

mRNA-launched nanoparticle vaccines



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Two-component nanoparticles are designed in Rosetta, produced in E. coli and assembled *in vitro*



Two component nanoparticles



A few examples of what we consider to be successful assemblies



PD question: Could we get away with not purifying the assembled particles based on size?

Nanoparticle vaccine platform

METHODS DEVELOPMENT **TECHNOLOGY PLATFORM REAL-WORLD IMPACT** Design of Self-assembling GBP510 SARS-CoV-2 vaccine – Phase 3 (SK bioscience) and Phase 1 (Icosavax) protein self-assembly nanoparticle immunogens - \$173M in follow-on funding from CEPI - Planned distribution through COVAX BDEID CTIAV205 제조인로부 FluMos-v1 Supraseasonal flu vaccine - Phase 1 (NIAID) 0S0111-00-VP IVX-121 RSV vaccine EC20 Store at King et al. Science, 2012; King et al. Nature, 2014; Marcandalli et al. Cell, 2019; Brouwer et al. Nature Commun, 2019; Walls et – Phase 1 (Icosavax) Bale et al. Science, 2015; Bale et al. Science, 2016; al. Science, 2020; Antanasijevic et al, PloS Pathology; Walls et al, Cell 2020 Hsia et al. Science, 2016; etc. 2012 - 20162016 - 20202021 nature "Tiny particles could make a powerful COVID vaccine" Sep.

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First-generation mRNAlaunched nanoparticles



Cryptic transmembrane domains reduce secretion of designed proteins



Retroactive "Degreasing" of a designed protein nanoparticle improves secretion yield









J.Y. Wang, A. Khmelinskaia, et al. https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.08.04.502842v1

We are now designing new mRNA-launched nanoparticle scaffolds that are tailored to display specific antigens







We compared mRNA-launched nanoparticle vaccines to membraneanchored spike and secreted RBD trimer

Protein	Format	Valency	mRNA-LNP	Format	Valency
Rpk9-I3-01	Nanoparticle	60	Rpk9-I3-01	Nanoparticle	60
Rpk9-153-50A	Soluble trimeric RBD	3	Rpk9-I53-50A	Soluble trimeric RBD	3
S-2P	Soluble spike	3	S-2P trimer	Membrane-anchored spike	Surface
HexaPro	Soluble spike	3	Empty LNP	N/A	N/A
Rpk9-153-50	Nanoparticle	60			
153-50	Neg. Control	0			



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Secreted RBD-I3-01 nanoparticles are several-fold more potent than membrane-anchored spike and secreted RBD trimer



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Methods development for the next generation of mRNAlaunched nanoparticles



Goal: Develop methods that enable the rapid generation of mRNAlaunchable nanoparticles tailored to specific antigens



e.g., design of trimeric building blocks with optimal terminus

Problem:

- few one-component nanoparticles
- even fewer with optimal stability, solubility, and secretability
- only one with termini appropriate for class I fusion protein display
- limited design space for one-component nanoparticles



Solutions:

- Dramatically expand the oligomeric scaffold set
- De novo design

Approach 1: dock & design using AF2-predicted oligomers from thermophilic organisms



Search for C3s from the PDB **Filters:** resolution, helical structure, species of origin, no membrane proteins



Search for all sequences with >50% identity to the seed **Filters:** thermophiles (>55°C optimal growth) PDB Seeds

Thermophilic C3 Sequences



AF2 Predictions





Generate predictions for C3 structures **Filters:** pLDDT > 85; PAE < 15



Use **RPXDock** to dock AF2-predicted oligomers in target geometries.



Use **MPNN** to design interfaces that drive nanoparticle assembly.

N Jasti, C Haas

Three weeks from DNA order to nsEM-confirmed nanoparticles



1D7

1E9

Approach 2: top-down capsid design



Leveraging symmetry can enable new types of antigentailored scaffold design



- Previously characterized antigenbearing components serve as starting points
- One-component scaffold design enables straightforward genetic delivery
 - Multi-phase characterization (bacterial bare cage, mammalian bare cage, mammalian antigen cage) optimizes throughput

Conclusions and outlook

- Computational protein design allows the generation of novel self-assembling proteins that can be customized at the atomic level
- Computationally designed protein nanoparticles are a clinically validated vaccine platform
- Computational design can be used to generate novel secreted nanoparticle immunogens that elicit potent neutralizing antibody responses
- We have only scratched the surface... continued methods development
 will lead to better and better technology platforms

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Protein Design

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Questions?