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Citation for published version:

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):
10.1016/j.vaccine.2016.02.052

Link:
Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Published In:
Vaccine

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Brief report

Evaluation of flagellum-related proteins FliD and FspA as subunit vaccines against *Campylobacter jejuni* colonisation in chickens

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A R T I C L E   I N F O

Article history:
Received 11 November 2015
Received in revised form 15 February 2016
Accepted 17 February 2016
Available online xxx

Keywords:
Campylobacter jejuni
Chickens
Subunit
Vaccine
Flagellar cap protein
Flagellum secreted protein

A B S T R A C T

*Campylobacter* is the leading cause of food-borne diarrhoeal disease in the developed world and the European Food Standards Agency has predicted that nine million cases of human campylobacteriosis occur every year across EU27 countries, resulting in 0.35 million disability-adjusted life years per annum and a cost of €2.4 billion [1]. Source attribution studies show that up to 80% of human cases may be linked to consumption or handling of contaminated poultry meat [1]. A reduction in carcass contamination of 2 log_{10} CFU/g of caecal contents has been predicted to result in a decrease of up to 30-fold in cases of human infection due to poultry [2], however few effective treatments or vaccines have been described. Given that the latest UK-wide surveys reported contamination of 73% of raw chicken on sale during the 2014–2015 year [3] and an estimated 685,000 human infections in 2013 [4], there is a compelling case for vaccination of poultry at the farm level.

Previous vaccination studies have evaluated flagellin subunits as the flagellum is vital for colonisation of the avian intestines [5–7]. The flagellin-based vaccines showed variable levels of protection and failed to induce heterologous protection, possibly due to glycosylation of flagella which can vary with the strain [8,9] and phase variation [10]. In order to address these limitations we tested two other flagellum-related proteins as recombinant purified subunit vaccines: FliD, the flagellar cap protein [11], a 70 kD protein with a minimum protein sequence conservation of 91% identity across the *Campylobacter jejuni* entries available in National Centre for Biotechnology Information’s database and FspA, a flagellum secreted protein [12] with a molecular weight of 16.5 kD and a minimum protein conservation of 97%. FliD is known to be immunogenic following natural infection of *Campylobacter* in broilers [13] and is one of the proteins recognised by maternal antibodies transferred in the egg [14]. Maternal antibodies are thought to delay colonisation of chicks by *Campylobacter* in the first few weeks of life [15]. FspA has been demonstrated to be protective against clinical signs and colonisation in a mouse vaccination and challenge model of *C. jejuni* infection [16].

This report describes the development and testing of FliD and FspA subunit vaccines and demonstrates that FliD, but not FspA, induces transient but statistically significant and reproducible protection in vaccinated chickens. This study adds a novel antigen to the limited repertoire of protective candidates for control of *Campylobacter* in the avian reservoir.

1. Introduction

*Campylobacter* is the leading cause of food-borne diarrhoeal disease in the developed world and the European Food Standards Agency has predicted that nine million cases of human campylobacteriosis occur every year across EU27 countries, resulting in 0.35 million disability-adjusted life years per annum and a cost of €2.4 billion [1]. Source attribution studies show that up to 80% of human cases may be linked to consumption or handling of contaminated poultry meat [1]. A reduction in carcass contamination of 2 log_{10} CFU/g of caecal contents has been predicted to result in a decrease of up to 30-fold in cases of human infection due to poultry [2], however few effective treatments or vaccines have been described. Given that the latest UK-wide surveys reported contamination of 73% of raw chicken on sale during the 2014–2015 year [3] and an estimated 685,000 human infections in 2013 [4], there is a compelling case for vaccination of poultry at the farm level.

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This report describes the development and testing of FliD and FspA subunit vaccines and demonstrates that FliD, but not FspA, induces transient but statistically significant and reproducible protection in vaccinated chickens. This study adds a novel antigen to the limited repertoire of protective candidates for control of *Campylobacter* in the avian reservoir.

1. Methods

Bacterial culture was carried out as described previously [18]. Strains used are detailed in Table 1. Expression vectors for production of *C. jejuni* strain M1 CjaA, FliD and FspA as C-terminal fusions to glutathione-S-transferase (GST) were prepared by
ligation of restriction endonuclease-digested PCR amplicons with plasmid pGEX-4T1 essentially as we described [19]. Plasmid constructs and the primers and enzymes used for their production are given in Table 1. Constructs were verified by dideoxy chain-termination sequencing (Source Bioscience, UK), and transformed in *Escherichia coli* Rosetta (Novagen, UK) for expression of the recombinant proteins. Strains were grown at either 28 °C for expression from pGEX-4T1-cjaA and pGEX-4T1-fliD or 37 °C for expression from pGEX-4T1 and pGEX-4T1-fspA. Cultures were induced with either 0.1 mM isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG; pGEX-4T1-cjaA and pGEX-4T1-fliD) or 1 mM IPTG (pGEX-4T1 and pGEX-4T1-fspA). Purification was undertaken as described [18] in batch format using glutathione sepharose beads (GE Lifesciences, UK) following manufacturer’s protocol with elution in 40 mM glutathione.

Protein preparations were validated by Western blotting using a rabbit anti-GST antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, USA) at 1:10,000 dilution and bound antibody was detected with an HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (Sigma–Aldrich, UK) at 1:10,000 dilution.

Once validated, the purified *Campylobacter* antigens were tested for their protective efficacy in chickens. All procedures were conducted under Home Office licence 60/4420, according to the requirements of the Animal (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986, and with the approval of the local ethical review committee. The line of birds, adjuvant and the schedule of vaccination and challenge were as described [18] to permit comparison with earlier work. A total of 240 White Leghorn chickens were used and obtained on the day of hatch from a Home Office licensed breeding establishment. Briefly, three separate studies were conducted, each with the same design, including vaccination with GST or GST-CjaA as negative and positive controls, respectively. Birds were given the primary vaccination on the day of hatch, a booster 14 days later and challenged with 10^5 CFU of *C. jejuni* M1 at 28 days post-hatch (dph). For each vaccination, birds received 4.3 × 10^{-10} moles of recombinant protein for parity with previous studies [18,19]. The antigens were mixed 1:1 with TiterMax Gold adjuvant (Sigma Aldrich, UK) and delivered in two subcutaneous injections of 50 μl each on the thorax using a 21 g 1^st needle. *Campylobacter* enumeration was performed post-mortem at weekly intervals following challenge and samples of blood collected for measurement of humoral responses.

At the end of each vaccination trial, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs) were carried out to measure antigen-specific serum IgY against GST, FliD, FspA and CjaA, as described [18]. Coating conditions were optimised using checkerboard analyses for each antigen. Coating conditions were as follows: 0.5 μg/ml GST-CjaA,

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain or plasmid</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source or reference</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Primers used for construction*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>E. coli</em> XLI Blue</td>
<td>F&quot; (pBluescriptII) DlacZYA-argF’U169 recA1 endA1 hsdR17(k – mK +) supE44 thi-1 gyrA relA</td>
<td>Invitrogen, UK</td>
<td>Production and propagation of plasmid constructs.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. coli</em> Rosetta plyE BL21 (DE3)</td>
<td>F' ompT hsdS (rB + mK +) dcm gal (DE3)</td>
<td>Novagen, UK</td>
<td>Expression of GST-tagged proteins</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. jejuni</em> M1</td>
<td>Wild-type human isolate</td>
<td>[17]</td>
<td>Source of gDNA for cloning of antigens and model strain for challenge of chickens</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pGEX-4T1</td>
<td>Vector for expression of recombinant proteins fused to the C terminus of GST, under a tac promoter</td>
<td>GE Lifesciences, UK</td>
<td>Expression of GST-tagged Campylobacter antigens and of GST alone.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pGEX-4T1-cjaA</td>
<td><em>C. jejuni</em> M1 cjaA fused 3' to GST in pGEX-4T1</td>
<td>This study</td>
<td>Expression of GST-tagged CjaA</td>
<td>Fwd: 5' CGCGCGGGATCCATGAAAAAAATACTTCTAAG3' Rev: 5' GGGCGGCGGCCGCTAATTTTCCCCACCTCACA3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pGEX-4T1-fliD</td>
<td><em>C. jejuni</em> M1 fliD fused 3' to GST in pGEX-4T1</td>
<td>This study</td>
<td>Expression of GST-tagged FliD</td>
<td>Fwd: 5' CGCGCGGGATCCATGAAAAAAATACTTCTAAG3' Rev: 5' GGGCGGCGGCCGCTAATTTTCCCCACCTCACA3'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pGEX-4T1-fspA</td>
<td><em>C. jejuni</em> M1 fspA fused 3' to GST in pGEX-4T1</td>
<td>This study</td>
<td>Expression of GST-tagged FspA</td>
<td>Fwd: 5' CGCGCGGGATCCATGAAAAAAATACTTCTAAG3' Rev: 5' GGGCGGCGGCCGCTAATTTTCCCCACCTCACA3'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Underlined sequences represent sequences recognised by the BamHI and NdeI restriction enzymes used for cloning.

**Fig. 1.** GST-tagged recombinant *Campylobacter* antigens used in vaccination experiments in chickens. (A) Silver staining of typical preparations of GST-tagged *Campylobacter* antigens used in vaccination experiments in chickens. (B) Purify of the protein preparations shown in panel A assessed via a Western blot with an anti-GST antibody.

Please cite this article in press as: Chintono-Uta C, et al. Evaluation of flagellum-related proteins FliD and FspA as subunit vaccines against *Campylobacter jejuni* colonisation in chickens. Vaccine (2016), http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2016.02.052
1 \mu g/ml GST-FliD and 1 \mu g/ml GST-FspA. Serum was diluted 1:500 in all ELISAs.

Statistical analyses were performed using Minitab 17 (Minitab, UK). A general linear model (GLM) and post hoc Dunnet’s tests were used to test for differences in caecal colonisation. A two-sided t-test was used to assess changes in serum IgY compared to unvaccinated controls only at each time-point. P values of \leq 0.05 were considered significant.

3. Results

Typical preparations of antigens used for vaccination are shown in Fig. 1A. Separate preparations of GST-FliD and GST-CjaA were used for each vaccination trial and the same preparation of GST-FspA and GST were used for all trials. In Western blots, the GST and GST-FspA preparations gave a single species, whereas the GST-CjaA and GST-FliD preparations contained a truncated variant corresponding to the size of GST as well as the dominant fusion protein (Fig. 1B), as observed previously [18]. This may have inadvertently resulted in administration of a lower molar quantity of the FliD and CjaA antigens relative to other fusion proteins.

Following vaccination and homologous challenge with C. jejuni in chickens, differences in caecal colonisation were analysed with a second order hierarchical GLM taking into account interactions between treatment group and time of sampling (\(R^2 = 0.41\)). When compared to GST-vaccinated controls, averaged across two
biological replicates, GST-FsPA failed to induce statistically significant reductions at any of the time intervals sampled (Fig. 2A). In contrast, in chickens vaccinated with GST-FliD a significantly different course of caecal Campylobacter colonisation was observed across three independent studies, compared to both the GST (P<0.001) and GST-CjaA (P<0.001) vaccinated groups (Fig. 2A). Post hoc Dunnett’s tests indicated that this was due to a significant and reproducible reduction present only at 49 days post-hatch (P<0.001 when compared to both GST and GST-CjaA). A reduction in caecal colonisation was absent one week later but the timing and magnitude of the trend were consistently observed across each of three vaccination trials. As previously observed, GST-CjaA proved not to be protective [18], however, this is in contrast to our previous studies using histidine-tagged CjaA in a different chicken line [19].

ELISA measurements of serum antigen-specific IgY in vaccinated birds were used to assess immunogenicity of the vaccines and whether antibody levels correlated with Campylobacter colonisation. A significantly higher level of antigen-specific serum IgY was detected in all vaccinated groups compared to the group vaccinated with GST only at all time intervals sampled (Fig. 2B–E), indicating successful delivery and priming. However, in the GST-FliD vaccinated group, the kinetics of the serum IgY responses induced by vaccination did not correspond to the time when reductions in caecal Campylobacter numbers were observed. Furthermore, a positive correlation was observed between the magnitude of the antibody response and caecal Campylobacter counts in individual birds in the GST-FliD vaccinated group (R² = 0.18; P=0.004; Fig. 2F). This suggests that anti-FliD antibodies are unlikely to be associated with the protection observed. Furthermore these antibodies failed to agglutinate C. jejuni in vitro or prevent bacterial motility in a soft agar diffusion test (data not shown).

4. Discussion

If widely applied, a vaccine that prevents or reduces Campylobacter colonisation of poultry could control human infection at its primary source. To circumvent the limitations of flagellin–based vaccines mentioned above, we tested the efficacy of purified recombinant GST-FliD and GST-FsPA, two flagellum-related proteins, in reducing caecal Campylobacter colonisation. In contrast to studies in mice using a 6xHis-tagged recombinant vaccine [16], no protection was observed using GST-FsPA in chickens. This could be due to differences in the affinity tag used for purification, dose of the vaccine or adjuvant used in this study or due to differences in the role of FsPa in Campylobacter infection in chickens and mice. Further work would be needed to determine the basis of this discrepancy.

Even though the FliD-based vaccine produced a c. 2 log₁₀ CFU/g reduction predicted by modelling to have an impact on human infections [2], the transient nature of protection, high cost of production and need for repeated manual doses precludes commercial usefulness. Protection may differ if evaluated in a low dose challenge model involving contaminated litter or seeder birds. The short-lived protection may be due to immune evasion by C. jejuni involving altered expression of FliD or the flagellum. It is known that both expression [20] and glycosylation of flagella is phase variable [10], however loss of motility may be expected to be attenuating in the chicken unless other adaptations occur. Diminished protection could also be due to waning of the protective immune response(s), and further work is needed to define the nature of cell-mediated responses to vaccination and their association with protection. The lack of protection conferred by vaccination with GST-CjaA was recently reported [18] and may reflect use of a different fusion protein, molar dose, adjuvant and bird line in the current study compared to previous work [19]. The GST affinity tag was chosen as it has been claimed to produce higher yield and purity proteins compared to the 6xHis tag and previous studies demonstrated protection against Campylobacter using other GST-tagged proteins [18]. However, its use may have resulted in conformational changes in the case of CjaA which may account for its lack of protection relative to the His-tagged protein used elsewhere [19]. Despite the difference in protection observed with FliD- and FsPA-based vaccines, both antigens induced significant increases in antigen-specific serum IgY levels compared to GST-only vaccinated control birds. This discrepancy and the positive correlation observed between levels of anti-GST-FliD serum IgY and caecal Campylobacter count in individual birds suggests that antibody may not play a central role in protection, accepting that only IgY was measured here and studies with Ig knockout birds are required to formally exclude a role for antibody. Findings for the FliD-based vaccine are consistent with our recent observations using a SodB-based subunit vaccine which was protective despite an apparent lack of surface expression of SodB in C. jejuni [18]. Nevertheless our study adds FliD to the limited repertoire of protective antigens described to date, accepting that efficacy is modest, transient and unlikely to be suitable for commercial vaccines without significant further refinement.

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge funding from the Biotechnology & Biological Sciences Research Council (studentship BB/J500537/1) and Institute Strategic Programme BB/J004227/1) and Zoetis. Professors Pete Kaiser, Nick Sparks and David Smith are thanked for their role in supervision of the work. Animal attendants at the Moredun Research Institute are thanked for their assistance.

Conflict of interest: None of the authors have any conflicts of interest. Zoetis did not participate directly in the design and evaluation of the vaccines described.

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Please cite this article in press as: Chintoaan-Uta C, et al. Evaluation of flagellum-related proteins FliD and FsPA as subunit vaccines against Campylobacter jejuni colonisation in chickens. Vaccine xxx (2016) xxx–xxx
Evaluation of flagellum-related proteins FliD and FspA as subunit vaccines against Campylobacter jejuni colonisation in chickens.

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ARTICLE IN PRESS

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