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## Bivalent outer membrane vesicles based immunogen of *S. typhi* and Paratyphi A induce adaptive immunity and protective efficacy in mice

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*Salmonella typhi* and *Salmonella* Paratyphi A are the leading causative agents of enteric fever which causes morbidity and mortality worldwide. In this paper, we are focusing on the development of a novel bivalent typhoidal Outer Membrane Vesicles (OMVs) based immunogen against enteric fever. We have isolated *Salmonella typhi* and Paratyphi A OMVs and also characterized OMVs associated antigens. Then we immunized the adult mice with three doses of our newly formulated bivalent immunogen orally (25 µg/200 µl). After three doses of oral immunization, we found our immunogen can significantly induce humoral response; LPS, Vi-polysaccharide specific serum IgG, IgA, IgM as well as induce Th1 and Th17-cell mediated immunity. We also found bivalent OMVs immunization can prevent heterologous *Salmonella* strains mediated systemic infection in adult mice model. We determined that the protective immune responses depend on the humoral and cell-mediated immune response. Furthermore, we have evaluated the mode of protective immune response which was carried out by anti-OMVs antibody by significantly inhibiting bacterial motility and mucin penetration. Taken together these findings suggest our bivalent immunogen could be used as a novel candidate vaccine against enteric fever.

### Biography

Debaki R Howlader completed his MSc in Microbiology and joined National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED), India as a Junior Research Fellow to carry out PhD in October, 2014. He is a Senior Research Fellow in the same institute since January, 2017. Currently, he is working in the Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Cambridge as a Visiting Research Scholar. His research interest is to use Outer Membrane Vesicles (OMV) from typhoidal salmonellae and to check their ability to be used as a vaccine.

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