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Chimeric hepatitis E virus-like particle as a carrier for oral-delivery

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Abstract

Oral delivery with virus-like particles (VLPs) is advantageous because of the inherited entry pathway from their parental viral capsids, which enables VLP to withstand the harsh and enzymatic environment associated with human digestive tract. However, the repeat use of this system is challenged by the self-immunity. In order to overcome this problem, we engineered the recombinant capsid protein of hepatitis E virus by inserting p18 peptide, derived from the V3 loop of HIV gp120, into the antibody-binding site. The chimeric VLP resembled the tertiary and quaternary structures of the wild type VLP and specifically reacted with an HIV antibody against V3 loop. Different from the wild type VLP, the chimeric VLP was vulnerable to trypsin cleavage although it appeared as intact particle, suggesting that the intermolecular forces of attraction between the recombinant capsid proteins are strong enough to maintain the VLP icosahedral arrangement. Importantly, this VLP containing the V3 loop did not react with anti-HEV antibodies, in correspondence to the mutation at its antibody-binding site. Therefore, the insertion of peptides at the surface antigenic site could allow VLPs to escape pre-existing anti-HEV humoral immunity.

Keywords

Hepatitis E Virus; virus like particle; recombinant capsid protein; HIV epitope; trypsin proteolysis; quaternary structure

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INTRODUCTION

Development of an effective oral delivery system for mucosal vaccination would provide a convenient means for treatment or prevention of various human diseases because it could constrain the establishment and dissemination of infection at their primary entry site, thus provide the best window of opportunity in prevention of human diseases. Despite its high efficiency, there are only a limited number of oral vaccines currently available for human utilization, far less than the number of severe health problems caused by mucosal pathogens [1]. There are several difficulties in oral immunization with non-replicating molecules, such as low pH in the stomach, the presence of proteolytic enzymes in the digestive tract, and the presence of physical as well as biochemical barriers associated with the mucosal surface itself [2]. Non-replicating virus like particles (VLPs), that inherit cell entry pathway from the viral capsid, pose a great advantage in providing desired specificity on tissue targeting and gene protection [3, 4] but the major hurdle comes from their self-immunity, as it showed with polyomavirus-like particle [5].

Hepatitis E virus is a non-enveloped ssRNA virus [6] that causes human acute hepatitis through primarily facal-and-oral transmission [7]. HEV-virus like particles (HEV-VLPs) is a T=1 icosahedral virus-like particles (HEV-VLP) with a diameter of 270 Å [8, 9]. It is self-assembled from the truncated capsid protein when it is expressed in insect cells [10] and able to induce antigen-specific mucosal immunity after oral administration [11–13]. The structure of HEV-VLP reveals a unique structural modularity, i.e. the three domains of the truncated protein carry independently the biological functions [14–16]. While the N-terminal S domain (shell; amino acids 118–317) forms icosahedral base [14–16] and the adjacent M domain (middle; amino acids 318–451) builds up the three-fold plateau, the P (protruding; amino acids 452–606) domains exhibits profound HEV antigenicity [14, 17, 18], dimerization [19, 20], and host recognition [21]. As a result, sequence modification at the P-domain will not interfere with HEV-VLP assembly as well as the stability of the VLP in acidic and proteolytic environment. In fact, a chimeric VLP carrying a peptide insertion at C-terminal end of the truncated capsid protein retains the T=1 icosahedral organization [12]. If an insertion can be placed at antibody-binding site at the P-domain, the chimeric VLP may be able to escape from antibody-binding. However, it requires insertion of foreign epitope in the middle region of PORF2, and four previous trials at residues A179, R366, A507 and R542 had all failed [12] because the insertions were found to inhibit the quaternary assembly of the VLP [22]. With the known crystal structure and a well-defined antibody-binding site, we selected an insertion site after residue Tyr485. Our results indicate that the chimeric VLP carrying the insertion at Tyr485 is stable within hydrolytic and proteolytic environments, and is thus suitable for oral delivery.

RESULTS

Reaction of p18-VLP to antibodies:

The P-domain of HEV organizes into a β-barrel consisting of two β-sheets, the F“A“Bb“ sheet and the Ba“E“D“C“ sheet. The residue Y485 is located at the A”Ba” loop and is within the binding interface of HEP224, a conformational anti-ORF2 antibody. The A”Ba” loop is positioned at the shoulder of the protruding P-domain and hangs down to

cover a surface groove region. This leads to a slightly higher B-factor for the residues around Y485 and the groove provides sufficient space to accommodate additional amino acids (Fig 1A and 1B). Thus the residue Y485 was identified as a promising candidate for insertion of a short peptide without interfering with either tertiary structure folding or capsid assembly.

To test our hypothesis, we constructed a fusion protein by inserting a 15-amino acid antigenic peptide, “p18”, after residue Y485 on the P-domain of HEV-VLPs (Fig 1C). The p18 epitope (RIQRGPGRAFVTIGK) is from the V3 loop of the HIV Env subunit gp120, which is able to stimulate an HIV-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL) response [23]. The fusion protein was recovered after CsCl density gradient purification in a form of chimeric virus-like particles (Fig 2A), referred as “p18-VLPs”. We then assessed the reactivity of p18-VLP to two antibodies 447–52D and HEP224 specific against the V3 loop of HIV Env gp120 and a conformational epitope of the wild type HEV, respectively. As a reference, the reactivity of 0.1 mg/ml wild-type HEV-VLP to antibody HEP224 was set as 100% (Fig. 2B). The antibody 447–52D was found to react preferably with the p18-VLPs (50% to 0.001 mg/ml and 100% to 0.1 mg/ml p18-VLP). Although nonspecific binding was observed in wild-type HEV-VLP at all concentrations, the level was constantly less than 30% reactivity. Strikingly, the reactivity of HEP224 to p18-VLPs was very low. Only 1–2% HEP224 reactivity to 0.1 mg/ml p18-VLP was detected, in contrast to the 100% reactivity to 0.1 mg/ml wild-type HEV-VLP, although 0.1 mg/ml p18-VLP showed 100% reactivity to the antibody 447–52D. These results indicated a successful insertion of p18 peptide after residue Y485, which in turn disrupted the binding interface to antibody HEP224 but enabled the binding to 447–52D antibody.

The assembly of p18-VLP:

The p18-VLP appeared as a spherical projection decorated with spikes on a surface profile (Fig 2A). The projection image showed light density in the center, suggesting that the VLP was free of nucleic acid, like the wild-type HEV-VLP. The cryo-EM map revealed 30 protruding spikes positioned at each of the icosahedral two-fold axes (Fig 3). Close investigation of the density radial distribution revealed several minor differences between p18- and HEV-VLPs. The density of the P domain appeared thicker in p18-VLP at a radius of 120 Å and two subunits appeared weakly associated than that in the wild-type VLP (Fig 3). The density of p18-VLP at radius of 110 Å rotated slightly clockwise from that in the the wild type VLP, although the M-domain remained at the same orientation (r = 102Å) in both VLPs. Thus, the insertion of p18 peptide did not interfere with VLP icosahedral base; instead it modified slightly the orientation of the P-domain. The coordinates of PORF2 subunits agreed well with the cryo-EM density map of p18-VLP (Fig 4A). No adjustment was needed to fine-tune the lateral contacts between subunits. The coordinates of three domains were in good consistence to the density of icosahedral shell, the threefold plateau, and the protruding spikes, except the flexible hinge loop between the M- and P-domains (Fig 4B). Therefore, the chimeric PORF2 retained the tertiary and quaternary structure of HEV wild type VLP. Most notably, the P-domain demonstrated the same intermolecular contacts as the wild type, despite of local proteolytic cleavage in individual subunits.

Susceptibility to proteolytic digestion:

The sequence of p18 peptide is rich in positively-charged amino acids and contains three arginines at positions I1, I4, and I8 as well as one lysine at position I15 (Fig 1). Insertion of such a sequence in the middle of a solvent-exposed region of a viral capsid may introduce vulnerable sites for trypsin cleavage, a feature that did not exist in the original protein. As tested by immunoblotting using anti-HIV antibody 447–52D, a single immune-reactive band was detected at a position corresponding to a molecular weight of 53 kD from the samples purified in the presence of protease inhibitor (Fig. 5A). Without the protease inhibitor, a weakly immunoreactive band of 42 kD in molecular weight was observed from the sample collected at 6 days p.i., in addition to the 53kDa band (Fig. 5A). Upon storage of 25 days in the absence of protease inhibitor, the intensity of the 42 kD peptide increased dramatically (Fig. 5A) in corresponding to the decrease of the 53 kD peptide. However, the intensity of the immune-reactive band at 42 kD remained undetectable if protease inhibitor was added (Fig. 5A). These results indicated possible protease cleavage and the cleavage may occur at the insertion region, most likely at the C-terminal end of p18 (I15) because the calculated mass of the fragment from residue 112 – 485 (40.5kDa) agreed well with the measured one and the p18 immunogenicity is integrated with the 42kDa fragment.

Resistance to trypsin and pepsin treatment:

In order to test the stability of the chimeric VLPs in a highly proteolytic milieu, we further investigated the proteolytic digestion of the purified p18-VLPs with trypsin and pepsin, two enzymes that are present abundantly in the digestive tract. Because the 42kD peptide remains immunoreactive with anti-HIV antibody 447–52D, i.e. the enzyme cleavage site is most likely at the C-terminal end of the p18 insertion; therefore, trypsin is the dominant enzyme in this reaction. In the presence of trypsin, the 53 kDa band disappeared while the 42 kDa band remained unchanged (Fig. 5B). There was no extra band observed after silver staining. In contrast, the wild-type VLPs remained resistant to trypsin treatment (data not shown). Like trypsin, pepsin is an enzyme in stomach that cleaves peptide bonds between hydrophobic and preferably aromatic amino acids and did not enhance trypsin digestion of intact p18-VLP. After disassembly by the mixture of EDTA and DTT, the combination of trypsin and pepsin enhanced proteolytic digestion of PORF2 individual dimers. It further digested 42kD peptide into short peptides of multiple lengths that appeared as extra bands in SDS-PAGE. We next asked whether protease cleavage of p18-VLP disassembles the VLP structure. We next asked whether protease cleavage disrupted the structure of p18-VLP. We treated p18-VLP with 30mU/ml of trypsin for one hour and examined the treated p18-VLP via electron microscopy. The negatively stained p18-VLPs appeared as empty ring-like profiles covered with spikes (Fig 5C). The measured diameter of the projection was ~25 nm, consistent with the diameter reported for the T=1 HEV-VLP. Therefore, this data demonstrated that the p18-VLP maintained the VLP structure after proteolytic cleavage and retained the resistance to hydrolytic enzyme.

The structural integrity of p18-VLP is further demonstrated by the consistency between the structures of VLPs with and without p18 insertion. The coordinates of ten PORF2 subunits agreed well with the density of five dimers around one fivefold icosahedral axis (Fig 6A). No adjustment was needed to fine-tune the lateral contacts between subunits. The three

domains of PORF3 were also consistent with the density for the icosahedral shell, the threefold plateau, and the protruding spikes, except the hinge loop between the M- and P-domains (Fig 6B). Therefore, the chimeric PORF2 retained the tertiary structure of properly folded PORF2, and assembled into a quaternary structure resembling the VLP of wild type in the organization of domain display and the subunit contact. Most notably, the protruding spike of the p18-VLP remained in association as dimeric units on top of the intact icosahedral shell, despite of local proteolytic cleavage in individual subunits.

DISCUSSION

Virus-like particles have gained increasing interest in vaccine development due to multiple reasons. The effect of their delivery depends largely on the insertion site where the foreign epitope can be well-integrated into VLP structure without causing interference with VLP assembly. The exposed terminus of the capsid protein is the common choice for such task. However, with a known crystal structure, a peptide insertion can be arranged at surface antigenic loop without disturbing the VLP structure to reduce the reactivity to the given antibodies.

The antigenic domain of HEV is reported as conformational and a handful of amino acids were determined as essential to antibody binding by mutagenesis [16, 24]. They can be grouped as two surface patches located at the two opposite sides of the P-domain (Fig 6A). The binding site of antibody HEP224 is composed of three surface loops around residue Tyr485 [22]. Insertion of p18 peptide at Tyr485 disrupted the interaction of these loops leading to conformational rearrangement. As a result, the newly defined the loop organization is no long complimentary to HEP224 paratope and inhibits the binding of other antibodies that recognize the same location as HEP224 (data not shown). Insertion of p18 peptide does not shield completely the antigenic domain; therefore further mutation is necessary to fully block the response of HEV-VLP to the pre-existing anti-HEV antibodies.

Trypsin cleavage did not eliminate the antigenicity of p18 when inserted after residue Y485, since the 42 kD peptide is immunoreactive to antibody 447–52D. This chimeric VLP can thus be used as vector to deliver protein antigen and more immunological experiment is necessary. However, the p18-peptide, when exposed on the surface of VLP by insertion at C-terminal end of PORF2, is able to induce HIV V3 loops specific antibody in mice (data not shown). Nevertheless, peptide remains surface-exposed to be recognized by the target molecules when inserted after residue Y485 of PORF2.

The three-dimensional reconstruction of the p18-VLP showed little difference to the structure of wild-type VLPs, even when subjected to an enzymatic environment. Trypsin cleavage most likely occurred at the C-terminal end (I15) of the inserted p18 peptide and did not induce spikes disassociation from the icosahedral shell. This can be explained by the intermolecular forces of attraction that hold the quaternary structure of HEV-VLP (Fig 6B). The hydrophobic effect is the primary weak force stabilizing the folding of the P-domain as well as its interaction between two P-domains within the same spike. There are 28 hydrophobic amino acids lining within the P-domains and five of them are from the β-strand A” (amino acids 470–475) which is well protected by the β-sheet F“A“Bb“. The strong

hydrophobic interactions hold the association of β-strand A" to the C-terminal fragment after trypsin cleavage at residue I15 and tighten up the connection of the C-terminal fragment to icosahedral shell. Thus, the hydrophobic core of the P-domain actually protects p18-VLP integrity so that the VLP remained intact even in a proteolytic environment.

In conclusion, we reported a chimeric HEV-VLP that carried a foreign epitope at outermost surface that induces conformational changes at antigenic domain while maintains the tertiary and quaternary structures as well as the biological resistance to proteolytic enzymes. Moreover, the antigenic peptide can be replaced to any short peptide sequence. It has be reported that attachment to M cells at guts epithelium initiates antigen-specific mucosal immune responses [25] and that the α5β1 integrin is uniquely distributed on the apical surface of M cells but on the lateral and basolateral surfaces of neighboring enterocytes [26]. It is therefore possible to design a chimeric HEV-VLP carrying an Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD) integrin-binding motif to enhance M-cell uptake [27], and even carrying a targeting molecules to retarget HEV-VLP to particular cell types, e.g. RGD motif to retarget angiogenic endothelial cells by interacting with the overexpressed integrin receptors [28]. Angiogenesis, a process for the formation of new capillary blood vessels, has a crucial role in solid tumor progression and the development of metastasis. RGD-functionalized HEV-VLP therefore provides a safe and non-invasive vector for cancer antiangiogenic therapy, which is designed to arrest the growth or spread of tumors.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cloning of p18 sequence into position 485 of PORF2-HEV.

To insert the HIV-1 p18 epitope into the PORF2 gene, the baculovirus transfer vector carrying the PORF2 gene (pFastBac1/PORF2-HEV/MluI) was mutated to create a unique *Mlu*I at the desired location. The QuikChange® Site-directed Mutagenesis Kit (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) was used according to the manufacturer's instructions to change base pairs at position 1457 (G to C) and 1458 (C to G) so as to create an *Mlu*I restriction enzyme site that corresponds to position 485 in the protein sequence in PORF2-HEV. The mutagenesis primers HEVMluFwd (5′GACCAGTCCACTTACG**CG**TCTTCGACCGGCCCA3′) and HEVMluRev (5′TGGGCCGGTCGAAGACGCGTAAGTGGACTGGTC3′) were used for this purpose. This resulted in a relatively conservative Gly to Ala change at position 486 in PORF2. Positive clones were confirmed by screening plasmids for the presence of the newly created *Mlu*I restriction enzyme site (pFastBac1/PORF2-HEV/MluI) by *Mlu*I digestion.

Two overlapping phosphorylated oligonucleotides, p18pos#485Top (5′phos CGCGTCGCGTATCCAGAGGGGACCAGGGAGAGCATTTGTTACAATAGGAAAAGA) and p18pos#485Bottom (5′phos CGCGTCTTTTCCTATTGTAACAAATGCTCTCCCTGGTCCCCTCTGGATACGCGA 3′), encoding the p18 epitope sequence flanked by *Mlu*I ends, were annealed and ligated to *Mlu*I-digested pFastBac1/PORF2-HEV/MluI. Clones were screened for correct insertion and orientation by DNA sequencing (pFastBac1/PORF2-HEV/P18pos#485).

Production and purification of p18-VLP:

The recombinant baculovirus vectors used to express VLPs bearing p18 epitopes were generated using the Bac-to-Bac® Baculovirus Expression System [8–10]. The p18-VLPs were collected and purified through multiple steps of ultracentrifugation and CsCl equilibrium density gradient. The purified p18-VLP was stored in 10 mM potassium-MES buffer (pH 6.0) in the presence/absence of protease inhibitors (1:50, v/v).

Enzymatic digestions of p18 HEV-VLPs and protein characterization:

Proteolytic treatment was carried out for one hour at room temperature. Disassembly of p18-VLPs were done in a buffer containing 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) 1 mM ethylene glycol tetra-acetic acid (EGTA), 20 mM dithiothreitol (DTT), and 150 mM NaCl for 1 hr at room temperature. The products of cleavage were then analyzed by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and stained using a commercial silver staining kit from Invitrogen.

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) to detect binding to HEP 224 and 447–52D:

The 96-well plate was coated with VLP and interacted with anti-HEV antibody HEP 224 and anti-HIV antibody 447–52D. The antibody reaction was detected by alkaline phosphatase-labeled secondary antibodies and developed using p-nitrophenylphosphate (pNPP) solution.

Negative staining of proteolyzed p18-VLPs:

The reaction mixtures were loaded onto a glow-discharged, carbon-coated EM grids and stained with 2% uranyl acetate. The samples were examined under a JEOL-1230 transmission electron microscope (TEM) and the images were recorded on a CCD camera (TVIPS Gauting, Germany) at a magnification of 40,000x.

Cryo-EM and three-dimensional image reconstruction:

Cryo-EM and sample preparation were performed according to the previously described protocol [9]. The specimen was transferred into a JEOL 2100F TEM with a Gatan 626 cryo transfer system and the micrographs were recorded under a low-dose condition (<10 electrons/$Å^2$) on a TVIPS CCD camera at an interval of 2Å at specimen space. Micrographs exhibiting minimal astigmatism and specimen drift were selected for image processing. The origin and orientation of each individual particle was first estimated and refined using a model-based polar Fourier transform (PFT) method [29, 30]. The three-dimensional density map was computed with superimposing 5-3-2 icosahedral symmetry. The final density map was reconstructed from 945 individual particles with the final resolution at 15.3 Å assessed with Fourier shell correlation by taking correlation coefficient of 0.5 as cutoff. The fitting was carried out initially with program O [31] and refined Situs autofitting program [31–34] and was stopped when the cross correlation coefficient reached 80%. The final figures were generated using PyMOL [35].

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Highlights

- Sequence insertion at antigenic domain of HEV-VLP does not interfere with icosahedral assembly
- Sequence insertion induces conformational changes at HEV antigenic domain leading to deterioration in antibody-binding
- Sequence insertion introduces a trypsin cleavage site in the recombinant HEV capsid protein
- The chimeric VLP remains intact after trypsin cleavage

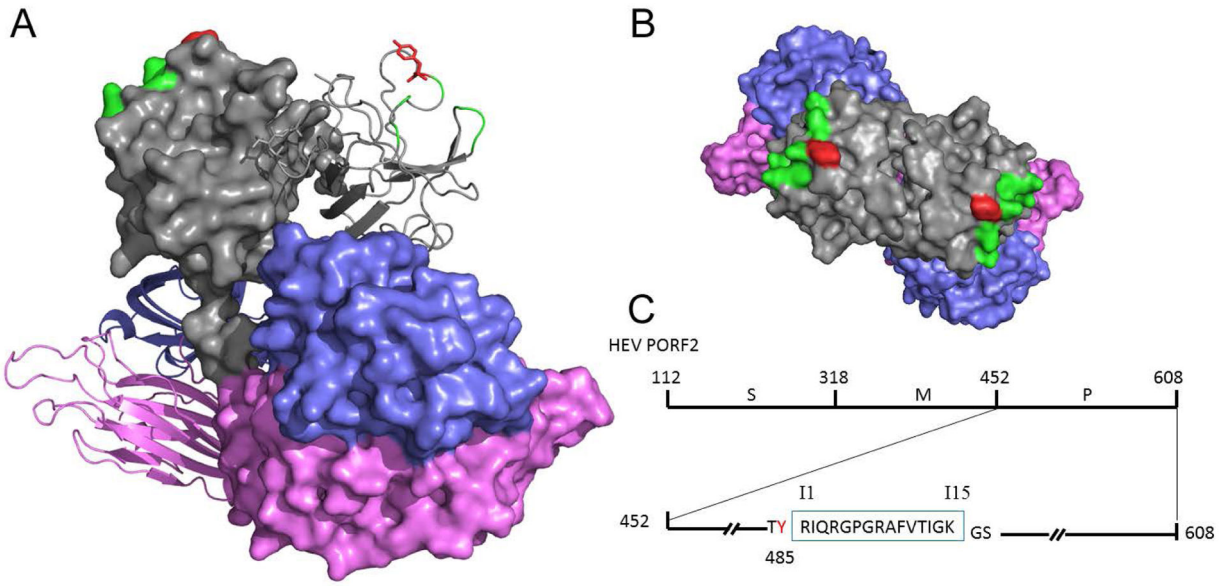

Figure 1.

Schematic diagram of the chemical p18-VLPs. A: side view of a PORF2 dimser colored in magenta for the S-domain, slate for the M-domain and grey for the P-domain. The residue Y485 (red stick) is overlapped with the binding site of HEP224 antibody (green colored surface). B: top view of the dimer showing the spatial arrangement of Y485 (red) and the binding site of HEP224 antibody (green). C: Insertion of 15 amino acid residues of p18 (boxed; I1–I15) at the position 485 (red) of P-domain indicated by arrowhead (bottom).

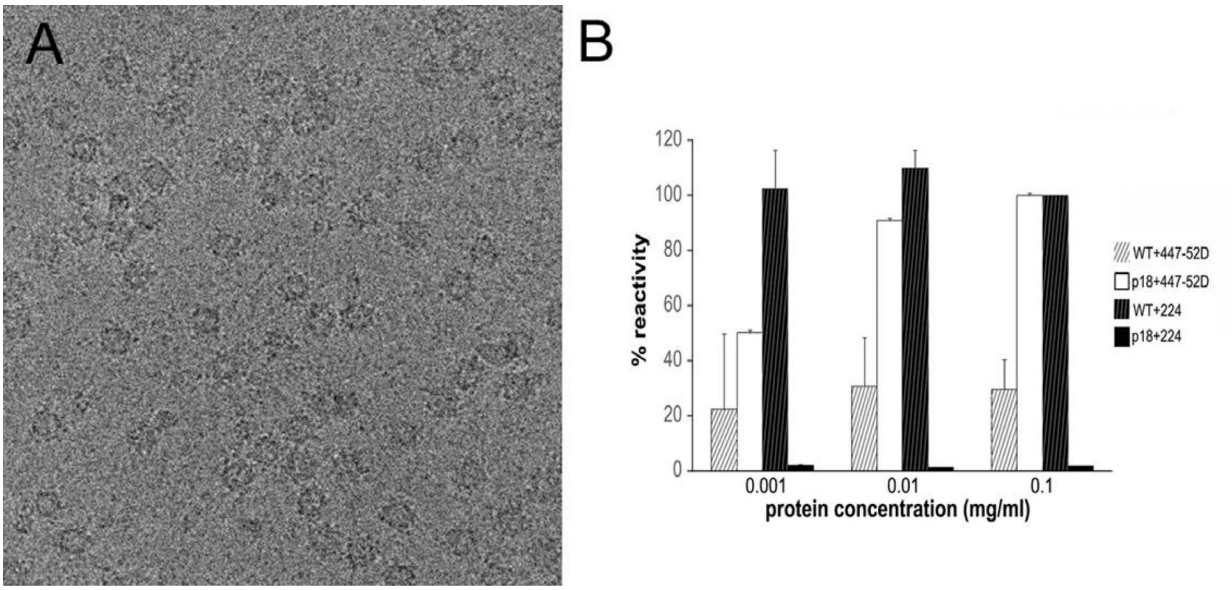

Figure 2.

The characterization of p18-VLPs. A: Cryo-electron micrograph of frozen-hydrated p18-VLP. B: Reactivity of antibodies HIV447–52D (white bars) and HEV224 (black bars) to the p18-VLPs (non-striated) and WT-VLPs (striated) as determined by ELISA. The data are averaged from triplicate experiments and are expressed as mean ± S.D. Note high immunoreactivity of p18-VLPs with anti-HIV447–52D but it is completely diminished with anti-HEV224.

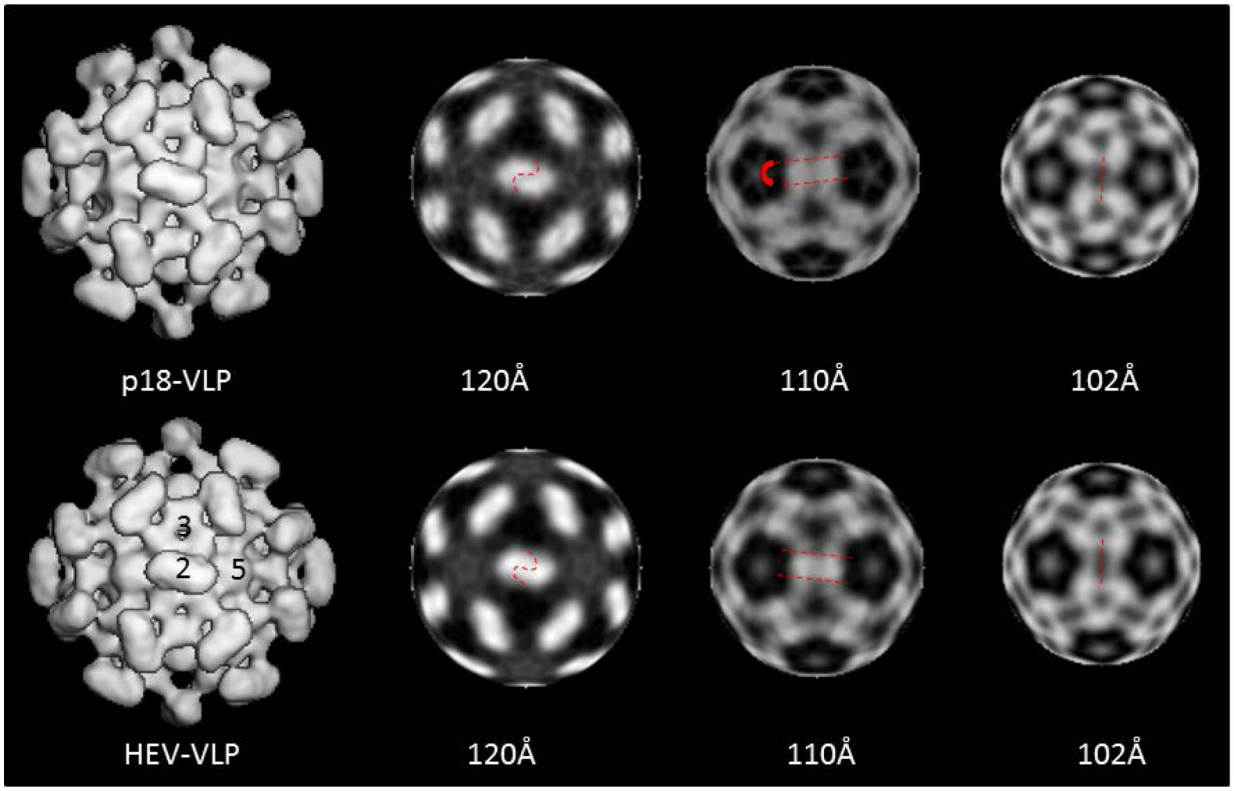

Figure 3.

Three-dimensional density maps of p18-VLP (top panel) and the wild type HEV-VLPs (bottom panel). The surface rendering map shows that the p18-VLP resembles the appearance of HEV-VLP and contains spike and plateau at 2fold- and 3-fold axes, respectively (the position of icosahedral axes is labeled with the corresponding number). The particles were sliced into thin sections to show the density distribution at radii of 120 Å (the P-domain), 110 Å (the M-domain) and the 102 Å (the S-domain). The red dashed lines profile the difference between the p18-VLP and the wild type HEV-VLP.

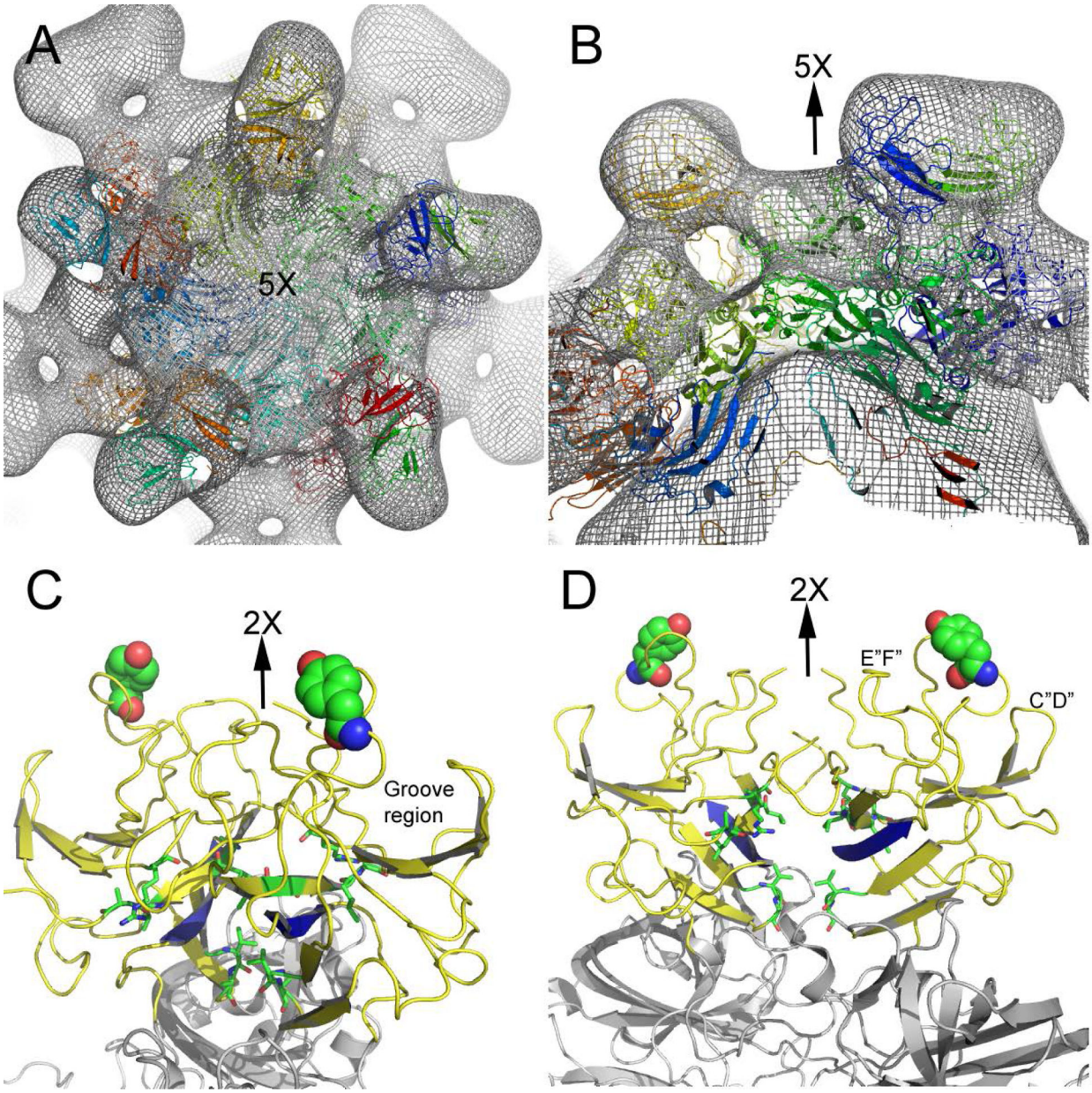

Figure 4.

Fitting of p18-VLP cryo-EM density map with the crystal structure of the HEV-VLP. The coordinates of PORF2 decamer (pentamer of dimers) agreed well with the cryo-EM density map at 5fold-axis region (A) and with the separation of S-, M- and P-domain (B). Ribbon presentation of a PORF2 dimer showing the position of surface groove region (C) and the hydrophobic residues (stick presentations) at the P-domain dimeric interface (D).

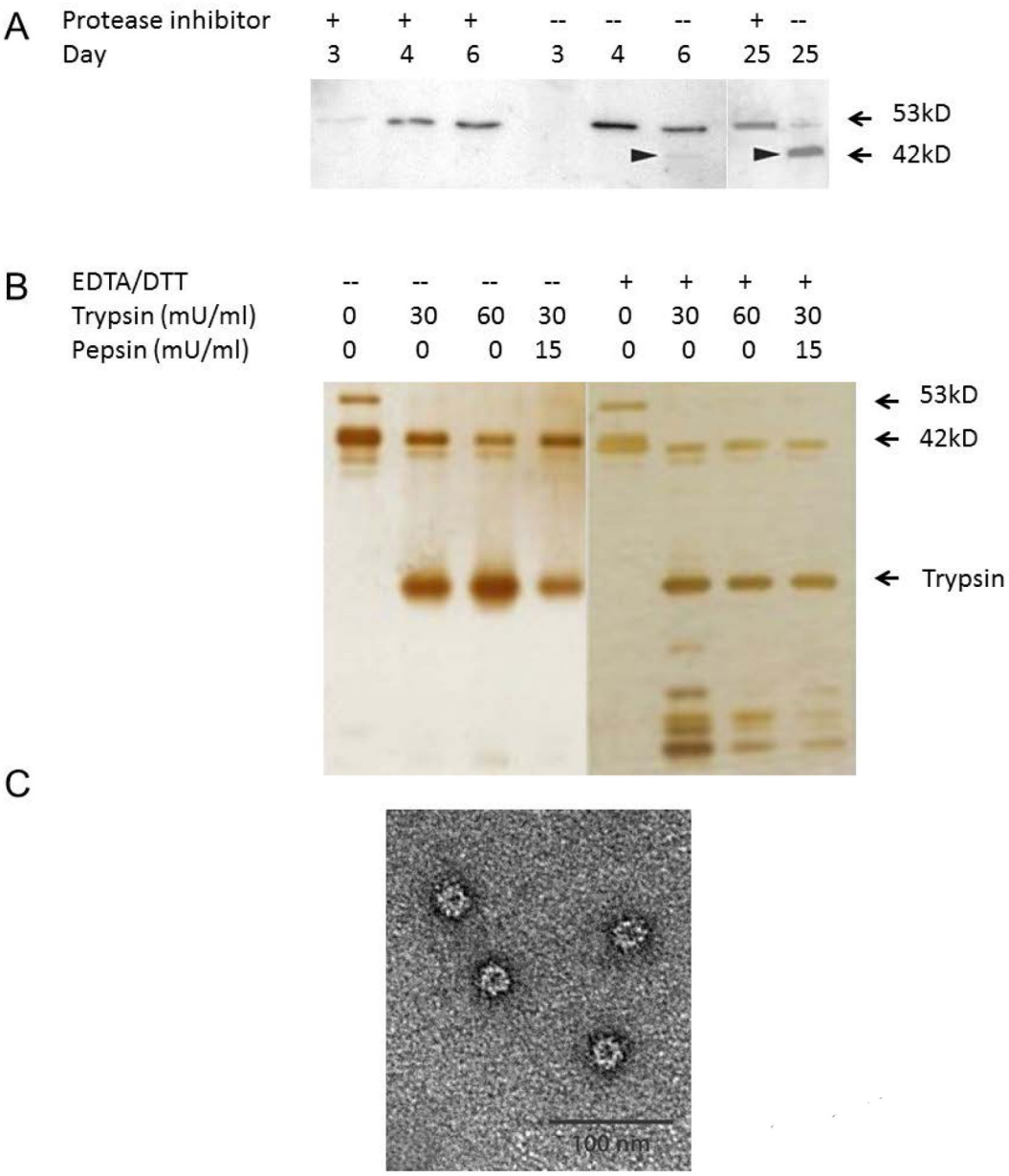

Figure 5.

Hydrolysis of the p18-VLPs. A: VLPs recovered from the culture media in the presence (+)/absence (−) of protease inhibitors were subjected on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition and then immunoblotted with anti-HIV antibody 447–52D. B: Eletrophoresis result of the p18-VLP pretreated with EDTA/DTT, 30mU/ml or 60mU/ml trypsin, and 15mU/ml pepsin, The SDS-PAGE was performed under reducing condition and developed with silver staining. C: Electron micrograph of negatively stained p18-VLPs after treatment with 60 mU trypsin. Bars = 100 nm.

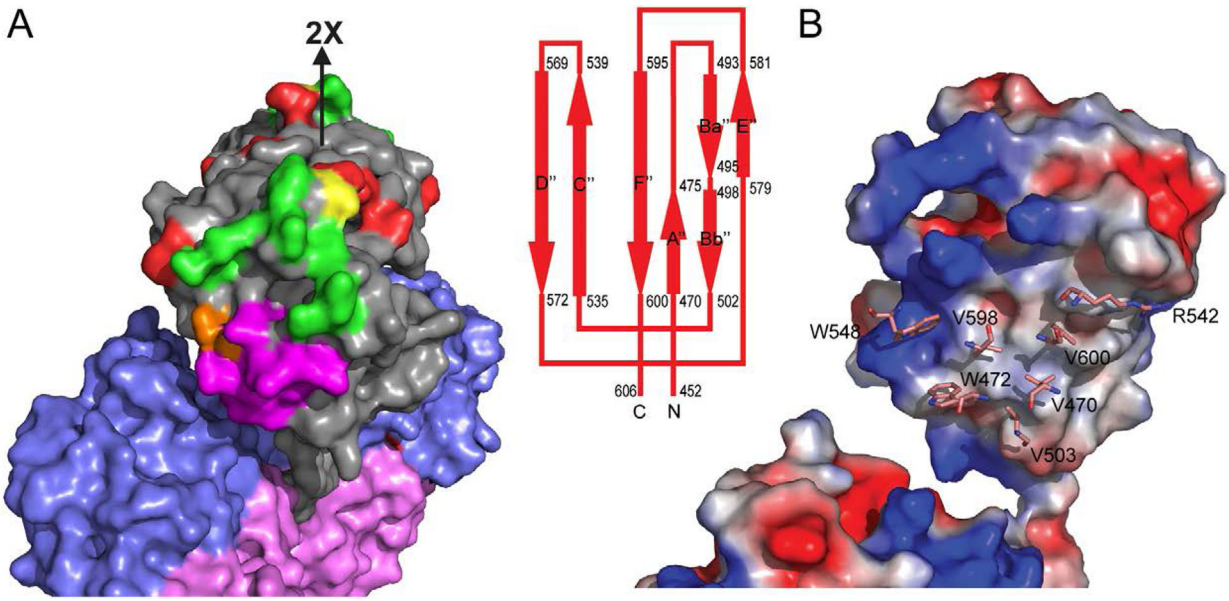

Figure 6.

Antigenic structure and dimeric interface of the P-domain. (A) Surface presentation of a HEV dimer, in which the P-, M-, and S-domain are colored in grey, slate blue, and light pink, respectively. The antibody-binding amino acids identified by mutagenesis are colored in red. They overlap with HEP224 binding-site (green) at residue S487 (yellow) and with 8C11 binding-site (magenta) at residue D496 (colored in brown). (B) Surface potential representation of PORF2 mononer to show the dimeric contacting interface at the P-domain. The blue region is positively charged while red region is negatively charge and white region is non-polar. The amino acids of ball-and-stick mode label the residues critical to dimer formation.