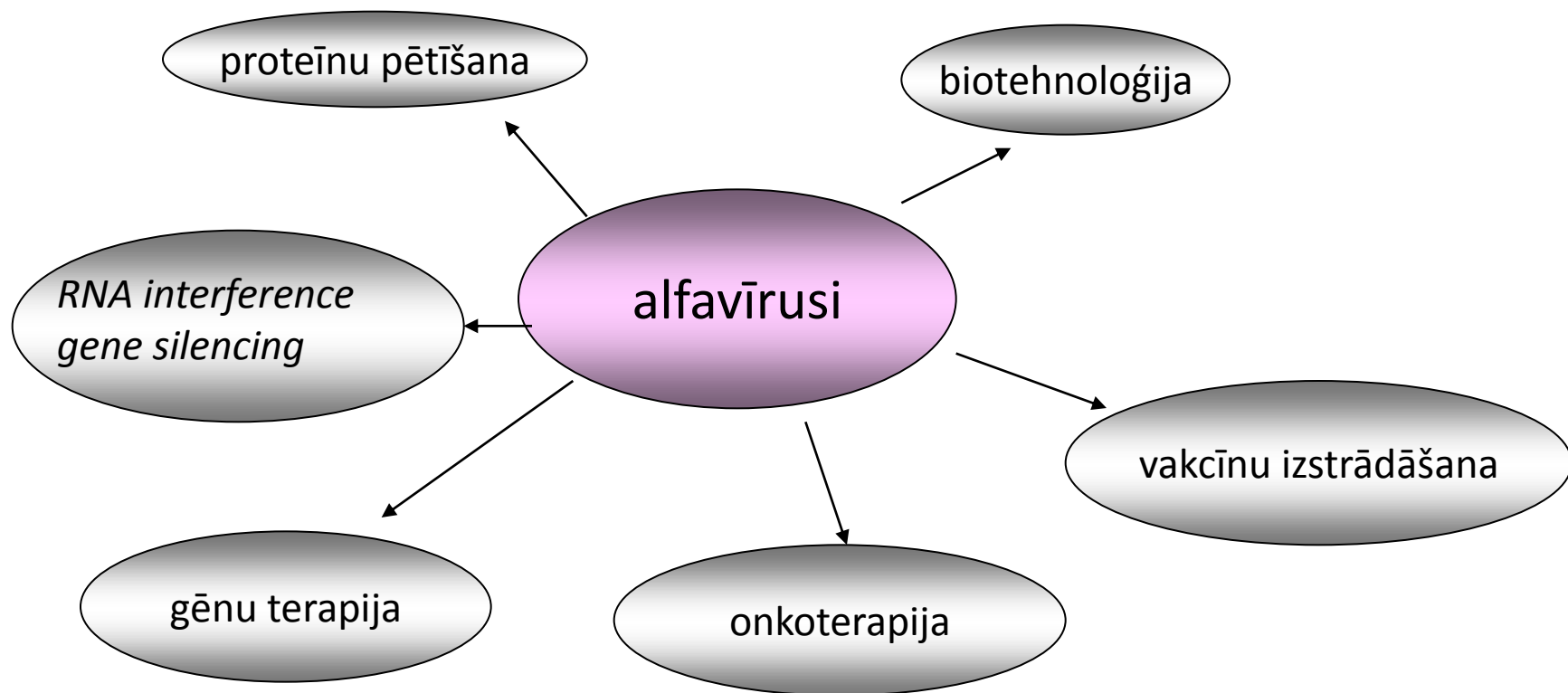
pSin-SV40-HDV-SV40pA
(Yamanaka and Xanthopoulos, 2004)⁵⁹

Non-cytopathic

pSINrep21 (Agapov et al., 1998)⁵⁰

pCytTS (Boorsma et al., 2000)⁵⁴

Schematic diagram of recombinant constructs developed on the basis of alphaviruses.



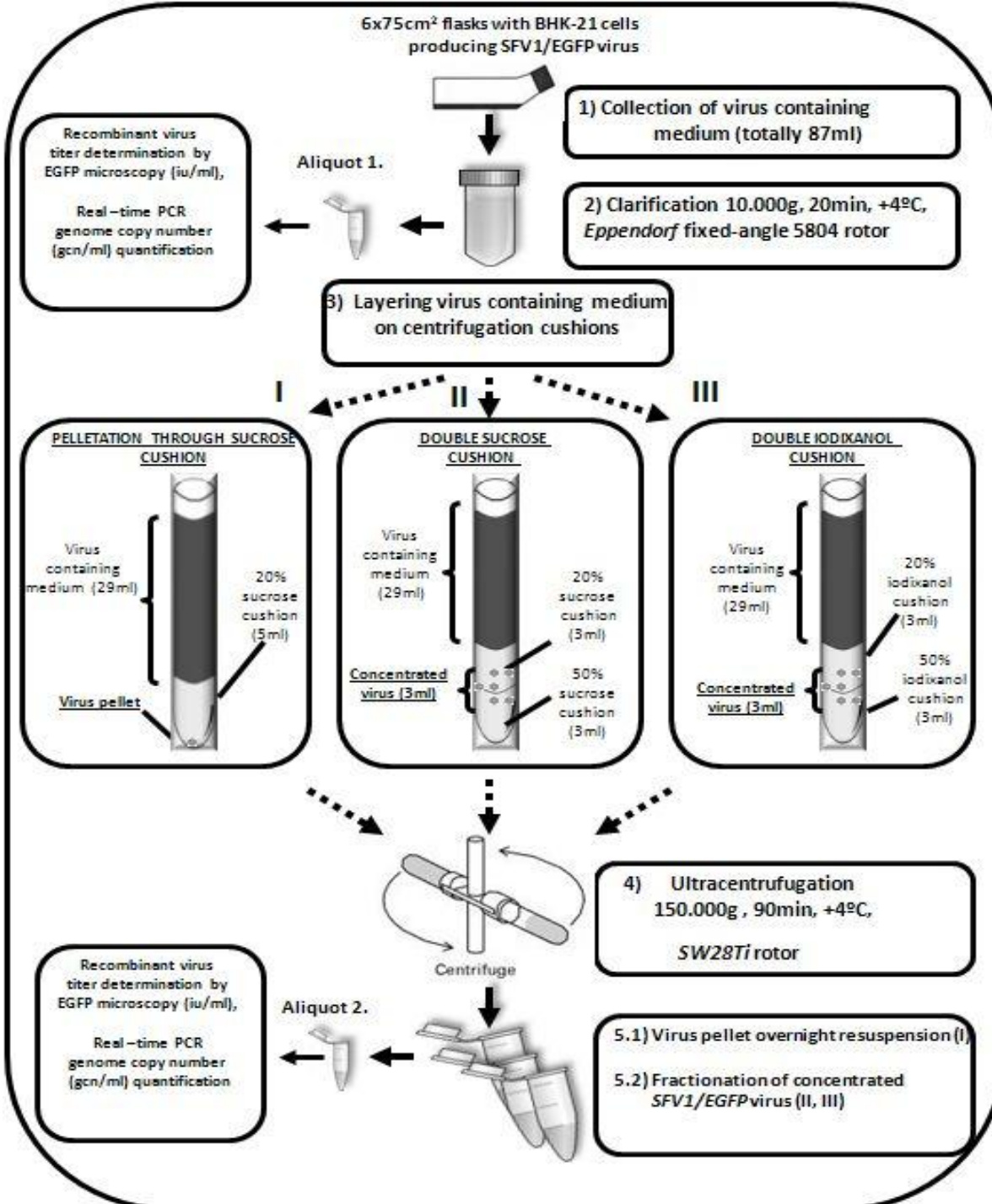
- ✓ Semliki Forest virus (SFV)
- ✓ Sindbis virus (SIN)
- ✓ Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis virus (VEE)

Alfavīrusu vektoru **priekšrocības** gēnu terapijas mērķiem

- ✓ augsts transgēna produkcijas līmenis
- ✓ plašs šūnu tropisms
- ✓ pietiekošā vektora kapacitāte
- ✓ biodrošs cilvēkiem
- ✓ citopātiskais efekts
- ✓ nav vektora pre-imunitātes
- ✓ ir iespējams iegūt augstu vīrusa titru

Comparison of recombinant hepatitis B virus core (HBc) gene expression by three vectors: pSFVC, pSFV1, pCytTS. (Zajakina *et al*, 2009)

Kinetic of GFP protein expression in BHK cells transfected with pCytTS/EGFP. Induction time is indicated (3, 6, and 9 days), unpublished.



Comparison of ultracentrifugation methods for concentration of recombinant alphaviruses: iodixanol and sucrose cushions

Table 1. Application of alphavirus vectors for generation of tumor vaccines.

| Target | Gene | Vector/Delivery | Response | Ref |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| Brain tumor | IL-12 | SFV/particles | Immunogenicity | [19] |
| Cervical cancer | HPV E6-E7 | SFV/particles | Tumor protection | [20] |
| Glioma | B16, 203 | SFV/particles | Tumor protection | [28] |
| Tumor | β -gal | SFV/RNA | Tumor protection | [26] |
| Tumor | HPV E7 | VEE/particles | Tumor protection | [27] |
| Tumor | HPVE7-VP22 | SIN/particles | CD8 ⁺ T-cell response | [21] |
| Tumor | P815A | SFV/particles | Tumor protection | [22] |
| Tumor antigen | MHC Class II | SFV/particles, DNA | Immunogenicity | [23] |
| Tumor antigen | P185 | SFV/particles | CTL, tumor protection | [25] |
| Tumor antigen | Tyr-related prot-1 | SIN/DNA | Antitumor activity | [24] |
| Melanoma | MUC18 | SIN/DNA | Tumor protection | [29] |
| Tumor | Neu | VEE/particles | Tumor protection | [30] |
| Prostate cancer | PSMA | VEE/particles | Immunogenicity | [31] |

β -gal, β -galactosidase; CTL, Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte activity; HPV, human papilloma virus; IL, interleukin; MHC, major histocompatibility complex; MCAM, melanoma cell adhesion molecule; PSMA, prostate-specific membrane antigen; SFV, Semliki Forest virus; SIN, Sindbis virus; VEE, Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus.

Alphavirus vectors

induce protective and therapeutic immune responses
against many tumor associated antigens

A phase I/II clinical trial for a CEA
(Carcinoembryonic Antigen) tumor vaccine

Colorectal cancer

Colorectal liver metastases

Breast cancer

Lung cancer

Skeletal metastases

Nonmalignant liver disease

Pancreatic disease

Smoking

Ageing

Atherosclerosis

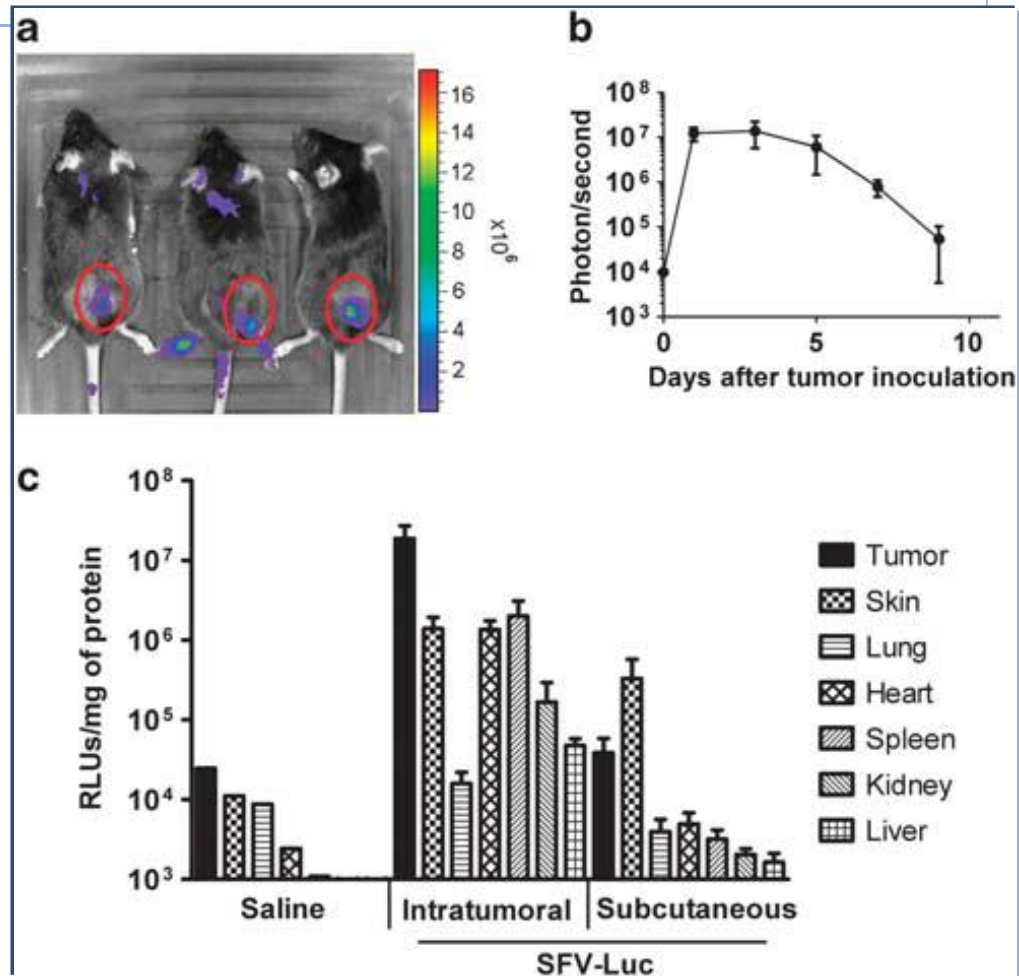
antitumoral efficacy by expressing
antitumoral molecules in tumor cells:
cytokines, antiangiogenic factors
or toxic proteins

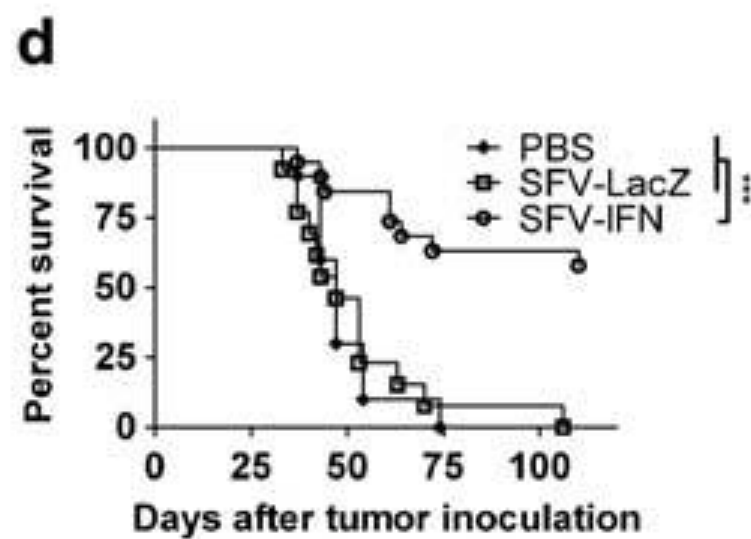
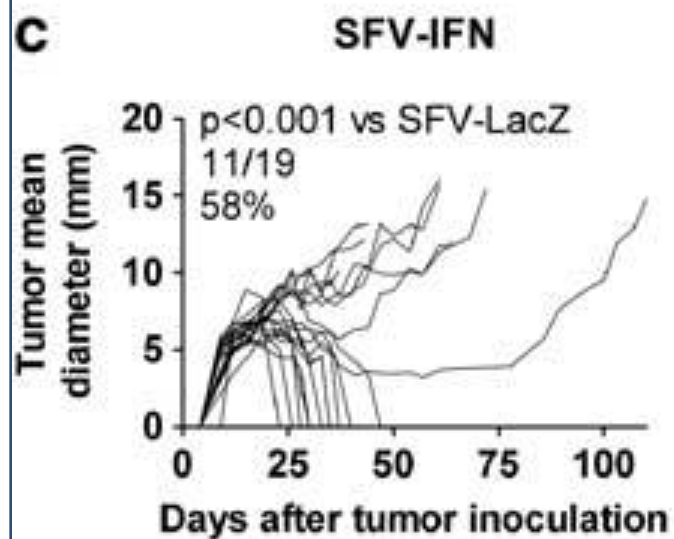
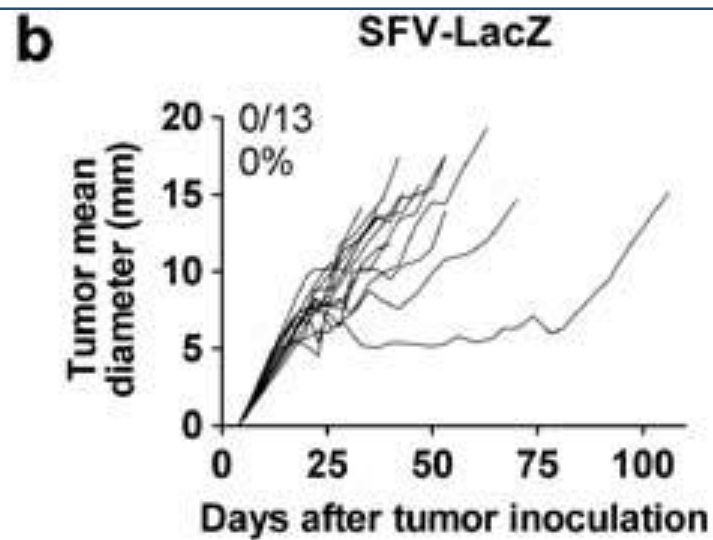
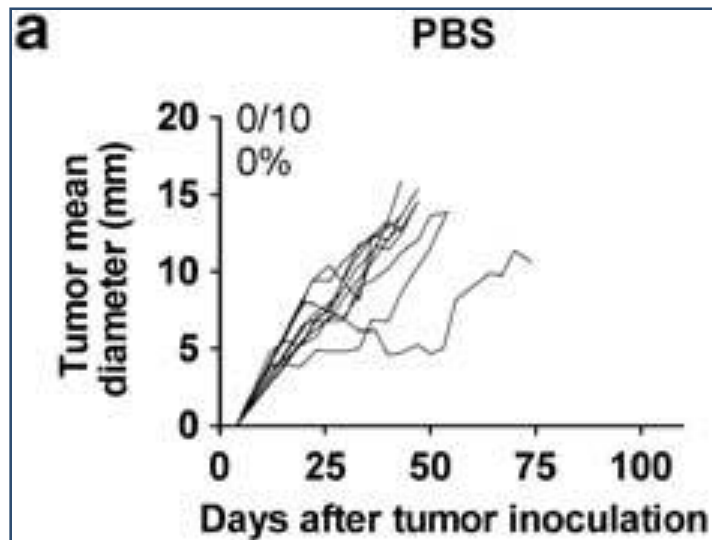
LipoVIL12 are in Phase I/II Clinical trials
in Europe against seven major
human malignancies
(lung, breast, prostate, pancreatic, head & neck,
melanoma and kidney carcinomas).

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A Semliki Forest virus vector engineered to express IFN α induces efficient elimination of established tumors

Jl Quetglas^{1,3}, J Fioravanti^{1,3}, N Ardaiz¹, J Medina-Echeverz¹, I Baraibar¹, J Prieto^{1,2}, C Smerdou^{1,4} and P Berraondo^{1,4}



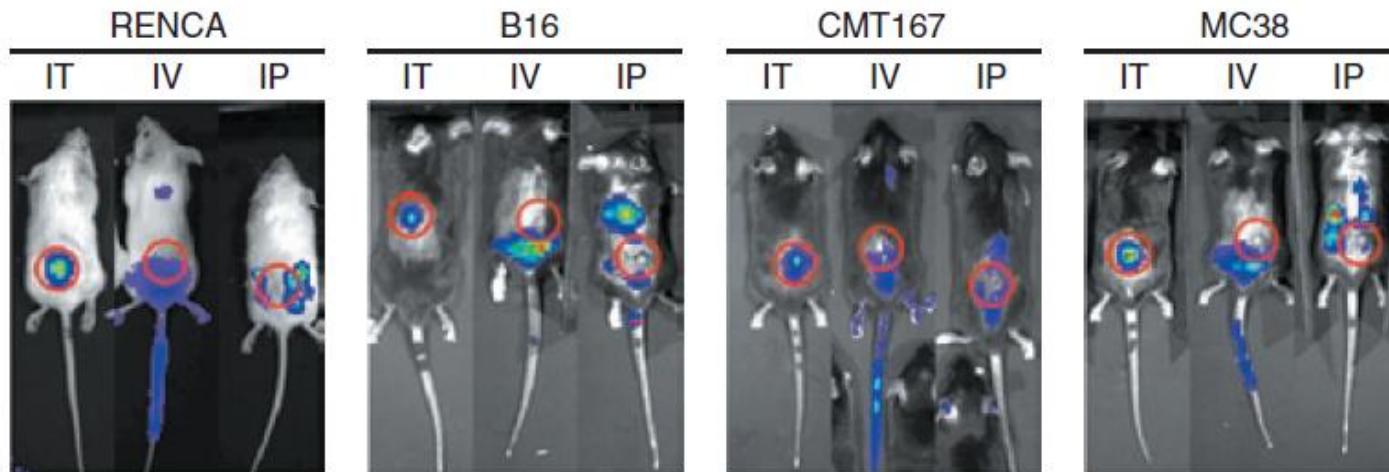


Biodistribution and Tumor Infectivity of Semliki Forest Virus Vectors in Mice: Effects of Re-administration

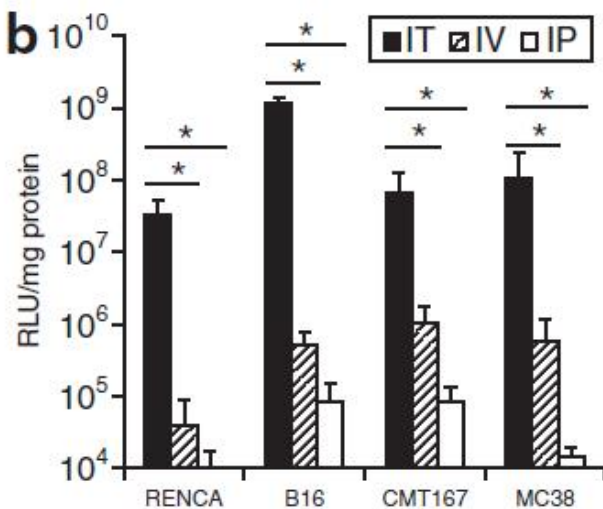
[Mol Ther.](#) 2007 Dec;15(12):2164-71. 2007

Juan R Rodriguez-Madoz¹, Jesus Prieto¹ and Cristian Smerdou¹

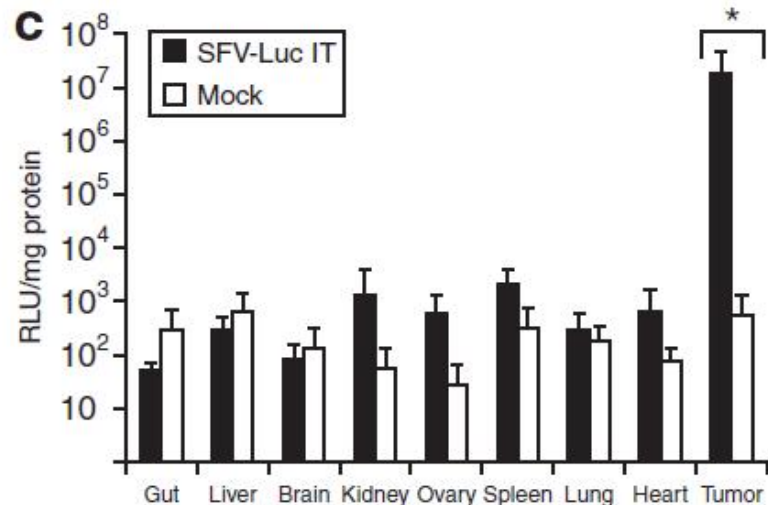
a



b



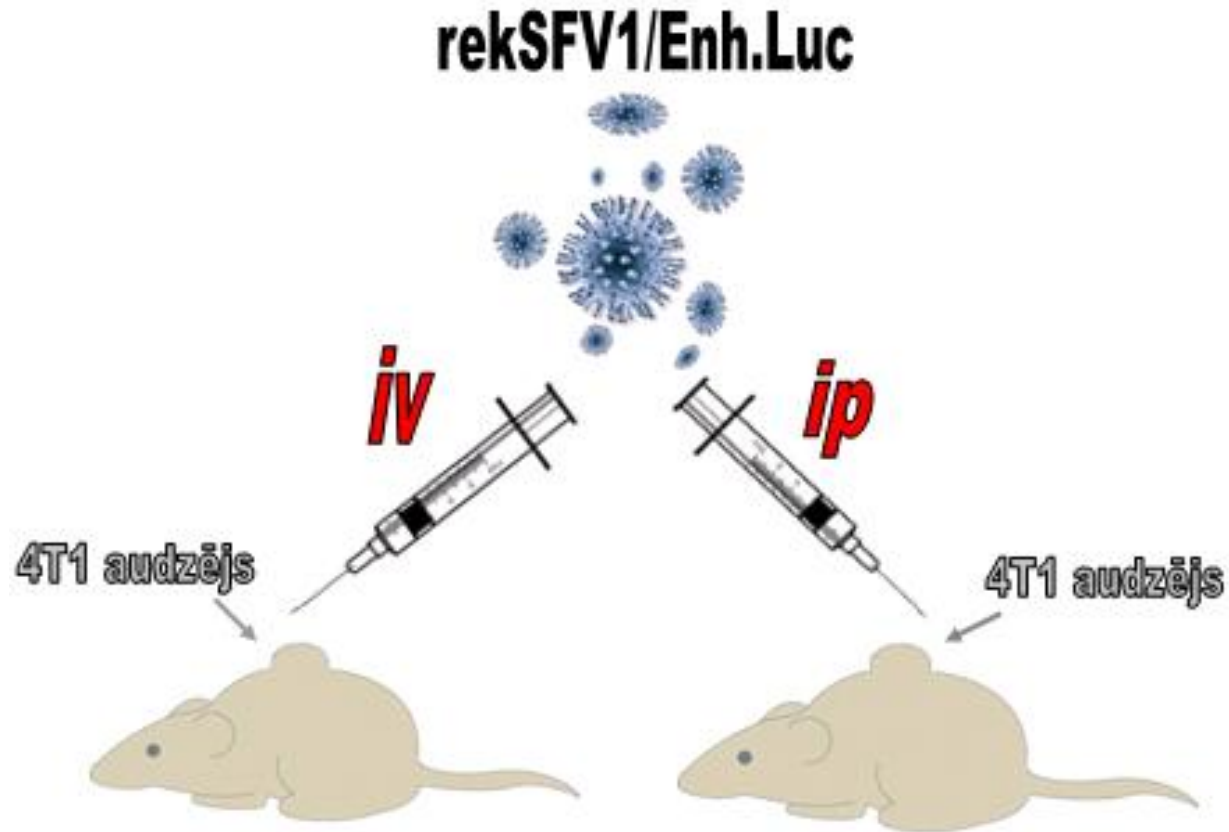
c



Alfavīrusa rekSFV1/Enh.Luc ekspresija peļu krūts vēža modelī

vīrusa daudzums:

- Nekoncentrēts vīruss: $3,3 \times 10^8$ v.d
- Koncentrēts vīruss: $1,6 \times 10^9$ v.d.



Alfavīrusu vektori

Gēnu terapijas problēmas:

1.gēnu piegāde (*biodistribution*)

2.biodrošība

3.efektivitāte

gēnu piegāde

- nespecifiskā piegāde
- pret vektora imunitāte atkārtotas infekcijas gadījumā
- + inficē dendrītu šūnas
- + nav preimunitātes

biodrošība

- relatīvi bīstami
- + neintegrējās genomā
- + replikācijas gadījumā neizraisa smagu saslimšanu

efektivitāte

- ierobežots ekspresijas laiks
- + augstais produkcijas līmenis
- + inducē apoptozi
- + ātra terapeitiskā gēna ekspresija

In vivo pētījuma uzdevums:

Pārbaudīt un optimizēt SFV vadītas Luciferāzes gēna ekspresiju *in vivo*

Stratēģija

1. Izpētīt transgēna biosadale *in vivo* izmantojot:

- ✓ Vīrusu daļiņas
- ✓ Brīvas RNS ievadīšanu
- ✓ RNS/liposomu kompleksu ievadīšanu

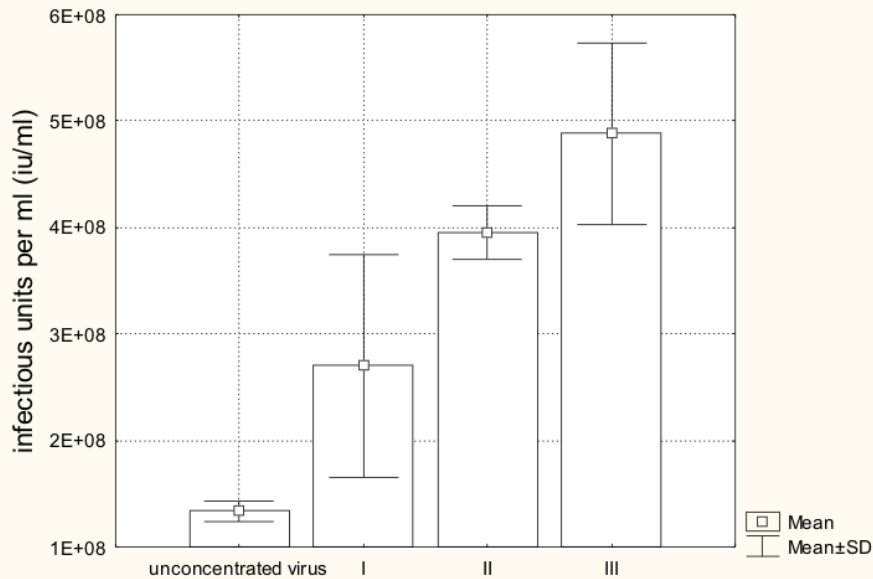
2. Modelēt transgēna ekspresiju *in vivo* izmantojot dažādas transgēna ievadīšanas kombinācijas:

- ✓ Infekcija+brīvā RNS
- ✓ Infekcija + RNS/liposomu komplekss + brīvā RNS....

3. Alfavīrusu gēnu piegādes un onkolitiskās īpašības raksturošana peļu audzēju modeļos

A.

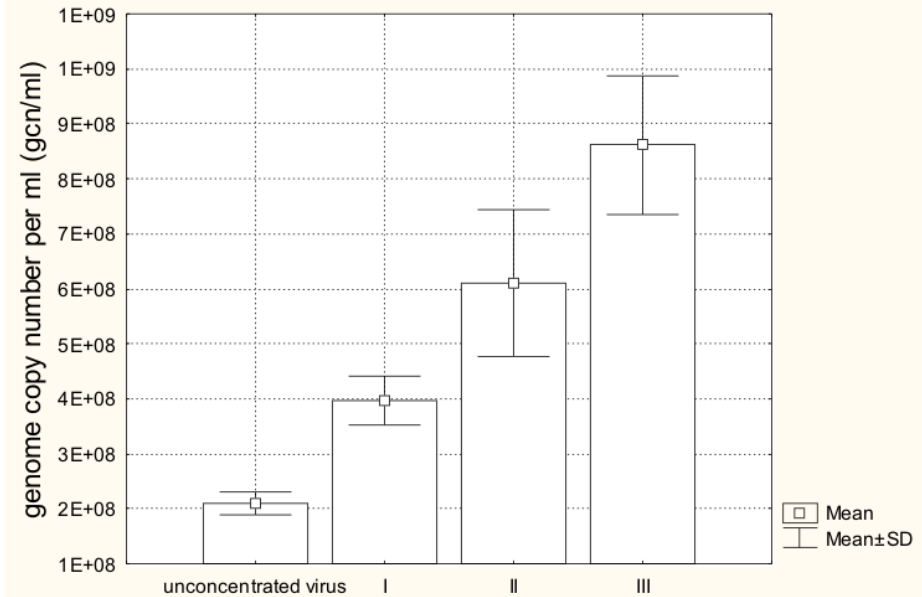
Comparison of SFV1/EGFP virus concentration protocols (EGFP expression)



| | unconcentrated virus | I (pelletation) | II (double sucrose cushion) | III (double iodixanol cushion) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| concentration factor (times) | × 1 | × 2.02 | × 2.95 | × 3.64 |
| SD of iu/ml values | +/- 6.57 % | +/-34.46 % | +/-5.86 % | +/-15.59 % |
| recovery yield | - | 6.9 % | 30.5 % | 37.7 % |

B.

Comparison of SFV1/EGFP virus concentration protocols (real-time PCR)

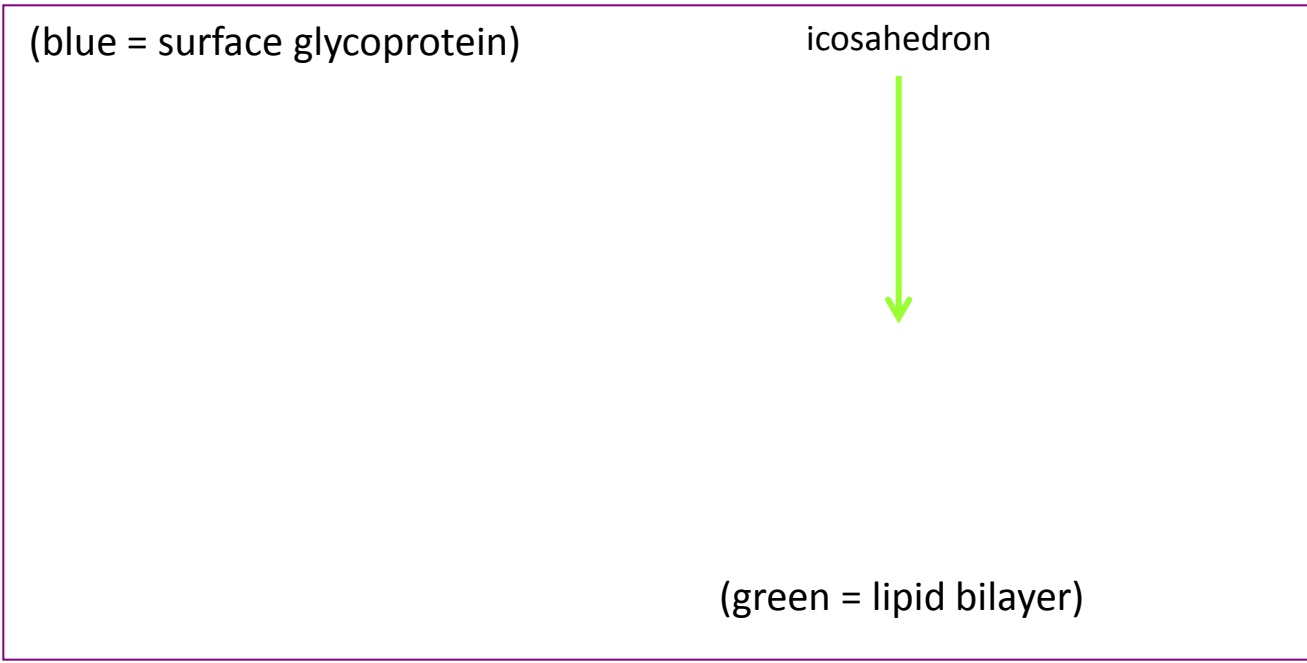
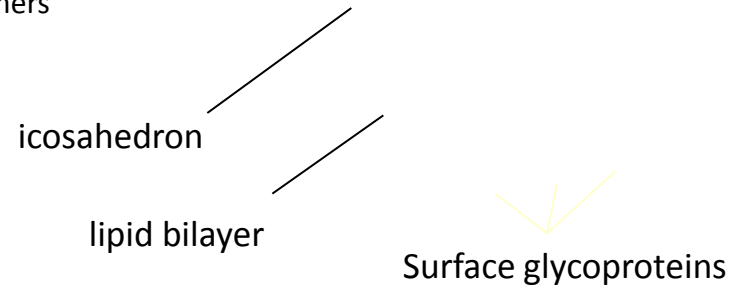


| | unconcentrated virus | I (pelletation) | II (double sucrose cushion) | III (double iodixanol cushion) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| concentration factor (times) | × 1 | × 1.88 | × 2.91 | × 4.10 |
| SD of gcn/ml values | +/- 8.43 % | +/-9.19 % | +/-17.83 % | +/-12.78 % |
| recovery yield | - | 6.5 % | 30.1 % | 42.5 % |

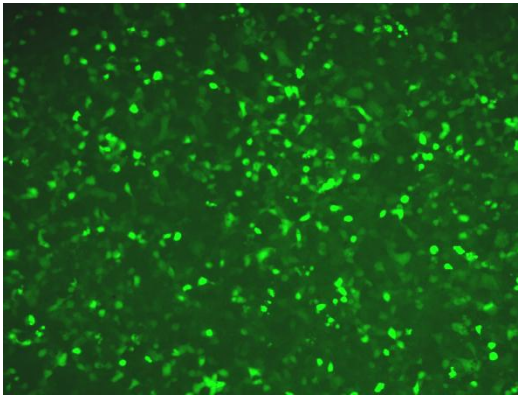
Comparison of ultracentrifugation methods for concentration of recombinant alphaviruses: iodixanol and sucrose cushions
(Hutornojs *et al*, 2011, submitted at *Biol. Procedures online*)

Alphaviruses

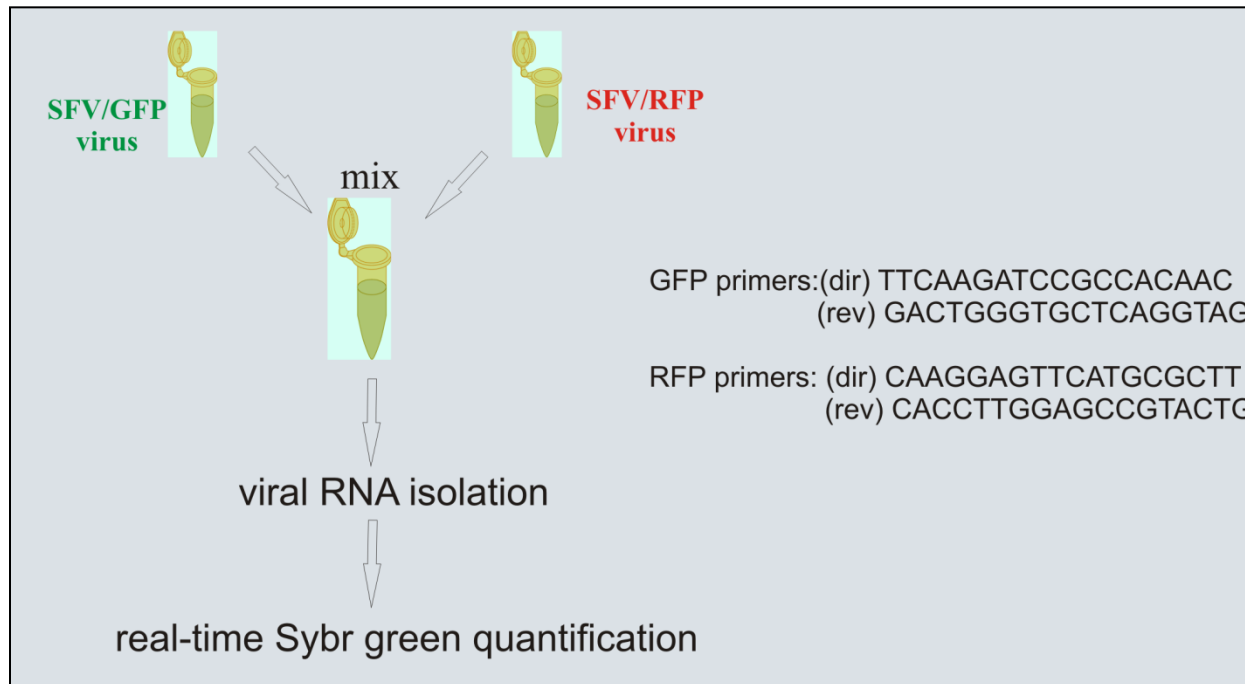
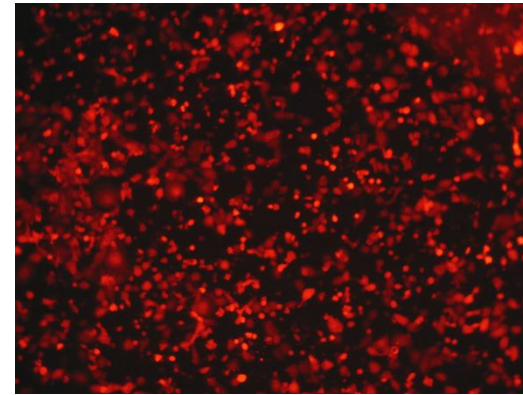
Enveloped virus
Icosahedron : 240 copies of 1 protein
Spherical : 65-70nm
Envelope : 80 trimer spikes
each spike = 3 x E1/E2 heterodimers



SFV1/GFP



SFV1/Red



Reference virus as an internal standard for Semliki Forest virus real-time PCR quantification (Zajakina *et al*, 2011, *Current Opinion in Biotechnology*, Vol: 22: S113-114)

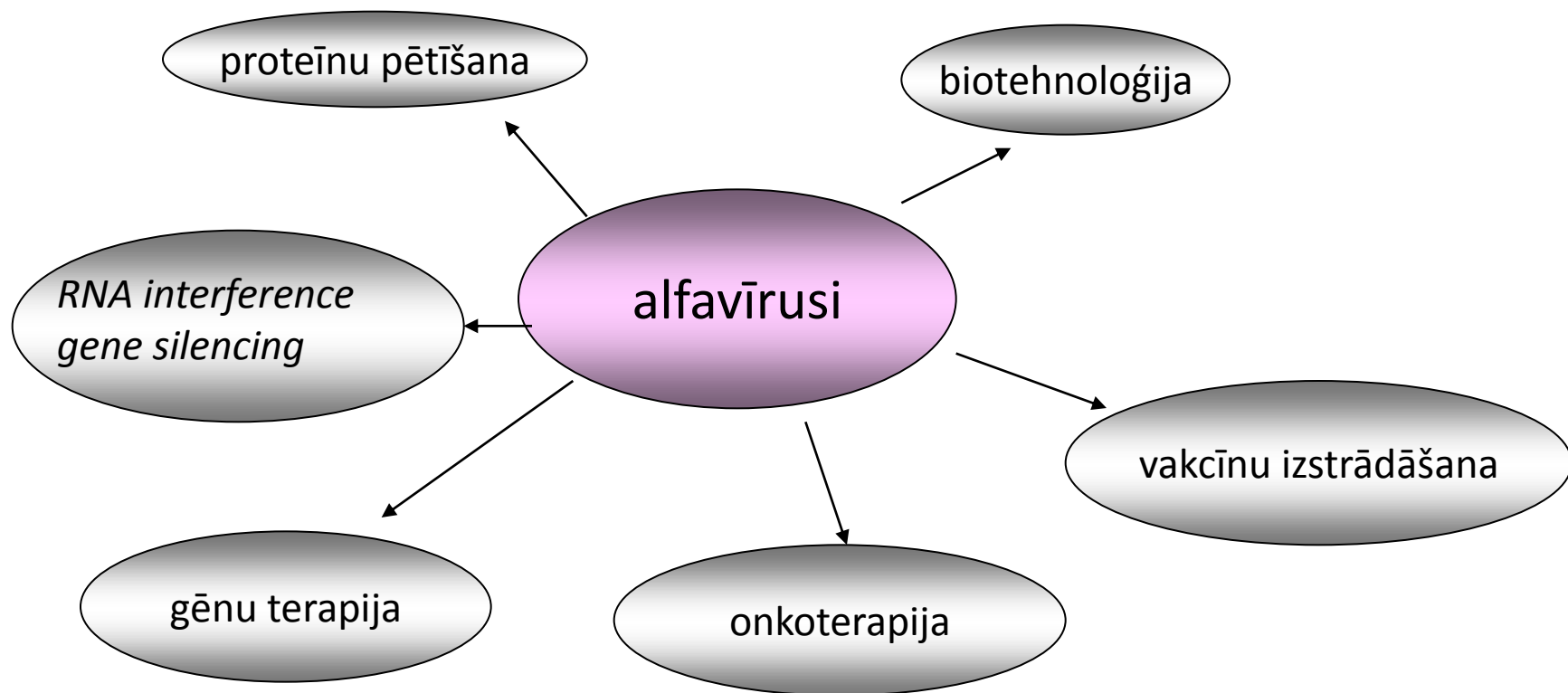
SFV1/GFP

SFV1/Red

$2,60 \times 10^7$ i.u./ml

$0,56 \times 10^7$ i.u./ml

Reference virus as an internal standard for Semliki Forest virus real-time PCR quantification (Zajakina *et al*, 2011, *Current Opinion in Biotechnology*, Vol: 22: S113-114)



- ✓ Semliki Forest virus (SFV)
- ✓ Sindbis virus (SIN)
- ✓ Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis virus (VEE)

**ELISA of HBV antibodies induced in BALB/c mice by immunization with rSFV vectors.
(Niedre-Ottomere, et al 2011, *J. Viral Hepatitis, in press*)**

Markers of HBV infection in PTH cultures after inoculation with virus/antibody mixtures. (Niedre-Ottomere, et al 2011, *J. Viral Hepatitis*, in press)