

# Poster abstract submission

**Approval Status**

Not Started

**Presenting author**

Courteney Tunstead

**Presenting author's email**

courteney.tunstead@ucd.ie

**Further authors (if any)**

Yueran Hou, Paulina Zarodkiewicz, Rebecca Ingram, Siobhán McClean.

**Affiliation(s)**

University College Dublin &amp; Queens University Belfast

**Country**

Ireland

**Type of organization**

Academic / research institution

**Poster title**

Preclinical evaluation of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* vaccine antigen candidates in a mouse model of *K. pneumoniae*-induced sepsis.

**Poster abstract**

*Klebsiella pneumoniae*, a Gram-negative bacterium that accounts for approximately 600,000 deaths per annum, is a World Health Organisation (WHO) Critical Priority pathogen. This highly antimicrobial-resistant (AMR) pathogen causes serious infections, particularly in immunocompromised patients. It is one of the leading causes of multi-drug resistant hospital acquired pneumonia (HAP) worldwide; with strains showing resistance to ampicillin, amoxicillin, cephalosporins, carbapenems and even the last-line of defence: colistin. Vaccines have promise both in the prevention and/or treatment of bacterial infections and also in reducing AMR. There are currently no licenced vaccines available for the prevention or treatment of *K. pneumoniae* infection. Using our novel cell-blot platform, we identified *K. pneumoniae* proteins involved in bacterial attachment to human lung epithelial cells with potential as effective vaccine antigen candidates. Several of these proteins were cloned and expressed in *Escherichia coli* and purified for further evaluation. Three lead candidates showed protection in a mouse model of *K. pneumoniae*-induced sepsis, reducing bacterial burdens by between 2.7 to 1.54 log<sub>10</sub> CFU, while also reducing bacterial dissemination to the spleen. The antigens stimulated potent serological and cellular immune responses (T-cell and NK-cell) in immunised animals. Recall responses of two lead antigens in combination with the experimental vaccine adjuvant, SAS, showed stimulation of IL-17 and IL-22 responses, compared to the adjuvant-only controls. This suggests a role for these cytokines in the protection against *K. pneumoniae* infection. We are currently evaluating alternative adjuvants to optimise the protective immunological responses to develop the most efficacious vaccine to protect vulnerable populations against this priority pathogen.

**Research topic**

Vaccines

