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► **To cite this version:**

Pierre Louis Hervé, Charlotte Deloizy, Delphyne Descamps, Marie-Anne Rameix Welti, Jenna J. Fix, et al.. RSV N-nanorings fused to palivizumab-targeted neutralizing epitope as a nanoparticle RSV vaccine. *Nanomedicine: Nanotechnology, Biology and Medicine*, 2017, 13 (2), pp.411-420. 10.1016/j.nano.2016.08.006 . hal-02628338

HAL Id: hal-02628338

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02628338>

Submitted on 26 May 2020

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Accepted Manuscript

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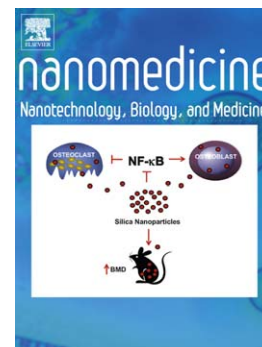
PII: S1549-9634(16)30114-9
DOI: doi: [10.1016/j.nano.2016.08.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nano.2016.08.006)
Reference: NANO 1398

To appear in: *Nanomedicine: Nanotechnology, Biology, and Medicine*

Received date: 15 March 2016
Revised date: 21 July 2016
Accepted date: 3 August 2016

Please cite this article as: Hervé Pierre-Louis, Deloizy Charlotte, Descamps Delphine, Rameix-Welti Marie-Anne, Fix Jenna, McLellan Jason S., Eléouët Jean-François, Riffault Sabine, RSV N-nanorings fused to palivizumab-targeted neutralizing epitope as a nanoparticle RSV vaccine, *Nanomedicine: Nanotechnology, Biology, and Medicine* (2016), doi: [10.1016/j.nano.2016.08.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nano.2016.08.006)

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Hervé, P. L. (Auteur de correspondance), Deloizy, C., Descamps, D., Rameix Welti, M.-A., Fix, J., McLellan, J. S., Eléouët, J. F. (Co-dernier auteur), Riffault, S. (Co-dernier auteur) (2017). RSV N-nanorings fused to palivizumab-targeted neutralizing epitope as a nanoparticle RSV vaccine. *Nanomedicine*. 13 (2). 411-420. DOI : [10.1016/j.nano.2016.08.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nano.2016.08.006)

RSV N-nanorings fused to palivizumab-targeted neutralizing epitope as a nanoparticle RSV vaccine

Pierre-Louis Hervé,^{a,1,#} Charlotte Deloizy,^{a,2} Delphine Descamps,^a Marie-Anne Rameix-Welti,^{b,c,3} Jenna Fix,^a Jason S McLellan,^d Jean-François Eléouët^{a,#,†} and Sabine Riffault^{a,#,†}

Correspondence should be addressed to P.L.H (pierre-louis.herve@dbv-technologies.com), J.F.E. (jean-francois.eleouet@jouy.inra.fr) or S.R. (sabine.riffault@jouy.inra.fr)

† J.F.E. and S.R. shared last co-authorship

^a VIM, INRA, Université Paris-Saclay, 78350, Jouy-en-Josas, France.

^b INSERM U1173, UFR Simone Veil, UVSQ, 78180 Saint-Quentin en Yvelines, France.

^c AP-HP, Ambroise Paré Hospital, Microbiology Laboratory, 92100 Boulogne-Billancourt, France.

^d Department of Biochemistry, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Hanover, New Hampshire, United States of America.

¹ Present address: DBV Technologies, 177-181, avenue Pierre Brossolette, 92120 Montrouge, France

² Present address: GenoSafe, 1 bis rue de l'International, 91000 Evry, France

³ Present address: Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines University, 78280 Guyancourt, France

Running title: Nanoring-based epitope-focused vaccine against RSV

Word count for abstract: 150

Complete manuscript word count: 5000

Number of references: 36

Number of figures: 6

Number of Supplementary online-only files: 4 (2 figures with 2 legends)

Funding: Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR-12-RPIB-0004-02)

Conflicts of interest: The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest

Abstract

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is the leading cause of acute respiratory infections in children, yet no vaccine is available. The sole licensed preventive treatment against RSV is composed of a monoclonal neutralizing antibody (palivizumab), which targets a conformational epitope located on the fusion protein (F). Palivizumab reduces the burden of bronchiolitis but does not prevent infection. Thus, the development of RSV vaccines remains a priority. We previously evaluated nanorings formed by RSV nucleoprotein (N) as an RSV vaccine, as well as an immunostimulatory carrier for heterologous antigens. Here we linked the palivizumab-targeted epitope (called FsII) to N, to generate N-FsII-nanorings. Intranasal N-FsII immunization elicited anti-F antibodies in mice that were non-neutralizing *in vitro*. Nevertheless, RSV-challenged animals were better protected against virus replication than mice immunized with N-nanorings, especially in the upper airways. In conclusion, an N-FsII-focused vaccine is an attractive candidate combining N-specific cellular immunity and F-specific antibodies for protection.

Keywords

Respiratory Syncytial Virus, epitope-focused vaccine, nucleoprotein nanoparticles, mucosal vaccine, F glycoprotein

Background

Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is the major cause of acute respiratory infections in the pediatric population.¹ Bronchiolitis and pneumonia, the most severe clinical manifestations of RSV, affect 25 to 40 % of infected children, leading to hospitalization in 0.5 to 2 % of cases.²

There is still no marketed vaccine against RSV although many candidates are under clinical evaluation. In fact, the first vaccine trial in the 1960's using formalin-inactivated RSV had dramatic consequences. Indeed, this vaccinal formulation exacerbated clinical symptoms after infection, leading to the hospitalization of almost 80 % of the participants.³

Currently, the sole licensed RSV preventive treatment is composed of a humanized mouse monoclonal antibody (mAb 1129) named palivizumab (Synagis[®], Medimmune).⁴ This antibody can reduce the burden of severe bronchiolitis in at-risk populations,⁵ but requires several injections throughout the RSV season, is expensive and does not prevent viral replication in the upper airways.⁶ Thus, the development of an efficient RSV vaccine remains a priority for public health.

Palivizumab binds to a neutralizing epitope located in the antigenic site II of the RSV fusion glycoprotein (F).^{4,7-9} This epitope will be named FsII throughout this manuscript. FsII folds as a helix-loop-helix secondary structure that is conserved in the two F conformations found on the virion surface (metastable prefusion and stable postfusion states).¹⁰⁻¹³ Attempts to immunize mice against this epitope using a free peptide were unsuccessful, suggesting that the conservation of FsII antigenicity is dependent upon the preservation of its native conformation.¹⁴ However, Correia *et al.* recently provided the evidence of the feasibility of FsII epitope-focused vaccines by using computationally designed protein scaffolds to stabilize FsII in its correct folding.^{15,16}

RSV vaccines currently in clinical trials are designed to generate neutralizing antibodies against epitopes of the F protein that would be able to block infection at an early state.¹⁷ Additionally, a good correlation has been observed in human between the presence of naturally-acquired RSV-neutralizing antibodies and protection.¹⁸ However, in the context of a large scale vaccination campaign resulting in a high immune selection pressure, there would be a risk of virus escape from a vaccine targeting the sole F protein.

By contrast to F, nucleoprotein (N) is a major target of CD8 T-cell response and is the most conserved of RSV proteins with high structure constraints. Thus, we believe that a vaccine formulation combining N protein and F neutralizing epitopes would induce a broad spectrum and cross-protective immunity against divergent RSV strains and would limit the emergence of escape mutants. The importance of CD8 T-cell-mediated immunity is demonstrated in calves, a natural host for bovine RSV, in which *in vivo* depletion of CD8 T-cells lead to prolonged virus shedding and increased pathology.¹⁹ Moreover, appearance of RSV-specific CD8 T-cells correlates in calves as well as in infants with virus clearance and not with pneumonic lesions.²⁰

We have documented the immunogenicity of a recombinant N which assembles as soluble nanorings of 15 nm diameter, composed of 10 to 11 N protomers bound to a bacterial RNA of 70 to 77 bases.^{21,22} In mice, intranasal immunization with N-nanorings induces antigen-specific CD4 and CD8 T-cell responses and confers protection against RSV challenge.²³ In calves, N-nanorings alone or co-administered with RSV P and M2-1 proteins, provide strong cellular immunity and significant but partial protection against virus replication and clinical symptoms upon bovine RSV challenge.^{24,25} Importantly, we did not record signs of pulmonary disease exacerbation upon challenge of vaccinated mice or calves.^{23,24}

Recently, we made the proof of concept that N-nanorings could be used as a vaccinal carrier for heterologous antigens such as the ectodomain of influenza M2 (M2e). Indeed, by

contrast to M2e peptide alone, M2e-fused N-nanorings induce anti-M2e antibody responses and protect against influenza replication.²⁶

Using N-nanorings to present FsII in an RSV vaccine strategy would have the advantage to combine a T-cell immunity (afforded by N) and a neutralizing antibody response (afforded by FsII), in the context of an immunostimulatory carrier (afforded by the repeated nanostructure organization).

Here, we designed FsII-fused chimeric N-nanorings (N-FsII), in which the sequence of the human RSV FsII epitope was used. The length of the FsII sequence has been slightly extended to place the epitope in a more favourable structural environment, while avoiding the presence of hydrophobic residues at the extremities that could impair solubility. Additionally, two sites of insertion in N protein have been selected: (i) N-terminus or (ii) a well-exposed loop visible on the 3D structure of nanorings.²² These two N-FsII constructs were able to form soluble nanorings that were efficiently recognized by anti-F antibodies and palivizumab. In mice, N-FsII nanorings induced anti-F antibody responses and protected animals against RSV replication in lungs. Importantly, the protection afforded by N-FsII was improved in upper airways (nasal turbinates) compared to N-nanorings alone, although neutralizing antibodies were not detected.

Methods

Plasmid construction, protein expression and purification. N-FsII (Nter) and N-FsII (G106) fusion proteins were engineered by inserting the FsII epitope sequence (STYMLTNSSELLSLINDMPITNDQKKLMSNNVQIVRQQS) either at the N-terminus or between residues G106 and K107 of N protein, respectively. For N-FsII (Nter), the cDNA coding for FsII epitope (Long strain) was amplified by PCR using DreamTaqTM polymerase (Thermo Scientific) and cloned at *NheI* and *BamHI* restriction sites in pET-N plasmid.²⁷ For N-FsII (G106), a *KpnI* restriction site was created by site-directed mutagenesis at nucleotides 316-321 (T107K substitution) using the QuickChange[®] kit (Agilent), in which the amplified cDNA coding for FsII was inserted after the sequence coding for glycine 106 (G106). All sequences were validated by DNA sequencing.

Expression and purification of recombinant N-FsII (Nter) and N-FsII (G106) was performed as previously described.²¹ Briefly, the purification of N is permitted by its interaction with the C-terminus of RSV P protein (PCT) fused to GST. *E.coli* BL21 (DE3) bacteria were co-transformed with pGEX-PCT and pET-N-FsII (Nter or G106) and grown at 37 °C for 8 hrs in 1 L of LB + 100 µg/mL ampicillin and 50 µg/mL kanamycin. The same volume of LB was then added, and protein expression was induced with 80 µg/mL isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside. Bacteria were incubated for a further 15 hrs at 28 °C and harvested. Complexes were purified from pellets on glutathione-Sepharose 4B beads (GE Healthcare) as previously described.²⁷ To isolate N-nanorings, beads were incubated 16 hrs at 20 °C with biotinylated thrombin that was further removed using the cleavage capture kit (Millipore). Purified N-nanorings were concentrated on Vivaspin[®] (Sartorius) and sterilely filtered. A small amount of PCT was co-

purified with N-nanorings, but we previously demonstrated that PCT is poorly immunogenic compared to the entire P protein.²⁶ All protein sequences were controlled by mass spectrometry.

SDS-PAGE and Native Gel Electrophoresis (NGE). For SDS-PAGE, samples were prepared in Laemmli buffer, denatured 5 min at 95 °C, separated on 12.5 % polyacrylamide gel (Criterion™ TGX™ any kD™, BioRad) and detected by Coomassie brilliant blue. ProSieve™ protein ladder (Lonza) was used. For NGE, samples were prepared in 50 % saccharose, separated on 4 % polyacrylamide gel in 0.2 X TBE (pH 8.0) and stained with Coomassie brilliant blue.

Western Blot assay. Proteins were ran on a 12.5 % SDS-PAGE and transferred to PVDF transfer Turbo® pack membrane using Trans-Blot® Turbo™ (BioRad). Membranes were blocked 1 hr with PBS-0.2 % Tween-5 % skim milk, then incubated overnight at 4 °C with anti-N polyclonal serum,²⁷ [1:1000] or each of two monoclonal antibodies against FsII (mAb11 [1:1000] or AbD Serotec, clone RSV3216 [1:200]) in PBS-0.2 % Tween-5 % skim milk. Membranes were washed with PBS-0.25 % Tween and incubated 1 hr at room temperature with peroxidase conjugated secondary antibody (p.a.r.i.s biotech). Proteins were visualized by chemiluminescence using SuperSignal™ West Pico substrate (Thermo).

Size Measurements by Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS). The size measurements with the Zetasizer Nano (Malvern), based on the principle of dynamic light scattering, was performed at 20 °C using a helium-neon laser wavelength of 633 nm and detection angle of 173°. The results were presented as size distribution.

Mice: immunization, challenge and sample collection. Female BALB/c mice aged 6-8 weeks were purchased from Janvier (France) and housed under Bio-Safety Level (BSL)-2 (IERP, INRA, Jouy-en-Josas, France). All experiments were approved by the local ethics committee COMETHEA (authorizations 12-125 and 12-126).

Mice were anesthetized with ketamine and xylazine (50 and 10 mg/kg, respectively) and immunized intranasally, twice at 2 weeks interval, with 50 μ L of 0.9 % NaCl containing 2 μ g of N-nanorings, stabilized postfusion F (F) [provided by Jason S McLellan and produced as previously described],¹¹ N-FsII (Nter) or N-FsII (G106). All immunogens were adjuvanted with 5 % MontanideTM Gel 01 (Seppic).^{26,28} Two weeks after the boost, mice were either autopsied or anesthetized and inoculated intranasally with 8.8×10^4 PFU of RSV-Luciferase.²⁹ Body weight and clinical score were monitored daily. We implemented a clinical score scale (0: no symptoms; 1: slightly ruffled fur; 2: ruffled fur but active; 3: inactive).

Blood samples were collected 14 days after the prime or the boost immunizations. Broncho-alveolar lavages were performed by flushing lungs with PBS-1 mM EDTA.

Evaluation of antibody responses by ELISA. Sera and BAL were assayed for N- or F-specific antibodies by indirect ELISA using N-nanorings or postfusion F as coating (200 ng per well on microplates), as previously described.²³ End-point antibody titers were calculated by regression analysis, plotting serum dilution *versus* absorbance at 450 nm using Microcal Origin (OriginLab) (regression curve $y = (b+cx)/(1+ax)$). Titers were defined as the highest dilution resulting in an absorbance value twice that of blank points.

Binding of mice anti-N and anti-F antibodies to infected cells. Subconfluent monolayer of HEp-2 cells were infected with RSV strain Long at a multiplicity of infection of 0.1. Cells were

collected at 12 hrs post-infection in Laemmli buffer. Then, lysates were analyzed by Western blotting using sera collected from mice immunized twice with N, N-FsII (G106) or postfusion F at a dilution of 1:100.

RSV microneutralization assay. Serial dilutions of heat-inactivated (56 °C, 30 min) serum samples were mixed with 600 PFU's of RSV-Cherry,²⁹ in 100 µL of Eagle's Minimum Essential with 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 IU/mL Penicillin and 100 µg/mL Streptomycin. Mixtures were incubated 1 hr at 37°C and added to a subconfluent monolayer of HEP-2 cells on microplates. Cherry fluorescence was measured at 620 nm, 60 hrs post-infection using an Infinite[®] 200 pro Microplates reader (Tecan).

Determination of RSV viral load in mice. Viral loads were measured in living mice *via* photon emission that was representative of RSV-Luciferase replication, as previously described.²⁹ Briefly, mice were anesthetized with ketamine and xylazine and 0.75 mg/kg of D-luciferine (Sigma-Aldrich) was instilled intranasally. Replication was estimated using an “In Vivo Imaging System” (IVIS-200) and Live Imaging software (Xenogen), by measuring the photon emission from Regions of Interest (**Figure S1**).

Statistical data analysis. Data were expressed as arithmetic mean ± SEM. Non-parametric unpaired T test (two groups) or one-way ANOVA Tukey's multiple comparison test (>2 groups) were used to compare unpaired values (GraphPad Prism[®]). The level of significance is indicated on graphs: * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$.

Results

Design and characterization of F epitope-fused N-nanorings (N-FsII).

FsII sequence (amino-acids S248 to S285) was fused to RSV N. Two anchoring sites were investigated: the N-terminus (Nter) and an exposed loop (position G106-K107) (**Figure 1, A**). The insertion between G106 and K107, which form the loop at the top of the β -hairpin projecting away from the N-terminal domain of N, was designed to stabilize FsII and to maintain its antigenic conformation. The two N-FsII proteins [(Nter) and (G106)] were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. A single band migrating at the expected size was obtained for both constructs (**Figure 1, B**). The capacity of N-FsII (Nter) and N-FsII (G106) to assemble as nanorings was assessed by Native Gel Electrophoresis (NGE) and Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS). NGE revealed two bands corresponding to nanorings made of 10 and 11 protomers as previously shown for epitope-free N-nanorings (**Figure 1, C**).^{21,22} DLS plot showed one major peak for both N-FsII-nanorings with a mean hydrodynamic diameter of 15 nm, in agreement with the diameter of N-nanorings (**Figure 1, D**). Analysis of the protein content of N-FsII-nanorings was carried out by Western blot using anti-N polyclonal antibody or FsII specific monoclonal antibodies (**Figure 1, E**), validating the presence of FsII epitopes. Finally, the presence of FsII epitopes on chimeric N-nanorings was confirmed by indirect ELISA using N, N-FsII (Nter) or N-FsII (G106) as coating and either pooled sera collected from mice immunized with postfusion F (F), FsII-specific monoclonal antibody (**Figure 2, A**) or palivizumab (**Figure 2, B**). Interestingly, palivizumab presented an increased apparent affinity for N-FsII (G106) as compared to N-FsII (Nter) (Kd of 0.08 ± 0.02 nM and 0.53 ± 0.09 nM, respectively). Moreover, this affinity was similar to that measured for postfusion F (Kd of 0.06 ± 0.02 nM) (**Figure 2, B**). Overall, these results indicate

that the fusion of FsII to N protein at Nter or G106 positions allowed the formation of N-FsII-nanorings that are well recognized by FsII-specific antibodies.

N-FsII-nanorings induced anti-N and anti-F antibodies in mice.

Mice were immunized intranasally with postfusion F (F), N-nanorings associated with postfusion F (N + F), N-FsII-nanorings or N-nanorings alone (N). Mice immunized with F elicited high anti-F antibody titers after two immunizations ($6.5 \pm 0.2 \log_{10}$ for IgG1 and $4.8 \pm 0.3 \log_{10}$ for IgG2a) (**Figure 3, A and B**). Additionally, mice immunized with N + F elicited high anti-N and anti-F antibody titers ($6.3 \pm 0.1 \log_{10}$ for anti-N IgG1, $5.0 \pm 0.1 \log_{10}$ for anti-N IgG2a, $6.4 \pm 0.1 \log_{10}$ for anti-F IgG1 and $4.7 \pm 0.5 \log_{10}$ for anti-F IgG2a). On the other hand, N-FsII induced high level of anti-N antibody titers after two immunizations (N-FsII (Nter): $6.4 \pm 0.1 \log_{10}$ for IgG1 and $5.3 \pm 0.3 \log_{10}$ for IgG2a; N-FsII (G106): $6.4 \pm 0.1 \log_{10}$ for IgG1 and $5.2 \pm 0.2 \log_{10}$ for IgG2a) and significant levels of anti-F antibody titers albeit at lower levels than after immunizations with F ($P < 0.001$). Interestingly, the anti-F antibody response was significantly stronger in N-FsII (G106)-immunized mice than in N-FsII (Nter)-immunized mice ($4.8 \pm 0.2 \log_{10}$ for IgG1 *versus* $2.9 \pm 0.8 \log_{10}$ for IgG1 after two immunizations, respectively, $P < 0.001$). Again, this suggests that the insertion of FsII between residues G106 and K107 of N provided a better maintenance of its antigenic conformation (**Figure 3, B**). Analysis of RSV-infected cell lysates by Western blotting, using pooled sera collected from mice immunized with N-FsII (G106), showed a band migrating with an apparent molecular mass of 48 kDa corresponding to the F1 subunit of the F protein (**Figure 3, C**). This indicates that antibodies generated in mice against N-FsII (G106) recognize the F protein expressed in RSV-infected cells.

In broncho-alveolar lavages, the highest titers of anti-F Ig(H+L) and IgA were found in mice immunized intranasally with F ($4.7 \pm 0.2 \log_{10}$ and $4.6 \pm 0.3 \log_{10}$, respectively) and N + F

($2.9 \pm 0.2 \log_{10}$ and $2.7 \pm 0.4 \log_{10}$, respectively) (**Figure 4, A and B**). Immunization with N-FsII-nanorings gave rise to significant levels of anti-F Ig(H+L) (N-FsII (Nter): $1.7 \pm 0.6 \log_{10}$; N-FsII (G106): $2.8 \pm 0.6 \log_{10}$) but to low levels of IgA (N-FsII (Nter): $0.6 \pm 0.2 \log_{10}$; N-FsII (G106): $0.6 \pm 0.4 \log_{10}$). Interestingly, in accordance with antibody responses measured in serum, anti-F antibody titers were significantly higher in N-FsII (G106) group as compared to N-FsII (Nter) group ($P < 0.01$ for Ig(H+L)). Overall, these results indicate that N-FsII was immunogenic in mice and induced both systemic and local anti-N and anti-F antibody responses. Moreover, N-FsII (G106) presented a significant advantage for the induction of anti-F antibody response as compared to N-FsII (Nter).

For RSV-neutralization assay, we used a recombinant RSV expressing the fluorescent protein mCherry (RSV-Cherry) (**Figure 5, A and B**).²⁹ We validated in the present study that our miniaturized RSV neutralization assay was robust and reproducible. As expected, F and N + F immunizations induced strong neutralization titers (2.7 ± 0.3 and $2.6 \pm 0.3 \log_{10}$, respectively). However, N-FsII immunization did not induce detectable neutralization titers ($< 1.3 \log_{10}$).

Immunization with N-FsII-nanorings protected mice against RSV challenge.

Mice were challenged two weeks after the boost immunization with a luciferase-expressing recombinant RSV (RSV-Luciferase).²⁹ This recombinant virus allowed us to monitor viral replication independently and simultaneously in lower and upper airways of living mice (**Figure S1**). Viral replication was monitored at the peak of replication (day 4 post-infection). All vaccinated mice were totally protected against viral replication in lungs (**Figure 6, A and C**). However, in nasal turbinates, the best protection was afforded by F and N + F immunizations whereas N immunization failed to significantly reduce viral replication ($P=0.1$) (**Figure 6, B and C**). Interestingly, N-FsII (Nter) and especially N-FsII (G106) immunizations significantly

reduced viral replication in upper airways as compared to control group ($P=0.01$ and $P=0.001$ respectively) (**Figure 6, B and C**). Of note, despite a marked trend in the favor of N-FsII (G106) for protection, no significant differences were observed between the N group and the two N-FsII groups. In agreement with the absence of RSV replication in lungs, all vaccinated mice were protected against weight loss and clinical symptoms, as opposed to the significant weight loss (9 % of initial weight at day 3 post-infection, $P<0.01$) and clinical symptoms ($P<0.001$) recorded in the control group (**Figure 6, D and E**).

Overall, these results indicate that N-FsII immunization gave rise to a significant protection against RSV challenge in mice.

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Discussion

The main objective of this work was to evaluate the potency of nanoparticles generated by RSV N (N-nanorings) as a vaccinal carrier to present a conformational neutralizing epitope of RSV F.

Our first goal was to display an epitope of the human RSV F antigenic site II (FsII, target of palivizumab) on N-nanorings, in a way to maintain its antigenic tertiary structure. In a previous attempt to design chimeric N-nanorings fused to bovine FsII, we failed to generate anti-F antibodies in calves, strongly suggesting that bovine FsII was not correctly exposed.²⁵ In the present study, we fused an extended human FsII either at the N-terminus (Nter) or on the top of the β -hairpin located between G106 and K107 residues (G106) of N. Indeed, the two FsII-fused N protein constructs (N-FsII) were able to form soluble nanorings. These N-FsII-nanorings were efficiently recognized by either monoclonal antibodies specific for FsII, sera of F-immunized mice or palivizumab. Notably, the apparent affinity of palivizumab for N-FsII (G106) was significantly increased in comparison to N-FsII (Nter) and as good as for postfusion F. This suggests that FsII antigenic structure would be better preserved when it is inserted in the G106-K107 β -hairpin.

Our second goal was to evaluate the capacity of N-FsII-nanorings to induce anti-F antibody responses in mice, and investigate if they provide protection upon RSV challenge. For all of these aspects, we systematically compared N-FsII to postfusion F (F) and to epitope-free N-nanorings (N) (separately or in combination). We chose the intranasal route for immunizing mice with N-FsII. Indeed, it was the best method for N-FsII vaccination, since neither of the other immunization routes that we have tested induced significant anti-F antibodies (data not shown).

This result is consistent with our previous studies using N-nanorings as a vaccine or as a vaccinal carrier for influenza M2e which show that intranasal is the best route of immunization for conferring protection against respiratory virus challenge (comparison made with subcutaneous or intradermal routes).²⁶ This choice was further supported by a recent study published by Pierantoni *et al.*, showing that, when administered intranasally, a vaccinal adenovirus encoding F, N and M2-1 is more efficient in mice at inducing F-specific antibodies and at protecting animals upon challenge.³⁰

Remarkably, using RSV-Luciferase for challenge, we noticed significant differences for viral replication in the upper airways between the two groups of F- or N-immunized mice. Replication remained particularly low in nasal turbinates of F-immunized mice, suggesting that intranasal immunization with F induced local neutralizing effectors capable of blocking viral entry at the delivery site. By contrast, N-induced immunity is permissive with viral replication occurring in upper airways. Indeed, N essentially induces cellular effectors located in lungs.^{23,24} Nevertheless, these two groups were totally protected from clinical symptoms, suggesting that the inhibition of RSV replication in lungs is sufficient to protect animals from pathology. Our results also suggest that N-induced immunity would not prevent viral transmission between individuals since infectious virus is still produced in the nose. Of note, the mix of N-nanorings and postfusion F proteins in the same formulation did not provide any additional benefits for protection. This was consistent with our first observation that postfusion F protein alone induced a sterilizing immunity. Yet, the fusion of FsII neutralizing epitope on N-nanorings would remain a competitive strategy in terms of cost and manufacturability, since soluble F protein that has to be produced in mammalian cells is more difficult and more expensive to obtain than N-nanorings carrying epitopes produced in bacteria. However, in order to reinforce the competitiveness of N-

FsII, optimizations are needed to obtain a better viral protection in upper airways that would be, at least, as good as with entire F.

N-FsII-immunized mice developed significant anti-F antibody responses. Interestingly, N-FsII (G106) was significantly better than N-FsII (Nter) at inducing F-specific antibodies. This observation may be related to the results showing a better recognition of N-FsII (G106) by palivizumab and suggests a better 3D conformation of FsII when inserted within the G106 loop and therefore anchored by its two extremities. Of note, FsII epitope should also be more exposed in the G106 construct (**Figure 1, A**), resulting in an increased accessibility for antibodies. To go further, we are currently investigating the possibility to determine the 3D structure of N-FsII (G106). This result could potentially extend the application of N-nanorings as a platform for the presentation of various conformational epitopes requiring a specific set up to maintain their antigenicity.

N-FsII-immunized mice were efficiently protected against RSV replication, both in lungs and in nasal turbinates, without any signs of disease. Of note, the viral protection observed in lung for N-FsII-vaccinated groups may be largely mediated by N-specific immunity, since N-vaccinated group was totally protected from viral infection at this site of replication. However, in contrast to what was observed with N alone, immunization with N-FsII provided significant viral protection in the upper airways, suggesting that FsII-specific immune effectors were involved in protection. A potential role of FsII-targeting neutralizing antibodies is unlikely since RSV-neutralizing antibodies were undetectable in the sera of N-FsII vaccinated mice. In agreement with this result, other studies highlighted the difficulty to induce RSV-neutralizing antibodies in rodents with FsII-focused vaccination strategies. In one of them, stable protein scaffolds were designed to mimic the 3D structure of RSV FsII.¹⁶ This scaffold immunogen induced poor anti-F antibody response and failed to induce RSV-neutralizing antibodies in mice. However, RSV-

neutralizing antibodies were found in macaque but only in 7 out of 16 animals after 3 immunizations and in 12 out of 16 animals after 5 immunizations.¹⁶ More recently, Schickli *et al.* developed woodchuck hepadnavirus core-based VLPs containing 240 copies of F254-277 epitope.³¹ Some of these hybrid VLPs were recognized by palivizumab and elicited neutralizing antibodies in mice. However, authors pointed to individual variability for RSV-neutralizing responses, suggesting the presence of functional “holes” in the mouse B cell repertoire. This hypothesis is further supported by our recent results showing that N-FsII (G106) is able to induce low but significant RSV-neutralizing antibodies in piglets upon intramuscular immunization (Hervé *et al.*, unpublished data). Alternatively, anti-F antibodies induced by N-FsII vaccination could contribute to reduce viral replication *in vivo* by other mechanisms than neutralization. Indeed, antibodies targeting viral proteins expressed at the surface of infected cells can hamper viral spread *in vivo* by complement activation (CDC) and/or antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC). This was demonstrated for gp120-targeting anti-HIV non-neutralizing antibodies,^{32,33} and for M2e-targeting anti-influenza antibodies.^{34,35} Our results showing a binding of anti-F antibodies generated in mice after N-FsII (G106) immunization to RSV infected cells would support this hypothesis. Very recently, we obtained preliminary data showing that the passive transfer of immune sera issued from N-FsII (G106)-immunized mice gave a modest but significant virological protection in the nasal turbinates of recipient mice (**Figure S2**). Since we had demonstrated before that passive transfer of sera collected from mice immunized with N-nanorings alone is not protective,²³ these results suggest that non-neutralizing anti-FsII antibodies could be involved in upper airways protection. Nevertheless, these results need to be completed to better understand the role of non-neutralizing anti-FsII antibodies in protection.

We are currently considering several approaches to optimize the induction of RSV-neutralizing antibodies after N-FsII (G106) immunization. We are also investigating the

possibility to fuse F epitope Ø to N-nanorings.^{12,36} This epitope specific to prefusion F is the main target of RSV-neutralizing antibodies in human. Moreover, antibodies targeting epitope Ø were significantly more potent than palivizumab to bind to prefusion F.³⁶ However it may be technically more challenging since this epitope is non-linear (spread over distal segments of the F protein).¹²

To conclude, we demonstrated the feasibility and interest of F epitope-focused vaccination using N-FsII-nanorings. Interestingly, we highlighted the potency of RSV-Luciferase challenge model to discriminate between viral replication in lungs and nasal turbinates. The different ability of N- and F-based vaccine candidates to provide protection in the upper airways points to the importance of assessing viral load at this site of replication, especially if the vaccine aims at reducing RSV transmission. Moreover, our study points to the importance of elucidating more in depths the mechanisms of protection mediated by anti-F antibodies in upper airways.

Acknowledgments

We thank Jérôme Pottier, Mathilde Beauducel, Marlène Héry and Charline Pontlevoy from the Fish and Rodent Experimental Infectiology unit (IERP, INRA, Jouy-en-Josas, France), for their support in the animal facilities. We also thank Marie Galloux and Christophe Chevalier for their important support and for providing pET-N and pGEX-PCT plasmids. We thank the MIMA2 platform for access to the IVIS-200, which was financed by the Ile de France region (SESAME). We thank Geraldine Taylor from the Pirbright Institute for providing mAb11 antibody. We thank Juliette Ben Arous from Air Liquide for providing MontanideTM adjuvant. We also thank Isabelle Schwartz-Cornil for the final read-trough of the manuscript and for helpful discussions.

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Figure Legends

Figure 1. Design and purification of F epitope-fused N-nanorings (N-FsII). F antigenic site II (FsII) was fused to the N-terminus (Nter) or at the top of a β -hairpin between G106 and K107 residues (G106) of N. (A) Schematic representation of the two N-FsII constructs, based on the 3D structure of N-nanorings. FsII is highlighted in red on the structure of a postfusion RSV F monomer (adapted from Swanson *et al.*)¹⁰ and is represented by a red sphere on N-nanorings. N-FsII proteins were analyzed by SDS-PAGE (B) or Native Gel Electrophoresis (NGE) (C), in comparison with FsII-free N-nanorings (N). (D) The hydrodynamic radius of the two purified N-FsII was estimated by Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS). DLS plot is representative of 2 independent measures. (E) Western blot assay using anti-N polyclonal antibodies or FsII-specific monoclonal antibodies (mAb11 and AbD Serotec). The relative molecular mass (kDa) is indicated on the left.

Figure 2. Reactivity of N-FsII-nanorings with specific antibodies. The reactivity of N-FsII-nanorings or N-nanorings (N) with specific antibodies was evaluated by ELISA using sera collected from postfusion F (F) immunized mice (anti-F serum), N-nanorings immunized mice (anti-N serum) or naive mice (control serum), or FsII-specific monoclonal antibody (AbD Serotec). Data are mean \pm SEM of triplicate to septuplicate values (two experiments). Nonlinear regression was done using Boltzmann sigmoidal equation. (B) Reactivity of N-FsII-nanorings or F with palivizumab was evaluated by ELISA. Data are mean \pm SEM of triplicate to quadruplicate values. Non-linear regression was done using Boltzmann sigmoidal equation. Dissociation

constants (Kd) were calculated from saturation curves obtained after baseline correction (N curve) and non-linear regression.

Figure 3. Measure of seric antibody responses. BALB/c mice were immunized intranasally twice at two weeks interval with 2 µg of FsII-free N-nanorings (N) or postfusion F (F), 2 µg of N associated to 2 µg of F (N + F) or 2 µg of N-FsII (Nter or G106), adjuvanted with 5 % Montanide™ Gel. As a control, mice received adjuvant alone (Ctrl). Sera were collected before (non-immunized) and two weeks after the prime (1st) or the boost (2nd) immunizations. N (**A**) and F (**B**) specific antibody titers were determined by ELISA. Data are mean + SEM of individual titers (n = 5-6). *P* values were determined according to the Student's T test (**, *P*<0.01; ***, *P*<0.001; n.s., non-significant). The significance measured between vaccinated groups was indicated above horizontal lines. The significance measured between each vaccinated groups and the negative control (Ctrl) group after the boost immunization was indicated above each histogram bar. (**C**) HEp-2 cells were infected with RSV strain Long. Cell lysates were analyzed by Western blotting using pooled sera collected from N-, N-FsII- or postfusion F-immunized mice. The relative molecular mass (kDa) is indicated on the left. The band corresponding to F1 is indicated by an arrow.

Figure 4. Measure of mucosal antibody responses. Mice were immunized as described in **Figure 3**. Broncho Alveolar Lavages were collected two weeks after the boost immunization. F-specific Ig(H+L) (**A**) and IgA (**B**) titers were determined by ELISA. Data are mean + SEM of individual titers (n = 5-6). *P* values were determined according to the Student's T test (**, *P*<0.01; ***, *P*<0.001).

Figure 5. Measure of RSV-neutralizing responses. Mice were immunized as described in **Figure 3**. RSV-neutralizing antibody titers were determined from sera using RSV virus expressing Cherry fluorescent protein. **(A)** Fluorescence curves at 620 nm. Data are mean + SEM of individual values (n = 5-6). Non-linear regression was done using Boltzmann sigmoidal equation. **(B)** Neutralizing titer was defined as the reverse dilution of serum inhibiting 50 % of fluorescence at 620 nm. Data are mean + SEM of individual titers (n = 5-6). *P* values were determined according to the Student's T test (***, $P < 0.001$).

Figure 6. Evaluation of the protective efficacy of N-FsII-nanorings. Mice were immunized as described in **Figure 3**. Two weeks after the boost immunization, mice were challenged with RSV-Luciferase. Viral replication in lungs **(A)** and nasal turbinates **(B)** was evaluated at day 4 post-infection by measuring luminescence as described in **Figure S1**. Data are mean + SEM of individual values (n = 5-6). The significance observed between the control group (Ctrl) and each other groups was evaluated according to the Student's T test (*, $P < 0.05$; **, $P < 0.01$; ***, $P < 0.001$; n.s., non-significant). **(C)** Snapshot of 3 representative mice of each group. **(D)** Body weight and **(E)** clinical symptoms. Data are mean + SEM of individual values (n = 5-6). The significance observed between the control group (Ctrl) and each other groups was evaluated according to the one-way ANOVA Tukey's multiple comparison test (**, $P < 0.01$; ***, $P < 0.001$).

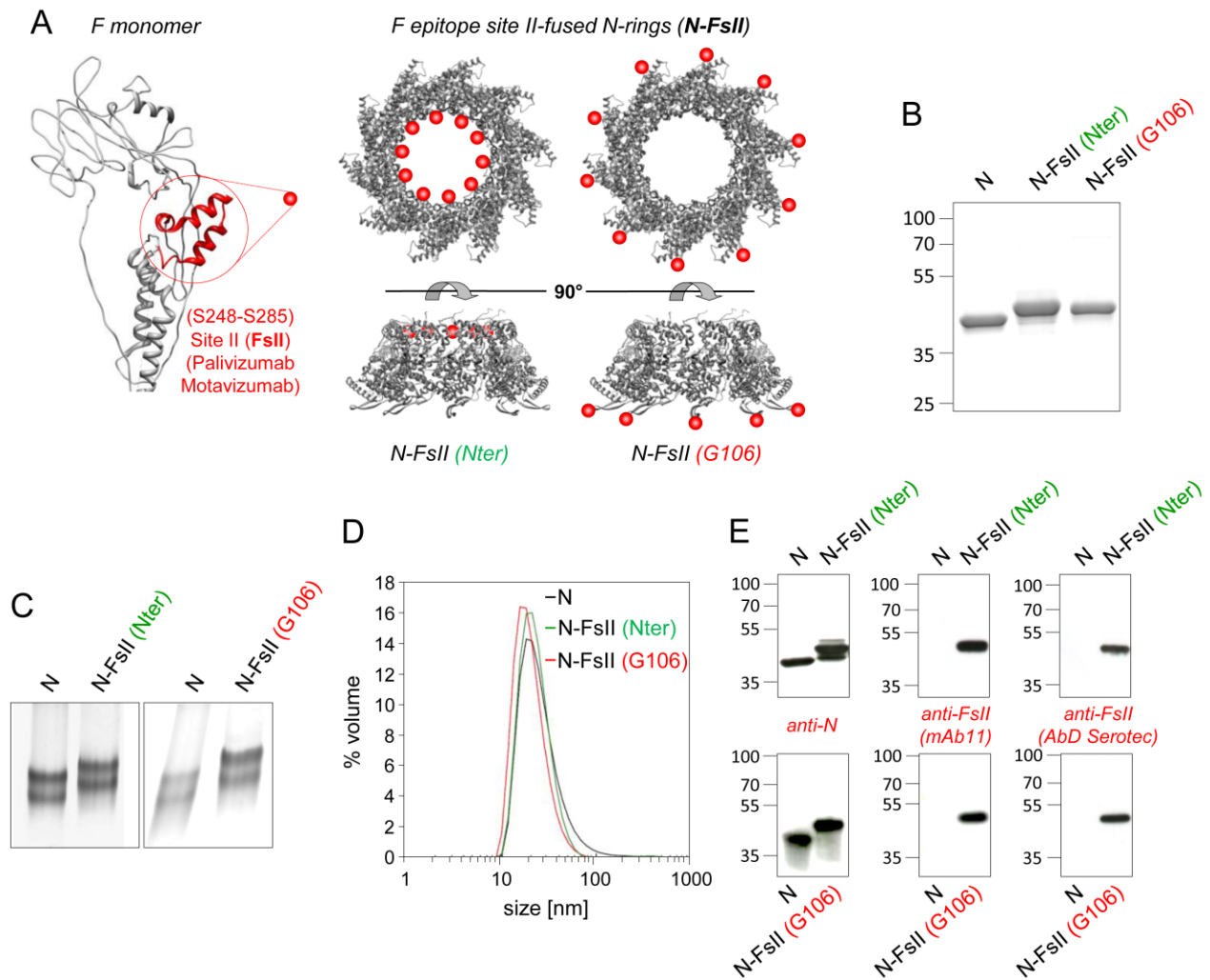


Figure 1

ACC

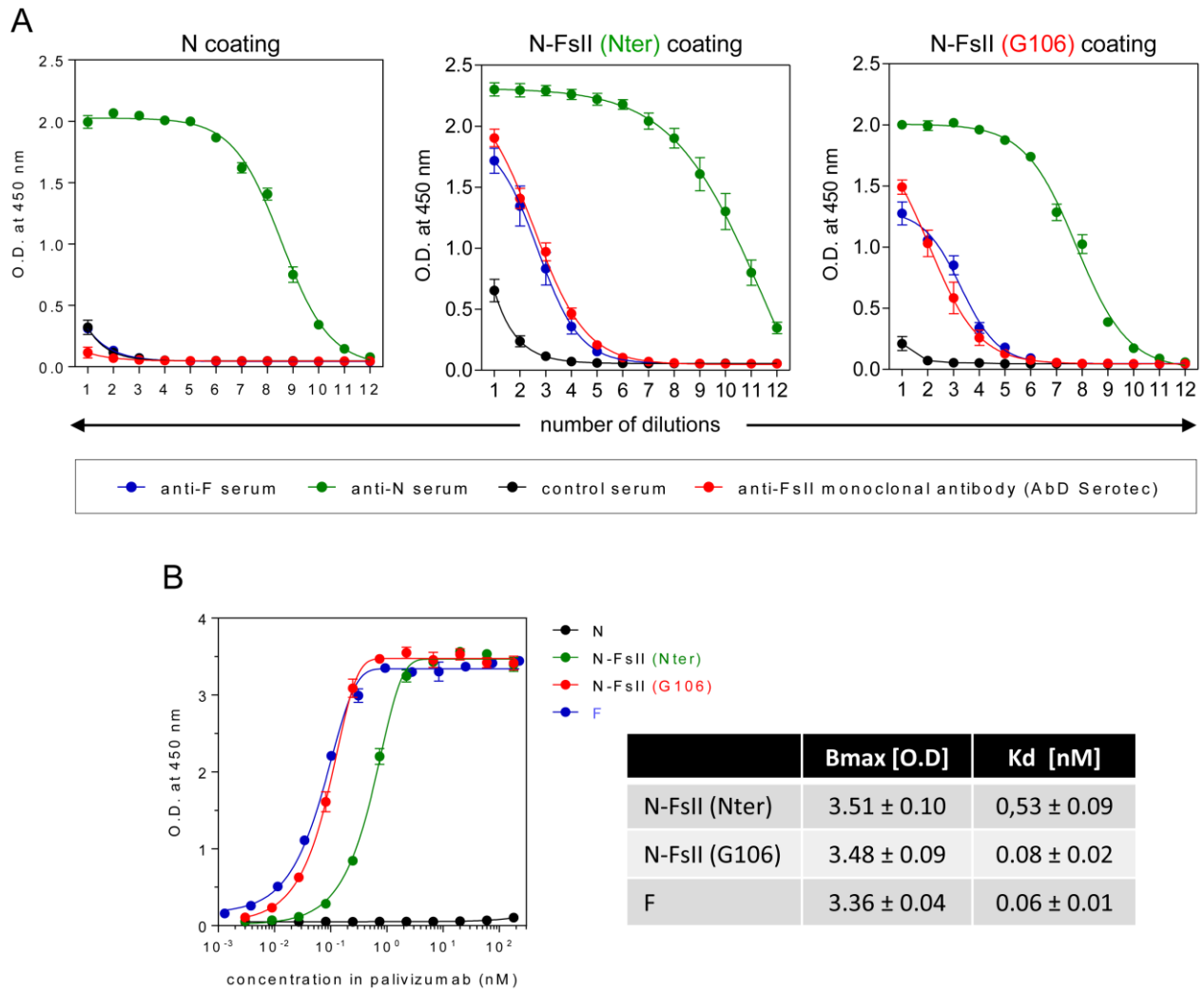


Figure 2

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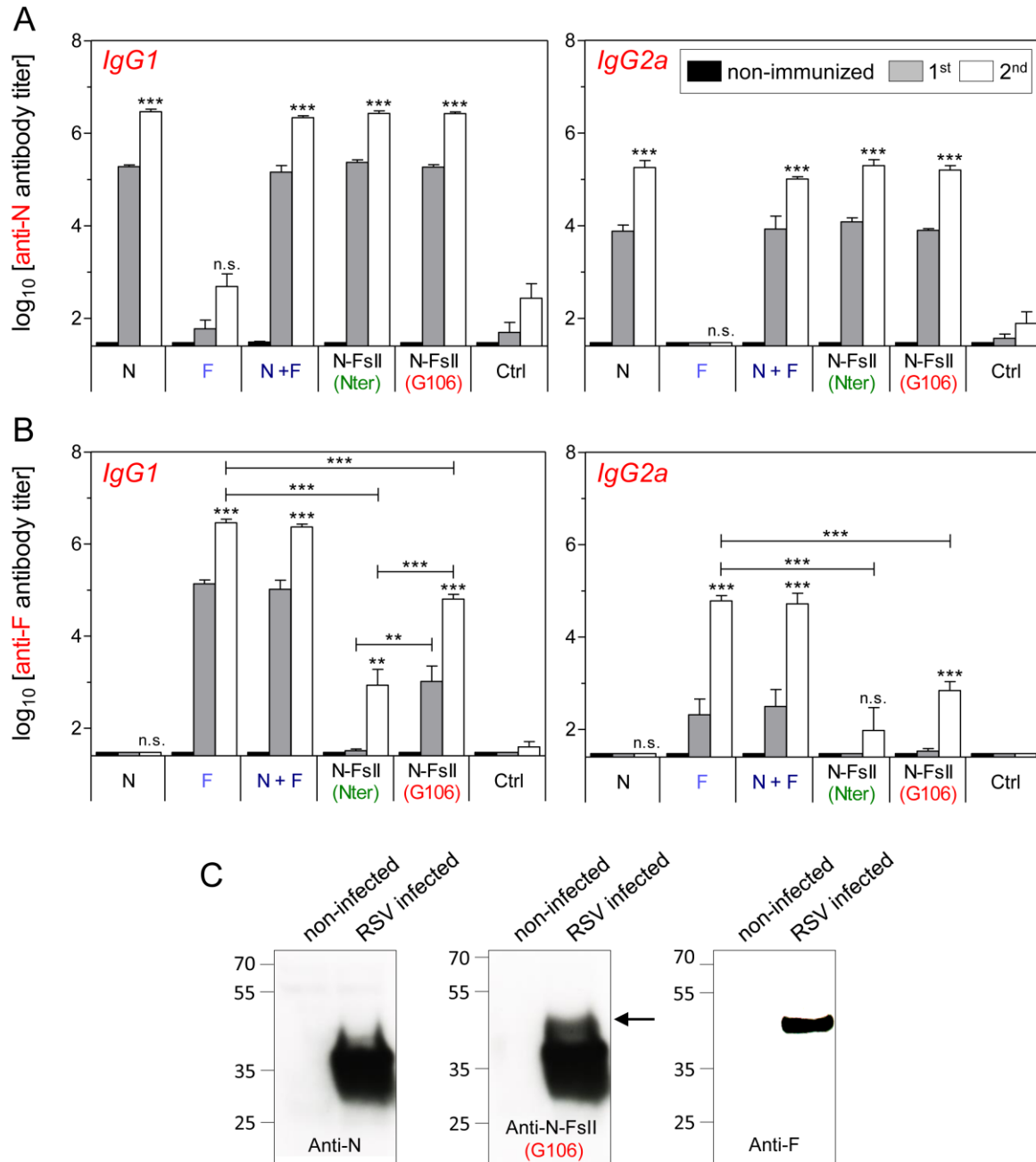


Figure 3

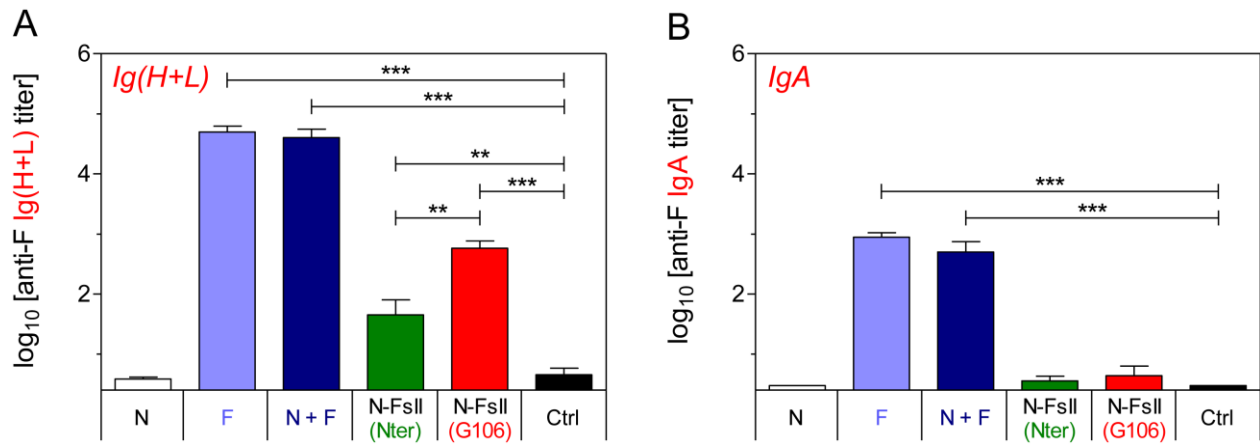


Figure 4

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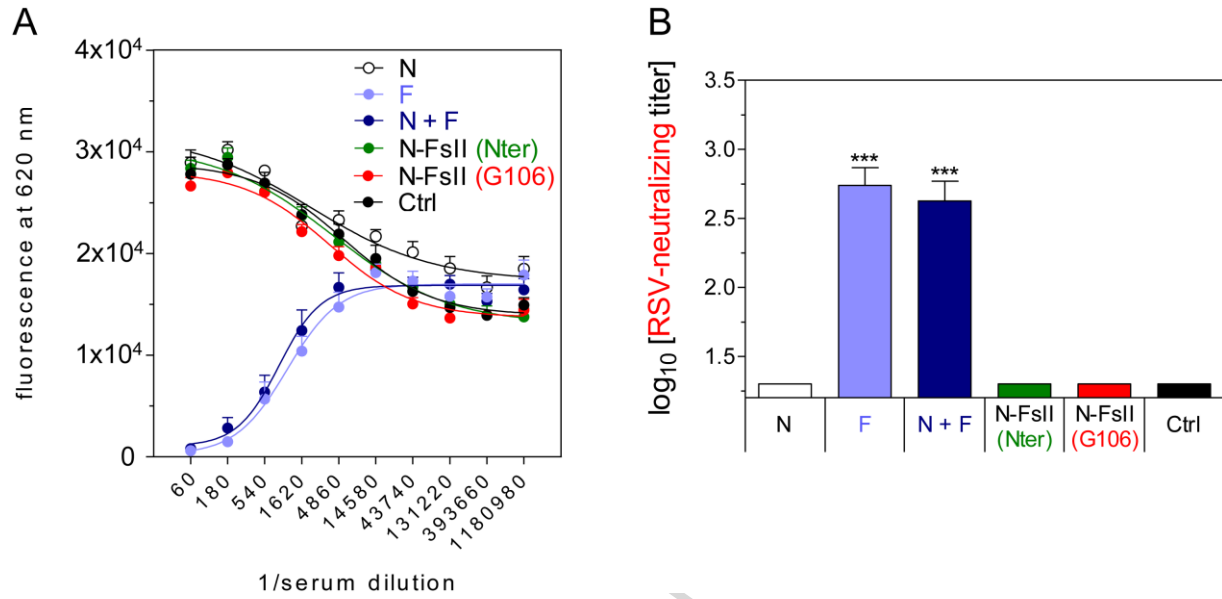


Figure 5

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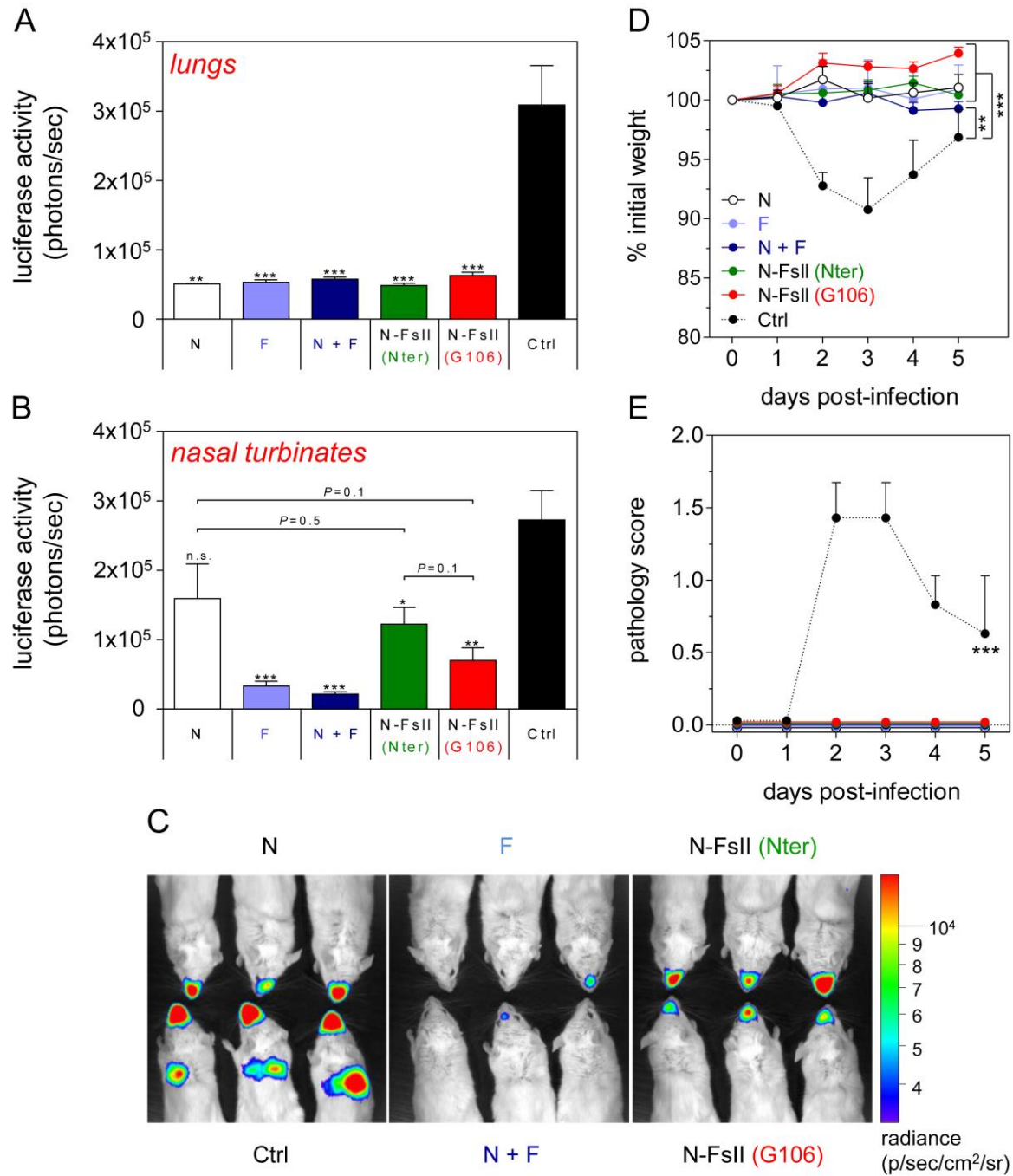
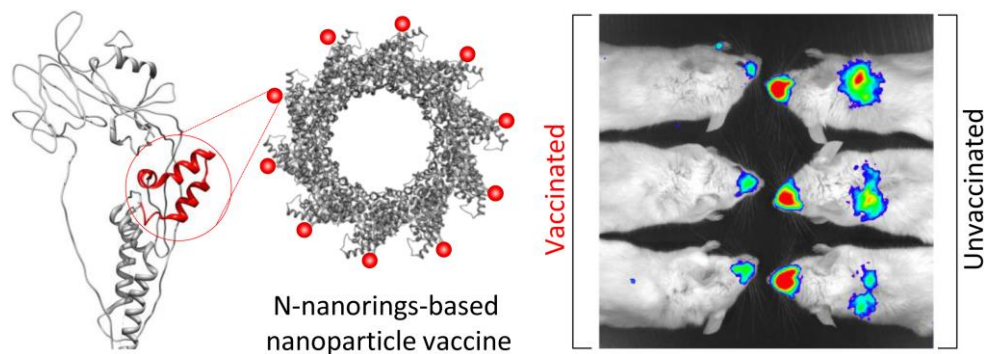


Figure 6



Graphical Abstract: Text

Here, we describe the development of a nanoparticle vaccine against RSV, based on a neutralizing epitope located on the antigenic site II of RSV fusion glycoprotein (highlighted in red on left panel). This epitope was fused to a vaccinal carrier composed of nanometric rings formed by RSV nucleoprotein (middle panel). The protective potency of this nanoparticle vaccine was evaluated in vaccinated mice using a recombinant RSV that express luciferase as a challenge virus (right panel).

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