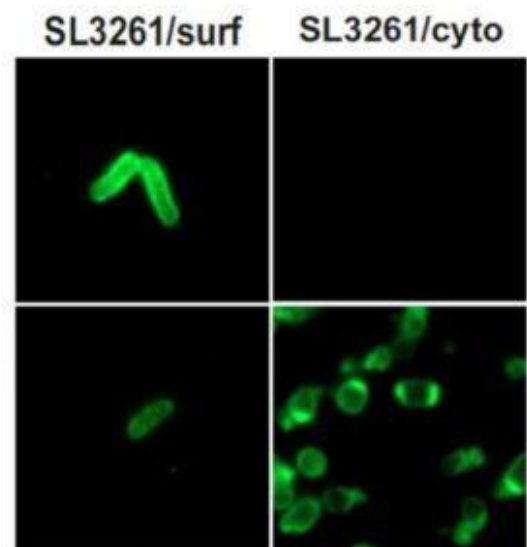
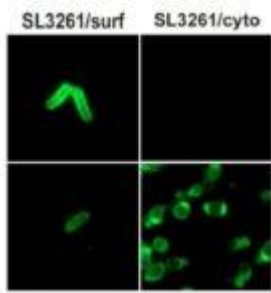


Vaccine induced T cell immunity, antigen localisation in bacterial vector matters



Localisation of Pet-ESAT6 in RASV strains adapted from Sevastsyanovich et al. 2017 Fig 1C

Attenuated bacterial vaccines are able to induce protective immunity against diseases. There has been interest in using Recombinant attenuated Salmonella vaccines (RASV) as bacterial vectors for a range of microbial antigens. However, poor immunogenicity of some RASVs has questioned their utility

as bacterial vectors for vaccine design. Current data suggests a role of antigen localisation within the RASV in induction of vaccine mediated immunity. However, this potential effect of antigen localisation in different RASV systems has not been illustrated.

Sevastsyanovich *et al.* developed three RASV systems, where the type 5 autotransporter plasmid encoded toxin-ESAT-6 protein chimeras enabled localisation and accumulation of ESAT-6, vaccine antigen, in either the cytoplasm (RASV-ESAT6-cyto), cell surface (RASV-ESAT6-surf) or secreted (RASV-ESAT6-sec) out of the vector. These RASV-ESAT6 systems enabled them to perform a head to head comparison of the impact of antigen localisation on magnitude and characteristics of vaccine induced immunity in a C57BL/6 mouse model.

Immunization with RASV-ESAT6-surf and RASV-ESAT6-sec induced a high proportion of CD4+ ESAT-6 specific cells that were functional producing IFN- γ and IL-2 Th1 cytokines in vaccinated mice. Sevastsyanovich *et al.* demonstrated that RASV-ESAT6-cyto poorly induced endogenous ESAT-6-specific CD4+ T cells. Illustrating that antigen localisation does have impact on induction of vaccine mediated immunity, suggesting that poor immunogenicity of some RASVs could be due to antigen accumulation in the cytoplasm instead of the cell surface or secretion.

Additionally, Sevastsyanovich *et al.* demonstrated that ESAT6-specific IgG antibody responses induced by RASV-ESAT6-sec peaked much earlier than the RASV-ESAT6-surf. Surprisingly, in spite of faster induction of antibody responses by RASV-ESAT6-sec, antibody levels at later time points were similar between RASV-ESAT6-surf and RASV-ESAT6-sec.

In summary, Sevastsyanovich *et al.* demonstrated that poor immunogenicity of some RASVs is due to antigen localisation. Where, RASV systems that either accumulate antigen on the cell surface or secrete antigen induce superior Th1 immunity than

RASV systems that accumulate antigen in the cytoplasm. This provides evidence that RASV can be utilised to induce protective immunity, if the right system is used.

Journal Article: Sevastsyanovich *et al.* 2017, [Antigen Localization Influences the Magnitude and Kinetics of Endogenous Adaptive Immune Response to Recombinant Salmonella Vaccines.](#) Infection and Immunity

Article by Cheleka AM Mpande