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## Background

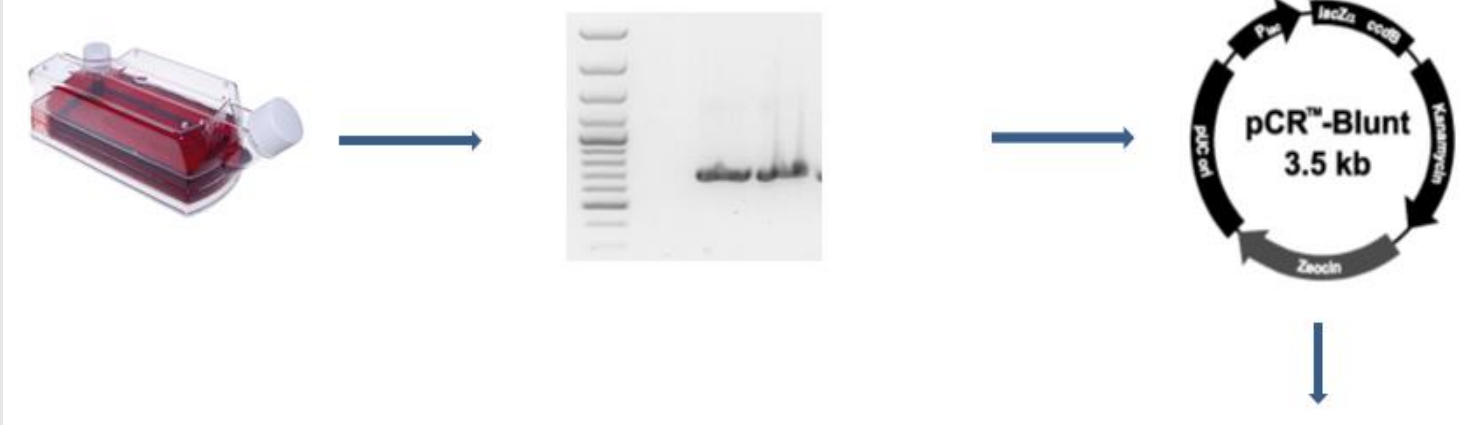
- Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infects more than 170 million people worldwide.
- Chronic hepatitis C develops cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma and liver failure.
- Liver transplantation is the only option for patients with HCV-induced end-stage liver diseases.
- A prophylactic vaccine is still not available.
- Infection of the newly grafted liver occurs immediately and universally after transplantation.

## Methods

- Isolation of HCV monoclonal antibody, designated 2A5, from an HCV genotype 1b chronic patient.
- Evaluation of this antibody by testing:
  - The binding activity towards HCV envelope glycoprotein (E1E2) using ELISA.
  - Epitope mapping using alanine mutants.
  - The neutralizing activity towards HCV pseudoparticles (HCVpp) and cell culture produced virus (HCVcc).
  - Prevention of HCV infection in immune-deficient mice of which the liver is repopulated with primary human hepatocytes (humanized mice).

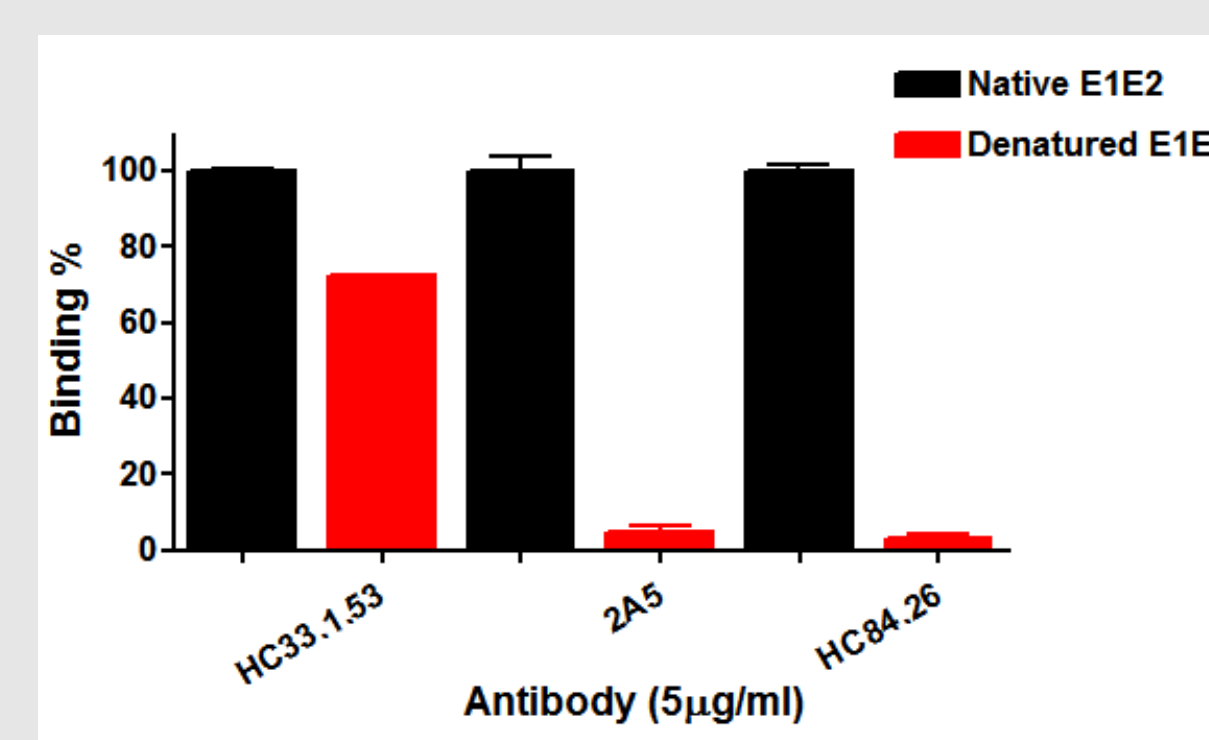
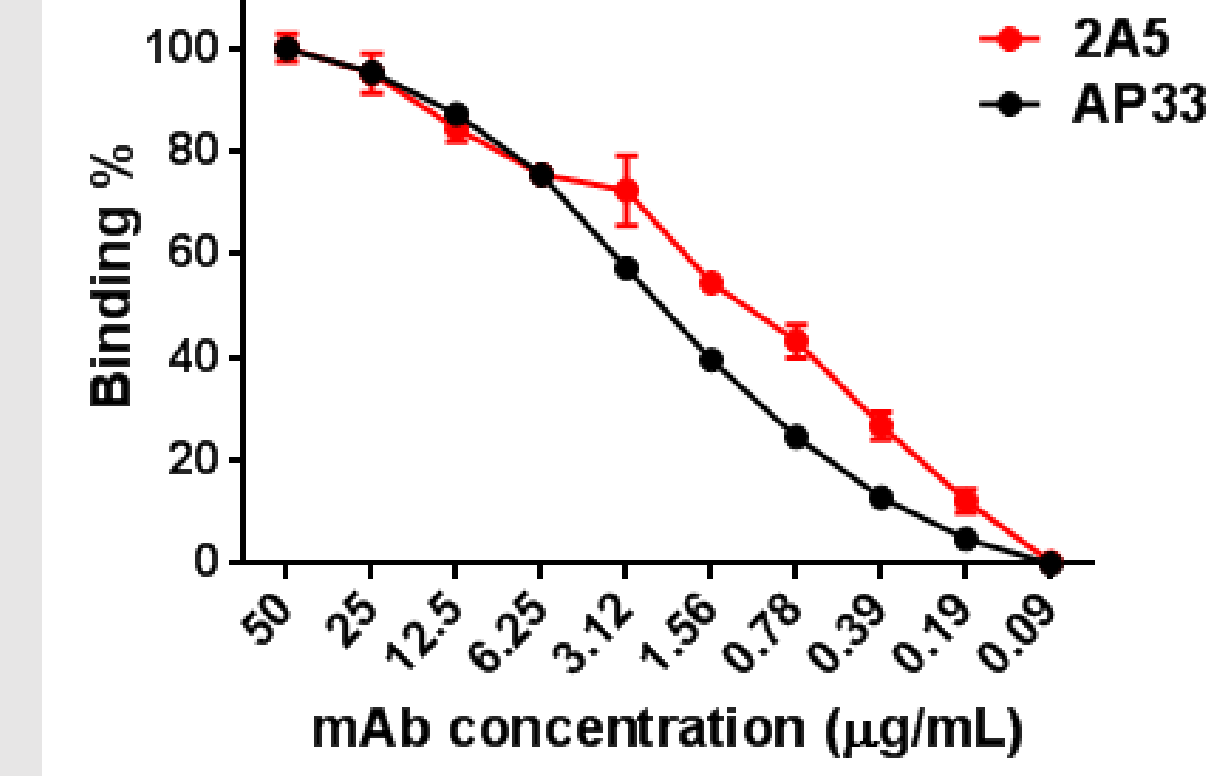
## Results

### Isolation, cloning and sequencing of mAb 2A5

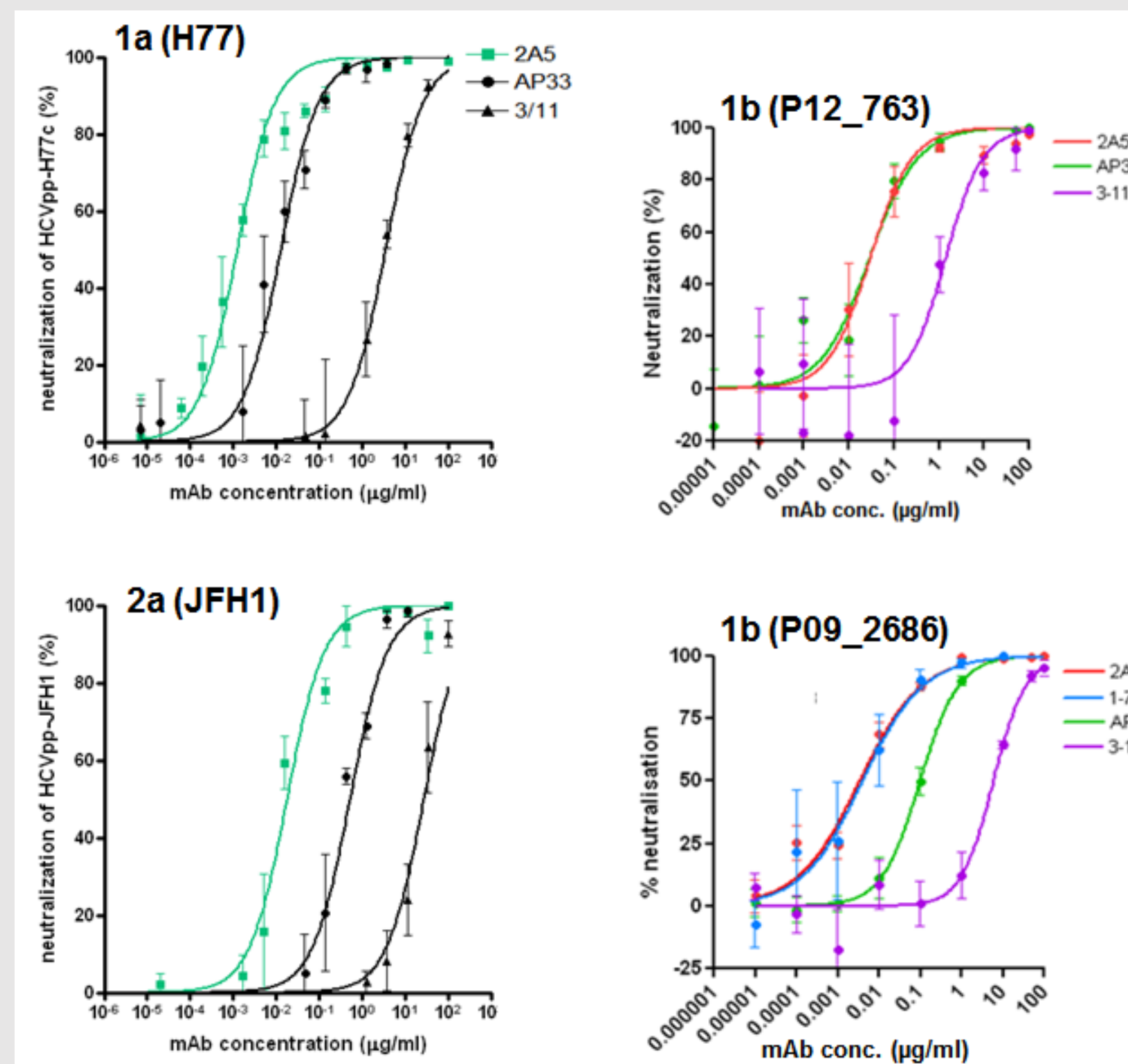
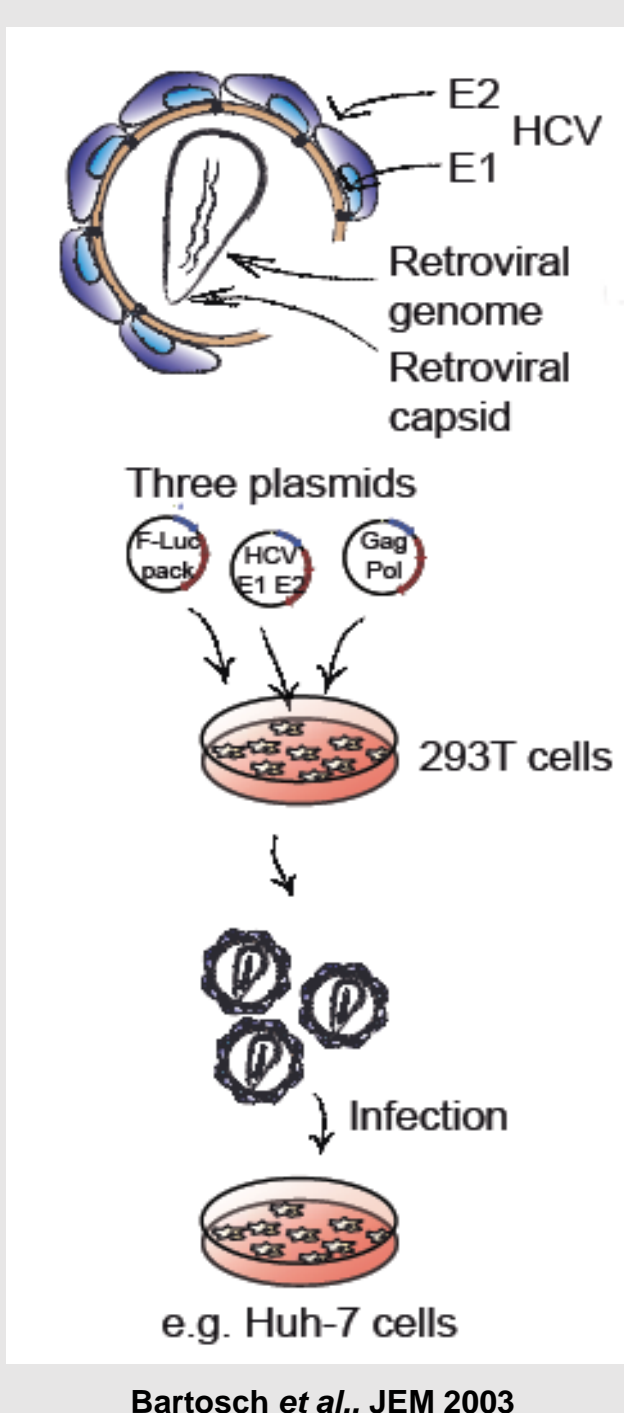


Chain	V-GENE and allele	Homsap IGHV1-69*14 F
Heavy Chain	J-GENE and allele	Homsap IGHJ5*02 F
	D-GENE and allele by IMGT/JunctionAnalysis	Homsap IGHDI-26*01 F
	V-GENE and allele	Homsap IGLV2-14*01 F
Light Chain	J-GENE and allele	Homsap IGLJ1*01 F

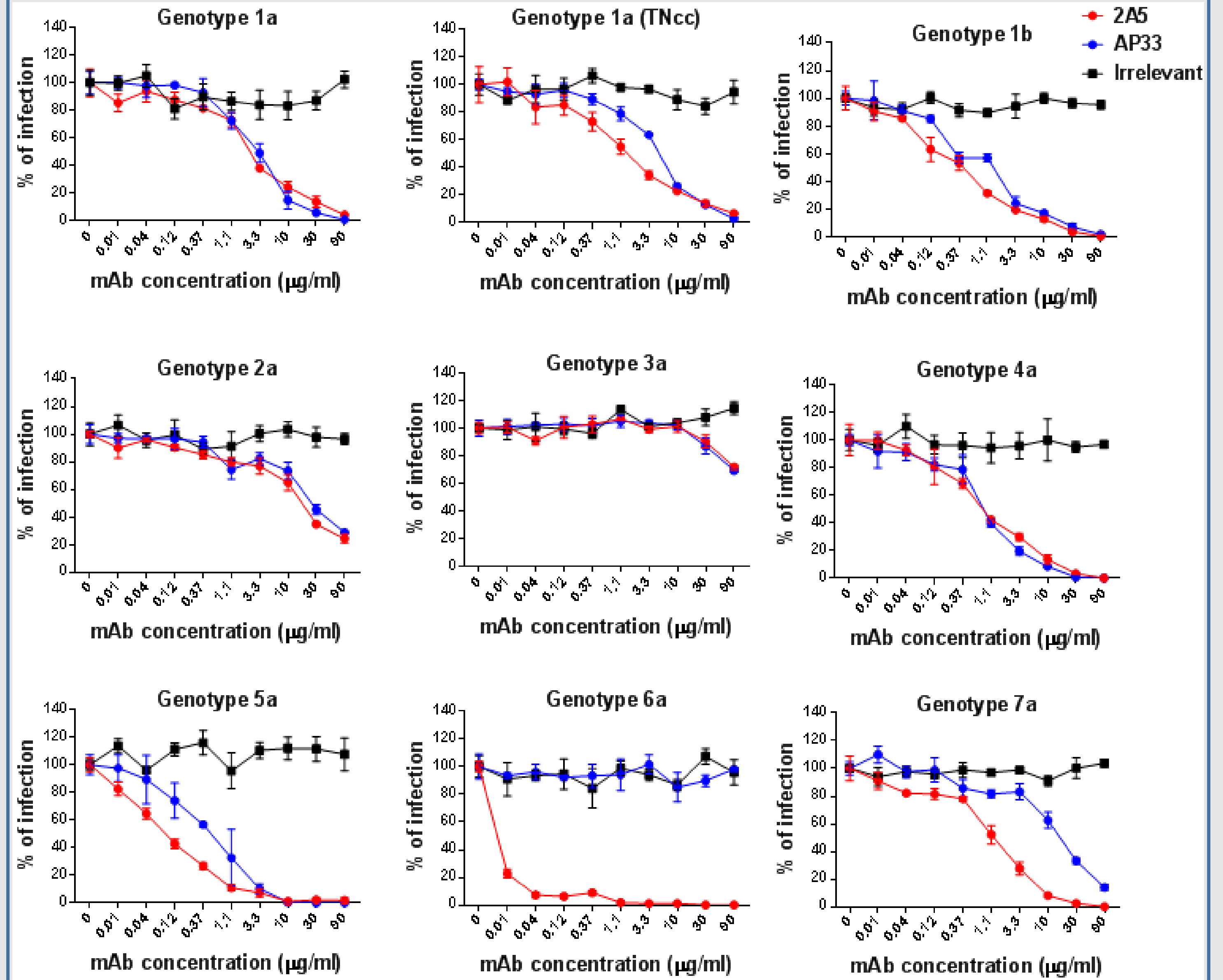
### Binding activity of mAb 2A5 to native and denatured E1E2 protein



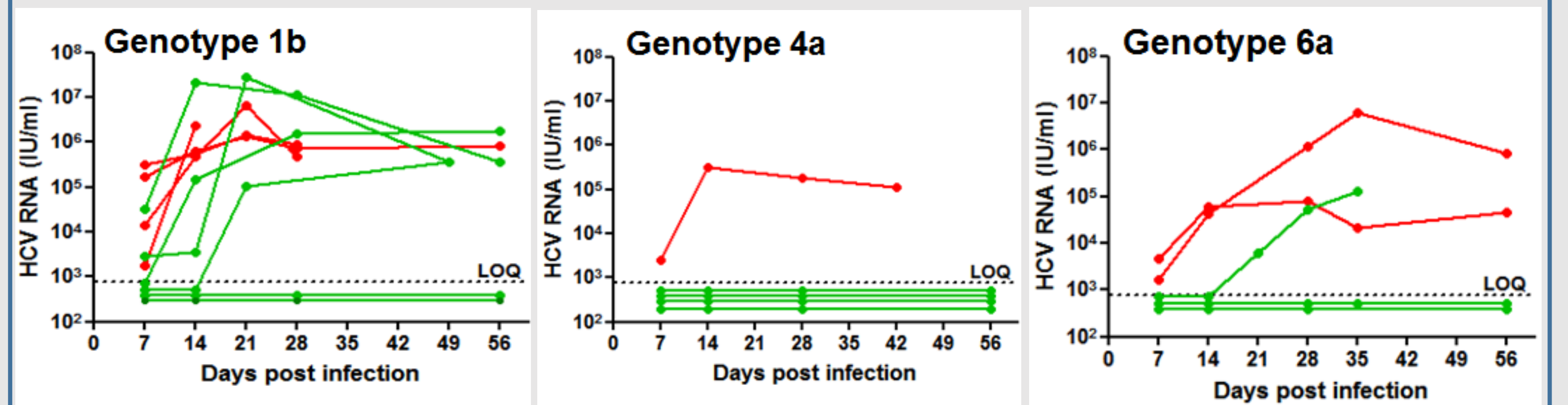
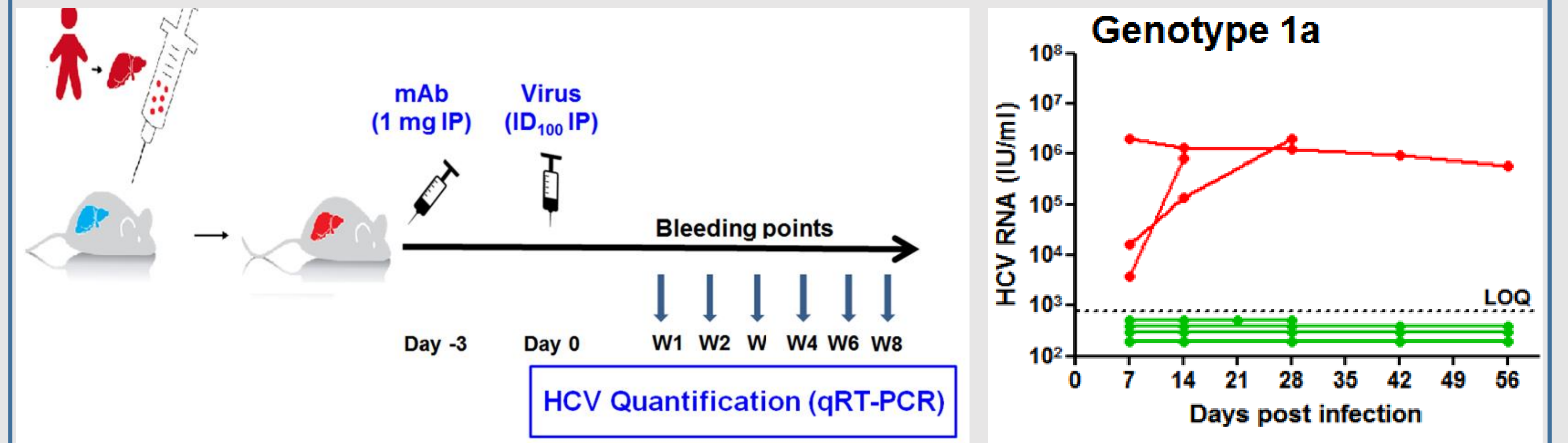
### Neutralization of HCV pseudoparticles (HCVpp) by mAbs



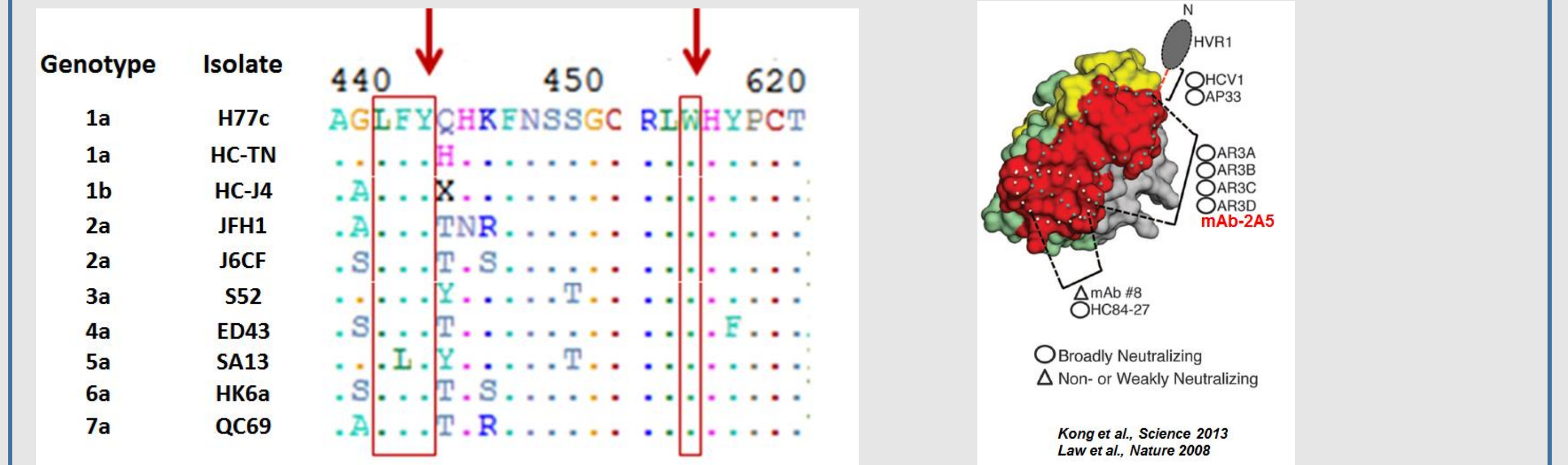
### HCVcc neutralization



### HCV prevention in humanized mice



### Epitope identified by mAb 2A5



## Conclusion

- mAb-2A5 efficiently neutralizes HCV *in vitro* and in humanized mice.
- mAb-2A5 could be used to prevent HCV infection after liver transplantation.
- The broad neutralizing activity of this mAb presents a valuable epitope for the design of HCV vaccine.