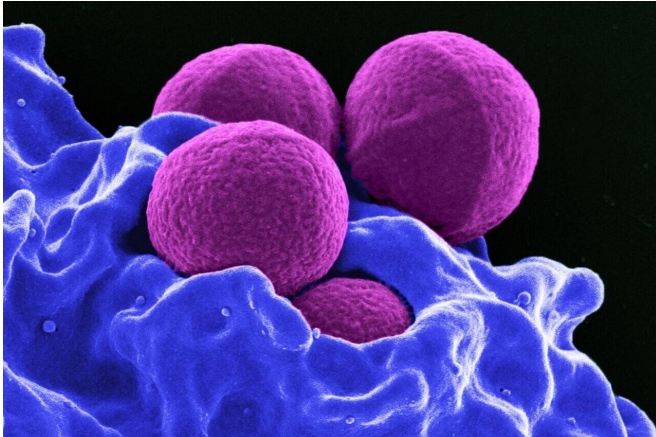


# Hope for a vaccination against Staphylococcus aureus infections?

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Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) (purple). Credit: NIAID

Staphylococcus aureus (*S. aureus*) ranks among the globally most important causes of infections in humans and is considered a dreaded hospital pathogen. Active and passive immunization against multi-resistant strains is seen as a potentially valuable alternative to antibiotic therapy. However, all vaccine candidates so far have been clinically unsuccessful. With an epitope-based immunization, scientists at Cologne University Hospital and the German Center for Infection Research (DZIF) have now described a new vaccination strategy against *S. aureus* in the Nature Partner Journal *npj Vaccines*.

*S. aureus* causes life-threatening conditions such as deep wound infections, sepsis, endocarditis, pneumonia or osteomyelitis. Furthermore, the increase in antibiotic resistance such as in case of the methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) poses new challenges in medicine. In the past, numerous vaccines against *S. aureus* were developed, but without exception they proved unsuccessful in the clinical trial stages. "For the future development of vaccines, this means that the traditional

approaches in [vaccine](#) development have to be qualitatively changed in order to achieve a breakthrough for an effective vaccine against *S. aureus*," explains Prof. Dr. Martin Krönke, Director of the Institute for Medical Microbiology, Immunology and Hygiene at Cologne University Hospital.

After decades of research, the Cologne scientists have now published a new promising vaccine strategy against *S. aureus*. Having initially characterized several *S. aureus* antigens as potential [vaccine candidates](#), they went a step further. With the aid of monoclonal antibodies that had shown a protective effect in the infection model, Dr. Alexander Klimka, first author of the study and head of a DZIF working group, was able to establish the precise location of their binding sites, known as epitopes, in the vaccination antigens.

"For the *S. aureus* protein coproporphyrinogen III oxidase (CgoX), we were able to narrow the epitope to a section comprising 12 amino acids," Klima explains. "What makes this work special is that it has been possible with this extremely small section of CgoX to trigger a protective immune response against the *S. aureus* [infection](#). Narrowing the vaccine to a small epitope of 12 [amino acids](#) constitutes an unprecedented precision of a vaccine candidate against *S. aureus*."

Particularly encouraging is the observation that greater than 97 percent of the more than 35,000 investigated clinical strains of *S. aureus* feature this epitope unchanged and that this vaccine candidate will thus have a broad effect. "Epitope focused immunization represents a new quality in vaccine development because far fewer adverse immune reactions can be anticipated than those observed occasionally for the use of total proteins or even inactivated pathogens," Prof. Krönke concludes.

**More information:** Alexander Klimka et al,

Epitope-specific immunity against *Staphylococcus aureus* coproporphyrinogen III oxidase, *npj Vaccines* (2021). DOI: [10.1038/s41541-020-00268-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41541-020-00268-2)

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