

(12) STANDARD PATENT
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(11) Application No. **AU 2012212463 B2**

- (54) Title
Recombinant viral vectors and methods for inducing a heterosubtypic immune response to influenza A viruses
- (51) International Patent Classification(s)
C07K 14/11 (2006.01) **A61K 39/145** (2006.01)
- (21) Application No: **2012212463** (22) Date of Filing: **2012.01.30**
- (87) WIPO No: **WO12/106231**
- (30) Priority Data
- (31) Number (32) Date (33) Country
61/438,024 **2011.01.31** **US**
- (43) Publication Date: **2012.08.09**
(44) Accepted Journal Date: **2016.07.07**
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- (56) Related Art
WO 2010/117786



(51) International Patent Classification:

A61K 39/145 (2006.01) C07K 14/11 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2012/023085

(22) International Filing Date:

30 January 2012 (30.01.2012)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

61/438,024 31 January 2011 (31.01.2011) US

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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,

AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))
- with sequence listing part of description (Rule 5.2(a))

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:

20 September 2012

(54) Title: RECOMBINANT VIRAL VECTORS AND METHODS FOR INDUCING A HETEROSUBTYPIC IMMUNE RESPONSE TO INFLUENZA A VIRUSES

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to recombinant viral vectors and methods of using the recombinant viral vectors to induce an immune response to influenza A viruses. The invention provides recombinant viral vectors based, for example, on the non-replicating modified vaccinia virus Ankara. When administered according to methods of the invention, the recombinant viral vectors are designed to be cross-protective and induce heterosubtypic immunity to influenza A viruses.



RECOMBINANT VIRAL VECTORS AND METHODS FOR INDUCING
A HETEROSUBTYPIC IMMUNE RESPONSE TO INFLUENZA A VIRUSES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to recombinant viral vectors and methods of using the recombinant viral vectors to induce an immune response to influenza A viruses. The invention provides recombinant viral vectors based, for example, on the non-replicating modified vaccinia virus Ankara. When administered according to methods of the invention, the recombinant viral vectors are designed to be cross-protective and induce heterosubtypic immunity to influenza A viruses.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Human influenza or “the flu” is a respiratory disease that is caused by influenza A and B viruses. Epidemics of influenza cause significant illness and death worldwide each year, and vaccination is the most straightforward strategy to prevent infection and disease. Traditional influenza vaccines expose the recipient to influenza virus proteins causing the recipient to mount an immune response to the proteins. Proteins (or polypeptides) used in vaccines are commonly called “antigens.” The commonly used seasonal influenza vaccines are based on the major antigen of the viruses, the hemagglutinin (HA). There are numerous influenza A subtypes having different HA antigens. Influenza A subtypes are divided and classified based on the HA and neuraminidase (NA) proteins that are expressed by the viruses. The influenza A subtype nomenclature is based on the HA subtype (of the sixteen different HA genes known in the art) and the NA subtype (of the nine different NA genes known in the art). Exemplary subtypes, include, but are not limited to, H5N1, H1N1 and H3N2. There are also variants of the influenza A subtypes which are referred to as “strains.” For example, the virus A/VietNam/1203/2004 is an influenza A virus, subtype H5N1, with a strain name A/VietNam/1203/2004.

[0003] Protection from the seasonal vaccines based on the HA is strain-specific and new strains emerge constantly, so the classical influenza vaccines have to be re-formulated each year in an attempt to match the currently circulating strains. See, Lambert and Fauci 2010. It is

therefore highly desirable for next generation vaccines to be cross-protective and induce heterosubtypic immunity, *i.e.*, vaccines against one subtype that protect or partially protect against challenge infection with influenza A of different subtypes.

[0004] The current 'universal vaccines' (*i.e.*, vaccines designed to elicit heterosubtypic immunity) that are under development are mainly based on the more conserved internal influenza virus genes including the influenza matrix proteins (M1 and M2) (Schotsaert *et al.* 2009), the nucleoprotein (NP) and conserved parts of the HA (Bommakanti *et al.* 2010; Steel *et al.* 2010). The polymerase proteins PA, PB1 and PB2 also induce substantial T cell responses and may be also relevant targets (Assarsson *et al.* 2008; Greenbaum *et al.* 2009; Lee *et al.* 2008).

[0005] Next generation influenza vaccines currently under development include recombinant proteins, synthetic peptides, virus-like particles (VLPs), DNA-based vaccines and viral vector vaccines (Lambert and Fauci, *supra*). The advantage of using live viral vectors is their known property to induce high levels of cellular immunity, in particular CD8 T cells. Among the most promising viral vectors are vaccinia virus-based live vaccines (Rimmelzwaan and Sutter 2009) and adenovirus-based vectors (Hoelscher *et al.* 2006; Hoelscher *et al.* 2007; Price *et al.* 2010; Zhou *et al.* 2010). Single-dose mucosal immunization using an adenovirus construct expressing NP and M2, for instance, provided protection from virulent H5N1, H3N2 and H1N1 viruses (Price *et al.*, *supra*). In a further study (Price *et al.* 2009), DNA vaccination with nucleoprotein (NP) and matrix 2 (M2) plasmids followed by boosting with antigen-matched recombinant adenovirus (rAd) provided robust protection against virulent H1N1 and H5N1 challenges in mice and ferrets.

[0006] Recombinant vaccines based on modified vaccinia virus Ankara (MVA) have been used in many non-clinical and clinical studies. MVA has proven to be exceptionally safe. No significant side effects have been obtained when MVA was administered to more than 120,000 human patients in the context of the smallpox eradication. Due to a block in virion morphogenesis the highly attenuated vaccinia virus strain fails to productively replicate in human and most other mammalian cells. Nevertheless, the ability to express viral and foreign genes in the early and late stage is retained. These characteristics make MVA a promising live vaccine vector that induces humoral and cellular immune responses and that exhibits a high safety profile.

[0007] U.S. Patent Nos. 6,998,252; 7,015,024; 7,045,136 and 7,045,313 relate to recombinant poxviruses, such as vaccinia.

[0008] MVA-based vaccines have been used in clinical studies, for instance, against HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and cancer. In all of these studies, at least two doses were used. The human dose of an MVA-based vaccine was 5×10^7 to 5×10^8 PFU as applied in clinical trials (Brookes *et al.* 2008; Cebere *et al.* 2006; Tykodi and Thompson 2008;).

[0009] MVA has been used recently as a vector in pandemic H5N1 (Kreijtz *et al.* 2008; Kreijtz *et al.* PLoS One 2009; Kreijtz *et al.* Vaccine 2009; Kreijtz *et al.* J. Infect. Dis. 2009; Kreijtz *et al.* 2007; Mayrhofer *et al.*, 2009; Poon *et al.* 2009) and H1N1 (Hessel *et al.* 2010; Kreijtz *et al.*, J. Infect. Dis. 2009) influenza research. An MVA-based vaccine expressing NP and M1 is currently being tested in an ongoing clinical trial (Berthoud *et al.* 2011).

[0010] Thus, there remains a need in the art for a more broadly protective influenza vaccine.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] The present invention provides recombinant viruses (also referred to as recombinant viral vectors herein) useful for generating a heterosubtypic immune response to influenza A viruses. The recombinant viruses are recombinant vaccinia viruses, such as recombinant MVA or other non-replicating or replicating vaccinia virus known in the art. Non-replicating vaccinia viruses include, but are not limited to, defective vaccinia Lister (dVV), MVA-575 (ECACC V00120707), MVA-BN (ECACC V00083008), MVA-F6 and MVA-M4 (Antoine *et al.* 1998). In some embodiments, the recombinant viruses encode a fusion protein (hlHA/M2e) comprising an influenza A hemagglutinin deletion mutant "headless HA" (hlHA) with at least one influenza A M2 external domain (M2e) insert; an hlHA/M2e fusion protein and an influenza A nucleoprotein (NP); or an hlHA and NP. The recombinant viruses of the invention may further encode an influenza A matrix protein 1 (M1) and/or an influenza A polymerase PB1. When administered according to methods of the invention, the recombinant viruses are cross-protective and induce heterosubtypic humoral and cellular immune responses (including CD8 and CD4 T cell responses). The recombinant viruses are therefore contemplated to be useful as universal influenza A vaccines in humans.

[0012] In some embodiments, the h1HA amino acid sequence encoded by an open reading frame in recombinant viruses of the invention may be, for example, the h1HA amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 15 (based on A/VietNam/1203/2004 H5N1 HA NCBI Genbank AAW80717 which is SEQ ID NO: 3). The h1HA of SEQ ID NO: 15 comprises a signal sequence, the HA1 residues 17-58 of SEQ ID NO: 3, a linker peptide of four glycines, the HA1 residues 290-343 of SEQ ID NO: 3 and the HA2 stalk region residues 344-568 of SEQ ID NO: 3.

[0013] In some embodiments, the h1HA/M2e fusion protein amino acid sequence encoded by an open reading frame in recombinant viruses of the invention may be, for example, the h1HA/M2e fusion protein amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 2. The fusion protein of SEQ ID NO: 2 comprises a signal sequence, the HA1 residues 17-58 of SEQ ID NO: 3, a linker peptide of three glycines (SEQ ID NO: 4), the M2e of H5N1 (SEQ ID NO: 5 based on A/VietNam/1203/2004 H5N1 NCBI Genbank ABP35634), a six-amino acid linker GSAGSA (SEQ ID NO: 9), the M2e of H1N1 (equivalent to H2N2 and H3N2) (SEQ ID NO: 6 based on A/New York/3315/2009 H1N1 NCBI Genbank ACZ05592), a six-amino acid linker GSAGSA (SEQ ID NO: 9), the M2e of H9N2 (SEQ ID NO: 7 based on A/chicken/Korea/SH0913/2009 H9N2 NCBI Genbank ADQ43641), a six-amino acid linker GSAGSA (SEQ ID NO: 9), the M2e of H7N2 (SEQ ID NO: 8 based on A/New York/107/2003 H7N2 NCBI Genbank ACC55276), a linker peptide of three glycines (SEQ ID NO: 4), the HA1 residues 290-343 of SEQ ID NO: 3 and the HA2 region residues 344-568 of SEQ ID NO: 3.

[0014] In some embodiments, the h1HA/M2e fusion protein may comprise one, two, three or four of the M2e polypeptides of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 6, 7 and 8. The h1HA/M2e fusion protein may comprise an influenza A M2e polypeptide other than an M2e polypeptide of SEQ ID NOs: 5, 6, 7, and 8.

[0015] In some embodiments, the NP amino acid sequence encoded by an open reading frame in recombinant viruses of the invention may be, for example, the NP amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 13 (based on A/VietNam/1203/2004 H5N1 NP NCBI Genbank AAW80720). In some embodiments, the M1 amino acid sequence encoded by an open reading frame in recombinant viruses of the invention may be, for example, the M1 amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 11 (based on A/VietNam/1203/2004 H5N1 M1 Genbank AAW80726). In some

embodiments, the PB1 amino acid sequence encoded by an open reading frame in recombinant viruses of the invention may be, for example, the PB1 amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 17 (based on A/VietNam/1203/2004 H5N1 PB1 Genbank AAW80711).

[0016] The invention contemplates that polypeptides encoded by an open reading frame in a recombinant virus may vary in sequence from SEQ ID NO: 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15 and/or 17 if the polypeptides retain the ability to induce a protective immune response when the recombinant virus is administered to an individual. In these embodiments, the polypeptide may be about 80%, about 85%, about 90%, about 91%, about 92%, about 93%, about 94%, about 95%, about 95%, about 97%, about 98% or about 99% identical to SEQ ID NO: 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15 and/or 17 .

[0017] In other embodiments, h1HA/M2e fusion proteins, h1HA polypeptides and NP polypeptides encoded by recombinant viruses of the invention may be based on the same or different influenza A subtypes including, but not limited to, any combination of H1 to H16 and N1 to N9 (including H1N1, H2N1, H3N1, H4N1, H5N1, H6N1, H7N1, H8N1, H9N1, H10N1, H11N1, H12N1, H13N1, H14N1, H15N1, H16N1; H1N2, H2N2, H3N2, H4N2, H5N2, H6N2, H7N2, H8N2, H9N2, H10N2, H11N2, H12N2, H13N2, H14N2, H15N2, H16N2; H1N3, H2N3, H3N3, H4N3, H5N3, H6N3, H7N3, H8N3, H9N3, H10N3, H11N3, H12N3, H13N3, H14N3, H15N3, H16N3; H1N4, H2N4, H3N4, H4N4, H5N4, H6N4, H7N4, H8N4, H9N4, H10N4, H11N4, H12N4, H13N4, H14N4, H15N4, H16N4; H1N5, H2N5, H3N5, H4N5, H5N5, H6N5, H7N5, H8N5, H9N5, H10N5, H11N5, H12N5, H13N5, H14N5, H15N5, H16N5; H1N6, H2N6, H3N6, H4N6, H5N6, H6N6, H7N6, H8N6, H9N6, H10N6, H11N6, H12N6, H13N6, H14N6, H15N6, H16N6; H1N7, H2N7, H3N7, H4N7, H5N7, H6N7, H7N7, H8N7, H9N7, H10N7, H11N7, H12N7, H13N7, H14N7, H15N7, H16N7; H1N8, H2N8, H3N8, H4N8, H5N8, H6N8, H7N8, H8N8, H9N8, H10N8, H11N8, H12N8, H13N8, H14N8, H15N8, H16N8; H1N9, H2N9, H3N9, H4N9, H5N9, H6N9, H7N9, H8N9, H9N9, H10N9, H11N9, H12N9, H13N9, H14N9, H15N9, and H16N9). In some embodiments the influenza A subtype is a pandemic influenza A. Exemplary pandemic influenza subtypes include, but are not limited to, H1N1, H2N2, H3N2 and H5N1.

[0018] A list of identified Influenza A strains, including influenza A H1N1 strains, is available from the World Health Organization (WHO) and United States Centers for Disease Control (CDC) databases of Influenza A subtypes. The National Center for Biotechnology Information

(NCBI) database maintained by the United States National Library of Medicine also maintains an updated database describing the length and sequence of HA, M2, NP, M1 and PB1 genes of viruses of influenza A species. Strains listed by these organizations and strains described in other commercial and academic databases, or in literature publications and known in the art, are contemplated for use in the invention. It is also contemplated that additional influenza A strains hereafter identified and isolated are also useful in the invention as sources of influenza A protein sequences. Accordingly, any strain specifically exemplified in the specification and those known or after discovered in the art are amenable to the recombinant vaccinia virus, pharmaceutical compositions, and methods of the invention. Exemplary strains include, but are not limited to, the strains in Table 1 below. The table also lists exemplary genes and associated database accession numbers of those strains.

Table 1

Virus subtype	Inserted Influenza gene	Virus strain	NCBI gene acc no.	NCBI amino acid acc no.
H5N1	HA	A/Viet Nam/1203/2004	AY818135	AAW80717
H5N1	NP	A/Viet Nam/1203/2004	AY818138	AAW80720
H5N1	M1	A/Viet Nam/1203/2004	AY818144	AAW80726
H5N1	PB1	A/Viet Nam/1203/2004	AY818129	AAW80711
H5N1	M2	A/Viet Nam/1203/2004	EF541453	ABP35634
H1N1 sw	M2	A/California/07/09	FJ969537	ACP44185
H1N1	M2	A/New York/3315/2009	CY050765	ACZ05592
H2N2	M2	A/Korea/426/68	NC_007377	YP_308853
H3N2	M2	A/NewYork/392/2004	NC_007367	YP_308840
H9N2	M2	A/chicken/Korea/SH0913/2009	HQ221654	ADQ43641
H7N2	M2	A/New York/107/2003	EU587373	ACC55276
H7N3	M2	A/chicken/Pakistan/34668/1995	CY035834	ACJ03948

[0019] In recombinant viruses of the invention, open reading frames encoding h1HA/M2e, h1HA, NP, M1 and/or PB1 may be codon-optimized for expression in human cells. In these embodiments, one or more (or all) of the naturally occurring codons in an open reading frame have been replaced in the codon-optimized open reading frame with codons frequently used in

genes in human cells (sometimes referred to as preferred codons). Codons may be optimized to avoid repeat sequences to stabilize an open reading frame in the rMVA and/or to avoid unwanted transcription stop signals. Codon-optimization, in general, has been used in the field of recombinant gene expression to enhance expression of polypeptides in cells.

[0020] Gene cassettes encoding h1HA/M2e, h1HA, NP, M1 and PB1 in recombinant viruses of the invention include an open reading frame under the control of (*i.e.*, operatively linked to) a promoter that functions (*i.e.*, directs transcription of the open reading frame) in the recombinant vaccinia viruses. In exemplary embodiments, expression from gene cassettes is under the control of the strong early/late vaccinia virus mH5 promoter (SEQ ID NO: 18) or the synthetic early/late selP promoter (SEQ ID NO: 19) (Chakrabarti *et al.* 1997). In the gene cassettes of the invention the open reading frame is also operatively linked to a transcription stop signal such as a vaccinia virus early transcription stop signal.

[0021] In one aspect, the invention provides recombinant vaccinia virus comprising a gene cassette encoding an influenza A h1HA/M2e fusion protein. In some embodiments, the recombinant vaccinia virus is a recombinant MVA comprising a gene cassette expressing the h1HA/M2e fusion protein set out in SEQ ID NO: 2. In some embodiments, the recombinant vaccinia virus further comprises a gene cassette expressing the M1 protein (for example, the M1 set out in SEQ ID NO: 11) and/or a gene cassette expressing the PB1 protein (for example, the PB1 protein set out in SEQ ID NO: 17).

[0022] In another aspect, the invention provides recombinant vaccinia virus comprising a first gene cassette encoding an influenza A h1HA/M2e fusion protein. and a second gene cassette encoding an influenza NP. In some embodiments, the recombinant vaccinia virus is a recombinant MVA comprising a first gene cassette expressing the h1HA/M2e fusion protein set out in SEQ ID NO: 2 and a second gene cassette expressing the NP set out in SEQ ID NO: 13. In some embodiments, the recombinant vaccinia virus further comprises a gene cassette expressing the M1 protein (for example, the M1 set out in SEQ ID NO: 11) and/or a gene cassette expressing the PB1 protein (for example, the PB1 protein set out in SEQ ID NO: 17).

[0023] In yet another aspect, the invention provides recombinant vaccinia virus comprising a first gene cassette encoding an influenza A h1HA and a second gene cassette encoding an influenza NP. In some embodiments, the recombinant vaccinia virus is a recombinant MVA

comprising a first gene cassette expressing the h1HA set out in SEQ ID NO: 15 and a second gene cassette expressing the NP set out in SEQ ID NO: 13. In some embodiments, the recombinant vaccinia virus further comprises a gene cassette expressing the M1 protein (for example, the M1 set out in SEQ ID NO: 11) and/or a gene cassette expressing the PB1 protein (for example, the PB1 protein set out in SEQ ID NO: 17).

[0024] In recombinant vaccinia viruses of the invention, the gene cassettes may be inserted in non-essential regions of the vaccinia virus genome, such as the deletion I region, the deletion II region, the deletion III region, the deletion IV region, the thymidine kinase locus, the D4R/5R intergenic region, or the HA locus. In exemplified embodiments of recombinant MVA, the insertion of the h1HA/M2e and h1HA gene cassettes is in the D4R/5R intergenic region and the insertion of the NP gene cassette is in the deletion III region. The recombinant MVA is derived from an MVA free of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) such as MVA74 LVD6 obtained from the National Institutes of Health.

[0025] The recombinant viruses of the invention may be formulated as pharmaceutical compositions according to methods known in the art. In some embodiments, the recombinant viruses are formulated as described in International Publication No. WO 2010/056991.

[0026] The invention provides methods of inducing a heterosubtypic influenza A immune response in an individual comprising administering compositions of recombinant vaccinia virus of the invention to the individual. In the methods, the composition may be administered as a single dose, a double dose or multiple doses. The administration route in humans may be inhalation, intranasally, orally, and parenterally. Examples of parenteral routes of administration include intradermal, intramuscular, intravenous, intraperitoneal and subcutaneous administration. The range of the human immunization dose may be about 10^6 to about 10^9 PFU. The methods of the invention induce humoral and cellular immune responses in the individual. Moreover, in embodiments of the invention the methods induce a protective immune response in the individual. The protective immune response may be where the individual exhibits no symptoms of infection, a reduction in symptoms, a reduction in virus titer in tissues or nasal secretions, and/or complete protection against infection by influenza virus.

[0027] The invention also provides kits for administering recombinant vaccinia virus of the invention packaged in a manner which facilitates their use to practice methods of the invention.

In one embodiment, such a kit includes a recombinant virus or composition described herein, packaged in a container such as a sealed bottle or vessel, with a label affixed to the container or included in the package that describes use of the compound or composition in practicing the method. Preferably, the recombinant virus or composition is packaged in a unit dosage form. The kit may further include a device suitable for administration according to a specific route of administration or for practicing a screening assay. Preferably, the kit contains a label that describes use of the recombinant vaccinia virus. In some embodiments, the kit comprises instructions for administration to a human subject.

[0028] Also provided are methods of producing a recombinant vaccinia virus expressing a gene cassette of the invention. As illustrated with MVA, the methods comprise the steps of: a) infecting primary chicken embryo cells or a suitable permanent cell line (*e.g.*, *avian*) with MVA, b) transfecting the infected cells with a plasmid comprising the gene cassette and comprising DNA flanking the gene cassette that is homologous to a non-essential region of the MVA genome, c) growing the cells to allow the plasmid to recombine with the MVA genome during replication of the MVA in chicken cells thereby inserting the gene cassette into the MVA genome in the non-essential region, and d) obtaining the recombinant MVA produced. Exemplary chicken embryo cells are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,391,491. (Slavik *et al.* 1983) Other avian cells (*e.g.*, DF-1) are also contemplated. In the methods, the non-essential MVA region is the deletion I region, the deletion II region (Meyer *et al.* 1991), the deletion III region (Antoine *et al.* 1996), the deletion IV region (Meyer *et al.*, *supra*; Antoine *et al.* 1998) the thymidine kinase locus (Mackett *et al.* 1982), the D4R/5R intergenic region (Holzer *et al.* 1998), or the HA locus (Antoine *et al.* *supra*). In one exemplified embodiment, the insertion is in the deletion III region. In another exemplified embodiment, the insertion is in the D4R/5R intergenic region. If two gene cassettes are to be inserted, the two are inserted in different non-essential regions. Gene cassettes may additionally be inserted into any other suitable genomic region or intergenomic regions.

[0029] Other vertebrate cell lines are useful for culture and growth of vaccinia virus of the invention. Exemplary vertebrate cells useful to culture vaccinia virus of the invention include, but are not limited to, MRC-5, MRC-9, CV-1 (African Green monkey), HEK (human embryonic kidney), PerC6 (human retinoblast), BHK-21 cells (baby hamster kidney), BSC (monkey kidney cell), LLC-MK2 (monkey kidney) and permanent avian cell lines such as DF-1.

[0030] Vero cells are an accepted cell line for production of viral vaccines according to the World Health Organization. In some embodiments, recombinant replicating vaccinia virus of the invention are produced in Vero cells.

[0031] Additional aspects and details of the invention will be apparent from the following examples, which are intended to be illustrative rather than limiting.

Figures

[0032] Figure 1 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 15) of the headless HA protein encoded by recombinant MVA (rMVA) of the invention. The protein contains a signal sequence (grey), HA1 residues (red), a linker peptide of four glycines (black), HA1 residues (red), and the HA2 stalk region (black). Cysteines 58 and 63 and the polybasic cleavage site (amino acids 112-119) are underlined. Figure 2 shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 14) of the headless HA protein encoded by rMVA of the invention.

[0033] Figure 3 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 2) of headless HA/M2e fusion protein. The designed protein contains a signal sequence (grey), HA1 residues (red), a linker peptide of three glycines (black), the M2e of H5N1 (blue), the six amino acid linker GSAGSA (black), the M2e of H1N1 (equivalent to H2N2, H3N2; green), the six amino acid linker GSAGSA, the M2e of H9N2 (orange), the six amino acid linker GSAGSA, the M2e of H7N2 (pink), a linker peptide of three glycines (black), HA1 residues (red) and the HA2 stalk region (black). The polybasic cleavage site (amino acids 224-231) is underlined. Figure 4 shows the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 1) of the headless HA/M2e fusion protein encoded by rMVA of the invention.

[0034] Figure 5 shows single-insert rMVAs containing influenza genes. Figure 5A indicates the h1HA, h1HA/M2e, M2, PB1, or M1 gene cassettes that are located in the recombinant MVA D4R/D5R intergenic locus, at the position corresponding to nucleotide 87,281 of wild type MVA (Antoine *et al, supra*). Figure 5B indicates the NP gene cassette is located in the del III locus at the position corresponding to nucleotide 142,992 of wild type MVA.

[0035] Figure 6 shows a Western Blot of chicken cell lysates tested for influenza virus antigens. A) Expression of headless HA and the headless HA/M2e fusion protein using a detection antibody directed against HA. Lane 1, protein ladder, size in kDa; lane 2, MVA-h1HA;

lane 3, MVA-hlHA/M2e; lane 4, MVA wt (negative control); and lane 5, MVA-HA-VN (positive control). **B)** Expression of the headless HA/M2e fusion protein using a detection antibody directed against M2. Lane 1, protein ladder, size in kDa; lane 2, MVA-M2-VN; lane 3, MVA-hlHA/M2e; and lane 4, MVA wt (negative control). The recombinant MVA-M2-VN expresses the M2 protein (weak band below 15 kDa). The anti-M2-antibody binds a peptide at the N-terminus of the M2 protein; thus the expression of the hlHA/M2e fusion protein is also detectable at around 70 kDa (lane 3).

[0036] Figure 7 shows double-insert rMVAs containing influenza genes. The hlHA or hlHA/M2e gene cassette is located in the D4R/D5R intergenic locus, at the position corresponding to nucleotide 87,281 of wild type MVA. The NP gene cassette is located in the del III locus at the position corresponding to nucleotide 142,992 of the wild type MVA.

[0037] Figure 8 shows a Western Blot of chicken cell lysates tested for influenza virus antigens. **A)** Expression of headless HA and the headless HA/M2e fusion protein using a detection antibody directed against HA. Lanes 1 and 7, protein ladder, size in kDa; lane 2, MVA-HA-VN (positive control); lane 3, MVA-hlHA; lane 4, MVA wt (negative control); lane 5, MVA-hlHA/M2e-NP; and lane 6, MVA-hlHA-NP. The hlHA/M2e fusion protein expressed by MVA-hlHA/M2e is visible at around 70 kDa (lane 5). The lower bands at around 40 kDa represent the hlHA expressed by MVA-hlHA-NP and MVA-hlHA. The control construct (MVA-HA-VN), expressing the full length HA protein express the HA0 (band around 80 kDa), the HA1 (band around 55 kDa, and the HA2 (band around 25 kDa). The expression of the HA2 protein is also visible in lanes 3, 5 and 6 as the hlHA and hlHA/M2e proteins also contain the polybasic cleavage site. The specific HA bands are absent in the negative control (lane 4). **B)** NP expression detected with an NP-specific antibody. Lane 1, protein ladder, size in kDa; lane 2, MVA-D3-NP-VN; lane 3, MVA-hlHA-NP; lane 4, MVA-hlHA/M2e-NP; and lane 5, MVA wt (negative control).

[0038] Figure 9 shows monitoring of weight (A, B), clinical symptoms (C, D) and survival (E, F) after vaccination with recombinant MVAs and challenge with H5N1. As controls, mice were vaccinated with MVA-HA-VN, expressing the full-length HA of A/Vietnam/1203/2004, wt MVA or were treated with PBS (panels A, C, E). Mice were vaccinated with the single recombinant MVA-hlHA, MVA-hlHA/M2e, MVA-NP-VN or the double recombinants MVA-

hlHA-NP and MVA-hlHA/M2e-NP (panels B, D, F). After challenge with wild-type H5N1, mice were monitored for 14 days.

[0039] Figure 10 shows monitoring of weight (A, B), clinical symptoms (C, D) and survival (E, F) after vaccination with recombinant MVAs and challenge with H9N2 virus. As controls, mice were vaccinated with the whole virus preparation of H9N2, wt MVA or were treated with PBS (panels A, C, E). Mice were vaccinated with the single recombinant MVA-hlHA, MVA-hlHA/M2e, MVA-NP-VN or double recombinant MVA-hlHA-NP and MVA-hlHA/M2e-NP (panels B, D, F). After challenge with virulent mouse-adapted H9N2 influenza virus, mice were monitored for 14 days.

[0040] Figure 11 shows triple-insert rMVAs containing influenza genes. The hlHA or hlHA/M2e and M1 gene cassettes will be located in the D4R/D5R intergenic locus, at the position 87,281 nt of the wt MVA sequence. The NP gene cassette will be located in the del III locus at the position 142,992 nt of the wt MVA sequence.

Examples

[0041] The present invention is illustrated by the following examples wherein Example 1 describes the choice and design of influenza A antigens in exemplary recombinant MVA of the invention, Example 2 details the production of single-insert recombinant MVAs, Example 3 describes animal experiments with the single-insert MVAs, Example 4 details the production of double-insert recombinant MVAs, Example 5 describes animal experiments with the double-insert MVAs, Example 6 details the production of triple-insert recombinant MVAs and Example 7 describes animal experiments with the triple-insert MVAs.

Example 1

Choice and design of influenza A antigens

[0042] Influenza headless HA, a headless HA/M2e fusion protein, NP, M1, M2 and PB1 were the influenza A antigens chosen to be encoded by exemplary recombinant MVA of the invention.

[0043] Monoclonal antibodies against the HA stalk domain, the HA2 region, are broadly cross-reactive and neutralize several subtypes of viruses (Ekiert *et al.* 2009; Kashyap *et al.* 2008; Okuno *et al.* 1993; Sanchez-Fauquier *et al.* 1987; Sui *et al.* 2009; Throsby *et al.* 2008). The

antibodies target the HA2 region of the molecule and presumably act by preventing the conformational change of HA at low pH, thus presumably blocking fusion of viral and host membranes during influenza infection. However, the production of soluble, native (neutral pH-like) HA2 immunogen has proven to be difficult, owing to the metastable nature of HA (Chen *et al.* 1995). To induce an immune response against the neutral pH conformation, a headless HA was chosen as an antigen. The headless HA consists of two HA1 regions that interact with an HA2 subunit, stabilizing the neutral pH conformation (Bommakanti *et al.*, *supra*; Steel *et al.*, *supra*).

[0044] The extracellular domain of the M2 protein (M2e, 23AS) is highly conserved across influenza A virus subtypes. In animals, M2e specific antibodies reduce the severity of infection with a wide range of influenza A virus strains (Fan *et al.* 2004; Neirynck *et al.* 1999). Many groups have reported M2e-based vaccine candidates in different forms (De Filette *et al.* 2008; Denis *et al.* 2008; Eliasson *et al.* 2008; Fan *et al.*, *supra*; Neirynck *et al.*, *supra*). Recently, Zhao *et al.* reported that a tetra-branched multiple antigenic peptide vaccine based on H5N1 M2e induced strong immune responses and cross protection against different H5N1 clades and even heterosubtypic protection from 2009 H1N1 (Zhao *et al.* 2010b; Zhao *et al.* 2010a).

[0045] Vaccination using vectors expressing the conserved influenza NP, or a combination of NP and matrix protein has been studied in animal models and various degrees of protection against both homologous and heterologous viruses have been demonstrated (Price *et al.*, *supra*; Ulmer *et al.* 1993). NP elicit a robust CD8⁺ T cell response in mice and in humans (McMichael *et al.*, 1986; Yewdell *et al.*, 1985) that, as epidemiological studies suggest, may contribute to resistance against severe disease following influenza A virus infection (Epstein 2006).

[0046] The headless HA included in rMVA of the invention is a new headless HA (hlHA) based on the VN/1203 influenza strain. The hlHA contains a polybasic cleavage site which is cleaved during expression from the rMVA exposing the fusion peptide for the immune system. The amino acid sequence of the hlHA is set out in Figure 1 and in SEQ ID NO: 15. The nucleotide sequence of the MVA insert is set out Figure 2 and SEQ ID NO: 14.

[0047] The amino acid sequence of the headless HA/M2e fusion protein included in rMVA of the invention is set out in Figure 3 below and in SEQ ID NO: 2. The nucleotide sequence of the fusion protein is set out in Figure 4 below and in SEQ ID NO: 1. In the fusion protein, the M2e

domains of H5N1, H9N2, H7N2 and H1N1 (equivalent to H2N2, H3N2) form an M2e “head” on the h1HA. The four particular M2e domains were chosen to represent the M2e from seasonal and pandemic strains.

Example 2

Construction and characterization of single-insert MVA vectors

[0048] The following single-insert, recombinant MVA (rMVA) are utilized in the experiments described herein.

Table 2

rMVA	Inserted influenza gene	NCBI gene acc no.
1. MVA-h1HA	headless HA	based on AY818135
2. MVA-h1HA/M2e	headless HA/M2e fusion	based on AY818135
3. MVA-M1-VN	Matrix protein 1	AY818144
4. MVA-M2-VN	Matrix protein 2	EF541453
5. MVA-PB1-VN	Polymerase subunit PB1	AY818129
6. MVA-mNP	Nucleoprotein	AY818138
7. Control MVA-HA-VN	Hemagglutinin	AY818135
8. Control MVA-wt	No insert	-
9. Control PBS	No insert	-

[0049] For construction of single-insert rMVA vectors expressing h1HA, the h1HA/M2e fusion protein or PB1, the h1HA, h1HA/M2e and PB1 genes were chemically synthesized (Geneart, Inc., Regensburg, Germany). The synthetic genes are driven by the strong vaccinia early/late promoter mH5 (Wyatt *et al.* 1996) and terminated with a vaccinia virus specific stop signal downstream of the coding region that is absent internally. The gene cassettes were cloned in the plasmid pDM-D4R (Ricci *et al.*, 2011) resulting in plasmids pDM-h1HA, pDM-h1HA/M2e and pDM-PB1-VN, respectively. The introduction of the foreign genes into the D4R/D5R intergenic region of MVA was done as described elsewhere (Ricci *et al.* 2011) resulting in viruses MVA-h1HA, MVA-h1HA/M2e, MVA-PB1-VN.

[0050] For the construction of the rMVA expressing M1, the M1 sequence (accession number AY818144) was placed downstream of the strong vaccinia early/late promoter selP (Chakrabarti *et al.* 1997) and cloned in pDM-D4R, resulting in pDM-M1-VN. The expression cassette of

pDD4-M2-VN - including the M2 sequence (accession number EF541453) under the control of the mH5 promoter – was cloned in pDM-D4R resulting in pDM-M2-VN. The plasmids were then used for recombination with MVA according to Holzer *et al, supra* resulting in the viruses MVA-M1-VN and MVA-M2-VN, respectively as shown in Figure 5A.

[0051] For the construction of single-insert MVAs expressing the NP protein, the NP expression cassette of pDD4-mH5-mNP-VN (Mayrhofer *et al., supra*) was cloned in plasmid pd3-lacZ-gpt, resulting in pd3-lacZ-mH5-NP-VN. Plasmid pd3-lacZ-gpt contains a lacZ/gpt selection marker cassette and a multiple cloning site (MCS) for insertion of genes of interest. The sequences are framed by genomic MVA sequences of the del III region. The marker cassette is destabilized by a tandem repeat of MVA del III flank, thus the final recombinant is free of any auxiliary sequences. The insertion plasmid directs the gene cassettes into the MVA deletion III (del III) region. After infection of primary chicken embryo cells with MOI 1, cells were transfected with pd3-lacZ-mH5-NP-VN according to the calcium phosphate technique (Graham and van der Eb 1973), resulting MVA-NP-VN shown in Figure 5B. The MVA strain (MVA 1974/NIH clone 1) was kindly provided by B. Moss (National Institutes of Health). Recombinant virus is selected using the transient marker stabilization method (Scheifflinger *et al, 1998*).

[0052] The single-insert MVA vectors expressing the NP, PB1, M1, M2, h1HA, and h1HA/M2e were characterized by PCR and Western blot as described in Hessel *et al, supra*. Recombinant viruses were grown in CEC or DF-1 cells and purified by centrifugation through a sucrose cushion. Primary CEC were produced in-house and cultivated in Med199 (Gibco®) supplemented with 5 % fetal calf serum (FCS). The DF-1 (CRL-12203) cell line was obtained from the ATCC (American Type Culture Collection) and cultivated in DMEM (Biochrom, Inc.) supplemented with 5 % FCS.

[0053] The correct expression of the influenza proteins by the rMVAs was confirmed by Western blotting. For this purpose CEC or the permanent chicken cell line DF-1 were infected with a MOI of 0.1 and cell lysates were prepared 48-72 hrs post infections. The recombinant MVAs that express the h1HA (MVA-h1HA and MVA-h1HA/M2e) were analyzed in a Western blot using an anti-influenza A/Vietnam/1194/04 (H5N1) polyclonal serum (NIBSC 04/214) for detection. Donkey-anti-sheep alkaline phosphatase-conjugated IgG (Sigma Inc.) was used as a

secondary antibody. The recombinant MVAs that express the M2 and M2e (MVA-M2-VN and MVA-hlHA/M2e) were analyzed in Western Blots using an anti-avian influenza M2 antibody binding a peptide present at the amino terminus of the H5N1 M2 (ProSci, Cat# 4333). Goat-anti-rabbit alkaline phosphatase-conjugated IgG (Sigma Inc.) antibody was used as a secondary antibody. As shown in Figure 6A, the recombinant MVAs expressing the hlHA (MVA-hlHA and MVA-hlHA/M2e) gene inserts induced expression of the HA containing antigens in avian DF-1 cells. The bands around 40 kDa in lane 2 represent the hlHA. The larger band at around 70 kDa in lane 3 represents the hlHA/M2e. The large band at around 80 kDa in lane 5 represents the HA0 hemagglutinin-precursor, which is cleaved into the HA1 and HA2 subunits represented by the bands at approximately 55 and 25 kDa. The specific hlHA, hlHA/M2e or HA bands are absent in the wild-type MVA control (lane 4).

[0054] Figure 6B shows the M2 expression by MVA-M2-VN (lane 2) or MVA-hlHA/M2e (lane 3). The weak but specific band around 10 kDa in lane 2 represents the wild-type M2 protein whereas the larger band around 70 kDa represents the hlHA/M2e protein. Both bands are absent in the wild-type MVA control (lane 4).

[0055] The expression of the M1, NP and PB1 protein is detected with polyclonal guinea-pig anti-influenza H5N1 serum produced in house, a polyclonal goat antibody detecting the PB1 of Influenza A virus (Santa Cruz, Cat#: vC-19), and a monoclonal mouse-anti-NP-antibody (BioXcell, Cat# BE0159), respectively. The MVA-M1-VN and MVA-NP-VN induce expression of the M1 protein (around 27 kDa) and the NP protein (around 60 kDa) (not shown).

Example 3

Animal experiments with the single-insert vaccines

Protection experiment

[0056] A standard protection experiment consists of two arms (primed with about 1×10^3 - 1×10^5 TCID₅₀ H1N1v CA/07 and unprimed) of nine groups of mice each (respectively vaccinated i.m. with 1×10^6 pfu of the nine vaccines and controls shown in Table 2), a group consisting of six animals resulting in 108 animals, defines one set. The animals of one set are challenged with one of the six challenge viruses shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3

Pre-treatment	Challenge strain	Subtype	Abbreviation
H1N1v /unprimed	A/California/07/2009	H1N1	CA/07
H1N1v /unprimed	A/Vietnam/1203/2004	H5N1	VN/1203
H1N1v /unprimed	A/HongKong/G9/	H9N2	HK/G9
H1N1v /unprimed	A/Victoria/210/2009	H3N2	VI/09
H1N1v /unprimed	A/FPV/Rostock/34	H7N1	RO/34
H1N1v /unprimed	A/PR8/1934	H1N1	PR8

[0057] Female Balb/c mice are 8-10 weeks old at the pre-treatment time point and 14-16 weeks old at the time point of immunization with the vaccines and controls shown in Table 2. Mice were immunized intramuscularly twice (days 42 and 63) with 10^6 pfu of the vaccines or wild type MVA, 3.75 μ g whole virus preparation H9N2 A/HongKong/G9/1997 or with buffer (PBS). At day 84, mice were challenged intranasally with 10^3 TCID₅₀ H5N1 A/Vietnam/1203/2004 (H5N1, CDC #2004706280), with 2.5×10^4 TCID₅₀ mouse adapted H9N2 A/HongKong/G9/1997 or with 1.66×10^4 TCID₅₀ H7N1 A/FPV/Rostock/34. The challenge doses correspond to approx. 30 LD50 for the H5N1 challenge and 32 LD50 for the H9N2 challenge per animal. Sera are collected at days 41, 62 and 85 and analyzed for HA-specific IgG concentration by HI titer or microneutralization assay.

[0058] The primary outcome of the animal experiments is protection as measured by lethal endpoint, weight loss, or lung titer. Further the ELISA titers of pooled pre-challenge sera measured against inactivated whole virus H5N1 strain A/Vietnam/1203/2004 are determined.

T cell experiments

[0059] Frequencies of influenza-specific CD4 and CD8 T cells are determined in immunized mice by flow cytometry. In a standard experiment, groups of 5 female BALB/c mice are immunized twice with the vaccines or controls listed in Table 2. Splenocytes are re-stimulated in-vitro using inactivated whole virus antigens of different influenza strains for CD4 T-cells and, when available, peptides representing the CD8 T-cell epitopes of the vaccine insert constructs and IFN- γ production are measured. All experiments are performed twice, using a total of 140 animals.

Other experiments

[0060] An evaluation of the cell-mediated immunity after a single immunization, demonstration of functional activity of cytotoxic T-cells in a VITAL assay and assessment of recruitment of influenza-specific T-cells into the lungs of challenged animals are also carried out. The induction / expansion of vaccine-specific T-cells is also monitored in the primed mouse model by immunizing mice which resolved a influenza virus infection once with these vaccines.

Example 4

Construction and characterization of double-insert rMVA vectors

[0061] The following double-insert, rMVA and controls are utilized in the experiments described herein.

Table 4

rMVA	Inserted influenza gene(s)	Comment
1. MVA-hlHA-NP	headless HA + NP	Double insert construct
2. MVA-hlHA/M2e-NP	headless HA/m2e fusion protein + NP	Double insert construct
3. MVA-NP-VN	nucleoprotein	Control
4. MVA-HA-VN	hemagglutinin	Control
5. MVA-wt	empty vector	Neg. control
6. PBS	-	Neg. control

[0062] For the construction of the double insert rMVA vector co-expressing either the hlHA or hlHA/M2e gene cassette in combination with the NP protein gene cassette, the single insert MVA recombinants of Example 2 containing the hlHA or hlHA/M2e gene cassette are used. CEC cells were infected with MVA-hlHA or MVA-hlHA/Me2 and afterwards transfected with pd3-lacZ-mH5-NP-VN (see Example 2). Homologous recombination and propagation of the recombinant MVA vectors are performed as described in Example 2. The resulting double insert MVA vectors, named MVA-hlHA-NP or MVA-hlHA/M2e-NP, contain the hlHA or hlHA/M2e expression cassette in the D4R/D5R locus and the NP expression cassette in the del III locus. See Figure 7.

[0063] The recombinant MVAs were characterized by Western Blot as described in Example 2. Figure 8A shows the expression of the hlHA and hlHA/M2e after infection of CEC with MVA-hlHA-NP (lane 6) or MVA-hlHA/M2e-NP (lane 5). The bands around 40 kDa in lanes 3 and 6 represent the hlHA of the MVA-hlHA and MVA-hlHA-NP constructs. The band around 70 kDa in lane 5 represents the hlHA/M2e fusion protein. The HA bands are absent in the wild-type control in lane 4. The same samples were used for detection of NP protein expression in Western Blots (as described in Example 2). As shown in Figure 8B, the recombinant MVAs MVA-hlHA-NP and MVA-hlHA/M2e-NP also induced expression of the NP protein in avian CEC cells. The bands around 60 kDa in lanes 2 to 4 represent the NP.

Example 5

Animal experiments with the double-insert vaccines or vector combinations

Protection experiment

[0064] A standard experiment included eight groups of mice (vaccinated with the six vaccines and controls shown in Table 5) each group consisting of six animals. The protection experiments were carried out as described in Example 3. After challenge mice were monitored over a time period of 14 days and weight loss or symptoms including ruffled fur (score of 1), curved posture (score of 2), apathy (score of 3), and death (score of 4) were recorded. For ethical reasons, mice were euthanized after weight loss of $\geq 25\%$. Protection results are compiled in Table 5 and displayed in Figures 9 and 10.

Table 5. Protection of mice from death after double dose vaccinations with recombinant MVAs and homologous or heterologous challenge.

Gr .	Vaccine	After H5N1 VN1203 ⁽¹⁾ challenge		After H9N2 HK/G9 ⁽²⁾ challenge	
		Clinical score at day 14	Protection n/nt ⁽³⁾ (%)	Clinical score at day 14	Protection n/nt (%)
1	MVA-hlHA-NP	2.83	2/6 (33)	0	6/6 (100)
2	MVA-hlHA/M2e-NP	1	5/6 (83)	0	6/6 (100)
3	MVA-hlHA	2.67	2/6 (33)	3.33	1/6 (17)
4	MVA-hlHA/M2e	4	0/6 (0)	2.67	2/6 (33)
5	MVA-NP-VN	3.33	2/6 (33)	0	6/6 (100)
6	Homologous control vaccine ⁽⁴⁾	0	6/6 (100)	0	6/6 (100)
7	MVA-wt ⁽⁵⁾	4	0/6 (0)	2.83	2/6 (33)
8	PBS	2.67	2/6 (33)	4	0/6 (0)

⁽¹⁾VN1203, challenge strain A/Vietnam/1203/2004; ⁽²⁾HK/G9, challenge strain A/HongKong/G9/1997; ⁽³⁾ n/nt, survival per group, ⁽⁴⁾Homologous control vaccine; ⁽⁵⁾wild-type MVA (NIH74 LVD clone 6).

[0065] As positive control mice were vaccinated with homologous control constructs. In case of H5N1 challenge mice were vaccinated with MVA-HA-VN (Hessel *et al.*, 2011) and in case of H9N2 challenge mice were vaccinated with an inactivated whole virus preparation of the H9N2 A/HongKong/G9/1997 influenza virus. Both controls induced full protection (Table 5; Figure 9 and 10, panels E). In the wild-type MVA and buffer groups all mice showed marked weight loss compared to the positive control groups and nearly all mice died after challenge. Mice

vaccinated with the single recombinant MVAs (MVA-hlHA, MVA-hlHA/M2e, MVA-D3-NP-VN) showed no significantly better protection after the strong H5N1 challenge compared to the negative control groups (Figure 9 A-F). Also against heterosubtypic (H9N2) challenge no significant protection was seen in MVA-hlHA and MVA-hlHA/M2e vaccinated groups (Fig. 10).

[0066] Surprisingly, however, vaccination with the double construct expressing the fusion protein hlHA/M2e and the NP protein resulted in nearly full protection (Figure 9 B, D, F) after the H5N1 challenge with approx. 30 LD50 per animal. Also after heterosubtypic challenge (with approx. 32 LD50 H9N2 virus) mice were fully protected after vaccination with the double recombinant MVA-hlHA/M2e-NP. Furthermore, the double recombinant MVA-hlHA-NP and the single recombinant MVA-NP-VN induced full protection against the heterosubtypic challenge with H9N2 (Fig. 10, B, D, F). As can be seen in the weight monitoring (Figs. 9 and 10, panels B) and in the clinical scores (Figs. 9 and 10, panels D), the double construct MVA-hlHA/M2e-NP showed the best results presumably by combined beneficial effects contributed by the different influenza antigens.

T cell experiments

[0067] Frequencies of influenza-specific CD4 and CD8 T cells are determined in immunized mice by flow cytometry. In a standard protocol experiment, groups of 5 female BALB/c mice are immunized twice with the vaccines or controls listed in Table 4. Splenocytes are re-stimulated in-vitro using inactivated whole virus antigens of different influenza strains for CD4 T-cells and, when available, peptides representing the CD8 T-cell epitopes of the vaccine insert constructs and IFN- γ production are measured. All experiments are performed twice.

Other experiments

[0068] An evaluation of the cell mediated immunity after a single immunization, demonstration of functional activity of cytotoxic T-cells in a VITAL assay and assessment of recruitment of influenza-specific T-cells into the lungs of challenged animals are also carried out. The induction / expansion of vaccine-specific T-cells is also monitored in the primed mouse model by immunizing mice which resolved a influenza virus infection once with these vaccines.

Example 6

Construction and characterization of triple-insert rMVA vectors and virus-like particles

[0069] Influenza virus-like particles (VLPs) induce humoral and cellular responses and can protect against lethal challenges (Bright *et al.* 2007; Pushko *et al.* 2005; Song *et al.* 2010). VLPs chosen for experiments herein comprise either h1HA or h1HA/M2e in combination with NP and M1. The VLPs are generated from triple-insert MVA vectors.

[0070] For the construction of the triple-insert MVA vectors co-expressing either h1HA or h1HA/M2e in combination with the M1 (SEQ ID NO: 11) and the NP protein (SEQ ID NO: 13), the M1 gene (SEQ ID NO: 10) of pDD4-M1-VN is cloned downstream of the synthetic early/late promotor selP (Chakrabarti *et al.* 1997). The resulting gene cassette is cloned downstream of the h1HA or h1HA/M2e gene cassette in pDM-h1HA or pDM-h1HA/M2e. The resulting plasmids harboring a double gene cassette (pDM-h1HA-M1 and pDM-h1HA/M2e-M1) are used for recombination into defective MVA as described above. Afterwards, a recombination with an NP gene cassette (SEQ ID NO: 12)-containing plasmid (pD3-lacZ-gpt-NP-VN) is done resulting in a triple-insert MVA virus. This triple-insert MVA is plaque purified under transient marker selection.

[0071] The triple-insert MVA vectors, named MVA-h1HA-M1-NP or MVA-h1HA/M2e-M1-NP contain the h1HA or h1HA/M2e expression cassette and M1 expression cassette in tandem order in the D4R/D5R locus and the NP expression cassette in the del III locus (Figure 7).

[0072] Detection of VLPs is as follows. HeLa or 293 cells are seeded into T175cm² flasks and grown in DMEM + 10%FCS + Pen/Strep. To generate VLPs, cells are infected with 1 MOI of single-insert MVA or triple-insert MVA recombinants, respectively. Empty MVA vectors or single-insert MVA recombinants without M1 are used as controls. At 1h post infection (p.i.), the medium is replaced by DMEM + Pen/Strep and culture medium is harvested 48h p.i. and cellular debris is pelleted by centrifugation at 2.000 x g for 10 min. The procedure for analyzing VLPs by sucrose gradient density flotation and sucrose cushion has been described previously (Chen *et al.* 2007; Chen *et al.* 2005; Gomez-Puertes *et al.* 2000). The samples are then analyzed by immunoblotting. Additionally, electron microscopy (EM) analysis with medium of infected cells is performed.

Example 7

Animal experiments with the triple-insert vaccines or vector combinations

[0073] A standard experiment includes 6 groups of primed and unprimed mice (vaccinated with the 6 vaccines and controls shown in Table 5), each group consisting of 6 animals, resulting in 36 animals (1 set). The animals are challenged with one of the 6 challenge viruses shown in Table 3. In sum, there are 6 sets of 72 animals each requiring 432 mice to assess cross-protection in the primed and naive models.

Table 5

rMVA	Inserted influenza gene(s)	comment
1. MVA-hlHA-M1-NP	headless HA + nucleoprotein + matrix 1	3 inserts
2. MVA-hlHA/M2e-M1-NP	headless HA/m2e fusion protein + nucleoprotein + matrix 1	3 inserts
3. MVA-tbd	best construct from previous screening	control
4. MVA-HA-VN	hemagglutinin	control
5. MVA-wt	empty vector	neg. control
6. PBS	-	neg. control

[0074] The present invention is illustrated by the foregoing examples and variations thereof will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Therefore, no limitations other than those set out in the following claims should be placed on the invention.

[0075] All documents cited in this application are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety for their disclosure described.

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THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

1. A recombinant vaccinia virus comprising a gene cassette encoding a fusion protein comprising at least one influenza A M2 extracellular domain (M2e) polypeptide inserted in an influenza A headless hemagglutinin (h1HA) polypeptide.
2. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 1, wherein the fusion protein comprises i) the h1HA/M2e fusion protein amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 2; ii) the VN/1203 HA amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 3; or iii) HA1 amino acids 17-58 of SEQ ID NO: 3, a peptide linker, at least one M2e polypeptide, a peptide linker, HA1 amino acids 290-343 of SEQ ID NO: 3 and HA2 amino acids 344-568 of SEQ ID NO: 3.
3. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 2, wherein the peptide linkers linking the HA amino acids and M2e amino acids comprise the amino acids GGG set out in SEQ ID NO: 4.
4. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 1 or claim 4, wherein the M2e polypeptide comprises i) the H5N1 M2e amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 5; ii) the H1N1 M2e amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 6; iii) the H9N2 M2e amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 7; or iv) the H7N2 M2e amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 8.
5. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 1 or 4 wherein the fusion protein comprises more than one M2e polypeptide and the M2e polypeptides are linked by a peptide linker.

6. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 5, wherein the peptide linker linking the M2e polypeptides comprises the amino acids GSAGSA set out in SEQ ID NO: 9.
7. The recombinant vaccinia virus of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein expression of the h1HA/M2e fusion protein from the gene cassette is under the control of an mH5 promoter or a se1P promoter.
8. A recombinant vaccinia virus comprising the gene cassette set out in SEQ ID NO: 1.
9. The recombinant vaccinia virus of any one of claims 1 to 8 further comprising a gene cassette encoding an influenza A matrix protein 1 (M1) and a gene cassette encoding an influenza A nucleoprotein (NP).
10. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 9, wherein the M1 protein comprises the amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 11 or is encoded by the nucleotide sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 10.
11. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 9 wherein the NP comprises the amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 13 or is encoded by the nucleotide sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 12.
12. The recombinant vaccinia virus of any one of claims 1 to 11 wherein the vaccinia virus is modified vaccinia virus Ankara (MVA), defective vaccinia Lister (dVV), MVA-575, MVA- BN, MVA-F6 or MVA-M4.

13. The recombinant MVA of claim 12, wherein the h1HA/M2e fusion protein gene cassette is inserted in the MVA in the deletion I region, the deletion II region, the deletion III region, the deletion IV region, the thymidine kinase locus, the D4/5 intergenic region, or the HA locus.
14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the recombinant vaccinia virus of any one of claims 1 to 13.
15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a recombinant MVA comprising a gene cassette encoding the h1HA/M2e fusion protein amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 2 or the gene cassette set out in SEQ ID NO: 1.
16. A method of inducing a heterosubtypic immune response to influenza A virus in an individual comprising administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising the recombinant MVA of any one of claims 1 to 13 to the individual.
17. A pharmaceutical composition for use in inducing a heterosubtypic immune response to influenza A virus in an individual, the method comprising the step of administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising the recombinant MVA of any one of claims 1 to 13 to the individual.
18. A method of producing a recombinant MVA expressing the h1HA/M2e fusion protein gene cassette set out in SEQ ID NO: 1 comprising the steps of:
 - a) infecting primary chicken embryo cells or a permanent cell line with MVA,

b) transfecting the infected cells with a plasmid comprising the h1HA/M2e fusion protein gene cassette set out in SEQ ID NO: 1 and comprising DNA flanking the gene cassette that is homologous to a non-essential region of the MVA genome,

c) growing the cells to allow the plasmid to recombine with the MVA genome during replication of the MVA in the infected cells thereby inserting the h1HA/M2e fusion protein gene cassette into the MVA genome in the non-essential region, and

d) obtaining the recombinant MVA produced.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the non-essential MVA region is the deletion I region, the deletion II region, the deletion III region, the deletion IV region, the thymidine kinase locus, the D4/5 intergenic region, or the HA locus.

20. A recombinant vaccinia virus comprising a first gene cassette encoding a fusion protein comprising at least one influenza A M2 extracellular domain (M2e) polypeptide inserted in an influenza A headless hemagglutinin (h1HA) polypeptide and a second gene cassette encoding influenza A nucleoprotein (NP).

21. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 20, wherein the fusion protein comprises i) the h1HA/M2e fusion protein amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 2; ii) amino acids of the VN/1203 HA amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 3; or iii) HA1 amino acids 17-58 of SEQ ID NO: 3, a peptide linker, at least one M2e polypeptide, a peptide linker, HA1 amino acids 290-343 of SEQ ID NO: 3 and HA2 amino acids 344-568 of SEQ ID NO: 3.

22. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 21, wherein the peptide linkers linking the HA amino acids and M2e amino acids comprise the amino acids GGG set out in SEQ ID NO: 4.
23. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 20, wherein the M2e polypeptide comprises i) the H5N1 M2e amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 5; ii) the H1N1 M2e amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 6; iii) the H9N2 M2e amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 7; and iv) the H7N2 M2e amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 8.
24. The recombinant vaccinia virus of any one of claims 20, 22 and 23 wherein the fusion protein comprises more than one M2e polypeptide and the M2e polypeptides are linked by a peptide linker.
25. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 24, wherein the peptide linker linking the M2e polypeptides comprises the amino acids GSAGSA set out in SEQ ID NO: 9.
26. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 20, wherein the NP comprises the amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 13.
27. The recombinant vaccinia virus of any one of claims 20 to 26, wherein expression of the h1HA/M2e fusion protein from the first gene cassette is under the control of an mH5 promoter or a se1P promoter.

28. The recombinant vaccinia virus of any one of claims 20 to 26, wherein expression of NP from the second gene cassette is under the control of an mH5 promoter or se1P promoter.
29. The recombinant vaccinia virus of any of claims 20 to 26, wherein expression of the h1HA/M2e fusion protein from the first gene cassette and the expression of NP from the second gene cassette are under the control of mH5 promoters.
30. A recombinant vaccinia virus comprising a first gene cassette set out in SEQ ID NO: 1 and a second gene cassette set out in SEQ ID NO: 12.
31. The recombinant vaccinia virus of any one of claims 20 to 30, wherein the vaccinia virus is modified vaccinia virus Ankara (MVA), defective vaccinia Lister (dVV), MVA-575, MVA- BN, MVA-F6 or MVA-M4.
32. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 31, wherein the first gene cassette is inserted in the MVA in the deletion I region, the deletion II region, the deletion III region, the deletion IV region, the thymidine kinase locus, the D4/5 intergenic region or the HA locus.
33. The recombinant vaccinia virus of claim 31, wherein the second gene cassette is inserted in the MVA in the deletion I region, the deletion II region, the deletion III region, the deletion IV region, the thymidine kinase locus, the D4/5 intergenic region or the HA locus.

34. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the recombinant vaccinia virus of any one of claims 20 to 33.
35. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a recombinant MVA comprising a first gene cassette encoding the h1HA/M2e fusion protein amino acid sequence set out in SEQ ID NO: 2 and a second gene cassette encoding influenza A nucleoprotein (NP) set out in SEQ ID NO: 13.
36. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a recombinant MVA comprising a h1HA/M2e fusion protein first gene cassette set out in SEQ ID NO: 1 and an NP second gene cassette set out in SEQ ID NO: 12.
37. A method of inducing a heterosubtypic immune response to influenza A viruses in an individual comprising administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising the recombinant vaccinia virus of any one of claims 20 to 33 to the individual.
38. A pharmaceutical composition for use in inducing a heterosubtypic immune response to influenza A viruses in an individual, the method comprising the step of administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising the recombinant vaccinia virus of any one of claims 20 to 33 to the individual.
39. A method of producing a recombinant MVA expressing a h1HA/M2e fusion protein first gene cassette set out in SEQ ID NO: 1 and a NP second gene cassette set out in SEQ ID NO: 12 comprising the steps of:

- a) infecting primary chicken embryo cells or a permanent cell line with MVA,
- b) transfecting the infected cells with a plasmid comprising the h1HA/M2e fusion protein gene cassette set out in SEQ ID NO: 1 and comprising DNA flanking the gene cassette that is homologous to a first non-essential region of the MVA genome,
- c) growing the cells to allow the plasmid to recombine with the MVA genome during replication of the MVA in the infected cells thereby inserting the h1HA/M2e fusion protein gene cassette into the MVA genome in the first non-essential region,
- d) obtaining the recombinant MVA produced;
- e) infecting primary chicken embryo cells or a permanent avian cell line with the MVA of step d),
- f) transfecting the infected cells of step e) with a plasmid comprising the NP gene cassette set out in SEQ ID NO: 12 and comprising DNA flanking the gene cassette that is homologous to a second non-essential region of the MVA genome, wherein the second non-essential region is not the same region as the first non-essential region,
- g) growing the cells to allow the plasmid to recombine with the MVA genome during replication of the MVA in the infected cells thereby inserting the NP gene cassette into the MVA genome in the second non-essential region, and
- h) obtaining the recombinant MVA produced.

40. The method of claim 39, wherein the non-essential MVA regions are the deletion I region, the deletion II region, the deletion III region, the deletion IV region, the thymidine kinase locus, the D4/5 intergenic region, or the HA locus.

Dated this 30th day of May 2016

Baxter International Inc. and Baxter Healthcare SA
Patent Attorneys for the Applicant
PETER MAXWELL AND ASSOCIATES

FIGURE 1

MEKIVLLFAIVSLVKSDQICIGYHANNSTEQVDTI
MEKNVTVTTHAQDILEKKHNGKLCGGGGGCNTKCQ
TPMGAINSSMPFHNIHPLTIGECPKYVKSNRLVLAT
GLRNSPQRERRRKKRGLFGAIAAGFIEGGWQGMVD
GWYGYHHSNEQGSGYAADKESTQKAIDGVTNKV
NSIIDKMNTQFEAVGREFNNLERRIENLNKKMEDG
FLDVWWTYNAELLVLMENERTLDFHDSNVKNLYDK
VRLQLRDNAKELGNGCFEFYHKCDNECMESVRNG
TYDYPQYSEEARLKREEISGVKLESIGIYQILSIYST
VASSLALAIMVAGLSLWMCSNGSLQCRICI

FIGURE 2

ATGGAGAAAATAGTGCTTCTTTTTTGCAATAGTCAGTCT
TGTTAAAAGTGATCAGATTTTGCATTGGTTACCATGCAA
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AGAACGTTACTGTTACACATGCCCAAGACATACTGGA
AAAGAAACACAACGGGAAGCTCTGCGGAGGAGGAGG
ATGCAACACCAAGTGTCAAACCTCCAATGGGGGGCGATA
AACTCTAGCATGCCATTCCACAATATACACCCTCTCAC
CATTGGGGGAATGCCCCAAATATGTGAAATCAAACAGA
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CGTTACAATGCAGAATTTGCATTAA

FIGURE 3

MEKIVLLFAIVSLVKSDQICIGYHANNSTEQVDTIME
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NDSSDGSAGSASLLTEVETPTRNGWECKCSDSSDG
SAGSASLLTEVETPIRKGWECNCSDSSDGGGCNTK
CQTPMGAINSSMPFHNIHPLTIGECPKYVKS NRLVLAT
GLRNSPQRERRRRKKRGLFGAIAAGFIEGGWQGMVDG
WYGYHHSNEQGS GYAADKESTQKAIDGVTNKVN
SIIDKMNTQFEAVGREFNNLERRIENLNKKMEDGF
LDVWWTYNAELLVLMENERTLDFHDSNVKNLYDK
VRLQLRDNAKELGNGCFEFYHKCDNECMESVRNG
TYDYPQYSEEARKREEISGVKLESIGIYQILSIYST
VASSLALAIMVAGLSLWMCSNGSLQCRICI

FIGURE 4

ATGGAGAAAATAGTGCTTCTTTTTGCAATAGTCAGTCTTGTTA
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ACACATGCCCAAGACATACTGGAAAAGAACACAACGGGAA
GCTCTGCGGAGGAGGAAGTCTTCTAACCGAGGTCGAAACGCC
TACCAGAAACGAATGGGAGTGCAGATGCAGCGATTCAAGTG
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ACGCCTATCAGAAACGAATGGGGGTGCAGATGCAACGATTC
AAGTGATGGAAGTGCAGGATCAGCGAGTCTTCTAACCGAGGT
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AGCGATTCAAGTGATGGAGGAGGATGCAACACCAAGTGTC
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GACTACCCGCAGTATTCAGAAGAAGCGAGACTAAAAAGAGA
GGAAATAAGTGGAGTAAAATTGGAATCAATAGGAATTTACC
AAATACTGTCAATTTATTCTACAGTGGCGAGTTCCTAGCACT
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FIGURE 5

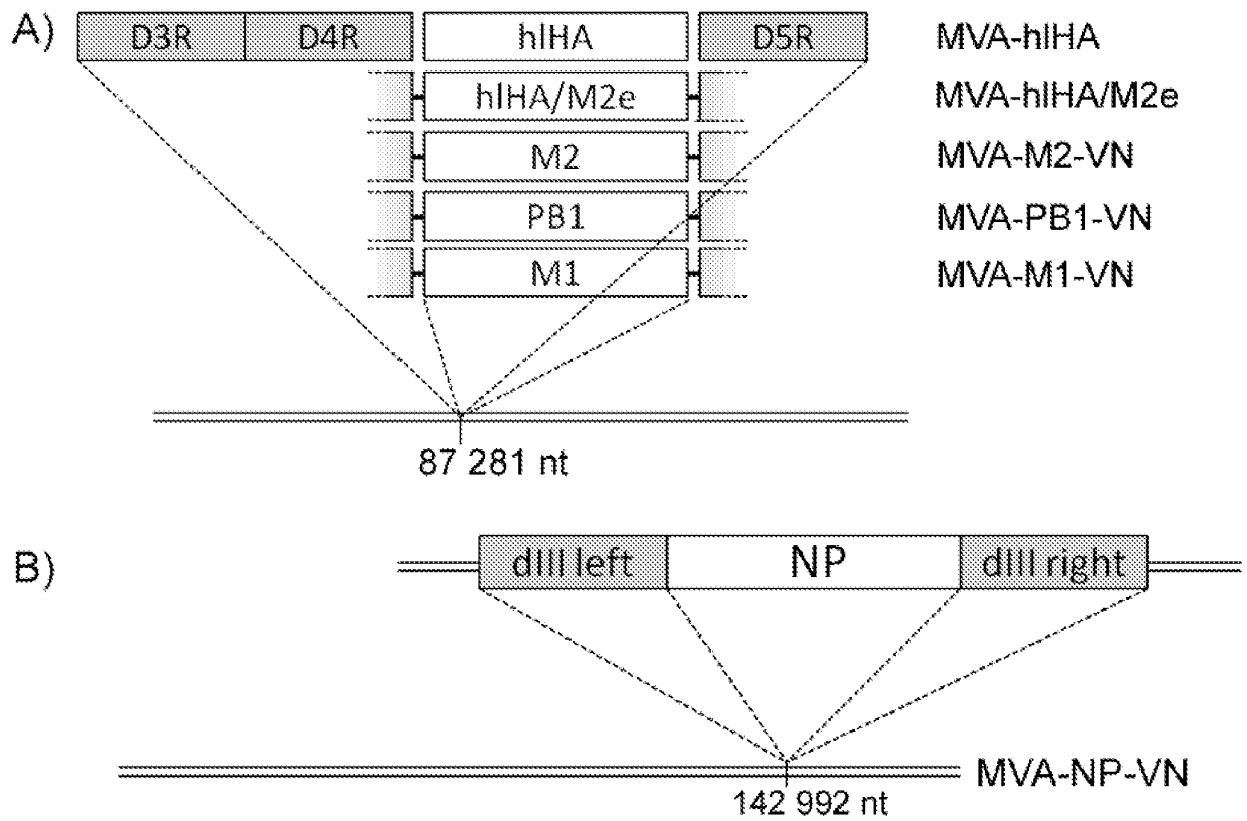
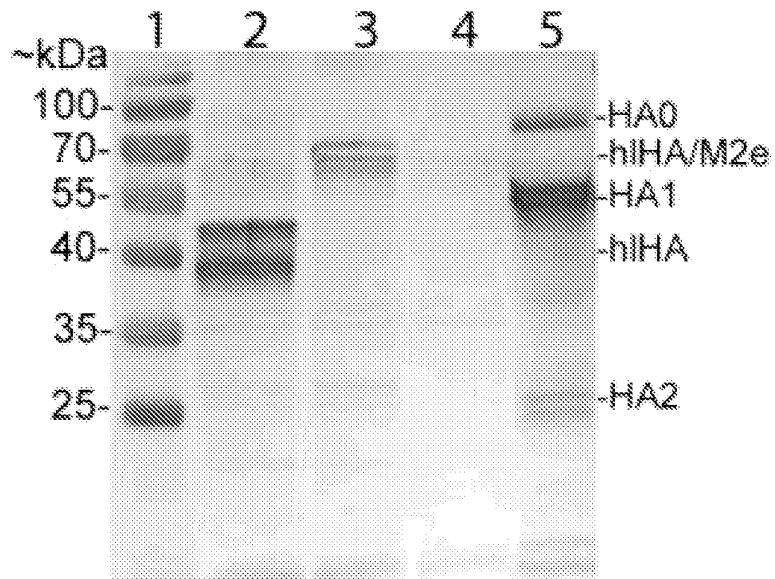


FIGURE 6

A



B

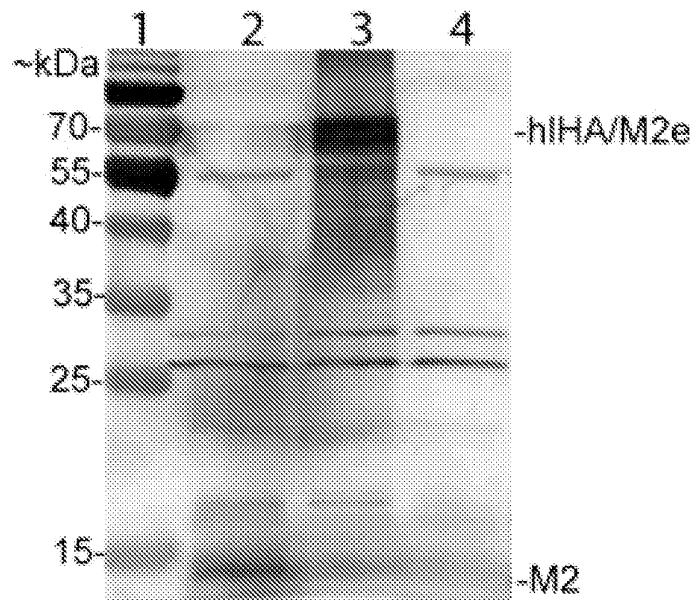


FIGURE 7

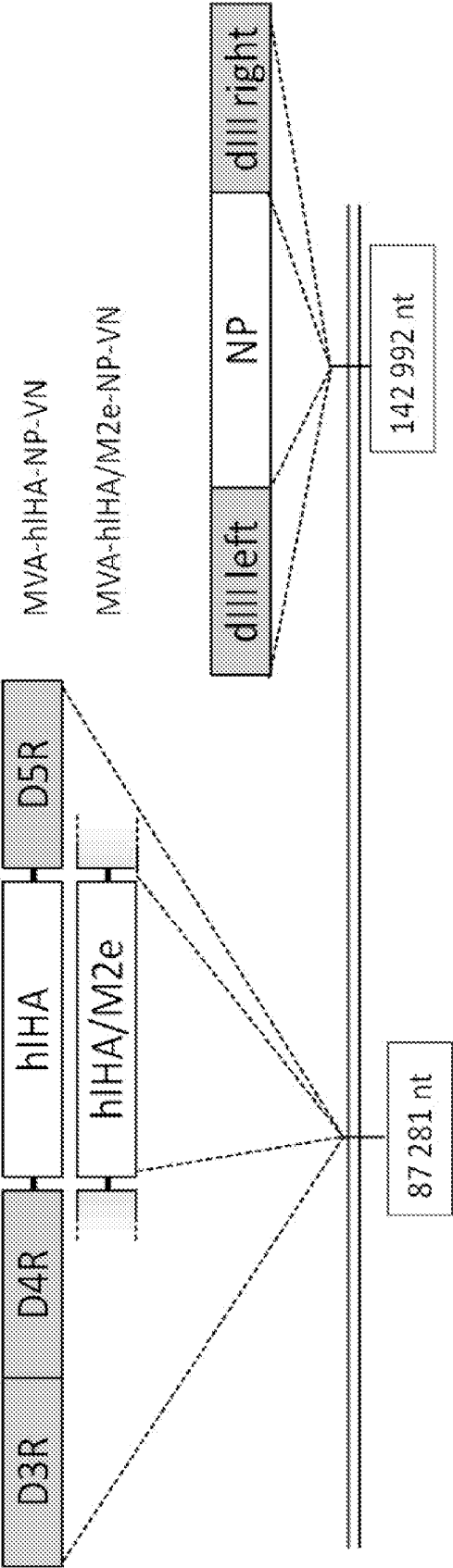
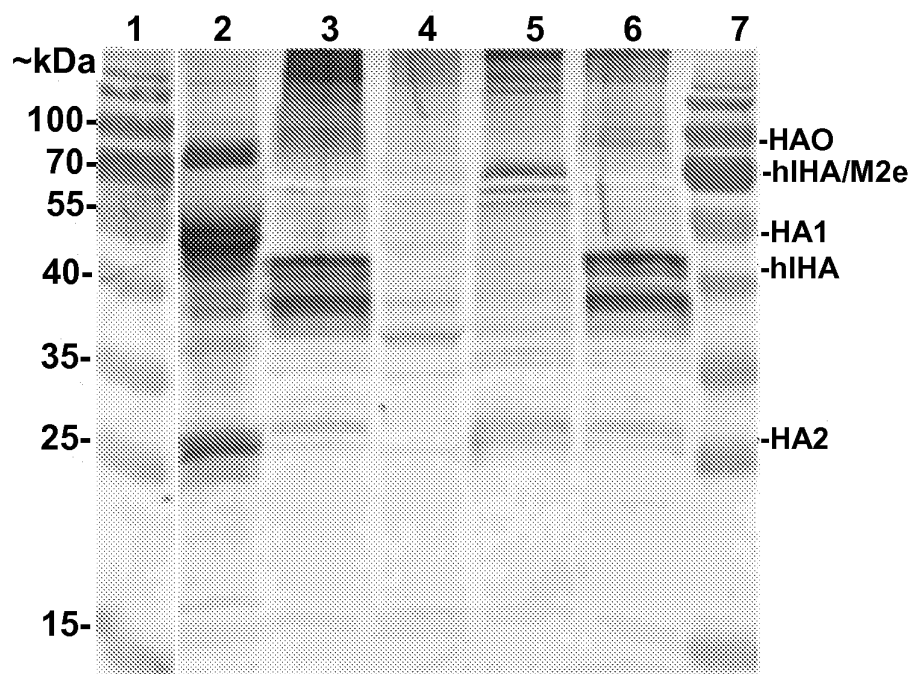


FIGURE 8

A



B

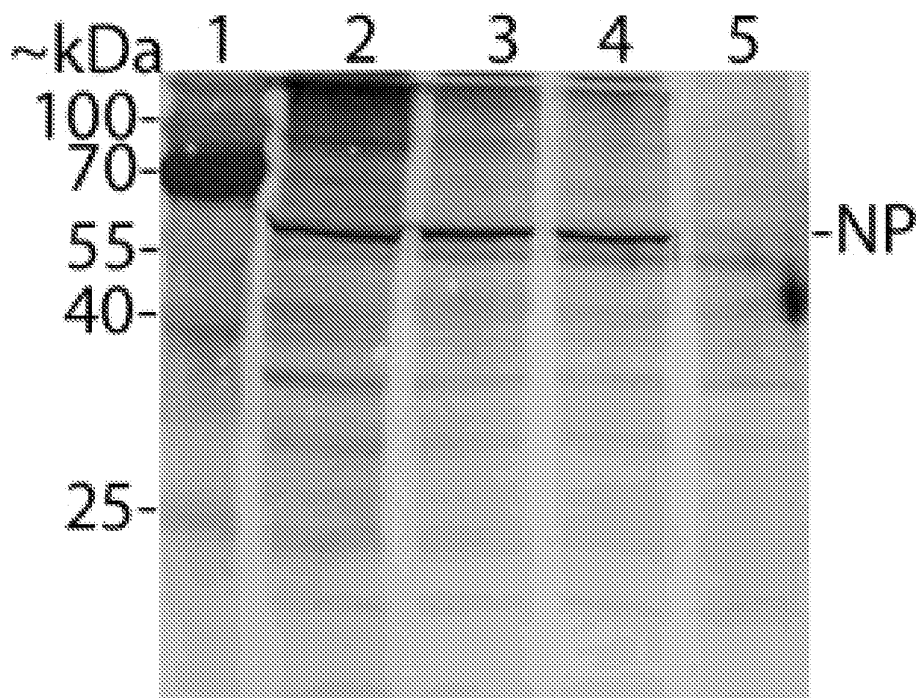


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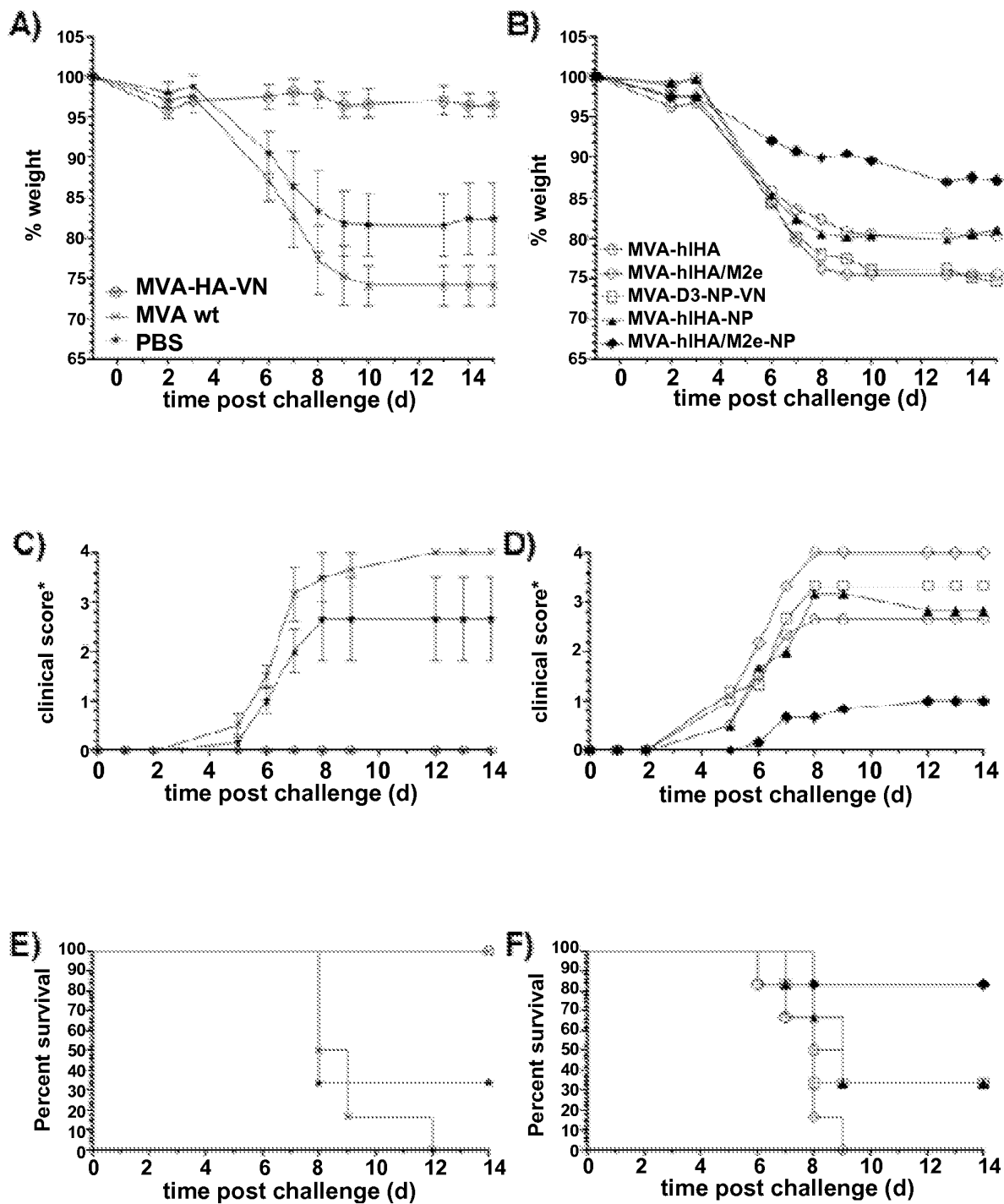


FIGURE 10

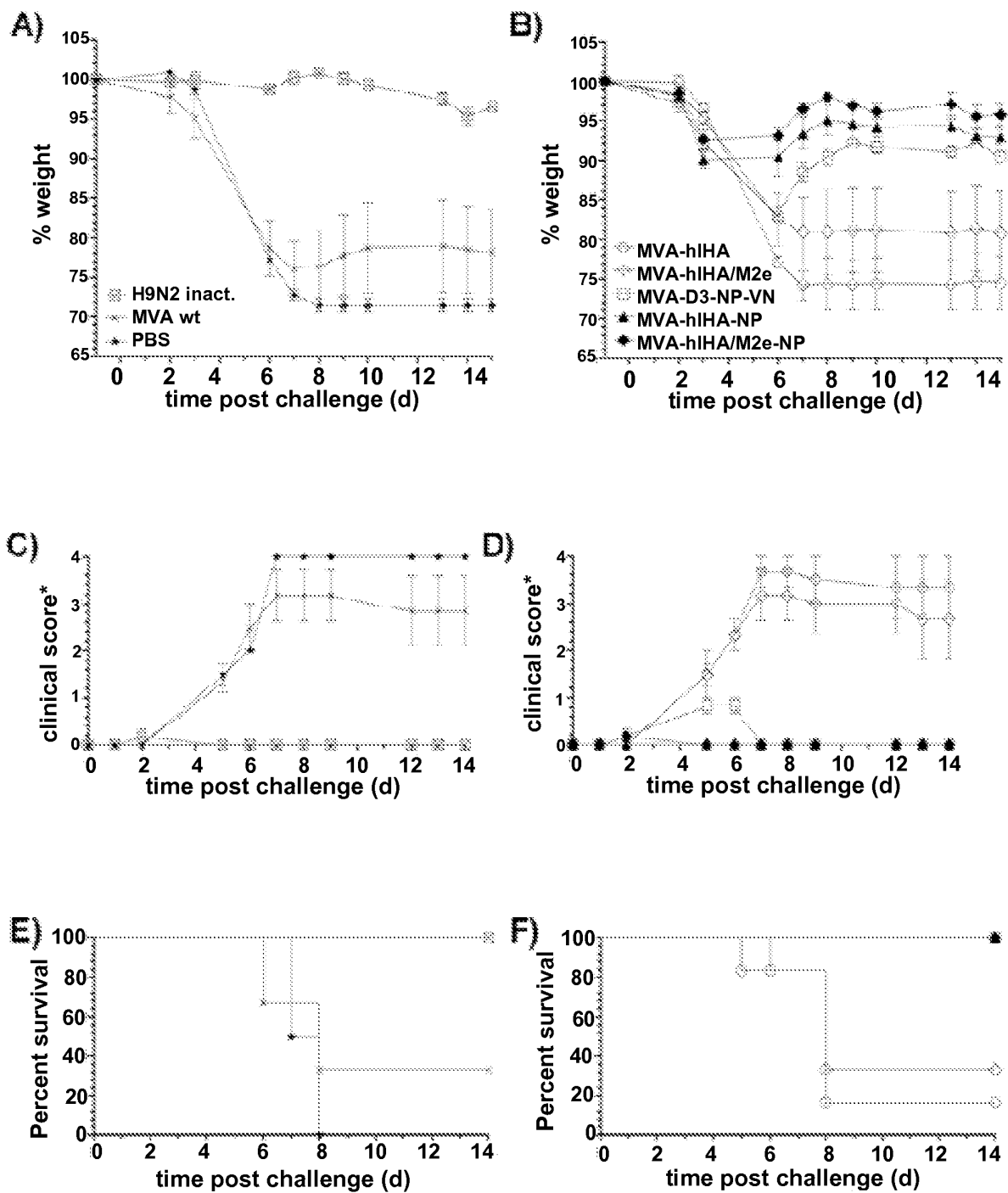
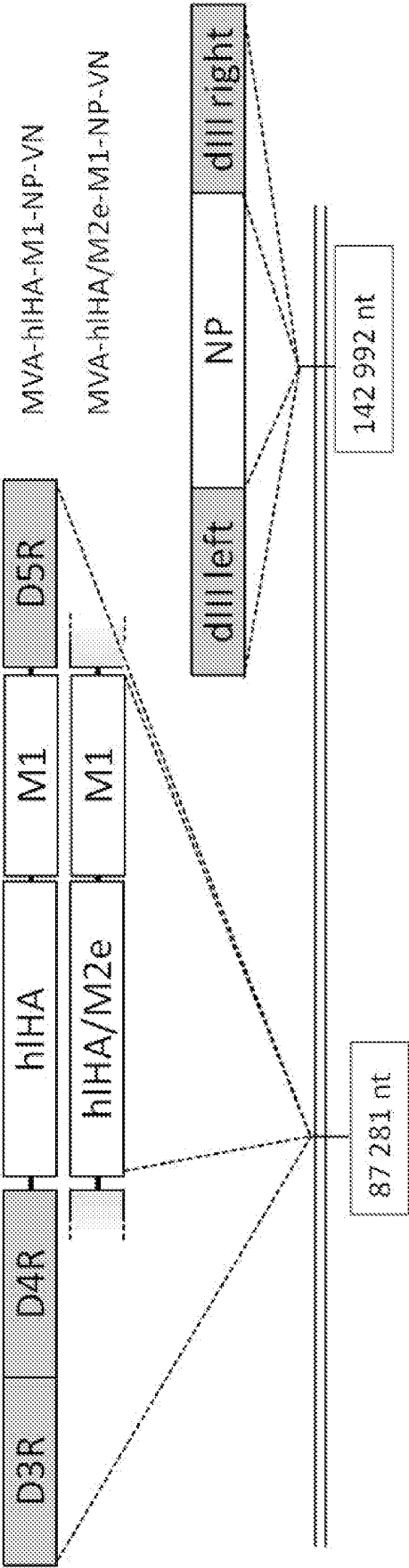


FIGURE 11



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<120> RECOMBINANT VIRAL VECTORS AND METHODS FOR INDUCING A
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<150> US 61/438,024
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Leu Glu Lys Lys His Asn Gly Lys Leu Cys Gly Gly Gly Ser Leu Leu
 50 55 60

Thr Glu Val Glu Thr Pro Thr Arg Asn Glu Trp Glu Cys Arg Cys Ser
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Asp Ser Ser Asp Gly Ser Ala Gly Ser Ala Ser Leu Leu Thr Glu Val
 85 90 95

Glu Thr Pro Ile Arg Asn Glu Trp Gly Cys Arg Cys Asn Asp Ser Ser
 100 105 110

Asp Gly Ser Ala Gly Ser Ala Ser Leu Leu Thr Glu Val Glu Thr Pro
 115 120 125

Thr Arg Asn Gly Trp Glu Cys Lys Cys Ser Asp Ser Ser Asp Gly Ser
 130 135 140

Ala Gly Ser Ala Ser Leu Leu Thr Glu Val Glu Thr Pro Ile Arg Lys
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Gly Trp Glu Cys Asn Cys Ser Asp Ser Ser Asp Gly Gly Gly Cys Asn
 165 170 175

Thr Lys Cys Gln Thr Pro Met Gly Ala Ile Asn Ser Ser Met Pro Phe
 Page 4

180

185

190

His Asn Ile His Pro Leu Thr Ile Gly Glu Cys Pro Lys Tyr Val Lys
 195 200 205

Ser Asn Arg Leu Val Leu Ala Thr Gly Leu Arg Asn Ser Pro Gln Arg
 210 215 220

Glu Arg Arg Arg Lys Lys Arg Gly Leu Phe Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Phe
 225 230 235 240

Ile Glu Gly Gly Trp Gln Gly Met Val Asp Gly Trp Tyr Gly Tyr His
 245 250 255

His Ser Asn Glu Gln Gly Ser Gly Tyr Ala Ala Asp Lys Glu Ser Thr
 260 265 270

Gln Lys Ala Ile Asp Gly Val Thr Asn Lys Val Asn Ser Ile Ile Asp
 275 280 285

Lys Met Asn Thr Gln Phe Glu Ala Val Gly Arg Glu Phe Asn Asn Leu
 290 295 300

Glu Arg Arg Ile Glu Asn Leu Asn Lys Lys Met Glu Asp Gly Phe Leu
 305 310 315 320

Asp Val Trp Thr Tyr Asn Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Leu Met Glu Asn Glu
 325 330 335

Arg Thr Leu Asp Phe His Asp Ser Asn Val Lys Asn Leu Tyr Asp Lys
 340 345 350

Val Arg Leu Gln Leu Arg Asp Asn Ala Lys Glu Leu Gly Asn Gly Cys
 355 360 365

Phe Glu Phe Tyr His Lys Cys Asp Asn Glu Cys Met Glu Ser Val Arg
 370 375 380

Asn Gly Thr Tyr Asp Tyr Pro Gln Tyr Ser Glu Glu Ala Arg Leu Lys
 385 390 395 400

Arg Glu Glu Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Leu Glu Ser Ile Gly Ile Tyr Gln
 405 410 415

Ile Leu Ser Ile Tyr Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala Ile
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 35 40 45

Leu Glu Lys Lys His Asn Gly Lys Leu Cys Asp Leu Asp Gly Val Lys
 50 55 60

Pro Leu Ile Leu Arg Asp Cys Ser Val Ala Gly Trp Leu Leu Gly Asn
 65 70 75 80

Pro Met Cys Asp Glu Phe Ile Asn Val Pro Glu Trp Ser Tyr Ile Val
 85 90 95

Glu Lys Ala Asn Pro Val Asn Asp Leu Cys Tyr Pro Gly Asp Phe Asn
 100 105 110

Asp Tyr Glu Glu Leu Lys His Leu Leu Ser Arg Ile Asn His Phe Glu
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Lys Ile Gln Ile Ile Pro Lys Ser Ser Trp Ser Ser His Glu Ala Ser
 130 135 140

Leu Gly Val Ser Ser Ala Cys Pro Tyr Gln Gly Lys Ser Ser Phe Phe
 145 150 155 160

Arg Asn Val Val Trp Leu Ile Lys Lys Asn Ser Thr Tyr Pro Thr Ile
 165 170 175

Lys Arg Ser Tyr Asn Asn Thr Asn Gln Glu Asp Leu Leu Val Leu Trp
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45899_seq_listing.txt

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 260 265 270

Val Lys Lys Gly Asp Ser Thr Ile Met Lys Ser Glu Leu Glu Tyr Gly
 275 280 285

Asn Cys Asn Thr Lys Cys Gln Thr Pro Met Gly Ala Ile Asn Ser Ser
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Met Pro Phe His Asn Ile His Pro Leu Thr Ile Gly Glu Cys Pro Lys
 305 310 315 320

Tyr Val Lys Ser Asn Arg Leu Val Leu Ala Thr Gly Leu Arg Asn Ser
 325 330 335

Pro Gln Arg Glu Arg Arg Arg Lys Lys Arg Gly Leu Phe Gly Ala Ile
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Glu Ser Thr Gln Lys Ala Ile Asp Gly Val Thr Asn Lys Val Asn Ser
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Ile Ile Asp Lys Met Asn Thr Gln Phe Glu Ala Val Gly Arg Glu Phe
 405 410 415

Asn Asn Leu Glu Arg Arg Ile Glu Asn Leu Asn Lys Lys Met Glu Asp
 420 425 430

Gly Phe Leu Asp Val Trp Thr Tyr Asn Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Leu Met
 435 440 445

Glu Asn Glu Arg Thr Leu Asp Phe His Asp Ser Asn Val Lys Asn Leu
 450 455 460

Tyr Asp Lys Val Arg Leu Gln Leu Arg Asp Asn Ala Lys Glu Leu Gly
 465 470 475 480

Asn Gly Cys Phe Glu Phe Tyr His Lys Cys Asp Asn Glu Cys Met Glu
 Page 7

485

490

495

Ser Val Arg Asn Gly Thr Tyr Asp Tyr Pro Gln Tyr Ser Glu Glu Ala
 500 505 510

Arg Leu Lys Arg Glu Glu Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Leu Glu Ser Ile Gly
 515 520 525

Ile Tyr Gln Ile Leu Ser Ile Tyr Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Leu Ala
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Met Ser Leu Leu Thr Glu Val Glu Thr Tyr Val Leu Ser Ile Ile Pro
1          5          10          15

Ser Gly Pro Leu Lys Ala Glu Ile Ala Gln Lys Leu Glu Asp Val Phe
          20          25          30

Ala Gly Lys Asn Thr Asp Leu Glu Ala Leu Met Glu Trp Leu Lys Thr
          35          40          45

Arg Pro Ile Leu Ser Pro Leu Thr Lys Gly Ile Leu Gly Phe Val Phe
          50          55          60

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45899_seq_listing.txt

Thr Leu Thr Val Pro Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu Gln Arg Arg Arg Phe Val
65 70 75 80

Gln Asn Ala Leu Asn Gly Asn Gly Asp Pro Asn Asn Met Asp Arg Ala
85 90 95

Val Lys Leu Tyr Lys Lys Leu Lys Arg Glu Ile Thr Phe His Gly Ala
100 105 110

Lys Glu Val Ala Leu Ser Tyr Ser Thr Gly Ala Leu Ala Ser Cys Met
115 120 125

Gly Leu Ile Tyr Asn Arg Met Gly Thr Val Thr Thr Glu Val Ala Phe
130 135 140

Gly Leu Val Cys Ala Thr Cys Glu Gln Ile Ala Asp Ser Gln His Arg
145 150 155 160

Ser His Arg Gln Met Ala Thr Ile Thr Asn Pro Leu Ile Arg His Glu
165 170 175

Asn Arg Met Val Leu Ala Ser Thr Thr Ala Lys Ala Met Glu Gln Met
180 185 190

Ala Gly Ser Ser Glu Gln Ala Ala Glu Ala Met Glu Ile Ala Asn Gln
195 200 205

Ala Arg Gln Met Val Gln Ala Met Arg Thr Ile Gly Thr His Pro Asn
210 215 220

Ser Ser Ala Gly Leu Arg Asp Asn Leu Leu Glu Asn Leu Gln Ala Tyr
225 230 235 240

Gln Lys Arg Met Gly Val Gln Met Gln Arg Phe Lys
245 250

<210> 12
<211> 1507
<212> DNA
<213> Influenza A virus

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> NP sequence

<400> 12
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aatgctactg agatcagggc atctgttggg agaatgggta gtggcattgg gaggttctac 120
atacagatgt gcacagaact caaactcagt gactatgaag ggaggctgat ccagaacagc 180
ataacaatag agagaatggt actctctgca tttgatgaaa gaaggaacag atacctggaa 240

45899_seq_listing.txt

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gaacacccca gtgcgggaaa ggacccgaag aagactggag gtccaattta tcggaggaga      300
gacgggaaat ggggtgagaga gctaattctg tacgacaaag aggagatcag gaggatttgg      360
cgtcaagcga acaatggaga ggacgcaact gctggtctta cccacctgat gatatggcat      420
tccaatctaa atgatgccac atatcagaga acgagagctc tcgtgcgtac tggaatggac      480
ccaaggatgt gctctctgat gcaaggggtca actctcccga ggagatctgg agctgccggt      540
gcagcagtaa agggggtagg gacaatggtg atggagctga ttcggatgat aaaacgaggg      600
atcaacgacc ggaatttctg gagaggcgaa aatggaagaa gaacaaggat tgcatatgag      660
agaatgtgca acatcctcaa agggaaattc caaacagcag cacaaagagc aatgatggat      720
caagtgcgag agagcagaaa tcctgggaat gctgaaattg aagatctcat ttttctggca      780
cgggtctgcac tcatcctgag aggatcagtg gcccataagt cctgcttgcc tgcttggtg      840
tacggacttg cagtggccag tggatatgac tttgagagag aagggtactc tctggttgga      900
atagatcctt tccgcctgct tcaaaacagc caggtcttta gtctcattag accaaatgag      960
aatccagcac ataagagtca attagtgtgg atggcatgcc actctgcagc atttgaggac     1020
cttagagtct caagtttcat cagagggaca agagtgggtcc caagaggaca gctatccacc     1080
agagggggtc aaattgcttc aaatgagaac atggaggcaa tggactccaa cactcttgaa     1140
ctgagaagca gatattgggc tataagaacc agaagcggag gaaacaccaa ccagcagagg     1200
gcactctgcag gacagatcag cgttcagccc actttctcgg tccagagaaa ccttccttc     1260
gaaagagcga ccattatggc agcatttaca ggaaatactg agggcagaac gtctgacatg     1320
aggactgaaa tcataagaat gatggaaagt gccagaccag aagatgtgtc attccagggg     1380
cgggggagtct tcgagctctc ggacgaaaag gcaacgaacc cgatcgtgcc ttcctttgac     1440
atgaataatg aaggatctta tttcttcgga gacaatgcag aggagtatga caattaaaga     1500
aaaatac                                           1507

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<210> 13
<211> 498
<212> PRT
<213> Influenza A virus

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<220>
<221> MISC_FEATURE
<223> NP sequence

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<400> 13

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Met Ala Ser Gln Gly Thr Lys Arg Ser Tyr Glu Gln Met Glu Thr Gly
1          5          10         15

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Gly Glu Arg Gln Asn Ala Thr Glu Ile Arg Ala Ser Val Gly Arg Met
20         25         30

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Val Ser Gly Ile Gly Arg Phe Tyr Ile Gln Met Cys Thr Glu Leu Lys
35         40         45

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45899_seq_listing.txt

Leu Ser Asp Tyr Glu Gly Arg Leu Ile Gln Asn Ser Ile Thr Ile Glu
 50 55 60
 Arg Met Val Leu Ser Ala Phe Asp Glu Arg Arg Asn Arg Tyr Leu Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Glu His Pro Ser Ala Gly Lys Asp Pro Lys Lys Thr Gly Gly Pro Ile
 85 90 95
 Tyr Arg Arg Arg Asp Gly Lys Trp Val Arg Glu Leu Ile Leu Tyr Asp
 100 105 110
 Lys Glu Glu Ile Arg Arg Ile Trp Arg Gln Ala Asn Asn Gly Glu Asp
 115 120 125
 Ala Thr Ala Gly Leu Thr His Leu Met Ile Trp His Ser Asn Leu Asn
 130 135 140
 Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gln Arg Thr Arg Ala Leu Val Arg Thr Gly Met Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Arg Met Cys Ser Leu Met Gln Gly Ser Thr Leu Pro Arg Arg Ser
 165 170 175
 Gly Ala Ala Gly Ala Ala Val Lys Gly Val Gly Thr Met Val Met Glu
 180 185 190
 Leu Ile Arg Met Ile Lys Arg Gly Ile Asn Asp Arg Asn Phe Trp Arg
 195 200 205
 Gly Glu Asn Gly Arg Arg Thr Arg Ile Ala Tyr Glu Arg Met Cys Asn
 210 215 220
 Ile Leu Lys Gly Lys Phe Gln Thr Ala Ala Gln Arg Ala Met Met Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Val Arg Glu Ser Arg Asn Pro Gly Asn Ala Glu Ile Glu Asp Leu
 245 250 255
 Ile Phe Leu Ala Arg Ser Ala Leu Ile Leu Arg Gly Ser Val Ala His
 260 265 270
 Lys Ser Cys Leu Pro Ala Cys Val Tyr Gly Leu Ala Val Ala Ser Gly
 275 280 285
 Tyr Asp Phe Glu Arg Glu Gly Tyr Ser Leu Val Gly Ile Asp Pro Phe
 290 295 300
 Arg Leu Leu Gln Asn Ser Gln Val Phe Ser Leu Ile Arg Pro Asn Glu
 305 310 315 320

45899_seq_listing.txt

Asn Pro Ala His Lys Ser Gln Leu Val Trp Met Ala Cys His Ser Ala
325 330 335

Ala Phe Glu Asp Leu Arg Val Ser Ser Phe Ile Arg Gly Thr Arg Val
340 345 350

Val Pro Arg Gly Gln Leu Ser Thr Arg Gly Val Gln Ile Ala Ser Asn
355 360 365

Glu Asn Met Glu Ala Met Asp Ser Asn Thr Leu Glu Leu Arg Ser Arg
370 375 380

Tyr Trp Ala Ile Arg Thr Arg Ser Gly Gly Asn Thr Asn Gln Gln Arg
385 390 395 400

Ala Ser Ala Gly Gln Ile Ser Val Gln Pro Thr Phe Ser Val Gln Arg
405 410 415

Asn Leu Pro Phe Glu Arg Ala Thr Ile Met Ala Ala Phe Thr Gly Asn
420 425 430

Thr Glu Gly Arg Thr Ser Asp Met Arg Thr Glu Ile Ile Arg Met Met
435 440 445

Glu Ser Ala Arg Pro Glu Asp Val Ser Phe Gln Gly Arg Gly Val Phe
450 455 460

Glu Leu Ser Asp Glu Lys Ala Thr Asn Pro Ile Val Pro Ser Phe Asp
465 470 475 480

Met Asn Asn Glu Gly Ser Tyr Phe Phe Gly Asp Asn Ala Glu Glu Tyr
485 490 495

Asp Asn

<210> 14
<211> 1026
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthetic nucleotide

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> hLHA sequence

<220>
<221> misc_signal
<222> (1)..(48)
<223> Signal sequence

<220>

45899_seq_listing.txt

<221> misc_feature
 <222> (49)..(174)
 <223> HA1 nucleotides

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (175)..(186)
 <223> Linker

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (187)..(348)
 <223> HA1 nucleotides

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <222> (349)..(1026)
 <223> HA2 stalk region

<400> 14
 atggagaaaa tagtgcttct ttttgcaata gtcagtcttg ttaaaagtga tcagatttgc 60
 attggttacc atgcaaaca ctcgacagag caggttgaca caataatgga aaagaacgtt 120
 actgttacac atgccaaga catactggaa aagaaacaca acgggaagct ctgcggagga 180
 ggaggatgca acaccaagtg tcaaactcca atgggggcga taaactctag catgccattc 240
 cacaatatac accctctcac cattggggaa tgccccaat atgtgaaatc aaacagatta 300
 gtccttgca ctgggctcag aaatagccct caaagagaga gaagaagaaa aaagagagga 360
 ttatttggag ctatagcagg ttttatagag ggaggatggc agggaatggt agatggttgg 420
 tatgggtacc accatagcaa tgagcagggg agtgggtacg ctgcagacaa agaatccact 480
 caaaaggcaa tagatggagt caccaataag gtcaactcga tcattgacaa aatgaacact 540
 cagtttgagg ccgttggaag ggaatttaac aacttagaaa ggagaataga gaatttaaac 600
 aagaagatgg aagacgggtt cctagatgtc tggacttata atgctgaact tctggttctc 660
 atggaaaatg agagaactct agactttcat gactcaaatg tcaagaacct ttacgacaag 720
 gtccgactac agcttaggga taatgcaaag gagctgggta acggttggtt cgagttctat 780
 cataaatgtg ataatgaatg tatggaaagt gtaagaaatg gaacgtatga ctacccgcag 840
 tattcagaag aagcgagact aaaaagagag gaaataagtg gagtaaaatt ggaatcaata 900
 ggaatttacc aaatactgtc aatttattct acagtggcga gttccctagc actggcaatc 960
 atggtagctg gtctatcctt atggatgtgc tccaatggat cgttacaatg cagaatttgc 1020
 atttaa 1026

<210> 15
 <211> 341
 <212> PRT
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> Synthetic peptide

<220>
 <221> MISC_FEATURE

<223> h1HA sequence

<220>

<221> SIGNAL

<222> (1)..(16)

<223> Signal sequence

<220>

<221> MISC_FEATURE

<222> (17)..(58)

<223> HA1 residues

<220>

<221> MISC_FEATURE

<222> (59)..(62)

<223> Linker

<220>

<221> MISC_FEATURE

<222> (63)..(116)

<223> HA1 residues

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (112)..(119)

<223> Polybasic cleavage site

<220>

<221> MISC_FEATURE

<222> (117)..(341)

<223> HA2 residues

<400> 15

Met Glu Lys Ile Val Leu Leu Phe Ala Ile Val Ser Leu Val Lys Ser
1 5 10 15

Asp Gln Ile Cys Ile Gly Tyr His Ala Asn Asn Ser Thr Glu Gln Val
20 25 30

Asp Thr Ile Met Glu Lys Asn Val Thr Val Thr His Ala Gln Asp Ile
35 40 45

Leu Glu Lys Lys His Asn Gly Lys Leu Cys Gly Gly Gly Gly Cys Asn
50 55 60

Thr Lys Cys Gln Thr Pro Met Gly Ala Ile Asn Ser Ser Met Pro Phe
65 70 75 80

His Asn Ile His Pro Leu Thr Ile Gly Glu Cys Pro Lys Tyr Val Lys
85 90 95

Ser Asn Arg Leu Val Leu Ala Thr Gly Leu Arg Asn Ser Pro Gln Arg
100 105 110

Glu Arg Arg Arg Lys Lys Arg Gly Leu Phe Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Phe
115 120 125

Ile Glu Gly Gly Trp Gln Gly Met Val Asp Gly Trp Tyr Gly Tyr His
130 135 140

45899_seq_listing.txt

His Ser Asn Glu Gln Gly Ser Gly Tyr Ala Ala Asp Lys Glu Ser Thr
145 150 155 160

Gln Lys Ala Ile Asp Gly Val Thr Asn Lys Val Asn Ser Ile Ile Asp
165 170 175

Lys Met Asn Thr Gln Phe Glu Ala Val Gly Arg Glu Phe Asn Asn Leu
180 185 190

Glu Arg Arg Ile Glu Asn Leu Asn Lys Lys Met Glu Asp Gly Phe Leu
195 200 205

Asp Val Trp Thr Tyr Asn Ala Glu Leu Leu Val Leu Met Glu Asn Glu
210 215 220

Arg Thr Leu Asp Phe His Asp Ser Asn Val Lys Asn Leu Tyr Asp Lys
225 230 235 240

Val Arg Leu Gln Leu Arg Asp Asn Ala Lys Glu Leu Gly Asn Gly Cys
245 250 255

Phe Glu Phe Tyr His Lys Cys Asp Asn Glu Cys Met Glu Ser Val Arg
260 265 270

Asn Gly Thr Tyr Asp Tyr Pro Gln Tyr Ser Glu Glu Ala Arg Leu Lys
275 280 285

Arg Glu Glu Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Leu Glu Ser Ile Gly Ile Tyr Gln
290 295 300

Ile Leu Ser Ile Tyr Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala Ile
305 310 315 320

Met Val Ala Gly Leu Ser Leu Trp Met Cys Ser Asn Gly Ser Leu Gln
325 330 335

Cys Arg Ile Cys Ile
340

<210> 16
<211> 2274
<212> DNA
<213> Influenza A virus

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> PB1 sequence

<400> 16
atggatgtca atccgacttt acttttcttg aaagtaccag tgcaaaatgc tataagtacc 60

accttccctt atactggaga cctccatac agccatggaa caggacagg atacaccatg 120

45899_seq_listing.txt

gacacagtca	acagaacaca	ccaatattca	gaaaagggga	agtggacaac	aaacacagag	180
actgggagcac	cccaactcaa	cccgattgat	ggaccactac	ctgaggataa	tgagcccagt	240
gggtacgcac	aaacagattg	tgtattggaa	gcaatggctt	tccttgaaga	atcccaccca	300
gggatctttg	aaaactcgtg	tcttgaaacg	atggaaattg	ttcaacaaac	aagagtggat	360
aaactgaccc	aaggctcgcca	gacctatgac	tggacattga	atagaaacca	accggctgca	420
actgcttttg	ccaacactat	agaaatcttc	agatcgaacg	gtctaacagc	caatgaatcg	480
ggacggctaa	tagatttcct	caaggatgtg	atggagtcaa	tggataagga	agaaatggag	540
ataacaacac	atttcagag	aaagagaagg	gtgagggaca	acatgaccaa	gaaaatggtc	600
acacaaagaa	caatagggaa	gaaaaaacia	aggctgaaca	aaaagagcta	cctgataaga	660
gcactgacac	tgaacacaat	gacaaaagat	gcagaaagag	gcaaattgaa	gaggcgagcg	720
attgcaacac	ccggaatgca	aatcagagga	ttcgtgtact	ttgttgaaac	actagcgagg	780
agtatctgtg	agaaacttga	gcaatctgga	ctcccagtcg	gaggggaatga	gaagaaggct	840
aaattggcaa	acgtcgtgag	gaagatgatg	actaactcac	aagatactga	actctccttt	900
acaattactg	gagacaatac	caaattggaat	gagaatcaga	atcctaggat	gtttctggca	960
atgataacgt	acatcacaag	gaaccagcca	gaatggtttc	ggaatgtctt	aagcatagct	1020
cctataatgt	tctcaaacia	aatggcgaga	ctaggaaaag	gatacatgtt	cgaaagtaag	1080
agcatgaagt	tacgaacaca	aataccagca	gaaatgcttg	caaacattga	tcttaataac	1140
ttcaatgaat	taacgaaaaa	gaaaattgag	aaaataaggc	ctctattaat	agatggtaca	1200
gcctcattga	gccctggaat	gatgatgggc	atgttcaaca	tgctgagtac	agtcctagga	1260
gtttcaatcc	tgaatcttgg	acagaaaagg	tacacaaaaa	ccacatattg	gtgggacgga	1320
ctccaatcct	ctgatgattt	cgctctcatc	gtaaatgcac	cgaatcatga	gggaatacaa	1380
gcaggagtgg	ataggtttta	taggacttgt	aaactagtgt	gaatcaatat	gagcaagaag	1440
aagtcttaca	taaatcggac	agggacattt	gaattcacga	gctttttcta	ccgctatgga	1500
tttgtagcca	atttcagtat	ggagctgccc	agttttggag	tgtctggaat	taatgaatcg	1560
gccgacatga	gcattggtgt	tacagtgata	aaaaacaata	tgataaacia	cgaccttggg	1620
ccagcaacag	ctcagatggc	tcttcagtta	ttcatcaagg	actacagata	cacataccga	1680
tgccacagag	gggatacgca	aatccaaaca	aggagatcat	tcgagctgaa	gaagctgtgg	1740
gagcaaacc	gttcaaaggc	aggactgttg	gtttcagatg	gaggacaaa	tctatacaat	1800
atccgaaacc	tccatattcc	tgaagtctgc	ttaaaatggg	aattgatgga	tgaagattac	1860
cagggcagac	tgtgtaatcc	tctgaatcca	ttcgtcagcc	ataaggaaat	tgaatctgtc	1920
aacaatgctg	tagtaatgcc	agctcatggc	ccggccaaga	gtatggaata	tgatgccgtt	1980
gcaactacac	attcatggat	tcctaaaagg	aaccgttcca	ttctcaatac	gagtcaaagg	2040
ggaattcttg	aggatgaaca	gatgtaccag	aagtgtcgca	atctattcga	gaaattcttc	2100
cccagcagtt	catatcggag	gccagttgga	atttcagca	tggtggaggc	catggtgtct	2160

45899_seq_listing.txt

agggcccgaa ttgacgcacg aatcgatttc gagtctggaa ggattaagaa agaagagttt 2220
gccgagatca tgaagatctg ttccaccatt gaagaactca gacggcaaaa atag 2274

<210> 17
<211> 757
<212> PRT
<213> Influenza A virus

<220>
<221> MISC_FEATURE
<223> PB1 sequence

<400> 17

Met Asp Val Asn Pro Thr Leu Leu Phe Leu Lys Val Pro Val Gln Asn
1 5 10 15

Ala Ile Ser Thr Thr Phe Pro Tyr Thr Gly Asp Pro Pro Tyr Ser His
20 25 30

Gly Thr Gly Thr Gly Tyr Thr Met Asp Thr Val Asn Arg Thr His Gln
35 40 45

Tyr Ser Glu Lys Gly Lys Trp Thr Thr Asn Thr Glu Thr Gly Ala Pro
50 55 60

Gln Leu Asn Pro Ile Asp Gly Pro Leu Pro Glu Asp Asn Glu Pro Ser
65 70 75 80

Gly Tyr Ala Gln Thr Asp Cys Val Leu Glu Ala Met Ala Phe Leu Glu
85 90 95

Glu Ser His Pro Gly Ile Phe Glu Asn Ser Cys Leu Glu Thr Met Glu
100 105 110

Ile Val Gln Gln Thr Arg Val Asp Lys Leu Thr Gln Gly Arg Gln Thr
115 120 125

Tyr Asp Trp Thr Leu Asn Arg Asn Gln Pro Ala Ala Thr Ala Leu Ala
130 135 140

Asn Thr Ile Glu Ile Phe Arg Ser Asn Gly Leu Thr Ala Asn Glu Ser
145 150 155 160

Gly Arg Leu Ile Asp Phe Leu Lys Asp Val Met Glu Ser Met Asp Lys
165 170 175

Glu Glu Met Glu Ile Thr Thr His Phe Gln Arg Lys Arg Arg Val Arg
180 185 190

Asp Asn Met Thr Lys Lys Met Val Thr Gln Arg Thr Ile Gly Lys Lys
195 200 205

45899_seq_listing.txt

Lys Gln Arg Leu Asn Lys Lys Ser Tyr Leu Ile Arg Ala Leu Thr Leu
 210 215 220
 Asn Thr Met Thr Lys Asp Ala Glu Arg Gly Lys Leu Lys Arg Arg Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Ile Ala Thr Pro Gly Met Gln Ile Arg Gly Phe Val Tyr Phe Val Glu
 245 250 255
 Thr Leu Ala Arg Ser Ile Cys Glu Lys Leu Glu Gln Ser Gly Leu Pro
 260 265 270
 Val Gly Gly Asn Glu Lys Lys Ala Lys Leu Ala Asn Val Val Arg Lys
 275 280 285
 Met Met Thr Asn Ser Gln Asp Thr Glu Leu Ser Phe Thr Ile Thr Gly
 290 295 300
 Asp Asn Thr Lys Trp Asn Glu Asn Gln Asn Pro Arg Met Phe Leu Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Met Ile Thr Tyr Ile Thr Arg Asn Gln Pro Glu Trp Phe Arg Asn Val
 325 330 335
 Leu Ser Ile Ala Pro Ile Met Phe Ser Asn Lys Met Ala Arg Leu Gly
 340 345 350
 Lys Gly Tyr Met Phe Glu Ser Lys Ser Met Lys Leu Arg Thr Gln Ile
 355 360 365
 Pro Ala Glu Met Leu Ala Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Tyr Phe Asn Glu Leu
 370 375 380
 Thr Lys Lys Lys Ile Glu Lys Ile Arg Pro Leu Leu Ile Asp Gly Thr
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Met Met Met Gly Met Phe Asn Met Leu Ser
 405 410 415
 Thr Val Leu Gly Val Ser Ile Leu Asn Leu Gly Gln Lys Arg Tyr Thr
 420 425 430
 Lys Thr Thr Tyr Trp Trp Asp Gly Leu Gln Ser Ser Asp Asp Phe Ala
 435 440 445
 Leu Ile Val Asn Ala Pro Asn His Glu Gly Ile Gln Ala Gly Val Asp
 450 455 460
 Arg Phe Tyr Arg Thr Cys Lys Leu Val Gly Ile Asn Met Ser Lys Lys
 465 470 475 480

45899_seq_listing.txt

Lys Ser Tyr Ile Asn Arg Thr Gly Thr Phe Glu Phe Thr Ser Phe Phe
 485 490 495
 Tyr Arg Tyr Gly Phe Val Ala Asn Phe Ser Met Glu Leu Pro Ser Phe
 500 505 510
 Gly Val Ser Gly Ile Asn Glu Ser Ala Asp Met Ser Ile Gly Val Thr
 515 520 525
 Val Ile Lys Asn Asn Met Ile Asn Asn Asp Leu Gly Pro Ala Thr Ala
 530 535 540
 Gln Met Ala Leu Gln Leu Phe Ile Lys Asp Tyr Arg Tyr Thr Tyr Arg
 545 550 555 560
 Cys His Arg Gly Asp Thr Gln Ile Gln Thr Arg Arg Ser Phe Glu Leu
 565 570 575
 Lys Lys Leu Trp Glu Gln Thr Arg Ser Lys Ala Gly Leu Leu Val Ser
 580 585 590
 Asp Gly Gly Pro Asn Leu Tyr Asn Ile Arg Asn Leu His Ile Pro Glu
 595 600 605
 Val Cys Leu Lys Trp Glu Leu Met Asp Glu Asp Tyr Gln Gly Arg Leu
 610 615 620
 Cys Asn Pro Leu Asn Pro Phe Val Ser His Lys Glu Ile Glu Ser Val
 625 630 635 640
 Asn Asn Ala Val Val Met Pro Ala His Gly Pro Ala Lys Ser Met Glu
 645 650 655
 Tyr Asp Ala Val Ala Thr Thr His Ser Trp Ile Pro Lys Arg Asn Arg
 660 665 670
 Ser Ile Leu Asn Thr Ser Gln Arg Gly Ile Leu Glu Asp Glu Gln Met
 675 680 685
 Tyr Gln Lys Cys Cys Asn Leu Phe Glu Lys Phe Phe Pro Ser Ser Ser
 690 695 700
 Tyr Arg Arg Pro Val Gly Ile Ser Ser Met Val Glu Ala Met Val Ser
 705 710 715 720
 Arg Ala Arg Ile Asp Ala Arg Ile Asp Phe Glu Ser Gly Arg Ile Lys
 725 730 735
 Lys Glu Glu Phe Ala Glu Ile Met Lys Ile Cys Ser Thr Ile Glu Glu
 740 745 750

Leu Arg Arg Gln Lys
755

<210> 18
<211> 99
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Promoter

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> mH5 promoter

<400> 18
aaaaattgaa aataaataca aaggttcttg agggttgtgt taaattgaaa gcgagaaata 60
atcataaata atttcattat cgcgatatcc gttaagttt 99

<210> 19
<211> 39
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Synthetic promoter

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Synthetic early/late selP promoter

<400> 19
aaaaattgaa attttatttt ttttttttgg aatataaat 39