

Programming immunity: a tetravalent mucosal nanovaccine for enhanced local and systemic antitumor response in head and neck cancer

Romano Josi¹, Arnau Solé Casaramona¹ Lan Yang¹, Sanjana V. Marar¹, Anish Ghimire¹, Alessandro Pardini¹, Anne-Cathrine Vogt¹, Genrich V. Tolstonog², Martin F. Bachmann¹, Simone De Brot³ and Mona O. Mohsen^{1,4}

¹Department of BioMedical Research, Immunology RIA, University Hospital of Bern, Bern, Switzerland, ²Department of Oncology, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, ³COMPATH, Institute of Animal Pathology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland, ⁴Tajarub Research & Development, Doha, State of Qatar

Introduction

With the rising incidence of head and neck cancers (HNCs) linked to the human papillomavirus (HPV), the viral oncoproteins E6 and E7 have become key therapeutic targets because they are the primary drivers of malignant cell growth.

Methods

This study details the development of a therapeutic intranasal vaccine against HNC. We produced a tetravalent mucosal vaccine (Qβ-HPVag) by conjugating four elongated HPV16 E6 and E7 synthetic peptides to Virus-Like Particles (Qβ) loaded with a TLR9 agonist.

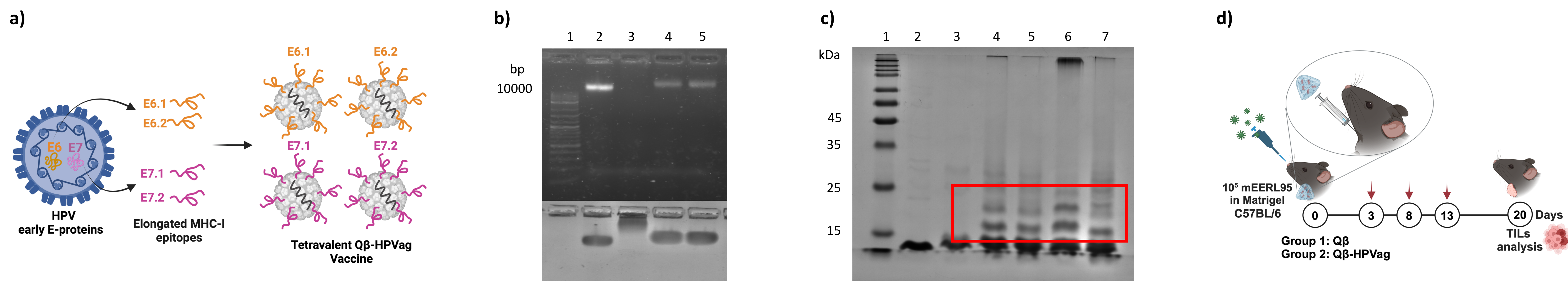


Fig. 1 - a) A schematic representation of the development of the tetravalent VLP-based vaccine (Qβ-HPVag), **b)** 1% agarose gel of Qβ-VLPs after ssRNA digestion and re-packaging with Type B CpG, stained with SybrSafe (top) and Coomassie Blue (bottom), **c)** SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue. Coupling efficiency is shown with red box, **d)** Visual representation of the experimental setup.

Results

Intranasal Qβ-HPVag Vaccination Enhances Intratumoral CD8⁺ T Cell Infiltration Accompanied by Increased Dendritic Cell Recruitment

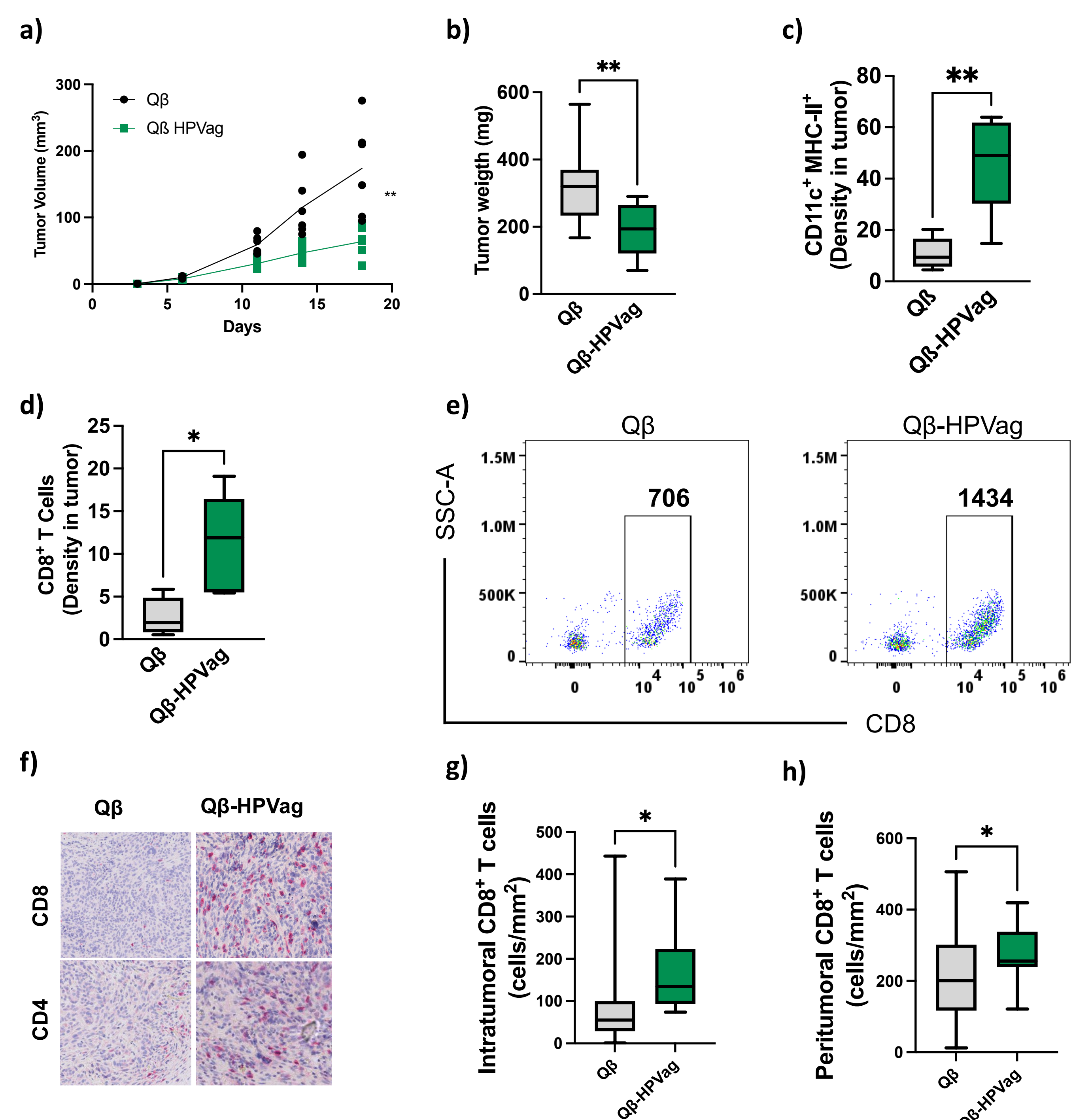


Fig. 2 - a) Tumor volume mm³, **b)** Tumor weight mg, **c)** Densities of CD11c⁺ MHC-II⁺ cells, **d)** Densities of CD8⁺ T cells, **e)** flow cytometry plots illustrating the total number of CD8⁺ T cells acquired from each tumor on day 20, **f)** Representative IHC sections stained for CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ T cells for the control and vaccinated group, **g)** Intratumoral CD8⁺ T cells, **h)** Peritumoral CD8⁺ T cells. Statistical analysis (mean ± SEM) by Student's t test. Significance levels are denoted as follows. ***p<0.001, **p<0.01, *p<0.05.

Qβ-HPVag Drives Tumor-Infiltrating B Cell Responses Including Memory B Cells and Plasmablasts

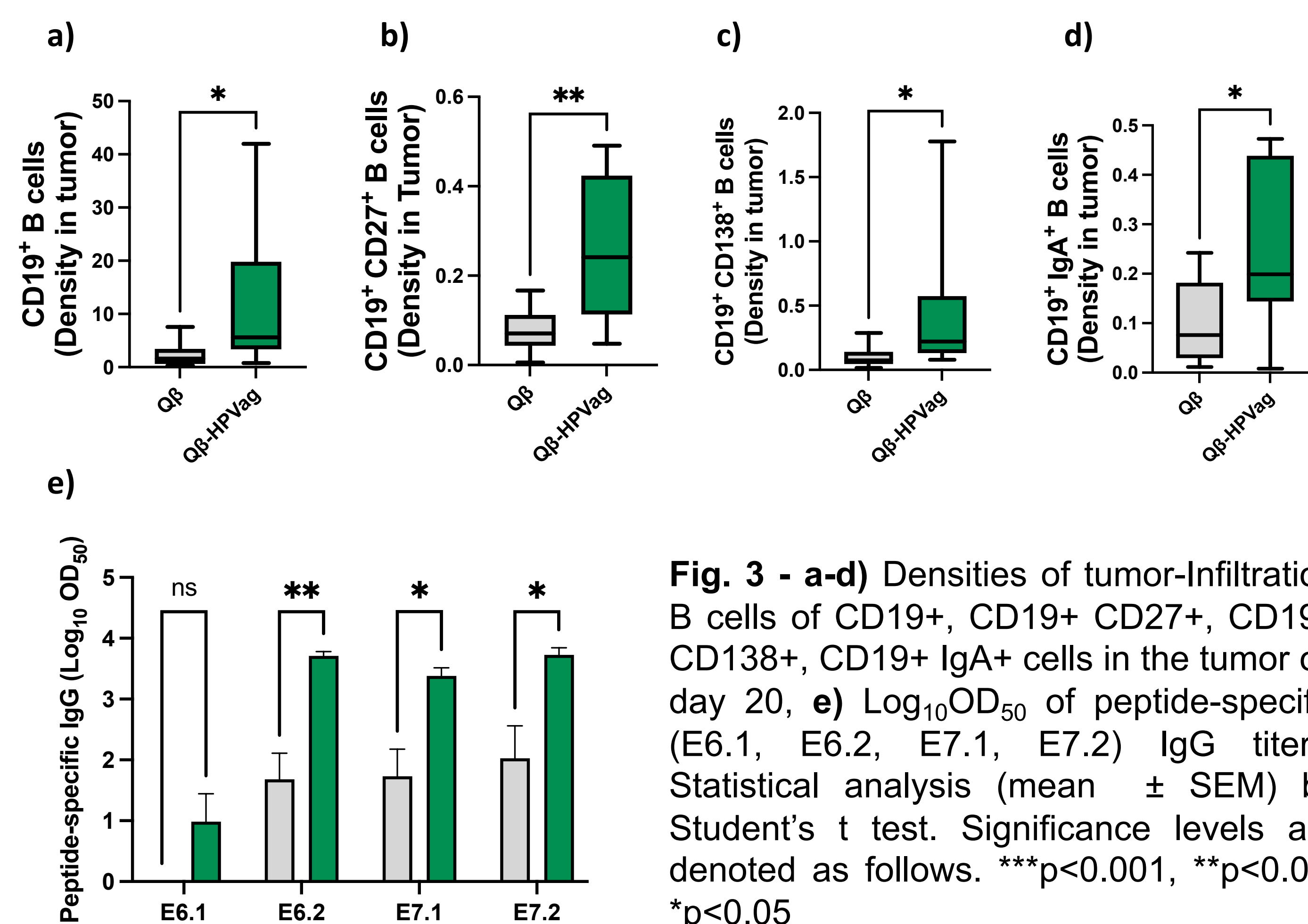
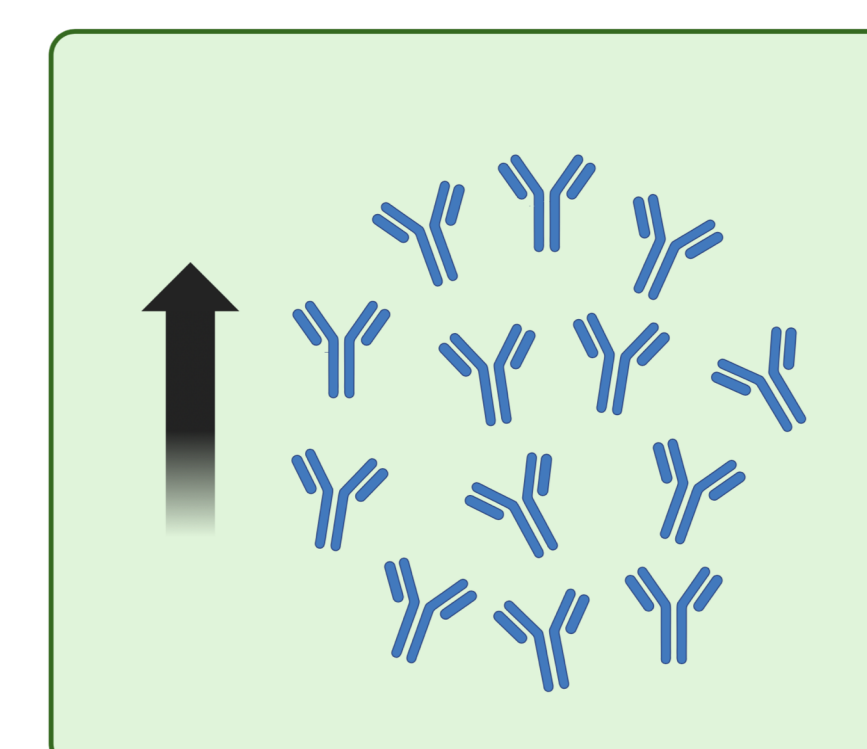
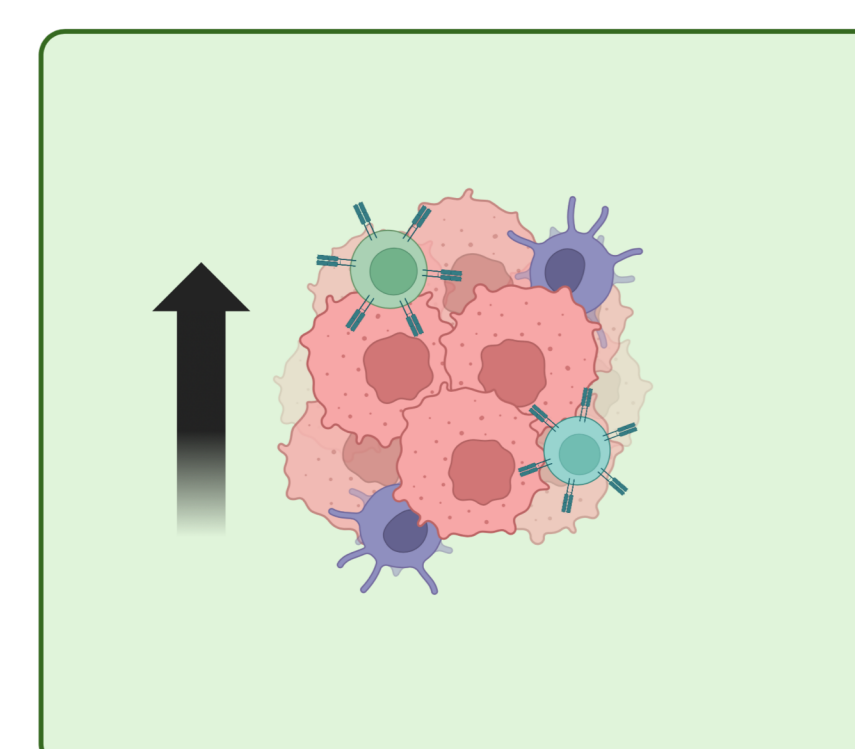
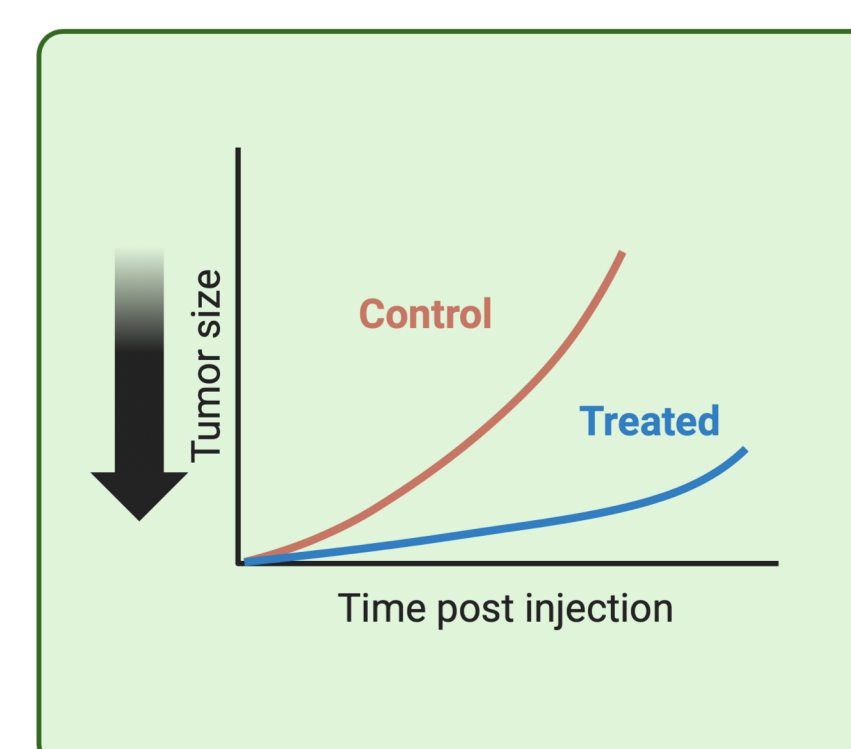


Fig. 3 - a-d) Densities of tumor-infiltrating B cells of CD19⁺, CD19⁺ CD27⁺, CD19⁺ CD138⁺, CD19⁺ IgA⁺ cells in the tumor on day 20, **e)** Log₁₀OD₅₀ of peptide-specific (E6.1, E6.2, E7.1, E7.2) IgG titers. Statistical analysis (mean ± SEM) by Student's t test. Significance levels are denoted as follows. ***p<0.001, **p<0.01, *p<0.05.

Conclusion



Contact

Anish Ghimire
PhD Student
anish.Ghimire@unibe.ch

