

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Virology Papers

Virology, Nebraska Center for

2-7-2020

Characterization of a Species E Adenovirus Vector as a Zika virus vaccine

Brianna L. Bullard

Brigette N. Corder

David N. Gordon

Theodore C. Pierson

Eric A. Weaver

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/virologypub>



Part of the [Biological Phenomena](#), [Cell Phenomena](#), and [Immunity Commons](#), [Cell and Developmental Biology Commons](#), [Genetics and Genomics Commons](#), [Infectious Disease Commons](#), [Medical Immunology Commons](#), [Medical Pathology Commons](#), and the [Virology Commons](#)

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Virology, Nebraska Center for at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Virology Papers by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

OPEN

Characterization of a Species E Adenovirus Vector as a Zika virus vaccine

Brianna L. Bullard¹, Brigette N. Corder¹, David N. Gordon², Theodore C. Pierson²  & Eric A. Weaver^{1*} 

The development of a safe and efficacious Zika virus (ZIKV) vaccine remains a global health priority. In our previous work, we developed an Adenovirus vectored ZIKV vaccine using a low-seroprevalent human Adenovirus type 4 (Ad4-prM-E) and compared it to an Ad5 vector (Ad5-prM-E). We found that vaccination with Ad4-prM-E leads to the development of a strong anti-ZIKV T-cell response without eliciting significant anti-ZIKV antibodies, while vaccination with Ad5-prM-E leads to the development of both anti-ZIKV antibody and T-cell responses in C57BL/6 mice. However, both vectors conferred protection against ZIKV infection in a lethal challenge model. Here we continued to characterize the T-cell biased immune response observed in Ad4 immunized mice. Vaccination of BALB/c mice resulted in immune correlates similar to C57BL/6 mice, confirming that this response is not mouse strain-specific. Vaccination with an Ad4 expressing an influenza hemagglutinin (HA) protein resulted in anti-HA T-cell responses without the development of significant anti-HA antibodies, indicating this unique response is specific to the Ad4 serotype rather than the transgene expressed. Co-administration of a UV inactivated Ad4 vector with the Ad5-prM-E vaccine led to a significant reduction in anti-ZIKV antibody development suggesting that this serotype-specific immune profile is capsid-dependent. These results highlight the serotype-specific immune profiles elicited by different Adenovirus vector types and emphasize the importance of continued characterization of these alternative Ad serotypes.

Since the 2015/16 Zika virus (ZIKV) outbreak in Brazil, there has been continued progress towards the development of a safe and efficacious vaccine. Many vaccine platforms have been explored in pre-clinical studies, such as live attenuated¹⁻³, inactivated^{4,5}, subunit^{6,7}, DNA⁸⁻¹⁰, mRNA^{11,12}, and viral vectors^{13,14}. Phase I clinical trials have been completed using a purified inactivated virus⁵ and DNA plasmids expressing the ZIKV prM-E genes^{10,15} and have shown mild to moderate adverse events with promising seroconversion rates^{5,10,15}. In addition, multiple other phase I clinical trials are currently recruiting, including two viral vectored vaccines using a measles virus vector (MV-ZIKV; NTC04033068) or a chimpanzee adenovirus vector (ChAdOx1¹⁶; NTC04015648).

Adenovirus (Ad) viral vectors have shown efficacy in preclinical and clinical trials against ZIKV, along with many other important infectious diseases such as influenza^{17,18}, HIV^{19,20}, and Ebola²¹⁻²³. Traditionally, Adenovirus type 5 (Ad5) has been the most commonly used Ad vector. However, high levels of pre-existing immunity to Ad5 has led to the development of alternative Ad vectors based on low-seroprevalent human or animal Adenoviruses²⁴. Along with Ad5 vectors²⁵⁻²⁷, vaccines for ZIKV have been developed using Adenovirus type Ad2²⁸, Ad26^{29,30}, rhesus monkey Ad52⁸, chimpanzee Ad7³¹, and gorilla Ad³².

In our previous work, we developed an Adenovirus vectored ZIKV vaccine using a low-seroprevalent human Adenovirus type 4 (Ad4-prM-E) and compared it to an Ad5 vector (Ad5-prM-E)³³. Both vaccines expressed the ZIKV prM-E gene under a CMV promoter in place of the essential E1 Adenovirus gene, resulting in replication-defective vectors. Ad5-prM-E vaccination induced significant anti-ZIKV antibody and T-cell responses. In contrast, Ad4-prM-E vaccination resulted in a significant anti-ZIKV T-cell response without the development of detectable antibodies. However, both Ad5-prM-E and Ad4-prM-E protected against weight loss and death in a lethal antibody blockade ZIKV challenge using C57BL/6 mice that were treated with a blocking anti-IFNAR1 antibody one day before challenge. The unique immune profile after vaccination with the Ad4-prM-E vaccine warranted further characterization of this vector.

¹School of Biological Sciences, Nebraska Center for Virology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, USA. ²Laboratory of Viral Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, NIH, Bethesda, Maryland, USA. *email: eweaver2@unl.edu

In this study, we continue to characterize the Ad4-prM-E ZIKV vaccine. First, we use a reporter virus particle (RVP) based assay to measure ZIKV binding and neutralizing antibodies after Ad4-prM-E vaccination. Additionally, we evaluate the absence of antibody development after Ad4 vector vaccination in a second mouse strain or with expression of a different transgene. Finally, we assess the role of the Ad4 capsid in the T-cell biased immune response observed in Ad4 immunized mice. These results highlight the different immune profiles elicited by Adenovirus serotypes and stress the need for continued characterization of these alternative Adenovirus.

Results

Ad4-prM-E shows similar protein expression to Ad5-prM-E *in vitro*. Vaccination with the Ad4-prM-E and Ad5-prM-E vectors led to the development of anti-ZIKV antibodies in the Ad5-prM-E vaccinated animals but not the Ad4-prM-E. We have previously shown equivalent levels of ZIKV E protein expression *in vitro* after infection of complementing 293 cells³³, however we wanted to further confirm comparable levels of protein expression *in vitro*. We started by transfecting 293 cells with equal copy numbers of the pShuttle cloner plasmids expressing the ZIKV E protein that was used to create the recombinant Ad4 or Ad5. After 48 hours, both transfections showed equivalent protein expression of the ZIKV envelope (E) protein as measured by western blot (Fig. 1A) along with equivalent ZIKV E mRNA levels (Fig. 1B) confirming equal transgene expression from the pShuttle cloning plasmids. We then wanted to evaluate transduction and expression in non-complementing A549 cells which would more closely mimic conditions of vaccination with a replication-defective Adenovirus. A549 cells were infected with 1,000 virus particles (vp) per cell of either Ad4-prM-E or Ad5-prM-E, washed after 1 hour, and then collected at 24, 48, and 72 hours post infection. Surprisingly, western blotting showed ZIKV E protein expression levels were stronger in the Ad4-prM-E infection as compared to the Ad5-prM-E at 24hrs. However, the protein expression of ZIKV E were equivalent between Ad4-prM-E and Ad5-prM-E by 48 and 72hrs (Fig. 1C). Supporting this, the ZIKV E mRNA levels were higher in Ad4-prM-E infection in the early time points (Fig. 1D). This data indicates that Ad4-prM-E infection might lead to faster transgene expression as compared to Ad5-prM-E but that protein expression equalized by 48 to 72 hours. This supports that the differential immune response seen after vaccination with Ad4-prM-E is likely not a result of reduced transgene expression of this vector.

Ad4-prM-E does not induce detectable anti-ZIKV antibodies. To evaluate the anti-ZIKV immune response after vaccination, C57BL/6 mice were vaccinated with 10^{10} virus particles (vp) of Ad4-prM-E or Ad5-prM-E intramuscularly, boosted 6 weeks later with the same vaccine and dose, and sacrificed 2 weeks after boosting. Our previous work used ELISA and plaque reduction neutralization assays to evaluate the anti-ZIKV antibody response³³. To further assess antibody development after vaccination, we utilized a sensitive and quantitative reporter virus particle (RVP) neutralization assay used in the preclinical and clinical evaluation of other vaccine candidates¹⁵. RVP assays revealed significant levels of anti-ZIKV neutralizing antibodies after vaccination with Ad5-prM-E; whereas, no detectable neutralizing antibodies were observed after vaccination with Ad4-prM-E (Fig. 2A). Neutralization assays may have limited sensitivity due to a requirement for antibodies to bind individual virions in sufficient numbers to block infection. Conversely, antibodies that bind the virion with stoichiometry insufficient for neutralization may promote infection of cells expressing Fc-receptors via a process referred to as antibody dependent enhancement of infection (ADE). ADE assays using Fc γ R2-expressing K562 cells were performed to detect the presence of non-neutralizing anti-ZIKV antibodies (Fig. 2B). While sera from Ad5-prM-E vaccinated mice robustly enhanced ZIKV RVP infection, this was not observed in assays with sera from Ad4-prM-E vaccinated mice. These findings indicate Ad4-prM-E-vaccination elicits very low levels of ZIKV binding or neutralizing antibodies. In contrast, both Ad4-prM-E and Ad5-prM-E vaccination led to a significant anti-Adenovirus neutralizing antibody response (Fig. 3). Thus, although Ad4-prM-E vaccinated mice do not mount an anti-ZIKV antibody response, the mice do form functionally neutralizing antibodies to the Adenovirus vector itself.

Vaccination of BALB/c mice does not result in detectable anti-ZIKV antibodies. C57BL/6 mice are known to have a Th₁ dominant immune response³⁴. Therefore, to ensure that the lack of humoral immune response observed after vaccination with Ad4-prM-E is not mouse strain-specific, we vaccinated BALB/c mice which have a Th₂ dominant immune response³⁵. Mouse strain-dependent effects have been previously observed after vaccination with a DNA ZIKV vaccine³⁶ further justifying investigation in a second mouse strain. BALB/c mice were vaccinated with 10^{10} vp of either Ad4-prM-E or Ad5-prM-E, boosted 3 weeks later with the same vaccine and dose, and then sacrificed 2 weeks after boosting. ZIKV envelope specific antibodies were measured using an ELISA in order to detect binding antibodies regardless of their ability to functionally neutralize (Fig. 4A). Similar to results of studies in the C57BL/6 model, vaccination of BALB/c mice with Ad5-prM-E resulted in significant anti-ZIKV antibody development. However, there were no detectable anti-ZIKV antibodies after vaccination with Ad4-prM-E, confirming that the absence of antibody development is independent of the mouse strain.

Mapping of T-cell epitopes in BALB/c mice. We went on to map the anti-ZIKV envelope T-cell epitope response in BALB/c mice after vaccination using an interferon- γ enzyme-linked immunospot assay (ELISpot) with an overlapping peptide array spanning the entire ZIKV E protein. Peptides that induced spot forming cells (SFC) responses greater than 50 per million splenocytes were considered positive. Both Ad5-prM-E and Ad4-prM-E vaccination induced T-cell responses against the same peptides in the envelope protein (Fig. 4B,C). In addition, both vectors induced a significant total T-cell response against the ZIKV E protein (Fig. 4D). Previous work has shown that, in C57BL/6 mice, the immunodominant epitope in the ZIKV envelope protein is E₄₋₁₂^{33,37-39}. In BALB/c mice, a different immunodominance pattern was observed as compared to the C57BL/6 mice. In C57BL/6 mice, the E₄₋₁₂ region showed clear immunodominance with over 5,000 and 7,000 SFC/million after vaccination with the Ad4-prM-E and Ad5-prM-E ZIKV vaccines, respectively³³. However, in BALB/c mice,

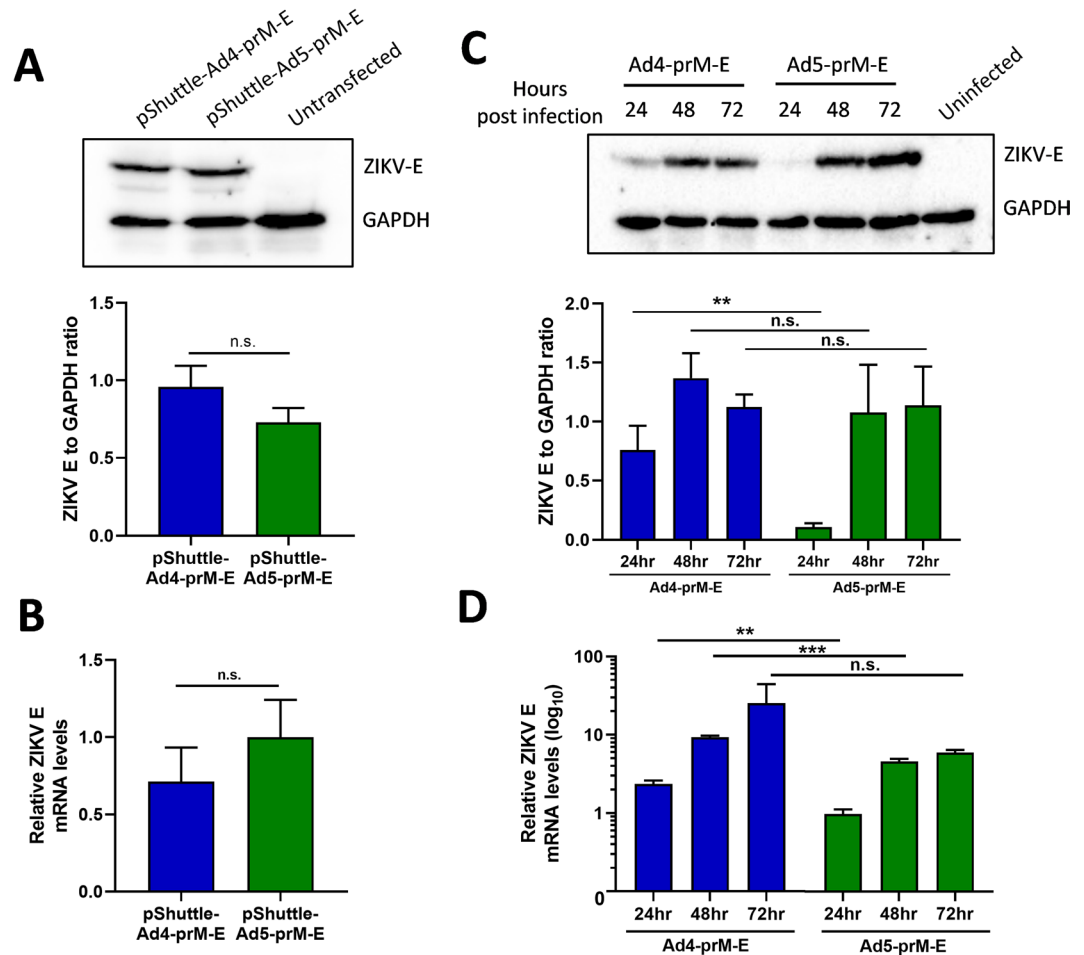


Figure 1. ZIKV E protein expression and mRNA levels *in vitro*. (A,B) The pShuttle plasmids expressing the ZIKV prM-E which were used to create the recombinant Ad4 and Ad5 vectors were transfected at equal copy number into 293 cells. After 48 hours, the cells were harvested and evaluated for ZIKV E protein expression by western blot. Panel A shows a representative western blot with GAPDH cellular control along with quantification of the ratio of ZIKV E protein expression to GAPDH control (n.s. not significant; two-tailed T-test). In addition, qPCR was used to evaluate ZIKV E mRNA levels post transfection. (B) Samples were normalized to β -actin mRNA and represented relative to pShuttle-Ad5-prM-E (n.s. not significant; two-tailed T-test). To evaluate protein expression after infection with the Ad vectors, non-complementary A549 cells were infected at 1,000vp/cell with either Ad4-prM-E or Ad5-prM-E and washed after 1 hour. Cells were harvested at 24, 48, and 72 hours post infection to determine protein expression by western blot as described in panel A. (C) ZIKV E mRNA levels at each timepoint were determined with qPCR. (D) Samples were normalized to β -actin mRNA and represented relative to Ad5-prM-E infection at 24 hours (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$; two-tailed T-test). All experiments were repeated in triplicate and data are expressed as the mean with standard deviation.

peptides 19, 20, and 21 encompassing the region E₅₅₋₇₅ and peptides 69, 70, and 72 encompassing the region E₂₀₅₋₂₂₅ show the strongest T-cell response after vaccination with both vectors (Fig. 4C). These responses reached levels of approximately 1,500 and 850 SFC/million, respectively.

Adenovirus 4 expressing influenza hemagglutinin results in no detectable antibodies but significant T-cell responses. Next, we wanted to confirm that the lack of humoral immune response after Ad4-prM-E vaccination is not transgene-specific. Therefore, we vaccinated C57BL/6 mice with 10^{10} vp of Adenovirus 4 and 5 vectors expressing a consensus H1 influenza hemagglutinin (HA) and sacrificed the mice 2 weeks later in order to evaluate the anti-HA antibody and T-cell response. The influenza HA protein is known to induce a strong humoral immune response when expressed in a viral vector making this an ideal transgene to study induction of antibody responses^{17,40}. In support of this, we found that Ad5-HA vaccination resulted in significant anti-HA antibody response as measured by ELISA (Fig. 5A). In contrast, Ad4-HA vaccination resulted in no significant anti-HA antibody development. However, both Ad vaccines were able to induce significant anti-HA total T-cell responses (Fig. 5B). This indicates that a similar immune profile of T-cell development with the absence of antibodies is observed after Ad4 vector vaccination, regardless of the transgene expressed.

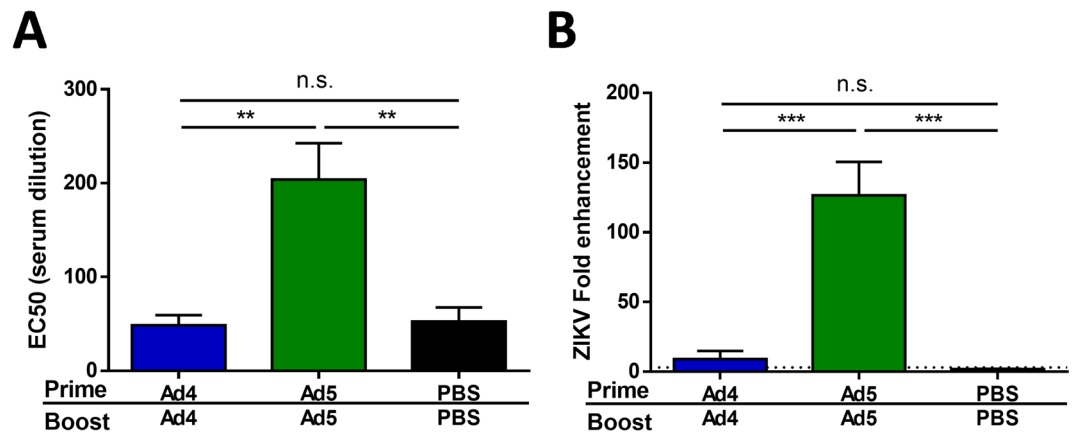


Figure 2. Anti-ZIKV antibody development after vaccination. (A,B) C57BL/7 mice were vaccinated via the i.m. route with 10^{10} vp of Ad5-prM-E ($n = 5$), Ad4-prM-E ($n = 4$), or PBS ($n = 5$) with a prime boost strategy. Anti-ZIKV antibodies were measured by reporter virus particle (RVP) neutralization assay (A), or antibody-dependent enhancement assay. (B) The dilution of sera required to inhibit 50% of RVP infection events (EC50) is reported. The limit of detection of these assays was a reciprocal serum dilution of 60, with negative samples reported as half the limit of detection (30). The magnitude of ADE is reported as the largest increase of GFP-expressing K562 cells observed at any serum dilution as compared to the no serum control (expressed as fold-increase over background). The dashed line indicates the limit of detection in this assay (3-fold increase over background). Data are expressed as the mean with standard error (SEM).

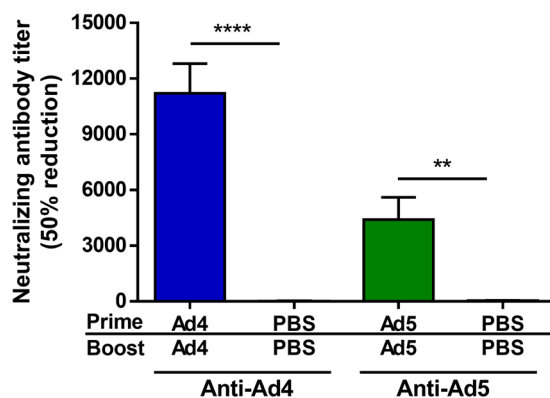


Figure 3. Antibody development against the Adenovirus vectors. C57BL/7 mice ($n = 5$) were vaccinated via the i.m. route with 10^{10} vp the indicated virus with a prime boost strategy. The antibody response against the Adenovirus vector was measured by neutralization assay. Sera was assayed for its ability to neutralize Ad4 or Ad5 virus expressing GFP-luciferase and the neutralization titer was determined to be the titer at which there was 50% neutralization of the luciferase activity (** $p < 0.01$, **** $p < 0.0001$; one-way ANOVA). Data are expressed as the mean with standard error (SEM).

Co-administration of Ad5-prME with Ad4-GFP reduces anti-ZIKV antibody development. To determine if the T-cell biased immune response seen after vaccination with Ad4 is capsid-dependent, we performed a co-administration study. C57BL/6 mice were vaccinated with 10^{10} vp of Ad5-prM-E alone or co-administered with 10^{10} vp of Ad4 expressing GFP-Luciferase (Ad4-GFPluc) or with 10^{10} vp of UV inactivated Ad4-GFPluc (Fig. 6A) and sacrificed 2 weeks later. UV inactivation was performed by UVc radiation and confirmed by an infectivity assay in 293 cells (data not shown). The UV inactivation of the Ad4-GFPluc ensures that expression of Ad genes will not play a role in immune modulation. We have shown that Ad5-prM-E vaccination leads to development of significant anti-ZIKV antibodies. However, when Ad5-prM-E was co-administered with Ad4, anti-ZIKV antibody titers decrease significantly (Fig. 6B). The T-cell response against the C57BL/6 immunodominant CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) epitope (Fig. 6C) and the total T-cell response (Fig. 6D) remained significant for all Ad5-prM-E vaccinated mice. The CTL and overall T cell responses in the Ad5 co-administered with UV-inactivated Ad4 and Ad4-GFP were significantly lower than the Ad5 responses alone ($p \leq 0.01$) (Fig. 6C,D). This indicates that the biased immune response during Ad4 vector vaccination is likely capsid-dependent.

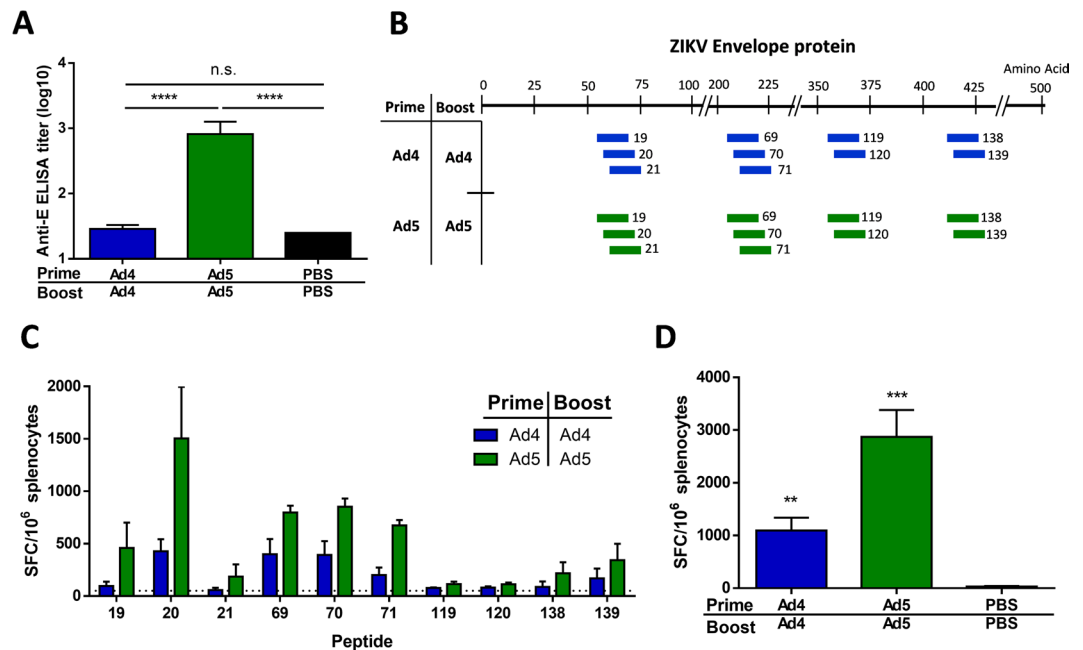


Figure 4. Antibody response and T-cell epitope mapping in BALB/c mice after vaccination. (A–D) BALB/c mice ($n = 5$) were vaccinated with 10^{10} vp of Ad4-prM-E, Ad5-prM-E, or PBS via the i.m. route with a prime boost strategy. ZIKV E protein specific antibodies were measured using an ELISA. (A) T-cell epitopes induced against the ZIKV envelope protein was mapped using a 164-peptide array consisting of 15-mers with 13 amino acid overlap. Peptides were considered positive if the response was greater than 50 spot forming cells (SFC) per million. The positive peptides induced by both vaccination strategies can be seen mapped back to the 504 amino acid ZIKV envelope protein in (B). The response against each positive peptide is shown with the dashed line at the 50 SFC/10⁶ cutoff (C). The total T-cell response against the ZIKV E protein was also measured (D) (n.s. not significant, *** $p < 0.01$, **** $p < 0.001$; one-way ANOVA). Data are expressed as the mean with standard error (SEM).

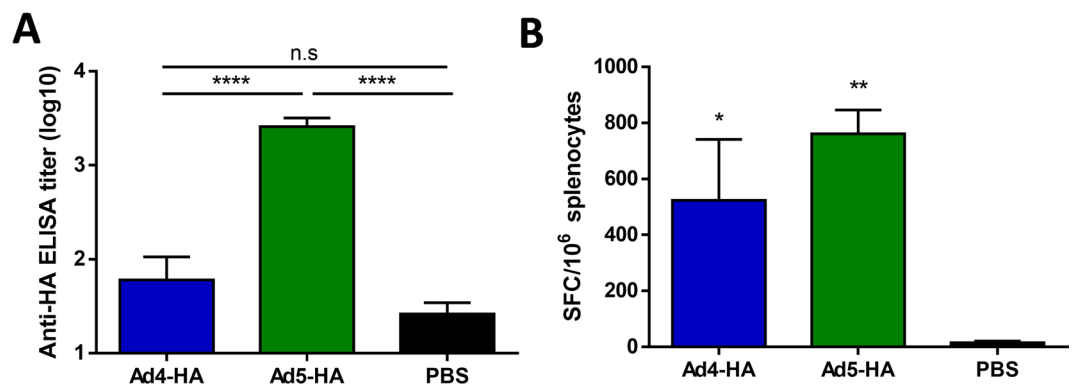


Figure 5. Antibody and T-cell response after vaccination with Adenovirus 4 or 5 expressing an influenza hemagglutinin transgene. (A,B) C57BL/6 mice ($n = 5$) were vaccinated with an Adenovirus 4 or 5 vector expressing a consensus hemagglutinin H1 influenza gene. Hemagglutinin (HA) specific antibodies to the H1N1 virus PR/8/34 were measured using an ELISA (A) (n.s. not significant, **** $p < 0.0001$; one-way ANOVA). The total T-cell response against the HA of A/PR/8/34 was determined with pooled peptides from a peptide array covering the entire HA and are reported as spot forming cells (SFC) per million (B) (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, one-way ANOVA). Data are expressed as the mean with standard error (SEM).

Discussion

Development of a safe Zika virus (ZIKV) vaccine remains a global health priority⁴¹. Our previous work has shown that vaccination with an Adenovirus 4 vector expressing the Zika virus (ZIKV) prM-E genes leads to the development of a strong anti-ZIKV T-cell response without the development of anti-ZIKV antibodies³³. This is in contrast to the Ad5-prM-E vaccine which induced both anti-ZIKV T-cell and antibody responses. However, both vectors conferred protection against ZIKV infection in a lethal antibody blockade challenge model. Here, we continued to characterize the Adenovirus 4 vector.

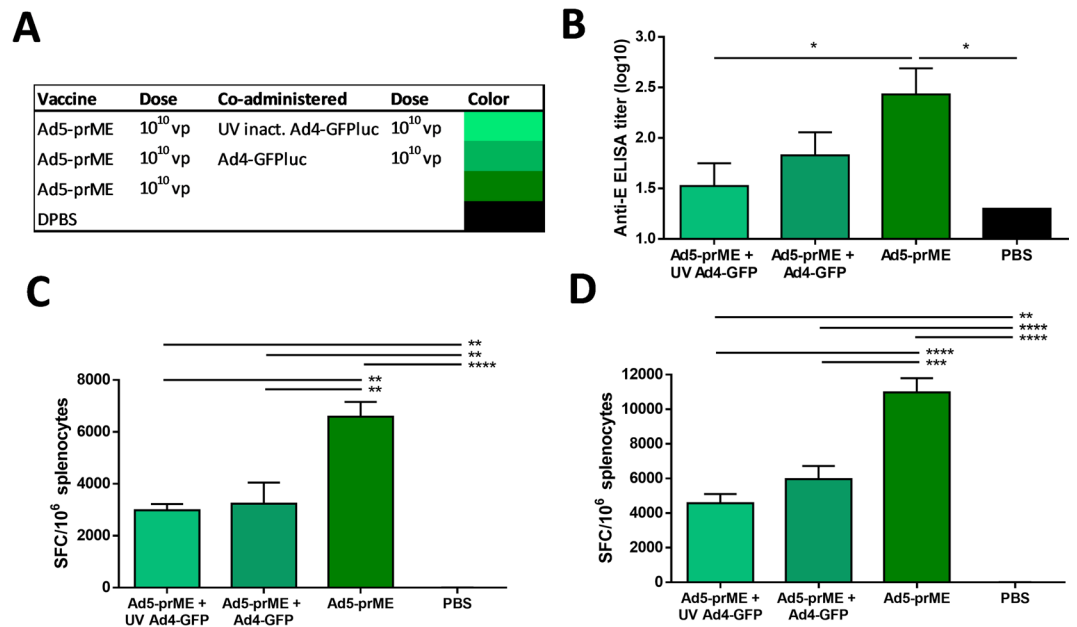


Figure 6. Co-administration with an Ad4-GFP vector reduces antibody development from vaccination with Ad5-prM-E. (A–D) C57BL/6 mice ($n = 4$) were vaccinated via the i.m. route with the indicated vaccine(s) and dose and sacrificed 2 weeks later (A). ZIKV E protein specific antibodies were measured with an ELISA (B). The T-cell response against the previously described immunodominant CD8 + epitope for the ZIKV E protein in C57BL/6 mice was measured^{33,37} (C) along with the total T-cell response to the ZIKV E protein (D) and reported as spot-forming cells (SFC) per million (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.0001$; one-way ANOVA). Data are expressed as the mean with standard error (SEM).

RVP neutralization and enhancement assays failed to detect neutralizing or binding anti-ZIKV antibodies after Ad4-prM-E vaccination. Vaccination of BALB/c mice with Ad4-prM-E showed similar results to C57BL/6 mice, indicating that this is not a mouse strain-specific response. In addition, expression of an influenza hemagglutinin gene by Ad4 and Ad5 showed that, while Ad5-HA vaccination induced significant anti-HA antibody and T-cell responses, Ad4-HA vaccination only resulted in significant T-cell responses with no detectable anti-HA antibodies. These results indicate that the unique immune response after Ad4 vaccination is specific to the Ad4 serotype itself and not a mouse strain or transgene specific response.

Additionally, we found that co-administration of Ad5-prM-E with a UV inactivated Ad4-GFP significantly reduced the anti-ZIKV antibodies as compared to the Ad5-prM-E alone. This result supports that the serotype specific immune response after Ad4 vaccination is likely specific to the capsid proteins. However, UV inactivated Adenovirus can still transduce cells⁴² so this does not rule out other internal structural proteins packaged with the virion. Further experiments are needed to determine the specific structural protein responsible for the observed differences in the antibody development.

Our results here support the findings of another study utilizing an Ad4 vector expressing LacZ. This study found that enhanced innate immunogenicity after Ad4 vector administration was capsid-dependent and interfered with transgene specific antibody responses without diminishing the T-cell response⁴³. This study found stronger stimulation of multiple cytokines, including IFN- β , IL-6, and TNF- α , after administration of the Ad4 vector as compared to the Ad5 vector. Another study characterizing a low seroprevalent chimpanzee Adenovirus type 68, found significantly increased type 1 interferons after vector administration as compared to Ad5 which lead to a reduction of transgene-specific antibody responses while still inducing a significant T-cell response⁴⁴. However, in our previous study³³, vaccination of interferon receptor knock out mice (IFNAR-/-) with the Ad4 and Ad5 vector ZIKV vaccines still did not result in a significant anti-ZIKV antibody response. This indicates that there are likely multiple cytokines, chemokines, or immune modulators playing a role in the Ad4 vector immune response.

In general, Ad4-prM-E vaccination induces lower, but still highly significant, levels of T cell immunity as compared to Ad5-prM-E vaccination³³. Interestingly, when co-administered with a UV-inactivated Ad4-GFP, there is a statistically significant reduction in CTL and overall T cell responses, as compared to Ad5-prM-E alone. Therefore, Ad4 capsid proteins alone may be responsible for down regulating both cellular and humoral immune responses. Further study into this capsid-dependent altered immunogenicity could provide beneficial insight into Adenovirus self-adjuncting properties and the effect this has on downstream adaptive immunity.

Our continued characterization of the two Adenovirus vectored ZIKV vaccines has highlighted the difference in serotype-specific immunity induced by Adenovirus vectors. Recently, many vaccines utilizing alternative Adenovirus vectors have been developed for a multitude of infectious diseases. However, our research and others has shown that different Ad serotypes evoke unique, serotype-specific immune responses^{45–47}. Therefore, low seroprevalence should not be the only consideration when selecting an Adenovirus serotype. Further

characterization of these alternative Ad vectors is necessary to ensure selection of the serotype with the desired immune profile.

Materials and Methods

Ethics statement. Female C57BL/6J or BALB/c mice ages 6–8 weeks were purchased from Jackson Laboratory. Mice were housed in the Life Sciences Annex building on the University of Nebraska – Lincoln (UNL) campus under the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International (AAALAC) guidelines. The protocols were approved by the UNL Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) (Project ID 1448: Viral Vectors Flavivirus Vaccines). All animal experiments were carried out according to the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act, PHS Animal Welfare Policy, the principles of the NIH Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, and the policies and procedures of UNL. All immunizations and bleeds were performed under ketamine and xylazine or isoflurane induced anesthesia.

Recombinant adenovirus construction. Replication-defective Adenovirus 4 and 5 vectors expressing either the ZIKV prM-E gene, the influenza H1 consensus hemagglutinin gene, or GFP-Luciferase were constructed as previously described^{18,33,48,49}. The prM-E gene (amino acid 126–794 of the polypeptide) from the PRVABC59 strain was codon-optimized for human gene expression and a VSV G signal was added to the N-terminus of the protein³³. The influenza H1 consensus hemagglutinin gene was designed as previously described^{18,49}. All genes were cloned into an expression cassette containing a CMV promoter and SV40 Poly A signal and then recombined into the E1 region of either the Adenovirus type 4 or type 5 genome.

Recombinant Adenovirus 5 was constructed using the AdEasy Adenoviral Vector System (Agilent). Briefly, the transgene was cloned into a shuttle plasmid containing a CMV promoter and SV40 polyA signal. This shuttle plasmid was linearized and cotransformed into BJ5183 cells with the Adenovirus 5 genome in order to undergo homologous recombination. The recombination inserts the transgene expression cassette into the E1 region of the Adenovirus genome, creating a replication-defective vector. This recombinant Adenovirus genome was linearized and transfected into 293 cells using Polyfect Transfection reagent (Qiagen). Virus rescue was observed via plaque formation. Cells were then harvested, virus released by 3 freeze thaws cycles, and amplified by sequential passage in 293 cells until final amplification in Corning 10-cell stack (~6300 cm²). Final virus stocks were purified by 2 sequential CsCl ultracentrifuge gradients, desalted using Econo-Pac 10DG Desalting Columns (Bio-Rad), and stored at –80 °C in Ad-tris buffer.

Recombinant Adenovirus 4 was constructed as previously described^{33,48}. Briefly, the complete Adenovirus type 4 genome was cloned into a single low copy plasmid. A shuttle plasmid to replace the E1 region was created using overlapping PCR products. The expression cassette used for recombinant Ad5 construction that contains the transgene under a CMV promoter and PolyA was fused to an Frt-Zeo-Frt fragment to aid in selection of recombinant colonies. The transgene was sequence confirmed and then cloned into the pAd4 shuttle plasmid. This shuttle plasmid was linearized and cotransformed into BJ5183 cells with the Adenovirus 5 genome in order to undergo homologous recombination. This recombinant Ad4 genome was rescued and purified as described above for Ad5 recombinants.

Western blotting. Cells were pelleted, denatured using Laemmli buffer plus 2-mercaptoethanol, and incubated at 100 °C for 10 minutes. Samples were then passed through a QIAshredder (Qiagen) and run on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE gel. Protein was transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane, blocked for 30 minutes with 5% milk in TBST, and then incubated overnight with mouse anti-ZIKV E protein antibody (mAb-0302156; BioFront Technologies) at 1:5000 and mouse anti-GAPDH (sc47724; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.) at 1:2000 in TBST 1% milk. The membrane was then wash 3x with TBST and incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature with goat anti-mouse-HRP conjugated antibody (Millipore Sigma) at 1:2000 in TBST 1% milk. After 3 wash in TBST, the membrane was developed with SuperSignal West Pico Chemiluminescent Substrate (Thermo Scientific).

qPCR for mRNA levels. Total RNA was extracted from cells using RNeasy Plus Mini kit (Qiagen). Next, mRNA was converted into cDNA using ProtoScript First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (New England Biolabs) with Oligo-dT primers. Real time PCR was performed using PowerUp SYBR Green Master Mix (Applied Biosystems) and run on the QuantStudio 3 Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems) using the following conditions: 50 °C for 2 min, 95 °C for 2 min, 40 cycles of 95 °C for 15 s and 60 °C for 1 min, followed by a melt curve. Samples were run with ZIKV E primers (5'-GAGAAGTCCAGGCCTGTTCT-3' and 5'-GGAGTACCGGATCATGCTGA-3') and normalized to levels of β -actin mRNA using primers (5'-CCAACCGGAGAAGATGA-3' and 5'-GGATAGCACAGCCTGGATG-3').

Vaccination and sample collection. All immunizations were performed intramuscularly with a 27-gauge needle into both quadriceps in two 25 μ l injections. At sacrifice, all animals were terminally bled via a cardiac puncture and spleens were harvested for T-cell immune assays. Sera was isolated from whole blood with a BD Microtainer Blood Collection Tube (Becton Dickinson) and used for further ELISA and neutralization tests. Mice splenocytes were isolated using a 40 μ m Nylon cell strainer (BD Labware), red blood cells were lysed using ACK lysis buffer, and the splenocytes were resuspended in cRPMI at a concentration of 10⁶ splenocytes/mL for use in ELISpot assays.

ELISA. Immunolon 4 HBX microtiter 96-well strips (VWR) were coated with 150 ng per well of recombinant ZIKV E protein (Cat #:MBS596088; MyBioSource) or recombinant H1 hemagglutinin of A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (H1N1) (NR-19240, BEI) in bicarbonate/carbonate coating buffer overnight at 4 °C. The plates were blocked with

2% BSA in PBS for 2 hours at room temperature (RT). Sera was serially diluted in 1% BSA in PBS and incubated for 2 hours at RT. The plates were washed 6X with PBST and incubated with goat anti-mouse-HRP antibody (1:5000; Thermo Fisher) in 1% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at RT. After washing 4X with PBST and 2X with PBS, the plate was developed with 1-Step Ultra TMB-ELISA (Thermo Fisher) and the reaction was stopped with 2 M sulfuric acid. The OD450 was detected using a SpectraMax i3x Multi-Mode microplate reader (Molecular Devices) and the endpoint titer was determined as signal that was two and a half times background values.

ELISPOT. The ZIKV T-cell epitopes were mapped as previously described³³ using a peptide array of the ZIKV strain PRVABC59 envelope protein (NR-50553). Briefly, potential immunogenic peptides were identified using a matrix of peptides pools, and the epitopes were confirmed using individual peptides. Ninety-six well polyvinylidene difluoride-backed plates (MultiScreen-IP, Millipore) were coated with 50 µl of anti-mouse IFN-γ mAb AN18 (5 µg/ml; Mabtech) overnight at 4 °C, washed, and then blocked with RPMI at 37 °C for 1 hour. Equal volumes (50 µL) of the single-cell suspension splenocytes (10⁶ splenocytes/mL) and peptide (5 µg/mL) were added to the wells in duplicate and incubated overnight at 37 °C with 5% CO₂. The plates were washed with PBS and incubated with 100 µl of biotinylated anti-mouse IFN-γ mAb (1:1000 dilution; Mabtech) diluted in PBS with 1% FBS for 1 hour at RT. Plates were washed with PBS, incubated with 100 µl of streptavidin-alkaline phosphatase conjugate (1:1000 dilution; Mabtech) diluted in PBS 1% FBS for 1 hours at RT, and washed again with PBS. To develop, 100 µl of BCIP/NBT (Plus) alkaline phosphatase substrate (Thermo Fisher) was added to each well and development was stopped by washing several times in dH₂O. Spot were counted using an automated ELISpot plate reader (AID iSpot Reader Spectrum) and are expressed as spot-forming cells (SFC) per 10⁶ splenocytes. The total T-cell response to the influenza H1 hemagglutinin was measured using pooled peptides from the peptide array A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (NR-18973) from BEI resources and an ELISpot performed as described above.

Reporter virus particle-based neutralization and antibody-dependent enhancement assays. The production of RVPs, neutralization assays, and antibody dependent enhancement assays were performed using previously described methods⁵⁰. Briefly, RVPs were produced by complementation of a self-replicating West Nile virus subgenomic replicon encoding a GFP reporter gene with the C-prM-E structural genes from ZIKV H/PF2013. Neutralization and antibody-dependent enhancement assays were performed by serially diluting heat-inactivated immune sera and incubating with ZIKV RVPs for 1 hour at 37 °C. The resulting immune complexes were added to 5 × 10⁶ Raji-DCSIGNR cells or K562 cells (for neutralization and antibody-dependent enhancement assays, respectively) and incubated at 37 °C for 2 days. Infection was measured by flow cytometry as a function of GFP expressing cells. Neutralization titers were estimated by non-linear regression analysis using GraphPad Prism software.

Adenovirus neutralization assay. Sera was heat inactivated at 56 °C for 30 min before a serial 2-fold dilution was performed in a 96-well black plate (3603 Corning). Fifty microliters of either Ad4-GFP-Luciferase or Ad5-GFP-Luciferase at a concentration of 1 × 10⁸ Ad-GL vp/mL was then added to the sera dilutions and incubated at 37 °C for 1 hour. Next, 50 µl of A549 cells at 1 × 10⁵ cells/mL was added to each well and the plates were incubated for 20 h at 37 °C and 5% CO₂ before readout. Cells were treated with 5x lysis buffer and luciferase activity was detected by adding 50 µL of firefly luciferase activity reagent (LAR; Promega). Neutralizing antibody titers were determined as the reciprocal dilution to inhibit 50% of luciferase activity as compared to no serum controls.

Statistical analysis. GraphPad Prism software was used to analyze all data. Data are expressed as the mean with standard error (SEM). ELISA, Adenovirus neutralization, and T-cell data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA. A p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant (*p < 0.05; **p < 0.01; ***p < 0.001; ****p < 0.0001).

Received: 20 October 2019; Accepted: 4 February 2020;

Published online: 27 February 2020

References

- Shan, C. *et al.* A single-dose live-attenuated vaccine prevents Zika virus pregnancy transmission and testis damage. *Nature Communications* **8**, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-017-00737-8> (2017).
- Xie, X. *et al.* A Single-Dose Live-Attenuated Zika Virus Vaccine with Controlled Infection Rounds that Protects against Vertical Transmission. *Cell Host & Microbe* **24**, 487–499.e485, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chom.2018.09.008> (2018).
- Kwek, S. S. *et al.* A systematic approach to the development of a safe live attenuated Zika vaccine. *Nature Communications* **9**, 1031, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-03337-2> (2018).
- Larocca, R. A. *et al.* Vaccine protection against Zika virus from Brazil. *Nature* **536**, 474–478 (2016).
- Modjarrad, K. *et al.* Preliminary aggregate safety and immunogenicity results from three trials of a purified inactivated Zika virus vaccine candidate: phase 1, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trials. *Lancet*, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(17\)33106-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)33106-9) (2017).
- Medina, L. O. *et al.* A Recombinant Subunit Based Zika Virus Vaccine Is Efficacious in Non-human Primates. *Frontiers in Immunology* **9**, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2018.02464> (2018).
- Tai, W. *et al.* Rational design of Zika virus subunit vaccine with enhanced efficacy. *Journal of Virology*, JVI.02187-02118, <https://doi.org/10.1128/jvi.02187-18> (2019).
- Abbink, P. *et al.* Protective efficacy of multiple vaccine platforms against Zika virus challenge in rhesus monkeys. *Science* **353**, 1129–1132, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aah6157> (2016).
- Dowd, K. A. *et al.* Broadly Neutralizing Activity of Zika Virus-Immune Sera Identifies a Single Viral Serotype. *Cell reports* **16**, 1485–1491, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2016.07.049> (2016).
- Tebas, P. *et al.* Safety and Immunogenicity of an Anti-Zika Virus DNA Vaccine — Preliminary Report. *New England Journal of Medicine*, <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1708120> (2017).

11. Pardi, N. *et al.* Zika virus protection by a single low-dose nucleoside-modified mRNA vaccination. *Nature* **543**, 248–251, <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature21428> (2017).
12. Richner, J. M. *et al.* Modified mRNA Vaccines Protect against Zika Virus Infection. *Cell* **168**, 1114–1125.e1110, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2017.02.017> (2017).
13. Nürnberg, C., Bodmer, B. S., Fiedler, A. H., Gabriel, G. & Mühlebach, M. D. A measles virus-based vaccine candidate mediates protection against Zika virus in an allogenic mouse pregnancy model. *Journal of Virology*, <https://doi.org/10.1128/jvi.01485-18> (2018).
14. Emanuel, J. *et al.* A VSV-based Zika virus vaccine protects mice from lethal challenge. *Scientific Reports* **8**, 11043, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-29401-x> (2018).
15. Gaudinski, M. R. *et al.* Safety, tolerability, and immunogenicity of two Zika virus DNA vaccine candidates in healthy adults: randomised, open-label, phase 1 clinical trials. *Lancet*, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(17\)33105-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)33105-7) (2017).
16. López-Camacho, C. *et al.* Rational Zika vaccine design via the modulation of antigen membrane anchors in chimpanzee adenoviral vectors. *Nature Communications* **9**, 2441, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-04859-5> (2018).
17. Lingel, A., Bullard, B. L. & Weaver, E. A. Efficacy of an Adenoviral Vected Multivalent Centralized Influenza Vaccine. *Scientific Reports* **7**, 14912, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-14891-y> (2017).
18. Webby, R. J. & Weaver, E. A. Centralized Consensus Hemagglutinin Genes Induce Protective Immunity against H1, H3 and H5 Influenza Viruses. *PLoS One* **10**, e0140702, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0140702> (2015).
19. Baden, L. R. *et al.* Induction of HIV-1-Specific Mucosal Immune Responses Following Intramuscular Recombinant Adenovirus Serotype 26 HIV-1 Vaccination of Humans. *The Journal of Infectious Diseases* **211**, 518–528, <https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiu485> (2015).
20. Barouch, D. H. *et al.* Characterization of Humoral and Cellular Immune Responses Elicited by a Recombinant Adenovirus Serotype 26 HIV-1 Env Vaccine in Healthy Adults (IPCAVD 001). *The Journal of Infectious Diseases* **207**, 248–256, <https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jis671> (2013).
21. Mennechet, F. J. D., Tran, T. T. P., Eichholz, K., van de Perre, P. & Kremer, E. J. Ebola virus vaccine: benefit and risks of adenovirus-based vectors. *Expert Review of Vaccines* **14**, 1471–1478, <https://doi.org/10.1586/14760584.2015.1083429> (2015).
22. Ledgerwood, J. E. *et al.* A replication defective recombinant Ad5 vaccine expressing Ebola virus GP is safe and immunogenic in healthy adults. *Vaccine* **29**, 304–313, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2010.10.037> (2010).
23. Ledgerwood, J. E. *et al.* Chimpanzee Adenovirus Vector Ebola Vaccine. *New England Journal of Medicine* **376**, 928–938, <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1410863> (2017).
24. Fausther-Bovendo, H. & Kobinger, G. P. Pre-existing immunity against Ad vectors. *Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics* **10**, 2875–2884, <https://doi.org/10.4161/hv.29594> (2014).
25. Guo, Q. *et al.* Immunization with a Novel Human type 5 Adenovirus-Vectored Vaccine Expressing the Premembrane and Envelope Proteins of Zika Virus Provides Consistent and Sterilizing Protection in Multiple Immunocompetent and Immunocompromised Animal Models. *The Journal of Infectious Diseases*, jiy187–jiy187, <https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiy187> (2018).
26. Kim, E. *et al.* Preventative Vaccines for Zika Virus Outbreak: Preliminary Evaluation. *EBioMedicine* **13**, 315–320, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ebiom.2016.09.028> (2016).
27. Lin, H.-H. *et al.* Dengue and Zika Virus Domain III-Flagellin Fusion and Glycan-Masking E Antigen for Prime-Boost Immunization. *Theranostics* **9**, 4811–4826, <https://doi.org/10.7150/thno.35919> (2019).
28. Liu, X. *et al.* Incorporation of NS1 and prM/M are important to confer effective protection of adenovirus-vectored Zika virus vaccine carrying E protein. *npj Vaccines* **3**, 29, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41541-018-0072-6> (2018).
29. Abbink, P. *et al.* Durability and correlates of vaccine protection against Zika virus in rhesus monkeys. *Science translational medicine* **9**, ea04163 (2017).
30. Cox, F. *et al.* Adenoviral vector type 26 encoding Zika virus (ZIKV) M-Env antigen induces humoral and cellular immune responses and protects mice and nonhuman primates against ZIKV challenge. *PLOS One* **13**, e0202820, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0202820> (2018).
31. Xu, K. *et al.* Recombinant Chimpanzee Adenovirus Vaccine AdC7-M/E Protects against Zika Virus Infection and Testis Damage. *J. Virol.* **92**, <https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.01722-17> (2018).
32. Hassan, A. O. *et al.* A Gorilla Adenovirus-Based Vaccine against Zika Virus Induces Durable Immunity and Confers Protection in Pregnancy. *Cell Reports* **28**, 2634–2646.e2634, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2019.08.005> (2019).
33. Bullard, B. L., Corder, B. N., Gorman, M. J., Diamond, M. S. & Weaver, E. A. Efficacy of a T Cell-Biased Adenovirus Vector as a Zika Virus Vaccine. *Scientific Reports* **8**, 18017, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-35755-z> (2018).
34. Yagi, J. *et al.* Genetic background influences Th cell differentiation by controlling the capacity for IL-2-induced IL-4 production by naive CD4+ T cells. *International Immunology* **18**, 1681–1690, <https://doi.org/10.1093/intimm/dx1102> (2006).
35. Watanabe, H., Numata, K., Ito, T., Takagi, K. & Matsukawa, A. Innate immune response in Th1- and Th2-dominant mouse strains. *Shock* **22**, 460–466 (2004).
36. Dowd, K. A. *et al.* Rapid Development of a DNA Vaccine for Zika Virus. *Science (New York, N.Y.)* **354**, 237–240, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aai9137> (2016).
37. Elong Ngono, A. *et al.* Mapping and Role of the CD8+ T Cell Response During Primary Zika Virus Infection in Mice. *Cell Host Microbe* **21**, 35–46, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chom.2016.12.010> (2017).
38. Huang, H. *et al.* CD8(+) T Cell Immune Response in Immunocompetent Mice during Zika Virus Infection. *Journal of virology* **91**, e00900–00917, <https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.00900-17> (2017).
39. Pardy, R. D. *et al.* Analysis of the T Cell Response to Zika Virus and Identification of a Novel CD8+ T Cell Epitope in Immunocompetent Mice. *PLoS pathogens* **13**, e1006184–e1006184, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1006184> (2017).
40. Xiang, K. *et al.* Progress on adenovirus-vectored universal influenza vaccines. *Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics* **11**, 1209–1222, <https://doi.org/10.1080/21645515.2015.1016674> (2015).
41. Mehand, M. S., Al-Shorbaji, F., Millett, P. & Murgue, B. The WHO R&D Blueprint: 2018 review of emerging infectious diseases requiring urgent research and development efforts. *Antiviral Research* **159**, 63–67, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.antiviral.2018.09.009> (2018).
42. Bosshard, F., Armand, F., Hamelin, R. & Kohn, T. Mechanisms of human adenovirus inactivation by sunlight and UVC light as examined by quantitative PCR and quantitative proteomics. *Appl Environ Microbiol* **79**, 1325–1332, <https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.03457-12> (2013).
43. Hartman, Z. C. *et al.* Replication-attenuated Human Adenoviral Type 4 vectors elicit capsid dependent enhanced innate immune responses that are partially dependent upon interactions with the complement system. *Virology* **374**, 453–467, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virol.2008.01.017> (2008).
44. Hensley, S. E. *et al.* Type I Interferon Inhibits Antibody Responses Induced by a Chimpanzee Adenovirus Vector. *Molecular Therapy* **15**, 393–403, <https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.mt.6300024> (2007).
45. Appledorn, D. M. *et al.* Wild-type adenoviruses from groups A–F evoke unique innate immune responses, of which HA3 and SA23 are partially complement dependent. *Gene Therapy* **15**, 885, <https://doi.org/10.1038/gt.2008.18> <https://www.nature.com/articles/gt200818#supplementary-information> (2008).
46. Abbink, P. *et al.* Comparative seroprevalence and immunogenicity of six rare serotype recombinant adenovirus vaccine vectors from subgroups B and D. *Journal of virology* **81**, 4654–4663, <https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.02696-06> (2007).

47. Teigler, J. E., Iampietro, M. J. & Barouch, D. H. Vaccination with Adenovirus Serotypes 35, 26, and 48 Elicits Higher Levels of Innate Cytokine Responses than Adenovirus Serotype 5 in Rhesus Monkeys. *Journal of Virology* **86**, 9590–9598, <https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.00740-12> (2012).
48. Weaver, E. A. Vaccines within vaccines: The use of adenovirus types 4 and 7 as influenza vaccine vectors. *Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics* **10**, 544–556, <https://doi.org/10.4161/hv.27238> (2014).
49. Weaver, E. A., Rubrum, A. M., Webby, R. J. & Barry, M. A. Protection against Divergent Influenza H1N1 Virus by a Centralized Influenza Hemagglutinin. *PLoS One* **6**, e18314, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0018314> (2011).
50. Dowd, K. A., Jost, C. A., Durbin, A. P., Whitehead, S. S. & Pierson, T. C. A dynamic landscape for antibody binding modulates antibody-mediated neutralization of West Nile virus. *PLoS pathogens* **7**, e1002111–e1002111, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1002111> (2011).

Acknowledgements

We thank the Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Disease (BEI) Repository for reagents used in this study. This research was supported by the National Institutes of Health under Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Award 1 T32 AI125207, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases grant R01 AI097241, and the Division of Intramural Research.

Author contributions

E.A.W. and B.L.B. designed and planned the study. B.L.B., B.N.C., D.N.G., T.C.P., and E.A.W. performed the experiments. B.L.B., B.N.C., D.N.G., T.C.P., and E.A.W. analyzed the data, created figures, and wrote the manuscript. All authors reviewed and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

Supplementary information is available for this paper at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-60238-5>.

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to E.A.W.

Reprints and permissions information is available at www.nature.com/reprints.

Publisher's note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2020