

Rabies vaccine purification using HPLC, Estimation of residual vero cellular DNA by RT-PCR and potency analysis

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Abstract

The rabies is a highly fatal, viral zoonotic disease can be preventable by effective vaccination. The anti-rabies vaccine prepared by cell culture technology are safer than the nerves tissue vaccine. The PV-11 strain of rabies virus was propagated in vero cells and subjected for purification using HPLC and potency analysis in this study. The viral harvest were concentrated up to 10X by tangential flow ultra-filtration with 100 kDa MWCO cassettes. The vero cell DNA in the concentrated material were removed by protamine sulfate precipitation and the virus inactivated by β propiolactone. The inactivation of virus was assured through Avirulence test, virus amplification test and PCR. The vero cell DNA in different stages of vaccine preparation were quantified by real time - PCR. It was estimated that maximum of 94.85 pg in viral harvest, 119.4 pg in concentrated material and 23.6 pg in final purified vaccine. The rabies viral protein was detected through HPLC analytical column in comparison with the international standard reference vaccine and purified by preparative column. Further dot blot hybridization assay was performed to quantify the rabies viral protein. The purified preparation was sterile filtrated through 0.22 μ filtration, formulated with two different preservative and stabilizers. The final vaccine was lyophilized in vials under aseptic condition, subjected for NIH Potency analysis in mice model to estimate the potency unit of our vaccine preparation and the potency units were calculated using the probit analysis software in comparison with international standard reference vaccine. The potency unit of 4 different samples from two different formulations were measured. The potency unit of batch 1 formulations were 5.72 and 6.34 IU/ single dose and batch 2 formulations were 2.80 and 2.89 IU/ single dose. Both the vaccines passes the minimum requirement of 2.5 IU/single dose.

Keywords: Rabies vaccine; Purification; HPLC analysis; Vero DNA; RT-PCR; NIH potency.

Introduction

Rabies is a ancient viral zoonotic disease that is invariably fatal in humans and mammals [1]. Rabies virus causes an acute encephalitis in all warm-blooded hosts including humans. 50 - 55 thousand people dying from rabies worldwide each year and over 3 billion people continuing to be at risk of rabies virus infection in over 100 countries [2]. India is reported to have the highest incidence of rabies globally [3]. The non-segmented negative-stranded RNA genome of rabies virus codes five structural proteins namely N (nucleo protein), G (glycol protein), M1 (phosphor protein), M2 (matrix protein), and L (polymerase) [4]. Effective vaccination is one of the most important element in the control of human rabies. The vaccines produced in mammalian neural tissues have been in use for more than 100 years [5].

Rabies vaccines produced in mammalian neural tissues have the disadvantages of causing severe adverse reaction [6-7], at a rate estimated as 0.3 to 0.8 per thousand treated patients. World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended since the 90's that they have to be replaced by vaccines produced in substrates free from animal nervous tissues, as the later are more immunogenic, safe and potent vaccines produced by cell culture techniques are available and used for pre and post exposure prophylaxis [8-9].

The use of cell culture derived vaccines should meet the quality requirements of world health organization guidelines and necessary steps to be followed during purification of the vaccine to reduce the contaminants like residual cellular DNA, test for pyrogenic substances and other cellular proteins [5].

Material and Methods

Animal model

The Swiss albino mice bred in Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor which is registered under CPCSEA (Committee for the purpose of control and supervision of experiments on animals), maintained according to the guidelines and use of these animals has the approval of Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC) of Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor.

Vero cell and rabies virus propagation

Cryo preserved vero cells in the passage 140 was revived, sub cultured and used as host system for rabies virus. PV 11 strain of rabies virus was propagated by roller bottle and bioreactor culturing methods, four viral harvest were collected from each culturing methods and subjected for downstream processing and analytical procedures.

Concentration of viral harvests

The viral harvest were centrifuged at 2,500 g for 10 minutes under the refrigerated (4°C) condition to pelletize the cellular debris and clarified with 0.45µ filtration. The supernatant was aseptically collected in a sterile container. The four viral harvests were pooled and subjected for 10X concentration with 100 kDa MWCO (molecular weight cut-off) cassette (100 K B100-A 0.1 SQ.M) in a tangential flow ultra-filtration unit (Millipore). During the concentration process the feed pump was fixed at 500 rpm to maintain the pressure around 2.7 bar and the temperature between 12°C - 18°C. Ten litres of sterile cold PBS (pH 7.4) was used in recirculation mode at the end of the concentration process and collected the virus concentrates aseptically.

Removal of vero cellular DNA

The vero cellular DNA in the in-process material was treated with protamine sulfate (sigma) at the final concentration of 2mg/ml and incubated for 2 hours at 4°C (wet ice) [10] with mild shaking. The Vero cell DNA in the in-process material were precipitated and removed by centrifugation at 25,000g for 10 minutes at 4°C. The supernatant containing the rabies virus were collected and subjected for virus inactivation.

Virus inactivation

The concentrated virus material was clarified by 0.45µm filtration. The β propiolactone (BPL) was used as inactivating agent in the concentration of 1:4000 (v/v) at 4°C for seven days with shaking of 60 rpm. [6,9,11].

Test for virus inactivation

Avirulence test to ensure the inactivation in mice model

10 number of mice per sample in the weight ranging from 12 to 15 grams were taken and 0.03 ml of the inactivated sample per mouse inoculated intracerebrally. The mice were observed for 14 days for typical symptoms of rabies and death.

Virus amplification test on Vero cells followed by inoculation in mice

Corresponding volume of 25 dose of concentrated, inactivated in-process biological material was seeded in 70 to 80% monolayer of vero cells and kept at 37°C for one and half hours for adsorption [12]. Two sterile PBS washes were given to remove the inactivated materials from cell line other than the adsorbed virus. The fresh maintenance media was replenished and continued the incubation at 37°C for 14 days. During the incubation period, fluid change (maintenance media) were done on 7th and 12th day of incubation. The fluid was collected on 14th day and replenished with fresh maintenance media and continued the incubation for another seven days. Finally the fluid was collected on 21st day of incubation. The 14th and 21st day harvested fluid were inoculated into mice model as described in Avirulence test mentioned above.

Inactivation of virus ensured by multiplex PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)

The 14th and 21st day harvested fluid from the virus amplification test (as described above) were subjected for mRNA isolation using Macherey-Nagel Nucleo Spin viral RNA isolation kit and cDNA conversion through iScript cDNA conversion kit (bio-rad) as per the manufacturer instruction. The samples were analyzed for the presence / absence of rabies virus specific genome amplification with the multiplex PCR. 40µl master mix per reaction was prepared with two pairs of primers (NP & MP gene specific primer) and amplified in eppendorf thermal cycler (nexus GSX1) with the following amplification cycle; initial denaturation at 94°C for 5min followed by 94°C for 30s, 59°C for 45s, 72°C for 45s for 35 cycles with final extension at 72°C for 7min [13].

Gene	Primer Pairs	Location	Annealing temperature	Product size
NP	For: 5'-CGCCAAACTTGATCCTGACG-3' Rev: 5'-AGTGACAACCTGTGCCCACTC-3'	256-275 763-744	59 °C	508 bp
MP	For: 5'-GATCTGCGGCACATTCTGA-3' Rev: 5'-TTCTGCCCGGATATGACAC-3'	2705-2724 2997-2978	59 °C	293 bp

Detection and purification of rabies viral protein by HPLC (high-performance liquid chromatography)

The inactivated in-process material was subjected for HPLC analysis using the analytical column (Luna 5µ c18(2) 100A & Bio Sep 5µm SEC-s2000 145A - Phenomenex). 70 %

Acetonitrile (Fisher scientific, HPLC grade) was used as mobile phase in the flow rate of 1.5ml per minute. 20 μ l of sample was injected and the peak of the rabies virus protein was identified using the international standard reference vaccine using PDA detector at the wavelength of 280nm.

The HPLC method was developed for the purification of rabies virus protein from the inactivated in-process material by using preparative column (Luna 15 μ c18(2) 100A) in which the sterile filtered PBS (pH 7.4) used as mobile phase at the flow-rate of 75ml per minute. Two ml of the sample was injected and the viral protein peak was collected separately in comparison with the reference vaccine peak retention time and used for the formulation of vaccine.

Dot blot hybridization

The dot blot hybridization was performed to detect and quantify the rabies viral protein in the purified preparation by in-house standardized method [14].

Formulation of rabies vaccine

Two different vaccine formulations (1ml/dose) were made with HPLC purified rabies antigen. The Batch 1 formulation consist of 1% human albumin, 5% maltose, and 0.015 % of thiomersal and the Batch 2 formulation consist of 1% human albumin, 0.5% glycine, 1.0% sorbitol and 0.015% thiomersal [15]. The vials were lyophilized and stored at +4°C until the potency analysis.

Vero cellular DNA estimation by real-time PCR

The quantity of residual vero cell DNA in the different viral harvests, concentrated and purified materials were monitored using real time based quantification technique. The DNA in the samples were isolated by Proteinase K lysis, phenol: chloroform: isoamyl alcohol (50:48:2) extraction followed by ethanol precipitation. The isolated DNA was subjected for real-time PCR analysis for the quantitative measurement using resDNA SEQ Quantitative Vero DNA kit (Roche light cycler 96) along with the standards provided with the kit. The following conditions were applied for the amplification and detection; pre-incubation (initial denaturation) at 95°C for 10 minutes followed 40 cycles of amplification 95°C for 15 sec (denaturation), 60°C for 60 sec (annealing & extension) as per the manufacturer instruction.

NIH potency testing of rabies vaccine

The rabies vaccine vial diluted to 1:25, 1:125 and 1:625 with PBS. 16 mice (12-15gram) per dilution were placed and injected 0.5 ml of diluted vaccine to the respective group through intra-peritoneal route of immunization. On the 7th day booster immunization given with the same dilution of vaccine to the respective group of mice. After 7 days of booster, 0.03 ml of challenge virus dose (CVS : 5 to 50 LD₅₀ virus) per mouse was inoculated intra- cerebrally to each set of immunized mice [18]. 40 Nos of unimmunized mice kept as control while setting up of the assay. During the challenge 10 control mice were inoculated with challenge dose as like immunized mice. Three times tenfold dilution of challenge

dose were made and inoculated each dilution with 10 mice. Rabies specific symptoms and death were observed on the challenged mice for the period of 14 days, based on the survival and death rate of the mice the potency unit of the vaccines were calculated by probit analysis software [5].

Results and Discussion

The vero cells are the best known host system for the propagation of many viral antigens including rabies virus. The upstream process like vero cell culturing, virus infection and harvesting are critical stage since different factors influence the propagation of virus. On the other part of vaccine manufacturing, the downstream processing play important role and there is a higher chance for product loss during purification, loss of antigenicity and stability of target protein component.

The rabies virus was propagated in Vero cells by roller bottle, bioreactor technology and used in this downstream processing study. It was observed that the virus titre in the different harvest ranging from 10^{6.7} to 10^{7.2} per ml of the harvest estimated by in-vitro cell culture method.

Concentration of viral harvest

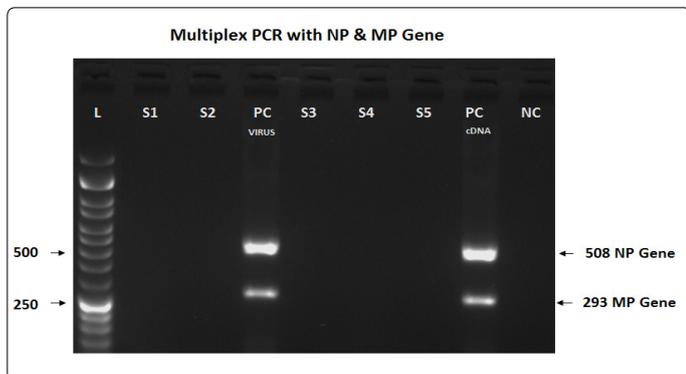
The cellular debris in the viral harvest were removed by centrifugation and clarified by 0.45 μ filtration before performing the concentration [12]. These cellular debris reduces the permeability of the viral harvest while performing the concentration through tangential flow ultra filtration with 100 kDa MWCO cassettes. The cellular debris were removed by centrifuging the viral harvest at 2,500g for 10 minutes under refrigerated (4°C) condition, collected aseptically and clarified with 0.45 μ filtration. The cross flow filtration / tangential flow filtration concentrate the virus by removing the water content along with the protein lesser than 100 kDa molecular weight. The intact virus particles remain in the retentate and it was collected and inactivated with β propiolactone in the concentration of 1:4000 after the removal of residual vero cell DNA in it.

Test for virus inactivation

Virus inactivation in the in-process biological material was ensured using three different methods namely Avirulece test, virus amplification in vero cells followed by animal inoculation and multiplex PCR targeting NP and MP genes of rabies virus. Absence of the rabies specific symptoms/ death in the sample inoculated animal model indicates the complete inactivation of the virus. In the virus amplification test, the sample is incubated with vero cells, if there is any live virus in sample will get amplified (14th & 21st day harvest) and shows the symptoms/death while inoculated in to mice model.

The PCR can be used to ensure the virus inactivation as alternative test for Avirulece test and virus amplification test. The positive and negative controls results of multiplex PCR were analysed to validate the assay procedure by visualizing the specific amplified products with the positive control. The negative control was used to find out the false positive results due to cross contamination. The PCR is the highly sensitive

method and reduces animal usage in in-process vaccine testing. The results shows that the inactivated sample doesn't have any amplified product while visualizing in agarose gel. The rabies virus specific Nucleoprotein gene (508bp) and matrix protein gene (293bp) were amplified in the positive control cDNA and internal control (live rabies virus processed in parallel with the inactivated sample) included in this testing procedure (Figure 1).



L: ladder, S: Sample, PC: Positive Control & NC Negative Control
Figure 1. Invitro virus inactivation test by Multiplex PCR.

Detection of rabies viral protein by HPLC & Dot Blot

HPLC based detection method for rabies viral protein was developed using the analytical column and used for detection in in-process biological preparation in comparison with the standard reference vaccine. The height of the specific HPLC peak is directly proportional to the concentration of the viral protein in the sample.

Three peaks were observed in the analytical column with the retention time of 1.20, 1.38 & 1.57 in our final purified sample where as in the case of standard reference vaccine only two peaks with the retention time of 1.38 & 1.57 were observed (Figure: 2a & 2b).

Further Dot blot based quantification of rabies viral protein is more suitable method for the quantification of rabies viral protein because the reaction involves with rabies antigen with specific antibody [14]. In every step of purification the HPLC and Dot Blot methods were used for rabies viral protein detection and quantification. The concentration of rabies viral protein in the dot blotted samples were extrapolated from the spectro-densitometer value in comparison with the reference standard included in the test. In some occasion, differences were observed in the protein content measured by HPLC was not reflected in the NIH potency as expected unit corresponding to the peak height of the reference standard. The results of NIH potency and Dot blot Hybridization were slightly varies, it may be due to different principles involved in in-vitro and in-vivo testing procedures.

Purification of rabies viral protein by HPLC

HPLC based purification method was developed for rabies viral protein from inactivated biological material using preparative column. The peak of rabies viral protein was identified (Figure: 2c) using the standard reference vaccine in

the preparative column (retention time 0.35) and specifically collected based on the retention time. The collected peak was concentrated and dialysed using 10kDa dialysis tubes. The material was sterile filtered using 0.22 μ filtration before formulating with two different stabilizers, preservative and lyophilized in the vials. The methods like ion exchange/affinity chromatography, sucrose density ultracentrifugation (zonal centrifugation) are alternative method for the purification of viral proteins [6,15].

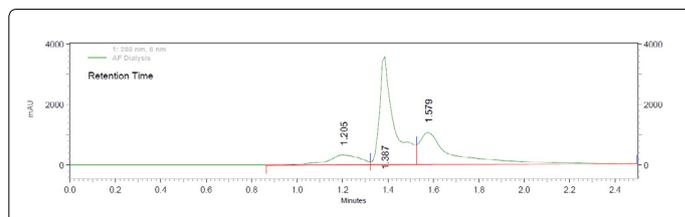


Figure 2a. HPLC analysis of rabies viral protein in sample by analytical column

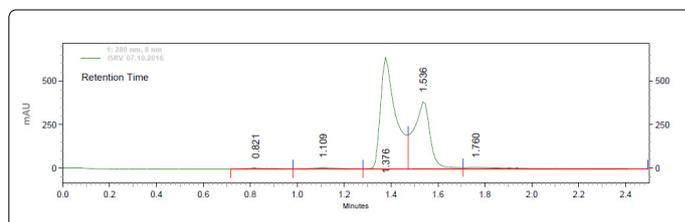


Figure 2b. HPLC analysis of rabies viral protein in reference standard by analytical column

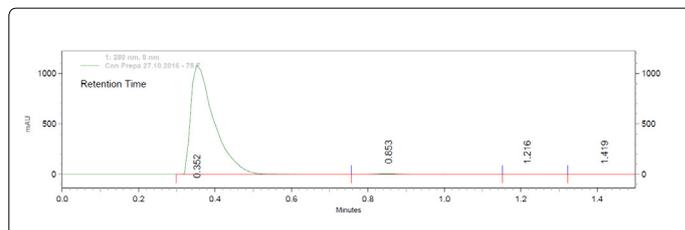


Figure 2c. HPLC analysis and rabies viral protein peak collected from preparative column

Residual vero cell DNA

The vero cells are continuous cell line and proven to be positive for carcinogenicity test after over 170 passages. The presence of residual vero cellular DNA in the vaccine could be oncogenic and poses a potential risk for human carcinogenesis [16]. Limit the residual Vero cellular DNA in downstream process and quantification in the vaccine is one of the quality requirement in the vaccine prepared from vero cell. Previously, maximum amounts of residual cellular DNA were set to 100 picograms per dose by the world health organization and it was revised to the limit of 10 nanograms per dose. [5,17,18]. The quantity of residual vero cell DNA in the different viral harvests, concentrated and purified material were monitored using real time based quantification technique (Figure 3a). It was estimated that per ml consist maximum of 94.85 picogram in viral harvest, 119.4 picograms in concentrated material and 23.6 picograms in final purified vaccine. The results of Vero cell DNA content quantified in different batches were tabulated in table 1 and graphically represented in (Figure 3b).

Table 1. Residual vero cellular DNA (in picogram) in different stages of purification estimated by real time PCR.

Batch	Harvest 1	Harvest 2	Harvest 3	Harvest 4	CON Material	Final Vaccine
1	38.835	28.385	25.825	94.85	68.8	4.985
2	33.72	25.275	28.975	46.72	117.3	23.6
3	48.305	24.335	26.055	34.755	116.1	18.105
4	39.05	20.35	32.79	33.34	119.4	4.225

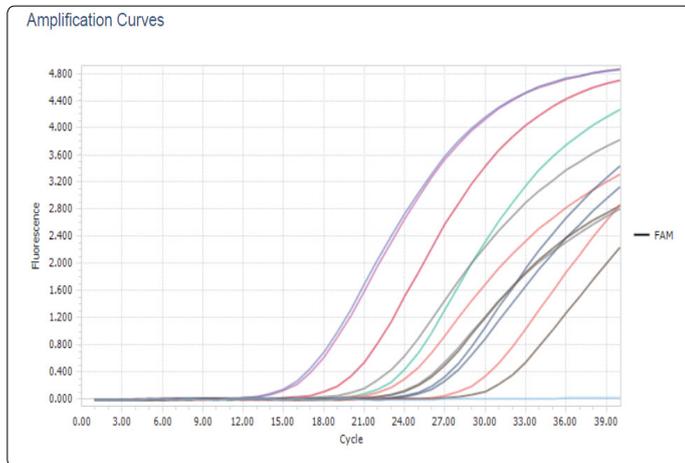


Figure 3a. Real time PCR amplification curve of vero cellular DNA

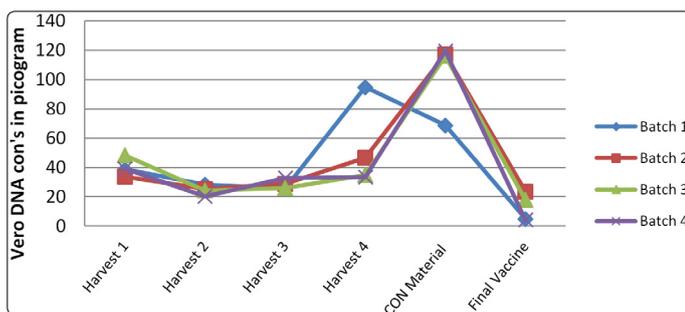


Figure 3b. Residual vero cellular DNA in different stages of purification estimated by real time PCR.

NIH potency testing of rabies

Potency analysis of final vaccines were done in mice model to estimate the potency unit of our vaccine preparation and the unit was calculated using the probit analysis in comparison with the reference standard included in the assay. The potency unit of 4 different samples from two different formulations were measured. The potency unit of Batch 1 formulations were 5.72 and 6.34 IU/ single dose and Batch 2 formulations were 2.80 and 2.89 IU/ single dose. Both the vaccines passes the minimum requirement of greater than 2.5 IU/ single dose as specified in the WHO requirement [5,18].

Conclusion

In the vaccine downstream process, the product loss is unavoidable and it can be minimized by implementing the suitable purification and detection methods. Also it is mandatory to remove / reduce the contaminants like cellular debris, residual vero cellular DNA to the acceptable level as specified by regulatory guidelines. The use of animal models in the vaccine research can be minimized by replacing suitable validated in-vitro methods to implement the 3Rs concepts (Replacement, Reduction, Refinement of animal experiment).

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