

# Research advances therapy to protect against dengue virus

April 8 2013, by Helen Knight

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Photo: James Gathany/Centers for disease control and prevention

Nearly half of the world's population is at risk of infection by the dengue virus, yet there is no specific treatment for the disease. Now a therapy to protect people from the virus could finally be a step closer, thanks to a team at MIT.

In a paper published today in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, the researchers, from MIT's Koch Institute of Integrative [Cancer Research](#), present a novel approach to developing a [dengue](#) therapy using mutated [antibodies](#).

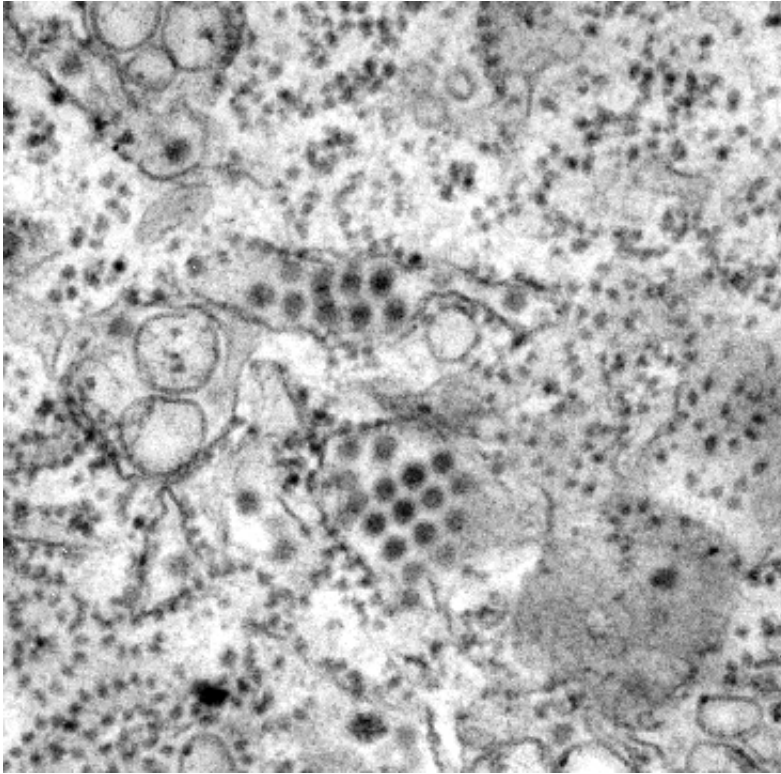
According to a study by the International [Research Consortium](#) on Dengue Risk Assessment, Management and Surveillance, up to 390 million people are infected with the [dengue virus](#) each year. For most people the mosquito-borne virus causes flulike symptoms, including fever, headache and joint pain. But for some, particularly children, the virus can develop into the far more serious dengue hemorrhagic fever, causing severe [blood loss](#) and even death.

Despite the threat posed by the disease, developing a vaccine against dengue has so far proved challenging, according to Ram Sasisekharan, the Alfred H. Caspary Professor of [Biological Engineering](#) at MIT. That's because dengue is not one virus but four different viruses, or serotypes, each of which must be neutralized by the vaccine.

Protecting people from only one or some of the four viruses could cause them to develop the more severe form of dengue if they later become infected with one of the other serotypes, in a process known as antibody-dependent enhancement, Sasisekharan says. "That was the motivation for carrying out our study, to generate a fully neutralizing antibody that works for all four serotypes."

## **Pushing the envelope**

Efforts to develop a therapeutic antibody for dengue are focused on a part of the virus called the envelope protein. "This is a very [critical protein](#) that allows the virus to latch on to the appropriate receptor within the host, to infect them, replicate and spread," Sasisekharan says.



This transmission electron micrograph depicts a number of round, dengue virus particles. Credit: Frederick Murphy/Centers for disease control and prevention

The [envelope protein](#) contains two regions of interest, known as the loop and the "A" strand. Research teams have previously attempted to engineer an antibody that targets the loop region of the virus protein, as this is known to be able to attack all four serotypes if targeted in the right way.

However, the antibodies that target the loop region tend to have low potency, meaning they are unable to completely neutralize the virus. This increases the risk of more severe secondary dengue infection.

So a team led by Sasisekharan decided instead to look for antibodies that target the "A" strand region of the protein. Such antibodies tend to have

much higher potency, but they are unable to neutralize all four serotypes.

## **450-fold increase**

The researchers chose as their model an antibody known as 4E11, which has been shown in tests to neutralize dengue 1, 2 and 3, but not dengue 4. "We wanted to see if we could get good neutralizing activity to dengue 4, and also tweak the antibody to increase the potency associated with the other subtypes," Sasisekharan says.

The authors mined existing antibody-antigen complexes to analyze the physical and chemical features that play an important role in their interaction, such as hydrogen bonding and ionic attraction. Taking a statistical approach, they then ranked these features in terms of their importance to each of the antibody-antigen interactions.

This significantly narrowed the number of possible changes, or mutations, the researchers needed to make antibody 4E11 in order to improve its ability to neutralize all four viruses, in particular dengue 4. "So rather than random screening, we used a statistically driven approach so we knew the regions to focus on, and what things we had to change," Sasisekharan says.

As a result, the researchers came up with 87 possible mutations, which they were able to reduce to just 10 changes after further investigation.

When they tested their mutated antibody on samples of the four dengue serotypes in the laboratory, they found it had a 450-fold increase in binding to dengue 4, a 20-fold increase in binding for dengue 2, and lesser improvements in binding for dengue 1 and 3, Sasisekharan says.

The MIT researchers are now preparing for potential preclinical trials,

and hope to be ready to test the antibody on humans within the next two to three years. In the meantime, they are also investigating other targets for their immunotherapy approach, including the influenza [virus](#).

Provided by Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Citation: Research advances therapy to protect against dengue virus (2013, April 8) retrieved 19 November 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2013-04-advances-therapy-dengue-virus.html>

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