



Exploration of engineered sugar molecules as vaccine candidates for Streptococcus pyogenes

Sowmya Ajay Castro* and Helge DorfmUeller, University of Dundee, UK

Abstract

In 2005, the World Health Organisation released a statement calling top ten human pathogens affecting human mortality due to bacterial infection. One of the virulent organisms is Streptococcus pyogenes also known as Group A Streptococcus [GAS] is a Gram-positive bacterium causing mild strep throat to toxic shock syndrome upon prolonged infection. Annually 250,000 deaths worldwide have been reported and currently there is no licensed human vaccine available. Funded by Tenovus Scotland the aim of this project is to use the components present in GAS such as Group A Carbohydrate [GAC] specifically polyrhamnose [pRha] as a vaccine candidate.

Our aim is to develop and explore the role of pRha as an immunogen by purifying pRha, which is decorated in the outer membrane vesicles of E. coli [E. colipRha]. The vaccine candidate was administered to C57BI/6 models subcutaneously and analysed for the immunogenicity and protective immune response. Our data shows that OMV-pRha triggers the production of specific antibodies [IgG] and the antibodies recognise the clinical GAS isolates from GAS infected patients isolated from the ninewells hospital, Dundee. The protection of mice correlated with the amount of IgG serum antibodies to pRha was determined by Luminex, **FACS** opsonophagocytosis assays. Besides animal models, whole human blood and primary cell lines were used to document the level of inflammatory mediators. Future study will be discussing the implementation of high throughput screening methods to explore OMVpRha as a promising vaccine candidate.

Biography

Sowmya Ajay Castro is currently working as a postdoctoral researcher at Dr Helge DorfmÜeller laboratory at the Molecular Microbiology department at the University of Dundee. She did her doctoral training on Biomedical Science at Aston University, Birmingham, UK. Her current project is funded by the medical research charity Tenovus Scotland.

Speaker Publications

Castro SA, Collighan R, Lambert PA, Dias IH, Chauhan P, Bland CE, Milic I, Milward MR, Cooper PR, Devitt A. Porphyromonas gingivalis gingipains cause defective macrophage migration towards apoptotic cells and inhibit phagocytosis of primary apoptotic neutrophils. Cell Death and Disease, 2017, 8(3): e2644.

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