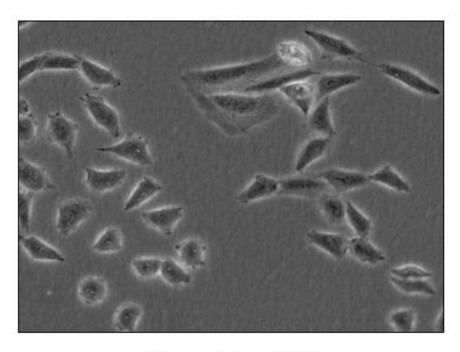
PTx detection in spiked aP vaccines using modified CHO clustering and binding assays

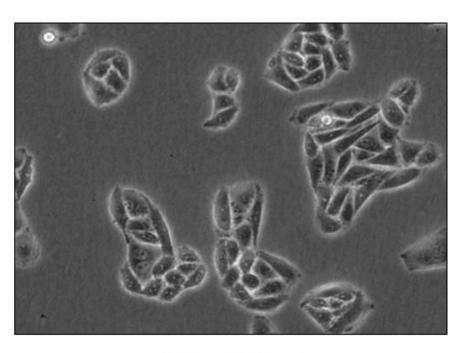
Richard Isbrucker
Health Canada
Centre for Vaccine Evaluation





CHO Cell Clustering Assay





Control (no PTx)

+ PTx (48 hrs)

Score:









CHO Cell Clustering Assay

Ph. Eur. Pertussis Toxin (BRP batch 1)

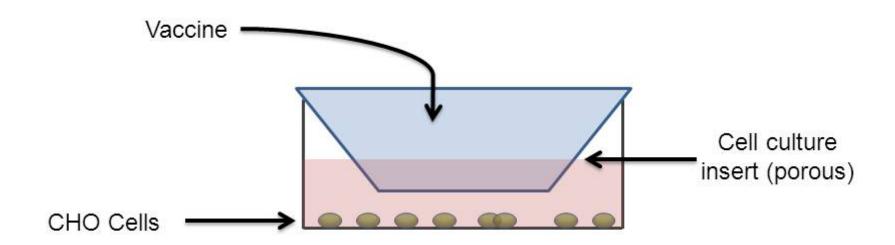
	PTx Conc. (IU / ml)					
Observer	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.3	
I	-	+	++	++	+++	
2	-	+/-	++	+++	+++	



CHO Cell Clustering Assay

- Used for testing PTd bulk to ensure completion of toxoiding process
- Cannot be used in final product/vaccine due to cytotoxicity of alum adjuvant
- Mechanism of alum adjuvant cytotoxicity?
- Depolarization of cell membranes in contact with adjuvant (?)





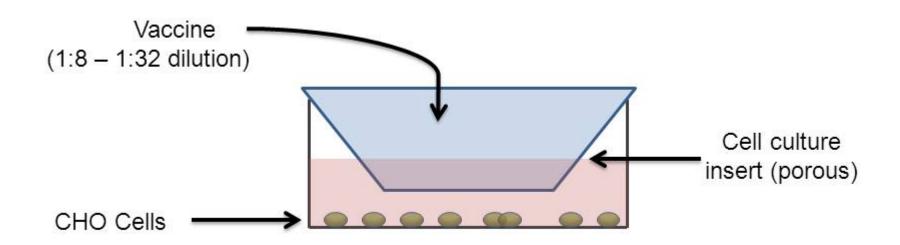


Cell Culture Inserts







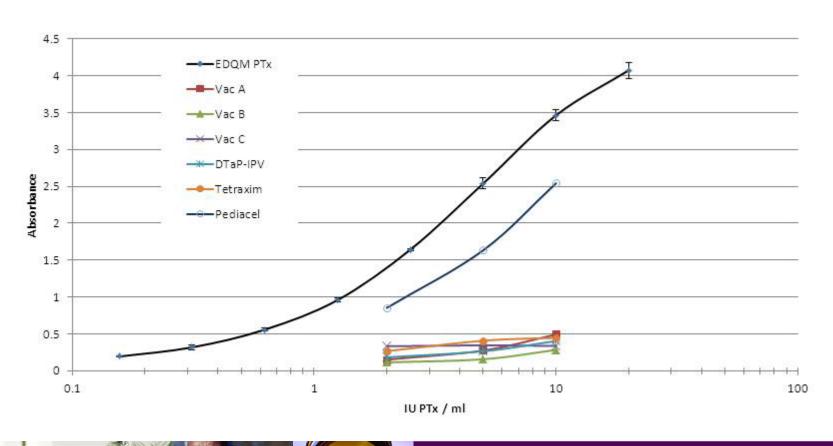


Sensitivity: 5-10 IU PTx / ml vaccine

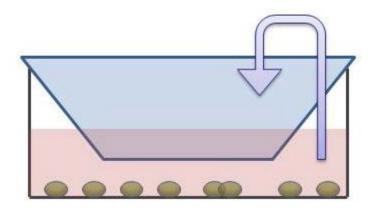




Adsorption of PTx to vaccines (Supernatant of PTx-spiked vaccines)







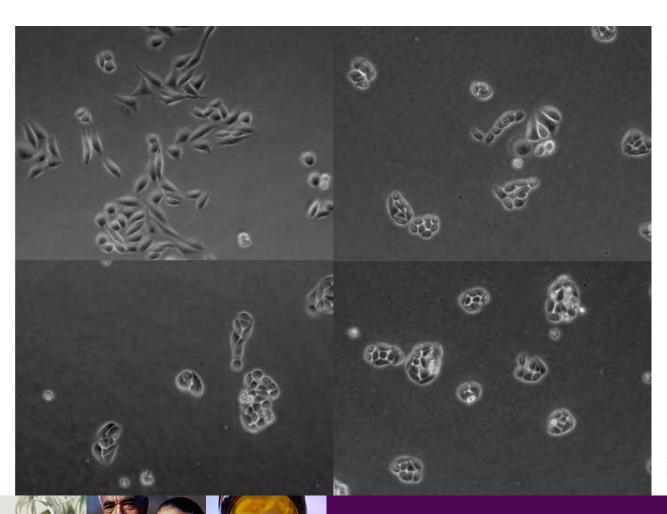
- Start CHO cell culture and add culture insert.
- 2. Spike vaccine, adsorb I hour
- 3. Centrifuge vaccine, collect adjuvant
- 4. Resuspend adjuvant in media, put in culture insert
- 5. Culture 48 hours, with media circulation at 24 hours
- 6. Remove insert and score clustering





Vaccine A

0 IU/ml



1 IU/ml

2 IU/ml

5 IU/ml

	PTx (IU / ml)				
Vaccine	0	I	2	5	
Vac. A	-	++	+++	+++	
	+/-	++	+++	+++	
Vac. B	-	++	+++	+++	
	-	++	+++	+++	
Vac. C	+/-	++	+++	+++	
	+/-	+	+++	+++	



	PTx (IU / ml)				
Vaccine	0		2	5	
Pediacel	+	+++	+++	+++	
	+/-	+++	+++	+++	
Tetraxim	-	++	+++	+++	
	-	++	+++	+++	
DTaP-IPV	-	++	+++	+++	
	-	++	+++	+++	



Summary:

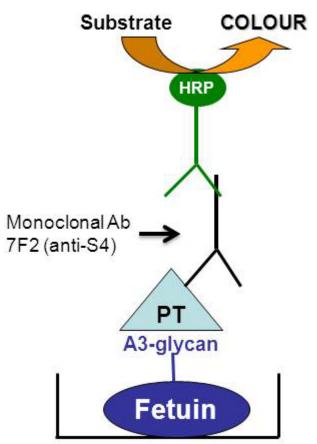
- CHO cell clustering assay can be done on adjuvented vaccines with the use of a culture insert
- Sensitivity is improved by testing adsorbed adjuvant only, and not whole vaccine
- Can detect I-2 IU PTx/ml vaccine

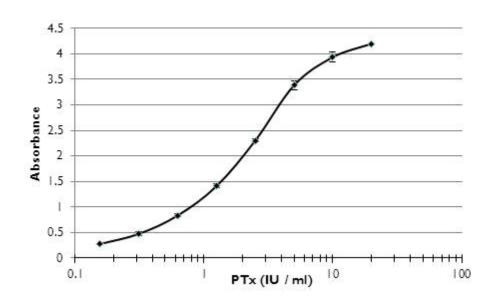


Fetuin Binding Assay: Recovery of PTx by desorption of spiked vaccines



Fetuin Binding Assay



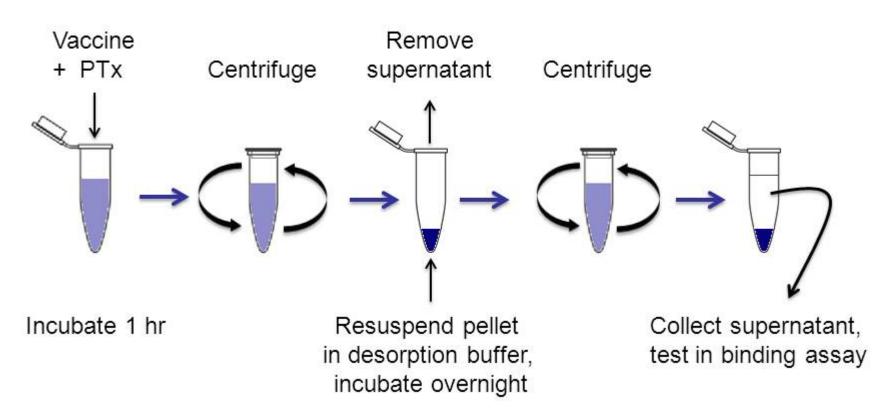


LOQ (in PBS) = 0.2 - 0.4 IU/mI



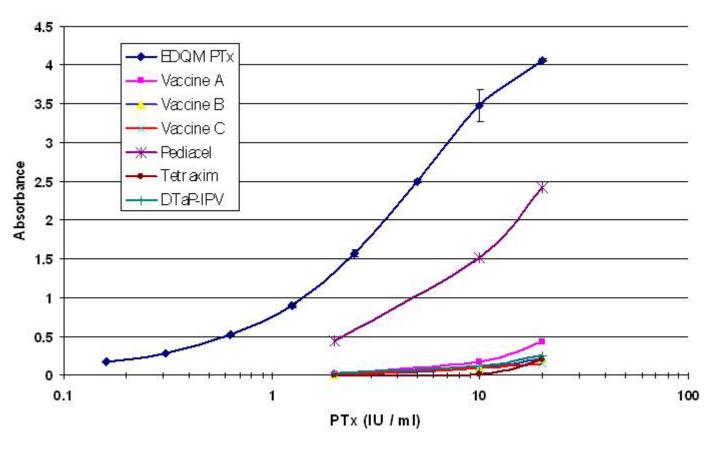


Fetuin Binding Assay - preparation of samples





Recovery of PTx by desorption of spiked vaccines





Desorption methods

- I. Competition for adjuvant
 - Protein/peptide fragments
- 2. Dissolution of adjuvant
 - Citrate
 - NaOH (and neutralization with citrate)
- 3. Dissociation from adjuvant
 - EDTA

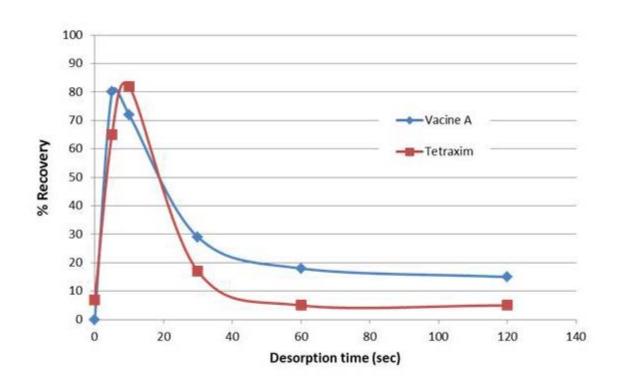


NaF

Detergent (Tween-20, Tween-80)



Rapid desorption with NaOH / Citrate neutralization





Desorption methods

- I. Competition for adjuvant
 - Protein/peptide fragments
- 2. Dissolution of adjuvant
 - Citrate
 - NaOH (and neutralization with citrate)
- 3. Dissociation from adjuvant
 - EDTA

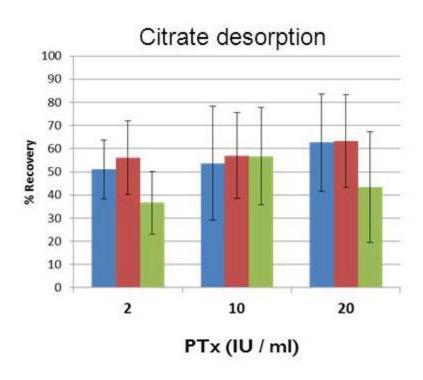


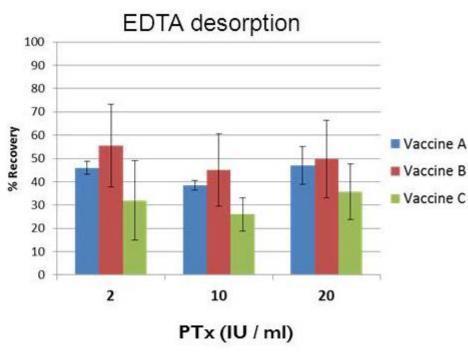
NaF

Detergent (Tween-20, Tween-80)



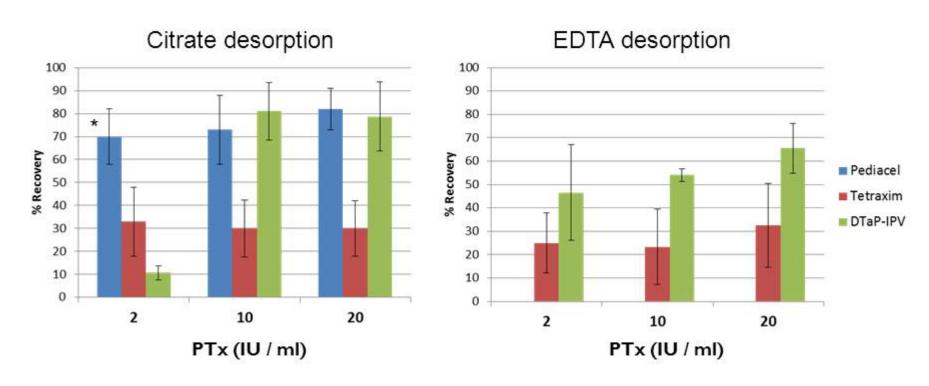
% Recovery of PTx spike from GSK vaccines







% Recovery of PTx spike from SP and SSI vaccines



(*Note: Pediacel not desorbed)

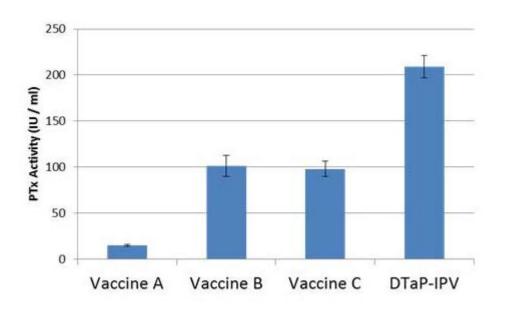


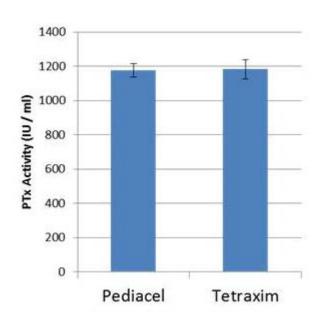
eHPLC Assay: Detection of PTx in spiked aP vaccines





Background enzymatic activity of aP vaccines (eHPLC activity)









In vitro detection of PTx in spiked vaccines

Summary:

- PTx showed strong adsorption to vaccines adjuvented with Al(OH)₃
- Citrate and EDTA buffers provide good recovery of PTx spike from vaccines
- PTx added to vaccines can be detected at 2 IU/ml in fetuin binding and modified CHO clustering assays
- eHPLC may be able to detect PTx spike in some vaccines





In vitro detection of PTx in spiked vaccines

Summary:

- Combined, the biochemical and cell based methods may provide a measure of residual PTx activity in vaccines with a sensitivity similar to that of the mouse HIST.
- In vitro assay methods need to be adapted/modified for each vaccine (eg: desorption method)



Acknowledgements

Jennifer Whitteker
Lori Lavigne-Brunette
Marie-Eve Methot
Fiona Cornel
Vasilisa Filippenko

Maria Baca-Estrada, PhD

Dean Smith, PhD





Thank you.



