MONOMERIC VHH DOMAIN DERIVED FROM ANTI-VP6 CAMELID ANTIBODIES, DIMERIC DOMAIN, IMMUNISATION METHOD, ROTAVIRUS DETECTION METHOD, COMPOSITION, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT METHODS FOR ROTAVIRUS INFECTIONS

This invention relates to a monomeric VHH domain derived from anti-VP6 camelid antibodies, dimeric domain, immunisation method, rotavirus detection method, compositions, prevention and treatment methods for rotavirus infections. More specifically, it relates to a monomeric domain (VHH) derived from camelid antibodies, where said domain may be any of the amino acid sequences shown in SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3 or SEQ ID No. 4, and where said domains bind to protein VP6 of Group A rotavirus.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Group A rotavirus (RV) is the main cause of severe diarrhoea in children and in the young of many animal species of economic interest (bovines, porcines, equines, South American camelids, etc.). As a public health problem, RV is the third most common cause of death associated with severe diarrhoea in developing countries (2 million deaths per year). On the other hand, RV-induced diarrhoea in animals intended for consumption, for example young calves, causes high costs related to prevention or treatment.

Group A RV are particles composed of a triple protein capsid. The outer capsid surface is composed of proteins VP4 and VP7, both of which are highly variable antigens; thus far, at least 27 variants of VP4 (P-types) and 16 variants of VP7 (G-types) have been described. Each G-P type combination induces neutralising antibodies that have low cross-reactivity with other G-P types; for this reason, it is necessary to include the different strains that circulate in the target species in the vaccines.

The intermediate capsid is composed of trimeric protein VP6, which represents 51% of the virion mass. Depending on the presence or absence of two different epitopes in protein VP6 (recognised by monoclonal antibodies mAb 255/60 and 631/9), Group A RV strains are additionally classified as subgroups (Sb) I, II,

I+II and noI noII. Human RV are usually Sb II, whereas animal RV are primarily Sb I. Protein VP6 is highly immunogenic; naturally infected humans and animals develop a strong humoral response against VP6 epitopes. Regardless of the above-mentioned subgroups, VP6 is a highly conserved protein within all the Group A RV (>90% amino acid homology), and the shared common antigens may be detected by broadly reactive polyclonal antisera or monoclonal antibodies. Therefore, VP6 is the target antigen in most immunodiagnostic tests designed to detect Group A RV. The antibodies directed against this protein do not have neutralising activity *in vitro*. However, IgA monoclonal antibodies manage to block viral replication intracelullarly in mice.

Currently, the prevention of RV-induced diarrhoea in animals is based on passive immunisation, whereas active immunisation is used in human beings. In animals, parenteral inactivated virus vaccines are applied in pregnant females, in order to protect the neonates through the transfer of maternal antibodies via the colostrum and the milk. This strategy is highly effective in preventing the symptoms of severe diarrhoea and in reducing the morbility and mortality in the affected stocks, but it is not capable of preventing RV infection because it does not significantly reduce the amount of virus excreted by the infected animals (Parreno, V.C. et al., Vet Immunol Immunopathol 100:7-24, 2004). Only the continued presence of high titres of passive anti-RV antibodies in the intestinal lumen (naturally produced or artificially added to the milk) completely protects against diarrhoea and significantly reduces viral excretion (Fernandez, F.M. et al., Vaccine 16:507-16, 1998; Saif, L.J. et al., Infect Immun 41:1118-31, 1983, and Saif, L.J. et al., Adv Exp Med Biol 216B:1815-23, 987).

In children, two live virus vaccines attenuated by genetic reassociation have been approved. Both products have proven good efficacy against severe RV-induced diarrhoea. However, given the history of intussusception associated with a vaccine previously used in humans (Murphy, T.V. et al., J Infect Dis 187:1309-13, 2003) and the recent discovery of RV viraemia in naturally infected children (Ray, P. et al., J Infect Dis 194:588-93, 2006, and Blutt, S.E. et al., Lancet 362:1445-9, 2003), the innocuousness of said vaccines has been called into question, specially in premature, immunosuppressed and

malnourished children. Therefore, alternative, complementary strategies are needed for the prevention and treatment of RV-induced diarrhoea.

Passive immunity strategies, such as breastfeeding, the administration of anti-RV antibodies purified from bovine colostrum or eggs (human and bovine anti-RV IgG and chicken egg yolk IgY), were shown to reduce diarrhoea disease in both humans and animals. But the possibility of producing large quantities of antibodies in a cost-efficient manner, and with reproducible properties, is low. Therefore, it is necessary to generate antibodies designed for passive anti-RV immunisation in animals and human beings, particularly antibodies that may be produced at industrial scale, that do not cause immunological reactions, that are sufficiently small to efficiently access the epitopes of conserved internal proteins, and that are capable of recognising and inhibiting the replication of strains from different genotypes (polyreactive).

The VHH domain of the camelid antibody heavy chain is, with a weight of 15 kDa, the smallest known natural domain with complete antigen-binding capacity, is ideal to generate encoding DNA libraries for single-chain fragments with a natural antigen recognition capacity. Moreover, strategies to immunise llamas may be used to enrich the VHH library in those directed against an antigen of interest. Due to its particular properties, VHH domains derived from llama antibody heavy chains are very versatile tools for the development of diagnostic reagents and products designed to prevent or treat RV-induced diarrhoea. For example, a VHH directed against a G3 G-type RV strain, produced in yeasts, has recently been reported to show neutralising activity *in vitro*, and the purified VHH was capable of reducing the occurrence and the duration of RV-induced diarrhoea in lactating mice(Pant, N. et al., J Infect Dis 194:1580-8, 2006, and van der Vaart J.M. et al., Vaccine, May 8, 24(19):4130-7, 2006). However, these authors have not been able to identify against which viral protein the VHH obtained are directed and they assume that they would be directed against conformational epitopes of external proteins.

Patent document WO 2006/056306 discloses the production and use of VHH domains or fragments thereof as a therapy for infections produced by entero-pathogenic microorganisms, for example RV. It shows the production of said

VHH or the use thereof in a specific-site release system. For example, it discloses the release of the specific VHH in the gastrointestinal system by encapsulation in alginate. Moreover, as a release method it proposes the use of transgenic probiotic microorganisms which release the specific VHH antibodies and wherein said microorganisms may colonise the human intestine. It proposes different strategies to prepare drugs or foods using VHH antibodies that are encapsulated or expressed by probiotic microorganisms. The VHH produced do not bind to VP6, would not be neutralising, and are also not used by themselves, but within a controlled-release system.

Patent document US 20050054001, by Muyldermans Serge, discloses heavy-chain antibodies, functional domains of heavy-chain antibodies, functional VH domains or fragments thereof which comprise certain modified or mutated amino acid sequences. It does not disclose sequences that correspond to VHH domains which bind to RV VP6.

Patent document WO 00/65057 discloses monovalent proteins that comprise a single variable domain, which bind to viral antigens, particularly bacteriophage P2 of *Lactococcus*. It only discloses VHH sequences that inhibit said bacteriophage.

Patent document US 2007/0009512, by Hamers et al., and previous documents by the same inventors, disclose heavy-chain fragments of immunoglobulins and the use thereof for veterinary treatments, for example passive immunotherapy or serotherapy. The VHH described only recognise the tetanus toxin. The method used to obtain the VHH is from immunised camelids' mRNA.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

One object of this invention is to provide a monomeric domain (VHH) derived from camelid antibodies, wherein said domain may be one of the amino acid sequences shown in SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3 or SEQ ID No. 4, and wherein said domains bind to protein VP6 of group A RV.

Another object of this invention is to provide a dimeric domain that binds to protein VP6 of group A RV, wherein said fusion protein comprises at least one monomer sequence shown in SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3 or SEQ ID No. 4. In a preferred embodiment, the fusion protein comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11 and SEQ ID No. 12.

Another object of this invention is to provide a rotavirus immunodetection method that comprises bringing into contact an RV-containing sample with one of the amino acid sequences shown in SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 6, SEQ ID No. 7, SEQ ID No. 8, SEQ ID No. 9 or combinations thereof; and developing.

Said immunodetection method can be carried out by any of the techniques known in the state of the Art, for example: immunocapture based tests ELISA, ELISPOT, competition ELISA, magnetic beads or pen-side.

Another object of this invention is to provide a composition that confers passive immunity to a mammal, which comprises any of the sequences shown in SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 6, SEQ ID No. 7, SEQ ID No. 8 or SEQ ID No. 9, excipient and immunomodulators.

Another object of this invention is to provide a prevention method against infections produced by RV which comprises administering an effective quantity of any of the sequences shown in SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12 or combinations thereof to a mammal that needs it, wherein said sequences are by themselves or combined with substances that encapsulate and protect them from degradation in the gastrointestinal tract.

Another object of this invention is to provide a treatment method for infections produced by RV, wherein said method comprises administering an effective quantity of any of the amino acid sequences shown in SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12 and combinations thereof to a mammal that needs it, by

themselves or combined with substances that encapsulate and protect the antibodies against degradation in the gastrointestinal tract.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1. Llama immunization. Schedule for immunization, sample collection, final bleeding and evaluation of rotavirus antibody response in serum during the time course of immunization: antibody titers measured by (i) ELISA using recombinant VP6, (ii) ELISA using rotavirus (IND; Sb I P[5]G6), (iii) virus neutralization and (iv) ELISPOT using the same rotavirus (IND; Sb I P[5]G6). Vaccination time points are represented by arrows.

Figure 2. Detection of native and recombinant VP6 protein by Western blot analysis. BRV IND **(A)** or recombinant VP6 **(B)** run under reducing conditions; or under non reducing conditions and detected with: Lanes 1 and 8- Bovine Polyclonal serum anti- group A RV; 2 and 9-Anti VP6 Mab (RG25A10); 3 and 10- VHH 2KA4 anti VP6; 4 and 11- VHH 2KD1 anti VP6; 5 and 12- VHH 3B2 anti VP6; 6- and 13 VHH 3A6 anti VP6; 7 and 14- non related VHH.

Figure 3. VHH-ELISA: Detection of rotavirus strains with different subgroup reactivity and G/P type specificities from different animal species.

A) Antibody-captured monomeric VHH 2KA4, 2KD1, 3A6 (2 µg/well).
B) Direct coating with bivalent VHH biv2KA4, biv2KD1, biv3A6 (1 µg/well). Tissue culture supernatant of bovine rotavirus IND (SbI; P[5]G6), C486 (SbI; P[1]G6) and B223 (SbI; P[11]G10); human rotavirus Wa (SbII; P[8]G1) and equine rotavirus H2 (Sb no I, no II; P[12]G3); Positive faeces: faecal sample corresponding to the peak of virus shedding of a calf experimentally infected with bovine rotavirus IND; MA-104: supernatant of mock infected cells. PBS: (blank of reaction), negative faeces: calf faecal sample negative for rotavirus.

Error bars indicated standard deviation of two independent measurements

Figure 4. In vitro rotavirus fluorescent focus reduction assay. A four-fold dilution of each monovalent VHH 2KA4, 2KD1, 3A6 and 3B2 was mixed with the same volume of rotavirus containing 100 FFU. The VHH concentration that generates >80% reduction of the infection rate is considered as protective.

A. Bovine rotavirus C486 (homologous to Ag used in vaccination and mice challenge);
B. Bovine rotavirus IND (homologous to Ag used in binder selection);
C. Bovine rotavirus B223;
D. Human rotavirus Wa;
E. Equine rotavirus H2.

The graphs represent the summary results of two independent assays.

Figure 5. Protection rate against diarrhoea achieved by monovalent VHH 2KA4, 2KD1, 3A6 and 3B2 in neonatal mice challenged with rotavirus. Pups were fed with 100 µg (100 µl) of each VHH from day 0 to 5, once a day by intra-gastric route. At day 1 pups were were challenged intragastrically with RV 2 hour after routine feeding. Diarrhoea was followed daily up to 96 hs post challenge.

A. Challenge: 30 DD50 (6x 105 FFU) of bovine rotavirus C486. Experiment was carried out in three independent assays of 5 mice per group.
B. Challenge: 316 DD50 of murine rotavirus ECw. Experiment was carried out in two independent assays of 5 mice per group.
C. Virus shedding quantificated by ELISA in the 10% w/v small intestine homogenates.

The symbol # means the percentage of affected animals that differs significantly from the non treated/challenged group, Fisher Exact Test, $p<0.05$.

Bars represent the average of the ELISA absorbances at 405nm per group. Error bars indicate ± Standard Deviation. ELISA cut off value: 0.200.

Figure 6 A. shows the expression of VHH in T.ni larvae. The expression levels are high enough to detect two bands of the expected molecular weight in the

coomassie staining. **B.** shows a quantification of the VHH expressed in the larvae system.

Figure 7 shows ELISA techique using VHH from larvae. Total soluble proteins (TSP) extracts from VP6 expressing larvae [Ag(+)] or from infected larvae with a Non-insert recombinant baculovirus [Ag(-)] were used to coat ELISA microplates (Polysorp, Nunc, Denmark) with serial dilutions starting at 40 µg/well in 50 mM carbonate/bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.6 and incubated O.N at 4°C.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

For purposes of this application, the term "domain" is a part of protein (antibody) sequence and structure that can evolve, function, and exist independently of the rest of the protein chain. Each domain forms a compact three-dimensional structure and often can be independently stable and folded. Many proteins consist of several structural domains. One domain may appear in a variety of evolutionarily related proteins. Domains vary in length from between about 25 amino acids up to 500 amino acids in length. The domains are able to bind epitopes. The domains of the present application bind to protein VP6of group A RV.

For purposes of this application, the terms "VHH", "VHH domain", "monomeric VHH" and "VHH monomer" are considered to have the same meaning and to be interchangeable.

For purposes of this application, the terms "protein VP6", "antigen VP6" and "VP6" are considered to have the same meaning and to be interchangeable.

For purposes of this application, the terms "dimeric domain", "VHH dimers" and "dimeric VHH" are considered to have the same meaning and to be interchangeable.

The term "homodimer" is defined as a protein or polypeptide formed by two identical monomeric domains, with or without a linkage sequence.

The term "heterodimer" is defined as a protein or polypeptide formed by two different monomeric domains, with or without a linkage sequence.

The expression "appropriate growing conditions" refers to the suitable environment stablished in order to improve the growth of the transgenic cells (transformed, transfected or infected by the vector defined in the invention). For example, the infected larvae are kept in growth chambers at 28°C and collected at indicated times.

For the purpose of the present invention "vaccine" is a preparation which is used to import immunity to a particular disease. A composition designed to confer passive immunity to a mammal, characterised in that it comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12, and combinations thereof; excipient and immunomodulators.

The expression "effective quantity of an amino acid sequence (polypeptide)" to be administered in a mammal to prevent the infection produced by RV, refers to a pre-estimated amount of the amino acid sequence (polypeptide) needed to bind the epitope and block the action of the pathogen (virus) that eventually will infect the host organism.

The expression "effective quantity of an amino acid sequence (polypeptide)" to be administered in a mammal for treating the infection produced by RV, refers to the amount of the amino acid sequence (polypeptide) needed to bind the epitope and block the action of the pathogen which has already infected the host organism.

For the purposes of the present invention the term "mammal" refers, in general, to members of the Class *Mammalia*, for example: human beings, bovines, caprines, ovines, swines and equines.

A linkage sequence is defined to be an amino acid sequence that links two monomeric domains.

The selection, obtainment and characterisation of VHH antibodies directed to the intermediate capsid protein of the group A RV, VP6, is described. It is shown that the VHH of the invention are broadly reactive proteins which may be manipulated to be used in a universal immunodiagnostic assay for the detection of group A RV. Moreover, it is shown that some of the selected anti-VP6 VHH have broad neutralising activity *in vitro*, and that some of said VHH protect against viral challenge *in vivo*. On the basis of their knowledge, the inventors believe that the VHH of the invention are the first molecules to be described which bind to protein VP6 and have neutralising activity.

In order to obtain the VHH domains of the invention, the animal immunisation schedule shown in Figure 1 was performed. In order to evaluate the llama's immune response, the anti-RV and anti-VP6 antibody titres were analysed by ELISA, virus neutralisation (VN) assays, and the specific antibody-secreting cells circulating in peripheral blood were analysed by ELISPOT. As expected, on day 0 post-innoculation (DPI), the llamas were positive for anti-RV antibodies, indicating previous contact with the antigen. However, there were no antibody-secreting cells circulating in blood. On day 7 post-injection, the anti-IND-RV or anti-VP6 antibody titre determined by ELISA was high and a peak of RV-specific antibody-secreting cells was detected in peripheral blood (16 cells producing anti-RV IgG/$5x10^5$ mononuclear cells). The humoural response reached a plateau from day 14 post-injection, with high antibody titres for both the whole virus and protein VP6. On the contrary, the neutralising antibody titres remained similar and very low for all the different RV studied (IND, B223, Wa and H2). Although very high antibody titres were obtained in serum, the quantity of anti-RV antibody-secreting cells detected in blood decreased with each booster (Figure 1). For this reason, and in order to provide enough time to favour antibody affinity maturation, the llama did not receive the final VP6 dose until much later, on day 246 post-injection (approximately 7 months after the 4th dose). Finally, the llama was bled 4 days after the last booster, reaching values of 26.8 anti-RV IgG secreting cells/$5x10^5$ mononuclear cells. $6x10^8$

mononuclear cells were extracted from 900 ml of blood (which contained at least 32,160 RV-specific IgG antibody-secreting cells, according to the ELISPOT results). From the RNA processed (210 µg), a VHH phage library was generated which contained 6 x 10^7 clones. The vaccination scheme used showed that, in order to obtain the VHH of the invention, it is more important to achieve high values of specific antibody-secreting cells rather than high antibody titres directed against the antigens of interest. In the vaccination scheme used, it was possible to obtain sufficient quantities of specific antibody-secreting cells. The results obtained during the immunisation allow us to highlight that the best method to follow an immunised llama's immune response, in order to build a VHH library, is to select a technique that evaluates the quantity of specific antibody-secreting cells circulating in peripheral blood, instead of the serum antibody titres against the antigen of interest. According to the pattern of antibody-secreting cells obtained, it was shown that a vaccination scheme with a long interval between the last two doses promotes the circulation of a greater quantity of specific antibody-secreting cells in peripheral blood. It was also shown that, at 4 days post-innoculation, there is a greater number of circulating antibody-secreting cells against the antigen of interest than at 7 days post-innoculation. The immunisation scheme should be performed in such a way that the booster dose is applied to the llamas at least 5 months after the last dose and the phage colonies are generated when a quantity of about 20 anti-target antigen IgG antibody-secreting cells is achieved in peripheral blood. Preferably, for anti-VP6 VHH, the quantity of IgG antibody-secreting cells in peripheral blood must be about 30 anti-complete-rt IgG antibody-secreting cells. Those skilled in the art know that other immunisation schemes may be used to obtain suitable VHH for the methods and compositions of this invention.

In order to select the phages that expressed anti-RV VHH, three selection rounds were performed *in vitro* using RV IND as the antigen. 192 clones were selected. Restriction analyses were performed for all the clones that showed a large VP6-binding diversity in the VHH library; this was determined by phage ELISA. The clones were also assayed by ELISA to determine their capacity to bind to an RV and to VP6. From 14 clones with different sequences, 10 clones were selected which showed stronger specific binding to RV and VP6, and they

were sub-cloned in an expression vector that provides a carboxy-terminal hexahistidine tag to facilitate the purification thereof (Table 1).

Table 1

Summary of the results of the qualitative evaluation to select the VHH domains

VHH monomers	Biopanning round/ condition	RV Phage ELISA	VP6 Phage ELISA	Expression test		RV detection by ELISA	
				Culture appearance	Expression level	VHH as capture[1]	VHH as secondary antibody
2RE4	2nd A	++	+	normal	+++	++	+++
2KA4	**2nd B**	**+++**	**+++**	**normal**	**+++**	**++**	**+++**
2KA5	2nd B	+++	-	Lysis	+	++	+++
2KA10	2nd B	+++	+++	Lysis	Not purified	++	+++
2KD1	**2nd B**	**+++**	**+++**	**normal**	**+++**	**++**	**+++**
3A6	**3rd B**	**++**	**+**	**normal**	**+++**	**++**	**+++**
3B2	**3rd B**	**+++**	**++**	**normal**	**++**	**++**	**+++**
3C10	3rd B	+++	-	normal	++	++	+++
3D9	3rd B	+++	+++	normal	+++	++	background
3H1	3rd B	+++	-	Lysis	Not purified	++	+++

[1] Bound to the plate using anti-histidine antibody.

Four clones were selected which bound more strongly to the RV strains that corresponded to different subgroups; these clones were called 2KA4 (SEQ ID No. 1), 2KD1 (SEQ ID No. 2), 3A6 (SEQ ID No. 3) and 3B2 (SEQ ID No. 4), which recognised a recombinant VP6 and its native counterpart of RV IND evaluated by Western Blot, which indicates that said VHH bind to conformational epitopes of this protein VP6 (Figure 2). Hereinafter, the VHH called 2KA4, 2KD1, 3A6 and 3B2 are the VHH domains of the invention.

The DNA sequences that encoded each of the VHH domains were the following:

SEQ ID No. 5 encodes the SEQ ID No. 1 domain;
SEQ ID No. 6 encodes the SEQ ID No. 2 domain;
SEQ ID No. 7 encodes the SEQ ID No. 3 domain;

SEQ ID No. 8 encodes the SEQ ID No. 4 domain;

Those skilled in the art know that any DNA sequence that encodes said domains falls within the scope of this invention. For example, amino acid sequence SEQ ID No. 1 may be encoded by DNA sequence SEQ ID No. 5 or another DNA sequence that differs from SEQ ID No. 5 due to the degeneration of the genetic code. The same example is valid for each of the amino acid sequences (SEQ ID No. 2, 3 and 4) encoded by the respective DNA sequences (SEQ ID No. 6, 7 and 8).

The anti-VP6 specific VHH of the invention were very efficient as reagents for the immunodiagnosis of RV. The monomeric forms of the VHH of the invention were assayed in ELISA as capture antibodies, as secondary antibodies or immobilised by means of anti-His antibodies. The VHH of the invention were capable of detecting RV strains of human or animal origin with different specific subgroups and different G and P types (Figure3A).

On the other hand, expression vectors were constructed to produce the dimeric VHH of the invention that specifically bind to VP6, which constitute identical VHH genes bound to a linkage sequence similar to the human IgA hinge sequence. The dimeric VHH of the invention were also evaluated in ELISA as direct capture, showing clear, reproducible signals for all the RV strains studied (Figure 3B). The dimeric VHH of the invention may be used for ELISA plate sensitisation, thus eliminating the need to use VHH capture antibodies and show better results for RV detection than their monomeric counterpart.

It is worth highlighting that the yields of monomeric VHH expressed in the periplasma of *E. coli* were comparable to those reported by other authors in *E. coli* and yeasts.

The monomeric and dimeric VHH of this invention have proven to be very useful for the diagnosis of RV and, therefore, may be used as recombinant monoclonal antibodies in any immunodiagnosis known by those skilled in the art. It is evident for those skilled in the art that the monomeric and dimeric VHH domains

of the invention may be used for any type of immunodiagnosis assay to detect RV, and that said assays fall within the scope of this invention.

The anti-VP6 domains of the invention may be used to construct dimers such as those described herein, for example homodimers, or may be fused to form heterodimers, for example by fusing domain 3B2 and domain 3A6, or fusing any two of the VHH monomers of the invention. Furthermore, three or more VHH monomers of the invention may also be fused or combined to generate homotrimers or heterotrimers. All the multimeric forms that arise from the combination of VHH monomers of the invention, whether or not they contain a linkage sequence, fall within the scope of this invention. In a preferred embodiment, the VHH dimers of the invention have the sequences disclosed as SEQ ID No. 9, or SEQ ID No. 10, or SEQ ID No. 11, or SEQ ID No. 12. For example, the dimers may comprise an amino acid linking sequence, such as that shown in SEQ ID No. 13, or any other sequence that acts as a hinge sequence.

The following Table shows some characteristics of the dimeric and monomeric VHH of the invention.

Table 2

Characteristics

Monomers	Protein specificity[1]	Large-scale production yield (mg/l)[2]	Poly-reactive for RV (ELISA)[3]	Neutralisation of RV infectivity *in vitro* (□g/100 FFU RV)
2KA4	VP6	52.1	yes	NO
2KD1	VP6	21.3	yes	High
3A6	VP6	18.6	yes	Medium
3B23	VP6	16.9	yes	High
non-related VHH	Cellular protein	7.2	NO	NO
Dimers				
Biv2A4	NA	0.90	yes	NO*
Biv2KD1	NA	0.50	yes	Low
Biv3A6	NA	1.72	yes	Low and strain-dependent

[1] Determined by WB against RV IND and recombinant VP6.

[2] Based on a set of 6 cultures of 0.5 l each, purified by means of an anti-histidine tag column.

[3] Detection of RV strains Sb I, Sb II, Sb no I; no II.

The anti-VP6 VHH domains of the invention were capable of neutralising different RV strains *in vitro*. Three of the four monomers of the invention (2KD1, 3A6 and 3B2) showed broadly neutralising activity *in vitro*. The neutralising capacity of each VHH was homogeneous for all the RV strains evaluated. Monomer concentrations from 3.9 µg/ml were capable of completely neutralising the infectivity generated by 100 FFU of RV strains C486 (P[1]G6), IND (P[5]G6), B223 (P[11]G10), Wa P[8]G1 and H2 (P[12]G3), *in vitro*. Table 3 lists the neutralisation titre against different RV strains of a solution with a concentration of 2 mg/ml for each monomer.

Table 3

Neutralisation titre of the different monomeric and dimeric VHH domains

VHH Domain	VHH concentration assayed	VN antibody titre[1]				
		IND SbI P[5]G6	C486 SbI P[1]G6	B223 SbI P[11]G10	Wa SbII P[8]G1	H2 Sb nol, nolI P[12]G3
Domain						
2KA4	2 mg/ml	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8
2KD1		2048	2048	2048	8192	512
3A6		1024	1024	256	2048	128
3B2		1024	1024	2048	8192	512
Non-related VHH	0.4 mg/ml	<8	<8	<8	<8	<8
Dimers						
Biv2KA4	0.5 mg/ ml	<8	<8	<8	32	<8
Biv2KD1	0.5 mg/ ml	32	128	8	128	32
Biv3A6	2 mg/ml	128	512	8	512	128

[1] Neutralising antibody titres for different RV strains, expressed as the inverse of the highest VHH dilution that reduces >80% of the focus-forming units generated per 100 FFU of each RV strain.

Therefore, the VHH monomers were capable of neutralising RV strains belonging to different combinations of G/P types that normally do not induce cross-neutralisation. The VHH monomer with the greatest neutralisation capacity was monomer 2KD1. On the other hand, although monomer 2KA4 was capable of appropriately recognising all the RV in ELISA, it did not neutralise any of the strains studied. The capacity of the VHH of the invention to neutralise high titres of antigenically different RV strains is of great significance and would make them poly-neutralising molecules; this property makes them potential prevention or treatment tools for RV-induced diarrhoea regardless of the serotype (27 P-types and 16 G-types)

The dimeric VHH showed less neutralisation activity than their monomeric counterparts.

The capacity of the VHH monomers of the invention to treat and prevent diarrhoeae produced by RV infection was evaluated. To this end, neonatal mice were administered a daily intragastric dose of VHH for 5 days (day 0 to 4). The mice were challenged on day 1 with viral strain C486, also by intragastric route (Fig 5). 60% of the mice treated with monomeric VHH of the invention 3B2 were protected against RV-induced diarrhoea. This protection was significantly greater when a comparison was made between the treated mice and the untreated mice or those treated with non-related VHH ($p=0.0108$), wherein all the mice suffered from diarrhoea (Table 4 and Figure 5). Moreover, the severity and the duration of the diarrhoea in the animals treated with the VHH of the invention were significantly reduced as compared to the control groups.

Table 4

Protection against the challenge with Rotavirus in lactating mice

Treatment (100 µg of I.G. VHH once a day for 4 days:0-5) Challenge on day 1: C486 (2x10^5 FFU)	n	Diarrhoea					
		Mean duration in the group	Mean severity in the group	% animals affected	Onset	Mean duration of the diarrhoea in affected animals.	Severity of the diarrhoea in affected animals
2KA4	10	2A B	3.7 B	80 AB	1.25 A	2.5 AB	4.12 B
2KD1	10	1.4 B	3.25 B	70 AB	1.28 A	2.0 B	3.78 B
3A6	10	2.2 AB	4.15 AB	90 AB	1.22 A	2.4 AB	4.39 AB
3B2	10	0.8 B	2.65 B	40 B	1.25 A	2.0 B	3.62 B
Non-related VHH	5	2.4 AB	4.4	100 A	1.2 A	2.4 AB	4.4 AB
Positive polyclonal serum	5	0 B	2.1 B	0 B	na	na	na
Normal polyclonal serum	5	2.4 AB	4.25 AB	100 A	1.2 A	2.4 AB	4.25 AB
Untreated /challenged	15	3 A	5.3 A	100 A	1.05 A	3.3 A	5.31 A
Untreated/not challenged	5	0 B	na	0 B	na	na	na

na: not applicable

The mean values of the same columns with different letters differ significantly (Kruskal Wallis, $p<0.05$).

The percentages of affected animals with different letters differ significantly (Fisher Exact Test, $p<0.05$).

It is worth noting that the highest neutralisation titre was obtained against the human heterologous RV strain (Wa, SbII, P[8]G1), which is considered to be the strain most commonly associated with gastroenteritis in children worldwide.

The production and purification of these antibody fragments may be performed with high yields, leading to lower production costs. This is particularly relevant in developing countries, where the magnitude of infection and the morbility/mortality due to RV is enormous, and treatment and prevention costs are critical limiting factors.

Any person skilled in the art knows that, on the basis of what is disclosed herein, the VHH domains of the invention may be produced by synthesis of the corresponding nucleotide sequence and the expression thereof in any host cell, without the need to create a phage library.

It is evident for any person skilled in the art that different combinations and mixtures of the VHH monomers, VHH dimers or VHH multimers of the invention may be used for immunodiagnosis, prevention of RV infections and treatment of mammals infected by RV without altering the spirit of this invention, and wherein all the possible combinations and mixtures fall within the scope of this invention.

Such as it has been mentioned before, four clones were selected which bound more strongly to the RV strains that corresponded to different subgroups. These clones were called 2KA4 (SEQ ID NO: 1), 2KD1 (SEQ ID NO: 2), 3A6 (SEQ ID NO: 3) and 3B2 (SEQ ID NO: 4), which recognised a recombinant VP6 and its native counterpart of RV IND evaluated by Western Blot, which indicates that said VHH bind to linear epitopes of this protein VP6.

Said domains of the invention (SEQ ID NO: 1 to 4) or the nucleotide sequences codifying for them (SEQ ID NO: 5 to 8) may be inserted in an appropriate recombinant vector, such as an expression vector. Therefore, the present invention further refers to an expression vector that comprises said sequences. The election of the vector is a function of the type of host cell in which the vector is going to be introduced. Illustratively, the vector may be a plasmid or a vector that, once it is introduced in the host cell, is integrated or not in the genome of said host cell. Said vector can be obtained by using any known method comprised in the state of the art [Sambrok et al. 1989]. In a preferred embodiment, the vector of the invention can be used to be inserted in the genome of plant or animal cells. Thus, the vector of the invention can be, for example, *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* or a viral vector able to be expressed in plant or animal cells. In a particular embodiment, the viral vector used in the present invention is *Baculovirus* (see Example 5).

The vector may be used for transforming, transfecting or infecting plant, algae or animal cells, preferably insect or larvae cells. Therefore, the present invention further refers to the cells transformed, transfected or infected by the vector of the invention.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the transgenic cell is an animal cell, preferably a insect cell and more preferably a larvae of said insect cell. Therefore the invention further refers with a transgenic non human animal, such as a transgenic insect or transgenic larvae expressing the peptide characterized by the SEQ ID: 1 to 4 in a high yield.

Therefore the vector of the invention can be used to produce and/or store the domains of the invention characterized by the SEQ ID NO: 1 to 4 and/or 9 to 12. Consequently, the present invention further refers to a method for producing domains of the invention that comprises growing the cell or the organism transfected, transformed or infected with the vector of the invention under conditions that permit the production of said domains. The conditions for optimizing the culture of the transgenic cell or organism will depend on the type of cell or organism used. If it is desired, the method for producing the domains

of the invention further comprises their isolation and purification following any of the method known in the art.

In preferred embodiment, the present invention refers to antibodies characterized by comprising any of the domains of the invention:

- A monomeric VHH domain derived from camelid antibodies, characterised in that it comprises the sequences selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3 and SEQ ID No. 4, wherein said domains bind to protein VP6 of group A rotavirus (RV).

- A dimeric VHH domain that binds to protein VP6 of group A RV, characterised in that it comprises at least one monomer sequence selected from the group formed by the sequences shown in SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3 and SEQ ID No. 4.

Another aspect of the present invention refers to a kit for inmunodetection of RV comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12, and combinations thereof.

The invention further refers to an amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12, and combinations thereof, for use in a method for the prevention of infections produced by RV. In other words, the invention refers to the use of an amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12, and combinations thereof, for the manufacture of a composition for the prevention of infections produced by RV.

Morevoer, the invention further refers to an amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12, and combinations thereof, for use in a method for treating infections produced by

RV. In other words, the invention refers to the use of an amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12, and combinations thereof, for the manufacture of a composition for treating infections produced by RV.

Finally, the present invention refers to a method for passive immunisation that comprises the inoculation of an effective quantity of the above defined antibodies in the human or animal body.

DEPOSIT OF MICROORGANISMS ACCORDING TO THE BUDAPEST TREATY

Plasmid pFBMelVHH (see Example 5) was deposited in the Spanish Type Culture Collection (CECT); University of Valencia, Spain with the accession number CECT7431, on the date 02.07.08.

EXAMPLES

This invention is best illustrated by the following examples, which should not be interpreted to be a limitation imposed on the scope thereof. On the contrary, it must be clearly understood that other embodiments, modifications and equivalents thereof may be used which this description may suggest to those skilled in the art without moving away from the spirit of this invention and/or the scope of the attached claims.

Example 1: Obtainment and purification of the monomeric and dimeric VHH of the invention

Obtainment of the VHH library of the invention:

The reference bovine IND RV strain was used (SbI; P[5]G6) as an antigen in the biopanning process to select the VHH. In order to have an RV panel that

represents different subgroup reactivities with different combinations of G and P types from different animal species and from humans, the reference RV strains listed in Table 4 were included in the different assays performed to produce the VHH. The viruses were propagated in monkey kidney cells (MA-104). Also included was a faecal sample from a colostrum-deprived neonatal calf infected with the IND strain at the time of pre-innoculation and at the peak of virus spreading.

Table 5

Reference rotavirus strains used in the different procedures performed during the production and characterisation of the VHH of the invention

RV Strain	Species of origin	Subgroup	G-P type	Procedure
C486	Bovine	I	P[1]G6	Recombinant VP6 antigen used for vaccination and for specific ELISA Llama antibody response (VN) Binder characterisation (VN, ELISA) Challenge in mice
IND	Bovine	I	P[5]G6	Binder selection (Biopanning; Phage-ELISA Binder characterisation (VN, ELISA) Llama antibody response (VN, ELISA, ELISPOT)
B223	Bovine	I	P[11]G10	Llama antibody response (VN) Binder characterisation (VN, ELISA)
Wa	Human	II	P[8]G1	Llama antibody response (VN) Binder characterisation (VN, ELISA)
H2	Equine	no I; no II	P[12]G3	Llama antibody response (VN) Binder characterisation (VN, ELISA)

Inmunisation of the llamas: Protein VP6 derived from bovine RV strain C486 (SbIP[1]G6), was produced in Sf9 cells infected with a recombinant baculovirus. A one-year-old male llama received five doses of crude cellular extract containing 500 µg of VP6 mixed with INTA oil adjuvant (Marcol:Arcel:Span:Tween) at days 0, 21, 28, 35 and 246. Serum and blood samples were taken at days 0, 4 and 7 following each innoculation. The humoural response was evaluated by ELISA and viral neutralisation (VN) (see further below). In order to evaluate the effector B-cell response, an ELISPOT assay was adapted which determines the number of RV-specific antibody-secreting cells in peripheral blood of the innoculated llama, on the basis of previous ELISPOT assays performed in pigs and calves (Parreno, V.C. et. al., Vet Immunol Immunopathol 100:7-24, 2004, and Parreno, V.V. et. al., J Vet Med B Infect Dis Vet Public Health 48:713-20, 2001, incorporated herein solely as a reference). Briefly, MA-104 cells infected with BRV IND (with more than 80% infection detected by immunofluorescence) were fixed, grown in 96-well plates, with 70% acetone, air-dried and stored at -20°C until they were to be used. Suspensions of mononuclear cells (MNC) derived from peripheral blood (PB) of the innoculated llama were added to the wells (1×10^6; 5×10^5; $2,5 \times 10^5$ and $1,25 \times 10^5$ cells/well). After centrifuging at 500 g for 5 minutes, the plates were incubated for 12 to 14 hours at 37°C in 5% CO_2. The plates were washed with PBS with 0.05% Tween-20 in order to remove the adherent cells, and the spots were generated by adding the same conjugate used in ELISA in a 1/1,500 dilution for 2 hours at 37°C, followed by 50 µl of the TMB peroxidase substrate system (KLP, Maryland, USA).

The handling, innoculation and collection of llama samples was performed by trained personnel under the supervision of a veterinarian, in accordance with protocols approved by INTA's animal welfare ethics committee.

Production of the VHH library and selection of the VP6-binding VHH of the invention: From a total of 900 ml of blood collected 4 days after the last injection, $6x10^8$ mononuclear cells were extracted by Ficoll Paque gradient centrifugation; they were then centrifuged, frozen in liquid nitrogen and subsequently kept at -80°C. The total RNA was extracted using an RNA

extraction equipment (Macherey Nagel; Nucleospin RNA II), obtaining 250 µg of RNA. Subsequently, the first cDNA chain was synthesised using the Superscript III Reverse Transcriptase equipment (Invitrogen), with OligodT (12-18) primers (Invitrogen) or random primers (Invitrogen). In a 20-µl reaction mixture, 0.2, 1 or 5 µg of total RNA were used. The VHH- and VH-encoding cDNA was specifically amplified by PCR using primers CALL01 (SEQ ID No. 14) and CALL02 (SEQ ID No. 15), which anneal with the leader and CH2 sequences. The 600-pb fragment (exons VHH-CH2 without exon CH1) was eluted from a 1.6% agarose gel, after separating it from the 900-pb fragment (exons VH-CH1-CH2). The VHH were then amplified by an additional nested PCR with primers annealing at framework region 1 (SEQ ID No. 16) and framework region 4 (SEQ ID No. 17), and with primers containing restriction sites for the subsequent cloning steps: VHHfor2: (SEQ ID No. 18), with restriction sites for NcoI and PstI, and VHHrev2 (SEQ ID No. 19), with a restriction site for NotI. The final PCR fragments were ligated using upstream restriction sites NcoI or PstI and downstream restriction site NotI, in phagemid vector pAO-Lib, a modified version of pHEN4 (Arbabi Ghahroudi M, Desmyter A, Wyns L, Hamers R, Muyldermans S. Selection and identification of single domain antibody fragments from camel heavy-chain antibodies. FEBS Lett. 1997 Sep 15;414(3):521-6), which contains an irrelevant long sequence that is removed following the insertion of VHH, in such a way so as to delay the potential propagation of the vector without the VHH insert. *Escherichia coli* (TG1) cells were transformed with the ligated material and the cells were seeded. The colonies were scratched from the plates, washed and kept at –80°C in LB medium supplemented with glycerol (50% final concentration).

The specific VHH were selected from the library using phage display technology. The VHH library was infected with M13 helper phages (Invitrogen), and the phage particles that express the VHH repertoire were rescued and precipitated with PEG, as described by Marks, J.D., Hoogenboom, H.R., Bonnert, T.P., McCafferty, J., Griffiths, A.D., Winter, G. JMB, 1991. The enrichment in specific VHH was performed by two to three selection rounds *in vitro*, that is, by the technique known as biopanning. Immunotubes were coated overnight at 4°C with a 1/50 dilution of semi-purified BRV IND (SbI; P[5]G6) or with a 1/5,000 dilution of an anti-RV polyclonal antiserum from guinea pig in

carbonate buffer at pH 9.6, followed by a blocking step, and a 1/50 dilution of the same BRV IND was captured. The rescued phages were incubated with the BRV IND, either directly or with that previously captured, washed, and the bound phage particles were eluted with 100 mM triethylamine at pH 10.0 and immediately neutralised with Tris pH 7.4. The eluted phages were used to infect exponentially growing TG1 cells. After the second or third biopanning round, the individual colonies were grown and the corresponding VHH clones were analysed by phage ELISA.

Expression and purification of the monomeric and dimeric VHH of the invention: The VHH cDNA of the clones that were positive in ELISA were re-cloned using restriction enzymes NcoI and NotI in expression vector pHEN6 (Conrath, K.E.M. et. al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 45:2807-12, 2001, incorporated herein solely as reference), which provides a pelB targeting sequence for the periplasma and a carboxy-terminal six-histidine tag. The bivalent VHH were constructed by PCR amplification of the VHH sequence using primers Bivfor2 (SEQ ID No. 20) and Bivrev2 (SEQ ID No. 21) (SEQ ID No. 22), which encode a linker related to the human IgA hinge. The PCR product and the pHEN6 vector containing the VHH template were digested with NcoI and PstI, and ligated to produce vector pAO-biv, which contains the bivalent VHH. In order to produce the monovalent or bivalent VHH, *E. coli* XL1 Blue cells were transformed with the different plasmid constructs. VHH expression was induced with 1 mM isopropyl-D-thiogalactopyranoside for 16 hours at 27 °C (Sambrook, J., and Russell, D.W., 2001, Molecular Cloning). After centrifuging the cells, the periplasmic proteins were extracted by osmotic shock. The VHH were purified from the periplasmic extract using an N-High-Trap HP chelating column (Amersham Biosciences).

Example 2: Characterisation of the VHH of the invention

Western blot: VP6 concentrates expressed in a baculovirus system and BRV IND concentrates were re-suspended in a Laemmli sample buffer, boiled for 10 minutes. They were then run through a 12% SDS-PAGE column and transferred to an Immobilon P membrane (Millipore, Berdford, MA). The membrane was blocked for 45 min with PBS/Tween (0.05%), containing 10% skim milk, and each of the VHH (4µg/ml) were incubated for 2 h at ambient

temperature. The membrane was then washed with PBS/Tween (0.05%) and incubated overnight at 4°C with the anti-pentahistidine antibody (1/500 dilution in PBS/Tween (0.05%) BSA (3%). Finally, they were incubated with HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (1/5,000 dilution) (Amersham, Pharmacia, Biotech) for 40 min at ambient temperature. The assays were developed with ECL (Amersham Biosciences).

Sequencing of the VHH of the invention: In order to sequence the VHH, the "M13 forward" and "M13 reverse" oligonucleotides were used, following this method: Big Die Terminator Cycle Sequencing Ready Reaction Kit (Applied Biosystem) in an ABI-Prism 377 DNA automatic sequencer (Perkin Elmer, Applied Biosystems).

Example 3: RV immunodetection assays using the VHH of the invention:

Enzyme immunoassay (ELISA) and Western blot: The ELISA experiments were performed in Maxisorp 96-well plates (Nunc), by direct sensitisation with RV or by capture of RV or of recombinant VP6 with a polyclonal antibody produced in a gnotobiotic pig. As antigens for the negative control, pseudo-infected MA-104 cells and a non-related protein expressed in baculoviruses (protein E2 of the bovine diarrhoea virus) were used. PBS was used as a blank, and non-immunised guinea pig serum was used as a negative capture.

The presence of anti-RV antibodies in the llama serum was analysed as described in Parreno, V.C. et. al., Vet Immunol Immunopathol 100:7-24, 2004, and that of anti-VP6 antibodies was analysed with a protocol adapted from Fernández et al. (Fernandez, F.M. et al., Vaccine 16:507-16, 1998). The llama IgG were detected using a peroxidase-labelled goat anti-llama IgG (H+L) (Bethyl, lab inc, Montgomery, CA, USA), in a 1/2,000 dilution.
The phages derived from the individual clones obtained by biopanning were analysed by phage ELISA. Briefly, individual exponentially growing *E. coli* TG1 clones, containing the different VHH genes in vector phen4, were infected with M13 helper phages in order to produce phage particles that express VHH fused to the surface protein, and the culture supernatant containing the phage progeny was assayed in ELISA plates sensitised with BRV IND or VP6. The

bound phages were detected using a 1/5,000 dilution of an HRP-conjugated anti-M13p8 antibody (Amersham, Pharmacia, Biotech) for 40 minutes at ambient temperature. The assays were developed using H_2O_2/ABTS (Zymed).

First, the monovalent or bivalent VHH purified with the carboxy-terminal 6-His tag were studied as reagents to detect RV or VP6 by ELISA, as described above, developed by an anti-pentahistidine monoclonal antibody (Qiagen, 1/5,000) and an HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse antibody. Secondly, these were analysed as an RV capture reagent, both by direct ELISA plate sensitisation of 10 µg/ml of VHH and captured by 10 µg/ml of anti-histidine monoclonal antibody, and, subsequently, 20 µg/ml of VHH. The assays were developed using an RV polyclonal antiserum from a colostrum-deprived calf hyperimmunised with BRV IND (1/2,000 dilution) and a peroxidase-labelled anti-bovine IgG (H+L) (KPL, Gaitherburg, Maryland, USA) in a 1/5,000 dilution.

The dimeric VHH were tested by ELISA as an RV capture reagent at 10 µg/ml.

The monomeric VHH were also assayed as secondary antibodies and the ELISA was developed with anti-pentahistidine monoclonal antibodies and HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse antibodies (1:1,000 dilution) (Amersham, Pharmacia, Biotech).

Viral neutralisation assays: The neutralising antibody titres for viruses IND, C486, B223, Wa and H2 in llama serum samples and purified VHH were determined by fluorescent focus neutralisation (FFN), as described in To, T.L. et al. (J Gen Virol 79 (Pt 11):2661-72, 1998). Briefly, 100 µl of serial dilutions of llama serum, selected purified VHH monomers or dimers were mixed with equal virus volumes in order to obtain 100 focus-forming units (FFU)/100 µl of mixture, and incubated for one hour at 37°C. 100 µl of the antibody-virus mixture were plated in MA-104 monolayers (4 replicates) and incubated for 48 hours at 37°C. The plates were fixed with 70% acetone and the assay was developed using an FITC-labelled anti-RV antibody from a colostrum-deprived calf hyperimmunised with RV. The VN titre was expressed as the reciprocal of the highest dilution in the sample that led to a >80% reduction in the number of fluorescent foci.

Example 4: Use of the monomeric and dimeric VHH of the invention for the prevention and/or treatment of mammals

RV protection assays in neonatal mice:

100 µg of each anti-VP6 VHH monomer in 100 µl were administered to four-day-old Balb/c mice, using an intragastric probe, once a day, beginning on day 0, and for 5 days. The lactating mice were challenged with 100 µl of BRV C486 (SbI; P[1]G6), containing 2 x 10^6 FFU/ml, on day 1, 2 hours after the customary VHH dose, and then with 20 µl of a 5% bicarbonate solution, also by intragastric route. The innoculate was capable of producing diarrhoea in 100% of the untreated control mice. The control groups used in the experiment were: (i) mice innoculated with RV and not treated with antibodies; ii) mice treated with the same quantity of non-related VHH, directed against a cellular protein; iii) mice treated with 450 µg of affinity purified IgG derived from a guinea pig polyclonal antiserum with a VN titre of 2048 against the homologous RV; iv) mice treated with the same quantity of IgG from a seronegative control guinea pig; v) mice not infected and treated. The RV-induced diarrhoea was clinically evaluated by direct palpation of the mice's abdomen during the 5 days of the study. The severity of the diarrhoea was analysed on a daily basis, by assigning a numerical value based on the colour and consistency of the stools, as described by VanCott, J.L. et al., J Virol 80:4949-61, 2006. Fisher's exact test was used to compare the proportions of mice with diarrhoea between the groups. The Kruskal Wallis non-parametric test was used to compare the mean onset, duration and severity of the diarrhoea between the treated groups.

Example 5: Recombinant Baculovirus generation

Recombinant baculovirus BacMelVHH was generated from the phen 6 plasmid containing the VHH 3B2 complete sequence. The protein was PCR-amplified from the phen 6 plasmid using the following primers: SEQ ID NO: 23 and SEQ ID NO: 24. This amplicon was then cloned into the pFastMelB2 vector in frame with an insect signal sequence derived from the honey bee melitin, using the BamHI and XbaI restriction sites included at the corresponding primers. The resulting pFBMelVHH plasmid was characterized by automated sequencing and

used to generate the recombinant baculovirus BacMelVHH using the Bac-to-Bac® Baculovirus system (Invitrogen, USA) following the manufacture's instructions. Recombinant baculovirus was propagated and amplified in sf21 insect cells to reach infective titers between 107 and 109 pfu/ml and stocks were kept at 4°C for daily use and -80°C for long term storage.

Insect growth conditions and inoculation

For expression experiments, fifth-instar larvae (last instar larvae before pupation) of about 250 mg weight, were injected with the recombinant baculoviruses near the proleg (forward the body cavity) using known pfu/larva doses. Infected larvae were kept in growth chambers at 28°C and collected at indicated times. Larvae were then immediately frozen and kept at -20°C until processed.

Insect cell cultures were also infected using known doses. Infected cells were kept at 28°C for 72 h. Finally infected cultures were harvested and the cellular pellets were also immediately frozen and kept at -20°C until processed.

Preparation of protein extracts

Total soluble proteins (TSP) from T. ni larvae were obtained by bending the freeze larvae in an extraction buffer containing triton 0,01%; DTT 25 mM and a protein inhibitor cocktail (Complete, Roche, Germany) in PBS 1X.

Analysis of protein extracts

A Coomassie blue staining and an immunoblotting analysis were performed for the quantification and detection of the specific VHH protein contained in the TSPs. Thus, 20 µg of TSP per lane were loaded in 12% SDS-polyacrylamide gels. After electrophoresis, gels were stained with a Coomassie blue solution or transferred to nitrocellulose membranes (Schleicher & Schuell,) to perform a western blot.

For Western blot assays SDS-PAGE (12%) was transferred onto nitrocellulose membrane (Bio-Rad, USA). Membrane was blocked overnight at 4°C with PBS-

0.05% Tween 20 (PBST) 4% skim milk (blocking buffer, BF) and then incubated at room temperature (RT) for 1 h using a rabbit anti-VHH serum (1:100 in BF) . Membrane was washed 3 times with PBST and finally anti-rabbit IgG-HRP-labeled conjugated (1:2000 in BF, Sigma, USA) was added for 1 h as secondary antibody. After extensive washing with PBST, protein bands were detected using ECL Western blotting detection system on Hyperfilm ECL films (Amersham, USA) (See Figure 6A).

Functional analysis

TSP extracts from VP6 (a bovine rotavirus protein) expressing larvae [Ag(+)] or from infected larvae with a Non-insert recombinant baculovirus [Ag(-)] were used to coat ELISA microplates (Polysorp, Nunc, Denmark) with serial dilutions starting at 40 µg/well in 50 mM carbonate/bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.6 and incubated O.N at 4°C. Next day, plates were washed with PBST four times. Plates were sequentially incubated for 1 hour at 37°C under constant agitation, with blocking solution (PBST-2% BSA, 100 µl/well) for 30 minutes. Then, with TSP extracts from VHH expressing larvae at 2,5 µg/well dilution in blocking buffer for 1 h. Plates were then washed 4 times with PBST and blocked again for 30 minutes. Then 100 µl/well of a polyclonal antibody (diluted 1:100) against the VHH made in rabbit was added and incubated for 1 h at 37°C. Plates were washed 4 times with PBST. Finally, 100 µl/well of anti-rabbit IgG-HRP labelled conjugated diluted 1:2000 in blocking solution was added. For substrate reaction, plates were washed four times and 100 µl/well of 1mM 2,2´-Azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) ABTS, (KPL, USA) were added to the plates. Peroxidase reaction was allowed to develop for 5-10 minutes at room temperature and reactions were read at 405 nm in an ELISA microplate reader (Multiskan EX, Thermo Electron Corp, USA) (See Figure 7).

PCT

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CLAIMS

1) A monomeric VHH domain derived from camelid antibodies, characterised in that it comprises the sequences selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3 and SEQ ID No. 4, wherein said domains bind to protein VP6 of group A rotavirus (RV).

2) The domain in accordance with claim 1, characterised in that the camelid is selected from the group formed by Lama glama, Lama pacos, Lama guanicoe and Vicugna vicugna.

3) The domain in accordance with claim 2, characterised in that the camelid is Lama glama.

4) The domain in accordance with claim 1, characterised in that it is bound to a linear epitope of the VP6 antigen present in group A RV, wherein the domains selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3 and SEQ ID No. 4 are neutralising.

5) A dimeric VHH domain that binds to protein VP6 of group A RV, characterised in that it comprises at least one monomer sequence selected from the group formed by the sequences shown in SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3 and SEQ ID No. 4.

6) The domain in accordance with claim 5, characterised in that it is a dimer that comprises two identical monomer sequences, wherein said identical monomer sequences are selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3 and SEQ ID No. 4.

7) The domain in accordance with claim 5, characterised in that it is a dimer that comprises two different monomer sequences selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3 and SEQ ID No. 4.

8) The domain in accordance with claim 5, characterised in that it additionally comprises a linkage sequence.

9) The domain in accordance with claim 8, characterised in that it is sequence SEQ ID No. 13.

10) The domain in accordance with claim 5, characterised in that said fusion protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11 and SEQ ID No. 12.

11) The domain in accordance with claim 5, characterised in that it binds to a linear epitope of the VP6 antigen present in group A RV.

12) A rotavirus immunodetection method characterised in that it comprises: a) bringing into contact an RV-containing sample with an amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12, and combinations thereof; and b) developing.

13) The method in accordance with claim 12, characterised in that said method is selected from the group formed by immunocapture based tests ELISA, ELISPOT, competition ELISA, magnetic beads and pen-side.

14) A composition designed to confer passive immunity to a mammal, characterised in that it comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12, and combinations thereof; excipient and immunomodulators.

15) The composition in accordance with claim 14, characterised in that it is in a form selected from the group composed of solid, liquid and gel forms.

16) A prevention method for infections produced by RV, characterised in that it comprises administering an effective quantity of an amino acid

sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12 and combinations thereof to a mammal that needs it.

17) The method in accordance with claim 16, characterised in that the administration comprises a route selected from the group formed by oral, intragastric, intravenous, intraperitoneal routes.

18) The method in accordance with claim 16, characterised in that the mammal is selected from the group formed by human beings, bovines, caprines, ovines, swines and equines.

19) A treatment method for infections produced by RV, characterised in that it comprises administering an effective quantity of an amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12 and combinations thereof to a mammal that needs it.

20) The method, in accordance with claim 19, characterised in that the administration comprises a route selected from the group formed by oral, intragastric, intravenous, intraperitoneal routes.

21) The method, in accordance with claim 19, characterised in that the mammal is selected from the group formed by human beings, bovines, caprines, ovines, swines and equines.

22) Plasmid pFBMelVHH characterized by comprising a nucleotide sequence that codifies any of the monomeric or dimeric domains of the claims 1 to 11.

23) Plasmid pFBMelVHH, according to claim 22, wherein the codified domain is 3B2 which is characterized by the SEQ ID NO: 4.

24) Recombinant expression vector, useful for transforming vegetal or animal cells, including human cells, characterized by comprising the plasmid of claim 22 or 23.

25) Recombinant expression vector, according to claim 24, characterized in that said vector is a virus, particularly a *Baculovirus*.

26) Transgenic cells transformed, transfected or infected by the vector of claims 24 or 25, characterized in that they express the DNA included in the plasmid of claim 22 or 23.

27) Method for the production of the domains of claims 1 to 11 that comprises the following steps:

a) Transforming, transfecting or infecting host cells with the recombinant vector of claims 24 or 25.
b) Keeping the cells growing under appropriate conditions.
c) Isolation and purification of the domains.

28) Method, according to claim 27, characterized in that the host cells grown in the step b) are kept frozen until the domains are isolated and purified.

29) Method, according to claim 27, characterized in that the host cells are larvae or insect cells.

30) Antibodies characterized by comprising any of the domains of claims 1 to 11.

31) Method for passive immunisation that comprises the inoculation of an effective quantity of the antibodies of claim 30 into a mammal.

32) A kit for inmunodetection of RV comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12, and combinations thereof.

33) Amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12, and combinations thereof, for use in a method for the prevention of infections produced by RV.

34) Amino acid sequence selected from the group formed by SEQ ID No. 1, SEQ ID No. 2, SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 9, SEQ ID No. 10, SEQ ID No. 11, SEQ ID No. 12, and combinations thereof, for use in a method for the treatment of infections produced by RV.