Use of cell culture technology to minimize the need for animal trials in development and production of fish vaccines

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Background- Fish Diseases

Viral-

viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV)



Parasitic-Sea lice

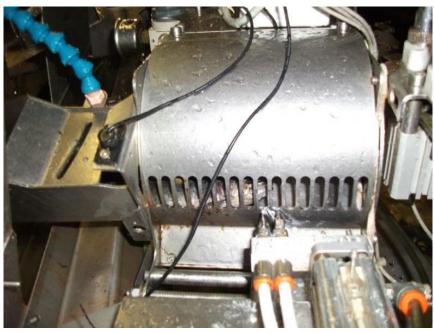
Fungal-Branchiomyces demigrans

Bacterial-Aeromonas salmonicida

Fish vaccination by ip injection





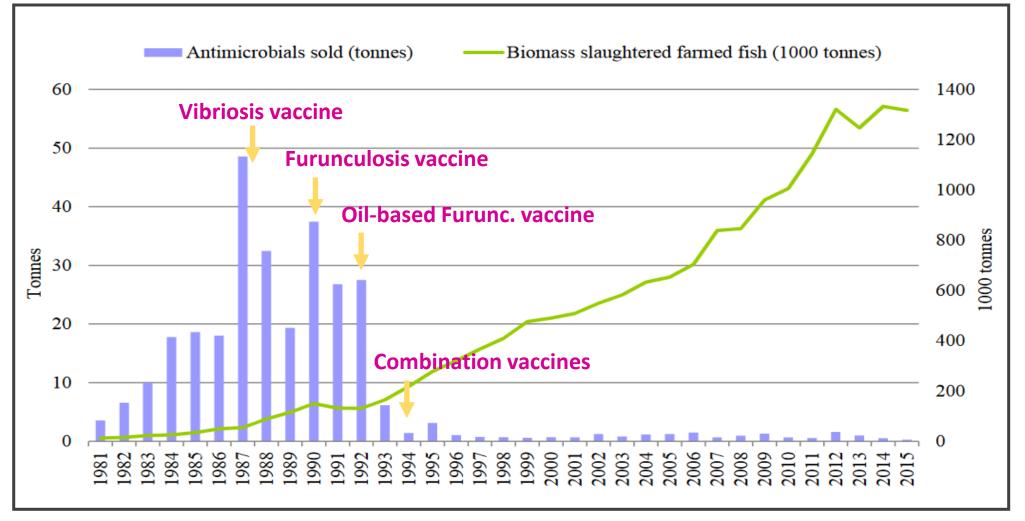


Dip-vaccination



Background- Impact of vaccine in Norway

The use of antimicrobial has declined by about 99% (1987-2014)



Ref.1 Usage of antimicrobial agents and occurrence of antimicrobial resistance in Norway. 2014. Oslo and Tromsø Ref.2 Fish Vaccination – A brief overview. Dr Marian McLoughlin



1. Replace the use of live animals with cell cultures for the initial screening of vaccine components.

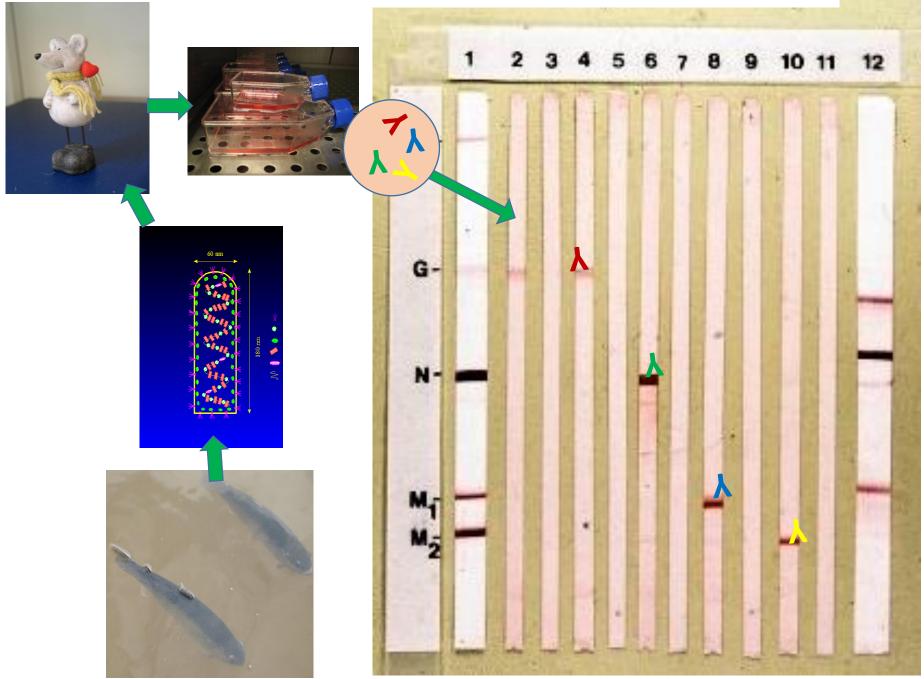
2. Gain a better understanding of the fish immune system to improve vaccine efficacy.

Egtved disease (Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia, VHS)



Photo by N.H.Henriksen, Danish Aquaculture

Monoklonale muse-antistoffer mod VHS virus -proteiner



Passive immunization against VHSV

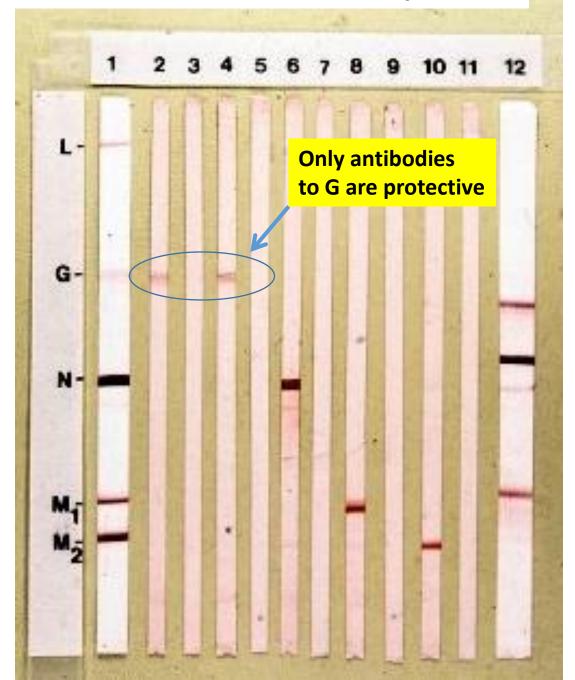
Y

Antibody to VHSV

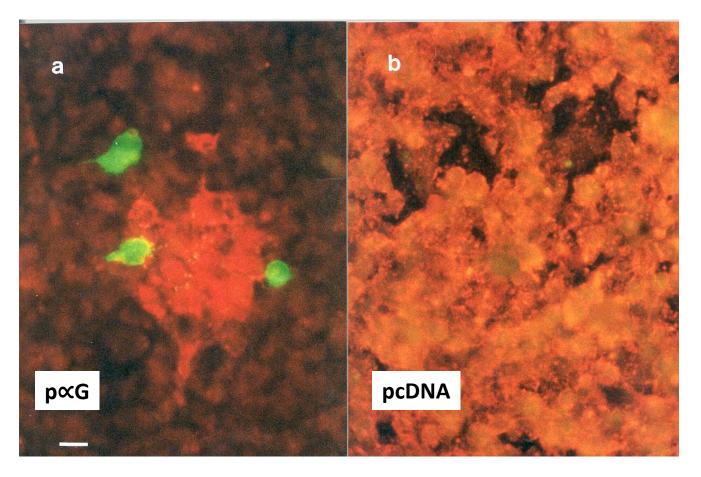
Virus challenge



Monoclonal antibodies to VHSV-proteins



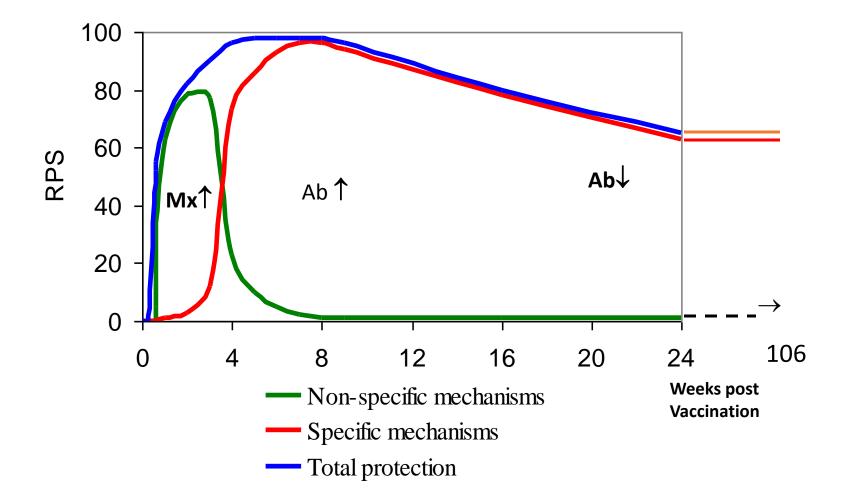
Mimicking antibody mediated protection against virus in transfected cells



Cell cultures were inoculated with virus 3 days after transfection with a plasmid encoding a virus-neutralizing antibody ($p \propto G$) or a control (pcDNA3).

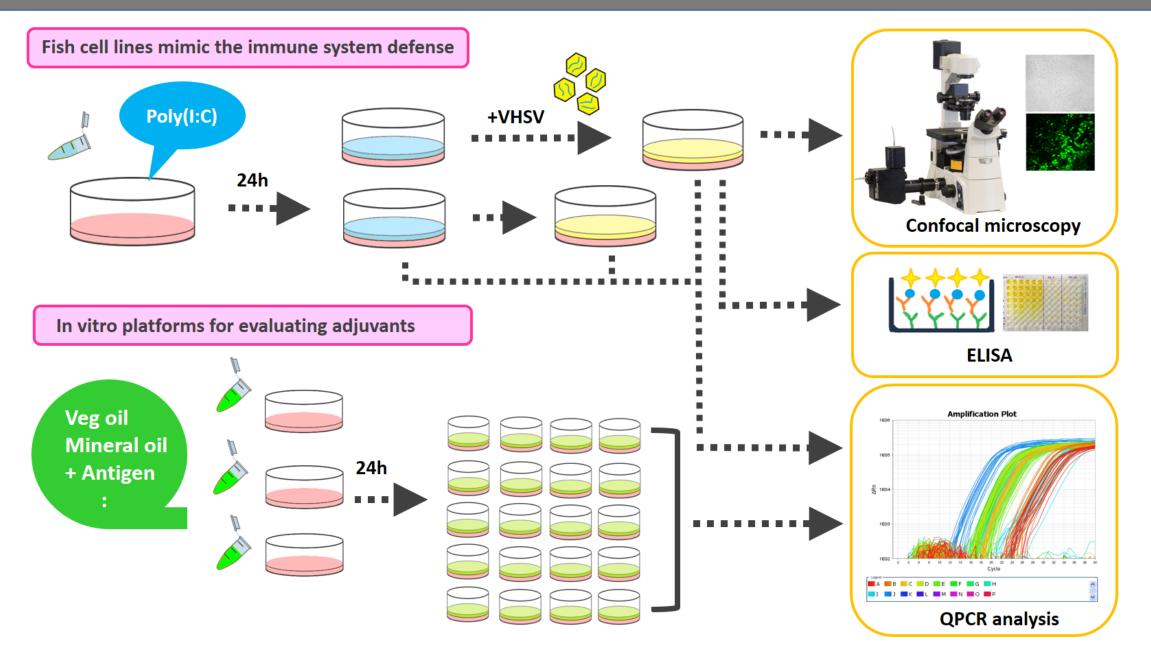
The antibodies produced by the p∝G-cells protected the cell culture against the cytopathogenic virus

Time-course of protection following DNA vaccination against VHSV and IHNV



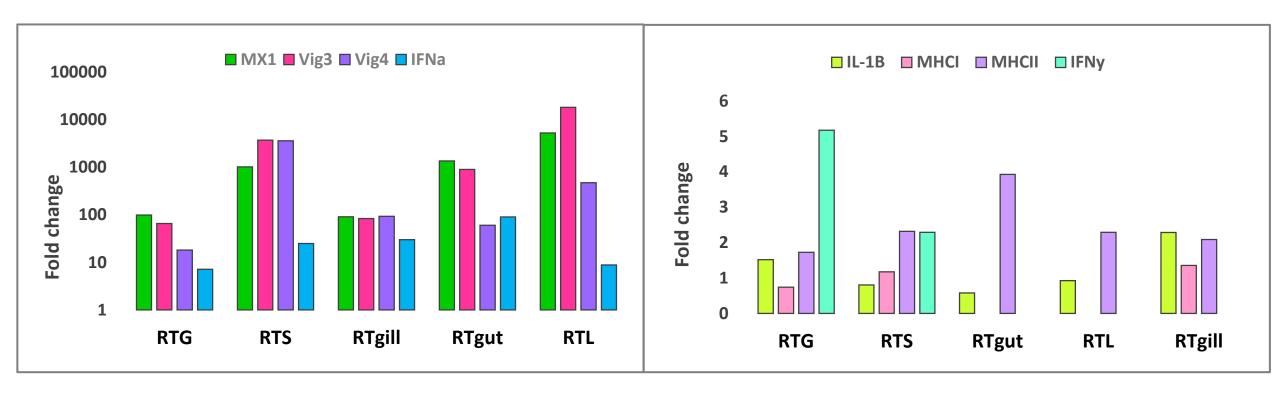
Lorenzen et al. (2002) Fish & Shellfish immunology 12, 439-453

Workflow



Result - Fish cell lines mimic the immune response

Immune gene expression analysis of fish cells treated with poly(I:C) for 24 hours Poly(I:C)= synthetic dsRNA (potential vaccine adjuvant)



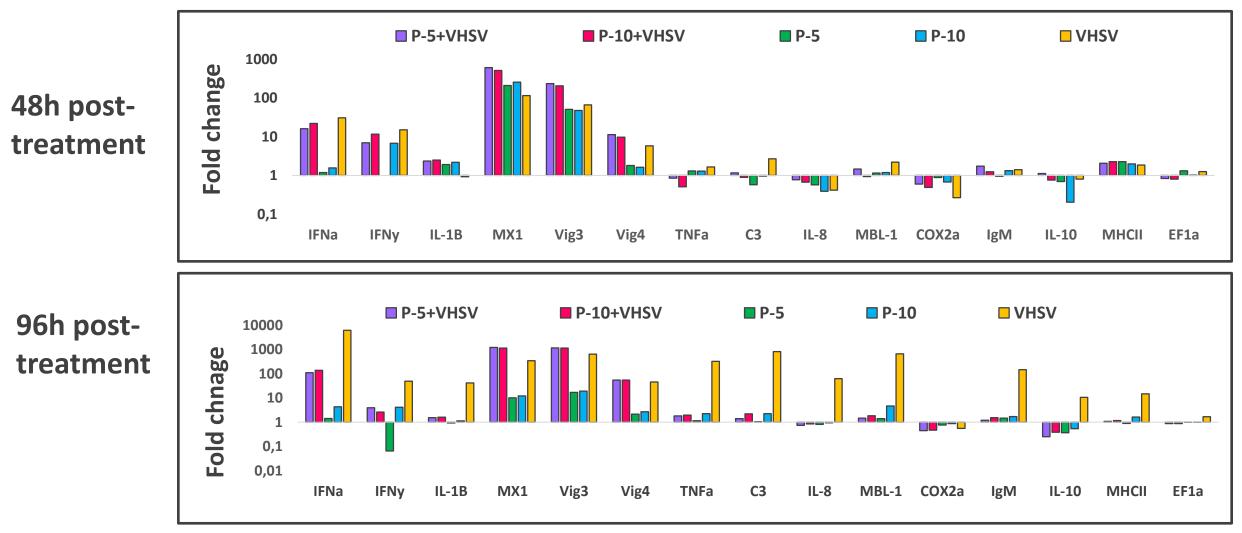
RTL (rainbow trout liver), RTgut (rainbow trout gut), RTgill (rainbow trout gill), RTG (rainbow trout gonad) and RTS (rainbow trout spleen)

Monitoring VHSV replication by confocal microscopy

96 hpi. 48 hpi. **VHSV-EGFP** PIC5_VHSV-EGFP PIC10_VHSV -EGFP PIC5_VHSV-EGFP **VHSV-EGFP** PIC10_VHSV -EGFP BF EGFP

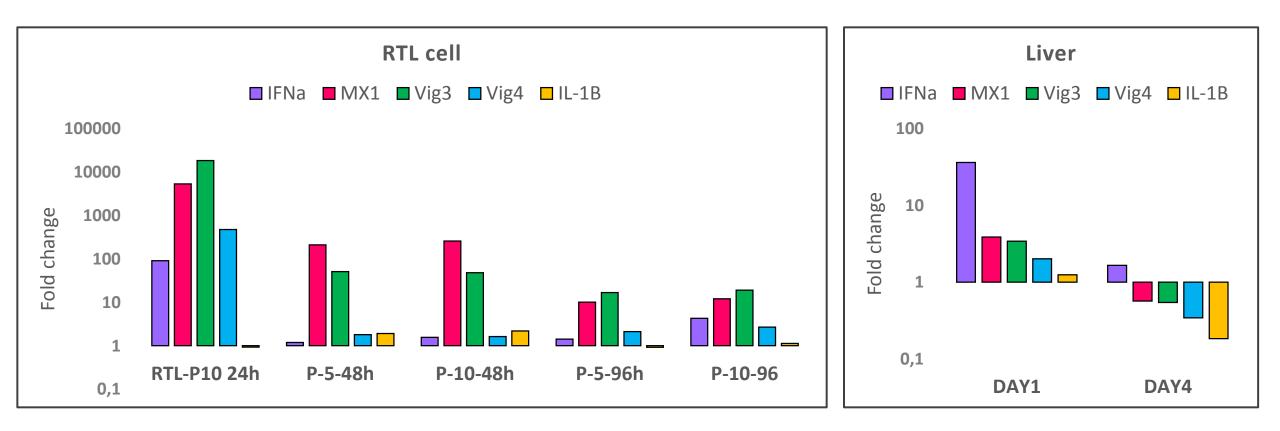
(200X)

Quantitative analysis of the time-course of poly(I:C)-mediated antiviral assay



P-5: 5ug/ml of poly(I:C); P-10: 10 ug/ml of poly(I:C)

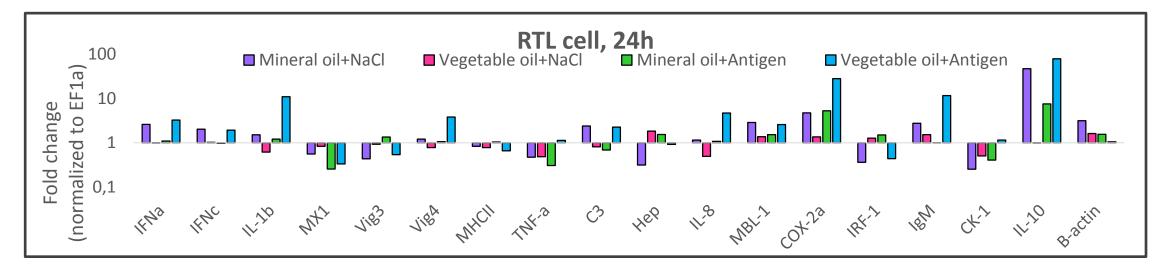
Quantitative analysis of the time-course of poly(I:C) induced gene expression





Gene expression profiles of RTL cells stimulated with mineral or vegetable oil adjuvant -correlation with vaccine induced side effects (?)





Conclusions

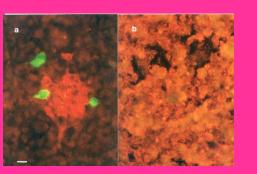
- 1. Vaccine-immunostimulant could protect the fish cell cultures against virus infection in a dose and time dependent manner, mimicking the innate immune response in the animal (fish) host.
- 2. Established cell lines can be used to address aspects of vaccine induced adaptive immunity, but panels of different cell lines are required to address the complexity of the immune system.
- 3. Cell culture technology has potential to <u>partly</u> substitute use of live fish in vaccine development.

Thanks for your attention!



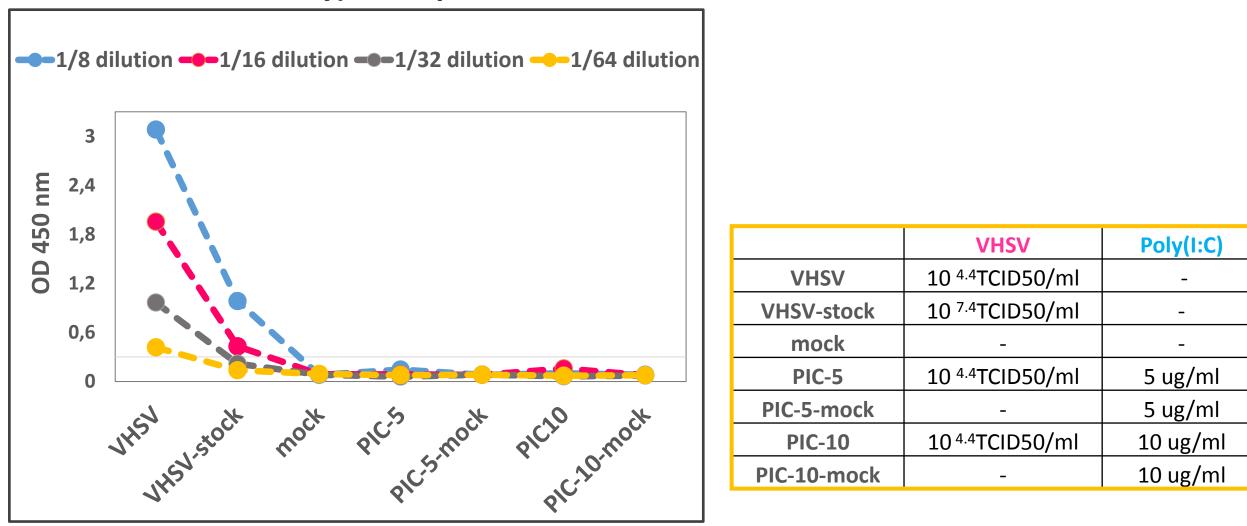
Reduction

Replacement





Detection of viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV) using ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) - 48 hpi.



DNA vaccination: the concept

