

Production of proteins for medical use in TG silkworms

➤ Development of animal therapeutic drugs

- Collaborative development of influenza vaccines with Institute of Biological Resource
- Collaborative development of animal drugs with ZENOAQ

➤ Development of human therapeutic drugs

- Advantage confirmation of TG silkworm system

Cost advantage: Cost less than mammalian cell cultures

Carbohydrate structure:

More closely resembles human-type than insect-type

(Addition of GlcNAc at non-reducing ends, Core α 1, 3-fucose free)

Core α 1, 6-fucose free (Possibility of antibody production with high ADCC activity)

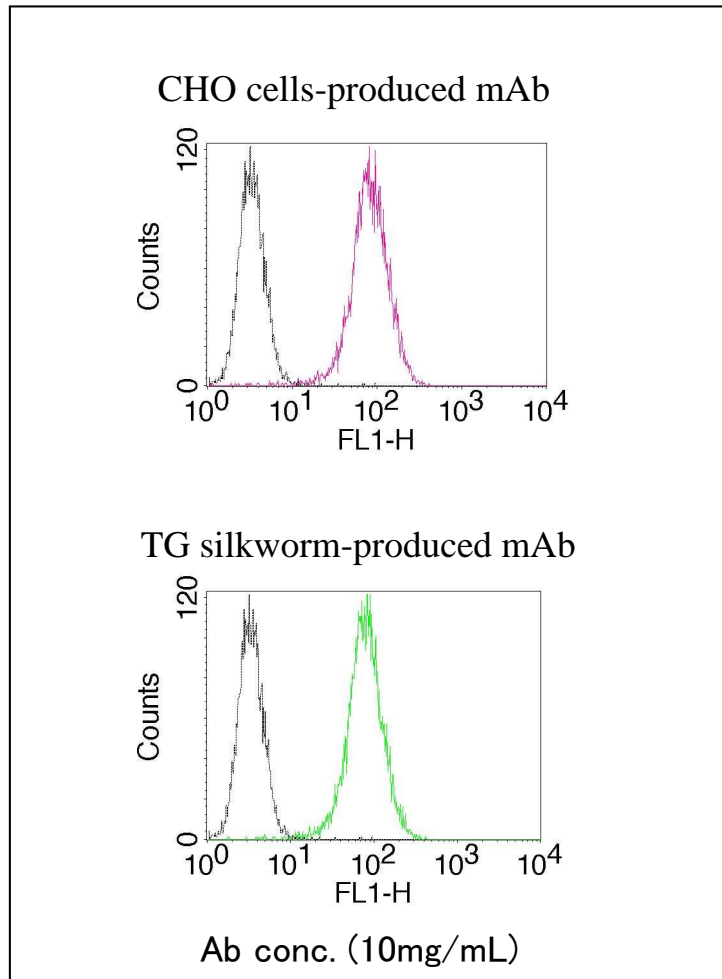
- Selection of candidate proteins

Antibody drugs (Confirmation of behavior and low cost production)

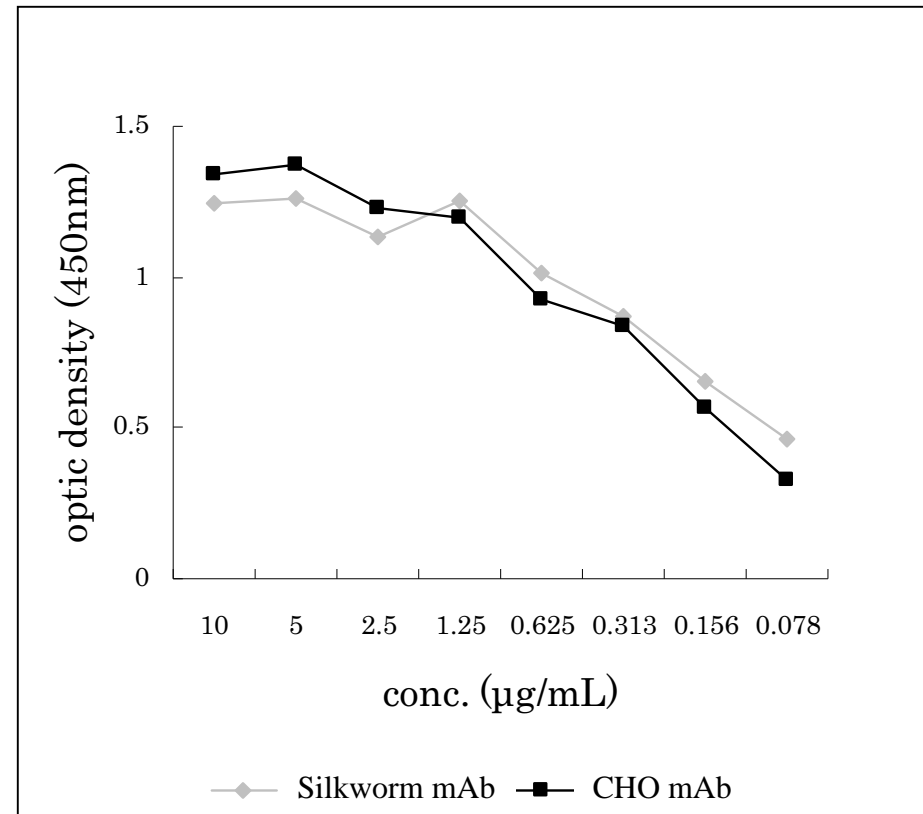
Fibrinogen (Confirmation of coagulation behavior and low cost production)

Evaluation of a humanized antibody produced by TG silkworms

Evaluation by FACS

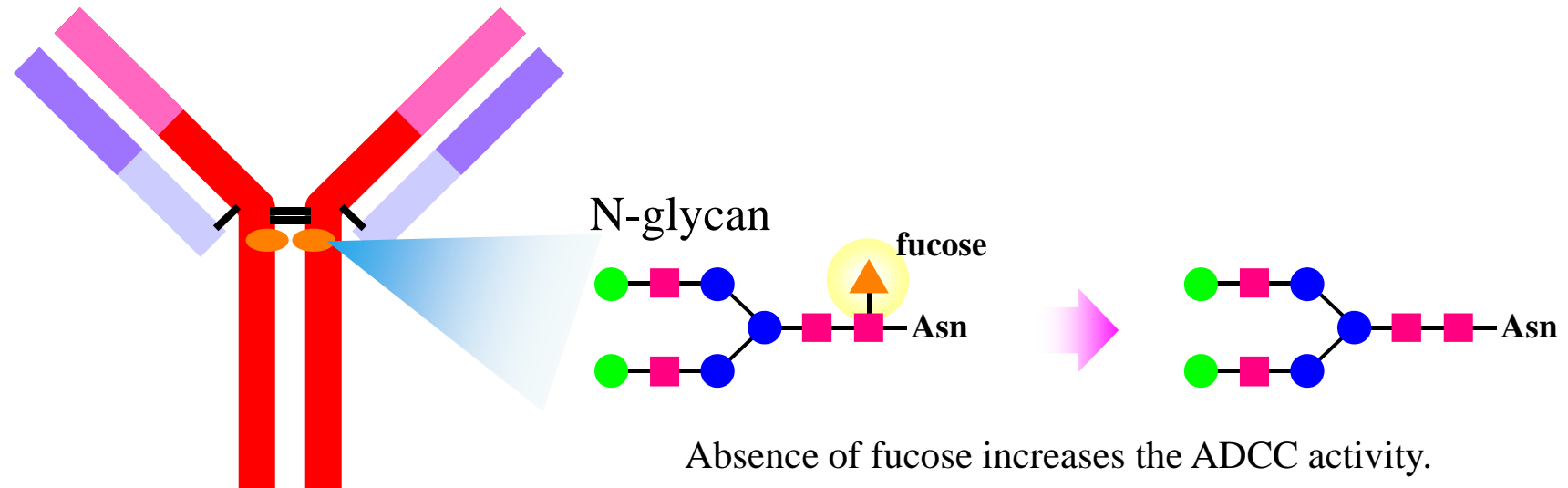


Evaluation by cell ELISA



A humanized mAb produced by silkworms exhibited similar behavior to those produced by CHO cells.

Absence of fucose in the N-glycan of the TG silkworm-produced antibodies

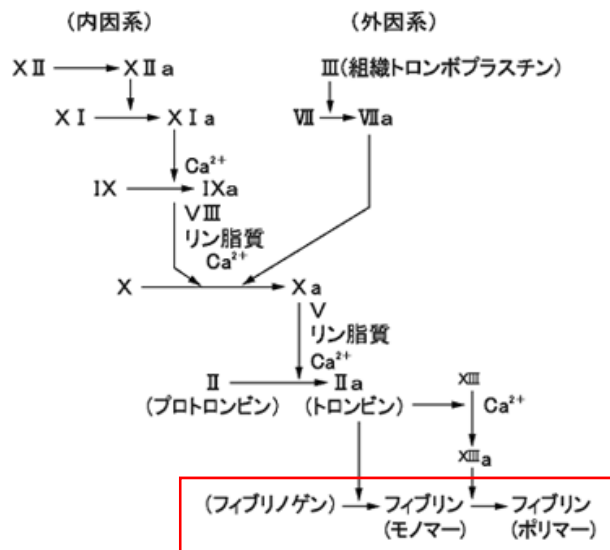


The N-glycan in TG silkworm-produced antibody
does **not contain fucose**.

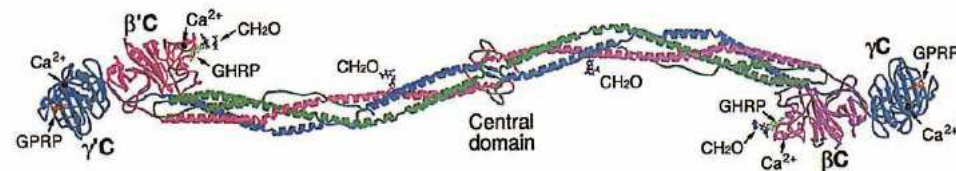
The TG silkworm system might be beneficial for
the production of antibody drugs
whose **main action mechanism is ADCC activity**.

Fibrinogen

- One of blood coagulation factors directly involved in hemostasis. It clots in a glue-like form.
- Large protein with a molecular mass of 340 kDa consisting of A α -, B β -, and γ -chains.
- Used as a therapeutic agent to treat congenital hypofibrinogenemia.
- Many patients have been infected with hepatitis viruses through fibrinogen products that used virus-inactivated human blood as a source of fibrinogen.
- Recombinant expression systems are sought, but no system for the commercial production on a large scale has been developed.

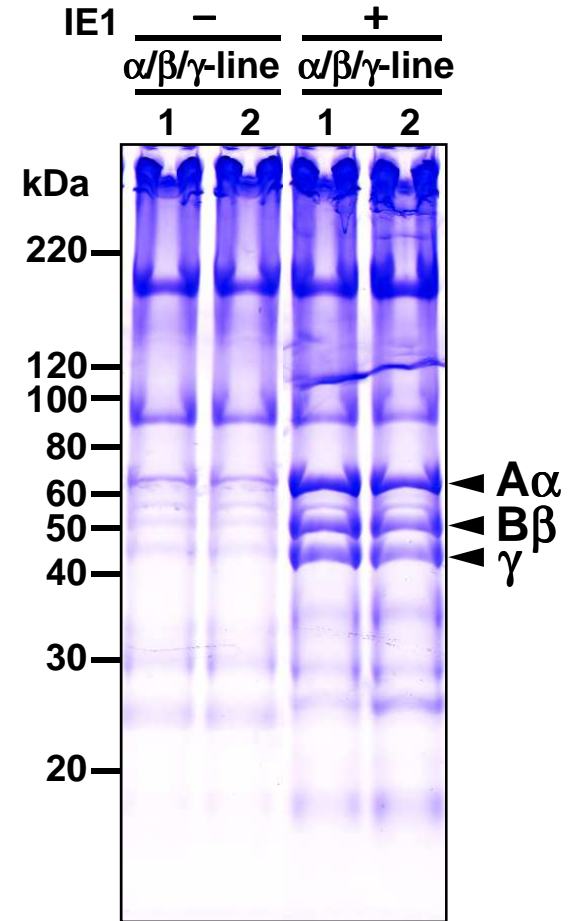
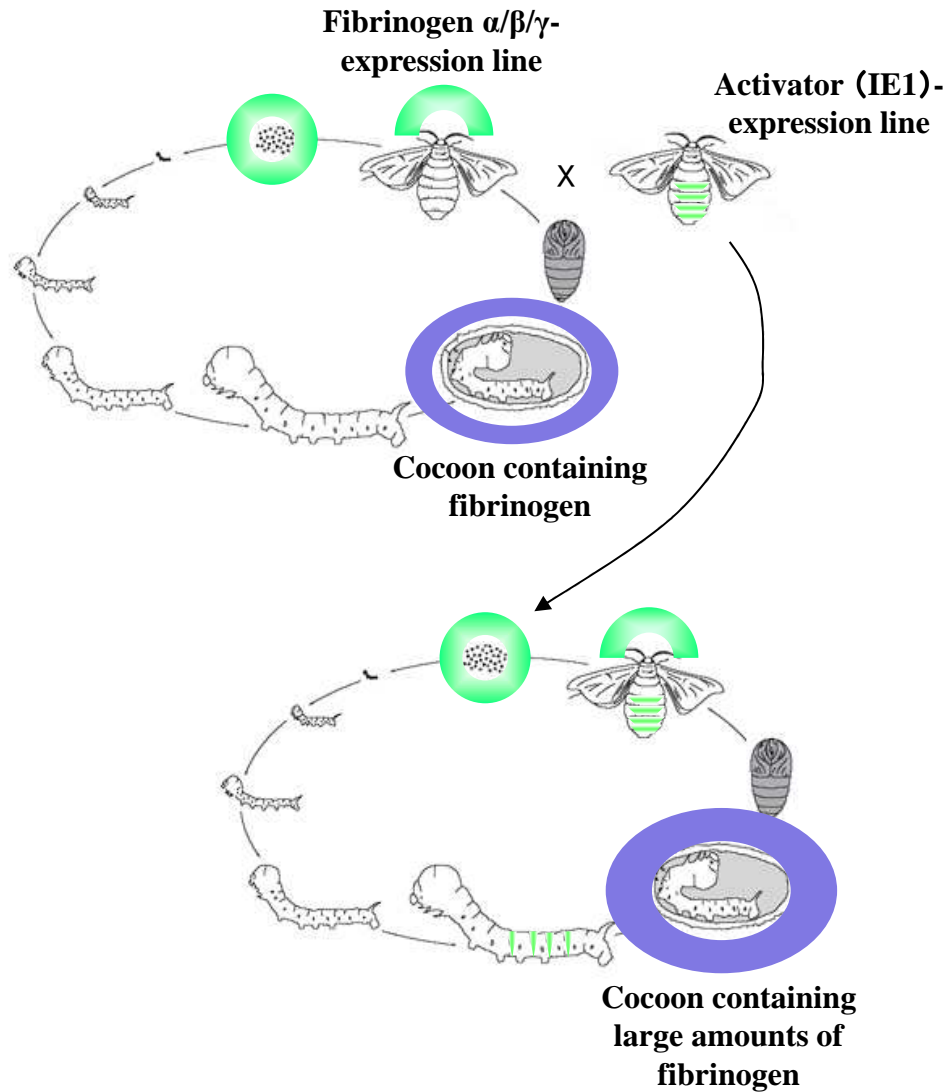


Blood clotting cascade



Molecular structure of fibrinogen

Development of TG silkworm that produces human fibrinogen



Amount expressed:
Approximately 2mg/cocoon



Hemostatic activity of recombinant fibrinogen

Cocoons ($\alpha/\beta/\gamma$ +IE1)



Extraction of fibrinogen with 2 M urea, 0.1% TritonX-100, and 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH7.5)



Concentration by ultrafiltration



Addition of 200 mM NaCl and 500 nM CaCl_2

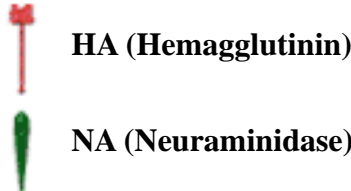
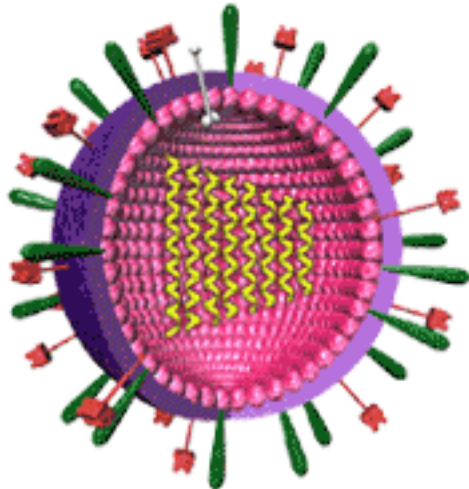


Incubation with 10 U/ml thrombin
at 37°C for 1 hr

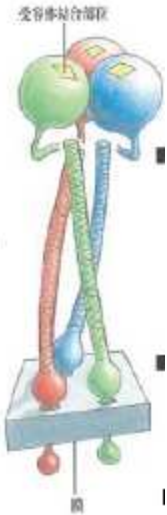


Silkworm-produced recombinant fibrinogen showed apparent hemostatic activity.

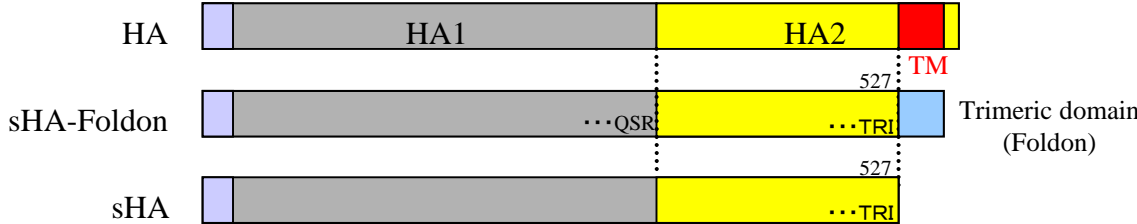
Design of HA genes for expression in TG silkworm system



Structure of Influenza virus



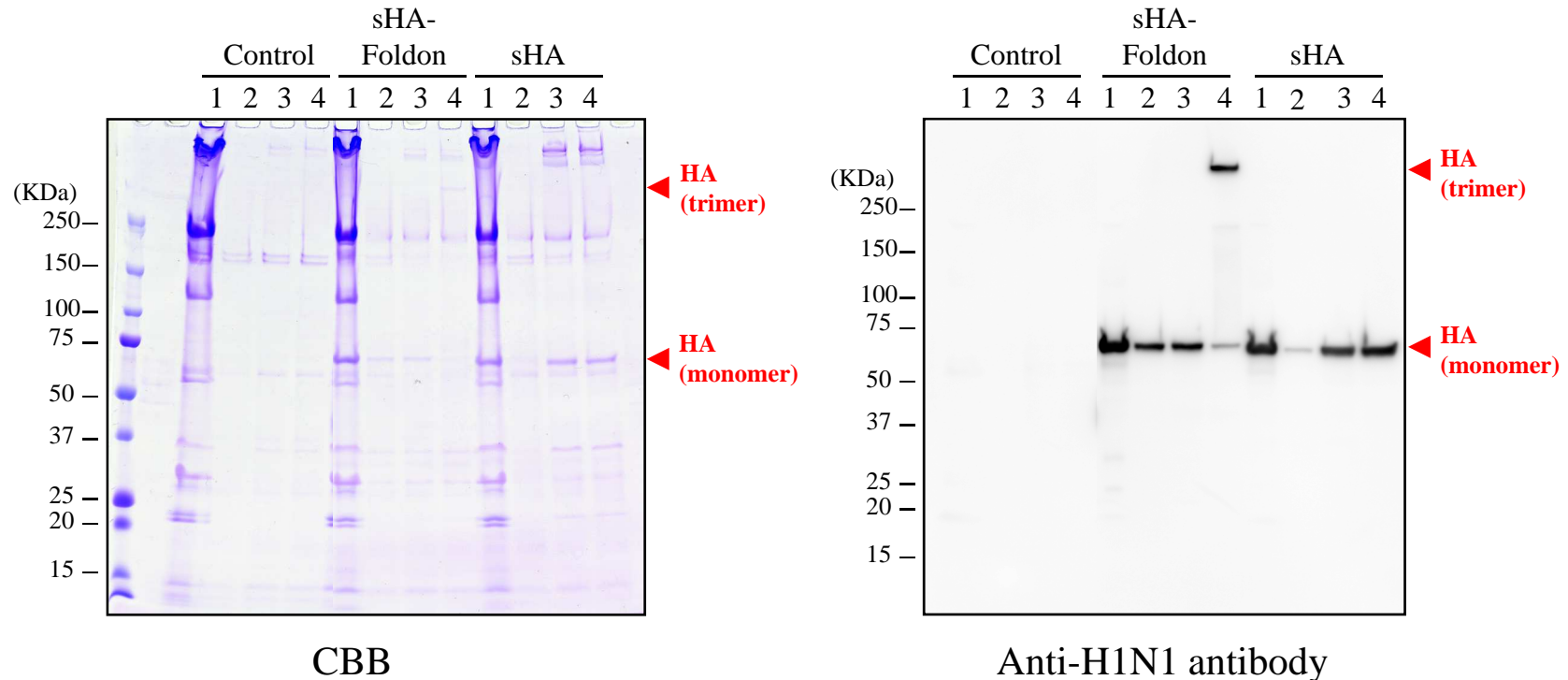
Structure of Hemagglutinin



Structures of HA genes for expression in TG silkworm system (H1N1 (A/Okinawa/248/2009))

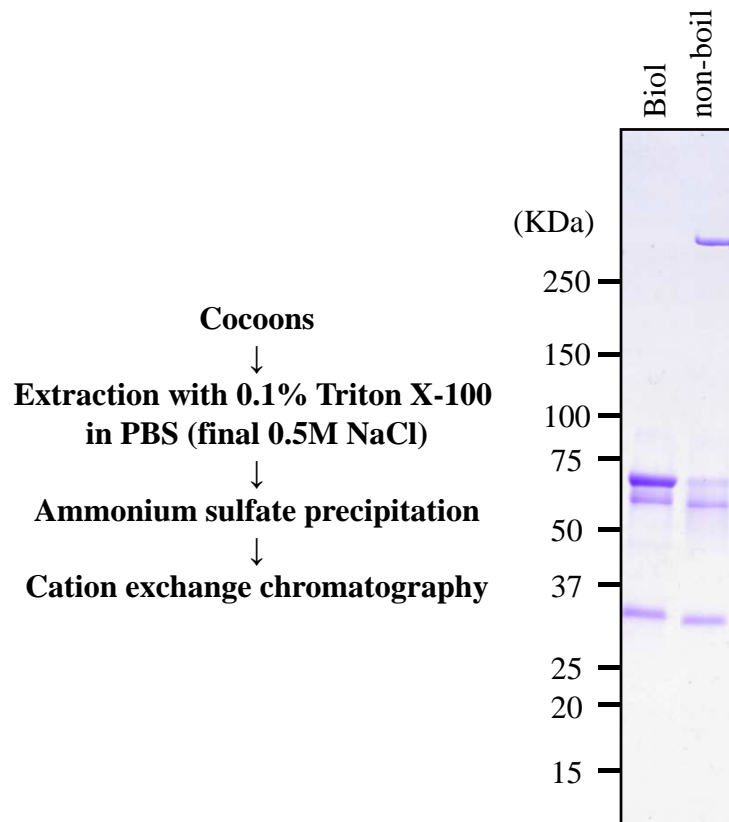


SDS-PAGE and Western blot analyses of transgenic silkworm cocoons

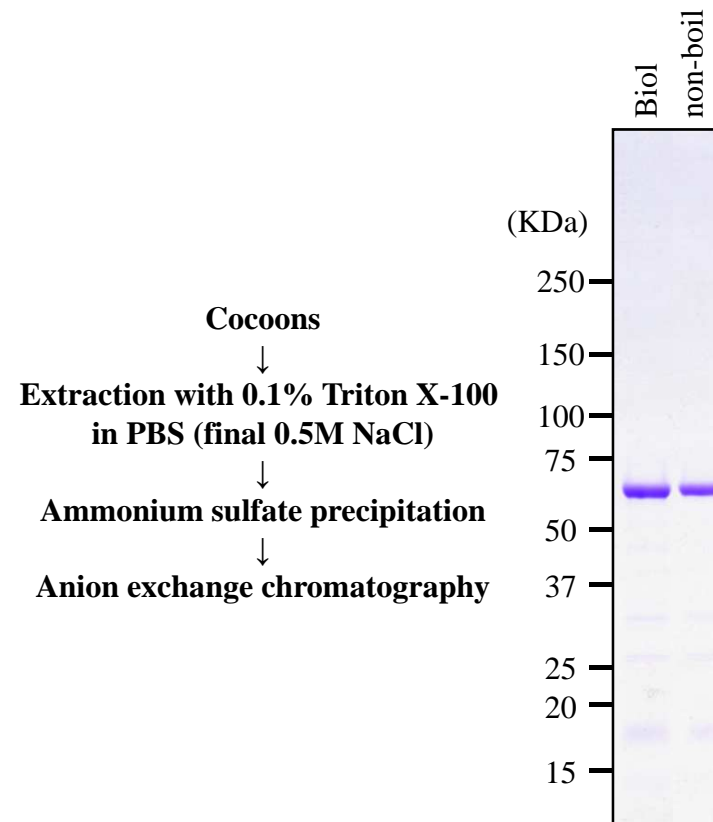


- 1: Total extraction (8M urea, 50mM Tris(8.0), 2% 2-ME)
- 2: PBS (final 0.5M NaCl)
- 3: 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS (final 0.5M NaCl)
- 4: 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS (final 0.5M NaCl) Non-boiled

Purification of recombinant HAs



sHA-foldon



sHA

Antibody responses of recombinant HAs

Immunization of ddY mice with about 30 µg of purified sHA-foldon or sHA



Boost immunization 14 days and 21 days after first immunization

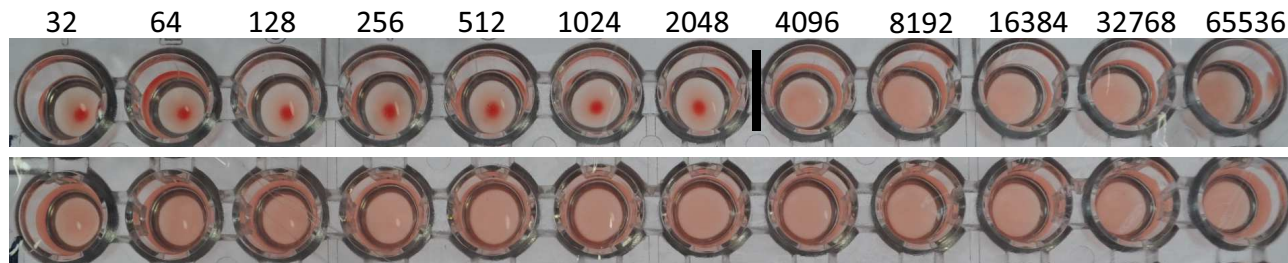


Collection of serum 28 days after first immunization



Measurement of antibody titer by Hemagglutination Inhibition Assay (HAI)

sHA-foldon



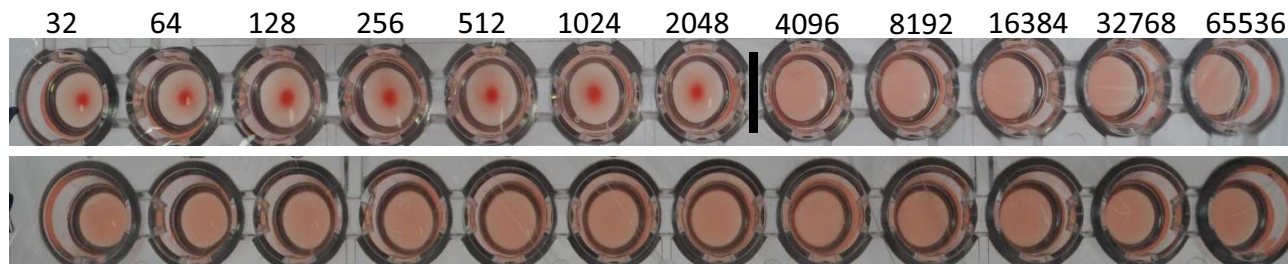
H1N1 (A/okinawa/248/2009)

HI titer: **2048**

H5N1 (A/duck/singapore-Q/F19/3/97)

HI titer: Negative

sHA



H1N1 (A/okinawa/248/2009)

HI titer: **2048**

H5N1 (A/duck/singapore-Q/F19/3/97)

HI titer: Negative

High antibody responses were observed by immunization with both sHA-foldon and sHA.