

Article

Designed DNA-Encoded IL-36 Gamma Acts As a Potent Molecular Adjuvant Enhancing Zika Synthetic DNA Vaccine-Induced Immunity and Protection in a Lethal Challenge Model

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Supplementary Materials

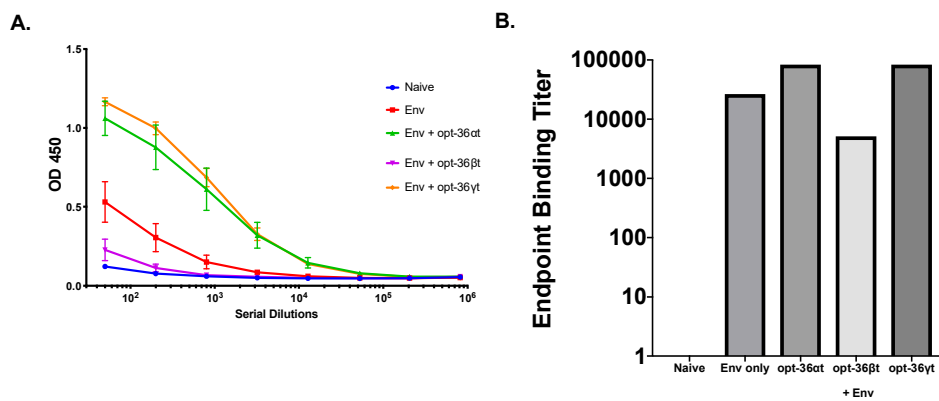


Figure S1. (A) ELISA analysis measuring binding antibody production (measured by OD450 values) in immunized mice. The C57BL/6 mice (n=5) were immunized intramuscularly three times three weeks apart with 2.5 μ g of HIV Env plasmid or 2.5 μ g of Env plasmid and 11 μ g of opt-36 α t, opt-36 β t, or opt-36 γ t. Binding to consensus C gp120 was analyzed with sera from animals post final vaccination. (B) Average endpoint titers.

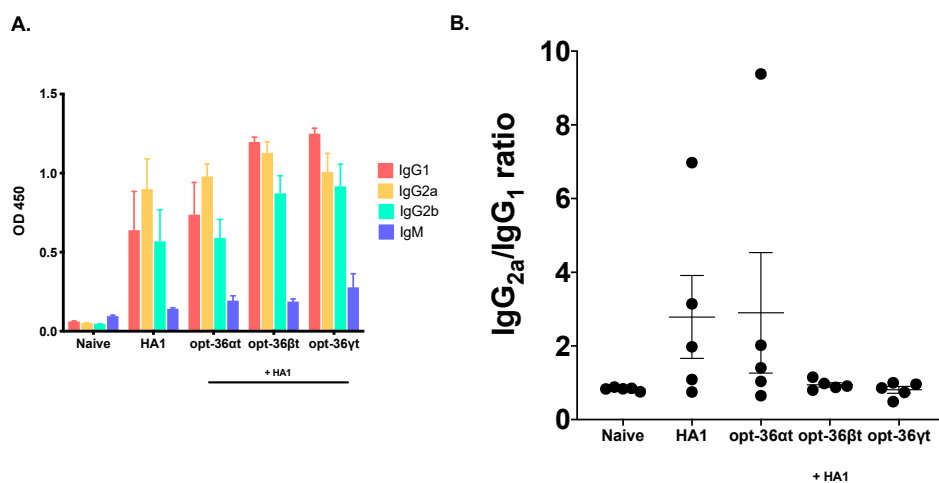


Figure S2. (A) ELISA analysis measuring isotype binding antibody production (measured by OD 450 values) in immunized mice. BALB/c mice (n=4-5) were immunized twice two weeks apart with 1 μ g of HA1 DNA plasmid or HA1 DNA plasmid and 11 μ g of opt-36 α t, opt-36 β t, or opt-36 γ t. Isotypes of antibodies generated were analyzed with sera from animals post final vaccination. (B) IgG_{2a}/IgG₁ antibody ratio was analyzed by dividing the OD450 values of IgG_{2a} by the OD450 values of IgG₁.

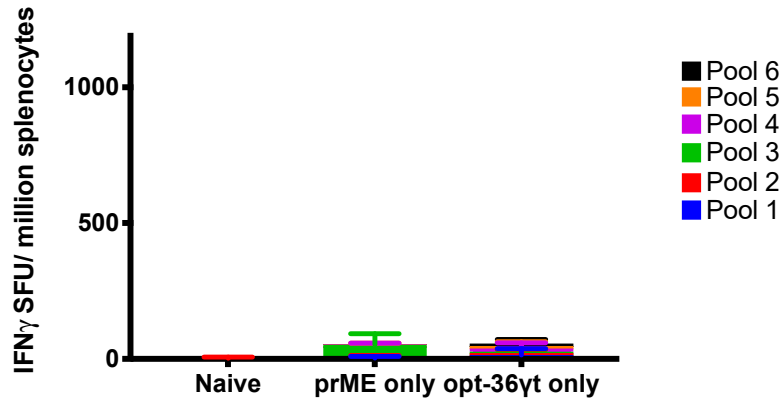


Figure S3. Induction of Zika specific cellular immune responses following vaccination with either Zika prME DNA vaccine alone or opt-36yt alone. ELISpot analysis measuring IFN- γ secretion in splenocytes after one immunization.

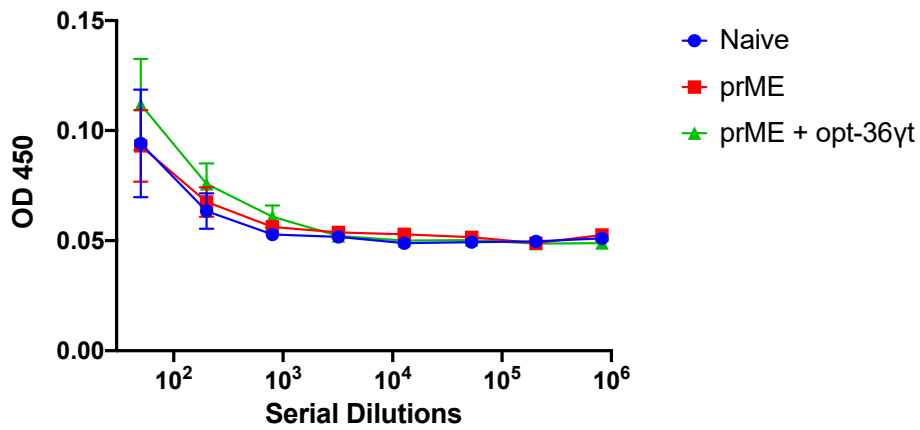


Figure S4. Induction of antigen specific antibody responses following immunization with either Zika prME DNA vaccine alone or Zika prME DNA vaccine and opt-36yt after one immunization.



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