

LABORATORY OF RETROVIRUSES  
*DIVISION OF VIRAL PRODUCTS*

VRBPAC, December 12, 2024  
*LAB OVERVIEW*

## LR UNITS

**Hana Golding, Ph.D. (PI and Lab Chief)**

**Unit of Viral Immunology and Pathogenesis**

***Development of New Immunological Assays and Animal Models***

***Evaluate Vaccine Safety and Efficacy***

**Additional FTEs:**

***Marina Zaitseva Ph.D. (Staff Scientist GS-14 )***

***Surender Khurana Ph.D. (Staff Scientist GS-14)***

***Jody Manischewitz, M.S.,***

***Lisa King, B.A.***

***David Acosta, B.A***

***Training Fellows: 5-6 postdoc, post-bacc, contracts / year***

## LR UNITS

**Arifa Khan, Ph.D. (PI)**

**Unit of Molecular Retrovirology**

***Development of Sensitive Virus Detection Assays for Safety of Vaccines and Other Biologics and Evaluation of their Potential Threat for Human Infections***

**Additional FTEs:**

***Hailun Ma, Ph.D. (Staff Scientist)***

***Andrea Kennard Ph.D. (Staff Fellow)***

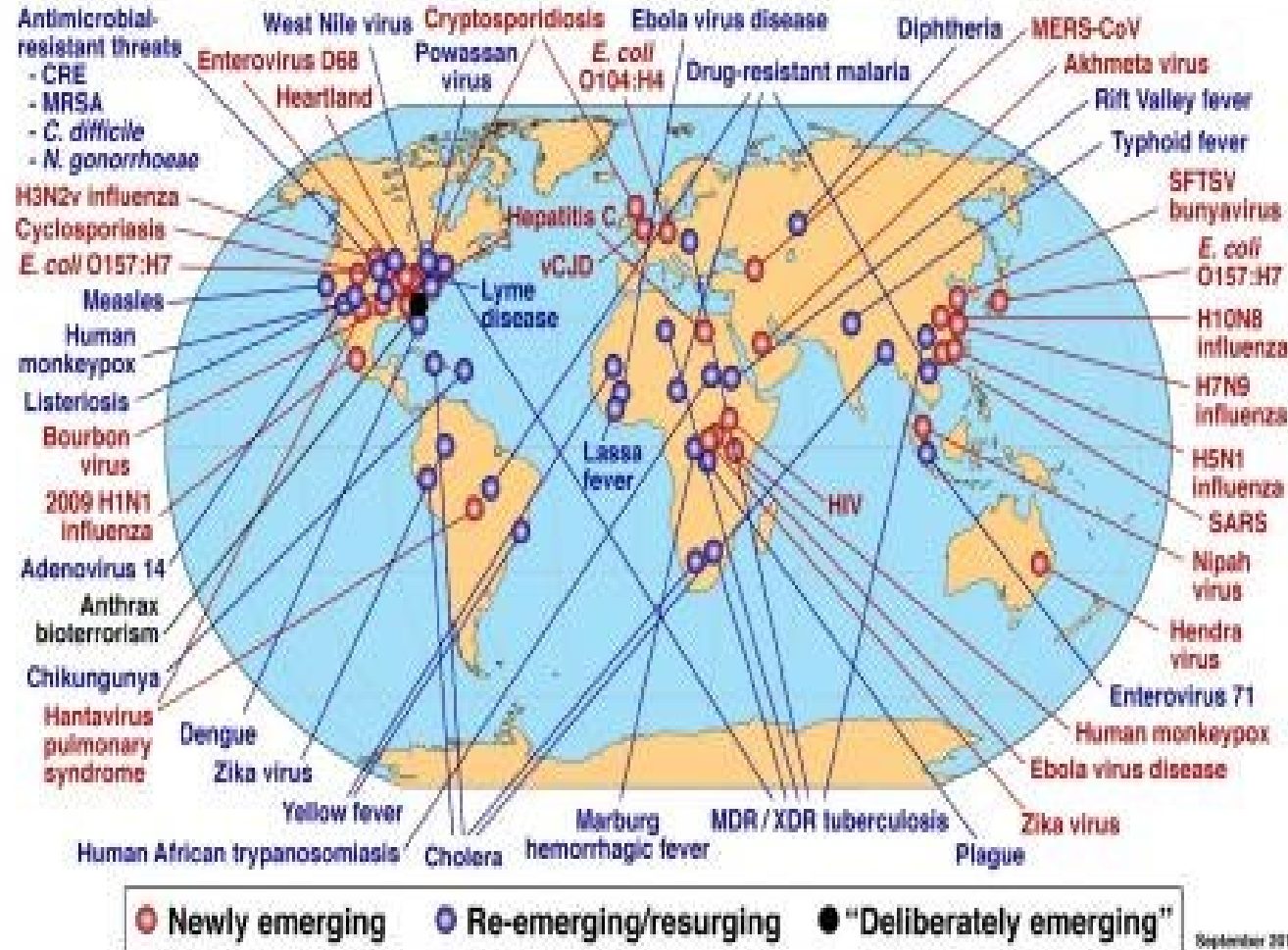
***Sandra Fuentes Ph.D. (Microbiologist)***

***Pei-Ju Chin, Ph.D (Staff Fellow)***

***Training Fellows: 2-4 postdoc, post-bacc, contracts / year***

# Ever shifting pandemic threats around the globe (Fauci, 2017)

## Global Examples of Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases



# CBER/OVRR Response: facilitate rapid deployment of vaccines against emerging diseases

- ❖ **Goals: Identify regulatory and scientific gaps in knowledge, methods for vaccine release, and correlates of protection**
  - LR researcher-regulators provide CMC expertise and readiness to re-direct their scientific programs to meet the challenges of emerging diseases, including the use of new cell substrates, manufacturing platforms, novel immunogen/adjuvant design, and clinical protocols.
- ❖ **Develop advanced technologies for improved analyses of:**
  - Known and emerging viruses for evaluation of cell substrate and product safety
  - Humoral immune responses post-infection
  - Immune response to novel viral vaccines
  - Adjuvant safety and mode of action
  - Vaccine potency assays
  - Animal models for preclinical evaluation of vaccines including safety and effectiveness

# LAB OF RETROVIRUSES

## *Regulatory Responsibilities*

### ❖ Vaccines against human pathogens

- HIV, Influenza, RSV, SARS-CoV-2, adjuvanted vaccines

#### Platforms

- Non replicating and replicating viral vectors : Poxviruses, NDV, PIV
- DNA Vaccines
- mRNA vaccines
- Live attenuated vaccines
- Recombinant proteins, peptide-based vaccines, nanoparticles

### ❖ Novel Adjuvants, vaccine delivery systems/routes (IM, SC, ID, Mucosal)

### ❖ Universal Influenza Vaccines

### ❖ Novel cell substrates and detection of adventitious agents using next generation sequencing technologies (NGS)

- Mammalian tumorigenic and non tumorigenic cell lines
- Insect cell lines for baculovirus expression vectors
- Avian cell lines

# LAB OF RETROVIRUSES

## *Regulatory Work since last Site Visit*

	<b>GOLDING</b> Zaitseva Khurana	<b>KHAN</b> Kennard Ma Fuentes Chin	<b>COMBINED</b>
<b>Pre-IND</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>118 (164%)</b>
<b>IND/Original</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>200 (198%)</b>
<b>IND/Amend.</b>	<b>1716</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>2481 (250%)</b>
<b>BLA/Original</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6 (150%)</b>
<b>BLA/Suppl.</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>45</b>

# LAB OF RETROVIRUSES

## *Other Regulatory Activities*

### **GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS**

- ICH, WHO, EDQM, and USP Guidelines on the implementation of NGS technologies for enhancing safety of vaccines and cell substrates *(Khan)*
- WHO Guidelines on Nonclinical Safety Evaluation of Vaccine Adjuvants and Adjuvanted Preventive Vaccines for Infectious Disease Indications *(Golding, Zaitseva)*
- FDA Guidance for Industry: Pharmacogenomic Data Submissions. *(Khurana)*

### **WHO CONSULTATIONS, BARDA PRESENTATIONS**

*(Golding, Khan, Khurana)*

### **CROSS-OFFICE AND CROSS-CENTER CONSULTS**

*(Golding, Khan, Zaitseva, Khurana, Chin)*



# Golding Lab:

## *Scientific projects*

- Elucidation of humoral immune responses following **Ebola and Marburg** infection and vaccination (*Khurana*)
- **SARS-CoV-2** pathogenesis
- Antibody responses following **SARS-CoV-2** infections vs. vaccination in different cohorts (adults, pediatrics, MISC, immune-compromised).
- Elucidation of humoral immune responses following **RSV** infection or vaccination
- **Influenza vaccines**; seasonal, pandemic, next generation/universal vaccines
- **Mucosal vaccines**
- **Adjuvant safety**: *In vitro* human cell-based assays for testing of novel adjuvants: Primary monocytes, differentiated macrophages, broncho-epithelial cells grown under Liquid-Air-Interphase (ALI) (*Zaitseva*)

# Methods development: Virus Neutralization Assays

## Influenza

- Hemagglutination inhibition assay (HI)
- Microneutralization assays using all available vaccine strains (CDC protocol)

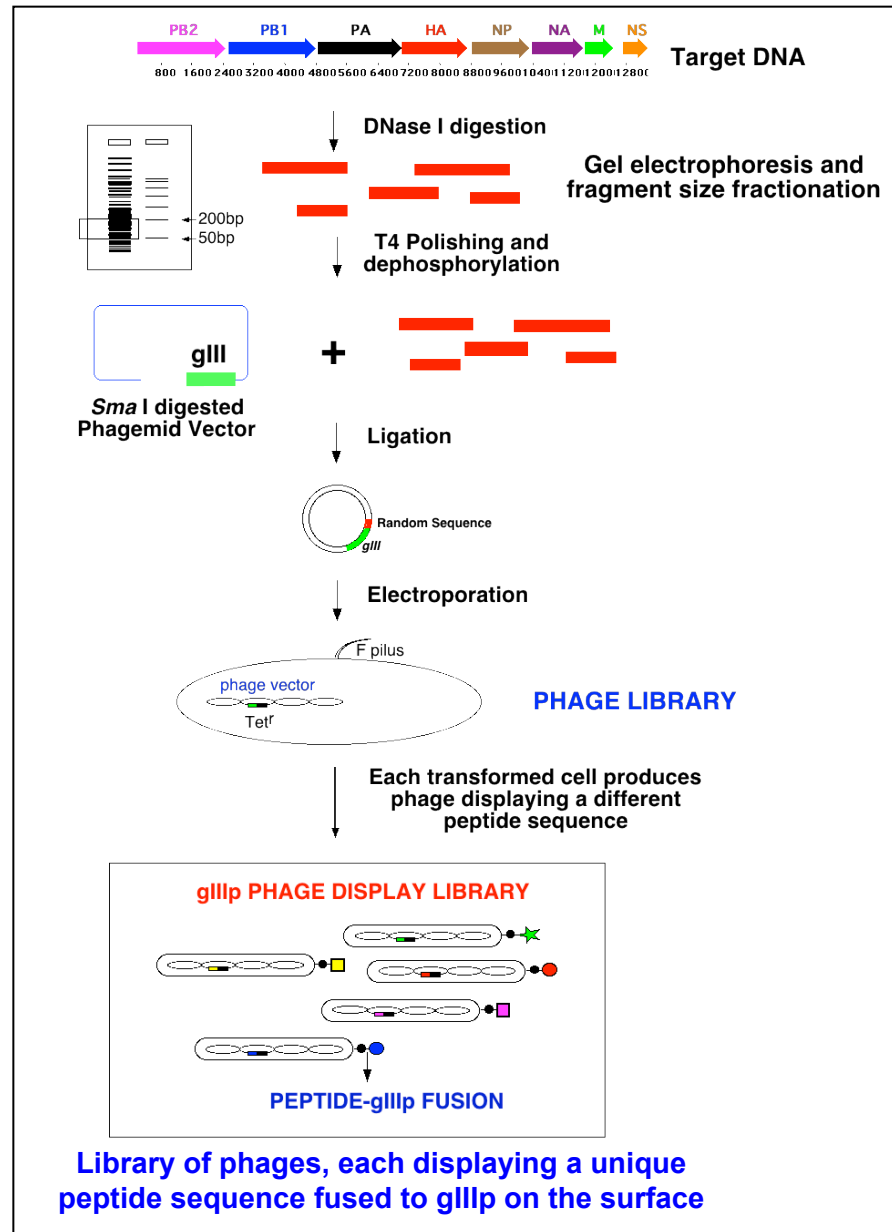
## RSV (A/B)

- RSV-Luc-Neut – reporter-based neutralization assay
- PRNT

## SARS-CoV-2

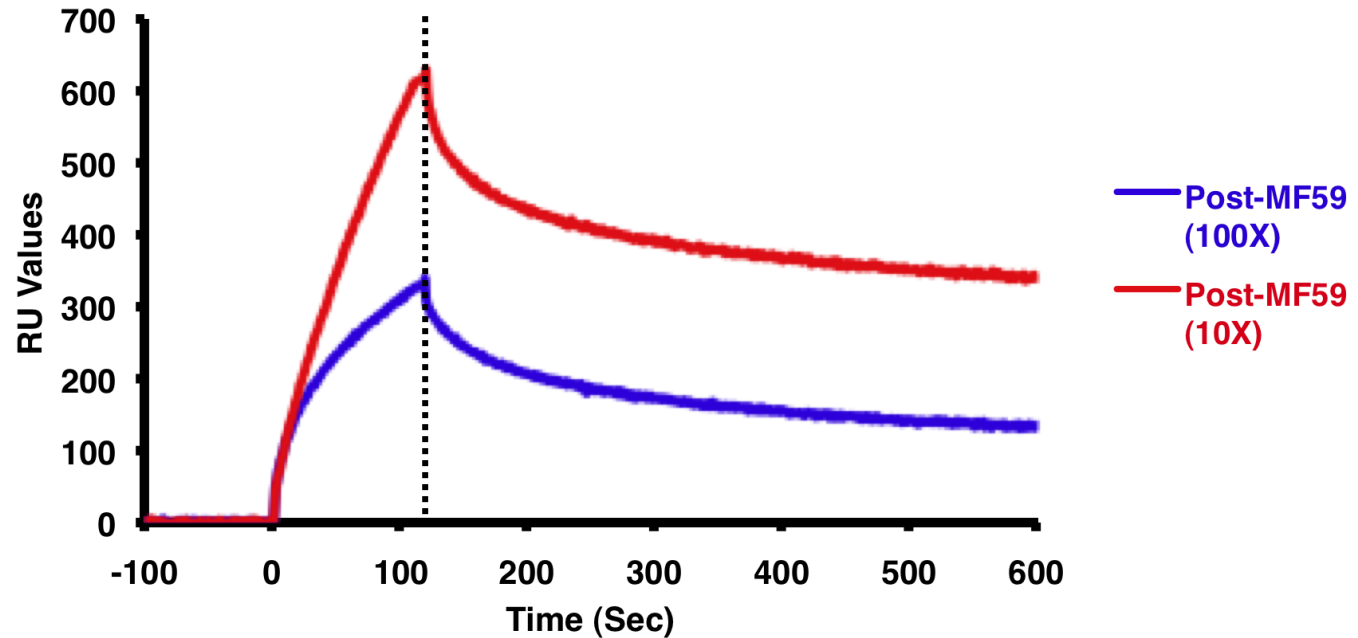
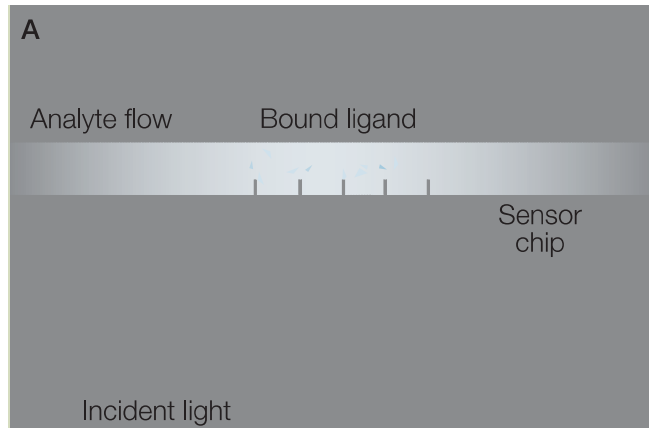
- Lentivirus based pseudovirus neutralization assay (PsVNA) – against all circulating strains and variants of concern (VOC)

# CONSTRUCTION OF GENE-FRAGMENT PHAGE DISPLAY LIBRARY (GFPDL) OF VIRAL GENOME



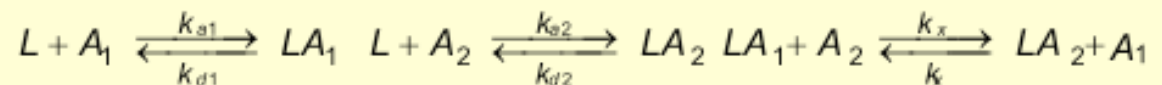
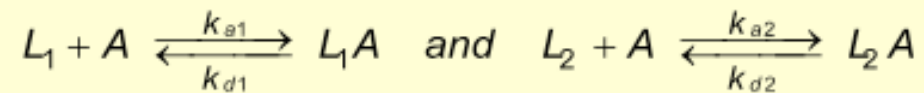
H5N1  
H7N7  
H7N9  
pH1N1  
H3N2  
RSV  
Ebola  
Marburg  
Zika  
SARS-CoV-2

# ANTIBODY BINDING AND AVIDITY MEASUREMENTS IN POLYCLONAL SAMPLES USING SPR REAL TIME KINETICS ASSAY



- Total Ab binding
- Isotype distribution
- Antibody Off-rates /avidity
- Capture properly folded proteins

## HETEROGENOUS SAMPLE MODEL



# Khan Lab:

## *Scientific projects*

- **Evaluation of High-Throughput/Next-Generation Sequencing (HTS/NGS) technologies for adventitious virus detection in biologics**
  - ❑ **Generating reference materials for validation of high-throughput sequencing (HTS)**
    - Development of WHO virus standards for viromics
    - Development of virus-infected cell standards for genomics and transcriptomics
    - Refinement and annotation of the Reference Virus Database (RVDB) (*Pei-Ju Chin*)
  - ❑ **Determining the sensitivity and breadth of virus detection by short-read and long-read HTS technologies**
- **Investigating adventitious and endogenous viruses for safety of cell lines used for manufacturing of biologics**
  - ❑ Sf9 insect cells used for baculovirus-expressed products
  - ❑ Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells used for recombinant protein production
- ***In vitro* cell culture and *in vivo* animal models to assess potential outcomes of simian foamy virus (SFV) infection in humans**
  - ❑ Characterization of SFV expression in infected human A549 cell clones
  - ❑ Identification of SFV miRNAs as potential biomarkers of virus infection
  - ❑ *In vitro* studies of SFV replication and genome analysis to elucidate factors influencing virus expression

# *Khan Lab: Advancing HTS as a Rapid Adventitious Virus Detection Assay for Safety of Biologics*

## **□ Development of Reference Viruses for HTS Implementation**

- CBER NGS Virus Reagents to support NGS development and advancement (*NIAID BEI cat no. NR-59622*) (*previous WHO reference reagents established based on CBER collaborative study in 2020*)
- First WHO International Reference Panel for Adventitious Virus Detection in Biological Products for NGS qualification and validation studies ((NIAID BEI cat. no. NR-59630) (*established based on CBER collaborative study in 2024*))
- Publicly available for distribution; Free of charge (except minimal shipping cost in the US); To be used as a panel to demonstrate breadth and sensitivity of virus detection for HTS viromics (*e.g. viral seeds, viral vector preparations, unprocessed bulk harvests*)

## **□ Providing a Reference Virus Database (RVDB) for Detection of Known, Emerging, and Novel viruses by HTS**

- With high diversity of viral sequences for broad virus detection, with reduced nonspecific cellular hits resulting in less computational time and reducing cost of unnecessary follow up work to verify a true virus signal
- Freely available at <https://rvdb.dbi.udel.edu/> (*collaboration with U. Delaware*) Maintained and regularly updated by the Khan Lab

# Khan Lab: Continuing Efforts on HTS Implementation

- ❑ **Generating in-house data and by external collaborations to fill knowledge gaps for using HTS as a routine assay**
  - Developing optimized protocols by analyzing HTS short-read and long-read platforms
  - Determining LOD for virus detection by HTS in different matrices relevant to biological materials during manufacturing for developing general regulatory and industry expectations
  - Developing virus-infected cell standards for HTS genomics and transcriptomics (e.g. cell substrates, cell therapies, unprocessed bulk harvests)
  
- ❑ **Introduced HTS in international guidelines** [ICH Q5A(R2) and new Ph. Eur. chapter 2.4.61]
  - To replace the *in vivo* assays and PCR assays and to replace or supplement the *in vitro* cell culture assays (resulting in general acceptance).
  
- ❑ **Organized international HTS training webinars and workshops**
  - To facilitate establishment of HTS in LMICs and other regions considering use of HTS to replace the conventional assays for adventitious virus detection
    - PDA - June 28, 2024
    - IABS – July 23, 2022; Sept 19, 2023; Sept 24-25, 2024; Dec 3, 2024