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SELECTION OF VACCINE ANTIGENS FOR PROTECTION FROM HEPATITIS C VIRUS INFECTION

Project Number	Contact PI/Project Leader	Awardee Organization
1R01DK122401-01A1	RAY, RANJIT	SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
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Description

Abstract Text

Abstract Chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection often causes end stage liver disease. Although current anti-HCV drugs are successful in eliminating viral RNA load, they do not prevent reinfection. In addition, eliminating HCV RNA load does not reduce the risk for progression to end stage liver disease. Therefore, the urgent need for the development of a comprehensive strategy to control HCV infection must include a **vaccine**. HCV envelope glycoproteins are the key components for the initiation of viral infection. Our phase I safety and immunogenicity trial of a recombinant HCV envelope glycoprotein candidate **vaccine** did not induce a strong immune response in most vaccinated volunteers. Subsequent studies indicated that purified HCV E2 has an immunoregulatory role and biases primary macrophage activation toward the M2 phenotype (via E2-CD81 interactions), impairs DC/CD4+T cell functions, and leads to an environment for a muted response to antigen. Nevertheless, HCV E2 still contains strong cross-genotype specific B- and T-cell epitopes vital to an active immunity. We hypothesize that modifying E2 by discrete point mutations to inhibit interaction with CD81 will improve immune functions and induce robust protective responses in combination with other HCV regions as candidate **vaccine**, and will generate stronger protective efficacy. Outstanding abilities of nucleoside modified **mRNA**-lipid nanoparticle (LNP) to elicit potent immune responses against pathogens makes it a viable new cost-effective platform for **vaccine** development. The incorporation of modified nucleosides in the **mRNA** will offer advantages for generation of modified antigens to induce a broad effective immune response. The premise and rigor of the study stems from our own work, and information in the literature. Thus, the use of nanoparticle encapsulated **mRNA** of modified E2 for stronger immunogenicity together with other viral antigens (E1 and non-structural (NS) genomic regions) for prime and boost with proteins/peptides as a candidate **vaccine** for HCV cross protective efficacy will generate robust B- and T- cell responses for protection against HCV. The results from our study will advance **vaccine** development against persistent HCV infection.

Public Health Relevance Statement

Project Narrative Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection causes silent liver disease and is a major health problem worldwide. A comprehensive strategy to control HCV infection must include an effective vaccine development approach. We will study and select vaccine antigens, use novel vaccine delivery platform, and optimize immunization regimen to induce robust protective immune response against HCV infection.

NIH Spending Category











Biotechnology	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis		Digestive Diseases		
Emerging Infectious Diseases	Genetics	Hepatitis	Hepatitis - C	Immunization	
Infectious Diseases	Liver Disease	Prevention	Vaccine Related		

Project Terms

Active immunity	Address	Adjuvant	Antigen-Presenting Cells	Antigens
Antiviral Agents	B-Lymphocytes	Binding Sites	CD4 Positive T Lymphocytes	
CD81 gene	Cell Culture Techniques	Cell physiology	Cells	

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Project Number
1R01DK122401-01A1

Contact PI/Project Leader
RAY, RANJIT

Awardee Organization
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY

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Details

Contact PI/ Project Leader	Other PIs	Program Official
Name RAY, RANJIT 	Not Applicable	Name DOO, EDWARD
Title		Contact dooe@mail.nih.gov
Contact RAYR@SLU.EDU		

Organization

Name SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY	Department Type INTERNAL MEDICINE/MEDICINE	State Code MO
City SAINT LOUIS	Organization Type SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE	Congressional District 01
Country UNITED STATES (US)		

Other Information

FOA PA-19-056	Administering Institutes or Centers NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES	Project Start Date 01-July-2020
Study Section Vaccines Against Microbial Diseases Study Section[VMD]	DUNS Number CFDA Code 050220722 847	Project End Date 30-April-2025
Award Notice		Budget Start Date 01-July-2020
Fiscal Year 2020	Date 01-July-2020	Budget End Date 30-April-2021

Project Funding Information for 2020

Total Funding \$340,875	Direct Costs \$225,000	Indirect Costs \$115,875
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Year	Funding IC
2020	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES \$340,875











NIH Categorical Spending

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Funding IC	FY Total Cost by IC	NIH Ca
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Inte
Dis
Ger
Hep
Hep
Imr
Infe
Dis
Live
Pre
Vac
Rel



Sub Projects

No Sub Projects information available for 1R01DK122401-01A1

Publications

No Publications available for 1R01DK122401-01A1

Patents

No Patents information available for 1R01DK122401-01A1

Outcomes

The Project Outcomes shown here are displayed verbatim as submitted by the Principal Investigator (PI) for this award. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed are those of the PI and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Institutes of Health. NIH has not endorsed the content below.

No Outcomes available for 1R01DK122401-01A1

Clinical Studies











No Clinical Studies information available for 1R01DK122401-01A1

News and More

Related News Releases

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No Historical information available for 1R01DK122401-01A1

Similar Projects

No Similar Projects information available for 1R01DK122401-01A1

Thank you for your feedback!