

## **Immunogenicity of M13 phage vaccine displaying N-terminal region of amyloid beta peptide: comparison of M13 phage vaccine expressed as g3p fusion and g8p fusion.**

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### **Abstract**

Antibodies against amyloid- $\beta$  peptide (A $\beta$ ) can reduce amyloid deposits and are considered as a potential therapeutic approach for Alzheimer's disease<sup>1,2</sup>. We have recently shown that M13 phage stimulate an innate immune response and induce a strong primary IgG response in mice without any inflammatory adjuvant materials<sup>3,4</sup>. Even a single immunization with 10<sup>11</sup> pfu of phage induced a long-lasting antibody response. To investigate the potential of M13 phage as a vaccine carrier for A $\beta$  peptide, the sequences of 1-15 region of A $\beta$  were genetically linked to the N-terminus of M13 gene 3 protein or gene 8 protein, that correspond to A $\beta$ -g3p phage and A $\beta$ -g8p phage, respectively. When C57BL/6 mice were immunized subcutaneously with 10<sup>11</sup> pfu of A $\beta$ -g3p phage in PBS solution, anti-A $\beta$  IgG response was induced in two weeks after the secondary immunization. In the case of A $\beta$ -g8p phage, anti-A $\beta$  IgG response was induced during a primary response. Anti-A $\beta$  antibody titer was comparable in the two mice groups. We also observed that A $\beta$ -g8p phage induced IgG class switch in athymic (nu/nu) BALB/c mice, indicating that there are different immunological mechanisms of phage vaccine between g3p fusion and g8p fusion. Considering safety and habitual presence of an M13 phage, A $\beta$ 1-15-displaying M13 phage may be promising as a safe AD vaccine.

### **References**

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