

UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Biodefense solutions to protect our nation

Summary of Validated and Verified Viral Inactivation Methods

Dr. David Harbourt October 16, 2017



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Outline

- Background on requirements
- Buffer AVL Validation
- SDS Buffer Validation
- Formalin Validation
- Trizol LS Validation
- Conclusions



Background

- In July 2016, Army Directive 2016-24 was published
 - Required validation of any BSAT inactivation process with in house testing data
 - Any inactivated material movement from registered to unregistered space could not occur without Biosafety, RO and Command approval
- Many requirements in AD 2016-24 are now found in latest 42 CFR updated regulations
- USAMRIID needed to develop validation testing data for inactivation protocols to continue operations



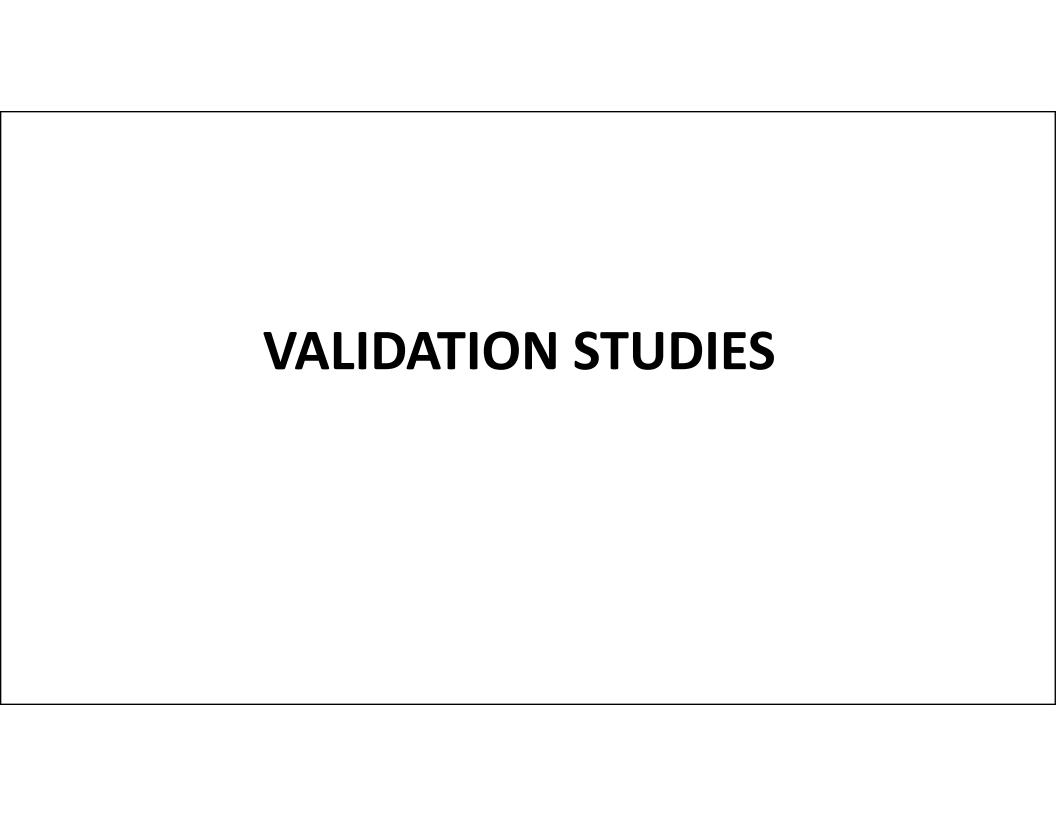
Background

- Many impediments to developing validation datasets
 - Time
 - Resources (monetary and personnel)
 - Methods to remove toxic chemicals affecting cell culture
 - Selection of viruses to serve as surrogates



Background

- Three methods to remove toxic chemicals for virus cell culture
 - Concentrating columns
 - Desalting columns
 - Dilution





Buffer AVL Methodology

- TC83, a RG2 enveloped virus, was grown and concentrated with an Amicon Ultra-15 Centrifugal Filter Unit with a molecular weight cutoff size of 100kDa
- TC83 selected for high viral titer potential and quick propagation relative to other viruses
- Non-concentrated viral titer was 9.8E9 pfu/mL
- Concentrated viral titer was 4.4E11 pfu/mL
- NHP plasma was spiked with the concentrated virus at a 3:1 ratio to create plasma containing 1.1E11 pfu/mL



Buffer AVL Methodology

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37.5µl NHP Plasma + 12.5uL of concentrated TC83 in three replicates

Add 200uL AVL

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Apply 125uL to 145cm² dishes of Veros



Incubate 24 hours



Transfer >50% of supernatant to new dish of Veros



Incubate 24 hours



Detect virus by IFA

37.5µl NHP Plasma + 12.5uL of concentrated TC83 in three replicates

Add 200uL AVL



Heat for 30 minutes by submersion in a 56°C water bath



Apply 125uL to 145cm² dishes of Veros



Incubate 24 hours



Transfer >50% of supernatant to new dish of Veros



Incubate 24 hours

Detect virus by IFA



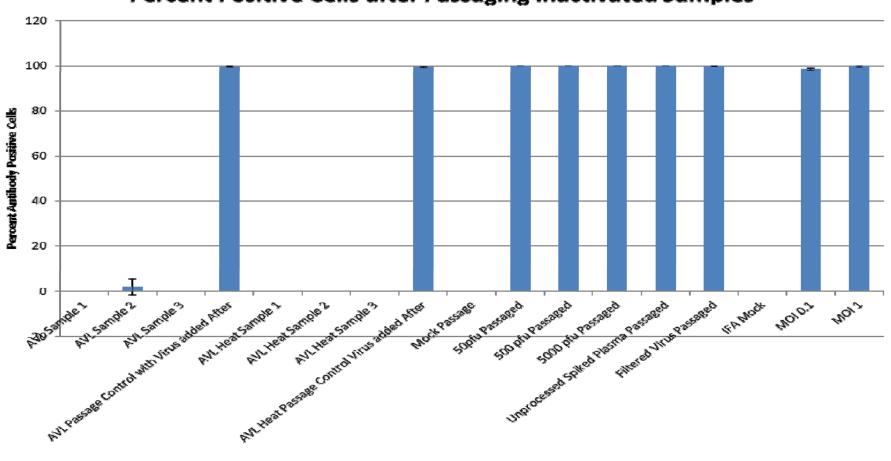
Buffer AVL Methodology

- Supernatent was collected from the dishes and applied to Hela cells in a 96 well plate format for 18 hours before fixing in 10% neutral buffered formalin for one hour.
- Formalin was washed from the plates twice with PBS
- Plates were blocked with 3% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at ambient temperature
- Plates were incubated with mouse 1A4A anti-VEE antibody at a 1:1000 dilution in 3% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at ambient temperature
- Plates were washed 3x with PBS
- Secondary antibody of DyLight goat anti-mouse 488 (ThermoFisher catalog #35502) was added to the plates at a 1:1000 dilution in 3% BSA in PBS and incubated for 1 hour at ambient temperature
- Plates were washed 3x with PBS and Hoescht and Cell Mask Deep Red were added at a 1:10000 dilution in PBS to stain cell nuclei and cytoplasm
- Image analysis was obtained using an Opera confocal reader (model 5025-Quadruple Excitation High Sensitivity [QEHS]



Buffer AVL Results

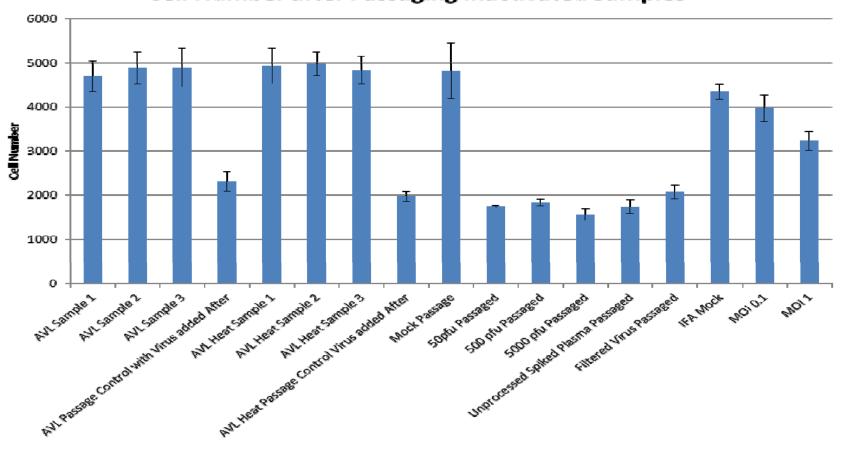
Biodefense solutions to protect our nation Percent Positive Cells after Passaging Inactivated Samples





Buffer AVL Results

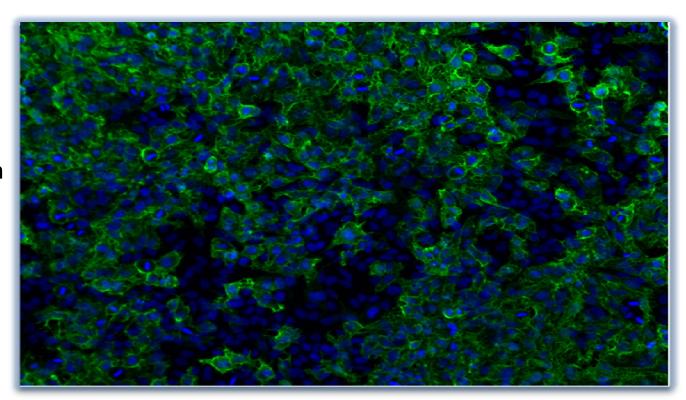






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TC 83
Infected
Cells stain
green

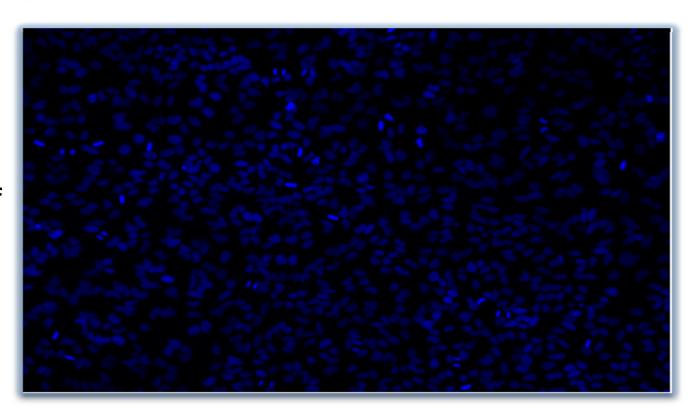


Multiplicity of Infection 0.1 IFA Control



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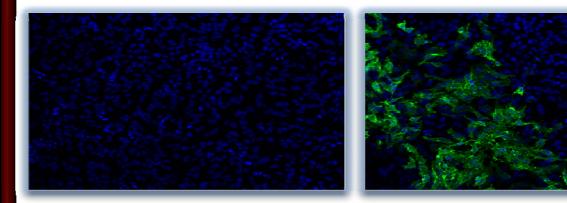
Blue cells indicate absence of infection

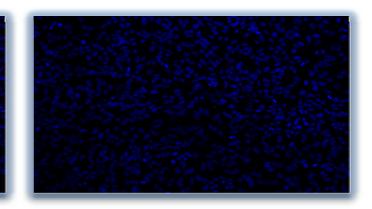


Mock Infection Control



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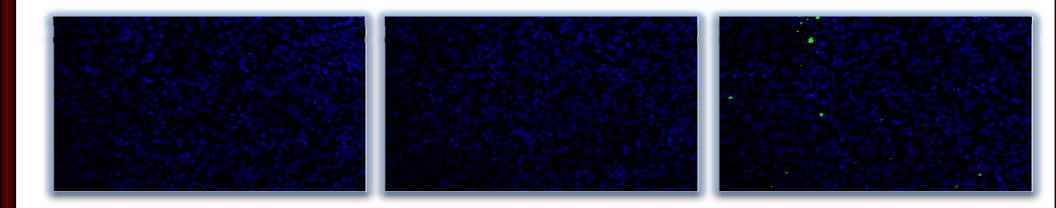


Green cells indicate presence of live TC83

AVL Buffer alone is insufficient to inactivate virus



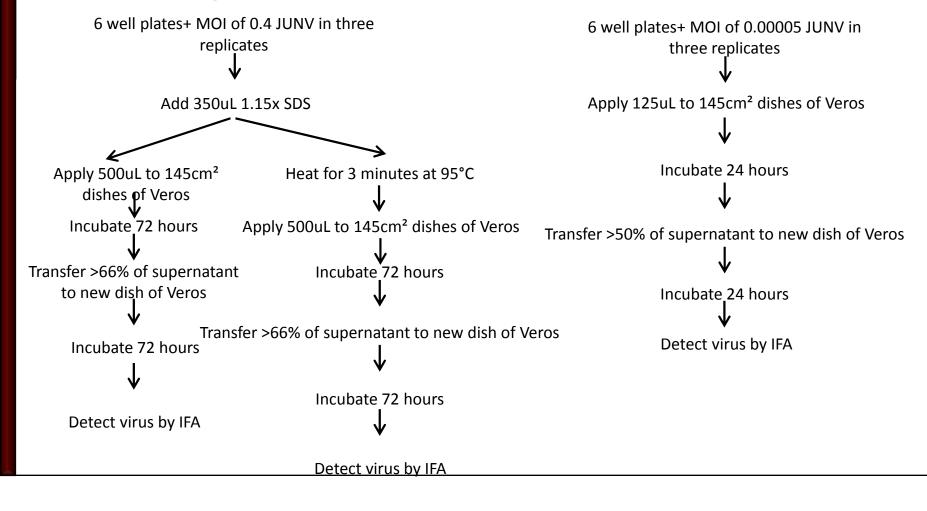
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AVL Buffer with heat sufficiently inactivates virus



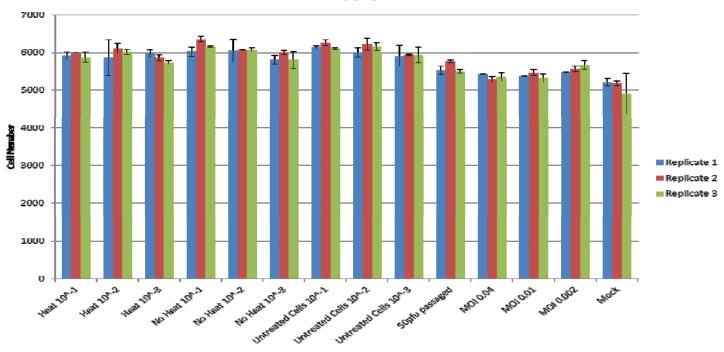
SDS Buffer Methodology (JUNV)





SDS Buffer Results (JUNV)



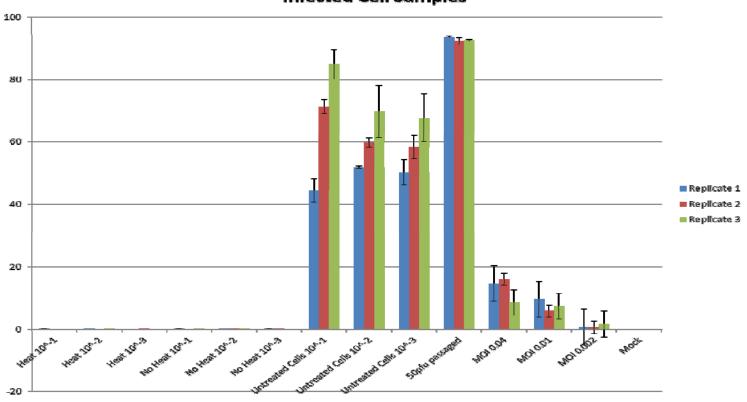




SDS Buffer Results (JUNV)

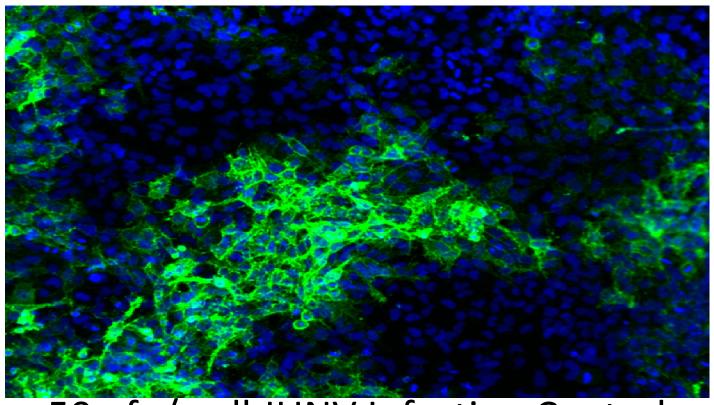
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Percent Antibody Positive Cells after Passaging SDS Inactivated Junin Infected Cell Samples





SDS Buffer Results IFA (JUNV)

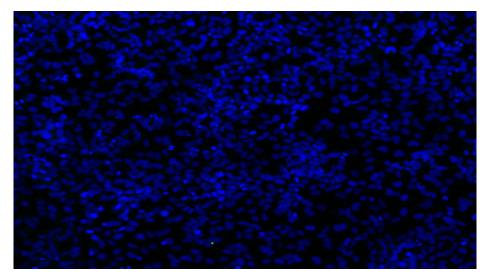


50 pfu/well JUNV Infection Control

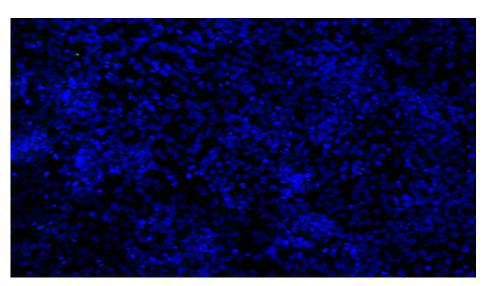


SDS Buffer Results (JUNV)

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SDS with 95°C Heat

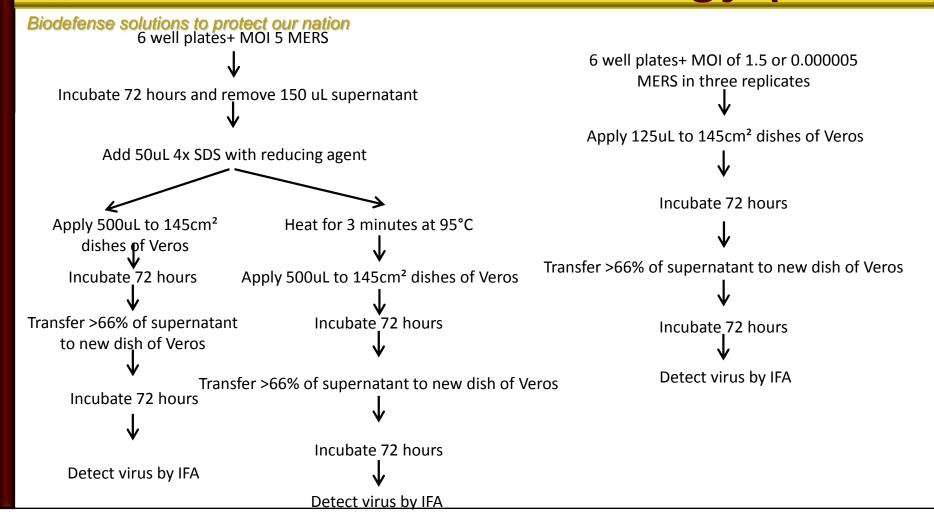


SDS without 95°C Heat

SDS buffer is effective at inactivating JUNV with or without heat



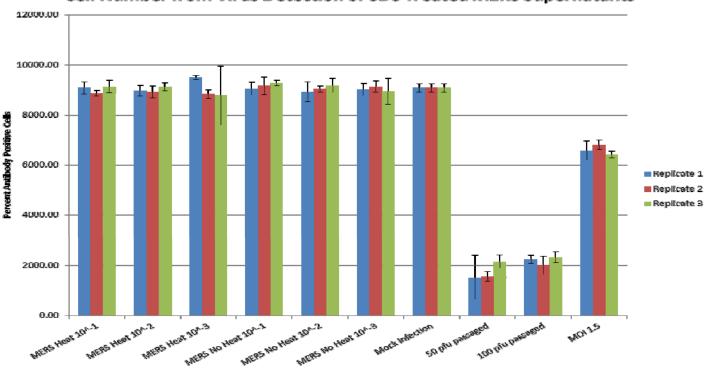
SDS Buffer Methodology (MERS)





SDS Buffer Results (MERS)

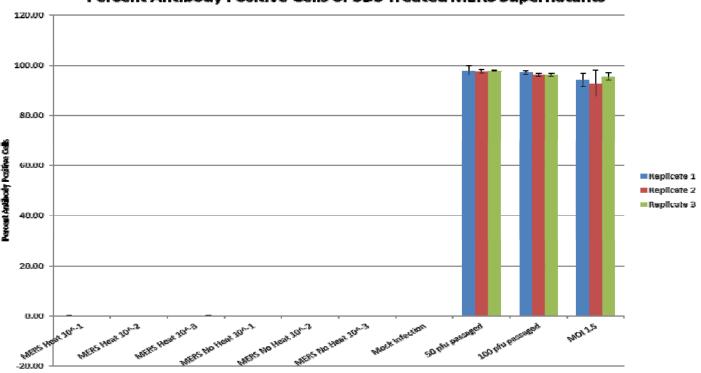






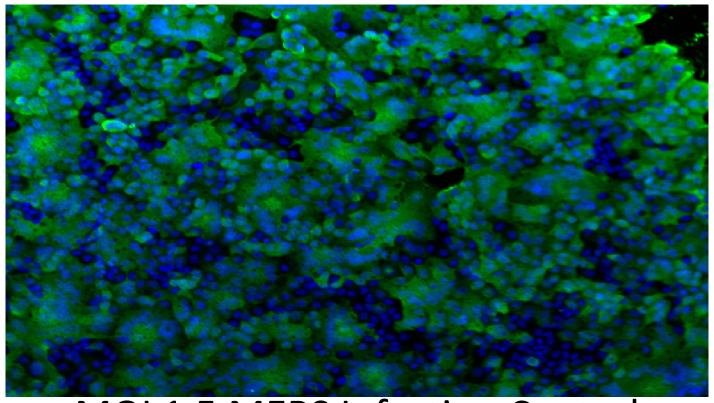
SDS Buffer Results (MERS)







SDS Buffer Results IFA (MERS)

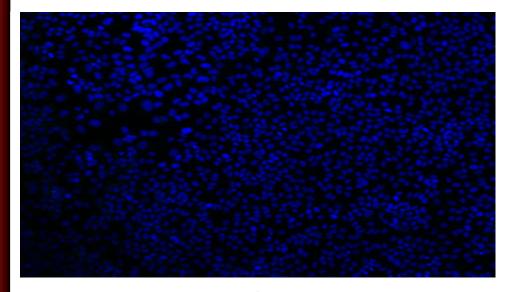


MOI 1.5 MERS Infection Control

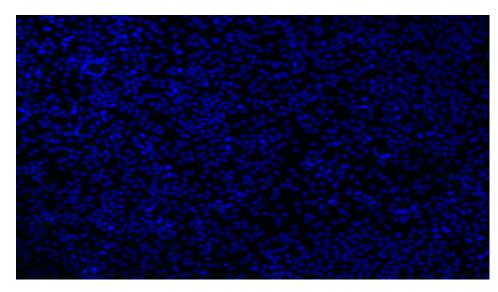


SDS Buffer Results IFA (MERS)

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SDS with 95°C Heat



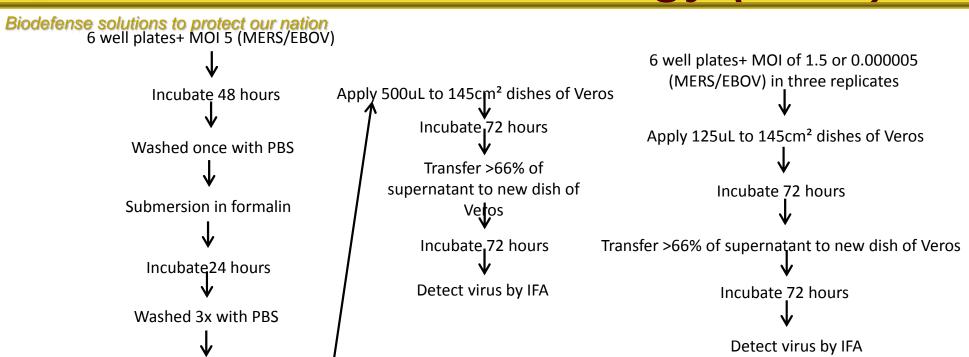
SDS without 95°C Heat

SDS buffer is effective at inactivating MERS with or without heat



Cells scraped and transferred to 500 uL PBS

Formalin Methodology (Cells)

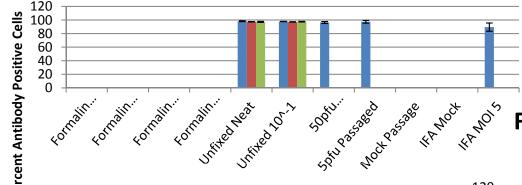




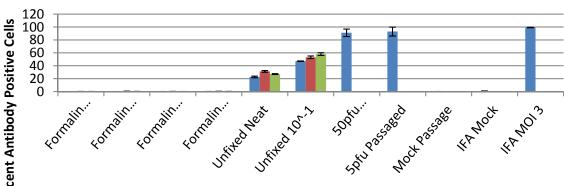
Formalin Results (Cells)

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Percent Antibody Positive Cells from Formalin Inactivated MERS Infected Cell Monolayer Supernatant Infection

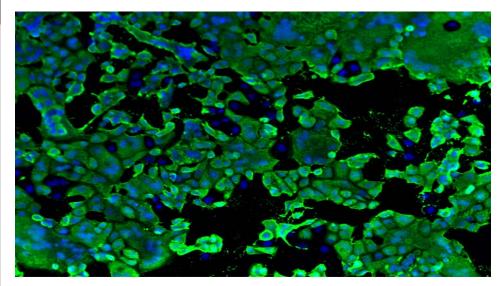


Percent Antibody Positive Cells from Formalin Inactivated Ebola Infected Cell Monolayer Supernatant Infection

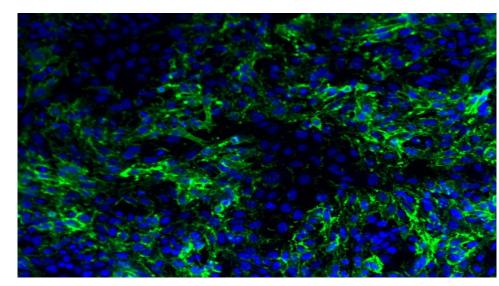




Formalin Results (Cells)



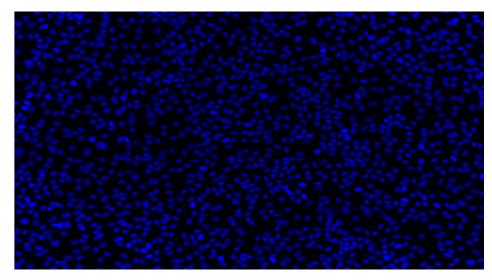
Infection from sample of 5 pfu/well MERS at beginning of passaging



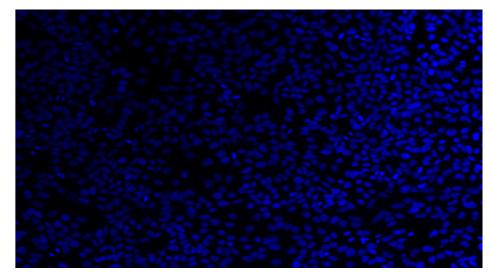
Infection from sample of 5 pfu/well EBOV at beginning of passaging



Formalin Results (Cells)



MOI 5 Infected MERS cells following 24 h exposure to formalin



MOI 5 Infected EBOV cells following 24 h exposure to formalin



Formalin Methodology (Tissue)



Liver removed from NHPs succumbing to EBOV infection (titers between 10⁷ and 10⁸ pfu/mL)

Fixed in formalin for 30d

Added to 10mL PBS and spun down in Amicon
Ultra-15 Centrifugal
Filter Unit

-1cm³ taken from liver
Washed in PBS 2X

▼Homogenization

Placed in 5mL EMEM with 10% FBS, 1% Pen Strep, and 1% Fungizone

15% of total volume applied to T75 flasks of Vero Cells

Transfer >50% of volume to new dish of Veros
Incubate for 7 days

Transfer 100uL to HeLa cells
Incubate 48 hours

Detect virus by IFA

to EBOV infection (titers between 10⁷ and 10⁸ pfu/mL)

Homogenization

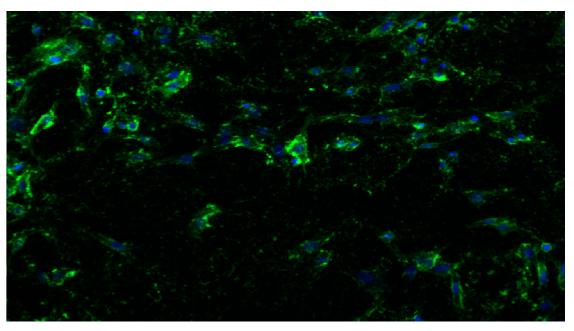
Placed in 5mL EMEM with 10% FBS, 1% Pen Strep, and 1% Fungizone

15% of total volume applied to T75 flasks of Vero Cells

Incubation and IFA conditions same as formalin fixed samples



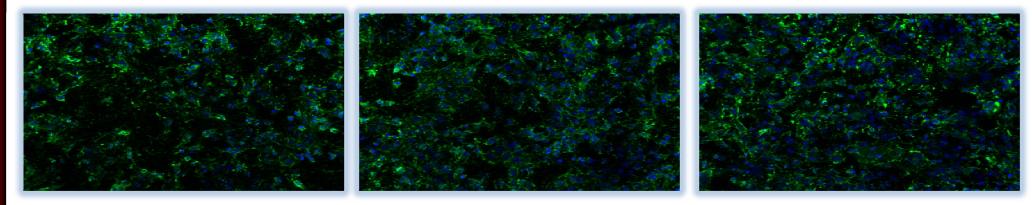
Formalin Results (Tissue)



Infection from sample of 5 pfu/well EBOV at beginning of passaging



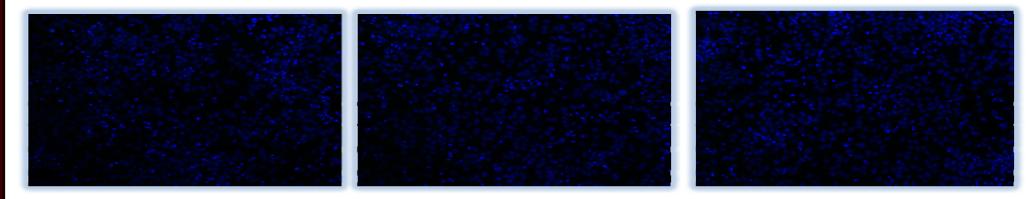
Formalin Results (Tissue)



Unfixed, unfiltered EBOV liver samples demonstrating infection



Formalin Results (Tissue)

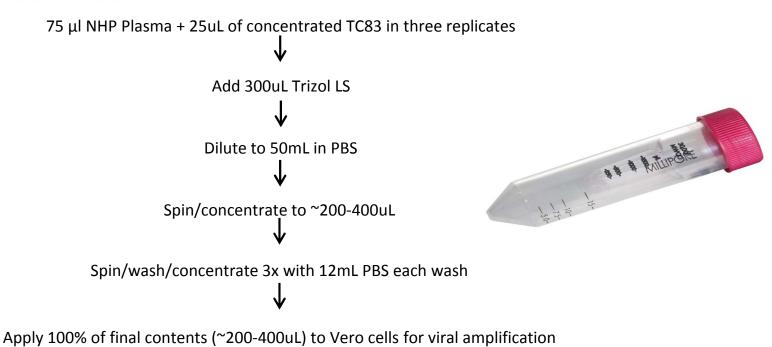


Fixed, unfiltered EBOV liver samples demonstrating successful inactivation



Trizol LS Methodology (Version 1)

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Incubate 24 hours, passage >50% supernatant, incubated 24 hours, then detect virus by IFA



Trizol LS Methodology (Version 2)

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Add TRIzol LS treated Zika (R4577T) at 1:1000 in fresh media to a HYPRflask (0.56 ml per flask, 0.14 ml of which is virus and 0.42 ml is TRIzol LS)

Incubate 48 hours



Pour off all media and replace with fresh media



Incubate 5 days



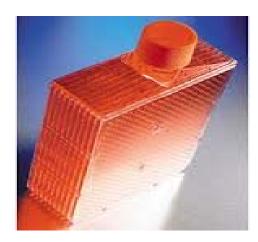
Harvest passage one and use 50% for passage two.



Incubate 7 days



Plaque assay analysis





Trizol LS Methodology (Version 3)

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Take 4 mL of TRIzol treated Zika (R4577T) and use a Zebra column to buffer exchange out the TRIzol LS and into completed media (MEM + 10% FBS).

Add the product (100%) of the Buffer exchange into one HYPRflask, ~4mL.

Incubate 7 days

Take 50% of passage 1 for passage 2

Incubate 7 days

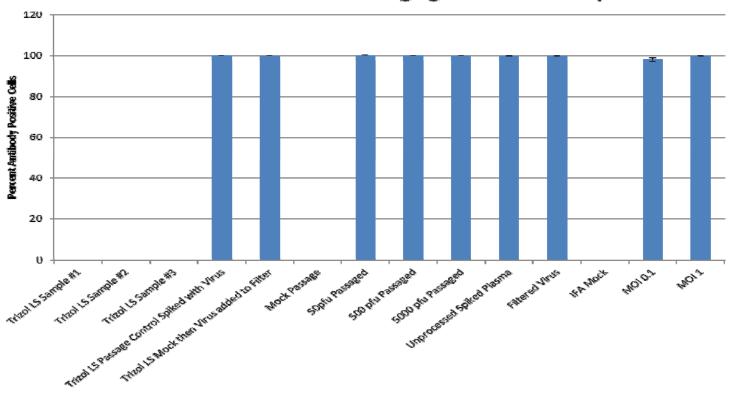
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Plaque assay analysis



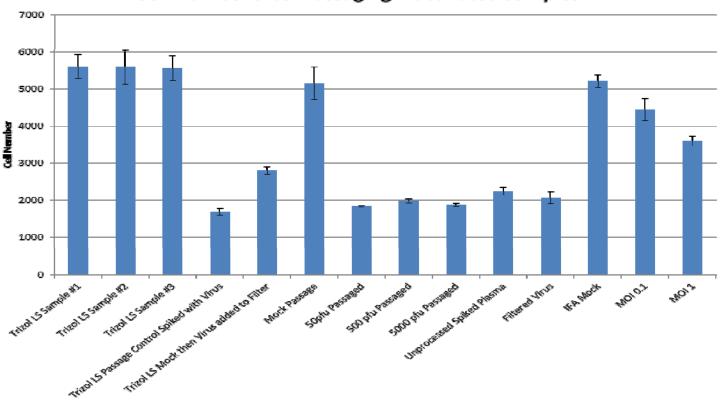




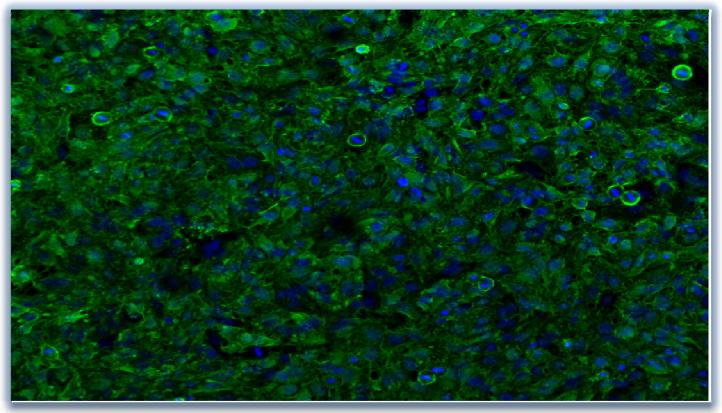








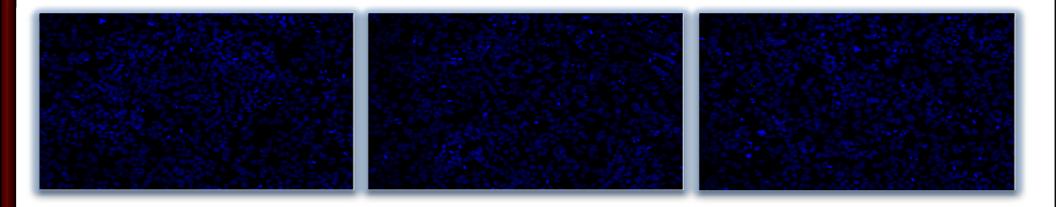




MOI 1.0 TC83 Infection Control



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Efficacy of Trizol LS inactivation confirmed across three replicates



Trizol LS Results (Versions 2 and 3)

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Sample + 560 mL media	Media Exchanged on Day 2?	Passage 1, Day 7 Observed CPE	Titer on D7 by Plaque Assay	Passage 2, Day 7 Observed CPE	Titer on D7 by Plaque Assay
MEM Only	No	None	None Detected	None	None Detected
Target 100 PFU Zika Actual = 60	No	1+	1.08E+7	4+	1.60E+7
	Yes	1+	5.75E+7	4+	1.65E+7
Target 10 PFU Zika Actual = 4.4	No	Minimal (+/-)	8.00E+7	4+	9.50E+6
	Yes	+/-	3.20E+7	4+	1.13E+7
Target 1 PFU Zika Actual = 0.5	No	None	1.50E+6	4+	5.75E+5
	Yes	None	2.53E+7	4+	3.53E+6
Target 0.1 PFU Zika Actual = 0.05	No	None	None Detected	None	None Detected

Version 2 using dilution method

Version 3 using desalting columns

Sample + 560 mL media	Media Exchanged on Day 2?	Passage 1, Day 7 Observed CPE	Titer on D7 by Plaque Assay (PFU/mL)	Passage 2, Day 7 Observed CPE	Titer on D7 by Plaque Assay (PFU/mL)
Method 1 0.56mL R4577T (Flask A)	Yes	None	None Detected	None	None Detected
Method 1 0.56mL R4577T (Flask B)	Yes	None	None Detected	None	None Detected
Method 1 0.56mL R4577T (Flask C)	Yes	None	None Detected	None	None Detected
Method 2 4mL of R4577T after Zebra buffer Exchange into MEM.	No	None	None Detected	None	None Detected



Conclusions

- USAMRIID has been able to verify efficacy of different toxic chemicals against viruses through dilution, concentration and desalting columns
- Dilution methods are effective for validation of both Trizol LS and formalin based inactivation assays but sample volume is limiting factor
- Both IFA and plaque assays are effective at verifying absence of virus with low LODs (≤5pfu/mL)
- Extensive resources are required at the Institute level to carry out these studies

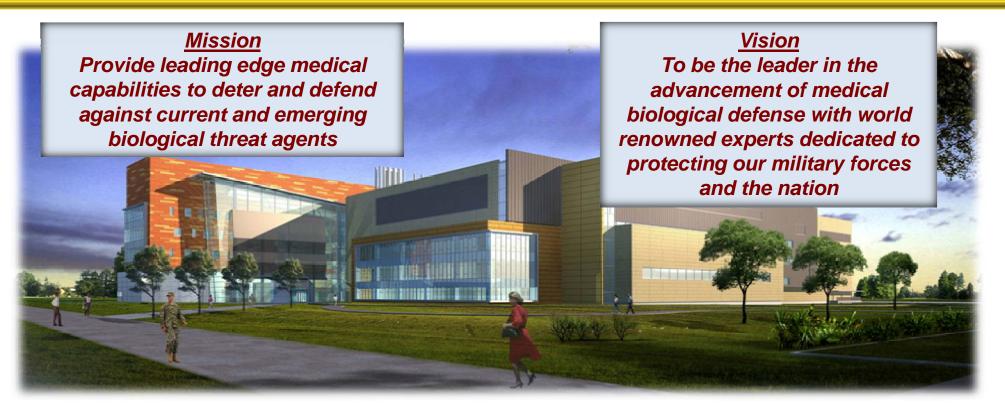


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- Susan Coyne



US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases



Medical Biological Defense Insurance Policy for the Nation