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# Determining whether adsorption state is a critical attribute in aluminum adjuvanted vaccines

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## Determining whether adsorption state is a critical attribute in aluminum adjuvanted vaccines

Garry Morefield, Ph.D.  
President

"VaxForm consulting envisions a world where formulation takes a leading role in providing solutions to development of vaccines against life threatening diseases."

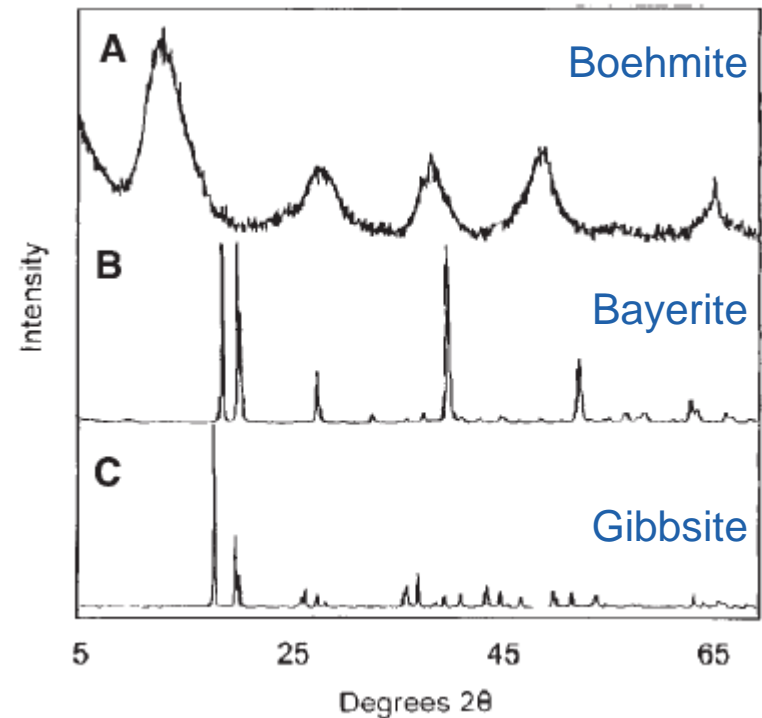
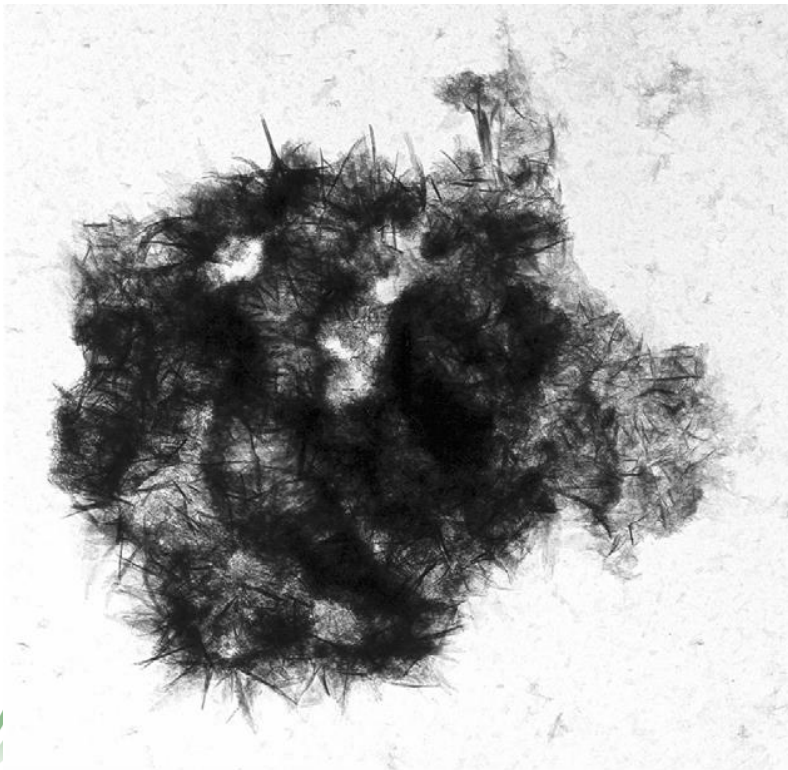


# Understanding the antigen

- **Biophysical characterization**
  - Derivative spectroscopy, intrinsic/extrinsic fluorescence, dynamic light scattering, static light scattering etc...
- **pH/stability profile**
  - Understand how pH impacts degradation
- **Excipient screening**
  - Sugars/sugar alcohols, surfactants, antioxidants, amino acids, cyclodextrins
- **Accelerated Stability**

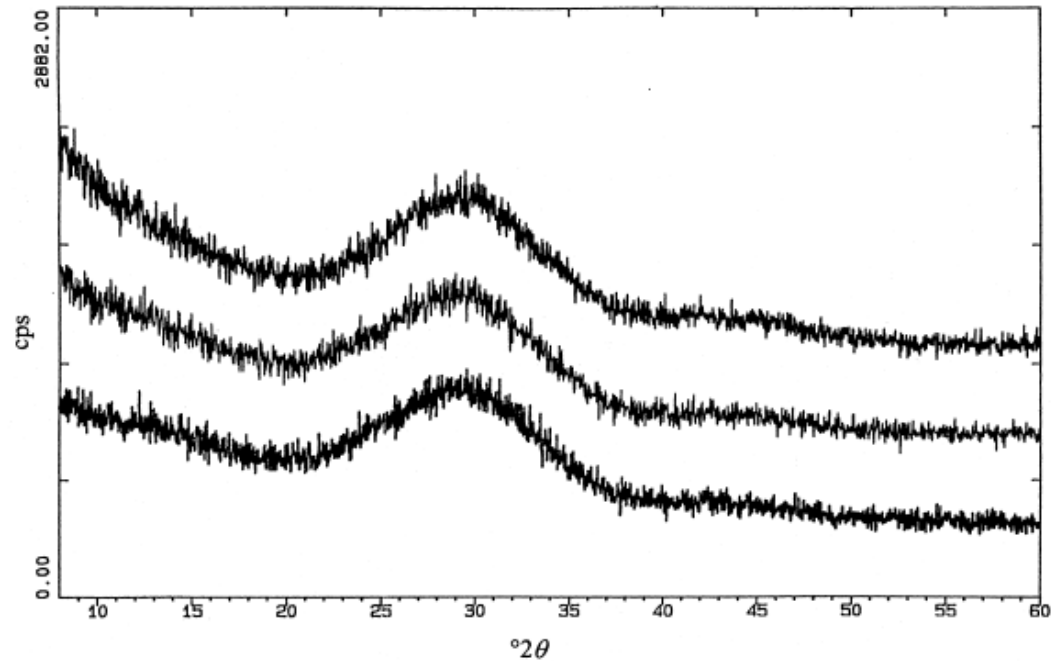
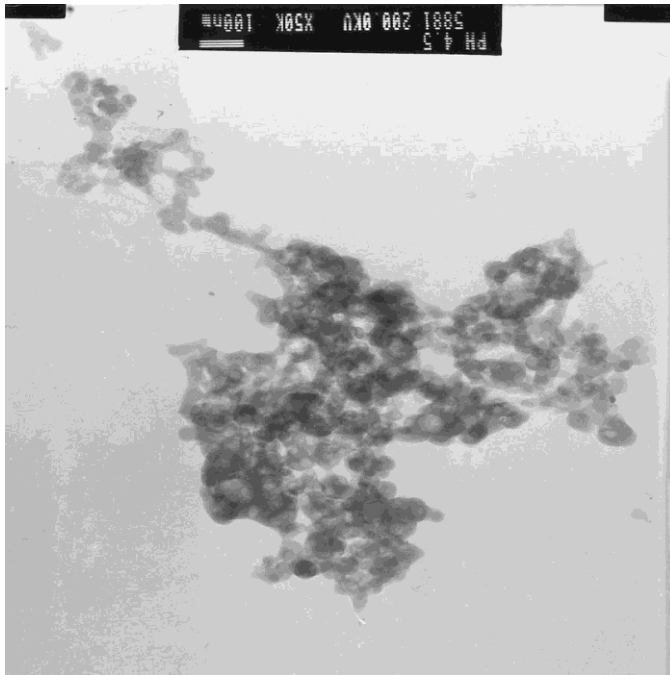
# Aluminum Hydroxide Adjuvant

- Not  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  but  $\text{AlOOH}$  (boehmite)
- Fibrous primary particles:  $4.5 \times 2.2 \times 10 \text{ nm}^2$



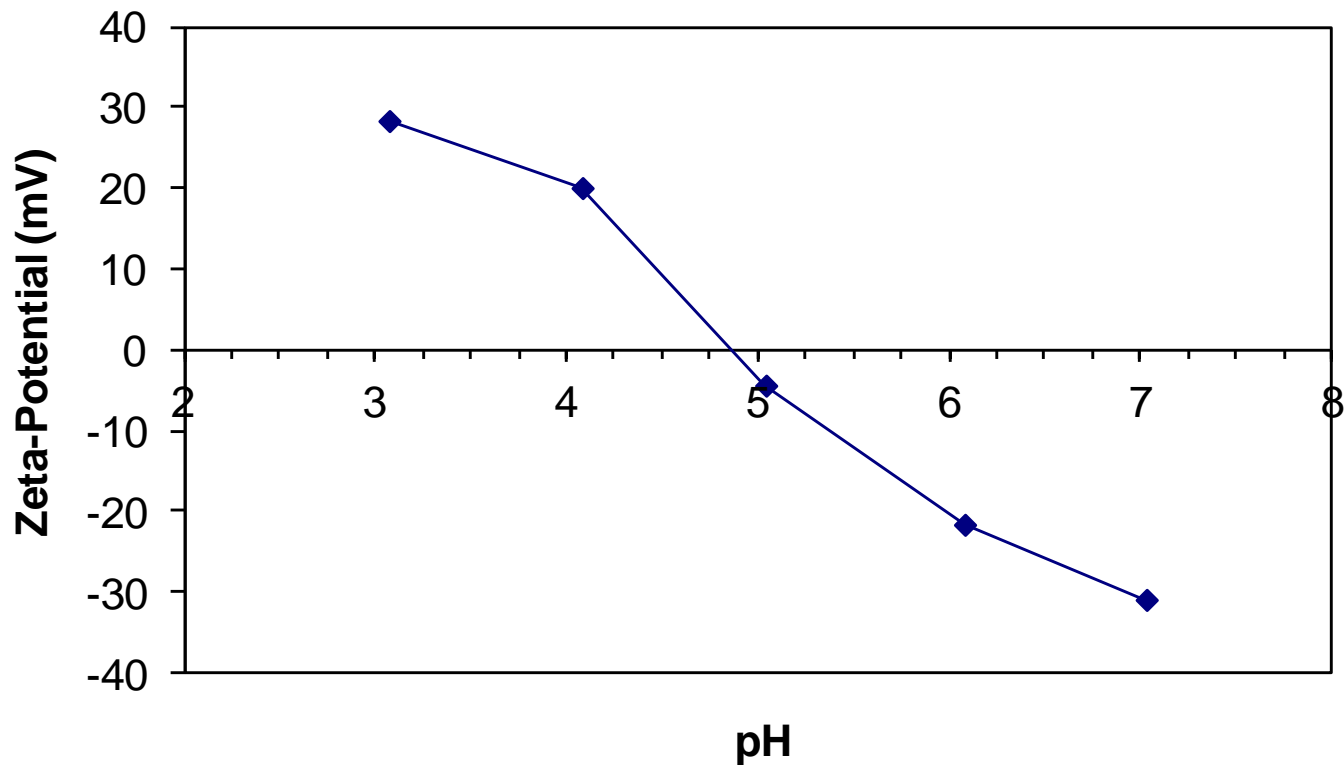
# Aluminum Phosphate Adjuvant

- Not  $\text{AlPO}_4$  but  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_x(\text{PO}_4)_y$
- Non-stoichiometric
- Amorphous plate like primary particles



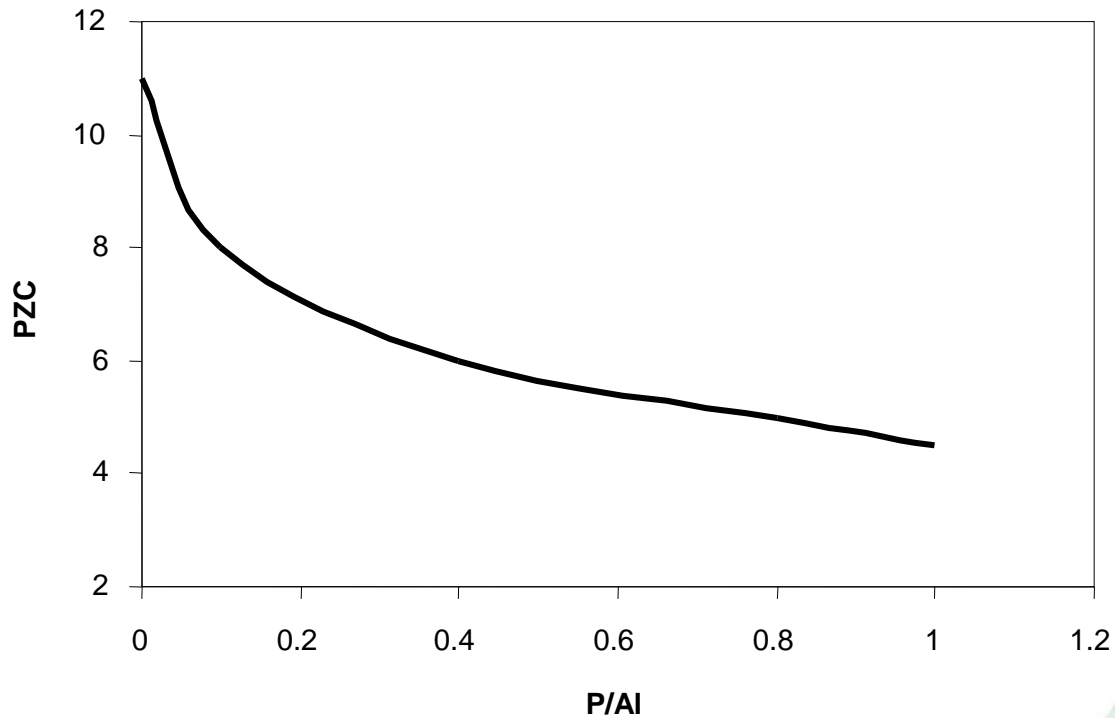
# PZC – Point of Zero Charge

- The pH at which there is no charge at the surface of the adjuvant.



# Aluminum Phosphate Adjuvant

- PZC inversely proportional to degree of phosphate substitution.



# Mechanisms of Adsorption

- **Balance of forces determines adsorption**
- **Electrostatic attractive forces**
  - Occurs when the adjuvant and antigen have opposite charges
  - Most frequently encountered mode of adsorption
- **Ligand Exchange**
  - $\text{PO}_4$  in antigen exchanges for a OH at the adjuvant surface
  - Strongest mode of adsorption
- **Hydrophobic interactions**
- **Other forces**
  - Hydrogen bonding
  - Van der Waals

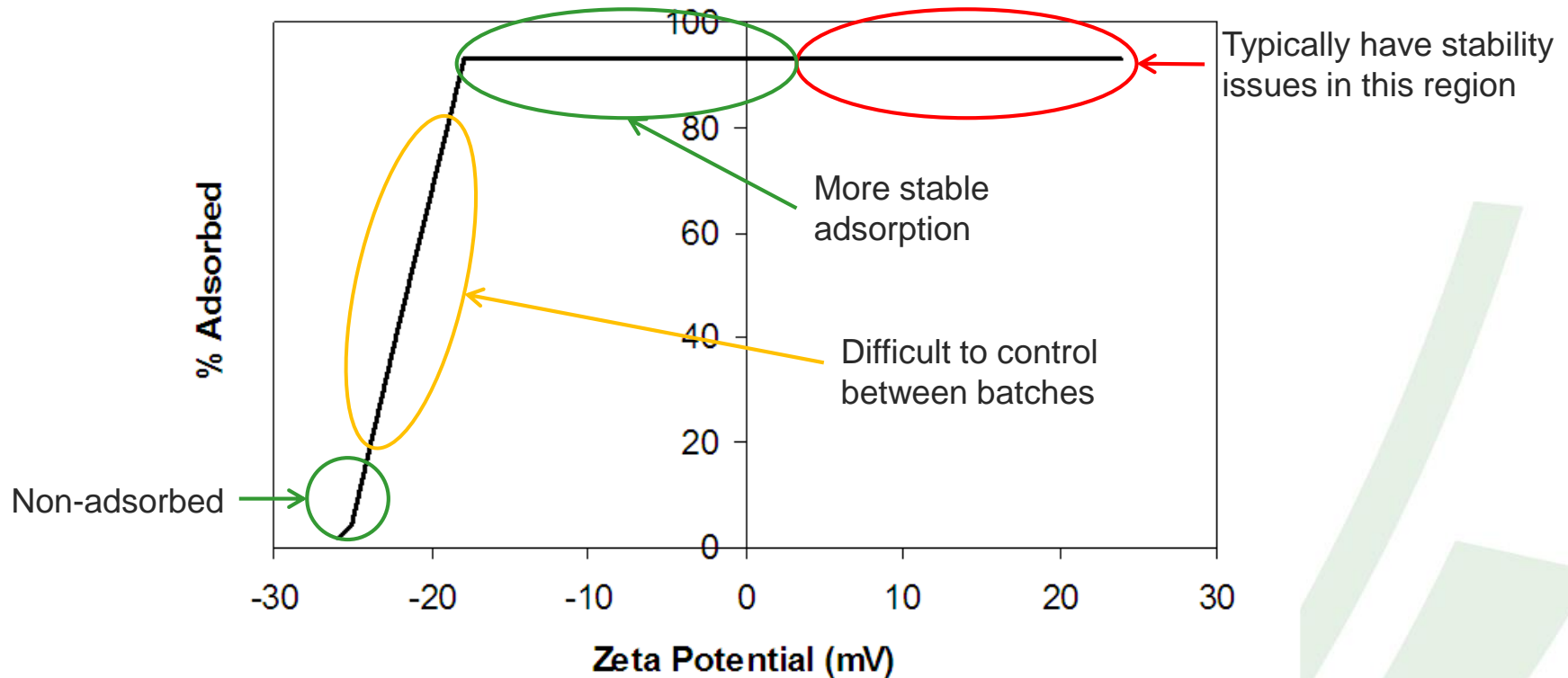


# Group A Strep vaccine background

- *Streptococcus pyogenes* is a Gram-positive bacterium that causes a wide variety of diseases such as strep throat, scarlet fever, necrotizing fasciitis, streptococcal toxic shock syndrome, and impetigo. These diseases are generally referred to as Group A Streptococcal (GAS) diseases.
- VaxForm is developing a vaccine targeting GAS infection consisting of a recombinant fusion protein comprising genetically mutated SpeA and SpeB virulence factors.

# Adjuvant Surface Evaluation

- Antigen characterization determined the antigen was stable at pH 8 and had a negative charge.

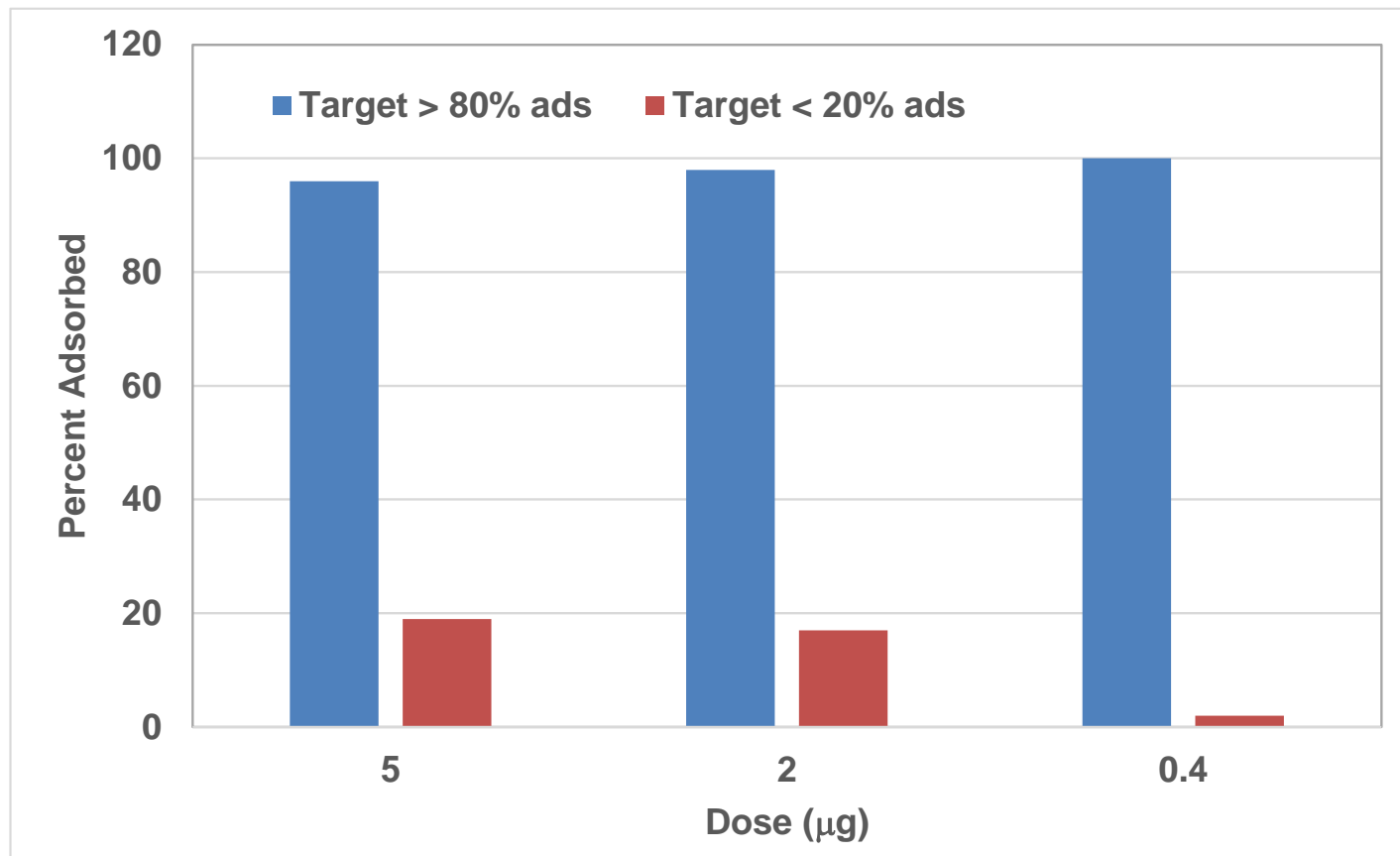


# Formulation Comparison *In Vivo*

- BALB/c mice administered vaccine on days 0 and 14.
- 5, 2, or 0.4  $\mu\text{g}$  dose of antigen
- IM administration
- Sera collected on day 28.
- Neutralizing antibody evaluated.

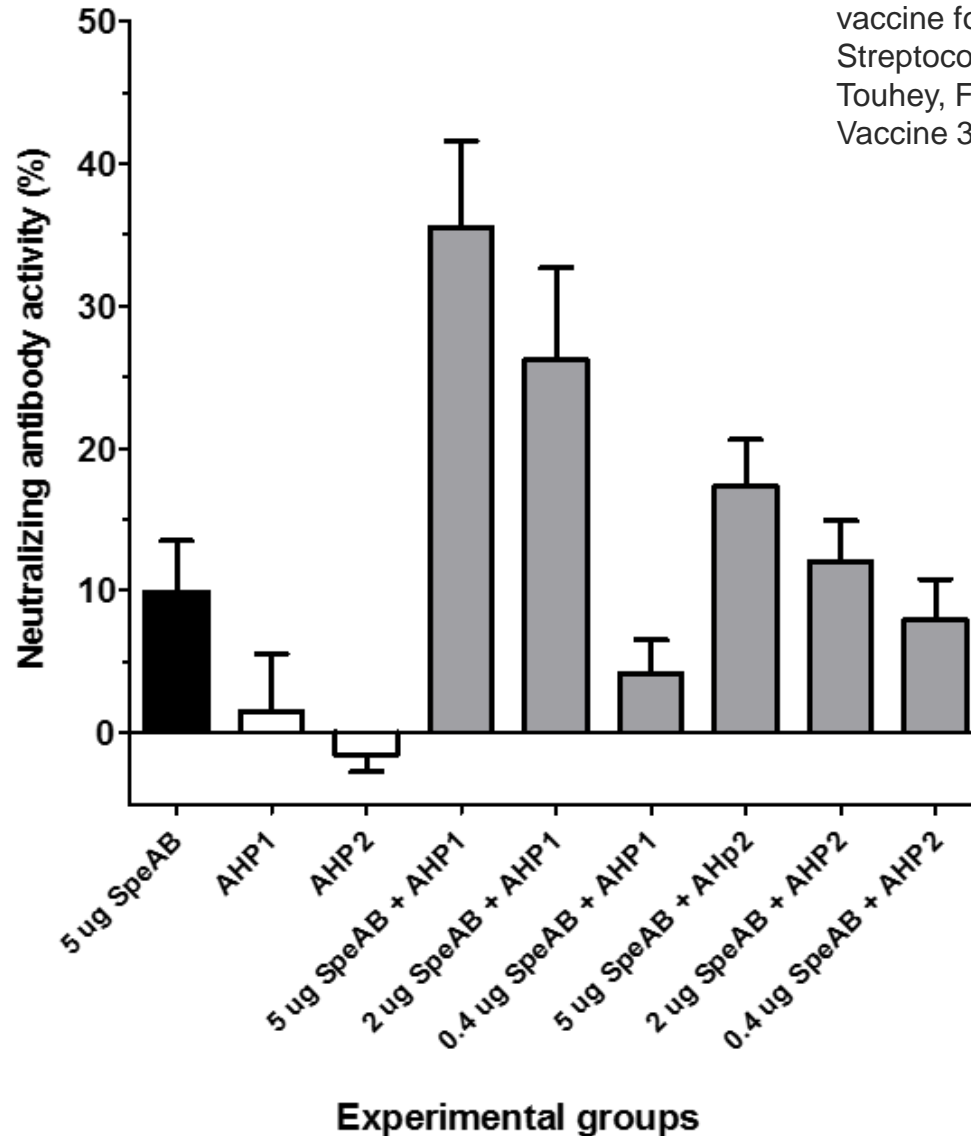
# Formulation Adsorption

- Adsorption remained within target through the duration of the study.



# Neutralizing Antibody

Development of a recombinant fusion protein vaccine formulation to protect against *Streptococcus pyogenes*. G Morefield, G Touhey, F Lu, A Dunham, and H HogenEsch. *Vaccine* 32:3810-3815, 2014.



# Considerations once a formulation has been determined

- **Adsorption stability**
- **Impact of microenvironment pH**
  - Surface pH can vary by up to 2 pH units from that of the bulk
- **Stability assay development**
  - Can antigen stability be monitored *in vitro* on the adjuvant surface?
- **Impact of adjuvant lot to lot variability**

# Questions?

- **VaxForm**
  - Elodie Burlet, Graham Touhey, Kim Williams, Dan Paez
- **Purdue University**
  - Harm HogenEsch, Anisa Dunham, Fangjia Lu
- **DoD grant W81XWH-12-C-0183**