

Media contact:
Gina Kirchweger
gina@lji.org
858.357.7481

La Jolla
Institute
FOR ALLERGY AND
IMMUNOLOGY

Life
Without
Disease.®

NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE BEFORE NOVEMBER 14, 2018, 11 AM US ESTS

Maternally-acquired Zika immunity can increase dengue disease severity in mouse pups

The study is highly relevant for infants born in regions where both dengue and Zika virus are endemic

November 8, 2018

LA JOLLA, CA—To say that the immune system is complex is an understatement: an immune response protective in one context can turn deadly over time, as evidenced by numerous epidemiological studies on dengue infection, spanning multiple decades and countries worldwide. These studies showed that infants born to mothers who had become immune to dengue virus can develop a severe form of dengue in infancy, at a time when their maternally-acquired antibody levels begin to drop.

Based on these reports, [La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology](#) (LJI) investigator [Sujan Shrestha, Ph.D.](#), who studies both dengue and Zika viruses, began to explore a related question, namely, whether maternal immunity to Zika virus, which is structurally and genetically similar to dengue, might trigger a severe response to dengue infection in offspring.

Her new study published in the Nov. 14, 2018, edition of [Cell Host & Microbe](#), supports that possibility in a mouse experiment designed to simulate this scenario. This work is timely and has implications for worldwide efforts to develop vaccines to halt Zika and dengue viruses.

"In our new paper we use mice to model an epidemiological scenario going on right now," says Shrestha, an associate professor in LJI's Center for Infectious Disease. "There are pregnant women who previously were exposed to Zika virus and whose newborns will also encounter dengue in their infancy. Maternally-acquired anti-Zika antibodies in those infants could increase severity of dengue disease."

Dengue and Zika viruses go hand in hand. Both are mosquito-borne members of same

flavivirus family that are endemic to overlapping subtropical and tropical regions. The dire consequences of Zika infection are well-known: women who contract the virus in pregnancy can give birth to babies with catastrophic microencephaly. By contrast, dengue infection grabs fewer headlines, as its flu-like symptoms are usually mild. However, in rare circumstances it gives rise to a hemorrhagic form called Severe Dengue, which can be fatal.

It is this severe form of dengue infection that has emerged in new studies. Shresta's team first collected mouse pups born to Zika virus-immune mothers at a time when the newborns still had maternally-derived anti-Zika antibodies in their blood. Then when pups were about a month old and their maternally-derived Zika immunity was beginning to wane, the group infected the mouse pups with dengue virus. Those mice developed the severe form of dengue disease and all succumbed. By contrast, mouse pups born to mothers with no prior immunity to Zika virus got sick when infected with dengue, but still, they survived.

Adverse effects of decreasing Zika antibody levels were specific to an encounter with dengue: when month-old pups of Zika-immune mothers were challenged with Zika rather than dengue virus in a reciprocal experiment, the pups were significantly protected from Zika.

Immunologists call this phenomenon, that is currently thought to be unique to flaviviruses, antibody-dependent enhancement or ADE. In ADE, antibodies that recognize and neutralize a *specific* flavivirus (in this case Zika) bind a structurally similar virus (say, dengue) but fail to neutralize it or there are just not enough antibodies around to fully inactivate the virus. Instead the virus-bound antibodies facilitate viral entry into certain cells, paradoxically worsen rather than block infection.

Why this occurs is enormously complex. "The cross-reacting antibodies are likely to bind the virus and allow it to enter cells," says William Tang, a former researcher in Shresta's lab and a co-first author of the study. "But the important point is that maternally-transferred Zika antibodies in our study were cross-reactive with dengue but not necessarily 'cross-neutralizing.'"

This knowledge comes at a critical time in vaccine development. Although there are yet no FDA-approved anti-Zika vaccines and only one anti-dengue vaccine, most flavivirus vaccines in development work by generating antibodies to protect against one or the other virus. Given geographic co-mingling of dengue and Zika viruses, Shresta hopes the new study will inspire vaccinologists to create a single vaccine that can evade a potential ADE response by targeting both viruses.

This goal is tantalizing and seems within reach based on some of Shresta's recent work. Earlier this year and in 2017 she published companion papers in *Nature Communications* and *Nature Microbiology* showing that mice experimentally rendered to possess

dengue-reactive T cells were cross-protected against Zika infection (as were their offspring) via the activities of these anti-viral T cells.

"We also know from our previous dengue studies that immune responses evoked by T-cells can prevent pathogenic effects of antibodies, such as ADE," says Shresta. "Our new findings show us that the optimal approach may be a pan-flavivirus vaccine capable of triggering both the T cell and B cell arms of the immune system to elicit maximal protection against both diseases."

This study was funded by La Jolla Institute and the National Institutes of Health (AI116813, NS100477310, AI104972311, HD091218, AI106695, AI125198 and T32AI125179).

Full citation:

Angela M. Fowler, William W. Tang, Matthew P. Young, Anila Mamidi, Karla M. Viramontes, Melanie D. McCauley, Aaron F. Carlin, Robert Schooley, Jessica Swanstrom, Ralph S. Baric, Jennifer Govero, Michael S. Diamond, and Sujana Shresta. Maternally Acquired Zika Antibodies Enhance Dengue Disease Severity in Mice. *Cell Host & Microbe*, 2018.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chom.2018.09.015>

About La Jolla Institute for Immunology

The La Jolla Institute for Immunology is dedicated to understanding the intricacies and power of the immune system so that we may apply that knowledge to promote human health and prevent a wide range of diseases. Since its founding in 1988 as an independent, nonprofit research organization, the Institute has made numerous advances leading toward its goal: *life without disease*.

###