



Medical & healthcare, Vaccine

Development of Next Generation Vaccines with High Efficacy and Safety by Utilizing the Excellent Adjuvant Effect of Synthetic *Alcaligenes* Lipid A

Department of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science

Professor Koichi Fukase

 Researchmap <https://researchmap.jp/read0076573>

Assistant Professor Atsushi Shimoyama

 Researchmap https://researchmap.jp/ashimo_

Guest Professor Jun Kunisawa

 Researchmap <https://researchmap.jp/-9871>

Abstract

Adjuvant are substances administered together with antigens in order to enhance vaccine effectiveness. We developed a new glycolipid adjuvant, lipid A from *Alcaligenes faecalis*, which is a symbiotic bacterium in Peyer's patch. We achieved the chemical synthesis of *A. faecalis* lipid A and demonstrated that the synthetic lipid A shows effective immune activation in both mucosal and systemic immunity without excessive inflammation. The intranasal vaccine containing this adjuvant induced the excellent protective effect against pathogens in a mouse model.

Background & Results

The importance of vaccines has been reaffirmed by the outbreak of new coronavirus infections. The challenges and efforts have been needed to develop vaccines, which are both safe and effective, against emerging and reemerging infectious diseases. To this end, it is necessary to develop excellent adjuvants that can optimize the effectiveness of vaccines. Until now, aluminum salts have been widely used as vaccine adjuvants. Recently, GSK developed a monophosphorylated lipid A (MPL), which is a non-toxic form of a bacterial-derived glycolipid termed lipid A, as an excellent adjuvant. MPL has been used in vaccines against viruses such as human papillomavirus (cervical cancer prevention vaccine).

Since mucosal surfaces are the most important portals of entry for pathogens, mucosal vaccines, which effectively enhance mucosal immunity as well as systemic immunity, are the next target for the vaccine development. However, effective and safe adjuvants for mucosal vaccines have not yet been developed. We developed a new mucosal vaccine adjuvant, lipid A from *Alcaligenes faecalis*, which symbiotically lives inside the intestine-associated lymphoid tissues, Peyer's patches. *A. faecalis* lipid A moderately activates mucosal and systemic immunity without inducing excessive inflammation. The research group established the chemical synthesis of *A. faecalis* lipid A and demonstrated that the synthetic lipid A effectively activates both mucosal and systemic immunity. Vaccines containing *A. faecalis* lipid A adjuvant effectively induced the antigen-specific immune response without causing adverse reactions such as inflammation. The intranasal vaccine consisting of pathogen antigen and *A. faecalis* lipid A showed excellent protection against pathogens in a mouse model.

Significance of the research and Future perspective

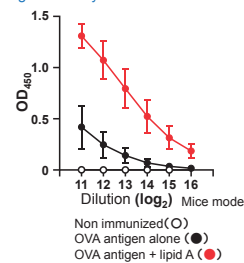
Since antigens alone do not effectively confer immunity, the addition of adjuvants is necessary to increase the efficacy of vaccines. However, it is not easy to develop adjuvants that are both effective and safe. The immunomodulating feature of commensal *Alcaligenes faecalis* that resides in lymphoid tissues inspired the use of *Alcaligenes* lipid A as a safe vaccine adjuvant. The chemically synthesized *Alcaligenes* lipid A enhances systemic and

mucosal immunity to antigens without excessive inflammation. *Alcaligenes* lipid A can be applied to the development of various types of vaccines in the future.

Remarkable adjuvant effect of lipid A from symbiotic bacterium *Alcaligenes faecalis*; available for both injectable and intranasal vaccines

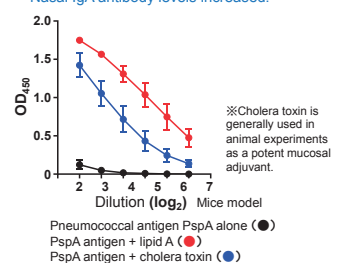
Injection-type adjuvant activity

IgG antibody levels increased in the blood.

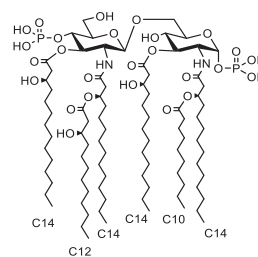


Intranasal-type adjuvant activity

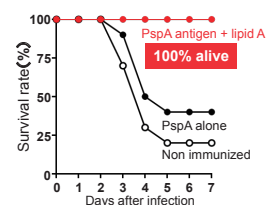
Nasal IgA antibody levels increased.



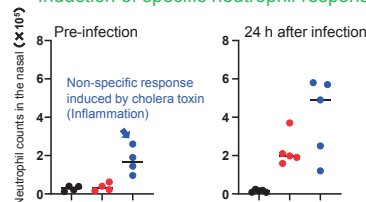
※Cholera toxin is generally used in animal experiments as a potent mucosal adjuvant.

Chemical structure of *A. faecalis* lipid A

Death of mice from pneumococcal infection prevented.



Induction of specific neutrophil responses only after infection



Unlike cholera toxin, *A. faecalis* lipid A did not elicit local inflammation by immunity, but induced a rapid response only upon infection.

Pneumococcal antigen PspA alone (●)
PspA antigen + lipid A (●)
PspA antigen + cholera toxin (●)

Patent Japanese Patent Application No. 2019-501132, No. 2017-30179

Treatise Shimoyama, A; Kunisawa, J; Kiyono, H; Molinaro, A; Fukase, K et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2021; 60(18):10023-10031. doi: 10.1002/anie.202012374.

Liu, Z; Hosomi, K; Shimoyama, A; Fukase, K; Kunisawa, J et al. *Frontiers in Pharmacology* 2021; 763657. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2021.763657.

Yoshii, K; Hosomi, K; Shimoyama, A; Fukase, K; Kunisawa, J et al. *Microorganisms* 2020; 8(8): 1102. doi: 10.3390/microorganisms8081102.

U R L <https://www.nibiohn.go.jp/information/nibio/2021/09/007301.html>

https://www.sci.osaka-u.ac.jp/ja/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/PRfukase_rev.pdf

https://www.juntendo.ac.jp/graduate/laboratory/labo/seikagaku_seitaibogyo/jeiis/pdf/No20/No20-1.pdf

Keyword adjuvant, vaccine, mucosa, immunity, antigen