C530/M

Title: Peptide fragments of HIV, and their use in Vaccines and Diagnosis.

Field of Invention

This invention concerns peptide fragments of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and the use thereof in a potential vaccine against AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), and for diagnostic purposes.

Summary of the Invention

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided an isolated or synthesised peptide having the amino acid sequence of a fragment of HIV, which itself interacts specifically with a particular human leucocyte antigen (HLA) class I molecule, to stimulate cytotoxic T lymphocyte immunity.

One such peptide has the sequence NH_2-lysine-arginine - tryptophan-isoleucine-isoleucine-leucine-glycine-leucine-asparagine-lysine-isoleucine-valine-arginine-methionine-tyrosine-cysteine-COOH, which is derived from the gag (group associated antigen) p24 protein of HIV (ie one of the internal core proteins) between residues 263 and 277. The carboxy-terminal cysteine is not part of the gag sequence and is added to facilitate chemical coupling reactions. This peptide interacts specifically with HLA B27, and individuals with HLA B27 (about 7% of the Caucasian population) should respond to the peptide, resulting in production of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) specific for gag and HLA B27, and capable of lysing cells

infected with HIV.

Other peptides interact specifically with other HLA molecules and behave in a similar manner on individuals with the relevant HLA.

By way of explanation, it has been shown that virus proteins such as gag are presented to T cells as degraded peptide fragments (about 15 amino acids) bound to larger HLA class I molecules on the surface of infected cells. Different peptide regions (epitopes) are recognised and interact specifically with different HLA class I molecules. CTL will only recognise target cells that share HLA Class I molecules, ie the T cells recognise a combination of virus antigen plus self HLA. There are probably about 120 different HLA class I molecules, and each individual human has a limited selection, and so will respond only to certain epitopes.

Epitopes recognised with different HLA can be identified and isolated in known manner or made by protein synthesis using known techniques.

Peptides in accordance with the invention can be used as the basis of a vaccine against AIDS, by stimulating production of CTL responsive to the relevant HLA and so priming the CTL response.

In a further aspect the present invention thus provides a vaccine against AIDS, comprising a peptide in accordance with the invention.

The vaccine preferably comprises a peptide which interacts with a relatively common HLA class I molecule, such as HLA

A2 which is found in about 40% of the population, or HLA A1, A3, B7 or B44, each of which is found in about 10% of the population.

The vaccine may comprise more than one peptide, and preferably comprises peptides responsive to some of the more common HLA class I molecules to increase effectiveness. For example, a vaccine having peptides responsive to HLA A1, A2, A3, B7 and B44 should stimulate CTL responses in about 90% of the population: the remaining 10% could be protected by herd immunity.

The vaccine may take various different forms. For example, the vaccine may comprise a peptide or mixture of peptides for administration in solution, or absorbtion onto insoluble material or mixing with an adjuvant. The peptide amino acid sequence could alternatively be used to construct synthetic or fusion proteins that contain the peptide epitope(s) of the invention, by known recombinant DNA techniques. These proteins could be used to immunise as soluble protein or absorbed onto insoluble material or mixed wih adjuvant. Alternatively the sequence information could be used to construct recombinant micro-organisms using known techniques which would express the peptide epitope(s) of the invention in their own proteins. Examples would be recombinant vaccinia viruses, recombinant polio myelitis viruses, recombinant BCG, recombinant salmonella, recombinant adenovirus.

Another use of the sequence information would be to construct analogs of the peptides, or other chemicals which would interact with eg bind to the HLA molecules involved or the T cell receptors involved and interfere

with or stimulate this form of immune response. Inhibition of this type of immunity might be important if this immune response plays a harmful role in any of the pathology caused by HIV. If so it may be important to regulate the levels of this type of T cell immunity in HIV seropositive individuals so as to achieve a balance between beneficial and harmful effects. Stimulation by such agents may be an alternative way of inducing an immune response in seronegative individuals.

Peptides in accordance with the invention can also be used for diagnostic purposes. In particular, it has been found that it is possible to use the peptide in some patients to identify T lymphocyte response in a relatively simple assay. Briefly, relatively fresh peripheral blood mononuclear cells (or lymphocytes obtained from biopsy material) are prepared and added at ratios of 50:1, 25:1 and 10:1 to 10^4 ^{51}-chromium labelled B lymphoblastoid cells matched for the relevant HLA molecule. The HLA type of patient is determined in known manner by tissue typing, and B lymphoblastoid cells obtained from a donor of known HLA type (again determined in known manner by tissue typing) and transformed with Epstein Barr using known techniques. A peptide in accordance with the invention, which interacts with the relevant HLA molecule, is also added to the cells in a concentration of 10 to 100 u molar. After 4 hours incubation the supernatant is removed and the released ^{51}-chromium measured. The ^{51}-chromium released is compared to that released by incubation of labelled cells in detergent, which gives a maximum value, and released by labelled cells incubated in medium alone, which gives a minimum value. If lysis (defined by ^{51}-chromium relase of at least two times the minimum value) is observed it means that there are

cytotoxic T lymphocytes in the patients' mononuclear cells and these are likely to be indicative of infection with HIV.

Such an assay, together with antibody measurements, may also be useful for measurement of the patient's general immune response to HIV, and may have prognostic implications. This approach may represent a very simple method which can be used for measuring cell mediated immunity in HIV seropositive patients. It may also be possible to automate the method.

Hence, in a further aspect the present invention provides a method of assaying cells for the presence of cytotoxic T lymphocytes, comprising incubating cells with labelled B lymphoblastoid cells matched for HLA type in the presence of a peptide in accordance with the invention which interacts with the relevant HLA type to cause B cell lysis in the presence of cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and determining the amount of label released to provide an indication of the amount of B cell lysis and hence the amount of cytotoxic T lymphocytes.

By comparing the amount of released label with known standards an indication of the degree of lysis can be obtained and hence of likely infection with HIV.

Peptides in accordance with the invention also have potential use in therapy. Such peptides (and other peptide epitopes that we have identified previously in our studies on influenza virus) have been used to stimulate cytotoxic T lymphocytes to grow in vitro. The method involves exposing cultured peripheral blood mononuclear cells, wich contain cytotoxic T lymphocytes,

to autologous cells, mononuclear cells or B lymphoblastoid cell lines, which have been treated for one hour with an appropriate peptide in accordance with the invention at approximately 10-100 ug/ml then washed in tissue culture medium and irradiated to 3000 rads. The cells are then cultured in the presence of interleukin-2 at 10 units/ml. Using this method cytotoxic T lymphocyte cell lines specific for the peptide have been grown, and these lines have been expanded up to 10^8 cells. These expanded cytotoxic T Cell lines could be used to treat patients by reinfusion.

Preliminary data indicates that patients with AIDS or the AIDS related complex show low levels of cytotoxic T cell activity, whereas those who are infected with HIV but are healthy show high levels. Part of the immune deficiency syndrome therefore may be a result of impaired cytotoxic T cell activity. The proposal therefore would be to reinfuse autologous cytotoxic T cells grown in vitro on synthetic peptide pulsed cells. Initially patients who had previously had a high cytotoxic T cell activity would be treated at a stage when their levels of these cells was declining. The cytotoxic T cell lines could be prepared from frozen lymphocytes taken earlier in the patient's infection.

The peptide epitope from HIV gag p24, restricted by HLA-B27 is found to be quite well conserved between different strains of HIV 1 and HIV 2, and it was found that cytotoxic T lymphocytes from a patient infected with HIV 1 cross-reacted on the HIV 2 peptide sequence. This means that this peptide and other peptide epitopes from similarly conserved parts of the virus, may be useful in vaccines to stimulate protection against both HIV 1 and

HIV 2, and also for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes with patients infected with HIV 1 and/or HIV 2. It is thought that at least 50% of such epitopes will be conserved in this way.

The invention will be further described, by way of illustration, in the following example.

Example

Work was carried out on the peptide with the sequence NH_2-lysine-arginine-tryptophan-isoleucine-isoleucine-leucine-glycine-leucine-asparagine-lysine-isoleucine-valine-arginine-methionine-tryosine-cysteine-COOH. The peptide is derived from the gag p24 protein of HIV between residues 263 and 277. The carboxy-terminal cysteine is not part of the HIV gag sequence and was added to facilitate chemical coupling reactions. It may be possible later to define this peptide even more precisely, determining an optimum of 10-12 amino acids.

A way has been worked out of stimulating the circulating precursors of cytotoxic T lymphocytes in peripheral blood to develop into active cytotoxic T lymphocytes, specific for HIV in vitro. This is described in more detail below, but briefly involves stimulating a small fraction of the peripheral blood lymphocytes with the mitogen phytohaemagglutinin (PHA) for 24 hours and then adding these cells to the remaining lymphocytes. The PHA activation probably activates the HIV genome so that HIV viral proteins are synthesized. After culture for seven days, cytotoxic T lymphocyte activity can be measured by killing on autologous target cells (Epstein Barr virus transformed B lymphoblastoid cell lines) that have been

infected with recombinant vaccinia viruses that express single HIV proteins.

It has been shown that 70-80 per cent of HIV seropositive donors give a cytotoxic T lymphocyte response to the gag protein, expressed by recombinant vaccinia virus. This cytotoxic T lymphocyte response is HLA restricted which means that when target cells are prepared from unrelated individuals, only those that share HLA class I antigens with the responding T cell are lysed. It has been possible to grow these cytotoxic T lymphocytes in T cell growth factor, which contains the lymphokine Interleukin-2, for up to four weeks.

Having established these HIV gag specific cytotoxic T cell lines, it was possible to test whether they could lyse autologous target cells in the presence of short (up to 20 amino acids) synthetic peptides based on the HIV gag sequence. Previous work has shown that virus proteins such as gag are presented to the T cells as degraded peptide fragments bound to the HLA class I molecules on the surface of infected cells. Following the principles previously discovered and published (Townsend et al, Cell 44:959-968, 1986, McMichael et al, J.Exp.Med. 164: 1397-1406, 1986 and Gotch et al, Nature 326:881-882, 1987) the cytotoxic T lymphocytes, the uninfected target cells and each synthetic peptide were mixed at a final concentration of 10ug/ml. In the presence of the correct peptide the target cells are lysed and gag peptide 263-277 was recognised by cytotoxic T lymphocytes specific for gag and HLA B27. It has been shown previously for influenza virus that there are different peptide regions (epitopes) recognised according to the HLA class I molecule involved. For HIV we have defined the above peptide which is

associated with the HLA antigen B27. From our previous work with influenza virus we anticipate that all or most individuals with HLA B27 who respond to HIV, will recognise this particular peptide.

This method of finding epitopes can be used to find others that will associate with different HLA class I molecules. The same principle can be applied for any other HIV protein.

Preparation of peripheral blood lymphocytes and induction of HIV specific CTL

40ml venous blood from HIV seropositive donors was placed in heparinised containers (100ul of 100 units/ml preservative free heparin) and was diluted 2:1 with RPMI 1640 tissue culture medium (Gibco - Gibco is a Trade Mark) supplemented with 100 units/ml penicillin and 200ug/ml streptamycin, in the absence of serum.

5ml of lymphocyte separation medium (LSM, Flow Laboratories) was carefully underlayed under 15ml of blood/media mixture on a sterile plastic 25ml universal container. The tube was centrifuged at room temperature at 1200 rpm for 30 minutes after which time peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were removed from the interface. The PBMC were washed twice with RPMI-1640 then resuspended in 8ml RPMI 1640 + 10% foetal calf serum ("R10") and counted. 1/8th of the PBMC were incubated in 50 ml flasks (Falcon - Falcon is a Trade Mark) with added R10 to a concentration of 1.5×10^6 cells/ml. Phytohaemagglutinin (PHA - Wellcome Diagnostics) was added at 1/200 final concentration (2ug/ml). These cells were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO_2 in air for 24 hours. The

remaining 7/8th of the PBMC were cultured at a concentration of 1.5 x 10^6/ml in R10 at 37°C in 5% CO_2/air in a 50ml tissue culture flask.

After 24 hours the PHA stimulated cells were washed twice in R10, resuspended in R10 at 1.0 x 10^6/ml and added to the unstimulated cells. The cultures were left in the incubator for seven days prior to use in the cytotoxic T cell assay. After seven days T cell growth factor (Lymphocult T; Biotest - Lymphocult is a Trade Mark) was added to the culture at 10 units/ml and the growing cells were kept at 0.5-1 x 10^6/ml, being fed with R-10 plus 10u/ml T cell growth factor every 3 days.

Preparation of target cells

Epstein Barr virus transformed B lymphoblastoid cell lines, autologous matched or mismatched at HLA class I were washed and resuspended to 1-5 x 10^6/100ul in R10. 300uCi $Na_2\,{}^{51}CrO_4$ (Cr^{51} Amersham) was added and the cells incubated for one hour at 37°C in 5% CO_2-air. The cells were washed once and then resuspended in peptide solutions (peptide stock dissolved in R10 at 1mg/ml) at a final concentration of 10ug/ml. Each peptide was tested separately. Each mixture was incubated for one hour at 37°C in 5% CO_2-air, then the cells were washed three times, made up to 2 x 10^5 cells/ml in R10 and dispensed into microtitre trays (96 well round bottom-Nunc).

As controls the autologous B lymphoblastoid cell lines were either uninfected and not peptide treated (negative control) or infected with recombinant vaccinia virus (10pfu/cell for 4 hours at 37°C in 5% CO_2 in air) (positive control) (McMichael et al, J.Gen.Virol 67:719,

1986).

Preparation of effector cells

Cells were harvested by centrifuging at 1500 rpm for 5 minutes and resuspended in R10 for use in the CTL assay.

CTL assay

Target cells were dispensed at 10^4 cells/well in 96 well round bottomed micro-titre trays in 50ul R10 and effector cells were added in 100ul of the same medium.

Experimental wells were dispensed in duplicate. Controls for background ^{51}Cr release in the absence of the effector cells (medium controls) and maximal ^{51}Cr release in the presence of 5% triton X-100 (detergent controls) were plated in quadruplicate. Plates were incubated for 4 hours at 37°C, 75ul supernatant was removed into small tubes for counting on the gamma counter. 75ul 10% chloros was added prior to removal from the containment laboratory. Lysis was calculated from the formula:

$$\% \text{ specific lysis} : \frac{\text{experimental counts} - \text{medium control}}{\text{detergent control} - \text{medium control}} \times 100$$

Spontaneous ^{51}Cr release by target cells in medium alone varied between 8% - 30% of count released by Triton X-100 (Triton is a Trade Mark).

CLAIMS

1. An isolated or synthesised peptide having the amino acid sequence of a fragment of HIV, which itself interacts specifically with a particular human leucocyte antigen (HLA) class I molecule, to stimulate cytotoxic T lymphocyte immunity.

2. A peptide according to claim 1, which has the sequence NH_2-lysine-arginine-tryptophan-isoleucine-isoleucine-leucine-glycine-leucine-asparagine-lysine-isoleucine-valine-arginine-methionine-tyrosine-COOH.

3. A peptide according to claim 1, which has the sequence NH_2-lysine-arginine-tryptophan-isoleucine-isoleucine-leucine-glycine-leucine-asparagine-lysine-isoleucine-valine-arginine-methionine-tyrosine-cysteine-COOH.

4. A vaccine against AIDS, comprising a peptide in accordance with any one of the preceding claims.

5. A vaccine according to claim 4, comprising more than one peptide in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 3, each peptide interacting specifically with a different HLA class I molecule.

6. A vaccine according to claim 4 or 5, comprising a peptide which interacts with HLA A1, A2, A3, B7 or B44.

7. A vaccine according to any one of claims 4 to 6, comprising a peptide or mixture of peptides in solution

for administration, absorbed onto insoluble material, or mixed with an adjuvant.

8. A vaccine against AIDS comprising a synthetic or fusion protein that contains the amino acid sequence of a peptide in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 3, for administration in solution, or absorbed onto insoluble material or mixed with adjuvant.

9. A vaccine against AIDS comprising a recombinant micro-organism constructed to express the amino acid sequence of a peptide in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 3.

10. A vaccine according to claim 9, comprising a microorganism selected from recombinant vaccinia viruses, recombinant polio myelitis viruses, recombinant BCG, recombinant salmonella, and recombinant adenovirus.

11. A method of assaying cells for the presence of cytotoxic T lymphocytes, comprising incubating cells with labelled B lymphoblastoid cells matched for HLA type in the presence of a peptide in accordance with claim 1, 2 or 3, which interacts with the relevant HLA type to cause B cell lysis in the presence of cytotoxic T lymphocytes , and determing the amount of label released to provide an indication of the amount of B cell lysis and hence the amount of cytotoxic T lymphocytes.

12. A method according to claim 11, wherein the B lymphoblastoid cells are labelled with ^{51}-chromium.

13. A method according to claim 11 or 12, wherein the cells assayed comprise peripheral blood mononuclear cells or lymphocytes obtained from biopsy material.