

(19) **DANMARK**



Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

(10) **DK/EP 2942391 T3**

(12) **Oversættelse af
europæisk patentskrift**

-
- (51) Int.Cl.: **C 12 N 1/21 (2006.01)** **A 61 K 35/74 (2015.01)** **C 12 N 9/10 (2006.01)**
C 12 N 9/90 (2006.01) **C 12 N 15/74 (2006.01)**
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2018-08-27**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2018-05-23**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **15167706.9**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2005-08-15**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2015-11-11**
- (30) Prioritet: **2004-08-13 US 601492 P**
- (62) Stamansøgningsnr: **05808671.1**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR**
- (73) Patenthaver: **The Trustees Of The University Of Pennsylvania, 3160 Chestnut Street, Suite 200, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6283, USA**
- (72) Opfinder: **Verch, Thorsten, 1000 Regency Circle, Blue Bell, PA 19422, USA**
Paterson, Yvonne, 1425 Locust Street, Unit 11C, Philadelphia, PA 19102, USA
- (74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Plougmann Vingtoft A/S, Rued Langgaards Vej 8, 2300 København S, Danmark**
- (54) Benævnelse: **FREM GANGSMÅDER TIL FREMSTILLING AF ANTIBIOTIKA-RESISTENSFRIE VACCINER**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
WO-A1-99/25376
VERCH THORSTEN ET AL: "Listeria monocytogenes-based antibiotic resistance gene-free antigen delivery system applicable to other bacterial vectors and DNA vaccines", INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, US, vol. 72, no. 11, 1 November 2004 (2004-11-01), pages 6418-6425, XP002508995, ISSN: 0019-9567, DOI: 10.1128/IAI.72.11.6418-6425.2004
THOMPSON R J ET AL: "Pathogenicity and Immunogenicity of a Listeria monocytogenes Strain That Requires D-Alanine for Growth", INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, US, vol. 66, no. 8, 1 January 1998 (1998-01-01), pages 3552-3561, XP002170925, ISSN: 0019-9567
LIN CHIH-WEI ET AL: "Oral vaccination with recombinant Listeria monocytogenes expressing human papillomavirus type 16 E7 can cause tumor growth in mice to regress.", INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CANCER, vol. 102, no. 6, 20 December 2002 (2002-12-20), pages 629-637, XP002744481, ISSN: 0020-7136
GUNN G R ET AL: "Two Listeria monocytogenes vaccine vectors that express different molecular forms of human papilloma virus-16 (HPV-16) E7 induce qualitatively different T cell immunity that correlates with their ability to induce regression of established tumors immortalized by HPV-16", THE JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF IMMUNOLOGISTS, US, vol. 167, no. 11, 1 December 2001 (2001-12-01), pages 6471-6479, XP002289027, ISSN: 0022-1767

DESCRIPTION

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0001] The present invention provides *Listeria* vaccine strains that express a heterologous antigen and a metabolic enzyme, and methods of generating same.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Vaccines represent the most beneficial and cost effective public health measure currently known. However, as the understanding of neoplasias and infectious diseases grows, it has become apparent that traditional vaccine strategies may not be completely effective. Traditional vaccines have employed killed or attenuated organisms or antigen subunits in order to elicit immunity in an animal. A limit with these approaches, especially with killed or subunit vaccines, is that the immune response is primarily humoral in nature, and therefore not effective in combating intracellular organism or tumors that require cell mediated immunity for their destruction. Similarly, attenuated or inactivated bacteria often only induce immunization for a short period of time and immunity is limited to a humoral response. Further, traditional attenuated or inactivated bacterial vaccines do not elicit the cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL) immune response necessary for the lysis of tumor cells and cells infected with intracellular pathogens.

[0003] Viral vaccines are often used to induce a CTL response in a vaccine. Viral vaccines are usually pathogenic viruses attenuated by serial passage in cell culture or viruses killed through heat or chemical inactivation. Killed viruses are incapable of infecting cells, and thus, like subunit vaccines, primarily elicit a humoral immune response. Attenuated viruses are capable of infecting cells, and can induce a CTL response in an individual. However, attenuated virus vaccines are not without drawbacks. First, attenuating a virus is often a process of trial and error. Second, there is a serious safety issue in using attenuated viruses, especially in children, the elderly, and the immuno-compromised. A solution to the problems of traditional bacterial and viral vaccines exists with bacterial vaccine vectors such as *Listeria monocytogenes* (LM). LM is a beta hemolytic gram positive facultative intracellular microbe.

[0004] Three methods are currently used to express a heterologous antigen in *Listeria monocytogenes*, and include plasmid-based expression systems and chromosome expression systems. One chromosomal based method is described in Frankel et al. (1995, J. Immunol. 155:4775-4782) and Mata et al. (2001, Vaccine 19:1435-1445). Briefly, a gene encoding the antigen of interest is placed, along with a suitable promoter and signal sequence, between two regions of DNA homologous to a region of the *Listeria* chromosome. This homologous recombination allows specific integration of the antigen in the *Listeria* chromosome. The cassette comprising the antigen and the homologous DNA is ligated into a temperature

sensitive plasmid incapable of replication at temperatures above 40° C. The plasmid further comprises drug resistance markers for selection and plasmid maintenance purposes. The manipulation and replication of this plasmid usually takes place in *E. coli*, because of its rapid replication and ease of transformation compared to *Listeria*. Because *Listeria* is a gram positive organism and *E. coli* is a gram negative organism, the drug resistance genes can be specific to each category of organism, or there may be two copies of the same drug resistance gene effective in both types of organism, but under the control of separate gram positive and gram negative promoters. After assembly, the plasmid is transformed into LM by direct conjugation with the *E. coli* comprising the plasmid, or by lysis and isolation of the plasmid from the *E. coli*, followed by electroporation of competent LM.

[0005] In order to integrate the plasmid into the desired region of the *Listeria* chromosome, the two-step allelic exchange method of Camilli et al. (1992, Mol. Microbiol. 8:143-157) is followed. Briefly, the *Listeria* is passaged at greater than 40° C to prevent plasmid replication. Integration of the plasmid into the *Listeria* chromosome is selected by growth at 40° C in the presence of a selecting drug, e.g. chloramphenicol. After selection of transformants, bacteria are passaged at 30° C and selected for drug sensitivity to screen for *Listeria* in which excision of extraneous vector sequences has occurred. The disadvantage of this method is that the double allelic exchange method is time consuming and requires the selection of many clones in order to arrive at a suitable vaccine strain. A second chromosomal method of producing *Listeria* strains comprising a heterologous antigen is described by Lauer et al. (2002, J. Bacteriol. 184:4177-4186). This method does not require allelic exchange, but instead requires two phage-based integration vectors. This method utilizes one or two drug resistance genes, resulting in a *Listeria* organism comprising resistance to one or more drugs. The disadvantage of the methods of Lauer et al is the presence of drug resistance genes, which are not considered safe because of concern over the spread of antibiotic resistance to microorganisms previously susceptible to antibiotic therapy. Therefore, the presence of antibiotic resistance genes in a vaccine vector is considered a liability from a safety perspective.

[0006] A third method of expressing foreign antigen in *Listeria* is to express the antigen episomally from a plasmid. This method is described in Ikonomidis et al. (1994 J. Exp. Med. 180: 2209 - 2218) and Gunn et al. (2001, J Immunol 167: 6471-6479). This method has the advantage that the gene does not have to be integrated into the chromosome and can be expressed in multiple copies, which may enhance immunogenicity. However, in order to select for plasmid transformants and ensure the retention of the plasmid during propagation in vitro it is necessary to include two drug resistance genes on the plasmid, one for the construction of the plasmid in *E. coli* and one for the propagation of the transformed *Listeria monocytogenes*.

[0007] Thus, given the demonstrated uses of *Listeria* as a vaccine vector, methods for constructing *Listeria* vaccine vectors without antibiotic resistance, yet capable of eliciting a strong immune response, are needed in the field.

[0008] WO 99/25376 A1 discloses a *Listeria monocytogenes* strain that is auxotrophic for D-alanine due to the inactivation of alanine racemase (dal gene) and D-amino acid

aminotransferase (dat gene), and discloses the use of this attenuated strain as a vaccine and/or vaccine vector. WO 99/25376 does not disclose a *Listeria* strain that is auxotrophic for D-alanine synthesis due to a mutation in the D-alanine racemase gene and the D-amino acid transferase gene and that expresses the HPV-E7 antigen, wherein the antigen is on a plasmid together with a D-alanine racemase gene, i.e. it does not disclose the use of D-alanine racemase as selection marker for *Listeria* vaccine strains expressing the HPV-E7 antigen.

[0009] Thompson R.J. et al. (1998, Infection and Immunity. vol. 66 (8). pp. 3552-3561) discloses a *Listeria monocytogenes* strain that is auxotrophic for D-alanine due to the inactivation of alanine racemase (dal gene) and D-amino acid aminotransferase (dat gene). The document discloses the use of this attenuated strain as a vaccine and/or vaccine vector. However, Thompson et al. do not disclose a *Listeria* strain that is auxotrophic for D-alanine synthesis due to a mutation in the D-alanine racemase gene and the D-amino acid transferase gene and that expresses the HPV-E7 antigen, wherein the antigen is on a plasmid together with a D-alanine racemase gene, i.e. it does not disclose the use of D-alanine racemase as selection marker for *Listeria* vaccine strains expressing the HPV-E7 antigen.

[0010] Lin Chih-Wei et al. (2002, International Journal of Cancer. Vol. 102 (6). pp. 629-637) discloses a *L. monocytogenes* strain encoding the human papillomavirus type 16 E7 gene and the use thereof as vaccine for cervical cancer. The strain is constructed by integration of a plasmid containing the HPV-16 E7 gene fused to the listeriolysin O (LLO) signal sequence, the phoA gene from *E. coli* and the kanamycin resistance gene aphA under control of the phly promoter by homologous recombination into the genome of the *Listeria* wild-type strain. However, Lin Chih-Wei et al. do not disclose a strain that is auxotrophic for D-alanine synthesis due to a mutation in the alanine racemase gene and the amino acid transferase gene nor a plasmid containing an E7 gene and a D-alanine racemase gene, while having no antibiotic resistance gene.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0011] The present invention provides a method of engineering a recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain to express a heterologous antigen, the method comprising contacting a *Listeria* strain auxotrophic for D-alanine synthesis comprising a mutation in a D-alanine racemase gene and in a D-amino acid transferase gene in the *Listeria*'s chromosome with a plasmid, the plasmid comprising a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide that comprises a heterologous antigen, wherein the heterologous antigen is a human papilloma virus E7 antigen (HPV-E7), and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a D-alanine racemase, wherein the plasmid does not confer antibiotic resistance to the auxotrophic *Listeria* vaccine strain, whereby the auxotrophic *Listeria* strain takes up the plasmid, whereby the D-alanine racemase complements the mutation in the D-alanine racemase gene of the *Listeria* bacterial strain, wherein the auxotrophic *Listeria* strain will grow in the absence of D-alanine, and wherein the first nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a prokaryotic promoter, thereby engineering a recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain to express a heterologous antigen.

[0012] The present invention also provides a recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain auxotrophic for D-alanine synthesis comprising a mutation in a D-alanine racemase gene and in a D-amino acid transferase gene in the *Listeria*'s chromosome, wherein the *Listeria* further comprises a plasmid, wherein the plasmid comprises a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide, wherein the polypeptide comprises a heterologous antigen, wherein the heterologous antigen is a human papilloma virus E7 antigen (HPV-E7), and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a D-alanine racemase enzyme, wherein the plasmid does not confer antibiotic resistance upon the recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain, whereby the D-alanine racemase gene complements an endogenous D-alanine racemase gene that is lacking in a chromosome of the recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain, and whereby the plasmid is stably maintained in the recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain in the absence of an antibiotic selection, wherein the first nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a prokaryotic promoter, and wherein the auxotrophic *Listeria* strain will grow in the absence of D-alanine.

[0013] In an embodiment, the plasmid comprises a *prfA* gene.

[0014] In another embodiment, the prokaryotic promoter is a *hly* promoter.

[0015] In another embodiment, the polypeptide is a fusion protein comprising HPV-E7 and an additional polypeptide, wherein the additional polypeptide is a non-hemolytic fragment of an LLO protein, a PEST-like amino acid sequence, or an ActA protein or a fragment thereof. In an embodiment, the non-hemolytic fragment of an LLO protein comprises the first 441 amino acids of the LLO protein.

[0016] In an embodiment, the second nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter/regulatory sequence.

[0017] In an embodiment, the *Listeria* is a *Listeria monocytogenes* vaccine strain.

[0018] In another embodiment, the invention provides a recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain of the invention for use as a medicament. The present invention also provides the recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain for use in treating or preventing cervical cancer in a subject. In an embodiment, the treating comprises regression of an established tumor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0019]

Figure 1 is a schematic map of *E. coli*-*Listeria* shuttle plasmids pGG55 (left side) and pTV3 (right side). CAT(-): *E. coli* chloramphenicol transferase; CAT(+): *Listeria* chloramphenicol transferase; Ori Lm: replication origin for *Listeria*; Ori Ec: p15 origin of replication for *E. coli*, *prfA*: *Listeria* pathogenicity regulating factor A, LLO: C-terminally truncated listeriolysin O

including its promoter; E7: HPV E7; p60-dal; expression cassette of p60 promoter and *Listeria dal* gene. Selected restriction sites are also depicted.

Figure 2: Plasmid preparation of pTV3 from *E. coli* strain MB2159. Qiagen® midi-preparation of nucleic acids was following the manufacturer's protocol. Lanes from left to right: Lanes 1 and 7: Molecular Weight Marker, 100Bp ladder (Invitrogen). Lane 2: pTV3, clone #15. Lane 3: pTV3, clone #16. Lane 4: pTV3C, clone #22. Lane 5: pTV3C, clone #24. Lane 6: pGG55 control.

Figure 3. Plasmid maintenance *in vitro* (A) and *in vivo* (B). To determine *in vitro* stability, strains were cultured with (GG55-Chl) and without (GG55-no Chl) chloramphenicol (LM-LLO-E7) or with and without D-alanine [Lmdd(pTV3)]. The cultures were diluted 1:1000 daily into fresh LB. The CFU of the cultures were determined daily on BHI (BHI) and on BHI with chloramphenicol (BHI-Chl) for LM-LLO-E7 or on BHI with D-alanine (BHI-Ala) for Lmdd(pTV3). All liquid medium and plates contained an additional 50 µg of streptomycin per ml, to which *Listeria monocytogenes* strain 10403S is naturally resistant. To determine *in vivo* plasmid maintenance, LM was injected intraperitoneally at a dose of 1/10 the LD50 in 50 C57BL/6 mice. Spleens were harvested at different time points post-injection and homogenized in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). CFU counts were prepared on BHI plates with and without D-alanine for Lmdd(pTV3), on BHI plates with and without chloramphenicol for LM-LLO-E7, and on BHI plates only for wild-type 10403S.

Figure 4 depicts growth on Luria-Bertoni (LB) agar plates of *E. coli* strain MB2159 (alanine racemase negative) transformed with the pTV3 vector. Bacteria were plated on different media. Upper left: agar alone. MB2159-TV3 grows. Upper right: agar with alanine. MB2159-TV3 grows. Lower left: agar with chloramphenicol. MB2159-TV3 do not grow because the CAT gene is missing. Lower right: agar with chloramphenicol and alanine. MB2159-TV3 do not grow because the CAT gene is missing.

Figure 5 depicts growth on LB-agar plates of *E. coli* strain MB2159 (alanine racemase negative) without the pTV3 vector. Agar plates are arranged as in Figure 5. Upper left: MB2159 does not grow. Upper right: agar with alanine. MB2159 grows. Lower left: agar with chloramphenicol. MB2159 does not grow. Lower right. MB2159 does not grow.

Figure 6 depicts growth on LB-agar plates of LM strain Lmdd(-) transformed with the pTV3 vector. Bacteria were plated on different media: Top: agar with streptomycin, no added alanine. Lmdd-pTV3 grow (the host strain 10403s is streptomycin resistant). Lower left (agar with chloramphenicol) and lower right (agar with chloramphenicol and alanine): Lmdd-pTV3 do not grow because the CAT gene is not present in pTV3.

Figure 7 depicts growth on LB-agar plates of LM strain Lmdd(-) without the pTV3 vector. Upper left: agar with streptomycin. Lmdd (-) cannot grow in the absence of d-alanine. Upper right: agar with alanine. Lmdd (-) grows. Lower left (agar with chloramphenicol and alanine) and lower right (agar with chloramphenicol): Lmdd(-) is sensitive to chloramphenicol and does not grow.

Figure 8 depicts bacterial growth as measured by optical density (600 nanometers [nm])

plotted vs. time. +Ala: media contains D-alanine; +Chl: media contains chloramphenicol.

Figure 9 depicts tumor regression in response to administration of LM vaccine strains (A). Circles represent naive mice, inverted triangles represent mice administered Lmdd-TV3, and crosses represent mice administered Lm-LLOE7.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0020] Herein described are *Listeria* vaccine strains that express a heterologous antigen and a metabolic enzyme, and methods of generating same.

[0021] In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of engineering a *Listeria* vaccine strain to express a heterologous antigen, the method comprising contacting a *Listeria* strain auxotrophic for D-alanine synthesis comprising a mutation in a D-alanine racemase gene and in a D-amino acid transferase gene in the *Listeria's* chromosome with a plasmid, the plasmid comprising a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide that comprises a heterologous antigen, wherein the heterologous antigen is a human papilloma virus E7 antigen (HPV-E7), and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a D-alanine racemase, wherein the plasmid does not confer antibiotic resistance to the auxotrophic *Listeria* vaccine strain, whereby the auxotrophic *Listeria* strain takes up the plasmid, whereby the D-alanine racemase complements the mutation in the D-alanine racemase gene of the *Listeria* bacterial strain, wherein the auxotrophic *Listeria* strain will grow in the absence of D-alanine, and wherein the first nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a prokaryotic promoter, thereby engineering a recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain to express a heterologous antigen.

[0022] Also described herein is a method of engineering a *Listeria* vaccine strain to express a heterologous antigen, the method comprising transforming an auxotrophic *Listeria* strain with a plasmid comprising a first nucleic acid encoding the heterologous antigen and a second nucleic acid encoding a metabolic enzyme, whereby the metabolic enzyme complements a metabolic deficiency of the auxotrophic *Listeria* strain, thereby engineering a *Listeria* vaccine strain to express a heterologous antigen.

[0023] "Transforming," in one embodiment, is used identically with the term "transfecting," and refers to engineering a bacterial cell to take up a plasmid or other heterologous DNA molecule. In another embodiment, "transforming" refers to engineering a bacterial cell to express a gene of a plasmid or other heterologous DNA molecule.

[0024] As demonstrated by the data provided herein, a bacterial vaccine vector comprising a plasmid that expresses an antigen induces a stronger immune response than a fusion protein comprising an antigen expressed from the bacterial chromosome. Thus, disclosed is a bacterial vaccine vector that expresses a protein antigen and lacks antibiotic resistance genes.

[0025] In another embodiment, the plasmid further comprises a transcription factor. In another embodiment, the transcription factor is lacking in the auxotrophic *Listeria* strain or in the bacteria chromosome of a *Listeria* strain of the invention. In one embodiment, the transcription factor is *prfA* (Examples herein).

[0026] In one embodiment, the metabolic gene, transcription factor, etc. is lacking in a chromosome of the bacterial strain. In another embodiment, the metabolic gene, transcription factor, etc. is lacking in all the chromosomes of the bacterial strain. In another embodiment, the metabolic gene, transcription factor, etc. is lacking in the genome of the bacterial strain.

[0027] In one embodiment, the transcription factor is mutated in the chromosome. In another embodiment, the transcription factor is deleted from the chromosome.

[0028] In another embodiment, the plasmid does not confer antibiotic resistance to the *Listeria* vaccine strain. In another embodiment, the plasmid does not contain an antibiotic resistance gene.

[0029] In another embodiment, a polypeptide is a fusion protein comprising the heterologous antigen and an additional polypeptide. In one embodiment, the additional polypeptide is a non-hemolytic fragment of an LLO protein (Examples herein). In another embodiment, the additional polypeptide is a PEST sequence. In another embodiment, the additional polypeptide is an ActA protein or a fragment thereof. It is disclosed that ActA proteins and fragments thereof augment antigen presentation and immunity in a similar fashion to LLO.

[0030] In another embodiment, the first nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter/regulatory sequence. In another embodiment, the second nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter/regulatory sequence. In another embodiment, each of the nucleic acid sequences is operably linked to a promoter/regulatory sequence.

[0031] In another embodiment, the metabolic enzyme is an amino acid metabolism enzyme. In another embodiment, the metabolic enzyme is an alanine racemase (*dal*) enzyme. In another embodiment, the metabolic enzyme is a D-amino acid transferase enzyme (*dat*). The LM *dal* and *dat* genes were cloned and isolated from LM as described in Thompson et al (*Infect Immun* 66: 3552-3561, 1998).

[0032] In another embodiment, a *dal* gene utilized in the present invention has the sequence set forth in GenBank Accession Number AF038438. In another embodiment, the *dal* gene is any another *dal* gene known in the art.

[0033] In another embodiment, a *dat* gene utilized in the present invention has the sequence set forth in GenBank Accession Number AF038439. In another embodiment, the *dat* gene is any another *dat* gene known in the art.

[0034] Bacteria auxotrophic for D-alanine synthesis are well known in the art, and are

described in, for example, *E. coli*, (Strych et al, 2002, J. Bacteriol. 184:4321-4325), *Corynebacterium glutamicum* (Tauch et al, 2002, J. Biotechnol 99:79-91), and *Listeria monocytogenes* (Frankel et al, U.S. Patent 6,099,848)), *Lactococcus* species and *Lactobacillus* species Bron et al., (2002, Appl Environ Microbiol, 68: 5663-70).

[0035] The invention provides a recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain auxotrophic for D-alanine synthesis comprising a mutation in a D-alanine racemase gene and in a D-amino acid transferase gene in said *Listeria's* chromosome, wherein said *Listeria* further comprises a plasmid, wherein the plasmid comprises: a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide, wherein said polypeptide comprises a heterologous antigen, wherein said heterologous antigen is a human papilloma virus E7 antigen (HPV-E7), and a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a D-alanine racemase enzyme, wherein said plasmid does not confer antibiotic resistance upon said recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain, whereby said D-alanine racemase gene complements an endogenous D-alanine racemase gene that is lacking in a chromosome of said recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain, and whereby said plasmid is stably maintained in said recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain in the absence of an antibiotic selection, wherein said first nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a prokaryotic promoter, and wherein said auxotrophic *Listeria* strain will grow in the absence of D-alanine.

[0036] In one embodiment, the endogenous D-alanine racemase metabolic gene is mutated in the chromosome. In another embodiment, the endogenous metabolic gene is deleted from the chromosome.

[0037] In one embodiment, the plasmid does not contain a *Listeria* replication region. Thus, only *Listeria* that contain a copy that is integrated into the genome are selected upon growth in LB media. In another embodiment, the plasmid contains a *Listeria* replication region.

[0038] In another embodiment, the plasmid contains an integrase gene which may be expressed under the control of the *Listeria* p60 promoter. In another embodiment, the integrase gene is expressed under the control of any other promoter that functions in *Listeria*.

[0039] In one embodiment, the plasmid is a shuttle plasmid.

[0040] In another embodiment, incorporating the plasmid into the genome of the auxotrophic *Listeria* strain utilizes two-step allelic exchange. In another embodiment, the incorporating utilizes any other integration method known in the art.

[0041] In one embodiment, the D-alanine racemase metabolic gene is expressed under an inducible promoter. In another embodiment, the promoter is a constitutive promoter. In another embodiment, the promoter is any other type of promoter known in the art.

[0042] In another embodiment, the present invention provides a *Listeria* vaccine strain constructed by the method of the present invention.

[0043] In an embodiment, the recombinant *Listeria* vaccine strain of the present invention, or obtained according to the method of the present invention, can be used as immunotherapeutics for cervical cancer.

[0044] In one embodiment, the vectors described herein provide the benefits of a *Listeria* vaccine vector without the risk of increasing antibiotic resistance in bacterial organisms.

[0045] In another embodiment, an advantage of vaccine strains of the present invention is that the recombinant plasmids contained therein are not likely to be retained upon potential transfer to other bacteria in the gut. In another embodiment, the advantage is that the plasmids do not confer an evolutionary advantage on normal cells. In another embodiment, the advantage is that the plasmids do not contain active retention systems such as partition sequences. Thus, outside their deficient host cells, the plasmids will most likely be diluted out of the population and ultimately be eliminated over time.

[0046] "Alanine racemase" refers, in one embodiment, to an enzyme that converts the L-isomer of the amino acid alanine into its D-isomer. In another embodiment, such enzymes are known by the EC number 5.1.1.1.

[0047] "Amino acid metabolism enzyme" refers, in one embodiment, to a peptide or protein that has a functional role in converting an amino acid from one form to another, such as, but not limited to, altering the stereochemistry of the amino acid, hydrolyzing or adding groups to an amino acid, cleaving amino acids, and the like.

[0048] The term "auxotrophic bacteria" refers, in one embodiment, to a bacteria strain that is not capable of growing or replicating without supplementation of a factor that will permit such growth or replication.

[0049] "Fusion protein" refers, in one embodiment, to a protein that comprises two or more proteins linked together. In one embodiment, the proteins are linked by peptide bonds. In another embodiment, the proteins are linked by other chemical bonds. In another embodiment, the proteins are linked by with one or more amino acids between the two or more proteins, which may be referred to as a spacer.

[0050] "Homologous" refers to the subunit sequence similarity between two polymeric molecules, e.g., between two nucleic acid molecules, e.g., two DNA molecules or two RNA molecules, or between two polypeptide molecules. When a subunit position in both of the two molecules is occupied by the same monomeric subunit, e.g., if a position in each of two DNA molecules is occupied by adenine, then they are homologous at that position. The homology between two sequences is a direct function of the number of matching or homologous positions, e.g., if half (e.g., five positions in a polymer ten subunits in length) of the positions in two compound sequences are homologous then the two sequences are 50% homologous, if 90% of the positions, e.g., 9 of 10, are matched or homologous, the two sequences share 90% homology. By way of example, the DNA sequences 3'ATTGCC5' and 3'TATGGC share 50%

homology. In another embodiment, "homology" is used synonymously with "identity." In another embodiment, when the terms "homology" or "identity" are used herein to refer to the nucleic acids and proteins, it should be construed to be applied to homology or identity at both the nucleic acid and the amino acid sequence levels.

[0051] In another embodiment, the terms "gene" and "recombinant gene" refer to nucleic acid molecules comprising an open reading frame encoding a polypeptide of the invention. Such natural allelic variations can typically result in 1-5% variance in the nucleotide sequence of a given gene. Alternative alleles can be identified by sequencing the gene of interest in a number of different individuals or organisms. This can be readily carried out by using hybridization probes to identify the same genetic locus in a variety of individuals or organisms. Any and all such nucleotide variations and resulting amino acid polymorphisms or variations that are the result of natural allelic variation and that do not alter the functional activity are intended to be within the scope of the invention.

[0052] Describing two polynucleotides as "operably linked" means, in one embodiment, that a single-stranded or double-stranded nucleic acid moiety comprises the two polynucleotides arranged within the nucleic acid moiety in such a manner that at least one of the two polynucleotides is able to exert a physiological effect by which it is characterized upon the other. By way of example, a promoter operably linked to the coding region of a gene is able to promote transcription of the coding region.

[0053] "Promoter/regulatory sequence" refers, in one embodiment, to a nucleic acid sequence which is required for, or enhances, expression of a gene product operably linked to the promoter/regulatory sequence. In another embodiment, this sequence is the core promoter sequence. In another embodiment, this sequence also includes an enhancer sequence and other regulatory elements that are required for expression of the gene product.

I. Listeria Vaccine Strains

[0054] The particular *Listeria* strain employed will be apparent to the skilled artisan. Examples of *Listeria* strains which can be employed in the present invention includes *Listeria monocytogenes* (ATCC No. 15313).

[0055] The skilled artisan, when equipped with the present disclosure and the methods herein, will readily understand that different transcriptional promoters, terminators, carrier vectors or specific gene sequences (e.g. those in commercially available cloning vectors) may be used successfully in methods and compositions of the present invention. As is contemplated in the present invention, these functionalities are provided in, for example, the commercially available vectors known as the pUC series. In another embodiment, non-essential DNA sequences (e.g. antibiotic resistance genes) are removed.

[0056] In another embodiment, a commercially available plasmid is used in the present

invention. Such plasmids are available from a variety of sources, for example, Invitrogen (La Jolla, CA), Stratagene (La Jolla, CA), Clontech (Palo Alto, CA), or can be constructed using methods well known in the art. Another embodiment is a plasmid such as pCR2.1 (Invitrogen, La Jolla, CA), which is a prokaryotic expression vector with a prokaryotic origin of replication and promoter/regulatory elements to facilitate expression in a prokaryotic organism. In another embodiment, extraneous nucleotide sequences are removed to decrease the size of the plasmid and increase the size of the cassette that may be placed therein.

[0057] Such methods are well known in the art, and are described in, for example, Sambrook et al. (1989, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York) and Ausubel et al. (1997, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Green & Wiley, New York).

[0058] Antibiotic resistance genes are used in the conventional selection and cloning processes commonly employed in molecular biology and vaccine preparation. Antibiotic resistance genes contemplated in the present invention include, but are not limited to, gene products that confer resistance to ampicillin, penicillin, methicillin, streptomycin, erythromycin, kanamycin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol (CAT), neomycin, hygromycin, gentamicin and others well known in the art.

[0059] Methods for transforming bacteria are well known in the art, and include calcium-chloride competent cell-based methods, electroporation methods, bacteriophage-mediated transduction, chemical, and physical transformation techniques (de Boer et al, 1989, *Cell* 56:641-649; Miller et al, 1995, *FASEB J.*, 9:190-199; Sambrook et al. 1989, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York; Ausubel et al., 1997, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, New York; Gerhardt et al., eds., 1994, *Methods for General and Molecular Bacteriology*, American Society for Microbiology, Washington, DC; Miller, 1992, *A Short Course in Bacterial Genetics*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.) In another embodiment, the *Listeria* vaccine strain of the present invention is transformed by electroporation.

[0060] Plasmids and other expression vectors useful in the present invention are described elsewhere herein, and can include such features as a promoter/regulatory sequence, an origin of replication for gram negative and gram positive bacteria, an isolated nucleic acid encoding a fusion protein and an isolated nucleic acid encoding an amino acid metabolism gene. Further, an isolated nucleic acid encoding a fusion protein and an amino acid metabolism gene will have a promoter suitable for driving expression of such an isolated nucleic acid. Promoters useful for driving expression in a bacterial system are well known in the art, and include bacteriophage lambda, the bla promoter of the beta-lactamase gene of pBR322, and the CAT promoter of the chloramphenicol acetyl transferase gene of pBR325. Further examples of prokaryotic promoters include the major right and left promoters of bacteriophage lambda (P_L and P_R), the trp, recA, lacZ, lad, and gal promoters of *E. coli*, the alpha-amylase (Ulmanen et al, 1985. *J. Bacteriol.* 162:176-182) and the S28-specific promoters of *B. subtilis* (Gilman et al, 1984 *Gene* 32:11-20), the promoters of the bacteriophages of *Bacillus* (Gryczan, 1982, In: *The*

Molecular Biology of the Bacilli, Academic Press, Inc., New York), and Streptomyces promoters (Ward et al, 1986, Mol. Gen. Genet. 203:468-478). Additional prokaryotic promoters contemplated in the present invention are reviewed in, for example, Glick (1987, J. Ind. Microbiol. 1:277-282); Cenatiempo, (1986, Biochimie, 68:505-516); and Gottesman, (1984, Ann. Rev. Genet. 18:415-442). Further examples of promoter/regulatory elements contemplated in the present invention include, but are not limited to the *Listerial* prfA promoter, the *Listerial* hly promoter, the *Listerial* p60 promoter and the *Listerial* ActA promoter (GenBank Acc. No. NC_003210) or fragments thereof.

[0061] The gene expressed on the plasmid encodes a D-alanine racemase protein that complements the endogenous D-alanine racemase gene that is lacking in the auxotrophic mutant.

[0062] In another embodiment, the auxotrophic bacteria is deficient in the amino acid metabolism enzymes for D-glutamic acid, a cell wall component. D-glutamic acid synthesis is controlled by the dat gene, which is involved in the conversion of D-glu + pyr to alpha-ketoglutarate + D-ala, and the reverse reaction. D-glutamic acid synthesis is also controlled by the dga gene, and an auxotrophic mutant for D-glutamic acid synthesis will not grow in the absence of D-glutamic acid (Pucci et al, 1995, J Bacteriol. 177: 336-342). A further example includes a gene involved in the synthesis of diaminopimelic acid. Such synthesis genes encode beta-semialdehyde dehydrogenase, and when inactivated, renders a mutant auxotrophic for this synthesis pathway (Sizemore et al, 1995, Science 270: 299-302).

[0063] In another embodiment, the plasmid comprises a gene encoding a fusion protein. Fusion proteins comprising an antigen may be prepared by any suitable method, including, for example, cloning and restriction of appropriate sequences or direct chemical synthesis by methods discussed below. Alternatively, subsequences may be cloned and the appropriate subsequences cleaved using appropriate restriction enzymes. The fragments may then be ligated to produce the desired DNA sequence. In another embodiment, DNA encoding the antigen is produced using DNA amplification methods, for example polymerase chain reaction (PCR). First, the segments of the native DNA on either side of the new terminus are amplified separately. The 5' end of the one amplified sequence encodes the peptide linker, while the 3' end of the other amplified sequence also encodes the peptide linker. Since the 5' end of the first fragment is complementary to the 3' end of the second fragment, the two fragments (after partial purification, e.g. on LMP agarose) can be used as an overlapping template in a third PCR reaction. The amplified sequence will contain codons, the segment on the carboxy side of the opening site (now forming the amino sequence), the linker, and the sequence on the amino side of the opening site (now forming the carboxyl sequence). The antigen is ligated into a plasmid.

[0064] It is disclosed herein that, alternatively, a phage based chromosomal integration system may be used for clinical applications. A host strain that is auxotrophic for essential enzymes, including, but not limited to, d-alanine racemase may be used, for example Lmdal(-)dat(-). In order to avoid a "phage curing step", a phage integration system based on

PSA may be used (Lauer, et al., 2002 J Bacteriol, 184: 4177-4186). This requires continuous selection by antibiotics to maintain the integrated gene. Thus, the disclosure enables the establishment of a phage based chromosomal integration system that does not require selection with antibiotics. Instead, an auxotrophic host strain is complemented.

[0065] The recombinant proteins may be synthesized using recombinant DNA methodology. This involves, in one embodiment, creating a DNA sequence that encodes the fusion protein, placing the DNA in an expression cassette, such as the plasmid of the present invention, under the control of a particular promoter/regulatory element, and expressing the protein. DNA encoding the fusion protein (e.g. non-hemolytic LLO/antigen) of the present invention may be prepared by any suitable method, including, for example, cloning and restriction of appropriate sequences or direct chemical synthesis by methods such as the phosphotriester method of Narang et al. (1979, Meth. Enzymol. 68: 90-99); the phosphodiester method of Brown et al. (1979, Meth. Enzymol 68: 109-151); the diethylphosphoramidite method of Beaucage et al. (1981, Tetra. Lett., 22: 1859-1862); and the solid support method of U.S. Pat. No. 4,458,066.

[0066] Chemical synthesis may be used to produce a single stranded oligonucleotide. This single stranded oligonucleotide is converted, in various embodiments, into double stranded DNA by hybridization with a complementary sequence, or by polymerization with a DNA polymerase using the single strand as a template. One of skill in the art would recognize that while chemical synthesis of DNA is limited to sequences of about 100 bases, longer sequences may be obtained by the ligation of shorter sequences. Subsequences may be cloned and the appropriate subsequences cleaved using appropriate restriction enzymes. The fragments are then ligated to produce the desired DNA sequence.

[0067] In another embodiment, DNA encoding the fusion protein or the recombinant protein may be cloned using DNA amplification methods such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Thus, the gene for non-hemolytic LLO is PCR amplified, using a sense primer comprising a suitable restriction site and an antisense primer comprising another restriction site, e.g. a non-identical restriction site to facilitate cloning. The same is repeated for the isolated nucleic acid encoding an antigen. Ligation of the non-hemolytic LLO and antigen sequences and insertion into a plasmid or vector produces a vector encoding non-hemolytic LLO joined to a terminus of the antigen. The two molecules are joined either directly or by a short spacer introduced by the restriction site.

[0068] In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequences encoding the fusion or recombinant proteins are transformed into *Listeria*. The recombinant fusion protein gene will be operably linked to appropriate expression control sequences. Promoter/ regulatory sequences are described in detail elsewhere herein. In another embodiment, the plasmid further comprises additional promoter regulatory elements, as well as a ribosome binding site and a transcription termination signal.

[0069] In another embodiment, a fusion protein comprises, *inter alia*, an LM non-hemolytic LLO protein. The non-hemolytic LLO protein comprises, in one embodiment, about the first

400 to 441 amino acids of the 529 amino acid full-length LLO protein, the sequence of which is described in, for example, Mengaud et al, (1988, Infect. Immun. 56:766-772, GenBank Acc. No. P13128). The construction of a fusion protein comprising an antigen and a non-hemolytic LLO protein is described elsewhere herein, and in, for example, Gunn et al, (2001, J. Immunology 167: 6471-6479).

[0070] In another embodiment, the fusion protein comprises a PEST sequence, either from an LLO protein or from another organism, e.g. a prokaryotic organism.

[0071] In another embodiment, the fusion protein comprises an ActA sequence from a *Listeria* organism. The construction and use of a fusion protein comprising a PEST sequence or an ActA sequence can proceed essentially as described herein and in U.S. Patent 6,767,542, WO 01/72329 and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0118184 of Paterson et al.

[0072] The antigens of these and other diseases are well known in the art, and the skilled artisan, when equipped with the present disclosure and the methods and techniques described herein will readily be able to construct a fusion protein comprising a non-hemolytic LLO protein and an antigen for use in the present invention. In another embodiment, in order to select for an auxotrophic bacteria comprising the plasmid, transformed auxotrophic bacteria are grown on a media that will select for expression of the amino acid metabolism gene. In another embodiment, a bacteria auxotrophic for D-alanine synthesis will grow in the absence of D-alanine when transformed and expressing the plasmid of the invention if the plasmid comprises an isolated nucleic acid encoding an amino acid metabolism enzyme for D-alanine synthesis. Such methods for making appropriate media comprising or lacking necessary growth factors, supplements, amino acids, vitamins, antibiotics, and the like are well known in the art, and are available commercially (Becton-Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ).

[0073] In another embodiment, once the auxotrophic bacteria comprising the plasmid described herein have been selected on appropriate media, the bacteria are propagated in the presence of a selective pressure. Such propagation comprises growing the bacteria in media without the auxotrophic factor. The presence of the plasmid expressing an amino acid metabolism enzyme in the auxotrophic bacteria ensures that the plasmid will replicate along with the bacteria, thus continually selecting for bacteria harboring the plasmid. The skilled artisan, when equipped with the present disclosure and methods herein will be readily able to scale-up the production of the *Listeria* vaccine vector by adjusting the volume of the media in which the auxotrophic bacteria comprising the plasmid are growing.

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS SECTION

EXAMPLE 1

ELICITATION OF IMMUNE RESPONSES BY BACTERIAL VECTORS CARRYING EPISOMAL

ANTIGEN-ENCODING CONSTRUCTS

MATERIALS AND EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

Transformation and Selection

[0074] *E. coli* strain MB2159 was used for transformations, using standard protocols. Bacterial cells were prepared for electroporation by washing with H₂O..

Bacterial culture and in vivo passaging of Listeria

[0075] *E. coli* were cultured following standard methods. *Listeria* were grown at 37° C, 250 rpm shaking in LB media (Difco, Detroit, MI). + 50 µg/ml streptomycin, and harvested during exponential growth phase. For Lm-LLOE7, 37 µg/ml chloramphenicol was added to the media. For growth kinetics determinations, bacteria were grown for 16 hours in 10 ml of LB + antibiotics. The OD_{600nm} was measured and culture densities were normalized between the strains. The culture was diluted 1:50 into LB + suitable antibiotics and D-alanine if applicable.

Passaging of LM in mice

[0076] 1 x 10⁸ CFU were injected intraperitoneally (ip.) into C57BL/6 mice. On day three, spleens were isolated and homogenized in PBS. An aliquot of the spleen suspension was plated on LB plates with antibiotics as applicable. Several colonies were expanded and mixed to establish an injection stock.

Generation of plasmid pGG55

[0077] The starting point for subcloning of pGG55 was the plasmid pDP1659. pDP1659 was generated by PCR (polymerase chain reaction)-amplifying from LM genomic DNA the DNA fragment encoding first 420 amino acids of LLO together with the upstream regulatory sequences and promoter, then ligating the fragment into pUC19. The DNA fragment encoding the NP antigen was PCR amplified, using plasmid pAPR501, provided by Dr. Peter Palese, as a template, and ligated into pUC19 as an in-frame translational fusion downstream of the LLO fragment. The fusion protein was then subcloned into pAM401, a shuttle vector able to replicate in both gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria (Wirth R, An FY, Clewell DB. Highly

efficient protoplast transformation system for *Streptococcus faecalis* and a new *Escherichia coli*-*S. faecalis* shuttle vector. *J Bacteriol* 165(3): 831-6, 1986). The *hly* promoter and gene fragment were generated using primers 5'-GGGGGCTAGCCCTCCTTTGATTAGTATATTC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 3) and 5'-CTCCCTCGAGATCATAATTTACTTCATC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 4).

[0078] Next, plasmid pDP2028 was constructed by cloning the *prfA* gene into the *SaiI* site of pDP1659. The *prfA* gene was PCR amplified using the following primers:

[0079] 5'-GACTACAAGGACGATGACCGACAAGTGATAACCCGGGAT CTAATAAATCCGTTT-3'(SEQ ID NO:5) and

[0080] 5'-CCCGTTCGACCAGCTCTTCTTGGTGAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:6).

[0081] pGG34 was next created from pDP2028 and pGG49. pGG49 contains an insert that consists of the *hly*-promoter, a gene encoding an N-terminal LLO fragment fused with HIV gp70, and the *Listeria prfA* gene. pGG49 was digested with *NheI* and *SaiI* to remove the insert, which was ligated into *XbaI* and *SaiI*-digested pDP2028 to yield pGG34.

[0082] pGG55 was then generated from pGG34 as follows: The human papilloma virus E7 gene was amplified by PCR using the primers 5'-GGCTCGAGCATGGAGATACACC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 1) and 5'-GGGGACTAGTTTATGGTTTCTGAGAACA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 2), digested with *XhoI* and *SpeI* (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA), and ligated into similarly digested pGG34, thereby fusing the E7 gene to the *hly* gene that is located upstream of *XhoI*. The resulting plasmid is pGG55 which contains a multi-gene cassette of *hly*, E7 antigen and *prfA*. The *hly* promoter drives the expression of the first 441 amino acids of the *hly* gene product, LLO, which is joined by the *XhoI* site to the E7 gene. By deleting the hemolytic C-terminus of LLO, the hemolytic activity of the fusion protein is neutralized. The pluripotent transcription factor, *prfA*, is also included on pGG-55 with its expression driven by its natural promoter.

Generation of GG-L74

[0083] GG-L74 was created from *Listeria* strain 10403S by double allelic exchange at the *orfZ* domain, using a temperature-sensitive shuttle plasmid, as described in Gunn et al. (2001, *J. Immunology* 167: 6471-6479). GG-L74 was generated by introducing an expression cassette containing the *hly*-E7 fusion gene into the *orfZ* domain of the *L. monocytogenes* genome. The *hly* promoter drives the expression of the first 441 amino acids of the *hly* gene product, LLO, which is joined, by the *XhoI* site to the E7 gene. The result is a *hly*-E7 fusion gene that was transcribed and secreted as LLO-E7. The *hly*-E7 gene was ligated into the pKSV7 shuttle vector in the reverse orientation to avoid integration into the *hly* gene. The resulting plasmid, GG-L74, is an expression system that includes the previously described expression cassette inserted in the middle of a 1.6 Kb sequence that corresponds to the *orfX*, *Y*, *Z* domain of the *L. monocytogenes* genome. *L. monocytogenes* strain 10403S was transformed with pGG-74. The homology domains allow for insertion of the LLO-E7 gene cassette into the *orfZ* domain by

homologous recombination as described in Gunn et al. (2001, J. Immunology 167: 6471-6479). Clones were screened for integration of the LLO-E7 gene cassette into the *orfZ* domain.

Experimental design

[0084] 2×10^5 TC-1 (ATCC, Manassas, VA) were implanted subcutaneously in mice (n=8) and allowed to grow for about 7 days, after which tumors were palpable. TCI is a C57BL/6 epithelial cell line that was immortalized with HPV E6 and E7 and transformed with activated ras, which forms tumors upon subcutaneous implantation. Mice were immunized with the appropriate *Listeria* strain on days 7 and 14 following implantation of tumor cells. A non-immunized control group (naive) was also included. Tumor growth was measured with electronic calipers.

RESULTS

[0085] Two *Listeria* vaccine vectors, each expressing a fusion of a non-hemolytic LLO fragment to the E7 antigen of human papilloma virus from an episomal construct (GG-L55) or the *Listeria* chromosome (GG-L74) were evaluated for ability to induce immunity to tumors, prevent tumorigenesis and inhibit tumor growth in animals. GG-L55 and GGL74 has LD₅₀ in mice of 10^9 and 10^6 CFU, respectively. TC-1 cells were implanted subcutaneously in mice and allowed to grow until tumors were palpable (approximately 5 mm in size). Mice were then immunized with 0.1 LD₅₀ of GG-L55, GG-L74, or 0.001 LD₅₀ of GG-L55 (to determine the effect of immunizing load).

[0086] By day 28 following injection of TC-1 tumor cells, five of the eight animals that received GG-L55 were tumor-free and remained so until the end of the study. All of the naive animals and animals immunized with GG-L74 had large tumors. The animals receiving the smaller dose of GG-L55 grew tumors as well, but these were significantly smaller than those in the group immunized with GG-L74 (Figure 1).

[0087] Thus, antigen constructs expressed from a plasmid confer stronger and more protective immune response than antigen constructs expressed from the *Listeria* chromosome.

EXAMPLE 2

A PLASMID CONTAINING AN AMINO ACID METABOLISM ENZYME INSTEAD OF AN ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE GENE IS RETAINED IN E. COLI AND LM BOTH IN VITRO AND IN VIVO

MATERIALS AND EXPERIMENTAL METHODS***Construction of antibiotic resistance factor free plasmid pTV3***

[0088] Construction of p60-dal cassette. The first step in the construction of the antibiotic resistance gene-free vector was construction of a fusion of a truncated p60 promoter to the dal gene. The LM alanine racemase (dal) gene (forward primer: 5'-CCA TGG TGA CAG GCT GGC ATC-3'; SEQ ID NO: 8) (reverse primer: 5'-GCT AGC CTAATG GAT GTA TTT TCT AGG-3'; SEQ ID NO: 9) and a minimal p60 promoter sequence (forward primer: 5'-TTA ATT AAC AAA TAG TTG GTA TAG TCC-3'; SEQ ID No: 22) (reverse primer: 5'-GAC GAT GCC AGC CTG TCA CCA TGG AAA ACT CCT CTC-3'; SEQ ID No: 23) were isolated by PCR amplification from the genome of LM strain 10403S. The primers introduced a P_{ac}I site upstream of the p60 sequence, an NheI site downstream of the dal sequence (restriction sites in bold type), and an overlapping dal sequence (the first 18 bp) downstream of the p60 promoter for subsequent fusion of p60 and dal by splice overlap extension (SOE)-PCR. The sequence of the truncated p60 promoter was: CAAATAGTTGGTATAGTCTCTTTAGCCTTTGGAGTATTATCTCATCATTTGTTTTT TAGGTGAAAACACTGGGTAACCTTAGTATTATCAATATAAAATTAATTCTCAAATAC TTAATTACGTACTGGGATTTTCTGAAAAAAGAGAGGAGTTTTCC (SEQ ID NO: 7, Kohler et al, J Bacteriol 173: 4668-74, 1991). Using SOE-PCR, the p60 and dal PCR products were fused and cloned into cloning vector pCR2.1 (Invitrogen, La Jolla, CA).

[0089] Removal of antibiotic resistance genes from pGG55. The subsequent cloning strategy for removing the Chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT) genes from pGG55 and introducing the p60-dal cassette also intermittently resulted in the removal of the gram-positive replication region (oriRep; Brantl et al, Nucleic Acid Res 18: 4783-4790, 1990). In order to re-introduce the gram-positive oriRep, the oriRep was PCR-amplified from pGG55, using a 5'-primer that added a NarI/EheI site upstream of the sequence (GGCGCCACTAACTCAACGCTAGTAG, SEQ ID NO: 10) and a 3'-primer that added a NheI site downstream of the sequence (GCTAGCCAGCAAAGAAAAACAAACACG, SEQ ID NO: 11). The PCR product was cloned into cloning vector pCR2.1 and sequence verified.

[0090] In order to incorporate the p60-dal sequence into the pGG55 vector, the p60-dal expression cassette was excised from pCR-p60dal by P_{ac}I/NheI double digestion. The replication region for gram-positive bacteria in pGG55 was amplified from pCR-oriRep by PCR (primer 1, 5'-GTC GAC GGT CAC CGG CGC CAC TAA CTC AAC GCT AGT AG-3'; SEQ ID No: 20); (primer 2, 5'-TTA ATT AAG CTA GCC AGC AAA GAA AAA CAA ACA CG-3'; SEQ ID No: 21) to introduce additional restriction sites for EheI and NheI. The PCR product was ligated into pCR2.1-TOPO (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.), and the sequence was verified. The replication region was excised by EheI/NheI digestion, and vector pGG55 was double digested with EheI and NheI, removing both CAT genes from the plasmid simultaneously. The two inserts, p60-dal

and oriRep, and the pGG55 fragment were ligated together, yielding pTV3.

Preparation of DNA for real-time PCR

[0091] Total *Listeria* DNA was prepared using the Masterpure Total DNA kit (Epicentre, Madison, WI). Briefly, *Listeria* were cultured for 24 hours at 37° C and shaken at 250 rpm in 25 ml of Luria-Bertoni broth (LB). Bacterial cells were pelleted by centrifugation, resuspended in PBS supplemented with 5 mg/ml of lysozyme and incubated for 20 minutes at 37° C, after which DNA was isolated.

[0092] In order to obtain standard target DNA for real-time PCR, the LLO-E7 gene was PCR amplified from pGG55 (5'-ATGAAAAAATAATGCTAGTTTTTATTAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 12); 5'-GCGGCCGCTTAATGATGATGATGATGATGTGGTTTCTG AGAACAGATG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 13)) and cloned into vector pETblue1 (Novagen, San Diego, CA). Similarly, the *plcA* amplicon was cloned into pCR2.1. *E. coli* were transformed with pET-LLOE7 and pCR-*plcA*, respectively, and purified plasmid DNA was prepared for use in real-time PCR.

Real-time PCR

[0093] Taqman primer-probe sets (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) were designed using the ABI PrimerExpress software (Applied Biosystems) with E7 as a plasmid target, using the following primers: 5'-GCAAGTGTGACTCTACGCTTCG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 14); 5'-TGCCCATTAACAGGTCTTCCA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 15); 5'-FAM-TGCGTACAAAGCACACACGTAGACATTCGTAC-TAMRA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 16) and the one-copy gene *plcA* (TGACATCGTTTGTGTTTGAGCTAG -3' (SEQ ID NO: 17), 5'-GCAGCGCTCTCTATACCAGGTAC-3' (SEQ ID NO: 18); 5'-TET-TTAATGTCCATGTTA TGTCTCCGTTATAGCTCATCGTA-TAMRA-3'; SEQ ID NO: 19) as a *Listeria* genome target.

[0094] 0.4 µM primer and 0.05 mM probe were mixed with PuRE Taq RTG PCR beads (Amersham, Piscataway, NJ) as recommended by the manufacturer. Standard curves were prepared for each target with purified plasmid DNA, pET-LLOE7 and pCR-*plcA* (internal standard) and used to calculate gene copy numbers in unknown samples. Mean ratios of E7 copies / *plcA* copies were calculated based on the standard curves and calibrated by dividing the results for Lmdd-TV3 and Lm-LLOE7 with the results from Lm-E7, a *Listeria* strain with a single copy of the E7 gene integrated into the genome. All samples were run in triplicate in each qPCR assay which was repeated three times. Variation between samples was analyzed by Two-Way ANOVA using the KyPlot software. Results were deemed statistically significant if $p < 0.05$.

Growth measurements

[0095] Bacteria were grown at 37°C, 250 rpm shaking in Luria Bertani (LB) Medium +/- 100 micrograms (μg)/ml D-alanine and/or 37 μg /ml chloramphenicol. The starting inoculum was adjusted based on OD₆₀₀ nm measurements to be the same for all strains.

RESULTS

[0096] An auxotroph complementation system based on D-alanine racemase was utilized to mediate plasmid retention in LM without the use of an antibiotic resistance gene. *E. coli* strain MB2159 is an *alr* (-)/*dadX* (-) deficient mutant that is not able to synthesize D-alanine racemase. *Listeria* strain Lm *dal*(-)/*dat*(-) (Lmdd) similarly is not able to synthesize D-alanine racemase due to partial deletions of the *dal* and the *dat* genes. Plasmid pGG55, which is based on *E. coli*-*Listeria* shuttle vector pAM401, was modified by removing both CAT genes and replacing them with a p60-*dal* expression cassette under control of the *Listeria* p60 promoter, as described in the Methods section (Figure 1). DNA was purified from several colonies (Figure 2).

[0097] To determine plasmid stability *in vitro*, LM-LLO-E7 and Lmdd(pTV3) were cultured for 70 generations in the presence and absence of selective pressure. CFU were determined daily on selective and nonselective plates for each culture. In this system, plasmid loss results in a greater number of colonies growing on nonselective plates (BHI plus D-alanine for Lmdd(pTV3), BHI only for LM-LLO-E7) versus selective plates (BHI only for Lmdd(pTV3), BHI plus chloramphenicol for LM-LLO-E7). No difference in CFU was detected between nonselective and selective plates (Figure 3A), indicating stable maintenance of the plasmid throughout the culture for at least 70 generations, when the experiment was terminated.

[0098] In addition, plasmid stability *in vivo* was tested in C57BL/6 mice by isolating viable bacteria at different time points after injection. Again, CFU counts on selective and nonselective plates were used to determine plasmid maintenance among the isolated bacteria ((Figure 3B). No differences in CFU were detected on selective and nonselective plates for each construct, indicating the stable presence of the recombinant plasmid in all bacteria isolated. Since viable Lmdd(pTV3) bacteria were isolated at least until day 5, plasmid loss *in vivo* followed by early clearance of injected bacteria could be excluded as a possible reason for the low virulence observed for Lmdd(pTV3) bacteria (Example 3).

[0099] In summary, pTV3 was stably maintained in *E. coli* as well as in *Listeria*, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Bacterial growth on LB media that was not supplemented with additional D-alanine indicated that the *dal* expression cassette was active also in gram-negative *E. coli*. Both *E. coli*-pTV3 and Lmdd-pTV3 remained sensitive to chloramphenicol, indicating the successful removal of both CAT genes from the plasmid. Representative plates are depicted in Figures 4-7.

[0100] The pTV3 copy number per cell was compared between Lm-LLOE7 in the presence of

chloramphenicol and Lmdd-TV3 in the absence of chloramphenicol by real-time PCR of the E7 sequences, in both *Listeria* and *E. coli*. Lm-LLOE7 expresses LLO/E7 fusion protein from pGG55. Plasmid copy numbers of Lmdd-TV3 and Lm-LLOE7 did not significantly differ from one another, showing stable retention of plasmid pTV3 in both *Listeria* and *E. coli*.

[0101] In order to verify the complementation of bacterial functions, *in vitro* growth kinetics were compared among Lmdd, Lmdd-TV3 and Lm-LLOE7. Lmdd-TV3, but not non-complemented Lmdd was able to grow in alanine-free media (Figure 8). In fact, Lmdd-TV3 reached logarithmic growth phase sooner than both Lm-LLOE7 and Lmdd complemented with exogenous D-alanine. This growth attenuation of Lm-LLOE7 was partially due to the metabolic burden of CAT expression. However, even in the absence of chloramphenicol, Lm-LLOE7 still grew more slowly *in vitro* than Lmdd-TV3.

EXAMPLE 3

PLASMIDS CONTAINING A METABOLIC ENZYME DO NOT INCREASE THE VIRULENCE OF BACTERIA

MATERIALS AND EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

Hemolytic Lysis Assay

[0102] 4×10^9 CFU of *Listeria* were thawed, pelleted by centrifugation (1 minute, 14000 rpm) and resuspended in 100 μ l PBS, pH 5.5 with 1 M cysteine. Bacteria were serially diluted 1:2 and incubated for 45 minutes at 37° C in order to activate secreted LLO. Defibrinated total sheep blood (Cedarlane, Hornby, Ontario, Canada) was washed twice with 5 volumes of PBS and three to four times with 6 volumes of PBS-Cysteine until the supernatant remained clear, pelleting cells at 3000 x g for 8 minutes between wash steps, then resuspended to a final concentration of 10 % (v/v) in PBS-Cysteine. 100 μ l of 10% washed blood cells were mixed with 100 μ l of *Listeria* suspension and incubated for additional 45 minutes at 37° C. Un-lysed blood cells were then pelleted by centrifugation (10 minutes, 1000 x g). 100 μ l of supernatant was transferred into a new plate and the OD_{530nm} was determined and plotted against the sample dilution.

RESULTS

[0103] As virulence is linked to LLO function, the hemolytic lysis activity between Lmdd-TV3

and Lm-LLOE7 was compared. This assay tests LLO function by lysis of red blood cells and can be performed with culture supernatant, purified LLO or bacterial cells. Lmdd-TV3 displayed higher hemolytic lysis activity than Lm-LLOE7.

[0104] *In vivo* virulence was also measured by determining LD50 values, a more direct, and therefore accurate, means of measuring virulence. The LD50 of Lmdd-TV3 (0.75×10^9) was very close to that of Lm-LLOE7 (1×10^9), showing that plasmids containing a metabolic enzyme do not increase the virulence of bacteria.

EXAMPLE 4

VACCINE STRAINS CARRYING PLASMIDS CONTAINING A METABOLIC ENZYME MEDIATE ANTIGEN EXPRESSION

[0105] Antigen expression from the metabolic enzyme-containing plasmid was tested *in vitro* by Western blot. When analyzing equal amounts of total protein from bacterial culture supernatants, Lmdd-TV3 cultures contained approximately double the amount of total antigen than Lm-LLOE7 cultures. This difference may be a result of a higher overall metabolic load in Lm-LLOE7, due to the larger size of the plasmid (12.8 kB) compared to Lmdd-TV3 (7.6 kB).

[0106] Thus, metabolic enzymes can be used instead of antibiotic resistance genes to mediate plasmid retention in auxotrophic bacteria. Further, such plasmids have utility in expression of heterologous proteins in bacteria.

EXAMPLE 5

INDUCTION OF ANTI-TUMOR IMMUNITY BY PLASMIDS CONTAINING A METABOLIC ENZYME

[0107] Efficacy of the metabolic enzyme-containing plasmid as a cancer vaccine was determined in a tumor regression model, as described in Example 1. The TC-1 cell line model, which is well characterized for HPV vaccine development and which allowed for a controlled comparison of the regression of established tumors of similar size after immunization with Lmdd-TV3 or Lm-LLOE7, was used. In two separate experiments, immunization of mice with Lmdd-TV3 and Lm-LLOE7 resulted in similar tumor regression (Figure 9) with no statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between vaccinated groups. All immunized mice were still alive after 63 days, whereas non-immunized mice had to be sacrificed when their tumors reached 20 mm diameter. Cured mice remained tumor-free until the termination of the experiment.

[0108] Thus, metabolic enzyme-containing plasmids are efficacious as a therapeutic cancer vaccine. Because immune responses required for a therapeutic cancer vaccine are stronger than those required for a prophylactic cancer vaccine, these results demonstrate utility as well for a prophylactic cancer vaccine.

EXAMPLE 6

PLASMIDS CONTAINING A METABOLIC ENZYME INDUCE ANTIGEN-SPECIFIC. TUMOR INFILTRATING T-CELLS

MATERIALS AND EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

T-cell Analysis

[0109] T-cells from spleen and tumor infiltrating T-cells were analyzed for CD8 and CD4 surface markers and E7 specificity according to standard protocols (Gunn et al. (2001, J. Immunol, 167: 6471-6479). C57BL/6 mice were immunized ip. 7 and 14 days after tumor implantation with Lmdd-TV3 or Lm-LLOE7. Splenocytes and tumors were harvested 5 days after the second injection, and were stained at room temperature with H-2D^b tetramers loaded with the E7 peptide (RAHYNIVTF, SEQ ID NO: 19) or a control (HIV-Gag) peptide at a 1:200 dilution. Tetramers were provided by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Tetramer Core Facility and the National Institutes of Health AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program.

[0110] Three-color flow cytometry for CD8 (53-6.7, PE conjugated), and E7 H-2D^b tetramer was performed using a FACSCalibur® flow cytometer with CellQuest® software (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, CA). Intracellular gamma interferon (IFN- γ) staining was performed on a second subset of cells. Before staining for the cell surface antigens and IFN-production, lymphocytes were stimulated *in vitro* by culturing in the presence of monensin (BD Biosciences) to accumulate intracellular IFN- γ in the Golgi apparatus. After culture for 5 hr in RP-10 supplemented with interleukin-2 (50 U/ml) and 1 μ l of brefeldin A (monensin) per ml, the cells were surface stained for effector markers at 4°C for 20 min with phycoerythrin-conjugated anti-CD8 (PharMingen) and antigen-presenting cell-conjugated MEL-14 (anti-CD62 ligand). Cells were gated on (selected for) CD62 ligand low to select activated cells before being analyzed for CD8⁺ IFN- γ populations.

RESULTS

[0111] Anti-tumor efficacy of a vaccine is often linked to its ability to induce antigen-specific, tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes. To further characterize Lmdd-TV3 efficacy, the tumor-infiltrating cytotoxic T-cells (CTL) for E7 antigen specificity were therefore analyzed. Both Lmdd-TV3 and Lm-LLOE7 induce a significant percentage of E7 tetramer specific T-cells infiltrating the tumor (Table 1). No significant differences were observed in the percentages of IPN- γ -producing CD8⁺ T cells in *L. monocytogenes* LLO-E7-immunized mice versus Lmdd(pTV3)-treated mice. Thus, both Lmdd-TV3 and Lm-LLOE7 induced tumor infiltrating, antigen-specific CTL that controlled tumor growth.

Group	Dose	CD8 ⁺ , E7-tetramer ⁺ , CD62 ⁻ Experiment A	CD8 ⁺ , E7-tetramer ⁺ , CD62 ⁻ Experiment B
Naïve	0	8.81	4.86
Lmdd-TV3	0.75 x 10 ⁸	20.72	14.86
Lm-LLOE7	1x10 ⁸	27.43	20.82

[0112] Table 1: Groups of three mice were injected with 1 x 10⁵ TC-1 tumor cells in a matrigel suspension on day. Cells were stained with anti-CD8- antibody and E7-tetramer and subjected to FACS analysis. After gating on (selecting) CD8⁺/E7-tetramer⁺/CD62⁻, the percentage of CD8⁺/E7-tetramer⁺/CD62⁻ cells from total live cells was calculated.

EXAMPLE 7

CHROMOSOMAL INTEGRATION OF RECOMBINANT GENES BASED ON PHAGE INTEGRATION SYSTEM

[0113] A shuttle plasmid is constructed containing (1) a replication gene for *E. coli*, (2) a PSA attPP' integration site, (3) a *Listeria* dal gene under the control of its natural promoter, and (4) a PSA integrase gene under the control of the *Listeria* p60 promoter. The skilled artisan will appreciate that other promoters or polycistronic expression cassettes may be used to drive the expression of the introduced genes, in particular the dal gene and the PSA integrase gene. The PSA integrase gene and the PSA attPP' integration site from pPL2 (Lauer et al., 2002, J Bacteriol, 2002. 184: 4177-4186) is modified by PCR to contain restriction sites at the 5'-end and the 3'-end that are compatible with cloning these nucleic acids into shuttle plasmid pTV3. During this step, the *Listeria* replication region from pTV3 is removed, resulting in plasmid pTV6. This plasmid contains replication functions for its amplification in *E. coli*, a dal gene for complementation of dal auxotroph *E. coli* and *Listeria*, and integration functions (PSA

integrase, attPP' site) for integration of the plasmid into the *Listeria* genome. The plasmid is amplified in dal auxotroph *E. coli* strain MB2159 (Strych et al), isolated, and subsequently electroporated into *Listeria*.

[0114] Alternatively, instead of wild-type LM strain 10403S, dal auxotroph Lmdal(-) dat(-) (previous Examples) is used as a host strain. Because the plasmid does not contain a *Listeria* replication region, only *Listeria* that contain a copy that is integrated into the genome are selected upon growth in LB media.

[0115] In summary, this invention allows the replacement of selection with antibiotics with selection that utilizes complementation of auxotroph mutant strains. The skilled artisan will appreciate that other auxotroph strains and complementation systems may be adopted for the use with this invention.

EXAMPLE 8

CREATION OF A GENERAL SHUTTLE VECTOR BASED ON pTV3

[0116] pTV3 is digested with KasI or EheI and AatII, removing the prfA gene, the LLO-E7 fusion gene, and most of the LLO promoter. A multiple cloning site consisting of BamHI, XhoI, XbaI, NotI, SpeI, SmaI, and SacI is introduced by ligating the following paired oligonucleotides to the vector backbone:

[0117] 5'-CGG ATC CCT CGA GCT CAG AGC GGC CGC ACT AGT CCC GGG GAG CTC G (SEQ ID No: 24).

[0118] 5'-*TCG ACG AGC TCC CCG GGA CTA GTG CGG CCG CTC TGA GCT CGA GGG ATC CGA CGT* (SEQ ID No: 25; overhanging ends that are compatible with the vector sites restricted with AatI and Sail are in italics).

[0119] An antigen cassette of interest is then ligated into the multiple cloning site. The plasmid is then used to create a vaccine strain expressing the antigen encoded therein.

EXAMPLE 9

CREATION OF A GENERAL SHUTTLE VECTOR BASED ON AN EXPRESSION PLASMID

[0120] The p60-dal expression cassette (Example 2) is introduced into an expression plasmid. For example, a commercial plasmid (e.g. pCR2.1) may be used. Subsequently, the antibiotic

resistance genes are removal from the plasmid. The plasmid is then used to create a vaccine strain expressing the antigen encoded therein.

SEQUENCE LISTING

[0121]

<110> The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania

<120> METHODS FOR CONSTRUCTING ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE FREE VACCINES

<130> P-7924-EP2

<150> EP 05808671.1

<151> 2005-08-15

<150> PCT/US05/28895

<151> 2005-08-15

<150> US 60/601,492

<151> 2004-08-13

<160> 26

<170> PatentIn version 3.3

<210> 1

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 1

ggctcgagca tggagataca cc 22

<210> 2

<211> 28

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 2

ggggactagt ttatggttc tgagaaca 28

<210> 3

<211> 31

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 3

gggggctagc cctccttga ttagtatatt c 31

<210> 4

<211> 28

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 4

ctccctcgag atcataattt acttcatc 28

<210> 5

<211> 55

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 5

gactacaagg acgatgaccg acaagtgata acccgggac taaataaatc cgttt 55

<210> 6

<211> 27

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 6

cccgtcgacc agctcttctt ggtgaag 27

<210> 7

<211> 156

<212> DNA

<213> Listeria monocytogenes

<400> 7
caaatagttg gtatagtcct ctttagcctt tggagtatta tctcatcatt tgttttttag 60
gtgaaaactg ggtaactta gtattatcaa tataaaatta attctcaaact acttaattac 120
gtactgggat tttctgaaaa aagagaggag ttttcc 156

<210> 8
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Primer

<400> 8
ccatggtgac aggctggcat c 21

<210> 9
<211> 27
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Primer

<400> 9
gctagcctaa tggatgtatt ttctagg 27

<210> 10
<211> 25
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Primer

<400> 10
ggcgccacta actcaacgct agtag 25

<210> 11
<211> 27
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Primer

<400> 11

gctagccagc aaagaaaaac aaacacg 27

<210> 12

<211> 29

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 12

atgaaaaaaa taatgctagt tttattac 29

<210> 13

<211> 48

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 13

gcggccgctt aatgatgatg atgatgatgt ggtttctgag aacagatg 48

<210> 14

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 14

gcaagtgtga ctctacgctt cg 22

<210> 15

<211> 21

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 15

tgccattaa caggtcttcc a 21

<210> 16

<211> 32

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 16

tgcgtaaaa gcacacacgt agacattcgt ac 32

<210> 17

<211> 24

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 17

tgacatcgtt tgtgttgag ctag 24

<210> 18

<211> 23

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 18

gcagcgctct ctataccagg tac 23

<210> 19

<211> 38

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 19

ttaatgtcca tgttatgtct ccgttatagc tcatcgta 38

<210> 20

<211> 38

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 20

gtcgacggtc accggcgcca ctaactcaac gctagtag 38

<210> 21

<211> 33

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 21

ttaattaagc tagccagcaa agaaaaacaa aca 33

<210> 22

<211> 27

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 22

ttaattaaca aatagttggt atagtcc 27

<210> 23

<211> 36

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 23

gacgatgcca gcctgtcacc atggaaaact cctctc 36

<210> 24

<211> 46

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Primer

<400> 24

cggatccctc gagctcagag cggccgcact agtcccgggg agctcg 46

<210> 25
 <211> 54
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial

<220>
 <223> Primer

<400> 25
 tcgacgagct ccccgggact agtgcggccg ctctgagctc gagggatccg acgt 54

<210> 26
 <211> 9
 <212> PRT
 <213> Human papillomavirus

<400> 26
 Arg Ala His Tyr Asn Ile Val Thr Phe
 1 5

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- [WO9925376A1 \[0008\]](#)
- [WO9925376A \[0008\]](#)
- [US6099848A \[0034\]](#)
- [US4458066A \[0065\]](#)
- [US6767542B \[0071\]](#)
- [WO0172329A \[0071\]](#)
- [US20050118184A \[0071\]](#)
- [EP05808671A \[0121\]](#)
- [US0528895W \[0121\]](#)
- [US60601492B \[0121\]](#)

Non-patent literature cited in the description

- **FRANKEL et al.**J. Immunol., 1995, vol. 155, 4775-4782 [0004]
- **MATA et al.**Vaccine, 2001, vol. 19, 1435-1445 [0004]
- **CAMILLI et al.**Mol. Microbiol., 1992, vol. 8, 143-157 [0005]
- **LAUER et al.**J. Bacteriol., 2002, vol. 184, 4177-4186 [0005]
- **IKONOMIDIS et al.**J. Exp. Med., 1994, vol. 180, 2209-2218 [0006]
- **GUNN et al.**J Immunol, 2001, vol. 167, 6471-6479 [0006]
- **THOMPSON R.J. et al.**Infection and Immunity., 1998, vol. 66, 83552-3561 [0009]
- **LIN CHIH-WEI et al.**International Journal of Cancer., 2002, vol. 102, 6629-637 [0010]
- **THOMPSON et al.**Infec Immun, 1998, vol. 66, 3552-3561 [0031]
- **STRYCH et al.**J. Bacteriol., 2002, vol. 184, 4321-4325 [0034]
- **TAUCH et al.**J. Biotechnol, 2002, vol. 99, 79-91 [0034]
- **BRON et al.**Appl Environ Microbiol, 2002, vol. 68, 5663-70 [0034]
- **SAMBROOK et al.**Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory ManualCold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press19890000 [0057]
- **AUSUBEL et al.**Current Protocols in Molecular BiologyGreen & Wiley19970000 [0057]
- **DE BOER et al.**Cell, 1989, vol. 56, 641-649 [0059]
- **MILLER et al.**FASEB J., 1995, vol. 9, 190-199 [0059]
- **SAMBROOK et al.**Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory ManualCold Spring Harbor Laboratory19890000 [0059]
- **AUSUBEL et al.**Current Protocols in Molecular BiologyJohn Wiley & Sons19970000 [0059]
- **Methods for General and Molecular Bacteriology**American Society for Microbiology19940000 [0059]
- **MILLERA** Short Course in Bacterial GeneticsCold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press19920000 [0059]
- **ULMANEN et al.**J. Bacteriol., 1985, vol. 162, 176-182 [0060]
- **GILMAN et al.**Gene, 1984, vol. 32, 11-20 [0060]
- **GRYCZAN**In: The Molecular Biology of the BacilliAcademic Press, Inc.19820000 [0060]
- **WARD et al.**Mol. Gen. Genet., 1986, vol. 203, 468-478 [0060]
- **GLICK**J. Ind. Microbiol., 1987, vol. 1, 277-282 [0060]
- **CENATIEMPO**Biochimie, 1986, vol. 68, 505-516 [0060]
- **GOTTESMAN**Ann. Rev. Genet., 1984, vol. 18, 415-442 [0060]
- **PUCCI et al.**J Bacteriol., 1995, vol. 177, 336-342 [0062]
- **SIZEMORE et al.**Science, 1995, vol. 270, 299-302 [0062]
- **LAUER et al.**J Bacteriol, 2002, vol. 184, 4177-4186 [0064]
- **NARANG et al.**Meth. Enzymol., 1979, vol. 68, 90-99 [0065]
- **BROWN et al.**Meth. Enzymol, 1979, vol. 68, 109-151 [0065]
- **BEAUCAGE et al.**Tetra. Lett., 1981, vol. 22, 1859-1862 [0065]
- **MENGAUD et al.**Infect. Immun., 1988, vol. 56, 766-772 [0069]

- **GUNN et al.**J. Immunology, 2001, vol. 167, 6471-6479 [\[0069\]](#) [\[0083\]](#) [\[0083\]](#)
- J Bacteriol, 1986, vol. 165, 3831-6 [\[0077\]](#)
- **KOHLER et al.**J Bacteriol, 1991, vol. 173, 4668-74 [\[0088\]](#)
- **BRANTL et al.**Nucleic Acid Res, 1990, vol. 18, 4783-4790 [\[0089\]](#)
- **GUNN et al.**J. Immunol, 2001, vol. 167, 6471-6479 [\[0109\]](#)
- **LAUER et al.**J Bacteriol, 2002, 2002, vol. 184, 4177-4186 [\[0113\]](#)

Patentkrav

1. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af en rekombinant *Listeria*-vaccinestamme til at udtrykke et heterologt antigen, hvilken fremgangsmåde omfatter:

5 at bringe en *Listeria*-stamme auxotrof for D-alaninsyntese omfattende en mutation i et D-alanin-racemase-gen og i et D-aminosyre-transferasegen i nævnte *Listerias* kromosom i kontakt med et plasmid, hvor nævnte plasmid omfatter:

10 en første nukleinsyresekvens, som koder for et polypeptid, der omfatter et heterologt antigen, hvor nævnte heterologe antigen er et human papilloma virus E7-antigen (HPV-E7), og

en anden nukleinsyresekvens, som koder for en D-alanin-racemase, hvor nævnte plasmid ikke giver antibiotikaresistens til nævnte auxotrofe *Listeria*-vaccinestamme,

15 hvor nævnte auxotrofe *Listeria*-stamme optager nævnte plasmid, hvor nævnte D-alanin-racemase komplementerer nævnte mutation i nævnte D-alanin-racemase-gen af nævnte *Listeria*-bakteriestamme, hvor nævnte auxotrofe *Listeria*-stamme vokser i fraværet af D-alanin, og hvor nævnte første nukleinsyresekvens er funktionelt forbundet til en
20 prokaryotisk promoter, for derved at fremstille en rekombinant *Listeria*-vaccinestamme til at udtrykke et heterologt antigen.

2. Rekombinant *Listeria*-vaccinestamme auxotrof for D-alaninsyntese omfattende en mutation i et D-alanin-racemase-gen og i et D-aminosyre-transferasegen i
25 nævnte *Listerias* kromosom, hvor nævnte *Listeria* yderligere omfatter et plasmid, hvor plasmidet omfatter:

en første nukleinsyresekvens, som koder for et polypeptid, hvor nævnte polypeptid omfatter et heterologt antigen, hvor nævnte heterologe antigen er et human papilloma virus E7-antigen (HPV-E7), og

30 en anden nukleinsyresekvens, som koder for et D-alanin-racemase-enzym,

hvor nævnte plasmid ikke giver antibiotikaresistens til nævnte rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme,

hvor nævnte D-alanin-racemase-gen komplementerer et endogen D-alanin-racemase-gen, som mangler i et kromosom af nævnte rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme, og hvor nævnte plasmid er stabilt bevaret i nævnte rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme i fraværet af en antibiotisk selektion, hvor nævnte første nukleinsyresekvens er funktionelt forbundet til en prokaryotisk promoter, og hvor nævnte auxotrofe *Listeria*-stamme vokser i fraværet af D-alanin.

10

3. Den rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme opnået i overensstemmelsen med fremgangsmåden ifølge krav 1 eller den rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme ifølge krav 2, hvor nævnte plasmid omfatter et *pifA*-gen.

15 **4.** Den rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme opnået i overensstemmelsen med fremgangsmåden ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 og 3 eller den rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 2 og 3, hvor nævnte prokaryotisk promoter er en *hly*-promoter.

20 **5.** Den rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme opnået i overensstemmelsen med fremgangsmåden ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 og 3-4 eller den rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 2-4, hvor nævnte polypeptid er et fusionsprotein omfattende nævnte HPV-E7 og et yderligere polypeptid, hvor nævnte yderligere polypeptid er et ikke-hæmolytisk fragment af et LLO-protein, en PEST-lignende aminosyresekvens, eller et ActA-protein eller et fragment deraf.

30 **6.** Den rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme opnået i overensstemmelsen med fremgangsmåden ifølge krav 5 eller den rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme ifølge krav 5, hvor nævnte ikke-hæmolytiske fragment af et LLO-protein omfatter de første 441 aminosyrer af nævnte LLO-protein.

7. Den rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme opnået i overensstemmelsen med fremgangsmåden ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 og 3-6 eller den rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 2-6, hvor nævnte anden nukleinsyresekvens er funktionelt forbundet til en promoter/regulerende sekvens.

8. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 og 3-7 eller den rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 2-7, hvor nævnte *Listeria* er en *Listeria monocytogenes*-vaccinestamme.

9. Rekombinant *Listeria*-vaccinestamme opnået i overensstemmelsen med fremgangsmåden ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 og 3-8, til anvendelse som et medikament.

10. Rekombinant *Listeria*-vaccinestamme ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 2-8, til anvendelse som et medikament.

11. Rekombinant *Listeria*-vaccinestamme opnået i overensstemmelsen med fremgangsmåden ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 og 3-8, til anvendelse i behandling eller forebyggelse af livmoderhalskræft hos et individ.

12. Rekombinant *Listeria*-vaccinestamme ifølge et hvilket som helst af kravene 2-8, til anvendelse i behandling eller forebyggelse af livmoderhalskræft hos et individ.

13. Den rekombinante *Listeria*-vaccinestamme ifølge kravene 11 eller 12, hvor nævnte behandling omfatter regression af en etableret tumor.

DRAWINGS

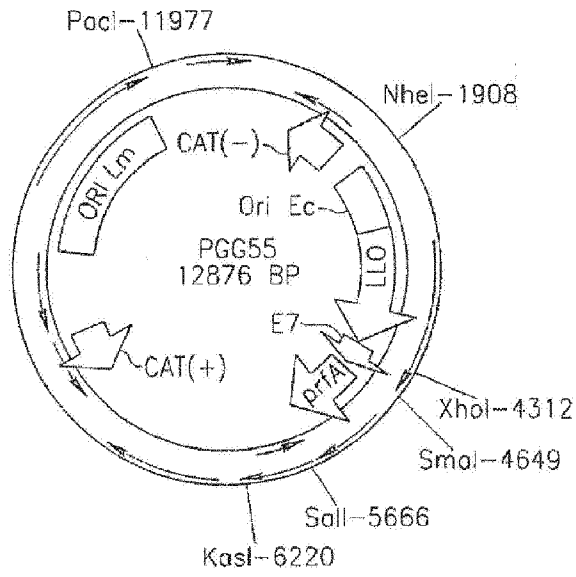


Figure 1A

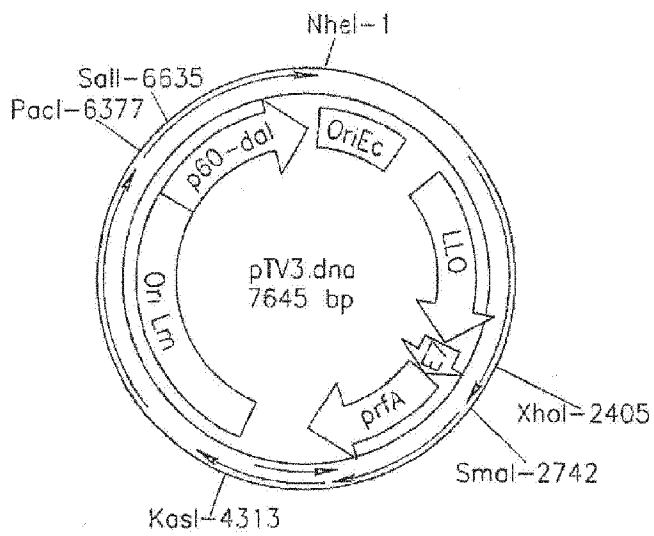
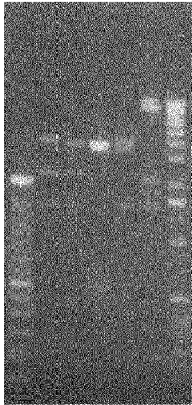


Figure 1B

Figure 2



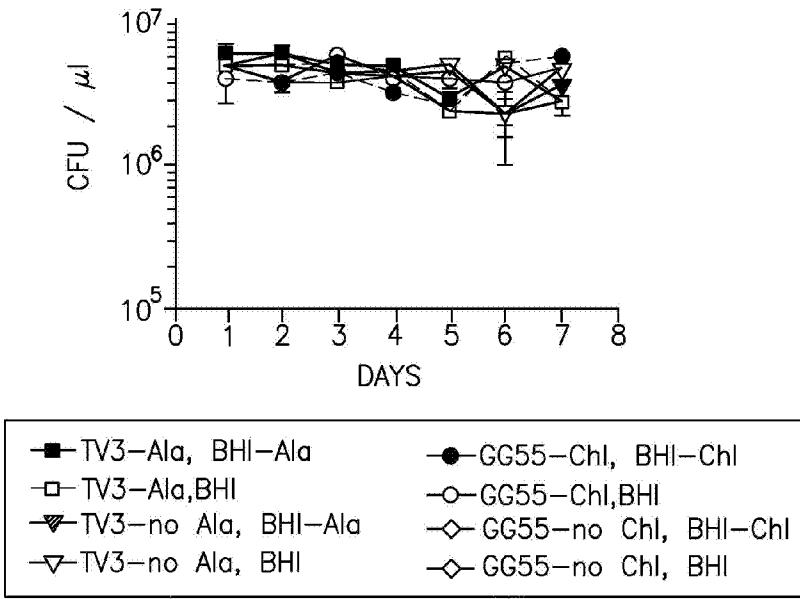


Figure 3A

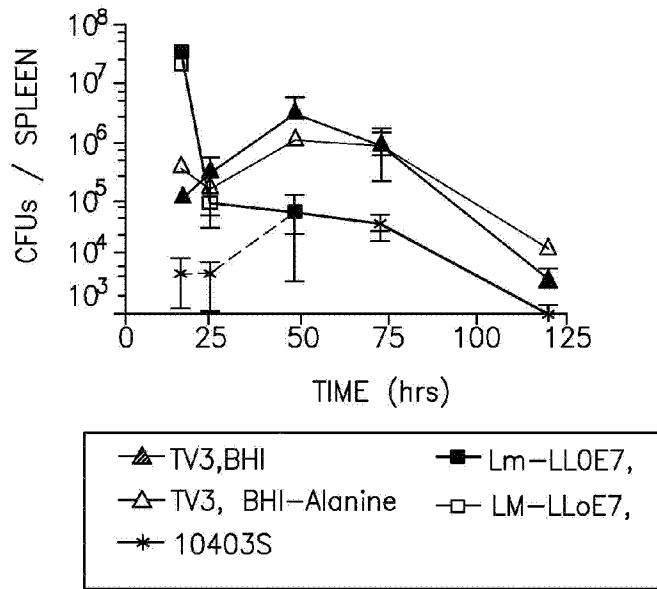


Figure 3B

Figure 4

Figure 4A

Figure 4B

Figure 4C

Figure 4D



Figure 5

Figure 5A

Figure 5B

Figure 5C

Figure 5D

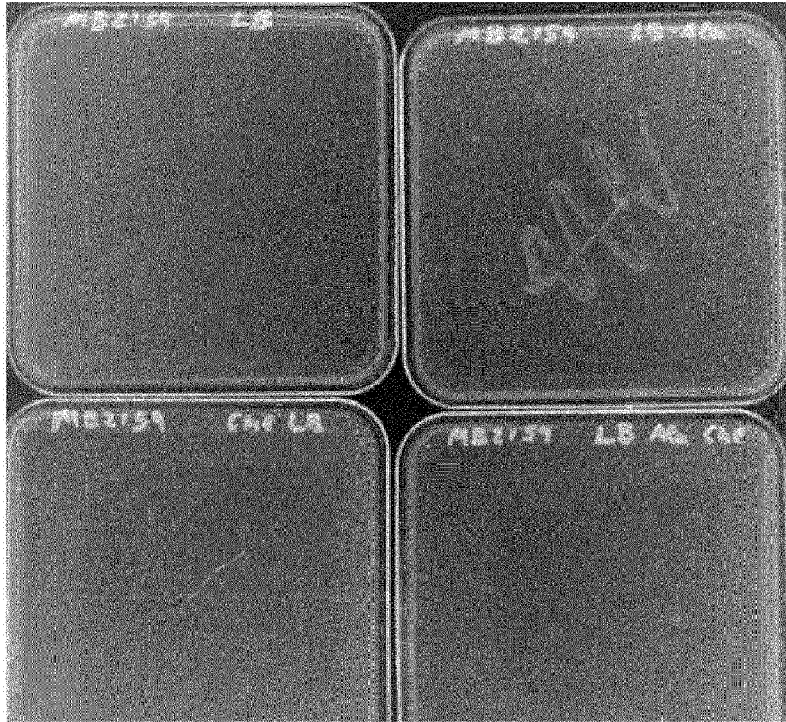


Figure 6

Figure 6A

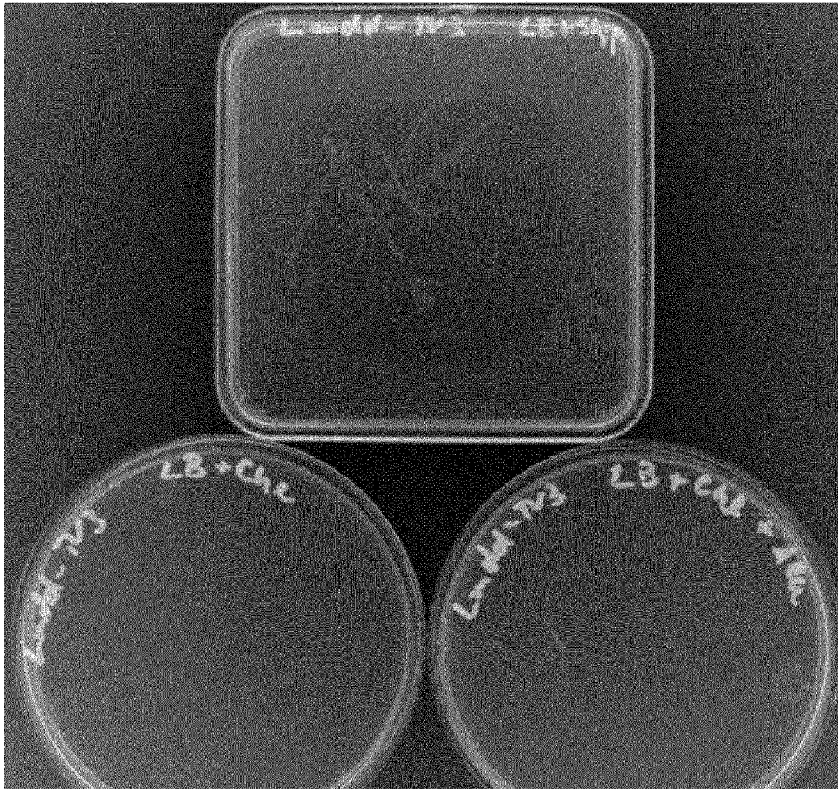


Figure 6B

Figure 6C

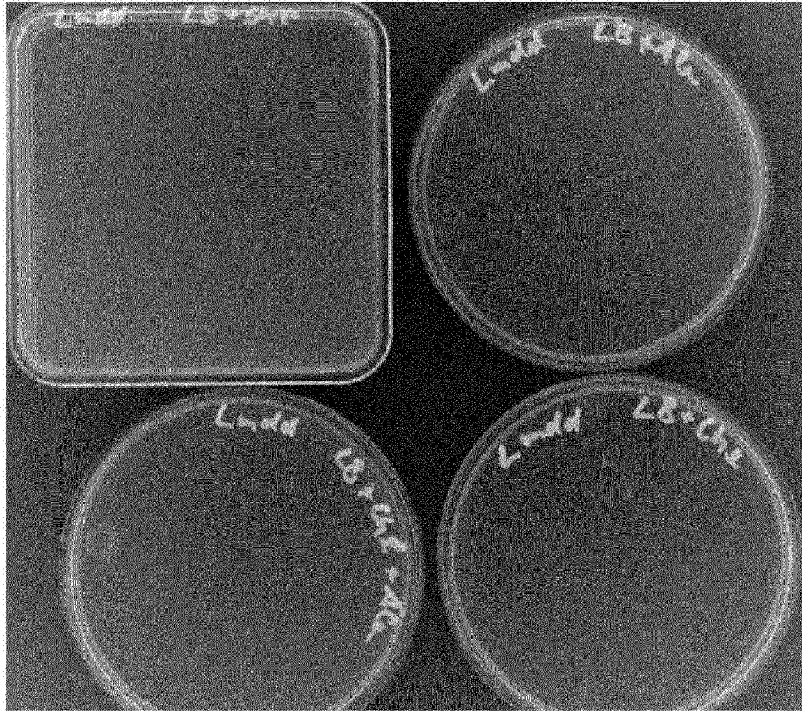
Figure 7

Figure 7A

Figure 7B

Figure 7C

Figure 7D



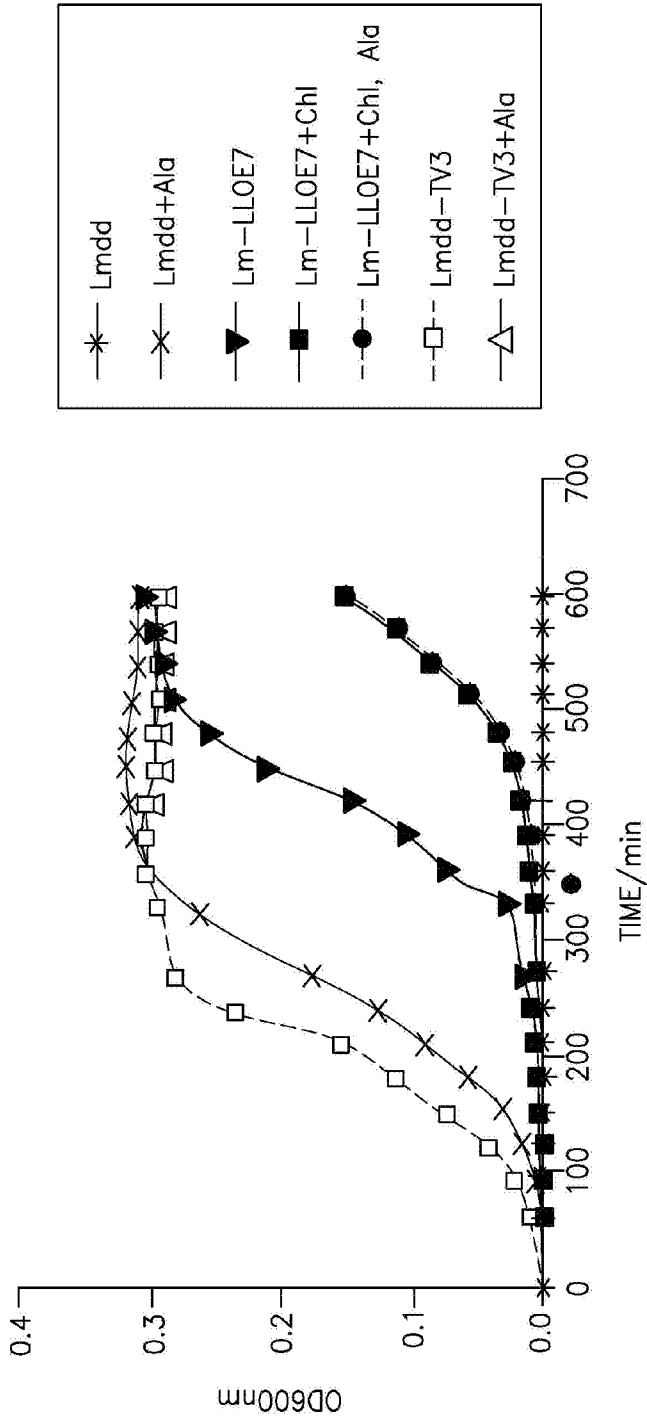


Figure 8

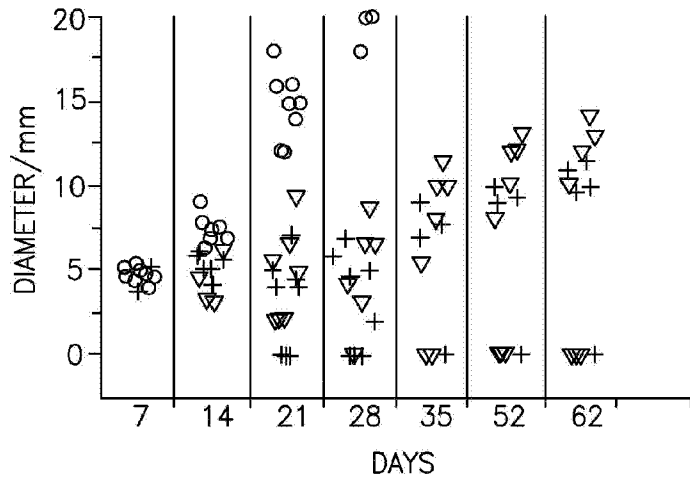
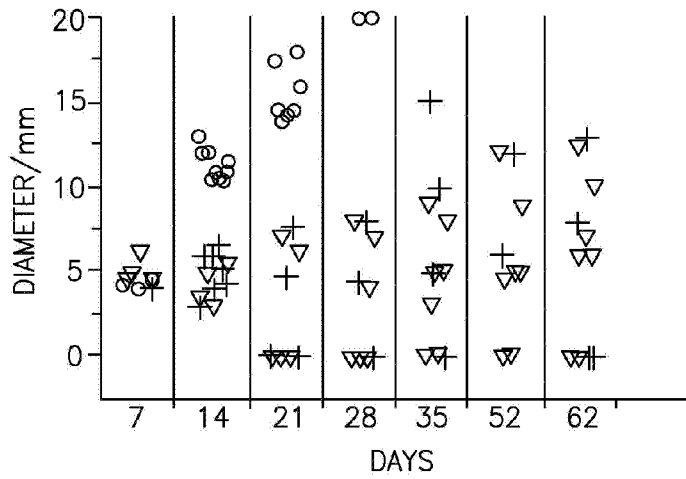


Figure 9A



○ NAIVE ▽ LMDD-TV3 + LM-LLOE7

Figure 9B