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ABSTRACT

The invention provides virosomes preparations from an enveloped virus, in particular from influenza virus, containing an antigen from said virus, and a saponin adjuvant. In particular, the invention provides a virosome preparation from influenza virus containing an influenza antigen a QS21, optionally with a sterol. The invention also provides vaccine compositions containing said virosome preparations, methods of preparing said virosomes preparations and vaccine containing them.

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VACCINE COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING VIROSOMES AND A SAPONIN ADJUVANT

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The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to applicant(s):

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VACCINE COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING VIROSOMES AND A SAPONIN ADJUVANT

The present application is a divisional application from Australian Patent Application Number 2005249212, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to compositions containing virosomes from enveloped viruses, in particular adjuvanted virosomes, to methods for preparing them and to their use in prophylaxis or therapy. In particular the present invention relates to compositions comprising a virosome preparation containing an antigen from influenza virus or RSV, and a saponin adjuvant.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

15 An enveloped virus is one in which the virus core is surrounded by a lipid-rich outer coat containing viral proteins. Amongst such viruses are virus from the following families: flaviviridae (i.e. *dengue* virus, *Hepatitis C* virus HEV, *Japanese encephalitis* virus, *Yellow fever* virus, *West Nile* virus), Poxviridae (i.e. *Cowpox* virus, *Monkeypox* virus, *vaccinia* virus, *Variola* virus), Retroviridae (i.e. Immuno deficiency viruses HIV/SIV, paramyxoviridae (i.e. *Measles* virus, *Mumps* virus, *Parainfluenza* viruses, 20 metapneumovirus, Respiratory Syncytial virus RSV), and Orthomyxoviridae (i.e. *influenza viruses*) for example.

Human respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) is a member of the Paramyxoviridae family of viruses and causes lower respiratory tract illness, particularly in young children and babies. Recent reports suggest 25 that RSV is also an important pathogen in adults, particularly the elderly.

RSV is an enveloped virus with a non-segmented, negative strand ribonucleic acid (RNA) genome of 15,222 nucleotides that codes for 11 messenger RNAs, each coding for a single polypeptide. Three of the eleven proteins are transmembrane surface proteins: the G (attachment), F (fusion) and SH 30 proteins. One protein is the virion matrix protein (M), three proteins are components of the nucleocapsid (N, P and L), and 2 proteins are nonstructural (NS1 and NS2). There are two further proteins M2-1 and M2-2. Two antigenically distinct sub-groups of RSV exist, designated subgroups A and B. Characterisation of strains from these sub-groups has determined that the major differences reside on the G proteins, while the F proteins are conserved.

Influenza virus is one of the most ubiquitous viruses present in the world, affecting both humans and livestock. The economic impact of influenza is significant.

5 The influenza virus is an RNA enveloped virus with a particle size of about 125 nm in diameter. It consists basically of an internal nucleocapsid or core of ribonucleic acid (RNA) associated with nucleoprotein, surrounded by a viral envelope with a lipid bilayer structure and external glycoproteins. The inner layer of the viral envelope is composed
10 predominantly of matrix proteins and the outer layer mostly of the host-derived lipid material. The surface glycoproteins neuraminidase (NA) and haemagglutinin (HA) appear as spikes, 10 to 12 nm long, at the surface of the particles. It is these surface proteins, particularly the haemagglutinin, that determine the antigenic specificity of the influenza subtypes.

15 Typical influenza epidemics cause increases in incidence of pneumonia and lower respiratory disease as witnessed by increased rates of hospitalisation or mortality. The elderly or those with underlying chronic diseases are most likely to experience such complications, but young infants also may suffer severe disease. These groups in particular therefore need to be protected.

20 Influenza vaccines of all kinds are classically trivalent and can take the form of either live attenuated vaccines or inactivated formulations. They usually contain antigens derived from two influenza A virus strains and one influenza B virus strain. A standard 0.5 ml injectable dose in most cases contain 15 µg of haemagglutinin (HA) antigen component
25 from each strain, as measured by single radial immunodiffusion (SRD) (J.M. Wood et al.: An improved single radial immunodiffusion technique for the assay of influenza haemagglutinin antigen: adaptation for potency determination of inactivated whole virus and subunit vaccines. J. Biol. Stand. 5 (1977) 237-247; J. M. Wood et al., International collaborative study of single radial diffusion and immunoelectrophoresis techniques for the
30 assay of haemagglutinin antigen of influenza virus. J. Biol. Stand. 9 (1981) 317-330).

In certain circumstances, such as the occurrence of a pandemic influenza strain, it may be desirable to have a vaccine which contains only the single strain. This will help the speed of response to a pandemic situation. The influenza virus strains to be incorporated into
35 influenza vaccine each season are determined by the World Health Organisation in collaboration with national health authorities and vaccine manufacturers.

5 Currently available influenza vaccines are either inactivated influenza vaccines or live attenuated influenza vaccines. Inactivated influenza vaccines comprise one of three types of antigen preparation: inactivated whole virus, sub-virions where the membrane of the virus particles is disrupted with detergents or other reagents to solubilize the lipid envelope (so-called 'split' vaccine) or subunits vaccines (produced either recombinantly or purified from disrupted viral particles) in particular HA and NA subunit vaccine. Virosomes are another type of inactivated influenza formulation, where the viral membrane is reconstituted following disruption. These inactivated vaccines are generally given parenterally, in particular intramuscularly (i.m.), but some virosome-based formulations and live attenuated vaccines have been administered intranasally.

15 While the immunogenicity and efficacy of parenterally (e.g. intramuscularly) administered influenza vaccines are generally recognized to be quite high in healthy adults (18-60 years of age) (efficacy estimated around 75%), these parameters are reduced in elderly subjects (>60 years of age) (efficacy estimated around 50%).

20 As elderly subjects are the people most at risk of severe influenza-induced disease, especially those residing in nursing facilities, this leaves room for significant improvement in influenza vaccine efficacy in the elderly. Thus design of a novel influenza vaccine with increased efficacy for elderly subjects would be an important improvement over the vaccines currently available.

25 Parenterally administered influenza vaccines are generally immunogenic and well tolerated, however the level of immunogenicity and associated reactogenicity varies between the various compositions with a higher level of immunogenicity and associated reactogenicity generally seen with the more complex formulations (whole virus and split vs subunit and virosome). Thus designing a novel formulation which could substantially improve the immunogenicity of currently commercially available influenza vaccines while maintaining an acceptable reactogenicity profile has remained challenging.

30 As said above, the currently commercially available influenza vaccines remain the intramuscularly administered split vaccine, whole virus vaccine, subunit injectable or virosomes vaccines. In particular, the split and subunit vaccines are prepared by disrupting the virus particle, generally with an organic solvent or a detergent, and separating or purifying the viral proteins to varying extents. Split vaccines are prepared by

fragmentation of whole influenza virus, either infectious or inactivated, with solubilizing concentrations of organic solvents or detergents and subsequent removal of the solubilizing agent and some or most of the viral lipid material. Split vaccines generally contain contaminating matrix (M) protein and nucleoprotein (NP) and sometimes lipid, as well as the membrane envelope proteins (such as HA and NA). Split vaccines will usually contain most or all of the virus structural proteins although not necessarily in the same proportions as they occur in the whole virus. Subunit vaccines on the other hand consist essentially of highly purified viral surface proteins, haemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA), which are the surface proteins responsible for eliciting the desired virus neutralising antibodies upon vaccination. Matrix and nucleoproteins are either not detectable or barely detectable in subunit vaccines.

Standards are applied internationally to measure the efficacy of influenza vaccines. The European Union official criteria for an effective vaccine against influenza are set out in the table below. Theoretically, to meet the European Union requirements, an influenza vaccine has to meet only one of the criteria in the table, for all strains of influenza included in the vaccine. However in practice, at least two or more probably all three of the criteria will need to be met for all strains, particularly for a new vaccine such as a new intradermal vaccine. Under some circumstances two criteria may be sufficient. For example, it may be acceptable for two of the three criteria to be met by all strains while the third criterion is met by some but not all strains (e.g. two out of three strains). The requirements (Note for Guidance on harmonisation of requirements for influenza vaccines, CPMP/BWP/214/96, 12 March 1997) are different for adult populations (18-60 years) and elderly populations (>60 years):

- a) the following serological assessments should be considered for each strain in adult subjects, aged between 18 and 60, and at least one of the assessments should meet the indicated requirements:
- number of seroconversions or significant increase in antihaemagglutinin antibody titre > 40%;
 - mean geometric increase > 2.5
 - the proportion of subjects achieving an HI titre ≥ 40 or SRH titre $> 25 \text{ mm}^2$ should be > 70%
- b) the following serological assessments should be considered for each strain in adult subjects aged over 60, and at least one of the assessments should meet the indicated requirements:

- number of seroconversions or significant increase in antihaemagglutinin antibody titre > 30%;
- mean geometric increase > 2.0
- the proportion of subjects achieving an HI titre ≥ 40 or SRH titre >25 mm² should be > 60%

For a novel influenza formulation to be commercially useful it will not only need to meet those standards, but also in practice it will need to be at least as immunologically efficacious as the currently available vaccines. It will need to be administered using a procedure which is reliable and straightforward for medical staff to carry out. Furthermore, it will also need to be produced by an acceptable process and will of course need to be commercially viable in terms of the amount of antigen and the number of administrations required.

Various approaches for developing such an improved influenza vaccine have been pursued. However, to date none of these approaches have been successfully implemented to produce and commercialize an influenza vaccine with increased efficacy which maintains an acceptable reactogenicity profile, highlighting the significant difficulties in finding such a formulation.

One approach which has been investigated is the use of an influenza virosome vaccine rather than the use of a conventional (i.e. split, sub-unit or whole) vaccine. Virosomes are reconstituted lipid membranes containing antigens from the virus. Virosomes are produced by two major approaches, one approach being based on the addition of exogenous lipids during the reconstitution of the virosome (Almeida et al., 1975. *Lancet* 2:899-901; Trudel M. and F. Nadon, 1981. *Can J Microbiol.* 27:958-62; Ando et al., 1997. *J Microencapsul.* 14:79-90; Markgraf et al., 2001. *Cloning* 3:11-21; Gluck, R. and I.C. Metcalfe, 2002. *Vaccine* 20:B10-16; Mischler, R. and I.C. Metcalfe, 2002. *Vaccine* 20:B17-23) and the other being based on the formation of virosomes in the absence of addition of exogenous lipids (Stegmann, T. et al. 1987. *EMBO J.* 6:2651-9; Huckriede et al., 2003. *Vaccine* 21:925-31). A virosome vaccine has been shown to be more immunogenic than a commercial trivalent subunit influenza vaccine in geriatric patients (Conne et al. *Vaccine*, 1999, 15, 1675-1679), although in another study in the elderly the virosome formulation alone was not more immunogenic than a commercially available split vaccine (Ruf et al., 2003. *Options for the Control of Influenza V Conference, Okinawa, Japan. Oct 7-11, Immunogenicity and antibody persistence of FLUARIX™ vs. FLUAD® vs. INFLEXAL V® in*

the elderly).

In another approach towards the development of improved influenza formulations, the addition of adjuvants in various forms to different influenza vaccine compositions and in particular to subunit vaccines, have also been tested (reviewed in O'Hagan, D.T., 1998. *J. Pharm Pharmacol.* 50:1-10; Gluck R. 1992. *Vaccine* 10:915-9; Podda A. and G. Del Giudice, 2003. *Expert Rev Vaccines* 2:197-203; Nerome et al. 1990. *Vaccine* 8:503-9). However very few of these formulations have advanced in development, presumably due to lack of convincing data for increased immunogenicity and acceptable safety. Although two adjuvanted formulations have been commercialized, they both fail to meet the criteria of better efficacy *and* acceptable reactogenicity. One adjuvanted formulation developed by Berna was a virosome based formulation to which *E. coli* labile toxin (LT) was added. It was commercialized under the name of Inflexal N®. This formulation was administered by the intranasal route and while immunogenic was found to have an unacceptable safety profile (association with partial facial paralysis) and has been removed from the market. The other adjuvanted formulation which has been commercialized is FLUAD® (Chiron) which is a subunit vaccine adjuvanted with MF59 for parenteral administration. This formulation appears to be relatively well tolerated but has been shown to be no more immunogenic than other commercially available classical vaccines (Ruf et al., 2003, see above).

Saponins are taught in: Lacaille-Dubois, M and Wagner H. (1996. A review of the biological and pharmacological activities of saponins. *Phytomedicine* vol 2 pp 363-386). Saponins are steroid or triterpene glycosides widely distributed in the plant and marine animal kingdoms. Saponins are noted for forming colloidal solutions in water which foam on shaking, and for precipitating cholesterol. When saponins are near cell membranes they create pore-like structures in the membrane which cause the membrane to burst. Haemolysis of erythrocytes is an example of this phenomenon, which is a property of certain, but not all, saponins.

Saponins are known as adjuvants in vaccines for systemic administration. The adjuvant and haemolytic activity of individual saponins has been extensively studied in the art (Lacaille-Dubois and Wagner, *supra*). For example, Quil A (derived from the bark of the South American tree *Quillaja Saponaria* Molina), was first described by Dalsgaard *et al.* in 1974 ("Saponin adjuvants", *Archiv. für die gesamte Virusforschung*, Vol. 44, Springer Verlag, Berlin, p243-254) to have adjuvant activity. Purified fragments of Quil A have been

isolated by HPLC which retain adjuvant activity without the toxicity associated with Quil A (EP 0 362 278), for example QS7 and QS21 (also known as QA7 and QA21). Quil A fractions are described in US 5,057,540 and "Saponins as vaccine adjuvants", Kensil, C. R., *Crit Rev Ther Drug Carrier Syst*, 1996, 12 (1-2):1-55; and EP 0 362 279 B1.

- 5 Particulate structures, termed Immune Stimulating Complexes (ISCOMS), comprising Quil A or fractions thereof, have been used in the manufacture of vaccines (Morein, B., EP 0 109 942 B1). These structures have been reported to have adjuvant activity (EP 0 109 942 B1; WO 98/11711). The haemolytic saponins QS21 and QS17 (HPLC purified fractions of Quil A) have been described as potent systemic adjuvants, and the method of
10 their production is disclosed in US Patent No. 5,057,540 and EP 0 362 279 B1. Also described in these references is the use of QS7 (a non-haemolytic fraction of Quil-A) which acts as a potent adjuvant for systemic and mucosal (e.g. intranasal) vaccines. Use of QS21 is further described in Kensil *et al.* (1991. *J. Immunology* vol 146, 431-437). Combinations of QS21 and polysorbate or cyclodextrin are also known (WO 99/10006).
15 Particulate adjuvant systems comprising fractions of QuilA, such as QS21 and QS7 are described in WO 96/33739 and WO 96/11711.

- Other saponins which have been used in systemic vaccination studies include those derived from other plant species such as *Gypsophila* and *Saponaria* (Bomford *et al.*,
20 *Vaccine*, 10(9):572-577, 1992).

- Saponins are also known to have been used in mucosally applied vaccine studies, which have met variable success in the induction of immune responses. Quil-A saponin has previously been shown to have no effect on the induction of an immune response when
25 antigen is administered intranasally (Gizurason *et al.* 1994. *Vaccine Research* 3, 23-29). Whilst, other authors have used this adjuvant with success (Maharaj *et al.*, *Can.J.Microbiol.*, 1986, 32(5):414-20; Chavall and Campbell, *Immunobiology*, 174(3):347-59). ISCOMs comprising Quil A saponin have been used in intragastric and intranasal vaccine formulations and exhibited adjuvant activity (McI Mowat *et al.*, 1991, *Immunology*,
30 72, 317-322; McI Mowat and Donachie, *Immunology Today*, 12, 383-385). QS21, the purified fraction of Quil A, has also been described as an oral or intranasal adjuvant (Sumino *et al.*, *J.Virol.*, 1998, 72(6):4931-9; WO 96/56415).

- The use of QS21 as an adjuvant is associated with certain disadvantages. For example
35 when QS21 is injected parenterally into a mammal as a free molecule it has been observed that necrosis, that is to say, localised tissue death, occurs at the injection site.

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5 Adjuvanted subunit influenza formulations based on saponins have been reported, such as influenza virus haemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) integrated into ISCOMs (Sundquist et al. Vaccine, 1988, 6, 44-48; Barr I.G., and G. F. Mitchell. 1996. Immunol Cell Biol. 74:8-25; Kersten G.F.A., and D.J.A. Crommelin 2003. Vaccine 21 :915-920). But despite years of effort, a product acceptable for human use has yet to emerge (Kersten G.F.A., and D.J.A. Crommelin 2003. Vaccine 21 :915-920).

10 Thus, finding a formulation which could provide an increased immune response compared to existing licensed influenza vaccines whilst maintaining an acceptable reactogenicity profile remains an area requiring investigation. The present invention sets out to address the need for an improved influenza vaccine.

15 The present invention relates to the identification of a novel influenza formulation based on the combination of virosomes and saponins which fulfills the criteria of increased immunogenicity and efficacy while maintaining an acceptable reactogenicity profile and be effective in particular in the elderly population.

STATEMENT OF THE INVENTION

20 The present inventors have identified a novel composition based on the combination of a virosome preparation and a saponin adjuvant which fulfills the criteria of increased immunogenicity and efficacy while maintaining an acceptable reactogenicity profile.

25 Accordingly, in a first aspect, the present invention relates to a virosome composition or vaccine comprising a virosome preparation from an enveloped virus, comprising an antigen from said virus, and a saponin adjuvant.

30 A further aspect of the present invention relates to a method for the preparation of a virosome vaccine preparation containing an antigen from an enveloped virus, comprising treating said whole virus with an anionic detergent, separating the pellet from the supernatant, adding to the clarified supernatant a phospholipid or a sterol or a mixture of both to reconstitute the virosome, and removing the detergent.

35 In one embodiment, the present invention relates to a influenza virosome composition or vaccine comprising a virosome preparation comprising an influenza antigen, and a saponin adjuvant. In a second embodiment the present invention relates to a RSV virosome composition or vaccine comprising a virosome preparation comprising an RSV antigen, and a saponin adjuvant. Typically the saponin adjuvant is an immunologically active saponin fraction having adjuvant activity derived from the bark of the South American tree Quillaja Saponaria Molina, such as QS21 or QS17 for example, also known as QA21 , an HPLC purified fraction from the Quillaja Saponaria Molina tree. This fraction is well known in the art and can be produced

according to the method disclosed (as QA21) in US patent No. 5,057,540. Quilaja saponin has also been disclosed as an adjuvant by Scott et al, Int. Archs. Allergy Appl. Immun., 1985, 77, 409.

5 In another embodiment the influenza virosome composition comprises an additional immunostimulant chemical selected from the group consisting of: a Toll like receptors agonist, (in particular Toll like receptor 2 agonist, Toll like receptor 3 agonist, Toll like receptor 4 agonist, Toll like receptor 7 agonist, Toll like receptor 8 agonist and Toll like receptor 9 agonist), aluminium hydroxide, aluminium phosphate, tocopherol, and an oil-in- water emulsion or a combination of two or more of the said adjuvants.

10 The invention further relates to the use of (1) a virosome preparation from an enveloped virus and (2) a saponin adjuvant, in the manufacture of a medicament for achieving a protective immune response or reducing the severity of disease caused by an enveloped virus in a patient, in particular an elderly patient. Typically the virosome preparation is from an influenza virus or a RSV virus, and the disease is
15 influenza-associated disease or RSV-associated disease, respectively.

The invention also relates to a method for preparing a virosome preparation comprising treating the whole enveloped virus with an ionic, typically an anionic detergent, and, suitably, subsequently adding exogeneous sterol and/or exogeneous lipids during the virosomes reconstitution. Typically the virosome preparation is from
20 an influenza or a RSV virus. In another embodiment, the invention relates to a method for preparing an influenza or RSV virosome composition or vaccine comprising combining an virosome preparation comprising an influenza or RSV antigen, respectively, with a saponin adjuvant or a derivative thereof which has retained its adjuvant properties.

25 The present invention also relates to a method for the prophylaxis of a disease caused by an enveloped virus, in particular influenza or RSV infection or disease, in an individual which method comprises administering to the individual a virosome adjuvanted composition or vaccine comprising both an virosome preparation comprising an antigen from said enveloped virus, respectively, and a saponin
30 adjuvant or a derivative thereof which has retained its adjuvant properties.

The present invention further relates to use of a virosome preparation from an enveloped virus, and a saponin adjuvant or a derivative thereof which has retained its adjuvant properties, in the manufacture of a composition or vaccine for the

prophylaxis of infection or disease caused by said virus. Typically the virosome preparation is from an influenza or a RSV virus.

5 The invention further relates to the use of saponin adjuvant or a derivative thereof which has retained its adjuvant properties, in the adjuvantation of a virosome preparation from an enveloped virus.

10 The present invention also relates to a method for the prophylaxis of an infection or disease caused by an enveloped virus in a subject which method comprises sequential administration or co-administration of a virosome preparation comprising an antigen from said virus, in particular an influenza antigen or an RSV antigen, and of a saponin adjuvant or a derivative thereof which has retained its adjuvant properties.

15 The present invention also relates to a delivery device, in particular an intradermal, intranasal or transcutaneous delivery device, comprising a virosome preparation comprising an antigen from an enveloped virus in combination with a saponin adjuvant or a derivative thereof which has retained its immunostimulatory properties.

Other aspects and advantages of the present invention are described further in the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments thereof.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES

20 Figure 1 - Schematic representation of the process for the preparation of virosomes using Sarcosyl® as detergent

Figure 2 - Yield in total protein and in HA of the splitting process with Sarcosyl®

Figure 3 - Anti-Influenza A/New Caledonia H1 N1 Haemagglutination Inhibition Antibody Responses in Mice immunized with various virosome-based formulations.

25 Figure 4 - Anti-Influenza A/Panama H3N2 Haemagglutination Inhibition Antibody Responses in Mice immunized with various virosome-based formulations.

Figure 5 - Anti-Influenza A/New Caledonia H1 N1 Haemagglutination Inhibition Antibody Responses in Mice immunized with various virosome-based formulations.

Figure 6 - Count rate measurements of the fractions collected after sucrose gradient

Figure 7 - HA, Phospholipids and cholesterol recoveries after filtration on 0.2µm

30 Figure 8 - Protein, HA, Phospholipids and cholesterol yields after dialysis

Figure 9 - Count rate (CR) of the fractions collected after sucrose gradient

Figure 10 – Protein, HA, cholesterol and phospholipid yields after dialysis

Figure 11 – Immunogenicity of a QS21-adjuvanted and un-adjuvanted virosome vaccine

5 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

In all embodiments of the present invention, the enveloped virus may be any virus from the list consisting of: flaviviridae (i.e. *dengue virus*, *Hepatitis C virus* HEV, *Japanese encephalitis virus*, *Yellow fever virus*, *West Nile virus*), Poxviridae (i.e. *Cowpox virus*,
 10 *Monkeypox virus*, *vaccinia virus*, *Variola virus*), Retroviridae (i.e. *Immuno deficiency viruses HIV/SIV*, paramyxoviridae (i.e. *Measles virus*, *Mumps virus*, *Parainfluenza viruses*, metapneumovirus, *Respiratory Syncytial virus RSV*), and Orthomyxoviridae (i.e. *influenza viruses*) for example. Influenza virus and RSV virus are preferred.

- 15 In a suitable form of the present invention, the saponin adjuvant within the immunogenic composition is a derivative of *saponaria molina* quil A, preferably an immunologically active fraction of Quil A, such as QS-17 or QS-21, suitably QS-21. An advantage of such an adjuvanted virosome vaccine as compared to conventional (e.g. sub-unit) vaccine adjuvanted with a saponin is the capacity of the endogeneous (i.e. from the virus) sterol to
 20 quench the lytic activity of the saponin and thereby quench the local reactivity associated with the saponin adjuvant. Typically an influenza virus contains about 20 to 24% lipids, amongst which about 10-13% phospholipids, about 6 to 8% sterol and about 1 to 2% glycolipids (Kilbourne E.D., *The influenza viruses and influenza*, Academic press, New York, San Francisco, London, 1975). The adjuvanted influenza virosome vaccine
 25 according to the invention will furthermore show an increased immunogenicity as compared to the commercially available split vaccine, un-adjuvanted.

The ratio of QS21 (optionally in its detoxified liposomal structure as described in WO 96/33739):virosome (as measured by the HA content) will typically be in the order of 100:1
 30 to 1:100 (w/w). Suitable ranges are from 50:1 to 1:50 (w/w), 10:1 to 1:10 (w/w), such as 5:1, 4:1, 3.33:1, 3:1, 2:1 (w/w), 1:1 (w/w) which is preferred.

In a specific embodiment, QS21 is provided in its less reactogenic composition where it is quenched with an exogenous sterol, such as cholesterol for example. Several particular
 35 forms of less reactogenic compositions wherein QS21 is quenched with an exogenous cholesterol exist. In one embodiment, the saponin /sterol is in the form of an iSCOM,

comprising suitably a non toxic fraction of Quil A. These structures have been reported to have adjuvant activity (WO 96/11711). In another embodiment, alternative particulate structures containing a saponin and a sterol, other than ISCOMs which are also less toxic than the saponin alone, are contemplated which are known to form a liposome structure
5 (WO 96/33739).

The liposomes suitably contain a neutral lipid, for example phosphatidylcholine, which is suitably non-crystalline at room temperature, for example egg yolk phosphatidylcholine, dioleoyl phosphatidylcholine or dilauryl phosphatidylcholine. The liposomes may also
10 contain a charged lipid which increases the stability of the liposome-QS21 structure for liposomes composed of saturated lipids. In these cases the amount of charged lipid is suitably 1-20% w/w, preferably 5-10%. The ratio of sterol to phospholipid is 1-50% (mol/mol), suitably 20-25%.

15 Liposomal structures or alternatively ISCOM 'cage-like' structures exist. A particular form of such a composition is as described in WO 96/33739. Another suitable form of such a composition is an adjuvant formulation comprising a saponin and a sterol, characterised in that the adjuvant is in the form of an ISCOM. Suitably the ISCOM is free of additional detergent, other than the saponin as described in WO 00/07621.

20 ISCOMs are conventionally formed through two steps (e.g. as described in EP 0 109 942):
1, solubilisation of membrane and membrane proteins with detergent; 2, removal of solubilising agent by several means whilst at the same time contacting the membrane components with the saponin whose concentration is at least equal to the critical
25 micellular concentration of the saponin, or removing the solubilising agent and directly transferring the antigen to the solution of saponin. US Patent No. 4,578,269 teaches particular methods of separating the antigen from the solubilising agent. These methods include, amongst others: centrifugation through a gradient of solubilisation agent into an inverse gradient of saponin; or alternatively the solubilised antigen can be mixed with
30 saponin followed by centrifugation of the mixture and dialysis to remove excess detergent.

EP 0 242 380 teaches of an improvement in this manufacturing process. This patent tells how the addition of lipids to the process prevents the formation of antigen/glycoside micelles, and ensures that the antigen/glycoside structures are all ISCOM-like. The
35 specification states that the lipids may be added at any stage, at a molar ratio of at least

0.1:1 of lipids to antigen, and preferably 1:1. Examples of lipids include cholesterol and phosphatidyl choline.

Alternatively said ISCOM structure is made by the process disclosed in WO 00/07621
5 (which is incorporated by reference) which is characterised by the fact that it is free of additional detergents, other than the saponin.

Suitable sterols include β -sitosterol, stigmasterol, ergosterol, ergocalciferol and cholesterol, which is preferred. These sterols are well known in the art, for example
10 cholesterol is disclosed in the Merck Index, 11th Edn., page 341, as a naturally occurring sterol found in animal fat. Said composition has the advantage of maintaining the adjuvant effect of the virosome associated saponins whilst showing a reduced reactogenicity as compared to non virosomal influenza formulations containing a saponin adjuvant.

15 Compositions of the invention comprising QS21 and exogenous cholesterol show a further decreased reactogenicity when compared to compositions in which the exogenous cholesterol is absent, while the adjuvant effect is maintained. Reactogenicity studies may be assessed according to the methods disclosed in WO 96/33739.

20 By exogenous sterol is meant a sterol which is not endogenous to the virus but is added to the virosome preparation or subsequently at the moment of formulation. Typically, the exogenous sterol may be supplemented to the virosome preparation during the method of production of the virosome, or alternatively, may be added during subsequent formulation of the virosome preparation with the saponin adjuvant, by using, for example, the saponin
25 in its form quenched with the sterol. Suitably the exogenous sterol is associated to the saponin adjuvant as described in WO 96/33739.

The ratio of QS21 : exogenous sterol will typically be in the order of 1:100 to 1:1 (w/w), suitably between 1:10 to 1:1 (w/w), and preferably 1:5 to 1:1 (w/w). Suitably excess sterol
30 is present, the ratio of QS21:sterol being at least 1:2 (w/w). The sterol is suitably cholesterol. Typically for human administration QS21 and sterol will be present in a vaccine in the range of about 1 μ g to about 100 μ g, suitably about 10 μ g to about 50 μ g per dose.

35 Other useful saponins are derived from the plants *Aesculus hippocastanum* or *Glyophilla struthium*. Other saponins which have been described in the literature include Escin,

which has been described in the Merck Index (12th ed: entry 3737) as a mixture of saponins occurring in the seed of the horse chestnut tree, Lat: *Aesculus hippocastanum*. Its isolation is described by chromatography and purification (Fiedler, *Arzneimittel-Forsch.* 4, 213 (1953)), and by ion-exchange resins (Erbring *et al.*, US 3,238,190). Fractions of escin have been purified and shown to be biologically active (Yoshikawa M, *et al.* (Chem Pharm Bull (Tokyo) 1996 Aug;44(8):1454-1464)). Sapoalbin from *Gypsophilla struthium* (R. Vochten *et al.*, 1968, J. Pharm.Belg., 42, 213-226) has also been described in relation to ISCOM production for example.

10 The virosome preparation suitably contains an exogenous neutral lipid, for example phosphatidylcholine, which is preferably non-crystalline at room temperature, for example egg yolk phosphatidylcholine, dioleoyl phosphatidylcholine or dialauryl phosphatidylcholine. Dioleoyl phosphatidylcholine is preferred. The ratio of sterol : phospholipid is 1-50% (mol/mol), suitably 20-25%.

15 By exogenous phospholipid is meant a phospholipid which is not endogenous to the virus but is added to the preparation subsequently. The exogenous phospholipid may be supplemented to the virosome preparation during the method of production of the virosome, or alternatively, may be added during subsequent formulation of the virosome preparation with the saponin/cholesterol adjuvant.

20 Within other embodiments of the invention, the immunogenic composition additionally comprises another adjuvant, suitably one that induces an immune response predominantly of the Th1 type. Suitable TH-1 inducing adjuvants are selected from the group of adjuvants comprising: a Toll like receptors agonist, (in particular Toll like receptor 2 agonist, Toll like receptor 3 agonist, Toll like receptor 4 agonist, Toll like receptor 7 agonist, Toll like receptor 8 agonist and Toll like receptor 9 agonist), aluminium hydroxide, aluminium phosphate, tocopherol, and an oil-in-water emulsion or a combination of two or more of the said adjuvants.

30 Suitably the additional adjuvant is a Toll like receptors agonist. In a particular embodiment the additional adjuvant is a Toll like receptor 9 agonist. In another, preferred, embodiment, the adjuvant is a Toll like receptor (TLR) 4 agonist such as a lipid A derivative particularly monophosphoryl lipid A or more particularly 3 Deacylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL).

MPL[®] adjuvants are available from Corixa Corporation (Seattle, WA; see, for example, US Patent Nos. 4,436,727; 4,877,611; 4,866,034 and 4,912,094) and primarily promote CD4+ T cell responses with an IFN-g (Th1) phenotype. MPL[®] can be produced according to the methods disclosed in GB 2 220 211 A. Chemically it is a mixture of 3-deacylated
5 monophosphoryl lipid A with 3, 4, 5 or 6 acylated chains. Preferably in the compositions of the present invention small particle 3D-MPL is used. Small particle 3D-MPL has a particle size such that it may be sterile-filtered through a 0.22µm filter. Such preparations are described in WO 94/21292.

10 Suitable compositions of the invention are those wherein liposomes are initially prepared without MPL (as described in WO 96/33739), and MPL is then added, suitably as 100 nm particles. The MPL is therefore not contained within the vesicle membrane (known as MPL out). Compositions where the MPL is contained within the vesicle membrane (known as MPL in) also form an aspect of the invention. The antigen can be contained
15 within the vesicle membrane or contained outside the vesicle membrane. Suitably soluble antigens are outside and hydrophobic or lipidated antigens are either contained inside or outside the membrane.

20 Synthetic derivatives of lipid A are known and thought to be TLR 4 agonist including, but not limited to:

25 **OM174** (2-deoxy-6-o-[2-deoxy-2-[(R)-3-dodecanoyloxytetra-decanoylamino]-4-o-phosphono-β-D-glucopyranosyl]-2-[(R)-3-hydroxytetradecanoylamino]-α-D-glucopyranosyldihydrogenphosphate) (WO 95/14026);

30 **OM294 DP (3S, 9 R) -3-[(R)-dodecanoyloxytetradecanoylamino]-4-oxo-5-aza-9(R)-[(R)-3-hydroxytetradecanoylamino]decan-1,10-diol,1,10-bis(dihydrogenophosphate)** (WO 99/64301 and WO 00/0462)

35 **OM197 MP-Ac DP (3S-, 9R) -3-[(R)-dodecanoyloxytetradecanoylamino]-4-oxo-5-aza-9-[(R)-3-hydroxytetradecanoylamino]decan-1,10-diol,1 -dihydrogenophosphate 10-(6-aminohexanoate)** (WO 01/46127)

Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides or any other Toll-like receptor (TLR) 9 agonist may
also be used. Immunostimulatory DNA sequences are described, for example, by Sato et al., *Science* 273:352, 1996. Suitable oligonucleotides for use in adjuvants or vaccines of

the present invention are CpG containing oligonucleotides, preferably contain two or more dinucleotide CpG motifs separated by at least three, more preferably at least six or more nucleotides. The oligonucleotides of the present invention are typically deoxynucleotides. In one embodiment the internucleotide in the oligonucleotide is phosphorodithioate, or suitably a phosphorothioate bond, although phospho-diester and other Internucleotide bonds are within the scope of the invention including oligonucleotides with mixed internucleotide linkages. The CpG oligonucleotides utilised in the present invention may be synthesized by any method known in the art (eg EP 468520). Conveniently, such oligonucleotides may be synthesized utilising an automated synthesizer. Methods for producing phosphorothioate oligonucleotides or phosphoro-dithioate are described in US5,666,153, US5,278,302 and WO 95/26204.

Examples of suitable oligonucleotides have the following sequences. The sequences suitably contain phosphorothioate modified internucleotide linkages.

15 OLIGO 1(SEQ ID NO:1): TCC ATG ACG TTC CTG ACG TT (CpG 1826)
OLIGO 2 (SEQ ID NO:2): TCT CCC AGC GTG CGC CAT (CpG 1758)
OLIGO 3(SEQ ID NO:3): ACC GAT GAC GTC GCC GGT GAC GGC ACC ACC
OLIGO 4 (SEQ ID NO:4): TCG TCG TTT TGT CGT TTT GTC GTT (CpG 2006 also known as CpG 7909)

20 OLIGO 5 (SEQ ID NO:5): TCC ATG ACG TTC CTG ATG CT (CpG 1668)

Alternative CpG oligonucleotides may comprise the preferred sequences above in that they have inconsequential deletions or additions thereto.

25 Examples of a TLR 2 agonist include peptidoglycan or lipoprotein. Imidazoquinolines, such as Imiquimod and Resiquimod are known TLR7 agonist. Single stranded RNA is a known TLR8 agonist, whereas double stranded RNA and poly IC are exemplary of TLR 3 agonists.

30 Particularly suitable adjuvants are combinations of 3D-MPL and QS21 (WO 94/00153), oil in water emulsions comprising 3D-MPL and QS21 (WO 95/17210, WO 98/56414), or 3D-MPL formulated with other carriers (EP 0 689 454 B1). Another particularly suitable enhanced formulation involves the combination of a CpG-containing oligonucleotide with the saponin derivative, particularly the combination of CpG and QS21 as disclosed in WO 00/09159 and in WO 00/62800. Other suitable adjuvant systems comprise a combination

35 of 3D-MPL, QS21 and a CpG oligonucleotide as described in US6558670, US6544518.

QS21 is preferably provided in its less reactogenic composition where it is quenched with cholesterol, as described in WO 96/33739.

5 Accordingly, in another embodiment, the formulation according to the invention comprises
(1) a virosome preparation from an enveloped virus containing an antigen from said virus
and (2) a combination of a saponin, preferably QS21, more preferably in its quenched
form with cholesterol, with one or more of the following adjuvants selected from the list
consisting of: a Toll like receptors agonist (in particular Toll like receptor 2 agonist, Toll
like receptor 3 agonist, Toll like receptor 4 agonist, Toll like receptor 7 agonist, Toll like
10 receptor 8 agonist and Toll like receptor 9 agonist), aluminium hydroxide, aluminium
phosphate, tocopherol, and an oil-in-water emulsion or a combination of two or more of
the said adjuvants.

15 Alternatively the saponin adjuvant within the composition according to the invention may
be combined with vaccine vehicles composed of chitosan or other polycationic polymers,
polylactide and polylactide-co-glycolide particles, poly-N-acetyl glucosamine-based
polymer matrix, particles composed of polysaccharides or chemically modified
polysaccharides, liposomes and lipid-based particles, particles composed of glycerol
monoesters, etc. The saponins may also be formulated in the presence of cholesterol to
20 form particulate structures such as liposomes or ISCOMs. Furthermore, the saponins may
be formulated together with a polyoxyethylene ether or ester, in either a non-particulate
solution or suspension, or in a particulate structure such as a paucilamellar liposome or
ISCOM. The saponins may also be formulated with excipients such as Carbopol[®] to
increase viscosity, or may be formulated in a dry powder form with a powder excipient
25 such as lactose.

The influenza antigen can be grown in any suitable substrate such as eggs or cells (such
as MDCK cells, for example). Virosomes can be prepared as described by R. Gluck,
Vaccine, 1992, 10, 915-920, or Stegmann et al 1987, *EMBO Journal* 6, 2651-2659.
30 Influenza virosomes may be prepared from a fraction of the detergent-treated virus
containing HA and/or NA envelope proteins (i.e. de-capped virus, following the treatment
with a decapping agent such as octylglucopyranoside, OGP, and subsequent recovery of
the supernatant containing at least the major envelope protein HA). Alternatively influenza
virosomes can be prepared from a splitted virus containing additional proteins to HA and
35 NA. This starting material is preferred as this presents the advantage that the antigen
complexity is closer to that of the entire virus. Suitable splitting or de-capping agents are

ionic, non-anionic and amphiphilic detergents. Typically non-ionic detergents such as C12E8, C12E9, octylglucopyranoside (OGP) or Plantacare[®] are suitable for preparation of virosomes according to the invention. Advantageously the virosomes can be prepared using ionic, preferably anionic detergents, for example following the methodology detailed in Example I. In particular, Sarcosyl[®] (lauryl sarcosinate or sodium N-dodecanoyl-N-methylglycinate) is a suitable anionic detergent. Optionally, an additional step is included after the solubilisation step, which consists in the addition of exogenous sterol during the virosome reconstitution. This method is preferred. Typically sterols for inclusion in the method include β -sitosterol, stigmasterol, ergosterol, ergocalciferol and cholesterol, which is particularly suitable. Alternatively, an additional step is included after the solubilisation step, which consists in the addition of exogenous lipids during the virosome reconstitution. Typical phospholipids are phosphatidylcholine or derivative thereof, for example egg yolk phosphatidylcholine, dioleoyl phosphatidylcholine (DOPC) or dilauryl phosphatidylcholine. Suitably a mixture of both phospholipids and sterol is used. The preferred sterol is cholesterol, and the preferred phospholipid is dioleoyl phosphatidylcholine (DOPC). The method according to the invention will further include a step to remove the detergent, thereby leading to the formation of the virosomes. Typically the detergent removal step is dialysis. Suitably ultrafiltration is performed as this method is compatible with large scale production. This method leads to satisfactory protein yields being produced whilst having the advantage that all the parameters are fixed and controlled.

Optionally the virosome preparation, in particular but not exclusively the HA component of the B strain influenza of the preparation, may require further stabilisation. Suitable stabilisers are α -tocopherol or derivatives thereof such as α -tocopherol succinate. Other suitable tocopherol derivatives for use in the invention include D- α tocopherol, D- δ tocopherol, D- γ tocopherol and DL- α -tocopherol. Suitable derivatives of tocopherols that may be used include acetates, succinates, phosphoric acid esters, formiates, propionates, butyrates, sulfates and gluconates. Alpha-tocopherol succinate is particularly suitable. The α -tocopherol or derivative is present in an amount sufficient to stabilise the haemagglutinin component of the influenza preparation.

Accordingly there is also provided in an aspect of the invention a process for preparing virosomes comprising treating the whole enveloped virus with an ionic, suitably an anionic detergent, typically but not exclusively Sarcosyl[®] detergent, separating the pellet from the supernatant containing the split preparation, and subsequently admixing the split

preparation with a mixture of exogeneous phospholipids and sterol, preferably cholesterol. The detergents are used at a ratio detergent:protein (as measured by the HA content) of 100 : 1 to 1 : 1 (w/w), suitably at a ratio of 50 : 1 to 1 : 1 (w/w), such as a ratio of 20 : 1 to 1 : 1, in particular at a ratio of 10 : 1 to 1 : 1 (w/w). A ratio of about 10 : 1 (w/w) is particularly preferred. Other suitable detergents for the preparation of virosomes are non-ionic detergents such as C12E8, C12E9, octylglucopyranoside (OGP) or Plantacare®.

Alternatively, other sterols may be used in admixture with the phospholipids, such as sitosterol (e.g. β -Sitosterol), stigmasterol, ergosterol, and ergocalciferol. Typically the mixture of phospholipids and sterol is used at a ratio of phospholipids : sterol (preferably cholesterol) of 1:10 to 10:1 (w/w), suitably at a ratio of 4:1 (w/w), such as a ratio of 1:1. Typically the detergent :total protein (as measured by the BCA Compat-Able™ test, ref: 23215 from Pierce) ratio is from 1000:1 to 1:1 (w/w), preferably 100 : 1 (w/w), more preferably 20 : 1. Suitably this ratio is 10 (w/w).

The influenza vaccine according to the invention is suitably a multivalent influenza vaccine comprising two or more strains of influenza. Typically it is a trivalent vaccine comprising three strains. Conventional influenza vaccines comprise three strains of influenza, two A strains and one B strain. A standard vaccine dose usually contains from 3 μ g to 45 μ g of HA component as measured by the SRD assay. A standard 0.5 ml injectable dose in most cases contains 15 μ g of haemagglutinin antigen component from each strain, as measured by single radial immunodiffusion (SRD). However, monovalent vaccines, such as vaccines based on a strain associated with a pandemic outbreak, or which have the potential of being associated with a pandemic situation, are not excluded from the invention. A monovalent, pandemic influenza vaccine will most likely contain influenza antigen from a single A strain.

The influenza composition or vaccine according to the invention suitably meets some or all of the EU criteria for influenza vaccines as set out hereinabove, such that the vaccine is approvable in Europe. Preferably, at least two out of the three EU criteria are met, for all strains of influenza represented in the vaccine. More preferably, at least two criteria are met for all strains and the third criterion is met by all strains or at least by all but one of the strains. Most preferably, all strains present meet all three of the criteria.

The compositions of the present invention can be administered via any appropriate delivery route, including parenteral, and mucosal routes. This composition is particularly,

though not exclusively, suitable for parenteral administration, typically for intramuscular, sub-cutaneous or intradermal injection. This vaccine is also suitable for mucosal administration including intranasal administration.

- 5 The teaching of all references in the present application, including patent applications and granted patents, are herein fully incorporated by reference.

For the avoidance of doubt the terms 'comprising', 'comprise' and 'comprises' herein is intended by the inventors to be optionally substitutable with the terms 'consisting of',
10 'consist of', and 'consists of', respectively, in every instance.

The invention will be further described by reference to the following, non-limiting, examples:

15 **Example I - Preparation of QS21 adjuvanted virosomes**

Whole influenza virus is disrupted by a detergent that can be, for the most part, subsequently removed. Insoluble material is discarded by centrifugation. Soluble material containing at least HA is added to a mixture of phospholipid (PL) and cholesterol.

- 20 Virosomes are then formed following detergent elimination. If needed, non integrated protein can be discarded after purification by sucrose gradient. Purified material or non purified material can then be adjuvanted by the addition of QS21. Exogeneous PL and cholesterol are added during the process to obtain virosomes that decrease or abrogate the lytic activity associated to the saponin adjuvant. This effect on the reactogenicity of the
25 saponin adjuvant is achieved due to the presence of cholesterol. When QS21 saponin is added to the virosomes preparation, to obtain a specific cholesterol to QS21 ratio, the local reactogenicity of QS21 is partially or totally inhibited.

1.1. Preparation of virosomes using Sarcosyl® as splitting agent

30

A schematic representation of the preparation of virosomes is illustrated in Figure 1.

- Virosomes composed of reconstituted viral envelope, exogeneous lipids (phospholipids and cholesterol) and influenza protein(s) (such as HA and NA) are prepared according to
35 the following method.

Sarcosyl[®] is used as a splitting agent, i.e. HA and the other influenza proteins are recovered in the supernatant after centrifugation of the treated virus.

5 BPL (Beta propiolactone) - inactivated whole virus is pelleted following 1H centrifugation at 60.000g and is subsequently disrupted following the action of a detergent. This can also be performed in batch mode. A detergent : protein ratio of 10 (w/w) is used. In this example Sarcosyl[®] detergent (Sigma L-9150) is used. After 2 hours at room temperature, the suspension is centrifuged for 1 hour at 100,000 g and the insoluble material is discarded. The contact time with the detergent may range from 1 hour to 24 hours.

10 In parallel, a mixture of phospholipids and cholesterol in chloroform or ethanol (containing or not Sarcosyl[®]) at a ratio of 4 (w/w) is dried on a rotary evaporator. The resulting film is reconstituted with the solubilised material and shaken for at least 2H at RT.

15 Phospholipid/Cholesterol/HA targeted composition are for example 1000/250/45 or 500/125/45 (w/w/w).

20 The resulting preparation is then filtered on 0.2µm and is transferred in a slide-A-Lyzer cassette (10000MWCO) to dialyze against the desired buffer. In this case PBS pH 7.4 was used. Several buffer changes are done. During this dialysis step particles are formed to which HA is associated.

25 Typically, particles (virosomes) of about 100 nm are obtained with this process as measured by a Malvern Zetasizer 3000HS (dynamic light scattering) under the following conditions: laser wavelength: 532 nm; laser power: 50 mW; scattered light detected at 90°; T°: 25°C; z average diameter: by cumulants analysis.

30 5 to 45% Sucrose gradient is performed to analyze the virosome sample. The sample is applied on the gradient and is centrifuged at 34000 rpm for 16H (SW41 Ti rotor). Fractions of 1 ml are then collected.

35 SDS-Page gel is run and is silver stained. Pattern indicates that HA is present in the first fractions of the gel (corresponding to the lowest sucrose density), where phospholipids and cholesterol are also found. Those fractions contain the virosomes. HA is also detected in some fractions with higher density. This corresponds to unbound HA.

A purification step can be added to further remove the non associated proteins. A sucrose gradient (under the same conditions as described above) is run. Fractions at the top of the gradient are kept and pooled. Fractions corresponding to unbound material are discarded.

- 5 This method leads to a high yield of HA associated to the virosome structure in the range of 30 to 80% (preferably in the range of 70 to 80%) as measured after detergent elimination (e.g. by dialysis or ultrafiltration) step. Protein yields are conveniently measured by the BCA™ method (Pierce kit 23225) preceded or not by a treatment with Compat-Able™ (ref: 23215 from Pierce) or alternatively using the Lowry method. HA
10 concentration is measured by single radial immunodiffusion (SRD) (method recommended by WHO) (J.M. Wood et al.: An improved single radial immunodiffusion technique for the assay of influenza haemagglutinin antigen: adaptation for potency determination of inactivated whole virus and subunit vaccines. J. Biol. Stand. 5 (1977) 237-247; J. M. Wood et al., International collaborative study of single radial diffusion and immuno-
15 electrophoresis techniques for the assay of haemagglutinin antigen of influenza virus. J. Biol. Stand. 9 (1981) 317-330).

1.2. Comparative experiment using alternative detergents

- 20 Comparative experiments have been done with octylglucopyranoside (OGP) or Triton X-100 (Octylphenol-polyethylene glycol ether, a non-ionic detergent), or C12E8 (octaethyleneglycol mono n-dodecyl ether, a nonionic detergent, Sigma P-8925) or C12E9 (polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether, a nonionic detergent, Sigma P-9641), or Plantacare® (Plantacare® 2000 UP, a C8-C16 alkyl polyglycoside, a non-ionic detergent available from
25 Henkel KGaA) in lieu of Sarcosyl® as detergent. OGP is a decapping agent, i.e. proteins anchored in the membranes (HA and NA) are present after centrifugation of the treated virus. Table 1 and Figure 2 below illustrate the protein content (yield) as measured by the BCA method (Pierce kit 23225 preceded by a treatment with Compat-Able™ ref: 23215 from Pierce), performed on the whole virus before (Table 1, first line, 100%) and after
30 splitting. The measures performed after splitting are performed on the supernatant after the centrifugation step, see lines 2 to 8 in Table 1). HA yields have been measured using the SRD test.

- This assay was done in "batch" mode (i.e. on the whole virus not pelleted before contact
35 with detergent) with the B/Shangdong strain BPL (Beta propriolactone) inactivated.

Table 1

Sample	Protein Yield %	HA yield %
Whole B/Shangdong	100	100
Sarco D/P 10	90	70
C12E8 D/P 10	64	84
D/P 2.5	75	93
Triton X-100 D/P 10	66	88
D/P 2.5	64	87
OGP D/P 10	61	79
D/P 2.5	27	23

D/P: detergent : protein ratio (w/w)

1.3. Adjuvantation of virosomes with QS21

5

Virosomes are mixed with QS21 to obtain a cholesterol : QS21 ratio of 10 : 1 to 1 : 1 (w/w). QS21 lytic activity is measured with red blood cells to verify that it is inhibited.

Typically, the vaccine formulation contains 3 x 15 µg of HA in virosomes (made from

10 H1N1, H3N2 and B Strains) adjuvanted with 50 µg of QS21 in 500 µl. The final cholesterol : QS21 ratio is 10 : 1 to 1 : 1 (w/w).

1.4. Assay of the haemolytic activity of the adjuvanted virosomes

15 Formulations containing virosomes adjuvanted with QS21 are tested for their lytic activity. These results are shown in Table 2A and 2B.

1.4.1. A. Virosomes prepared according to Example 1.1.

20 Table 2A shows data obtained with virosome preparations made according to example 1.1. These preparation have seen exogeneous phospholipids and sterol during their production process. The formulations contain 45µg HA and 50µg QS21 per 500µl dose. The phospholipid and cholesterol contents vary from one formulation to the other according to Table 2A.

25

The lytic activity is tested against red blood cells and lysis, when it occurs, is measured by OD at 540nm, according to the procedure detailed below:

Red blood cells are washed 3 times by low speed centrifugation of the blood followed by resuspension of the red cells in PBS to the original volume. After washing, the red cells pellet is diluted 10 times in PBS.

QS21 references are prepared: 1, 2.5 and 5 µg of QS21 are mixed with PBS to reach a final volume of 900 µl. For the samples to be tested, the equivalent of 2.5 and 5 µg of QS21 is taken and PBS is added to reach a volume of 900 µl.

100 µl of red blood cells (diluted 10 times) are added to each reference and sample. The tubes are shaken very gently and let for 30 minutes at room temperature (RT). The tubes are then centrifuged at 2000 rpm (CS-6R centrifuge- Beckman) for 5 minutes.

The OD of the supernatant is read at 540nm.

Results obtained with virosomes produced according to Example I.1 made in the presence of exogenous cholesterol are illustrated in Table 2A. The results show that such virosomes are able to quench QS21 lytic activity and their performance is correlated to the cholesterol : QS21 ratio.

Table 2A – virosomes prepared according to Example I.1

Formulation			Cholesterol : QS21	OD
DOPC µg	Cholesterol µg	HA µg		
1000	250	45	5	0.085
250	62.5	45	1.24	0.148
100	25	45	0.5	0.34
100	0	45	NA	1.81

NA = not applicable as cholesterol is absent

1.4.2. Commercially available virosomes Inflexal V® (Berna).

500µl Inflexal V® vaccine, has been adjuvanted by the addition of 50 µg QS21. The resulting composition of this mixture is: +/-117µg of Lecithin, 45µg HA, 50µg QS21 in 525µl. The lytic activity of QS21 in this formulation has been compared to the lytic activity of QS21 alone.

Practically, a volume of the formulation "Inflexal V + QS21" containing the equivalent of 2.5µg of QS21 is added to PBS pH 7.4 to reach a final volume of 900 µl. In parallel, 2.5µg QS21 is taken and also diluted to 900µl with PBS.

100µl of red blood cells (10x diluted) are added to those 2 samples as described above.

- 5 Samples are let for 30 minutes at RT. After centrifugation at 2000 rpm, the OD of the supernatant is read at 540nm.

Table 2B

QS21	OD
2.5µg	1.63
2.5µg in the Inflexal V® virosome formulation described above	1.09

- 10 Table 2B indicates that the lytic activity of QS21 is decreased by the addition of Inflexal V® virosomes, showing that the endogenous sterol present in the virus is able to decrease the lytic activity of the QS21 adjuvant.

15 **Example II – Immunogenicity experiments with QS21-adjuvanted virosomes**

Immunogenicity of the virosome formulations was assessed in a primed mouse model aimed to reproduce more closely the situation observed in elderly humans, where they have previously encountered influenza antigens, but do not have a protective response pre-vaccination. Two experiments have been carried out.

II.1. Plan of experiment #1

- 25 Mice were primed at day 0 with 5 µg of whole trivalent formalin-inactivated influenza (A/New Caledonia/20/99 H1N1, A/Panama/2007/99 H3N2, B/Johannesburg/5/99) administered by the intranasal route.

At day 63, mice were vaccinated IM with:

- 30 -Group A: (trivalent split vaccine control): 1.5 µg per strain (HA) of split trivalent vaccine (see above composition) – so-called 'Plain'
 -Group B: monovalent virosomes with 1.5 µg (HA) (A/Panama/2007/99, H3N2) – so called 'Virosomes 0327'

-Group C: monovalent virosomes with 1.5 µg (HA) (A/Panama/2007/99, H3N2) + 5 µg QS-21 – so called 'Virosomes 0327 + QS21'

-Group D: monovalent virosomes with 1.5 µg (HA) of split trivalent vaccine (A/New Caledonia/20/99, H1N1) – so called 'Virosomes 0328'

5 -Group E: monovalent virosomes with 1.5 µg (HA) of split trivalent vaccine (A/New Caledonia/20/99, H1N1) + 5 µg QS-21 – so called 'Virosomes 0328 + QS21'

-Group F: Inflflexal V[®] (Berna, trivalent): 1.5 µg per strain (HA) of virosome trivalent vaccine (A/New Caledonia/20/99 H1N1, A/Moscou/10/99 H3N2, B/Hong Kong/330/2001).

10 These virosomes were obtained commercially (Inflflexal V, Berna Biotech, Berne Switzerland).

Virosomes injected in mice of groups B-E were prepared according to the following methods (see II.2):

15 II.2. Preparation of the virosomes

II.2.1. Virosomes 0328:

20 11 ml of BPL-inactivated whole A/New Caledonia/20/99, containing 704 µg HA/ml are centrifuged for 1H at 60.000g at 20°C. Supernatant is discarded. Sarcosyl 100 mM in PBS pH 7.4 is added to the pellet to reach a final detergent : protein ratio (w:w) of 10. The pellet is triturated to detach it from the vial wall. The mixture is than shaken (orbital shaking) for 2H at room temperature. Centrifugation at 100 000 g is done for 1H at 20°C. The supernatant (so-called split preparation) is kept.

25 In parallel, DOPC (60 mg) and Cholesterol (15 mg) solublized in chloroform are mixed in a Corex tube and chloroform is evaporated (with a Büchi rotary evaporator). The dried lipid film is reconstituted with 3 ml of the split preparation. PBS pH7.4 (1.5ml) is also added to obtain a greater volume. The Corex tube is shaken (orbital shaking) for 3H at RT
30 to allow mixed micelles formation.

The mixture is then filtered on 0.2µm (Millex- GV; 0.22µm Filter unit; ref: SLGV013SL). Dialysis in SPECTRA/POR® membrane (12-14000MWCO; Ø6.4mm, ref 132676) is performed against PBS pH 7.4 for 3 days with 3 buffer changes. After dialysis, a size of 84
35 nm (as measured with the Zetasizer 3000HS) is obtained with a polydispersity of 0.09.

A purification step is done on 5–45% sucrose gradient: 10 tubes are prepared (in 14x89 mm Ultra Clear tubes) on which 400 µl of the sample are layered. Gradients are run for 17H (SW41Ti rotor, 34000rpm, 10°C). Fractions of 1 ml are then collected by the top (fraction 1 = F1 is the top of the gradient, F12 is the bottom of the gradient). The Count Rate (CR) is measured (see figure 6) and indicates where particles are present. Most particles are present in fraction 1 (F1). An SDS-Page gel is also performed and this one indicates that HA is also present in this fraction. Fraction 1 of each gradient are pooled together to obtain a large quantity of F1. Fractions 2 to 4 of each gradient are pooled together (Pool F2,3,4), as well as fractions 7 to 9 (Pool F7,8,9). The pools are dialysed against PBS to eliminate residual sucrose. Phospholipid (PL), Cholesterol and HA content are measured. Phospholipid content is measured by the MPR2 kit (Roche, Ref: 691844), Cholesterol by a Boehringer Mannheim kit (ref: 0139050) and HA by SRD. The results indicate that F1 contains PL, Cholesterol and HA as well as pool F2,3,4 meaning that virosomes are present in those fractions. Pool F7,8,9 contains HA but does not contain PL nor cholesterol. This pool corresponds to unassociated proteins.

The final composition of fraction F1 from exp 0328 subsequently injected into the animals is: 6160 µg PL/ 1805 µg Chol/ 45µg HA.

20 *II.2.2. Preparation of Virosomes 0327:*

They are prepared in the same way as 0328 but with the BPL-inactivated whole A/Panama/2007/99 virus and the final composition obtained for F1 is the following: 2690 µg PL/ 534 µg Chol/ 45µg HA.

25 *II. 3. In-vivo experiment #1*

The virosome preparations (excepted for the commercially available Inflexal V[®] vaccine) were purified on sucrose gradients as described in Example II.2.1 and II.2.2.

30 Injected virosomes have the following composition:
2690 µg PL/ 534 µg Chol/ 45µg HA (327)
6160 µg PL/ 1805 µg Chol/ 45µg HA (328)

35 Inflexal V[®] vaccine (commercially available from Berna) composition was +/- 140 µg PL/ 3 x 15 µg HA.

Animals were bled pre-vaccination (day 63) and 14 days post-vaccination. Hemagglutination inhibiting antibody (HI) responses were measured using standard techniques (Dowdle et al., 1979. Influenza Viruses. In: Diagnostic procedures for viral, rickettsial, and chlamydial infections. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C. pp 585-609) and geometric mean titers are shown in Figures 3 (A/New Caledonia H1N1) and 4 (A/Panama H3N2).

Results

The two monovalent preparations were injected separately (hence the response to either A/New Caledonia or A/Panama). For the A/New Caledonia the virosome preparation with or without QS21 induced significantly higher HI (serum haemagglutinin inhibition titres, see example IV) antibody response than the split plain (un-adjuvanted) vaccine, while for the A/Panama the addition of QS21 led to an HI response higher than split plain. Both formulations induced a higher response than that obtained with a virosome-based commercially available vaccine, Inflaxal V[®], which was generally similar to that induced by split plain vaccine. Thus, the QS21 adjuvanted virosome formulations were able to induce the most potent HI antibody responses of all formulations tested.

II.4. Plan of experiment #2

In a separate experiment new preparations of Influenza A/H1N1 virosomes were tested for immunogenicity in the primed mouse model. As in the previous experiment the mice were primed on day 0 with whole inactivated trivalent influenza virus (A/New Caledonia H1N1, A/Panama H3N2, and B/Shangdong) by the intranasal route. On day 42 the animals were vaccinated with:

- Group A (trivalent split vaccine control): 1.5 µg per strain (HA) of split trivalent vaccine (see above composition) – so-called 'Plain'
- Group B: monovalent virosome preparation V3 with 1.5 µg HA (A/New Caledonia H1N1) – so called 'purified V3'
- Group C: monovalent virosome preparation V3 with 1.5 µg HA (A/New Caledonia H1N1) + 5 µg QS21 – so called 'purified V3 + QS21'
- Group D: monovalent virosome preparation V4 with 1.5 µg HA (A/New Caledonia H1N1) – so called 'purified V4'
- Group E: monovalent virosome preparation V4 with 1.5 µg HA (A/New Caledonia H1N1) + 5 µg QS21 – so called 'purified V4 + QS21'

The virosomes injected in mice of groups B-E were prepared according to the method provided below (see II.5). Their composition was as follows:

V3: 1850 µg PL/ 409 µg Chol/ 45µg HA

5 V4: 1200 µg PL/ 127 µg Chol/ 45µg

II.5. Preparation of the virosomes

II.5.1. Description of V3 preparation:

10

50 ml of BPL-inactivated whole A/New Caledonia/20/99 virus, containing 526 µg HA/ml and 1615 µg total protein/ml are centrifuged for 1H at 60.000 g at 20°C. The supernatant is discarded. Sarcosyl® at 500 mg/ml in PBS pH 7.4 is added to the pellet to reach a final detergent : protein ratio (w/w) of 10. PBS pH 7.4 is also added to reach a final HA
 15 concentration of 1 mg/ml. The pellet is triturated to detach it from the vial wall. The mixture is then shaken (orbital shaking) for 2H at RT. Centrifugation at 100 000 g is performed for 1H at 20°C. The supernatant (so-called split) is kept.

20

Table 3 herebelow shows yields obtained for HA and Protein after splitting (HA is quantified by SRD and protein by Pierce kit 23225 preceded by a treatment with Compat-Able™ ref: 23215 from Pierce). The HA to protein ratio indicates that a splitting has been obtained.

Table 3

Protein yield	80%
Ha yield	95%
HA/Protein	0.39

25

In parallel, DOPC (133 mg) and Cholesterol (33 mg) solubilized in chloroform are mixed in a round bottomed flask and chloroform is evaporated. The dried lipid film is reconstituted with 5.8 ml of the split. PBS pH7.4 (4.2 ml) is also added to obtain a final volume of 10 ml volume and a final HA concentration of 600 µg/ml. The flask is shaken (orbital shaking) for
 30 3H at RT to allow mixed micelles formation. At this step, the final DOPC/ Cholesterol/ HA composition is 1000/250/45. The mixture is then filtered on 0.2µm (Millex- GV; 0.22µm Filter unit; ref: SLGV013SL).

Figure 7 shows the HA, Phospholipids (PL) and Cholesterol yields. Those are close to 100%.

Dialysis in Slide-A-Lyser cassette 3-12 ml capacity (10000 MWCO from Pierce #68810) is then performed against PBS pH 7.4 for 3 days with 3 buffer changes. Protein (Lowry method), HA (by SRD), PL (MPR2 kit) and Cholesterol (Boehringer Mannheim kit) contents are determined. The yields obtained are summarized in Figure 8. A size of 97 nm (as measured with the Zetasizer 3000HS) has been obtained with a polydispersity of 0.2.

A purification step is performed on a 5-45% sucrose gradient: several tubes are prepared (in 14x89 mm Ultra Clear tubes) on which 500 µl of the sample are put. Gradients are run for 17H (SW41Ti rotor, 34000 rpm, T° 10°C). Fractions of 1 ml are then collected by the top (F1 is the first fraction on the top of the gradient, F12 is the bottom fraction of the gradient). The Count Rate (CR) being the number of scattered photons, is measured (Figure 9) which indicates where particles are present. Most particles are present in fraction 1 (F1) as well as in fractions F2 to F4. An SDS-Page gel is also performed and this one indicates that HA is also present in those fractions. Fractions F1 to F3 have been pooled together (= Pool F1,2,3 or Viro3 – V3 - purified) and dialyzed against PBS pH 7.4 to eliminate sucrose. HA, Protein, phospholipids and cholesterol are determined.

Global yields (from the whole virus to the Pool F1,2,3) as well as the final composition of the pool F1,2,3 are summarised in Table 4.

Table 4

	Protein	HA	PL	Cholesterol	Final composition: DOPC/ Cholesterol/ HA
V3 F1,2,3	51%	57%	113%	98%	1850/409/45

II.5.2. Description of V4 preparation:

50ml of BPL-inactivated whole A/New Caledonia/20/99 virus, containing 526 µg HA/ml and 1615 µg total protein/ml are centrifuged for 1H at 60.000 g at 20°C. Supernatant is discarded. Sarcosyl® at 500 mg/ml in PBS pH 7.4 is added to the pellet to reach a final detergent : protein ratio (w/w) of 10. PBS pH 7.4 is also added to reach a final HA concentration of 1 mg/ml. The pellet is triturated to detach it from the vial wall. The mixture

is than shaken (orbital shaking) for 2H at RT. Centrifugation at 100 000 g is performed for 1H at 20°C. The supernatant (also called split) is kept.

5 Table 5 herebelow shows the yields obtained for HA and Protein after splitting (HA quantified by SRD and protein by Pierce kit 23225 preceded by a treatment with Compat-Able™ ref: 23215 from Pierce). The HA to protein ratio indicates that a splitting has been obtained.

Table 5

Protein yield	80%
Ha yield	95%
HA/Protein	0.39

10

In parallel, DOPC (66.6 mg), Cholesterol (16.6 mg) and Sarcosyl® (66.6 mg), solubilized in chloroform are mixed in a round bottomed flask and chloroform is evaporated. The dried lipid film is reconstituted with 5.8 ml of the split preparation. PBS pH7.4 (4.2ml) is also added to obtain a final volume of 10 ml volume and a final HA concentration of 600
15 µg/ml. The flask is shaken (orbital shaking) for 3H at RT to allow mixed micelles formation. At this step, the final DOPC/ Cholesterol/ HA composition is 500/125/45.

The mixture is then filtered on 0.2 µm (Millex- GV; 0.22µm Filter unit; ref: SLGV013SL). Yields after filtration are close to 100% (HA, Protein, PL, Cholesterol). Dialysis in Slide-A-
20 Lyser cassette 3-12 ml capacity (10000MWCO from Pierce #66810) is then performed against PBS pH 7.4 for 3 days with 3 buffer changes. Protein (Lowry method), HA (by SRD), PL (MPR2 kit) and Cholesterol (Boehringer Mannheim kit) contents are determined. The yields obtained are summarized in Figure 10. A size (measured with the Zetasizer 3000HS) of 88 nm was obtained with a polydispersity of 0.16.

25

A purification step is performed on 5-45% sucrose gradient: several tubes are prepared (in 14x89 mm Ultra Clear tubes) on which 500 µl of the sample are layered. Gradients are run for 17H (SW41Ti rotor, 34000rpm, T° 10°C). Fractions of 1 ml are collected from the top (F1 is the first fraction on top of the gradient, F12 is at the bottom of the gradient).

30 The Count Rate (CR) (measured with the Zetasizer3000HS) is measured which indicates that particles are present in fractions F1 to F4. An SDS-Page gel is also performed which indicates that HA is also present in those fractions.

Fractions 1 to 4 are pooled together (=Viro4 – V4 - purified) and dialyzed against PBS pH 7.4 to eliminate sucrose. HA, phospholipids and cholesterol are determined. Global yields (from the whole virus to the Viro4 purified) as well as the final composition of the Viro4 purified are summarized in Table 6.

5

Table 6

	Protein	HA	PL	Cholesterol	Final composition: DOPC/ Cholesterol/ HA
V4 Purified	41%	70%	146%	46%	1200/127/45

The purified virosomes are adjuvanted with QS21 (45 µg HA, 50 µg QS21 meaning 127 µg cholesterol in 500 µl final volume). The size of the final formulation is 79 nm.

10

II.5.3. Formulation prior to administration to mice:

Water for injection and PBS 10 times concentrated (will lead to PBS pH 7.4 after 10 times dilution) are mixed together at RT. HA 15 µg in virosomes is added and mixed gently for 10 minutes. QS21 50 µg in H₂O is then added and the formulation is gently shaken for 15 minutes.

15

V3 virosomes final composition is: 15µg HA, 50µg QS21, 136µg Cholesterol and 617µg DOPC per 500µl. The size measured for the final formulation (Zetasizer 3000HS) gives a z average mean of 88nm with a polydispersity equal to 0.16. This size is stable after 7 days storage at 4°C.

20

II.6. In vivo experiment #2

Animals were bled pre-vaccination (day 42) and 14 days post-vaccination (D56). Hemagglutination inhibiting antibody (HI) responses were measured using standard techniques (Dowdle et al., 1979. Influenza Viruses. In: Diagnostic procedures for viral, rickettsial, and chlamydial infections. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C. pp 585-609) and geometric mean titers are shown in Figure 5 (Anti-A/New Caledonia H1N1).

25
30

In this experiment the immunogenicity of both the H1N1 virosome preparations was generally similar to that of the split plain vaccine, while addition of QS21 to the

formulations resulted in at least a 2-fold boost in the antibody responses to the virosome-based formulations. While the immunogenicity was increased by the addition of QS21 adjuvant there was no difference in the reactogenicity profile observed during the experiment. In conclusion, the novel QS21-adjuvanted virosome formulations provide an advantage in terms of immunogenicity of influenza vaccines administered by the parenteral route while maintaining an acceptable reactogenicity profile.

Example III – SRD Method used to measure haemagglutinin (HA) content

Glass plates (12.4 - 10.0 cm) are coated with an agarose gel containing a concentration of anti-influenza HA serum that is recommended by NIBSC. After the gel has set, 72 sample wells (3 mm Ø) are punched into the agarose. 10 microliters of appropriate dilutions of the reference and the sample are loaded in the wells. The plates are incubated for 24 hours at room temperature (20 to 25°C) in a moist chamber. After that, the plates are soaked overnight with NaCl-solution and washed briefly in distilled water. The gel is then pressed and dried. When completely dry, the plates are stained on Coomassie Brilliant Blue solution for 10 min and destained twice in a mixture of methanol and acetic acid until clearly defined stained zones become visible. After drying the plates, the diameter of the stained zones surrounding antigen wells is measured in two directions at right angles. Alternatively equipment to measure the surface can be used. Dose-response curves of antigen dilutions against the surface are constructed and the results are calculated according to standard slope-ratio assay methods (Finney, D.J. (1952). Statistical Methods in Biological Assay. London: Griffin, Quoted in: Wood, JM, et al (1977). J. Biol. Standard. 5, 237-247).

Example IV - Haemagglutination Inhibition (HAI) activity of influenza-specific serum antibodies

Sera (50 µl) are treated with 200 µl RDE (receptor destroying enzyme) for 16 hours at 37°C. The reaction is stopped with 150 µl 2.5% Na citrate and the sera are inactivated at 56°C for 30 min. A dilution 1:10 is prepared by adding 100 µl PBS. Then, a 2-fold dilution series is prepared in 96 well plates (V-bottom) by diluting 25 µl serum (1:10) with 25 µl PBS. 25 µl of the reference antigens are added to each well at a concentration of 4 hemagglutinating units per 25 µl. Antigen and antiserum dilution are mixed using a

microtiter plate shaker and incubated for 60 minutes at room temperature. 50 µl chicken red blood cells (RBC) (0.5%) are then added and the RBCs are allowed to sediment for 1 hour at RT. The HAI titre corresponds to the inverse of the last serum dilution that completely inhibits the virus-induced hemagglutination.

5

Example V – Comparative Immunogenicity experiment using three influenza vaccine preparations

10 In this in vivo experiment, the immunogenicity of a classical split vaccine was compared to the commercially available Inflexal V® vaccine (Berna 2001-2002 composition with A/New Caledonia/20/99 like, A/Moscow/10/99 like, B/Sichuan/379/99 like strains) and to the Inflexal V® vaccine adjuvanted with a detoxified (i.e. quenched) form of QS21 (so-called DQ, see WO 96/33739, herein incorporated by reference) are compared.

15

In this immunogenicity experiment mice were again primed by the intranasal route on day 0 with 5 µg of trivalent whole inactivated influenza virus (A/New Caledonia/20/99 H1N1, A/Panama/2007/99 H3N2, and B/Johannesburg/5/99). On day 28 the animals were vaccinated by the IM route with classical split vaccine (1.5 µg HA content per strain), the Inflexal V (Berna) virosome vaccine (1.5 µg HA content per strain), or the Inflexal V (Berna) virosome vaccine (1.5 µg HA content per strain) adjuvanted with 5 µg detoxified QS21. The Inflexal V® - QS21 formulation is prepared as follows: to 500 µl of Inflexal V® vaccine containing 15 µg HA per strain (total HA content of 45µg), 50 µg of QS21 in its DQ form is added (DQ: 50 µg QS21, 250 µg Cholesterol, 1000 µg DOPC).

25

The HI antibody response (determined according to the method of Example IV) was measured 14 days after vaccination and the results seen for the A/Panama strain are shown in Figure 11. Briefly the HI antibody titers induced by vaccination were generally similar for the split and the un-adjuvanted Berna virosome vaccine. However, upon addition of detoxified QS21 the HI antibody titer increased by approximately 2-fold. Similar results were obtained with the other two strains.

30

This experiment has been repeated and the same results were obtained.

35

**Example VI – Lytic activity of commercially available virosomes Inflexal V®
adjuvanted with a detoxified form of QS21**

Inflexal V® 2001/2002 composition (with A/ New Caledonia/20/99 like, A/Moscow/10/99
5 like, B/Sichuan/379/99 like strains) was used (commercially available from Berna), which
contains 15 µg of each strain in 500 µl final.

Two detoxified forms of QS21 have been used in this experiment called DQ or AS01 (as
disclosed in WO96/33739). DQ or AS01 were added to the virosome preparation so as to
10 reach a QS21 amount of approximately 100 µg/ml or 20 µg/ml (i.e. approximately 50 or 10
µg per 0.5 ml dose). Table 7 summarises the formulations prepared.

Table 7

Group	Inflexal V®	DQ	AS01	PBS pH 7.4	Final volume	Equivalent of QS21
1. Inflexal V® + DQ/ 5	500 µl	50 µl	-	-	550 µl	50 µg
2. Inflexal V® + AS01/ 5	500 µl	-	50 µl	-	550 µl	50 µg
3. Inflexal V® + DQ/ 1	500 µl	10 µl	-	40 µl	550 µl	10 µg
4. Inflexal V® + AS01/ 1	500 µl	-	10 µl	40 µl	550 µl	10 µg
5. Inflexal V® control	500 µl	-	-	50 µl	550 µl	0 µg

15 Groups 1 and 2 have a final QS21 concentration of 91µg/ml (50µg/550µl) Groups 3 and 4
a concentration of 18.2µg/ml (10µg/550µl).

The lytic activity associated with QS21 is tested against red blood cells and lysis, should it
occur, is measured by OD at 540nm, according to the procedure detailed below:

20 Red blood cells are washed 3 times by low speed centrifugation of the blood followed by
resuspension of the red cells in PBS to the original volume. After washing, the red cells
pellet is diluted 10 times in PBS.

QS21 references are prepared: 1, 2.5 and 5 µg of QS21 are mixed with PBS to reach a
final volume of 900 µl. For the samples to be tested a volume containing the equivalent of
25 about 2 µg of QS21 is taken and PBS is added to reach a volume of 900 µl.

100 µl of red blood cells (diluted 10 times) are added to each reference and sample. The
tubes are shaken very gently and let for 30 minutes at room temperature (RT). The tubes
are then centrifuged at 2000 rpm (CS-6R centrifuge- Beckman) for 5 minutes.

The OD of the supernatant is read at 540 nm.
Results are illustrated in Table 8

Table 8

Sample	μg QS21	OD
Blank	0	0.086
QS21	1 μg	0.217
QS21	1.5 μg	0.631
QS21	2.5 μg	0.891
Inflexal V® + DQ/5	2.3 μg	0.083
Inflexal V® + AS01/5	2.3 μg	0.078
Inflexal V® + DQ/1	1.46 μg	0.080
Inflexal V® + AS01/1	1.46 μg	0.079
Inflexal V® + control	0 μg	0.080

5

As observed in Table 8, the OD obtained for the samples containing the detoxified form of QS21 is equivalent to the OD obtained for the blank (PBS control). This means that no lytic activity can be detected. QS21 remains detoxified in those formulations.

- 10 Where the terms "comprise", "comprises", "comprised" or "comprising" are used in this specification (including the claims) they are to be interpreted as specifying the presence of the stated features, integers, steps or components, but not precluding the presence of one or more other features, integers, steps or components, or group thereof.
- 15 A reference herein to a patent document or other matter which is given as prior art is not to be taken as an admission that that document or matter was known or that the information it contains was part of the common general knowledge as at the priority date of any of the claims.

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THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A method for the preparation of a virosome vaccine preparation containing an antigen from an enveloped virus, comprising treating said whole virus with an anionic detergent, separating the pellet from the supernatant, adding to the clarified supernatant a phospholipid or a sterol or a mixture of both to reconstitute the virosome, and removing the detergent.
2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the anionic detergent is lauryl sarcosinate.
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the exogeneous sterol is cholesterol.
4. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the exogeneous phospholipid is phosphatidylcholine or derivative thereof.
5. A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein the ratio phosphatidylcholine: cholesterol is 4:1 (w/w).
6. A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein the ratio phosphatidylcholine: cholesterol is 1:1 (w/w).
7. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 wherein the detergent is removed by dialysis or ultrafiltration.
8. A method according to any of claims 1 to 7 wherein the enveloped virus is selected from the list consisting of: flaviviridae (i.e. *dengue* virus, *Hepatitis C* virus HEV, *Japanese encephalitis* virus, *Yellow fever* virus, *West Nile* virus), Poxviridae (i.e. *Cowpox* virus, *Monkeypox* virus, *vaccinia* virus, *Variola* virus), Retroviridae (i.e. *Immuno deficiency* viruses *HIV/SIV*, paramyxoviridae (i.e. *Measles* virus, *Mumps* virus, *Parainfluenza* viruses, metapneumovirus, *Respiratory Syncytial* virus *RSV*), and Orthomyxoviridae (i.e. *influenza* viruses).
9. A method as claimed in claim 8 wherein the virus is influenza virus or RSV.
10. A method according to claim 1, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to any of the Examples and/or Figures.

FIG. 1 Preparation of virosomes using Sarcosyl® as splitting agent

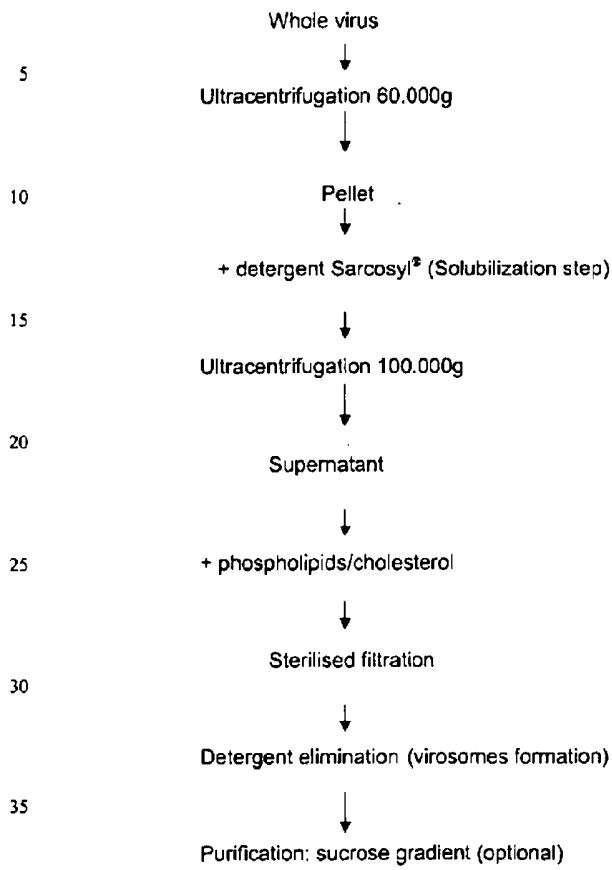


FIG. 2 Yield in total protein and in HA of the splitting process with Sarcosyl®

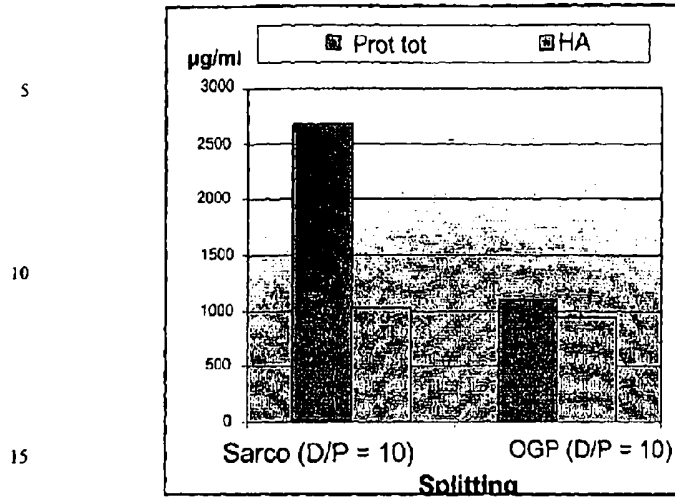


FIG. 3 Anti-Influenza A/New Caledonia H1N1 Hemagglutination Inhibition Antibody Responses in Mice Immunized with various virosome-based formulations

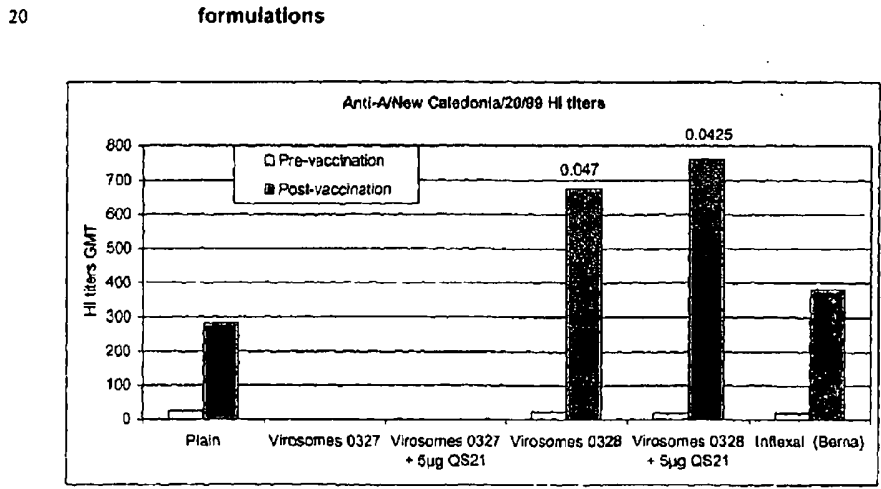
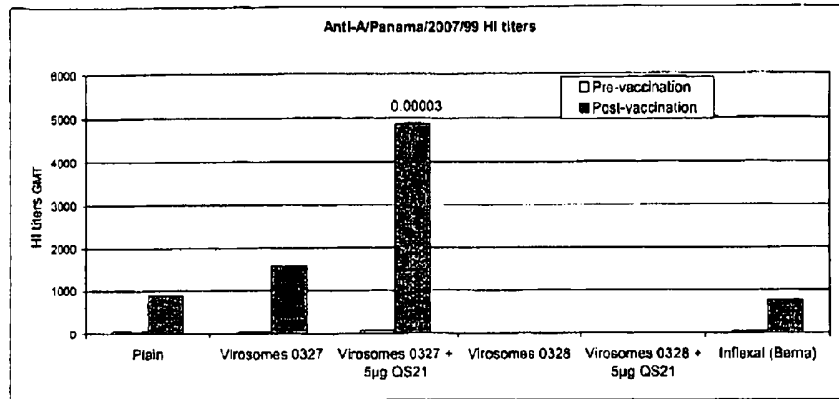


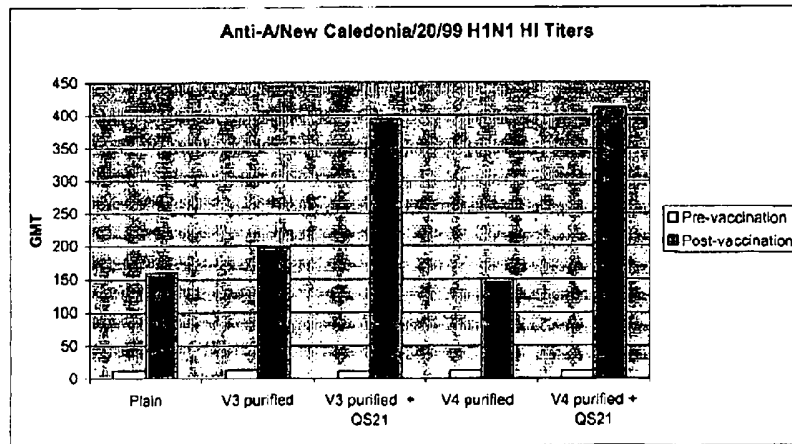
FIG. 4 Anti-Influenza A/Panama H3N2 Hemagglutination Inhibition Antibody Responses in Mice Immunized with various virosome-based formulations



5

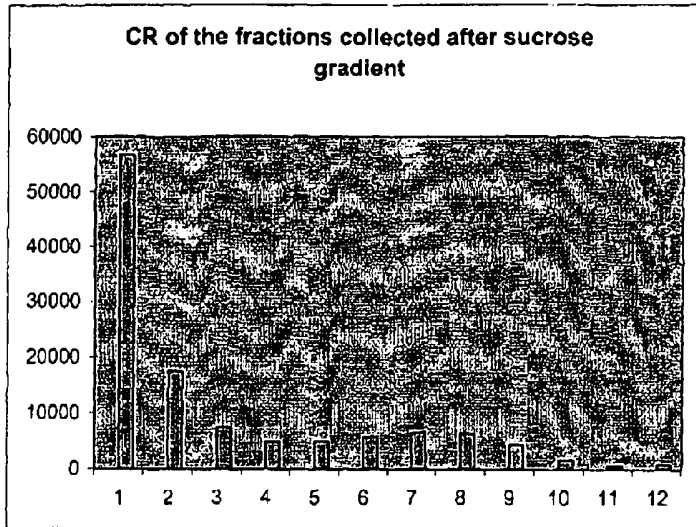
FIG. 5 Anti-Influenza A/New Caledonia H1N1 Hemagglutination Inhibition Antibody Responses in Mice Immunized with various virosome-based formulations

10



15

FIG. 6 Count rate measurements of the fractions collected after sucrose gradient



5 FIG. 7 HA, Phospholipids and cholesterol recoveries after filtration on 0.2 μm

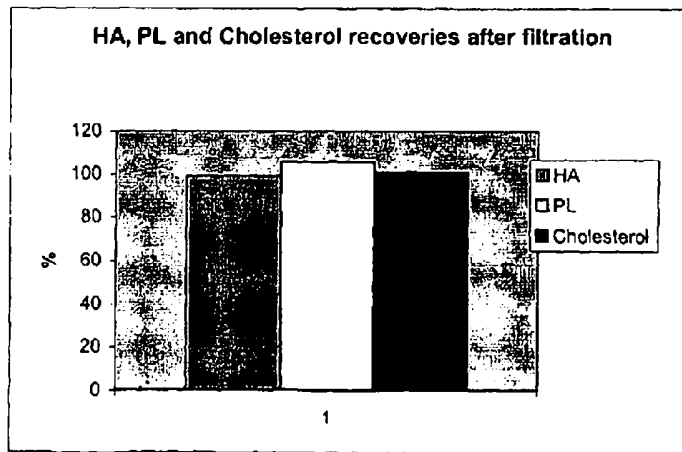


FIG. 8 Protein, HA, Phospholipids and cholesterol yields after dialysis

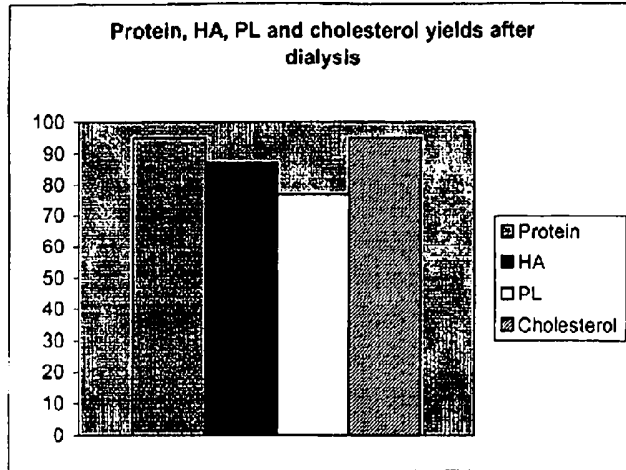


FIG. 9 Count Rate (CR) of the fractions collected after sucrose gradient

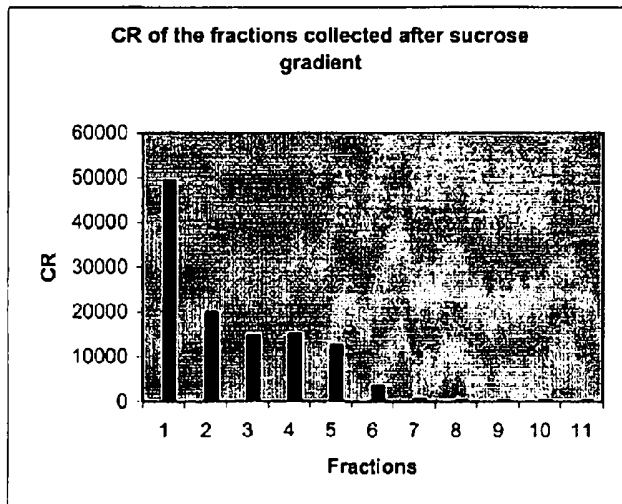


FIG. 10 Protein, HA, Phospholipids and cholesterol yields after dialysis

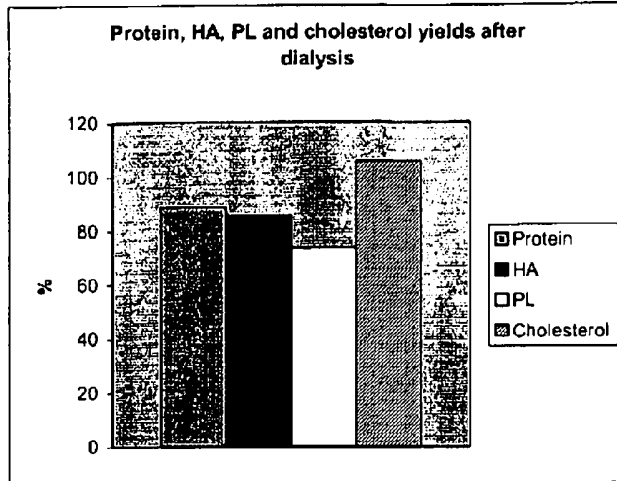
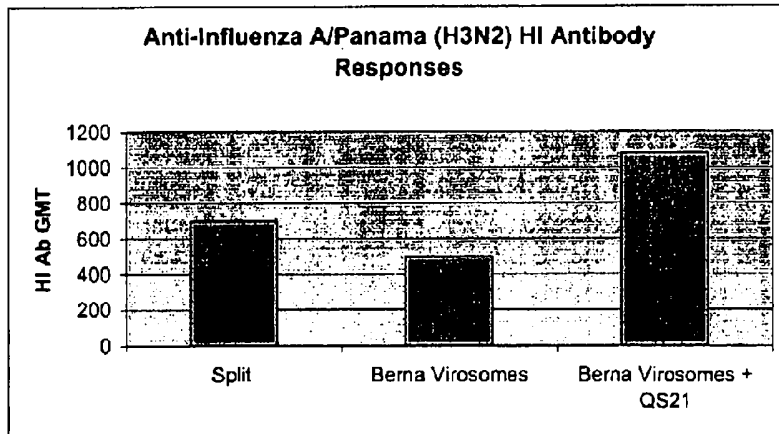


FIG. 11 Immunogenicity of a QS21-adjuvanted and un-adjuvanted virosome vaccine



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