

Team finds new safe method that enhances dengue vaccination

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Researchers from the Singapore-MIT Alliance for Research and Technology (SMART), MIT's research enterprise in Singapore, have found a practical way to induce a strong and broad immunity to the dengue virus based on proof-of-concept studies in mice. Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral disease with an estimated 100 million symptomatic infections every year. It is endemic in over 100 countries in the world, from the United States to Africa and wide swathes of Asia. In Singapore, over 1,700 dengue new cases were reported recently.

The study is reported in a paper titled "Sequential immunization induces strong and broad immunity against all four [dengue virus](#) serotypes" published in *NPJ Vaccines*. It is jointly published by SMART researchers Jue Hou, Shubham Shrivastava, Hooi Linn Loo, Lan Hiong Wong, Eng Eong Ooi, Jianzhu Chen from SMART's Infectious Diseases (ID) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Interdisciplinary Research Groups (IRGs).

The [dengue](#) virus (DENV) consists of four antigenically distinct serotypes and there is no

lasting immunity following infection with any of the DENV serotypes, meaning someone can be infected again by any of the remaining three variants of DENVs.

Today, Dengvaxia is the only vaccine available to combat dengue. It consists of four variant dengue antigens, one for each of the four serotypes of dengue, expressed from attenuated yellow-fever virus. The current three doses of immunization with the tetravalent vaccine induces only suboptimal protection against DENV1 and DENV2. Furthermore, in people who have not been infected by dengue, the vaccine induces a more severe dengue infection in the future. Therefore in most of the world, the vaccination is only given to those who have been previously infected.

To help overcome these issues, SMART researchers tested on mice whether sequential immunization (or one [serotype](#) per dose) induces stronger and broader immunity against four DENV serotypes than tetravalent-formulated immunization—and found that sequential immunization induced significantly higher levels of virus-specific T cell responses than tetravalent immunization. Moreover, sequential immunization induced higher levels of neutralizing antibodies to all four DENV serotypes than tetravalent vaccination.

"The principle of sequential immunization generally aligns with the reality for individuals living in dengue endemic areas, whose immune responses may become protective after multiple heterotypic exposures," said Professor Eng Eong Ooi, SMART AMR Principal Investigator and senior author of the study. "We were able to find a similar effect based on the use of sequential immunization, which will pave the way for a safe and effective use of the vaccine and to combat the virus."

Upon these promising results, the investigators will aim to test the sequential immunization in humans

in the near future.

More information: Jue Hou et al, Sequential immunization induces strong and broad immunity against all four dengue virus serotypes, *npj*

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