

# DENGUE and ZIKA Flaviviruses Nucleic Acid Vaccine

Subjects: **Virology**

Contributor: Himanshu Batra , Jarin Taslem Mousosi , , Swati Jain

Dengue virus and Zika virus are mosquito-borne, single-stranded, positive-sense RNA viruses that belong to the Flaviviridae family. Both the viruses are closely related and have similarities with other flaviviruses. Dengue virus (DENV) causes a severe febrile illness with fever, joint pain, and rash leading to a life-threatening condition in severe cases. While Zika virus (ZIKV) primarily causes mild fever, it can be passed from a pregnant mother to her fetus, resulting in severe birth defect microcephaly and even causing a rare autoimmune disease—Guillain–Barre syndrome.

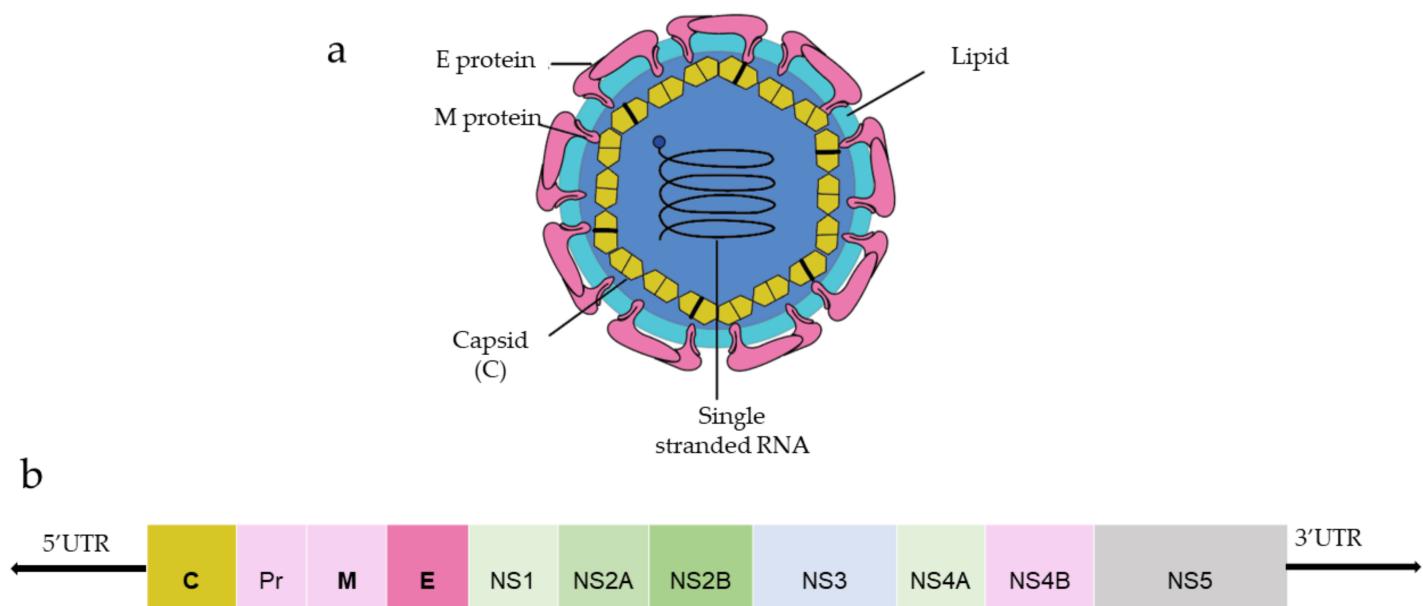
mRNA vaccine

DNA vaccine

Dengue and Zika

## 1. Dengue and Zika Virus Structure

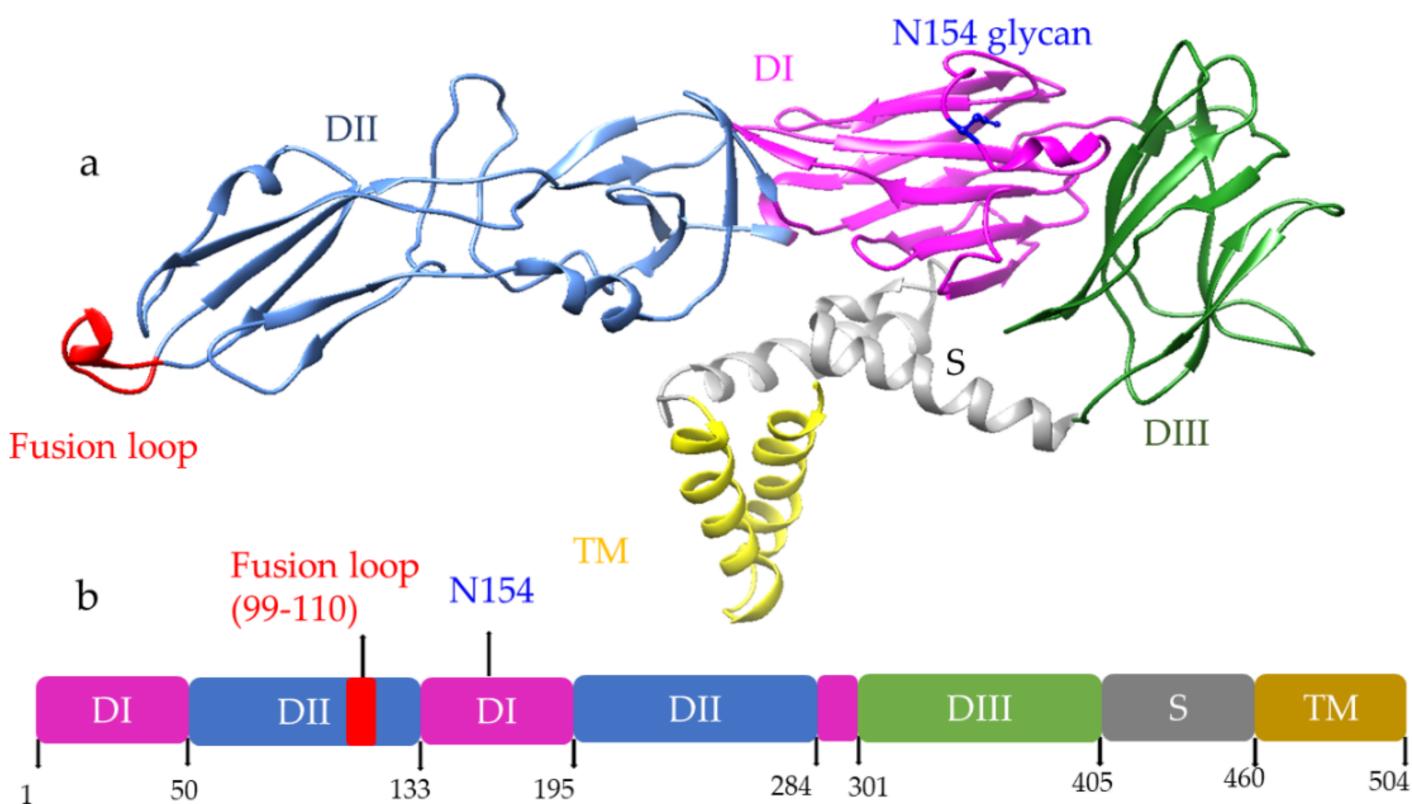
DENV and ZIKV have single-stranded and positive-strand RNA genomes (~10.8 kilobase RNA), translated to a single polyprotein (Figure 1). Upon translation, a large polyprotein is produced having a 5' and 3' untranslated region. After the cleavage, polyprotein produces three structural proteins: capsid protein (C), precursor membrane protein (prM) and envelope protein (E), and seven non-structural proteins (NS1, NS2A, NS2B, NS3, NS4A, NS4B, NS5) [1].



**Figure 1.** (a) General structure of the flavivirus; (b) genomic organization of the flavivirus (C, prM, E are structural proteins; NS1, NS2A, NS2B, NS3, NS4A, NS4B, NS5 are non-structural proteins).

Capsid protein protects the viral RNA, while envelope protein mainly interacts with the host cell receptor, and precursor membrane (prM) protects E protein from premature fusion to endosome. prM is cleaved into pre-membrane and membrane. Non-structural proteins have a role in virus replication, genome packaging, and escaping from the host immune system. NS1 helps in the replication process, NS3 has helicase and protease activity, and NS5 is a large non-structural protein that acts as a polymerase and methyltransferase.

Among three structural proteins, E protein is present outside the surface (Figure 1a), whereas M protein is found predominantly inside, both positioned parallelly. There is a total of 180 copies of E and M proteins. E protein dimer follows two-fold symmetry and has four beta-stranded domains; DI, DII, DIII encodes the viral envelope's surface portion and stem transmembrane domain and anchors protein to the lipid membrane (Figure 2a). DI and DII domains carry the highly hydrophobic fusion loop required to initiate the infection, and DIII has the putative receptor-biding site, which interacts with the host cell membrane.



**Figure 2.** (a) Structure of E protein monomer (PDB ID: 5IRE) of ZIKV is shown in ribbon form. (b) Schematic of E protein showing residue positions of the all the domains. The domains are color coded as shown. Domain I (DI); Domain II (DII); Domain III (DIII); Stem (S); Transmembrane (TM) region. DI has an N-linked glycan (N154).

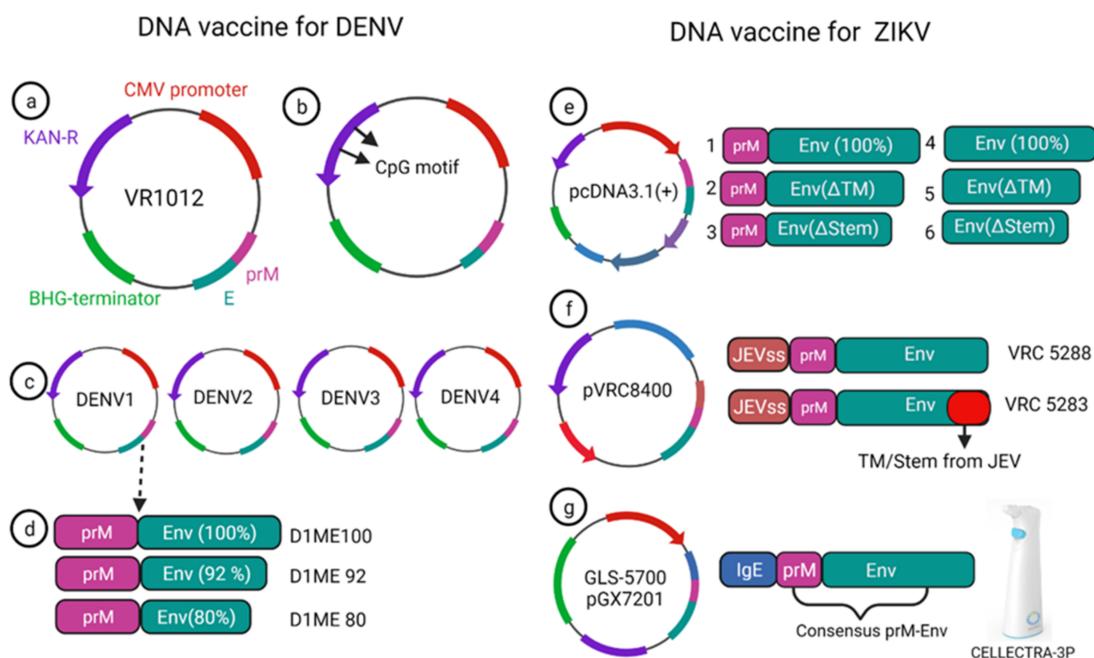
Both DENV and ZIKV E proteins are conserved with other flaviviruses. E protein contains a glycosylation site that plays a crucial role in virus infectivity and tropism [2]. The E protein is attached to the host receptor during viral

entry, and the N-linked glycosylation creates a binding site receptor attachment. E protein of ZIKV has one glycosylation site at (Asn154) while DENV has two sites (Asn67, Asn153) [3]. The capsid protein of ZIKV forms a dimer having a two-fold symmetry, and each monomer has four alpha-helices connecting via a loop.

## 2. Progress of the Nucleic Acid Vaccines for DENV and ZIKV and Their Responses

### 2.1. DNA Vaccines for DENV

A monovalent DNA vaccine for DENV2 was constructed by cloning of the prM gene and 92% envelope gene from NGC DENV-2 strain in eukaryotic plasmid vectors, and the carboxy terminus of E protein was truncated to improve the secretion of the E protein (Figure 3a) (45). BALB/c mice immunized with this vaccine elicited anti-dengue antibodies that were able to neutralize the DENV2 strain in vitro [4]. Another study showed that the presence of the CpG motif in the plasmid improves the antibody response against the DENV2 strain, and this vaccine showed a protective effect in the mouse challenge model (Figure 3b) [5].



**Figure 3.** DNA vaccine construct designs for DENV and ZIKV. DNA vaccine for DENV(a–d); VR1012 construct is used to clone the prM and E gene under CMV promoter (a), CpG motif incorporation to the plasmid (b), tetravalent vaccine construction for all four dengue (c), DENV1 vaccine construction using prM and full length or a truncated version of E protein (d). DNA vaccine for ZIKV (e–g); prM-Env and other deletion mutant (e), JEV signal sequence containing prM and Env vaccine VRC 5288 have a WT TM/stem sequence, whereas VRC 5283 have a JEV TM/Stem (f), GLS-5700 vaccine containing consensus prM-Env with IgE sequences which delivered using a CELLECTRA-3P device (g).

A phase-I clinical trial was performed for a prototype monovalent DNA vaccine against DENV1 (D1ME), incorporating prM and E gene, the vaccine proved safe for human use; however, it was unable to provide a robust neutralizing antibody response and was found to be less immunogenic [6]. To improve the humoral response of the DNA vaccine, an adjuvanted plasmid Vaxfectin was used, which is the combination of cationic and neutral lipids; this adjuvanted vaccine showed an increased anti-dengue response as well as protection in the DENV2 challenge study [7]. Using the adjuvant, a prM and E-based tetra-valent DNA vaccine was constructed and tested for phase-I clinical trial without adjuvant, and with adjuvant, the anti-dengue antibody response improved significantly after adding the adjuvant. However, the T cell response remained unchanged compared to the non-adjuvanted vaccine [8].

The prM and E protein induce neutralizing antibodies to DENV [9]. T cell immune response from structural protein (prM and E) [10][11] and non-structural protein 3 (NS3) also elicit a cellular immune response [12][13]. Non-structural protein 1 (NS1) can alone induce a protective immune response as shown by Costa et al. They constructed NS1 and NS3 based DNA vaccines for DENV2, of which the former candidate induced a high level of NS1 specific antibody response in the BALB/c mice [14] and the latter resulted in protection via induction of interferon- $\gamma$  [15].

A DNA vaccine using prM and E protein of DENV1-4 showed protection in mice from lethal dengue challenge [16][17][18][19]. A vaccine against DENV3 also showed cross-protection against the DENV1, DENV2, DENV4, which is important for tetravalent dengue vaccine design [19]. Multiple immunizations using electroporation improved the immunogenicity significantly and showed robust antigen-specific T cell response and persistent antibody response [16][17][18].

## 2.2. DNA Vaccines for ZIKV

Currently, there is no approved vaccine available for ZIKV. To date, 13 different vaccines have completed the phase I trial, and only one DNA vaccine has finished the phase II trial (Table 1). Larocca et al. developed several DNA vaccine constructs for Zika based on prM, E protein and their mutated versions (Figure 3e) [20]. They removed 93 amino acids from prM in one of the constructs, and also deleted transmembrane ( $\Delta$ TM) and stem region ( $\Delta$ stem) of the envelope protein separately and cloned these constructs in a eukaryotic expression plasmid (pcDNA3.1+) vector with Kozak sequence and Japanese encephalitis virus leader sequence [20]. When 50 $\mu$ g of this DNA vaccine was injected in BALB/c mice via the intramuscular route, higher Env specific antibody response was elicited in the prM-Env vaccine than the other five constructs (Figure 3e [21][22][23][24][25]). Even a single dose of the prM-Env vaccine could elicit neutralizing antibody response and show protection against the ZIKV challenge [26].

**Table 1.** Current DNA/mRNA vaccine in clinical trial for ZIKA (As of 20 February 2022, from ClinicalTrials.gov).

Platform	Vaccine Name	Antigen	NCT Number	Clinical Trial Stage
DENV DNA vaccine	D1ME100	prM/E DENV1	NCT00290147	Phase I
	TVDV	prM/E DENV1-4	NCT01502358	Phase I

Platform	Vaccine Name	Antigen	NCT Number	Clinical Trial Stage
ZIKV DNA vaccine	VRC5283	prM-E	NCT02996461	Phase I
	VRC5283	prM-E	NCT03110770	Phase II
	VRC5288	prM-E	NCT02840487	Phase I
ZIKV mRNA vaccine	GLS-5700	prM-E	NCT02809443	Phase I
	mRNA-1325	prM-E	NCT03014089	Phase I
	mRNA-1893	prM-E	NCT04064905	Phase I

Dowd et al. constructed two DNA vaccines encoding full length of prM and envelope of French Polynesian ZIKV isolate, where prM signal sequence of ZIKV was exchanged with Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV) signal sequence which improved the expression level (**Figure 3f**) [27]. To improve the subviral particle (SVP) formation, one construct (VRC 5288) was further modified by incorporating stem and transmembrane from JEV. Single immunization of BALB/c and C57BL/6 mice with 50 µg of the DNA vaccine elicited ZIKV specific neutralizing antibodies with EC50 titer of  $10^5$  in BALB/c mice [27]. Both the vaccine candidates were immunogenic in mice and non-human primate models and competed in phase I clinical trial.

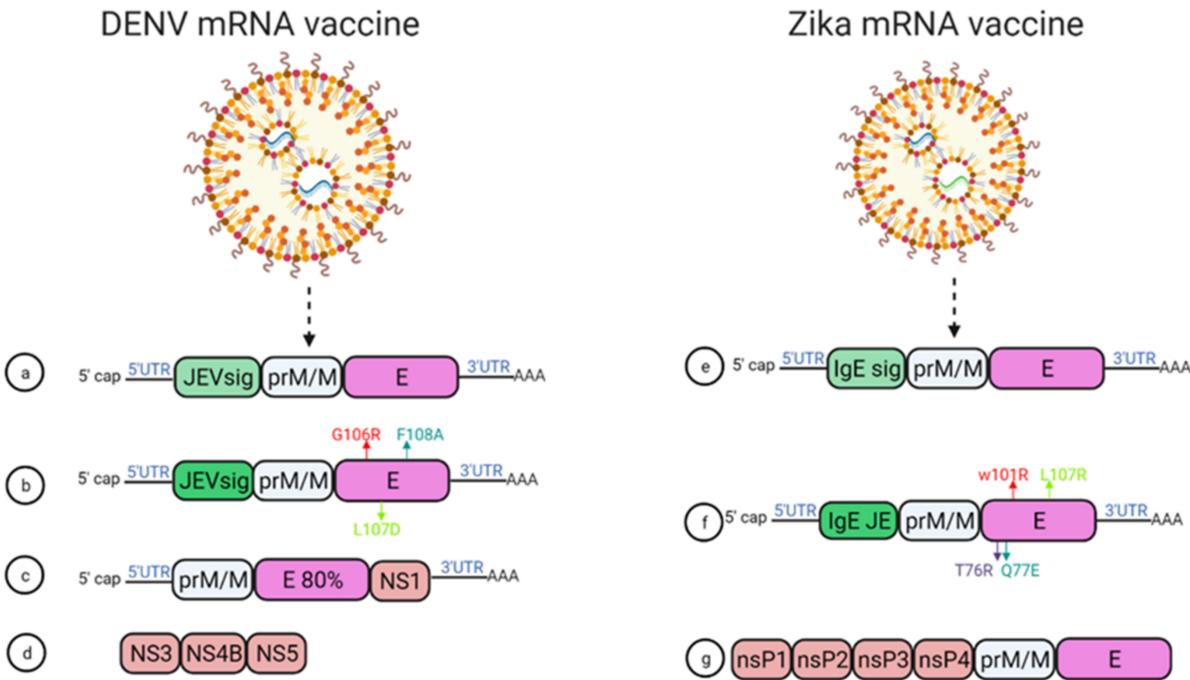
VRC5288 completed its phase I clinical trial in 2019 (Clinical trial NCT02840487, study VRC319). In a total of 80 participants (in four groups), 4 mg single doses of vaccine were administered via intramuscular injection in the deltoid muscle, with boosts at week 4, week 12, week 4 and 8, and week 4 and 20 where higher seroconversion 89% was reported on week 4, and week 12 boost with neutralizing antibody GMT titer of 120 (73–197).

VRC5283 (Clinical trial NCT02996461, study VRC 320) elicited neutralizing titer GMTs 304 (215–430) when a 4 mg single dose was posed at week 4 and 8. Further, 100% neutralizing antibody seroconversion was observed. VRC 5283 has also completed the phase II clinical trial.

A DNA vaccine for ZIKV is based on prM and envelope proteins that confer only neutralizing antibody mediated protection. However, cellular immunity is equally critical to clear ZIKV infection. NS1 is an attractive target for induction of cellular immune response as it can alone stimulate T cell mediated immune response against ZIKV [26].

## 2.3. mRNA Vaccines for DENV

In 2019, Roth et al. reported that the prime-boost immunization of humanized HLA class 1 transgenic mice with DENV1-NS, a vaccine that comprised of the most immunogenic portions of NS3, NS4B, and NS5, induced a strong CD8+ T cell immune response and conferred significant protection after challenge with DENV1 (**Figure 4d**) [28].



**Figure 4.** mRNA vaccine construction for DENV and ZIKV. DENV mRNA vaccine (a–d), Zika mRNA vaccine (e–g).

Moreover, using mRNA encapsulated by lipid nanoparticles (LNPs), Zhang et al. developed a DENV mRNA vaccine based on two structural proteins—prME and E80 (containing 80% N-terminal of the ENV protein)—and one non-structural protein (NS1) from DENV2 (Figure 4c) [29]. All mRNA elicited virion-binding antibodies; however, E80-mRNA yielded the strongest neutralizing antibody response against DENV2 with PRNT50 of 11,000 in BALB/c mice. Furthermore, vaccination with the combination of E80+NS1 mRNAs elicited antigen-specific T cell responses [29].

Wollner et al., demonstrated in immunocompromised AG129 mice that a nucleotide modified mRNA vaccine encodes DENV1 prM and E protein under JEV signal peptide elicited neutralizing antibodies, with EC50 titer of 1/400 ]. Anti-DENV1 CD4+ and CD8+ T cells were also activated. They also designed some E protein mutants, G106R, L107D, and F108A, to remove the fusion loop, and both the vaccines reduced ADE of DENV2 in K562 cells (Figure 4a,b) [30].

## 2.4. mRNA Vaccines for ZIKV

Two modified lipid nanoparticle packaged mRNA vaccines have been constructed (Figure 4) [31]. The first one contains (Figure 4e) a human IgE signal sequence with the full length of prM and E gene from an Asian strain (Micronesia 2007), and booster doses of this construct produced potent serum neutralizing titer and neutralizing immunity. In the second construct design, four mutations were inserted in the E protein T76R, Q77E, W101R, and L107R under JEV's signal sequence to prevent cross-reacting antibodies (Figure 4f) [31].

In 2017, a study demonstrated that immunization with mRNA-LNP encoding the pre-membrane and envelope (prM-E) glycoproteins of ZIKV confers protection in mice and non-human primates. In this study, immunization of

C57BL/6 mice with a 30 µg single dose of nucleoside-modified ZIKV prM-E mRNA-LNP vaccine-elicited E protein-specific CD4+ T cell responses. Further, vaccinated BALB/c mice and rhesus macaques (four out of five) showed no detectable viremia at day seven post ZIKV challenge [32].

Chahal et al. developed a modified dendrimer nanoparticle (MNDP) based RNA replicon vaccine [33]. This vaccine incorporated prM and E gene from an Asian lineage ZIKV isolate Z1106033, and the vaccine was able to elicit an E protein-specific IgG response in C57BL/6 mice. This study also identified an MHC I restricted 9-mer epitope IGVSNRDFV, which produces CD8+ T cell response in C57BL/6 mice (72).

Another self-replicating RNA vaccine utilizes an attenuated strain of the Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) virus, TC-83. This vaccine expresses prM and E genes of ZIKV with ZIKV and Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV)'s signal sequence under a T7 promoter in the VEE replication vector, delivered through a stable nanostructured lipid carrier. A 10-ng single dose of this vaccine showed protection in mice against the lethal ZIKV challenge (Figure 4g) [34].

In another study, using a prime-boost strategy, intradermal electroporation of 1 µg of a naked self-replicating mRNA ZIKV vaccine encoding the ZIKV prM-E elicited high antibody titers in IFNAR1 knockout C57BL/6 mice, and all the mice were protected against the ZIKV challenge. The vaccine also conferred complete protection in vaccinated mice, while a four out of seven mortality was observed in the control group [35].

Luisi et al. developed another self-amplifying RNA (SA-RNA) vaccine encoding capsid, prM, and Env. A total of 1.5 µg of this SA-RNA vaccine delivered via cationic nanoemulsion was enough to produce neutralizing antibody responses in BALB/c mice [36].

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