

Description

Human blood finds a wide variety of applications and uses, being used not only in transfusions, but also as a source for individual proteinaceous components. For many diseases, the human host is defective in producing an essential factor, such as one of the factors involved in the clotting cascade, where whole blood is used as a source for such protein. The increasing needs for blood has encouraged the employment of both domestic and foreign sources. In the case of whole blood, usually a pint is from a single individual, so that any contamination, as bad as it may be, will be limited to a single individual. By contrast, where components are isolated and used, frequently the blood will be pooled from a large number of different donors. Thus, the presence of contamination from a single donor can compromise the use of the entire batch.

There appears to be an increasing awareness of the incidence of viral diseases associated with blood. Of recent date is the concern with the lymphadenopathy virus or human T-cell lymphotropic virus-III (LAV/HTLV-III). While there is an increasing effort to screen blood for the presence of the AIDS viral agent as well as other viruses, such as hepatitis virus, there is still the possibility for a significant number of false negatives which could result in the transfer of the infectious agent, particularly to an immunocompromised host. There is, therefore, substantial interest in finding ways to ensure that none of the blood or blood components which are to be administered to a human host have any viable infectious agent.

European Patent Application No. 0 086 071 describes the use of ozone to inactivate enveloped viruses for use as a vaccine.

DE-A 3 325 568 describes treating various liquids, including blood, with an containing or one in order to achieve diffusion of ozone. The effect of the ozone on the liquid is not described.

In the present invention blood and proteinaceous blood components are freed of infectious enveloped viral agents by treating the blood under mild conditions for a suitable period of time, such that any virus is inactivated, while retaining the physiological properties of the blood or blood components.

In accordance with the subject invention, methods and compositions are provided involving the freeing of blood or blood components of infectious enveloped viruses, while retaining the physiological properties of the blood or blood component, to provide compositions which may be introduced into a mammalian host without transmission of such viral infection.

In freeing or decontaminating the blood or blood-derived biological composition, an aqueous medium may be employed, which aqueous medium includes the blood without modification or a blood product which is less than whole blood, e.g., serum, clotting factors, or the like. The blood component will preferably be treated in an aqueous medium. The aqueous medium is contacted with an enveloped virus deactivating amount of ozone for a short time under mild conditions and the aqueous medium removed from the ozone treatment, and may be subject to further treatment such as contact with a reducing agent. The resulting composition is freed of viable enveloped virus and may be used for administration to a mammalian host, normally a human host.

The biological compositions which are employed in this invention will be aqueous protein compositions involving blood or blood components. Whole blood, packed red cells, platelets, and plasma (fresh or fresh frozen) are exemplary. Other blood components of interest include plasma protein portion, anti-hemophilic factor (Factor VIII); Factor IX, and Factor IX complex (Factors II, VII, IX and X); fibrinogens, Factor XIII, prothrombin and thrombin (Factors II and IIa); immunoglobulins (IgA, -D, -E, -G, and -M); hyper-immune globulins; cryoprecipitate; albumin; interferons; lymphokines; transfer factor; etc.

In other than blood, the protein compositions in the aqueous media may range from about 1 µg/ml to about 500 mg/ml, usually from about 1-100 mg/ml. The pH will normally be close to the physiologic pH 7.4, usually being in the range of about 6-9, more usually about 7-8. Other components which may be present in the medium, include salts, additives, buffers, stabilizers or the like. These components may be those conventional to the use of the particular blood product.

The subject method is effective with a wide variety of enveloped viruses, both RNA and DNA. Illustrative viruses include hepatitis virus, HTLV-I, -II, and -III, influenza virus, etc.

In decontaminating the blood or blood product, the medium may be contacted with the ozone under a variety of conditions. Generally, a bubbling of the ozone through the blood will not be employed, particularly where red blood cells are present, since this may lead to hemolysis. Various techniques for contacting the medium with the ozone may include pumping the medium through a chamber containing the ozone, employing a thin film, either by using a falling film or by using rotating vessels, e.g., rotating bottles, by passing the blood through porous fibers, such as hollow fibers, where the chamber containing the fibers contains the ozone, or by using tubing such as Gore-Tex®, P T F E tubing, where the medium is in contact with an ozone atmosphere.

The hollow fibers may be used for increasing the gas surface area exposed to the liquid to be treated. The gas may be passed countercurrent to the flow of liquid, conveniently passing the liquid phase through the lumen and the gaseous phase through the extracapillary space or vice versa. Flow rates through the extracapillary space will generally be from about 0.1 to 10L/min while the liquid flow rates will generally be about 0.1 to 1L/min. The pressure of the liquid will usually be equal to or slightly in excess of the gas pressure, usually not greater than about 2, usually not greater than 1psi greater, conveniently

from about 0.5 to 1psi. Ozone concentration will generally be from about 0.05 to 25, usually from about 0.1 to 10ppm.

The lumen of the hollow fibers is usually in the range of about 100 to 500 μ , preferably from about 150 to 250 μ . The pore size will have a cutoff of less than about 20kDal, usually less than about 10kDal.

The concentration of ozone in the atmosphere will preferably be from about 0.01-100ppm, usually from about 0.1-20ppm, remaining gases may be inert gases, such as nitrogen, or may be air. The temperature may be maintained from about 4°-37°C, more usually from about 4°-30°C, and preferably from about 4° to room temperature. The time will vary widely, depending upon the nature of the suspected contamination, preferably being about 0.5hr and not more than about 4 days, more usually from about 0.5hr to about 1 day.

After the medium containing the blood or blood component has been treated, it may be further treated with reducing agents to ensure the absence of any active oxygen. Small amounts of ascorbic acid, glutathione, sodium thionite, or the like, namely reducing agents which are physiologically acceptable, may be employed. The amounts will generally range from about 20 μ g to about 2mg/ml.

After the blood or blood components has been decontaminated, it may then be isolated and used directly for its intended purpose.

The ozone may be generated in a variety of ways, conveniently from air using a silent arc generator, ultraviolet light irradiation, or other convenient means.

The following examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

EXPERIMENTAL

Ozone exposure system:

The system accommodates two vessels for ozone exposure. To prevent the reaction of ozone with non-biological components of the system, all the system components which come into contact with ozone are made with the inert materials glass, Teflon® or stainless steel. Compressed air (3.5kg/cm²) is introduced into the system through a pressure regulator set at 141g/cm² and is filtered through two ultrafilters (Mine Safety Appliances Co., Pittsburgh, PA) in series. Each ultrafilter is rated at 99.99% efficiency for particles of 0.3 μ m diameter and contains a supplemental charcoal element.

Ozone at approximately 2ppm is introduced into the system and mixed with the filtered air using two regulating valves to adjust the ozone concentrations. The main flow of the gas is directed into a room temperature incubator which houses the humidifying bubblers, the roller apparatus and the sequential sampler. The flow rate of gas through each exposure vessel is held constant by diverting around the sequential sampler a flow rate of gas equal to that sampled. The biological material to be exposed is in sterile 11cm x 29cm borosilicate glass roller bottles (New Brunswick Scientific, New Brunswick, NJ) equipped with specially machined roller caps with Viton seals. The bottles are rotated at a rate of 1.5rpm during exposure to permit the ozone to react with the samples with only a thin film of fluid over most of the bottle surface.

Ozone generation and monitoring:

Ozone is generated in medical grade oxygen by silent electric arc discharge with a Sander Model IV Ozoniser (Erwin Sander Elektroapparatebau G.m.b.H. and Co., Am Osterberg, W. Germany) regulated by a constant voltage power supply.

Exposure of blood to ozone:

Whole blood is used containing 10⁶pfu/ml of hepatitis virus. 250ml aliquots of the contaminated blood to be exposed is placed in two 11cm x 29cm borosilicate glass roller culture bottles equipped with specially designed caps. The bottles are connected to the exposure system and rotated at 1.5rpm at 20°C while the humidified gas (2ppm ozone) is flowed through the bottles at a rate of 6L/min. The blood is exposed for 48hr.

The ozone-treated blood is then tested for the presence of viable virus by inoculating susceptible chimpanzees.

Effect of ozone oxidation on biological products:

A commercially obtained intravenous inoculation gamma-globulin product was exposed to 1.00ppm, 0.50ppm and 0.00ppm ozone at 37°C. Samples were removed at 0, 24 and 48hr after exposure for measurement of gamma-globulin aggregates (polymer formation) by high pressure liquid chromatography. The result is summarized in the following Table.

TABLE

Time After Ozone Exposure (Hours)			
	0.00ppm/ozone	0.50ppm/ozone	1.00ppm/ozone
0	100	100	100
24	100	100	95
48	100	91.1	84.6
Percent of Monomers (non-aggregate IgG)			

The results of this study showed that the biological activity (% of non-aggregate IgG) was not affected by 0.5ppm ozone after 48hr, as 90% of monomers in the acceptable level for intravenous gamma-globulin preparations. The gamma-globulin preparation was above the therapeutic acceptable level after 24hr exposure to 1.00ppm of ozone and decreased slightly below the level after 48hr exposure.

The subject invention provides for a rapid, reliable, economic procedure for decontaminating blood and blood products, freeing the products of enveloped viruses, so that the products may be used without transmission of viral infection. Furthermore, the blood and blood products retain their physiological character, with minimal lysis of red blood cells and substantially complete maintenance of physiological activity of the protein components. The method is easy to perform, large amounts of blood can be treated, and the system is free of production of products which may have deleterious biological effects.

Claims

1. A method of preparation of mammalian blood or a mammalian blood component for administration to a mammal by freeing the blood or blood component of viable enveloped viruses while retaining the physiological characteristics of the blood or blood component, the method comprising contacting the blood or blood component with ozone in a sufficient amount and for a sufficient time to inactivate all enveloped viruses present but not to destroy the physiological characteristics of the blood or blood component.

2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said contacting is at a temperature in the range of 4° to 37°C and at an ozone concentration of 0.05 to 100 ppm.

3. A method according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein said blood or blood component is contacted as a thin film or by passing it through porous fibers.

4. A method according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the contacting is for a duration of 0.5 hr to 4 days.

5. A method according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein blood is contacted with ozone.

6. A method according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein an aqueous solution of the blood component is contacted with ozone.

7. A method according to any one of Claims 1 to 6, wherein said contacting is through hollow fibers.

8. A method of freeing mammalian blood or a mammalian blood component of viable enveloped viruses while retaining the physiological characteristics of the blood or blood component, in the case of a blood component this being one of

packed red cells

platelets

plasma

plasma protein portion

factor VIII

factor IX

factors II, VII, IX and X

fibrinogen

factor XIII

prothrombin (factor II)

thrombin (factor IIa)

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Claims

1. A method of preparation of mammalian blood or a mammalian blood component for administration to a mammal by freeing the blood or blood component of viable enveloped viruses while retaining the physiological characteristics of the blood or blood component, the method comprising contacting the blood or blood component with ozone in a sufficient amount and for a sufficient time to inactivate all enveloped viruses present but not to destroy the physiological characteristics of the blood or blood component.

2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein said contacting is at a temperature in the range of 4° to 37°C and at an ozone concentration of 0.05 to 100 ppm.

3. A method according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein said blood or blood component is contacted as a thin film or by passing it through porous fibers.

4. A method according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the contacting is for a duration of 0.5 hr to 4 days.

5. A method according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein blood is contacted with ozone.

6. A method according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, wherein an aqueous solution of the blood component is contacted with ozone.

7. A method according to any one of Claims 1 to 6, wherein said contacting is through hollow fibers.

8. A method of freeing mammalian blood or a mammalian blood component of viable enveloped viruses while retaining the physiological characteristics of the blood or blood component, in the case of a blood component this being one of

packed red cells
platelets
plasma
plasma protein portion
factor VIII
factor IX
factors II, VII, IX and X
fibrinogen
factor XIII
prothrombin (factor II)
thrombin (factor IIa)



an immunoglobulin
cryo-precipitate
albumin
a lymphokine

5 transfer factor

which method comprises contacting the blood or blood component, with ozone in a sufficient amount and for a sufficient time to inactivate all enveloped viruses present but not to destroy the physiological characteristics of the blood or blood component.

9. A method according to claim 8, wherein said contacting is at a temperature in the range of 4° to 37°C and at an ozone concentration of 0.05 to 100 ppm.

10. A method according to claim 8 or claim 9, wherein said blood or blood component is contacted as a thin film or by passing it through porous fibers.

11. A method according to any one of claims 8 to 10, wherein the contacting is for a duration of 0.5 hr to 4 days.

12. A method according to any one of claims 8 to 11, wherein blood is contacted with ozone.

13. A method according to any one of claims 8 to 11, wherein an aqueous solution of the blood component is contacted with ozone.

14. A method according to any one of claims 8 to 13, wherein said contacting is through hollow fibers.

15. Use of ozone to inactivate lipid enveloped viruses in blood or a blood component while maintaining the physiological properties of said blood or blood component.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Behandlung von Säugetierblut oder Säugetierblutbestandteilen für die Verabreichung an ein Säugetier, indem das Blut oder der Blutbestandteil von lebensfähigen umhüllten Viren befreit wird, während die physiologischen Merkmale des Blutes oder Blutbestandteils erhalten bleiben, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Blut oder der Blutbestandteil mit Ozon in einer ausreichenden Menge und für einen ausreichenden Zeitraum in Berührung gebracht wird, um alle vorhandenen umhüllten Viren zu inaktivieren, aber nicht die physiologischen Eigenschaften des Blutes oder Blutbestandteils zu zerstören.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, worin die genannte Berührung bei einer Temperatur im Bereich von 4–37°C und bei einer Ozonkonzentration von 0,05 bis 100 ppm durchgeführt wird.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin das genannte Blut oder der Blutbestandteil als dünner Film oder durch Leiten durch poröse Fasern in Berührung gebracht wird.

4. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, worin die Berührung innerhalb eines Zeitraums von 30 Minuten bis 4 Tagen durchgeführt wird.

5. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, worin Blut mit Ozon in Berührung gebracht wird.

6. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, worin eine wässrige Lösung des Blutbestandteils mit Ozon in Berührung gebracht wird.

7. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, worin die Berührung durch Hohlfasern erfolgt.

8. Verfahren zur Befreiung von Säugetierblut oder einem Säugetierblutbestandteil von lebensfähigen umhüllten Viren bei gleichzeitiger Erhaltung der physiologischen Eigenschaften des Blutes oder Blutbestandteils, wobei dies im Fall eines Blutbestandteils

verdichtete rote Blutzellen

Blutplättchen

Plasma

Plasmaproteinanteil

50 Faktor VIII

Faktor IX

die Faktoren II, VII, IX und X

Fibrinogen

Faktor XIII

55 Prothrombin (Faktor II)

Thrombin (Faktor IIa)

ein Immunoglobulin

Kryopräzipitat

Albumin

60 ein Lymphkin oder

Übertragungsfaktor

ist bzw. sind, welches Verfahren das Inberührungbringen des Blutes oder Blutbestandteils mit Ozon in einer ausreichenden Menge und über einen ausreichenden Zeitraum umfaßt, um alle vorliegenden umhüllten Viren zu inaktivieren, aber nicht die physiologischen Eigenschaften des Blutes oder Blutbestandteils zu zerstören.



9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, worin das genannte Inberührungbringen bei einer Temperatur im Bereich von 4 bis 37°C und einer Ozonkonzentration von 0,05 bis 100 ppm durchgeführt wird.

10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8 oder 9, worin das genannte Blut oder der Blutbestandteil als dünner Film oder durch Leiten durch poröse Fasern in Berührung gebracht wird.

11. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 10, worin die Berührung innerhalb eines Zeitraums von 30 Minuten bis zu 4 Tagen durchgeführt wird.

12. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 11, worin Blut mit Ozon in Berührung gebracht wird.

13. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 11, worin eine wässrige Lösung des Blutbestandteiles mit Ozon in Berührung gebracht wird.

14. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 8 bis 13, worin das genannte Inberührungbringen durch Hohlfasern erfolgt.

15. Verwendung von Ozon für die Inaktivierung von mit Lipiden umhüllten Viren in Blut oder einem Blutbestandteil bei gleichzeitiger Erhaltung der physiologischen Eigenschaften des genannten Blutes oder Blutbestandteiles.

Revendications

1. Méthode de préparation de sang d'un mammifère ou d'un composant de sang d'un mammifère pour administration à un mammifère, en libérant le sang ou le composant du sang des virus enveloppés viables, tout en maintenant les caractéristiques physiologiques du sang ou du composant du sang, la méthode comprenant la mise en contact du sang ou du composant du sang avec de l'ozone en une quantité suffisante et pendant un temps suffisant pour inactiver tous les virus enveloppés présents mais sans détruire les caractéristiques physiologiques du sang ou du composant du sang.

2. Méthode selon la revendication 1, où ladite mise en contact est à une température comprise entre 4° et 37°C et à une concentration d'ozone de 0,05 à 100 ppm.

3. Méthode selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, où ledit sang ou composant du sang est mis en contact sous la forme d'un film mince ou par passage à travers des fibres poreuses.

4. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, où la mise en contact dure 0,5 heure à 4 jours.

5. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, où le sang est mis en contact avec l'ozone.

6. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, où une solution aqueuse du composant du sang est mise en contact avec l'ozone.

7. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, où ladite mise en contact se fait à travers des fibres creuses.

8. Méthode de libération du sang de mammifère ou d'un composant de sang de mammifère de virus enveloppés viables, tout en maintenant les caractéristiques physiologiques du sang ou du composant du sang, dans le cas d'un composant du sang, cela étant l'un de globules rouges tassés

plaquettes

plasma

portion de protéine du plasma

facteur VIII

facteur IX

facteurs II, VII, IX et X

fibrinogène

facteur XIII

prothrombine (facteur II)

thrombine (facteur IIa)

une immunoglobuline

cryo-précipité

albumine

une lymphokine

facteur de transfert

laquelle méthode comprend la mise en contact du sang ou du composant du sang avec de l'ozone en une quantité suffisante et pendant un temps suffisant pour inactiver tous les virus enveloppés présents mais sans détruire les caractéristiques physiologiques du sang ou du composant du sang.

9. Méthode selon la revendication 8, où ladite mise en contact est à une température comprise entre 4° et 37°C et à une concentration d'ozone de 0,05 à 100 ppm.

10. Méthode selon la revendication 8 ou la revendication 9, où ledit sang ou composant du sang est mis en contact sous la forme d'un film mince ou par son passage à travers des fibres creuses.

11. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 10, où la mise en contact dure 0,5 heure à 4 jours.

12. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 11, où le sang est mis en contact avec l'ozone.



13. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 11, où une solution aqueuse du composant du sang est mise en contact avec l'ozone.

14. Méthode selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 13, où ladite mise en contact se fait à travers des fibres creuses.

5 15. Utilisation de l'ozone pour inactiver les virus enveloppés de lipides dans le sang ou un composant du sang tout en maintenant les propriétés physiologiques dudit sang ou composant du sang.

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