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• 论著 •

猴痘病毒 mRNA 疫苗的构建及免疫评价^{*}

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【摘要】 目的 设计猴痘病毒(MPXV)抗原,选择多种方案设计抗猴痘病毒 mRNA 候选疫苗,并完成其表达鉴定及小鼠体内的免疫效果评价。方法 选取猴痘病毒 M1R、A35R、A29L、H3L 基因设计三组候选抗原基因(命名为:M1R-A35R、A29L-H3L-A35R、A35R-Fc),并设置一组痘苗病毒(VACV)基因(L1R-A33R)作为对照,分别连接至 mRNA 制备专用载体 pGEM-3Zf-n3,通过线性化、体外转录、纯化和加帽获得功能性 mRNA,利用 Western blot、IFA 对目的抗原进行鉴定。通过微流控芯片制备 LNP-mRNAs 疫苗,制定免疫程序并完成小鼠的免疫及特异性抗体水平监测。结果 成功构建 3 组抗猴痘病毒的 mRNA 疫苗和 1 组抗痘苗病毒的 mRNA 疫苗,四组疫苗均能表达抗原蛋白,并且制备的 4 组 LNP-mRNAs 疫苗在免疫后 84 d 仍维持较高的特异性抗体水平。结论 成功完成猴痘病毒 mRNA 疫苗的构建、表达及鉴定,并通过对不同猴痘病毒抗原设计的验证,为以后猴痘疫苗的研发提供数据支撑。

【关键词】 猴痘病毒;痘苗病毒;mRNA 疫苗;EEV;IMV;LNP-mRNAs

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Construction, expression, identification, and immune evaluation of a monkeypox virus mRNA vaccine

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【Abstract】 **Objective** Selects several options to design the mRNA vaccine against monkeypox virus, and completes its expression identification and evaluation of its immune effect in mice. **Methods** Monkeypox (Mpox) is a zoonotic viral disease caused by the monkeypox virus (MPXV), divided into type I and type II, the current outbreak of monkeypox outbreaks are mainly caused by type IIb, although the branch of the type II has a lower virulence, but do not rule out the possibility of mutation, and now there is no monkeypox vaccine for immunisation against monkeypox virus for the general population, leading to a general susceptibility of humans to the virus, resulting in monkeypox outbreaks of the This has led to a global outbreak of monkeypox. Therefore, from the perspective of antigen design, this paper selects several options to design the mRNA vaccine against monkeypox virus, and completes its expression identification and evaluation of its immune effect in mice. **Results** Three groups of mRNA vaccines against monkeypox virus and one group of mRNA vaccines against poxvirus were successfully constructed. All four groups of vaccines were able to express antigenic proteins, and the four groups of LNP-mRNAs vaccines were able to maintain a high level of specific antibodies at 84 d after immunisation. The LNP/mA29L-H3L-A35R vaccine group had the fastest specific antibody production time (day 28) and its A_{450} value was still greater than 2 on day 84, followed by the LNP/mA35R-Fc vaccine group, and lastly, among the three groups of monkeypox vaccine candidates, the one with the longest time of onset of action and the lowest A_{450} value was the LNP/mM1R-A35R vaccine group, but its A_{450} value was still greater than 1. **Conclusion** The construction, expression and identification of monkeypox virus mRNA vaccine were successfully completed, and the validation of different monkeypox virus antigen designs in this paper provides data support for the development of monkeypox vaccine in the future.

【Key words】 monkeypox virus; vaccinia virus;mRNA vaccine;EEV;IMV;LNP-mRNAs

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猴痘病毒(Mpox virus, MPXV)属于痘病毒科、正痘病毒属^[1-2]。在正痘病毒属家族中只有天花病毒、牛痘病毒、痘苗病毒(vaccinia virus, VACV)和猴痘病毒四种可以引起人类感染,它们的抗原性质基本相同,彼此之间有交叉免疫性^[3-4]。猴痘病毒外形为圆角砖形或卵圆形,是双链DNA病毒^[5-6],在其复制周期中能产生两种不同形式的病毒颗粒,细胞外包膜病毒(extracellular enveloped virus, EEV)和细胞内成熟病毒(intracellular mature virus IMV, IMV)。虽然这两种形式都能够感染宿主,但EEV和IMV颗粒具有不同的表面蛋白组成,因此具有不同的免疫原性和传染性^[7]。其中MPXV在成IMV表面上有大约20种蛋白质,在EEV上有另外6种蛋白质^[8],这些蛋白具有复杂的相互作用,可广泛入侵细胞和宿主,有的蛋白产生的抗体可以中和病毒^[9-14],有的被证实是病毒进入细胞所必需的包膜蛋白^[15]。与单独使用相比,IMV和EEV靶点的组合可提供更好的保护^[16-18]。

A29L蛋白作为VACV中A27L的同源蛋白,参与病毒附着于宿主细胞膜,这些蛋白质是基因转录所需的转录因子和病毒复制所需的酶^[19]。A27L蛋白的某些肽段被证实是CD4⁺、CD8⁺的T细胞表位^[20-22]。而A29L蛋白上的表位(21~49aa)与糖胺聚糖(GAGs)结合区相邻,是单克隆抗体的靶标,可以中和病毒颗粒来干扰病毒对宿主细胞表面的粘附^[23]。M1R是VACV中L1R的同源蛋白。L1R位于IMV膜上,是中和单克隆抗体的靶标,并且L1R蛋白的适当折叠对于诱导中和抗体至关重要^[24-25],所以同源的M1R也可能具有此功能。H3L蛋白可以通过其C端疏水结构附着在病毒包膜膜上,并与细胞表面的HS结合,促进病毒进入^[26]。H3L蛋白是细胞免疫应答的靶标,对于触发宿主细胞产生T细胞和B细胞免疫反应至关重要。此外,该蛋白产物也是中和抗体的主要靶点^[27]。A35R是VACV中A33R同源蛋白。A33R蛋白在脂质膜表面表达,而在IMV表面不表达^[28]。A33R是排除重复感染所必需的蛋白^[29]。此外,在补体存在的情况下,A33R是中和脂质膜抗体反应的靶标^[30]。尽管MPXV和VACV的基因具有高度同源性,但这些蛋白质之间的差异可能影响天花疫苗对MPXV的交叉保护。因此,开发一种针对MPXV的多种抗原结合的疫苗,将对抑制猴痘疫情的爆发提供更强的保护^[31-32]。

本研究选用猴痘病毒的M1R、A35R、A29L、H3L作为猴痘mRNA疫苗靶抗原,其中三组mRNA候选疫苗(M1R-A35R、A29L-H3L-A35R、L1R-A33R)均涵盖了IMV和EEV蛋白,旨在提高疫苗的免疫效果。本文通过构建多种抗原设计形式的猴痘病毒

mRNA候选疫苗,为后续猴痘病毒mRNA疫苗的进一步抗原设计提供数据支撑。

材料与方法

1 材料

限制性核酸内切酶Pac I、Cla I、Xho I购自美国NEB公司;PEIpro购自法国Polyplus公司;His特异性抗体购自武汉三鹰生物技术有限公司;T7体外转录试剂盒、加帽试剂盒购自美国cell script公司;纯化试剂盒购自美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司;A35R蛋白购自北京百普赛斯生物科技有限公司;质粒pGEM-3Zf-n3由长春兽医研究所分子病毒学与免疫学实验室设计并保存。

2 基因的合成

利用NCBI网站查询猴痘MPXV和VACV的基因序列,设计M1R-A35R、A29L-H3L-A35R、A35R-Fc和L1R-A33R四组候选疫苗基因(图1)。送往南京金斯瑞生物科技股份有限公司合成。

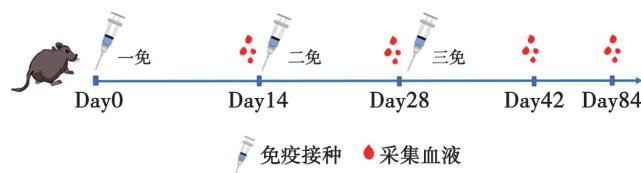


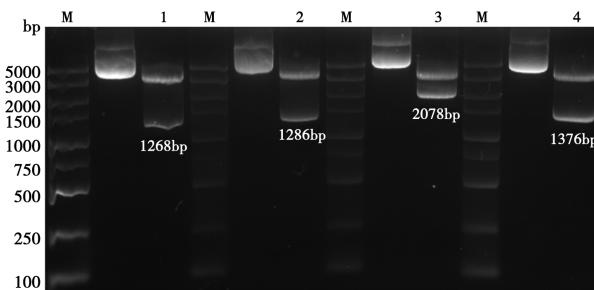
图1 动物实验流程
Fig. 1 The flow chart of the animal experiment

3 重组质粒的构建及鉴定

将M1R-A35R、A29L-H3L-A35R、A35R-Fc和L1R-A33R通过限制性内切酶Pac I和Cla I连接至pGEM-3Zf-n3载体。连接体系为:T4连接酶1 μL,T4连接酶buffer 1 μL,目的基因4 μL,载体4 μL,反应条件:16 °C 16 h。将扩大培养的菌液按照无内毒素大提试剂盒说明书进行质粒的提取,提取的质粒利用Pac I酶和Cla I酶进行双酶切验证。双酶切体系为:限制性内切酶Pac I和Cla I各0.5 μL,重组质粒(pGEM-n3-L1R-A33R; pGEM-n3-SP-M1R-A35R; pGEM-n3-A29L-H3L-A35R; pGEM-n3-A35R-Fc)2 μg,10×CutSmart Buffer 1.25 μL,加水补足至12.5 μL,反应条件:37 °C 4 h。

4 重组质粒的线性化

利用限制性内切酶Xho I将重组质粒单酶切,获得线性化的重组质粒,并利用胶回收实验回收线性化的产物。单酶切体系为:限制性内切酶Xho I 2 μL,重组质粒(pGEM-n3-L1R-A33R; pGEM-n3-SP-M1R-A35R; pGEM-n3-A29L-H3L-A35R; pGEM-n3-A35R-Fc)8 μg,10×CutSmart Buffer 5 μL,加水至50 μL,每个质粒重复3个体系,反应条件:37 °C 4 h(图3)。



M DNA 标志物 1 pGEM-n3-M1R-A35R 双酶切 2 pGEM-n3-L1R-A33R 双酶切 3 pGEM-n3-A29L-H3L-A35R 双酶切 4 pGEM-n3-A35R-Fc 双酶切

图 3 重组质粒双酶切鉴定

M DNA marker 1 Double digestion pGEM-n3-M1R-A35R 2 Double digestion pGEM-n3-L1R-A33R 3 Double digestion pGEM-n3-A29L-H3L-A35R 4 Double digestion pGEM-n3-A35R-Fc

Fig. 3 Identification of recombinant plasmid by double enzyme digestion

5 体外转录、纯化及加帽

选用 T7-Flash ScribeTM Transcription Kit 试剂盒对线性化质粒进行体外转录,期间将 UTP 替换为 N1-Methylpseudouridine-5'-Triphosphate。选用 MEGA-clearTM Kit Purification for Large Scale Transcription Reactions 试剂盒对体外转录产物进行纯化。mRNA 加帽反应选用 Script CapTM Cap 1 Capping System,其加帽产物标记为 Cap-mRNAs,以上所有操作均参照试剂盒说明书。

6 Cap-mRNAs 的功能验证

6.1 蛋白质免疫印迹试验(Western blot) 将 293T 细胞以 1×10^5 个/孔接种于 24 孔板,当细胞密度达到 80% 时,将培养基更换为无血清培养基,然后将转染试剂 PEI pro 和 Cap-mRNAs 按照体积与质量比为 1 μL : 2 μg 的比例混匀,室温静置 15 min 后滴入孔中,放入温箱继续培养 24 h,收取细胞。使用 RIPA 细胞裂解液裂解,收取裂解液并加入 5×SDS Loading Buffer 重悬,在沸水中煮样 10 min,进行 SDS-PAGE 电泳。然后用 5% 脱脂乳室温封闭 2 h,分别选用鼠源 His 抗体、鼠源 β -Actin 抗体、兔源 GAPDH 抗体在室温下孵育 60 min;洗膜 3 次后加入 HRP 标记的山羊抗小鼠/山羊抗兔 Ig(H+L)抗体,室温孵育 30 min,最后洗膜显色并拍照。

6.2 间接免疫荧光(indirect immunofluorescence assay, IFA) 将 293T 细胞以 2×10^4 个/孔接种于 96 孔板,当细胞密度达到 80% 时,将培养基更换为无血清培养基,将转染试剂 PEIpro 和 Cap-mRNAs 按照体积与质量比为 0.5 μL : 0.25 μg 的比例混匀,室温静置 15 min 后滴入孔中,放入温箱继续培养 24 h。转染 24 h 后弃去细胞废液并使用 4% 多聚甲醛固定液固定 10 min,PBST 洗涤 2 次,3 min/次;使用 3% BSA 封闭

液室温作用 30 min,洗涤 2 次;加入鼠源 His 抗体,37 °C 孵育 1 h,洗涤 3 次;加入 Cy3 标记山羊抗鼠 Ig(H+L)抗体,37 °C 孵育 30 min,洗涤 4 次;加入 DAPI 染色液进行细胞核染色,室温放置 3~5 min,洗涤 2 次,荧光显微镜下观察结果并拍照。

7 LNP-mRNAs 候选疫苗免疫 C57BL/6 小鼠

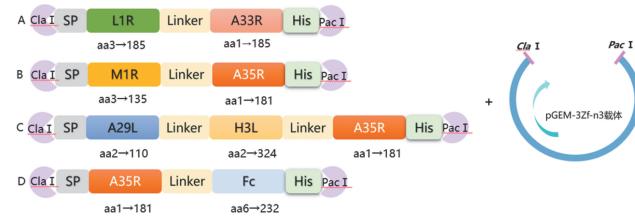
7.1 免疫程序 选择 6 周龄雌性 C57BL/6 小鼠,随机分为 4 组,每组 6 只。分别为 LNP/mM1R-A35R、LNP/mL1R-A33R、LNP/ma29L-H3L-A35R、LNP/ma35R-Fc;两组 LNP 和 PBS 对照组。免疫方式为肌肉注射,mRNA 的剂量为 10 μg /只,LNP 组即为材料组 5 μL /只,PBS 组 150 μL /只。首次免疫后第 14 d 加强免疫一次,第 28 d 再次加强免疫一次。首次免疫后分别在第 14、28、42 和 84 d 采集小鼠血液。

7.2 酶联免疫吸附实验(Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA) 采用间接 ELISA 法检测小鼠血清中的特异性抗体水平。首先,将 A35R 蛋白溶解后,用 ELISA 包被液将蛋白终浓度稀释至 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$,酶标板中每孔加 100 μL ,4 °C 过夜敷育。取出包被好的酶标板,弃去板内液体拍干,每孔加入 300 μL 的 3% 的 BSA 进行封闭,37 °C 敷育 2 h。弃液,使用 PBST 洗板,每孔 300 μL ,3 min/次,共洗 2 次。洗板完毕后,将板内液体拍干。然后加入待检测血清,待检测血清用 PBS 按 1 : 100 进行稀释,每孔 100 μL ,37 °C 孵育 1 h。洗涤三次后,每孔加入 100 μL 的辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)偶联的山羊抗小鼠 IgG(1 : 7 500 稀释),37 °C 孵育 1 h。洗涤三次后拍干,每孔加入 100 μL 四甲基联苯胺(TMB)显色液,室温避光孵育 3~5 min 后每孔加入 50 μL 的 ELISA 终止液中止,最后用酶标仪检测 A_{450} 并记录读数。

结 果

1 基因合成

共合成了 4 条目的基因,分别为 L1R-A33R、M1R-A35R、A29L-H3L-A35R、A35R-Fc。基因中包含目的基因、信号肽(signal peptide, SP)、接头序列(Linker)和 Fc 段基因序列(图 2)。



A L1R-A33R B M1R-A35R C A29L-H3L-A35R D A35R-Fc

图 2 基因结构

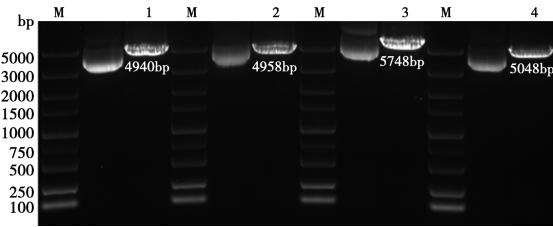
Fig. 2 Gene Structure

2 重组质粒的鉴定

经 *Pac* I 和 *Cla* I 双酶切处理后得到的酶切产物与预期片段大小相符 (M1R-A35R: 1 268 bp; L1R-A33R: 1 286 bp; A29L-H3L-A35R: 2 078 bp; A35R-Fc: 1 376 bp) (图 3)。

3 重组质粒的线性化

经 *Xho* I 单酶切处理后得到的酶切产物与预期片段大小相符 (pGEM-n3-M1R-A35R: 4 940 bp; pGEM-n3-L1R-A33R: 4 958 bp; pGEM-n3-A29L-H3L-A35R: 5 748 bp; pGEM-n3-A35R-Fc: 5 048 bp) (图 4)。



M DNA 标志物 1 pGEM-n3-M1R-A35R 单酶切 2 pGEM-n3-L1R-A33R 单酶切 3 pGEM-n3-A29L-H3L-A35R 单酶切 4 pGEM-n3-A35R-Fc 单酶切

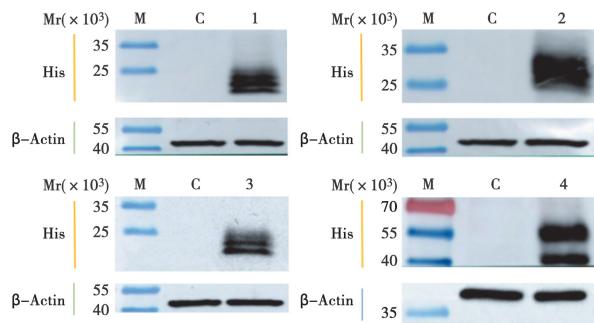
图 4 重组质粒线性化

M DNA 标志物 1 pGEM-n3-M1R-A35R single enzyme digestion 2 pGEM-n3-L1R-A33R single enzyme digestion 3 pGEM-n3-A29L-H3L-A35R single enzyme digestion 4 pGEM-n3-A35R-Fc single enzyme digestion

Fig. 4 Linearization of recombinant plasmid

4 Western blot 验证目的基因的表达

结果表明, Cap-mRNAs 转染 293T 细胞 24 h 后均可检测到 His 蛋白, 由于融合蛋白使用了可剪切 Linker 连接, 致使蛋白在 Linker 处发生剪切, 导致鼠源的 His 抗体无法检测整个融合蛋白, 只能检测到与 His 连接的蛋白, 所以 SP-M1R-A35R-His 的实际值为 23.02 ku, SP-L1R-A33R-His 的实际值为 23.50 ku, SP-A29L-H3L-A35R-His 的实际值为 22.89 ku, SP-A35R-Fc-His 蛋白的实际值为 49.73 ku。(图 5)。



M 蛋白分子质量标准 C 阴性对照 1 M1R-A35R 2 L1R-A33R 3 A29L-H3L-A35R 4 A35R-Fc

图 5 Western blot 检测 His 标签蛋白

M Protein marker C Control M1R-A35R 2 L1R-A33R 3 A29L-H3L-A35R 4 A35R-Fc

Fig. 5 Western blot detection of His labeled protein

5 IFA 检测 His 标签蛋白

IFA 结果表明, mRNA 转染细胞后均检测到目的蛋白的表达, 荧光显微镜下显示红色荧光, 而对照组未检测到荧光(图 6)。

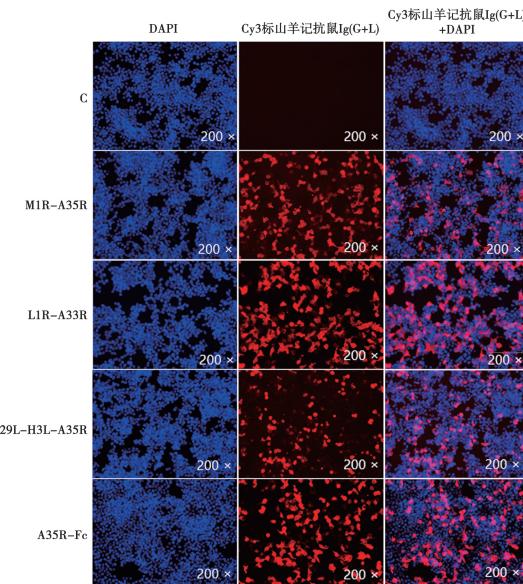


图 6 间接免疫荧光法检测 His 标签蛋白

Fig. 6 IFA detection of His labeled protein

6 LNP-mRNAs 候选疫苗免疫 C57BL/6 小鼠血清特异性抗体水平检测

ELISA 结果显示, 与对照组 (PBS 与 LNP) 相比, 实验组在免疫后第 28 d 即二免二周后产生特异性抗体, 其中 LNP/mA29L-H3L-A35R 在二免二周时即可达到峰值, A_{450} 值 >3 ; 和 LNP/mA35R-FC 和 LNP/mM1R-A35R 在三免二周达到峰值, A_{450} 值 >2.5 ; LNP/mL1R-A33R 在三免八周到达峰值 A_{450} 值 >1.5 。通过长期监测发现, LNP-mRNAs 可以在一免后的第 84 d 仍然维持一个较高的特异性抗体水平(图 7)。说明 LNP-mRNAs 不仅能产生较高的特异性抗体, 而且还能将较高的抗体水平维持至少 3 个月的时间。

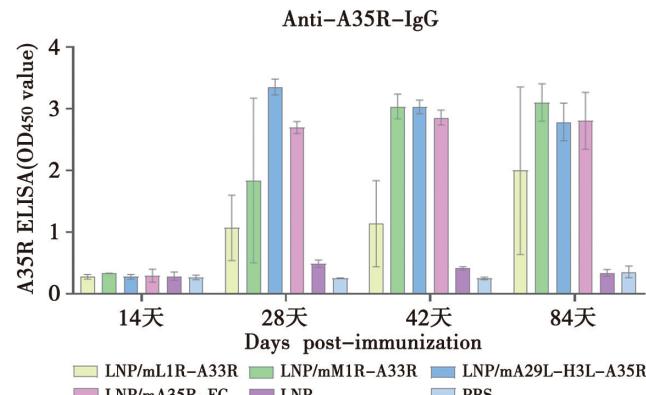


图 7 小鼠血清中特异性抗体水平检测

Fig. 7 Detection of specific antibody levels in mouse serum

讨 论

猴痘病毒为动物源性病毒,1958年偶然在实验动物猴子身上被发现^[33-34]。该病于1970年初次在人类中发现,主要见于非洲中西部雨林国家,表现为皮肤出现类似天花的水疱或脓疱、发热等。2003年5月,在非洲大陆以外发现首例病例^[35],到2022年5月,多个猴痘非流行国家报道了猴痘确诊病例,说明猴痘疫情正逐渐向世界范围蔓延。2023年9月15日国家卫生健康委发布公告,自2023年9月20日起将猴痘纳入乙类传染病进行管理。2022-2023年9月27日全球感染MPXV人数为90 618,死亡157人,疫情波及115个国家。其中,中国感染MPXV人数为1 484,无死亡病例,感染患者多数为男性。

猴痘病毒包括分支I和分支II^[36]。当前的猴痘疫情主要由IIb分支的病毒株引起的,相较于分支I型,其致死率更低。截至目前,全球仅有一家有批准上市的猴痘疫苗,该疫苗是以牛痘安卡拉病毒(IMVA-BN)为基础研发了非复制型天花-猴痘疫苗^[37-38]。改良之后的疫苗在人类细胞不再具有繁殖复制的能力^[39-40],提高了疫苗的安全性和有效性^[40-41]。但是其保护靶点尚未确定,因此它们仅被用于高危人群的暴露前预防。

猴痘病毒同其他痘病毒类似,存在广泛的血清学交叉反应和核酸的同一性,所以在猴痘疫苗研发过程中,可利用其他痘病毒来评价猴痘疫苗的免疫效果。在疫苗类型选取上,mRNA疫苗具有非整合的、非传染性的、耐受性良好,在细胞中表达时间短,利于重复接种。并且IVT-mRNA的生产不需要细胞,防止了蛋白质或病毒的污染,mRNA疫苗结合相关的递送载体和佐剂,几乎可以诱导体内所有的免疫反应,同时还能诱导机体产生强而持久的免疫应答^[41],因此,开发和生产猴痘mRNA疫苗有利于快速、安全和有效的预防猴痘的流行和爆发。

本研究构建了3组含猴痘抗原基因和1组含痘苗抗原基因的mRNA疫苗,通过WB、IFA证明了制备的mRNA可以成功表达目的抗原。通过疫苗的免疫接种实验,证明了构建的四种LNP/mRNAs疫苗能有效的诱导小鼠体内产生较高而持久的体液免疫应答,由此证明本研究中的抗原设计是可行的,也为今后猴痘mRNA疫苗的抗原设计提供新思路及数据支撑。

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