


# Rabies vaccine development

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# Outlines

- 1. Rabies**
  - 2. Rabies virus**
  - 3. Rabies epidemiology**
  - 4. Rabies vaccine development**
  - 5. Perspective**
- 

# Rabies-one of the oldest infectious diseases

- Rabies is a dangerous disease known for more than 5000 years and is still prevalent in our world today.
- It is present in the animal populations of almost every country in the world; about 69, 000 human deaths from rabies occur each year.
- More than 7 million people worldwide received post-exposure treatment each year.



# Old disease



•Ancient  
Babylon(1930  
BC)

•Baghdad  
school(1224年)

# The human cost of rabies



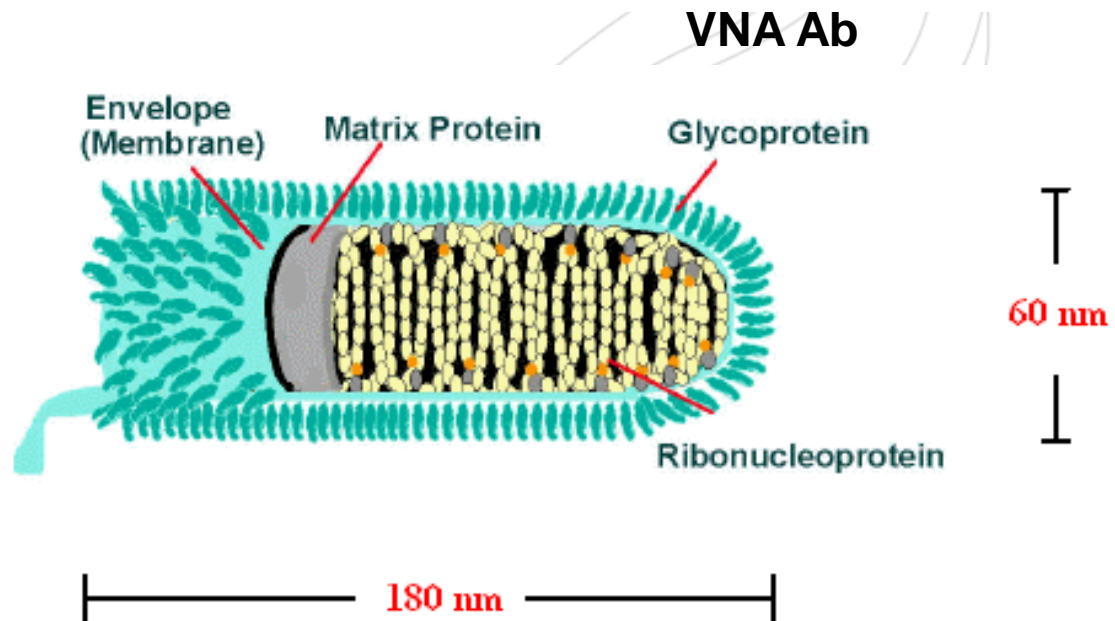
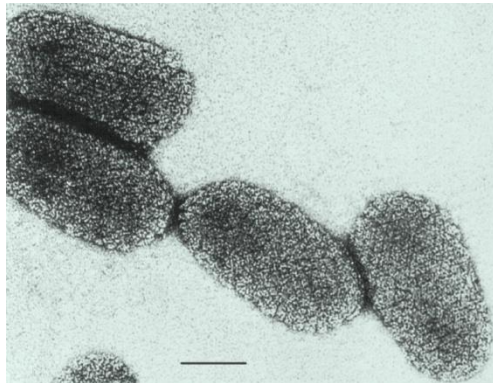
Having not received post-exposure prophylaxis after a dog bite, a 16-year-old boy suffers the terrifying symptoms of rabies.

Lankester et al. Science 345(6204):1562-1564.

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# Rabies virus



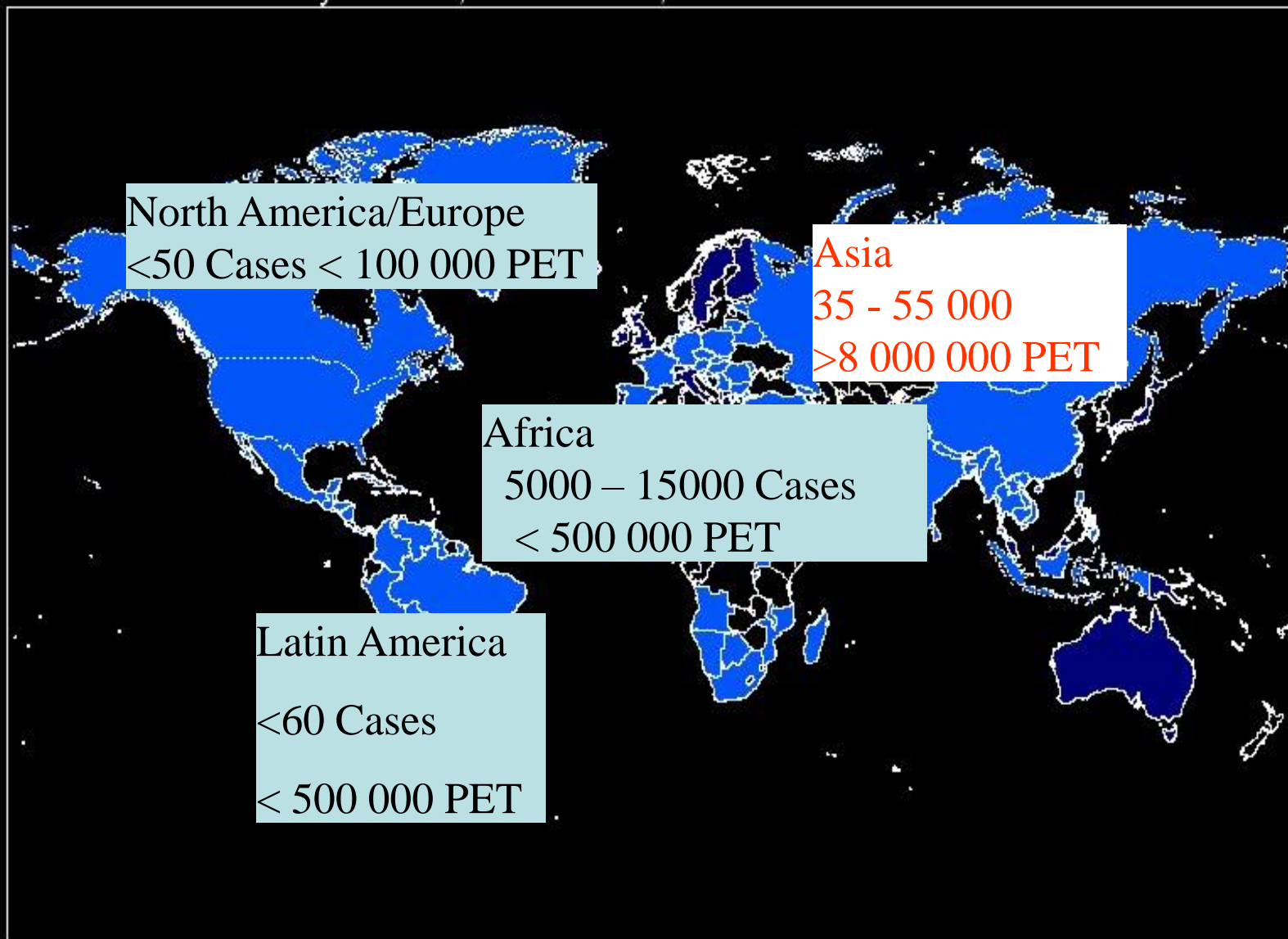
VNA Ab

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# Occurrence of Rabies in Countries

## Rabies endemicity status, worldwide, 2000



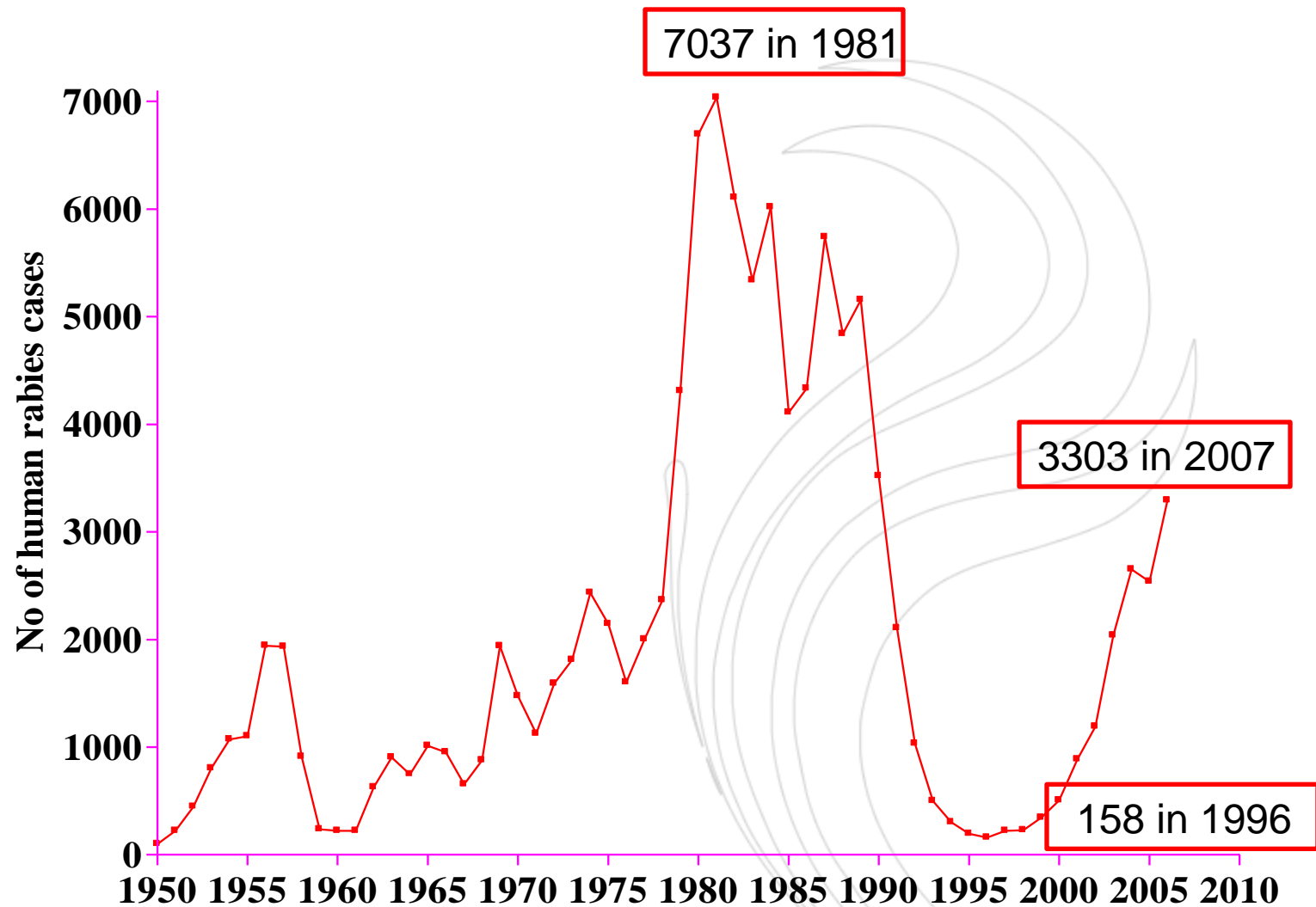
The presentation of material on the maps contained herein does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or areas or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data Source: World Survey of Rabies/  
Rabies Bulletin Europe/  
Bulletin of Epidemiological Surveillance  
of Rabies in the Americas/OIE

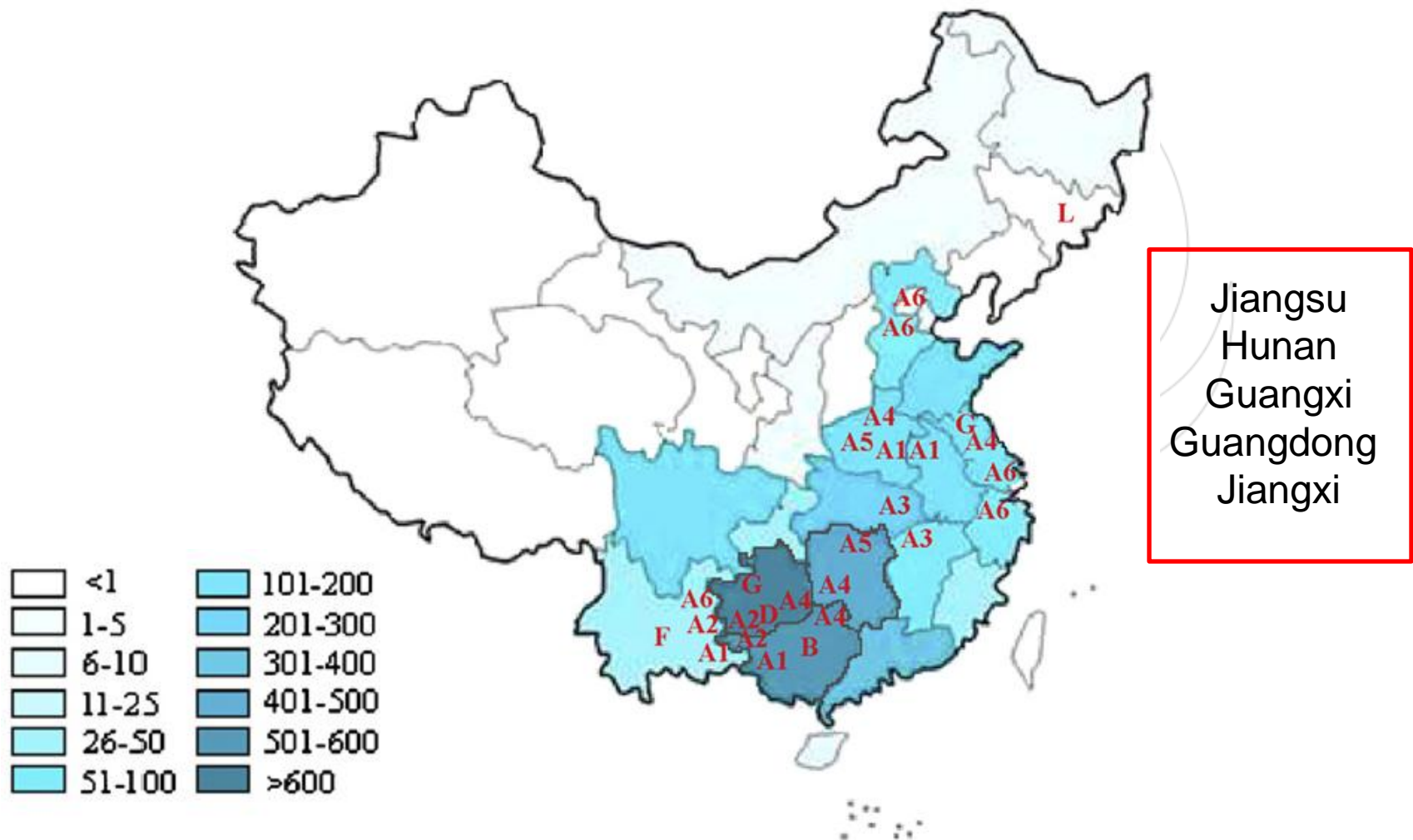
Map Production:  
Public Health Mapping & Rabies Team  
Communicable Diseases (C.D.)  
World Health Organization

© World Health Organization, June 2001

# The human rabies cases in China from 1950-2007



# Geographical distribution of RABV in China



Y.-Z. Zhang et al. / *Infection, Genetics and Evolution* 9 (2009) 87–96

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# Rabies control in China

## 1. Epidemiological surveillance

Surveillance system

## 2. Mass vaccination

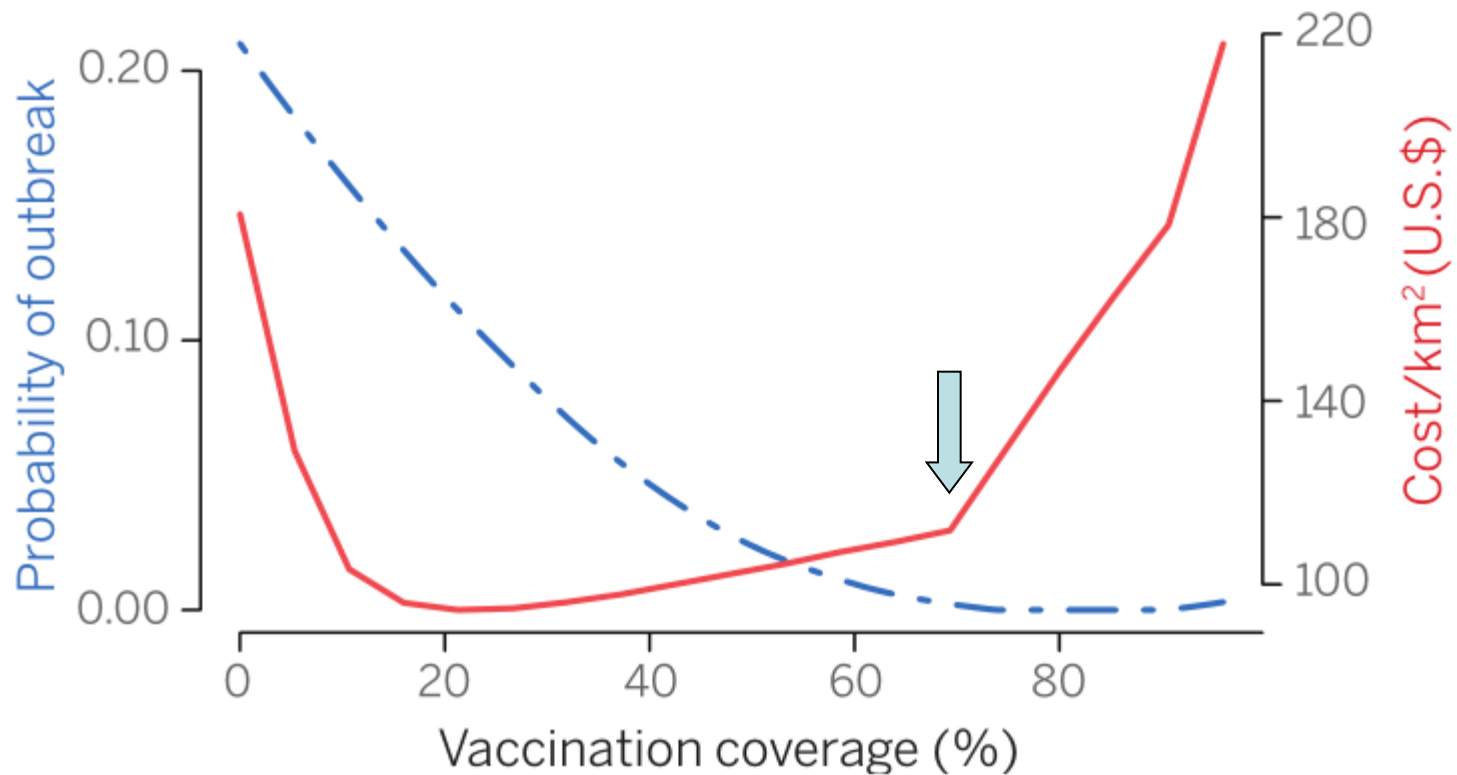
vaccines used in human and animals

## 3. Dog population control

vaccinated, licensed

# Mass vaccination

## Effect of dog vaccination on rabies and cost



Lankester et al. Science. 2014. 345(6204):1562-1564.

# Vaccination of dogs in China

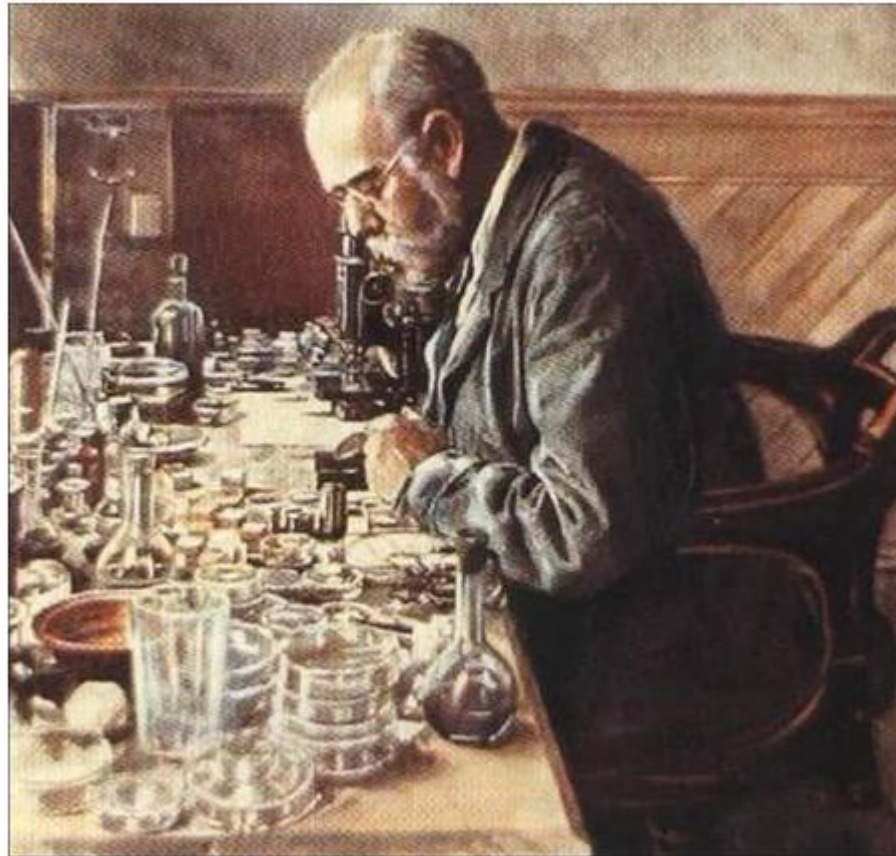
- **Low vaccination coverage:** in city areas, dog rabies vaccination coverage is less than 70%; in rural areas, this coverage is even less than 3%.



# Outlines

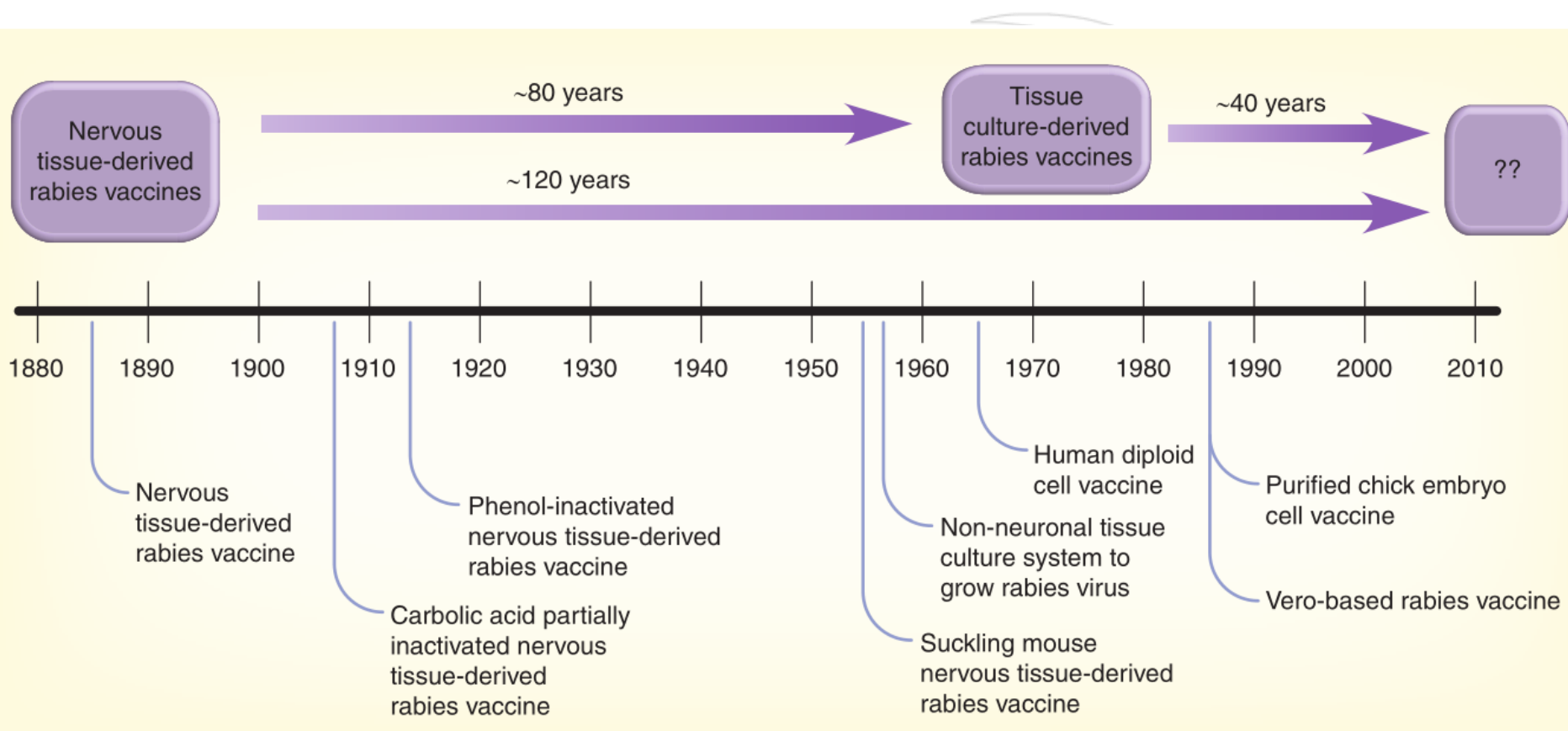
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# First vaccine



•Louis Pasteur (1885)

# Timeline of human rabies vaccine development



# Rabies vaccine in China

Human	Domestic animals	Wildlife animals
<u>Inactivated vaccines:</u> aG, CTN-1, PM, PV strain primary hamster kidney cell culture vaccine (PHKCV), 1980; CTN-1 in Vero cells, 2000; purified Vero cell rabies vaccine (PVRV), 2006; the human diploid cell culture vaccine (HDCV)	<u>Inactivated vaccines:</u> LEP-Flury CVS-11 SAD	<u>Recombinant vaccines:</u> under development

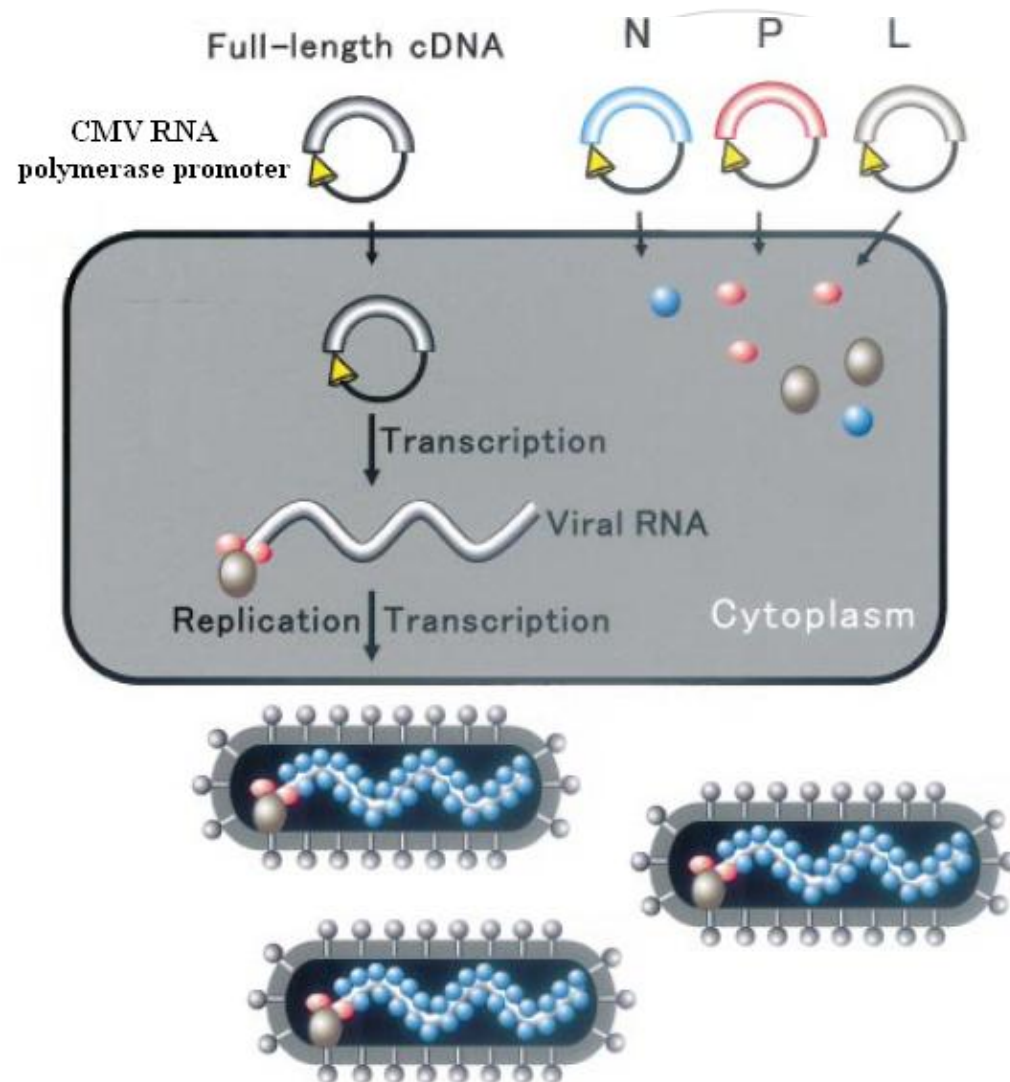
# Pros and Cons

	Inactivated vaccine	Attenuated live vaccines	Recombinant vaccines
<b>Advantages</b>	High safety	High efficiency <i>And</i> Low cost	High efficiency <i>And</i> Oral immunization
<b>Disadvantages</b>	Expensive <i>And</i> Multiple doses ( $\geq 4$ )	Cause diseases for young <i>or</i> immunocompromised individuals	Induce local reactions

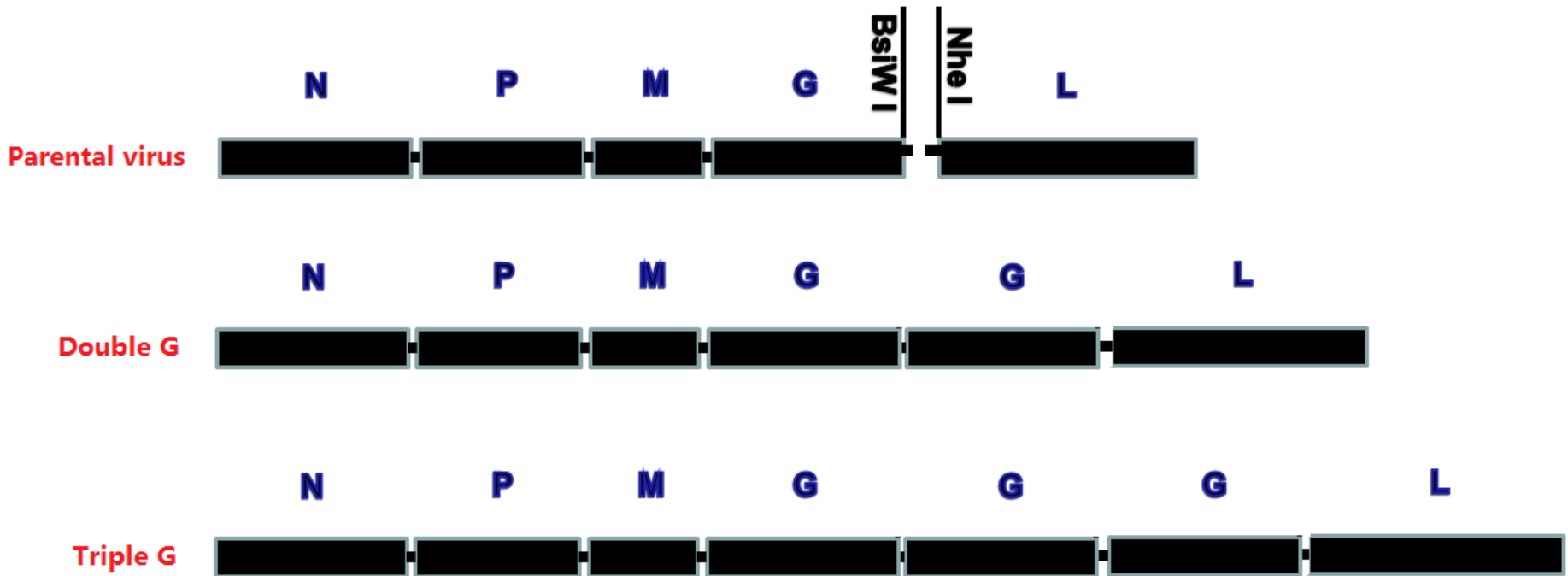
# Subunit rabies vaccine

1. **Newcastle disease virus expressing RABV G protein** (Journal of virology, 2011)
2. **Parapoxvirus expressing RABV G protein** (Journal of virology, 2012)
3. **Canine parainfluenza virus expressing RABV G protein** (Journal of virology, 2012)

# Recombinant RABV with reverse genetics

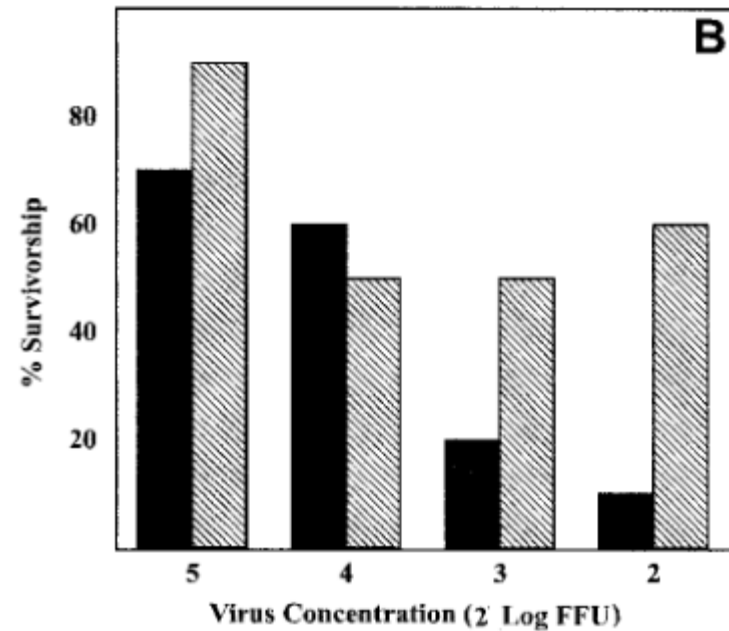
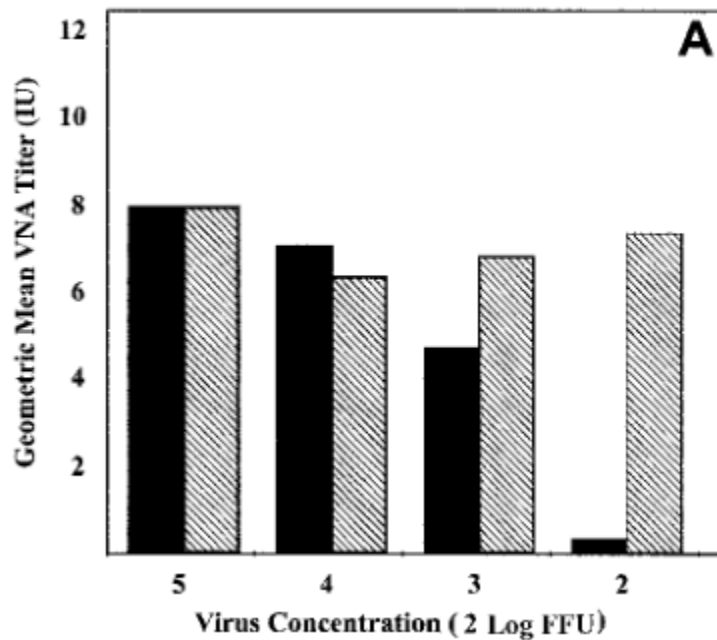


# The construction of the recombinant vaccines enhancing glycoprotein expression



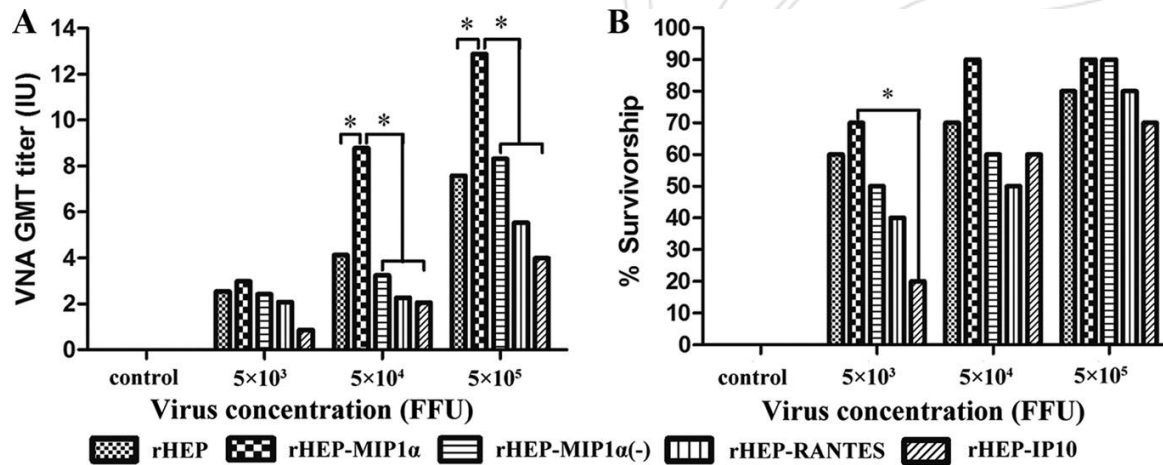
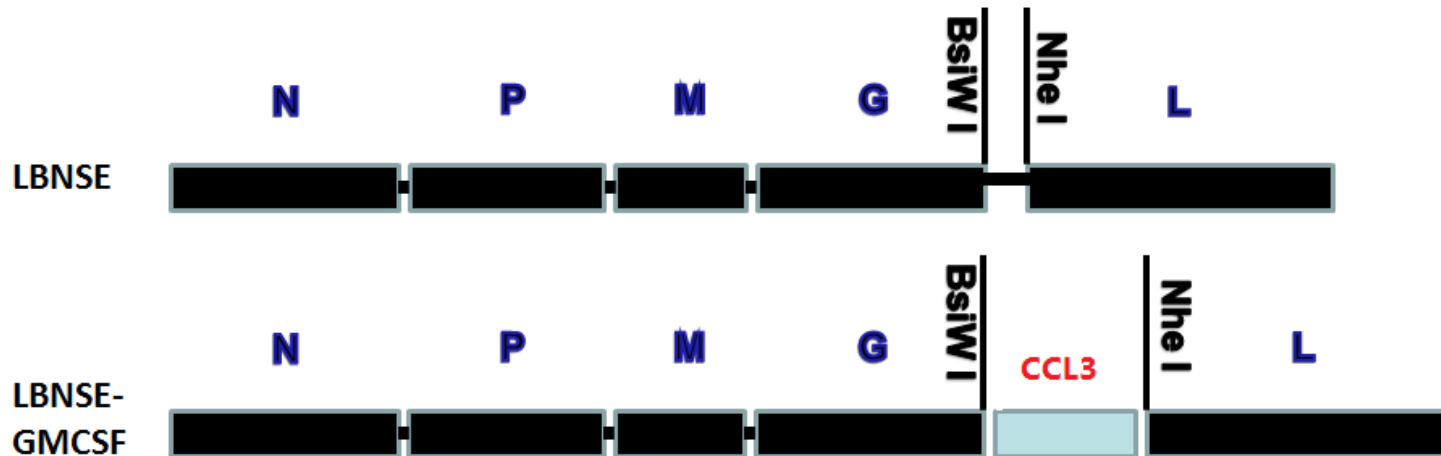
More glycoprotein, higher VNA titers!

# Overexpression of the rabies virus glycoprotein results in antiviral immune response



*Faber et al. Journal of Virology. 2002*

# The construction of the recombinant vaccines stimulating innate immunity



# Stray dogs and wild animals



# Oral rabies vaccine

1. SAD or SAD modified live-attenuated rabies vaccine-SAG2 (Europe)

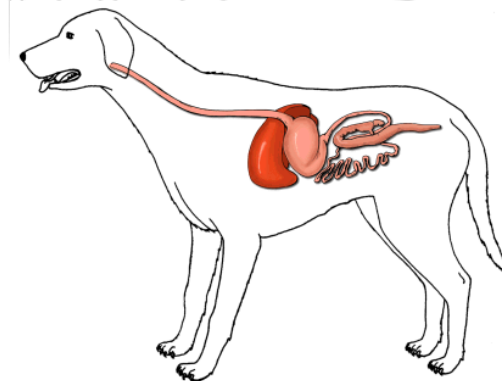


2. Vaccinia virus expressing rabies virus glycoprotein (US)

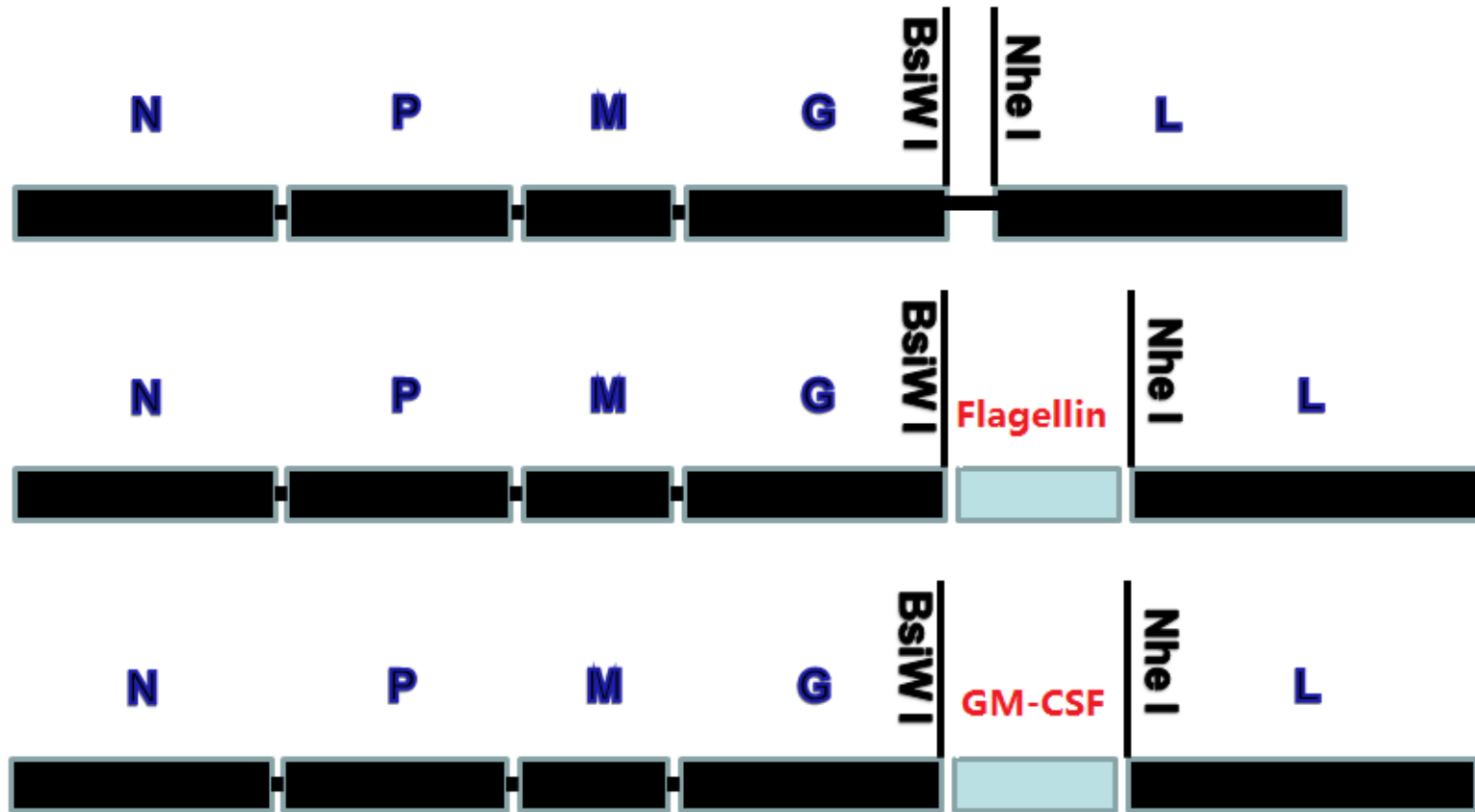


# Obstacles for oral vaccination

- Short windows
- Hard to induce mucosal immunity
- Low VNA titers



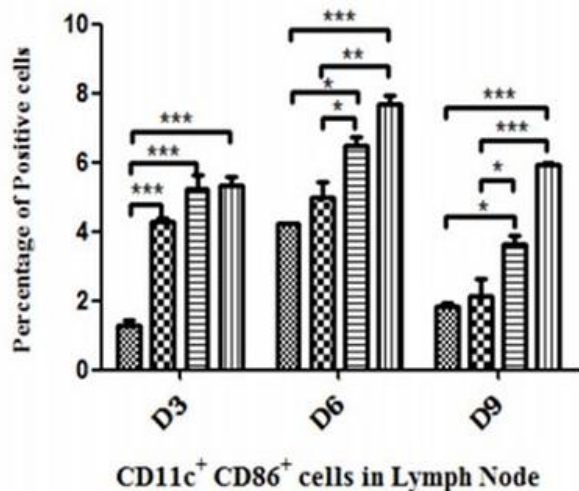
# The construction of the recombinant oral vaccines



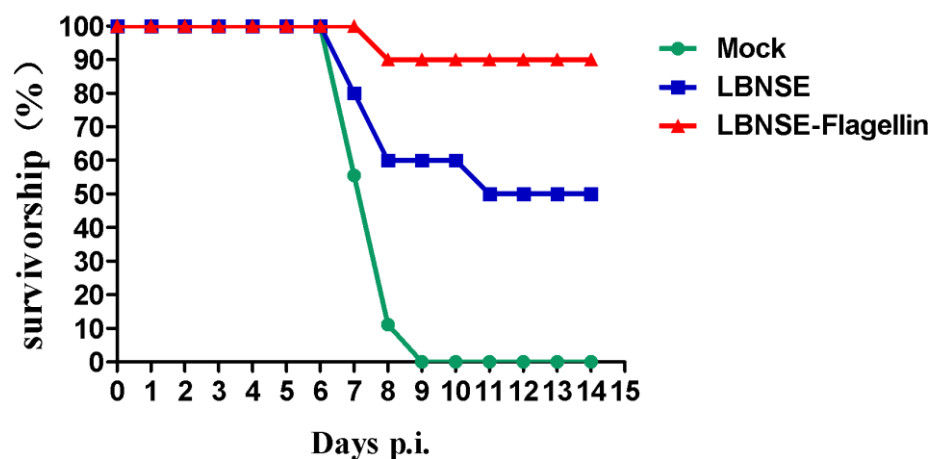
GM-CSF: granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor

# Oral vaccine

- 控制发展中国家狂犬病的关键是众多流浪犬的免疫，而流浪犬的有效免疫方式是口服免疫，而犬的口服免疫效果通常比较差。
- 表达沙门氏菌鞭毛蛋白 (Flagellin) 的重组疫苗能够有效刺激 **TLR5** 信号通路，激活树突状细胞和B细胞，促进体液免疫的发生，最终提高口服性疫苗免疫效果。



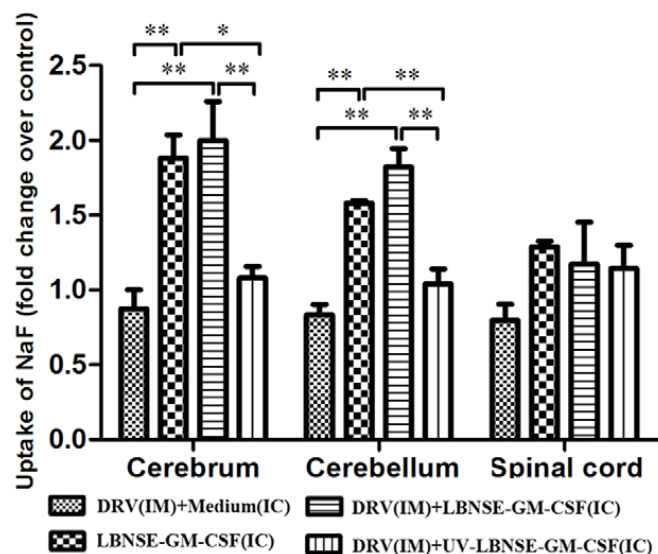
激活树突状细胞



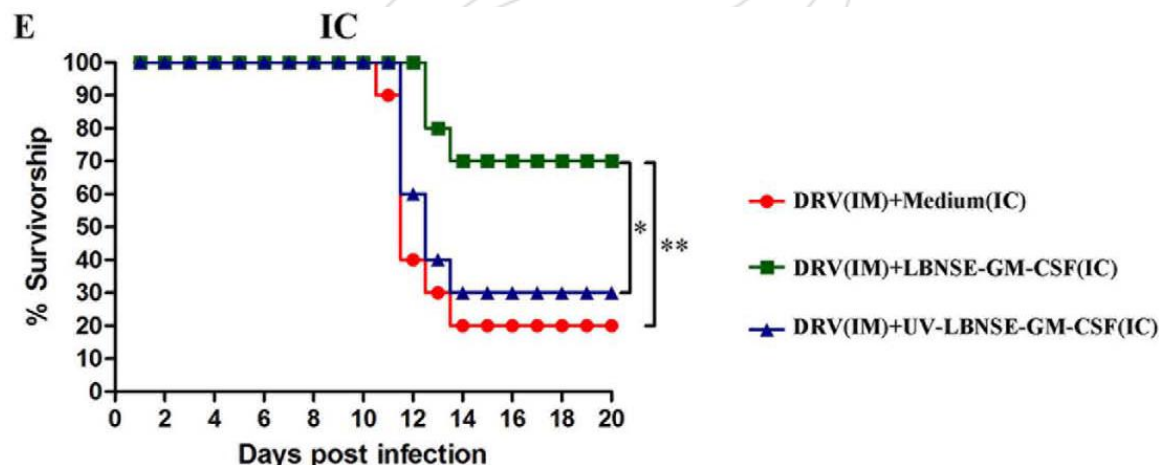
提高小鼠保护率

# Therapeutic vaccine

□ 在小鼠感染狂犬病野毒5天后，大脑直接注射表达粒细胞集落因子（GM-CSF）的重组病毒仍然能够清除野毒而保护动物不发病，可作为治疗性疫苗。



促进血脑屏障打开



小鼠存活率增加

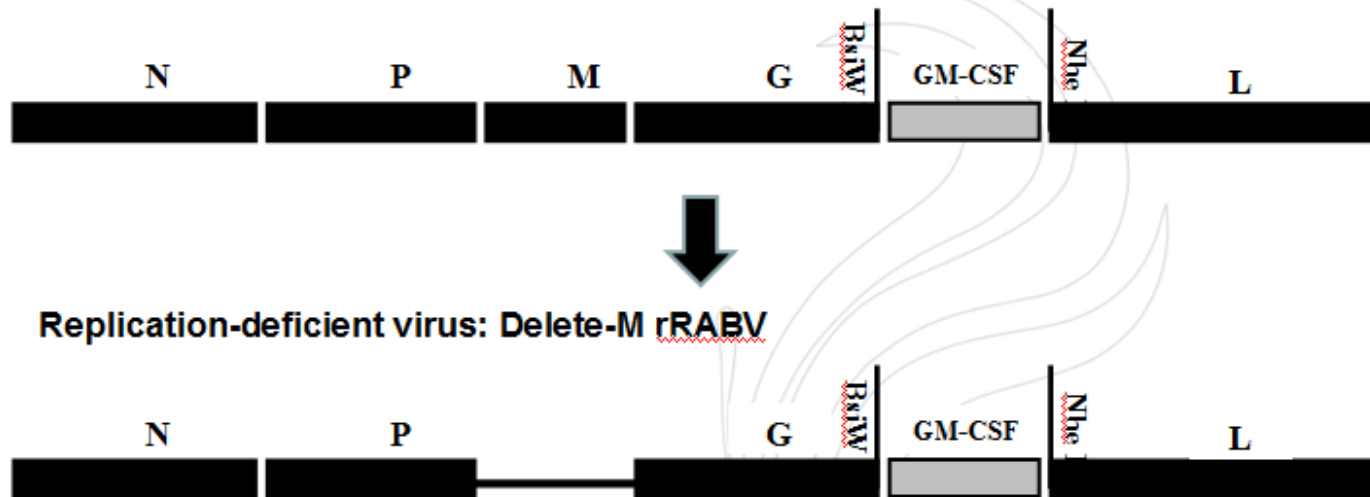
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# Perspective for future RABV vaccines

## 1. Live attenuated vaccine for animals

- high safety, low cost, high efficiency
- replication-defective vaccines
- reduce to one shot



# Perspective for future RABV vaccines

## 2. Oral vaccine for animals

- ❑ Used for stray dogs and wild animals
- ❑ Live-attenuated rabies vaccine expressing GM-CSF
- ❑ Thermo-stability
- ❑ Bait design?



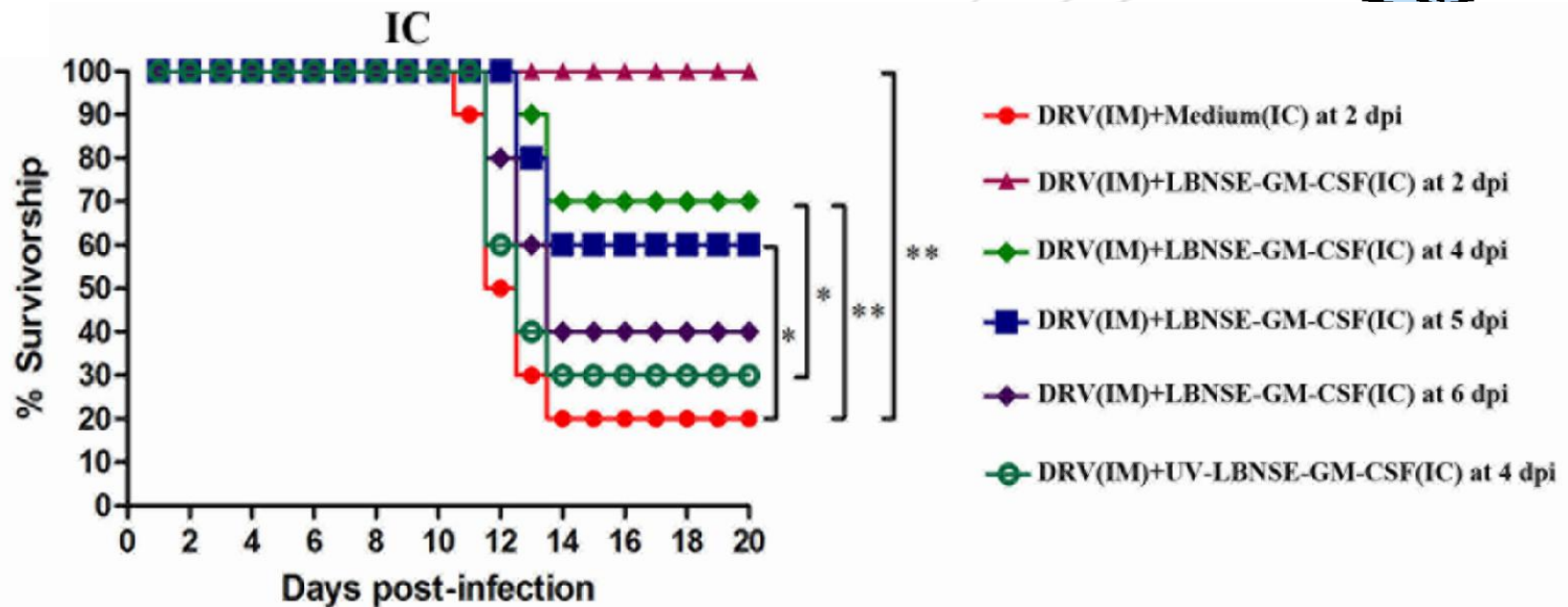
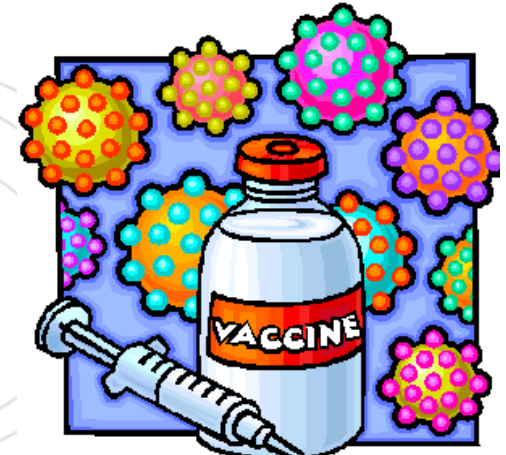
Bait containing oral rabies vaccine  
(dimensions 1 1/4" X 1 1/4" X 3/4")



# Perspective for future RABV vaccines

## 3. Therapeutic vaccines for human

- Induce production antibody and enhance the permeability of BBB
- Live-attenuated rabies vaccines SAD-TriG and SAD-GM/CSF were tested in a mouse model





谢谢！