

A Single Monoclonal Antibody against the Peanut Allergen Ara h 2 Protects against Systemic and Local Peanut Allergy

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Keywords

Food allergy · Antibody therapy · FcγRIIb dependency

Abstract

Background: Peanut allergy is the most prevalent and dangerous food allergy. Peanuts consist of a large number of different allergens and peanut-allergic patients are frequently sensitized to multiple allergens. Hence, conventional desensitization approaches aim at targeting as many allergens as possible. **Methods:** The monoclonal anti-Ara h 2 antibody (mAb) was produced by hybridoma cells derived from WT BALB/c mice after immunization with a vaccine based on virus-like particles coupled to Ara h 2. BALB/c mice were sensitized intraperitoneally with peanut extract absorbed to alum and mAbs were applied i.v. Challenge was performed the next day with the whole peanut extract intravenously and via skin prick test. **Results:** Here we show in peanut-allergic mice that a single high-affinity mAb specific for Ara h 2 is able to

block systemic and local allergic reactions induced by the complex peanut extract. We confirm in vitro binding of the mAb to the inhibitory low-affinity FcγRIIb receptor using a sensitive biosensor and demonstrate in vivo that protection was dependent on FcγRIIb. **Conclusion:** A single mAb specific for Ara h 2 is able to improve local and systemic allergic symptoms induced by the whole allergen mixture.

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Introduction

Peanut allergy is a frequent disease in Western countries with an increasing prevalence currently ranging between 1.4 and 3% in children [1]. The disease typically develops early in life and is rarely outgrown with

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age [2]. Peanut allergy is a frequent cause of anaphylactic reactions and death among food allergies and hence a severe disease. As peanut is used in a vast number of different food products, exposure is largely unpredictable. The psychosocial and economic consequences are therefore of major importance [3]. Peanuts contain up to 30% of allergenic proteins [4], there are at least 16 allergens described (Ara h nomenclature) [5]. As immunotherapy (SIT) is typically thought to be allergen-specific, the preferred therapeutic concept is the use of allergen extracts for SIT to target all possible allergens. Efficacy and safety of this approach may be enhanced by using allergoids [6] or displaying allergens on virus-like particles [7] and optimizing the use of adjuvants [8]. Nevertheless, the use and standardization of allergen extracts is complex and immunogenicity/efficacy remains limited. While the exact mechanism of how SIT reduces allergic symptoms is still under debate, it has recently been shown that monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) against Fel d 1, the major and essentially only clinically relevant allergen in cats, can dramatically improve symptoms of allergy in mice [9] and humans [10]. However, it remains unclear whether targeting complex allergen mixtures by mAbs is also a feasible therapeutic approach.

Materials and Methods

Production of Peanut Extract and Ara h 2

The production of roasted peanut extract and Ara h 2 including the protein characterization on SDS-Page are described in Storni et al. [J Allergy Clin Immunol, 2020, in press].

Generation of CuMVtt-Ara h 2 and Ara h 2 Specific Antibodies

Mice were immunized with recombinant Ara h 2 coupled to virus-like particles derived from cucumber mosaic virus [Storni et al., J Allergy Clin Immunol, 2020, in press]. WT BALB/c mice were immunized four times with CuMVtt-Ara h 2 (twice s.c. and twice i.v., with an interval of 2 weeks) and mAb was generated according to standard protocols [11].

ELISA for Determining the Isotype Subclass of mAbs Anti-Ara h 2 and Binding to Ara h 2, Peanut Extract, Ara h 1, and Ara h 6

96-well Nunc Maxisorp™ ELISA plates (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) were coated with 1 µg/mL Ara h 2 in carbonate buffer at 4 °C overnight. After blocking with PBS/0.15% casein solution for 2 h, plates were washed five times with PBS/0.05% Tween. Serial dilutions of mAbs anti-Ara h 2 were added to the plates and incubated for 2 h at 4 °C. Plates were then washed five times with PBS/0.05% Tween. For determination of peanut extract specific IgG subclasses, biotin-labeled mouse anti-mouse IgG1 (The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME, USA), bi-

otin-labeled mouse anti-mouse IgG2a (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA), or biotin-labeled rat anti-mouse IgG2b (BioLegend, San Diego, CA, USA) were used as detection antibodies for 1 h at 4 °C. Thereafter, HRP-labeled streptavidin (DakoCytomation, Denmark) was incubated at 4 °C for 1 h. To determine the binding or cross-reactivity of anti-Ara h 2 IgG to peanut extract, Ara h 2, Ara h 1, or Ara h 6, ELISA plates were coated with the corresponding antigen in a concentration of 2 µg/mL in carbonate buffer at 4 °C overnight. Serial dilutions of IgG anti-Ara h 2 were added to the plates and incubated for 2 h at 4 °C. Plates were then washed five times with PBS/0.05% Tween. Thereafter, HRP-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG (The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME, USA) antibodies were incubated at 4 °C for 1 h. ELISAs were developed with TMB (3,3',5,5'-tetramethyl-benzidine) and H₂O₂ and stopped with 1 mol/L sulfuric acid. Optical densities were measured at 450 nm.

Dot Blot to Determine Binding of Anti-Ara h 2 IgG to Recombinant Ara h 2 and Peanut Extract

To confirm binding of anti-Ara h 2 IgG to Ara h 2 and peanut extract, serial dilutions of Ara h 2 or peanut extract were applied on a nitrocellulose membrane. The membrane was boiled for 5 min at 900 W in a 4.3 mM Na₂HPO₄ 1.4 mM KH₂PO₄ containing buffer to expose epitopes and increase antigen binding. Thereafter, the membrane was washed twice with PBS/0.05% Tween and once in PBS and blocked in a 50 mM Tris-buffer containing 0.1% Tween20 and 2.5% casein for 1 h at room temperature. The membrane was further incubated with anti-Ara h 2 IgG 10 µg/mL for 2 h at room temperature. After washing, the membrane was incubated with goat anti-mouse IgG conjugated with horse-radish peroxidase (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, USA) for 1 h at room temperature. The membrane was developed with Thermo Scientific™ SuperSignal™ West Femto (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) and pictures were acquired with an Azure C300 Imaging System (Axon Lab AG, Switzerland).

Binding of mAb Anti-Ara h 2 to FcγRIIb and Generation of Biosensor

Biosensor Apparatus

The electrochemical measurements were performed with a Metrohm Autolab, PGSTAT320N, potentiostat/galvanostat, controlled by NOVA 1.11 software. The carbon screen printed electrodes (carbon-SPEs) were of commercial origin (Orion, Madrid, Spain) – any other carbon-SPEs may be applied herein. The three-electrode system of the carbon-SPEs contained (i) a counter electrode made of carbon, (ii) a reference electrode made of silver, and (iii) a carbon working electrode of 4 mm diameter. All electrical connections were made of silver. The carbon-SPEs were interfaced with the potentiostat by means of a switch box (BioTID, Portugal).

Synthesis of the Sensing Layer

The system used to build this biosensor is similar to the one previously described [12]. Following the previous biosensor delineation, we applied FcγRIIb probes to make a bio-interface with carbon-SPEs (from Orion). Antibody and immune complex binding was made by casting standard solutions of mAb anti-Ara h 2 or mixed equimolarly with Ara h 2. Each standard was incubated for 30 min at 37 °C. The positive serum samples were tested similarly using anti-FcγRIIb antibodies.

Electrochemical Procedures

The electrochemical studies of electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) were performed in the iron redox probe solution as described [12]. To analyze EIS data, Nyquist plots were used to plot the obtained spectra, showing the frequency response of the electrolyte system and plotting the imaginary component (Z'') of the impedance against its real component (Z'). EIS data was fitted herein into the typical Randle's equivalent circuit, which matched the physicochemical processes occurring at the carbon electrode surface [12].

Mice Challenge Experiments

Female WT BALB/c mice (Envigo, Huntingdon, UK) were purchased at the age of 6 weeks and kept at the DBMR animal facility, Murtenstrasse 31, Bern. All animals were used for experimentation according to protocols approved by the Swiss Federal Veterinary Office (license BE 70/18).

Seven- to eight-week-old naïve BALB/c mice were sensitized to peanut by injecting i.p. at day 0 and day 7 with 5 µg roasted peanut extract mixed in 200 µL alum (10 mg/mL Al(OH)₃; Alhydrogel; InvivoGen, USA).

For the induction of anaphylaxis, sensitized mice were challenged i.v. with 20 µg roasted peanut extract in 200 µL PBS 2 weeks after sensitization. Temperature was measured with a rectal probe thermometer (Vetronic Services LTD, Devon, UK) before i.v. antigen challenge and monitored for 50 min after challenge every 10 min.

The local anaphylaxis was assessed by ear prick test. Mice were injected i.v. with 200 µL of Evans blue solution (0.5% in PBS). Afterwards, a drop of peanut extract solution (180 µg/20 µL PBS) was placed onto the outer ear skin of anesthetized mice. Pricks on the ear skin were performed with 23-G (0.6 mm \times 25 mm) needles (Microlance, BD, USA). To assess Fc γ RIIb receptor function, designed ankyrin repeat proteins (DARPs, described in Zellweger et al. [13]) against mouse Fc γ RIIb receptor were used for blocking the receptor by means of local subcutaneous injection on the ears 10 min before the ear prick. Dye extravasations started immediately after antigen challenge. Forty minutes later, mice were sacrificed and ears were collected and imaged with an Azure C300 Imaging System (Axon Lab AG, Switzerland). Surface of the blue extravasation was quantified by Fiji Image J software.

To investigate the effect of anti-Ara h 2 IgG, 200 µg of mAbs were injected i.v. in 200 µL PBS 24 h before challenge with the whole peanut extract. Control mice were injected with 200 µg of murine monoclonal anti-Fel d 1 IgG. Challenge was performed i.v. or via skin prick test.

To assess Fc γ RIIb receptor function, designed ankyrin repeat proteins (DARPs) [13] against mouse Fc γ RIIb receptor were used for blocking the receptor by means of local subcutaneous injection on the ears 10 min before the ear prick. To assess the role of the inhibitory Fc γ RIIb receptor on basophils and mast cells on a systemic level, mice were injected i.v. with 150 µg anti-Fc γ RIIb antibody (AT128) 24 h before i.v. challenge with peanut extract. As a control isotype antibody, 150 µg anti-histidine antibodies were injected in control mice.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical tests were performed with GraphPad PRISM 6.0 (Graph-Pad Software, Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA). Statistical significance is displayed as $p \leq 0.05$ (*), $p \leq 0.01$ (**), $p \leq 0.001$ (***),

$p \leq 0.0001$ (****). Groups for dot surface after skin prick test were analyzed by unpaired two-tailed Student's t test. Anaphylaxis curves were analyzed by repeated measures two-way ANOVA test.

Results

Monoclonal IgG Anti-Ara h 2 Binds to Recombinant Ara h 2 and Peanut Extract

The monoclonal IgG anti-Ara h 2 was generated according to standard procedures upon immunization of mice with Ara h 2 coupled to CuMVtt [Storni et al., *J Allergy Clin Immunol*, 2020, in press]. As shown in Figure 1a, the antibody isotype is IgG2a, while the antibody has specificity for Ara h 2 and peanut extract as demonstrated by ELISA (Fig. 1b) and dot blot (Fig. 1c). Cross-reactivity of this mAb to Ara h 1 and Ara h 6 was low. Therefore, we attribute the main effect of mAb anti-Ara h 2 in vivo described below to Ara h 2 specificity and not to cross-reactivity to other peanut allergens.

mAb Anti-Ara h 2 Binds to Murine Fc γ RIIb

Affinities of IgG antibodies to the Fc γ RIIb are low in general even if immune-complexed to allergen and these interactions are therefore very hard to measure. To be able to measure specific interaction between Fc γ RIIb and mAb anti-Ara h 2, we employed a highly sensitive biosensor previously described for measurement of antibodies directed against *Plasmodium falciparum* and Zika virus [12]. To this end, recombinant murine Fc γ RIIb was coated on a carbon-SPE before incubation with mAb anti-Ara h 2 in free form or immune-complexed with Ara h 2.

We have previously shown that binding of ligands to carbon-nanotube bound protein changes the electric properties, causing changes in electrical impedance, which was used as a read-out for protein binding as described earlier [14, 15]. As shown in Figure 2a and b, mAb anti-Ara h 2 bound in free and in immune-complexed form to recombinant Fc γ RIIb. However, the binding of immune-complexed anti-Ara h 2 to Fc γ RIIb was stronger than to free anti-Ara h 2, in line with previous findings showing that immune complexes bind Fc γ RIIb more effectively than free mAb.

IgG Anti-Ara h 2 Protects against Anaphylaxis

To investigate the protective potential of IgG anti-Ara h 2 against anaphylaxis, sensitized BALB/c mice were injected i.v. with mAbs anti-Ara h 2 24 h before i.v. or skin prick challenge. Injection of 200 µg mAbs anti-Ara h 2 into peanut-sensitized mice protected from anaphylactic reactions (Fig. 3a).

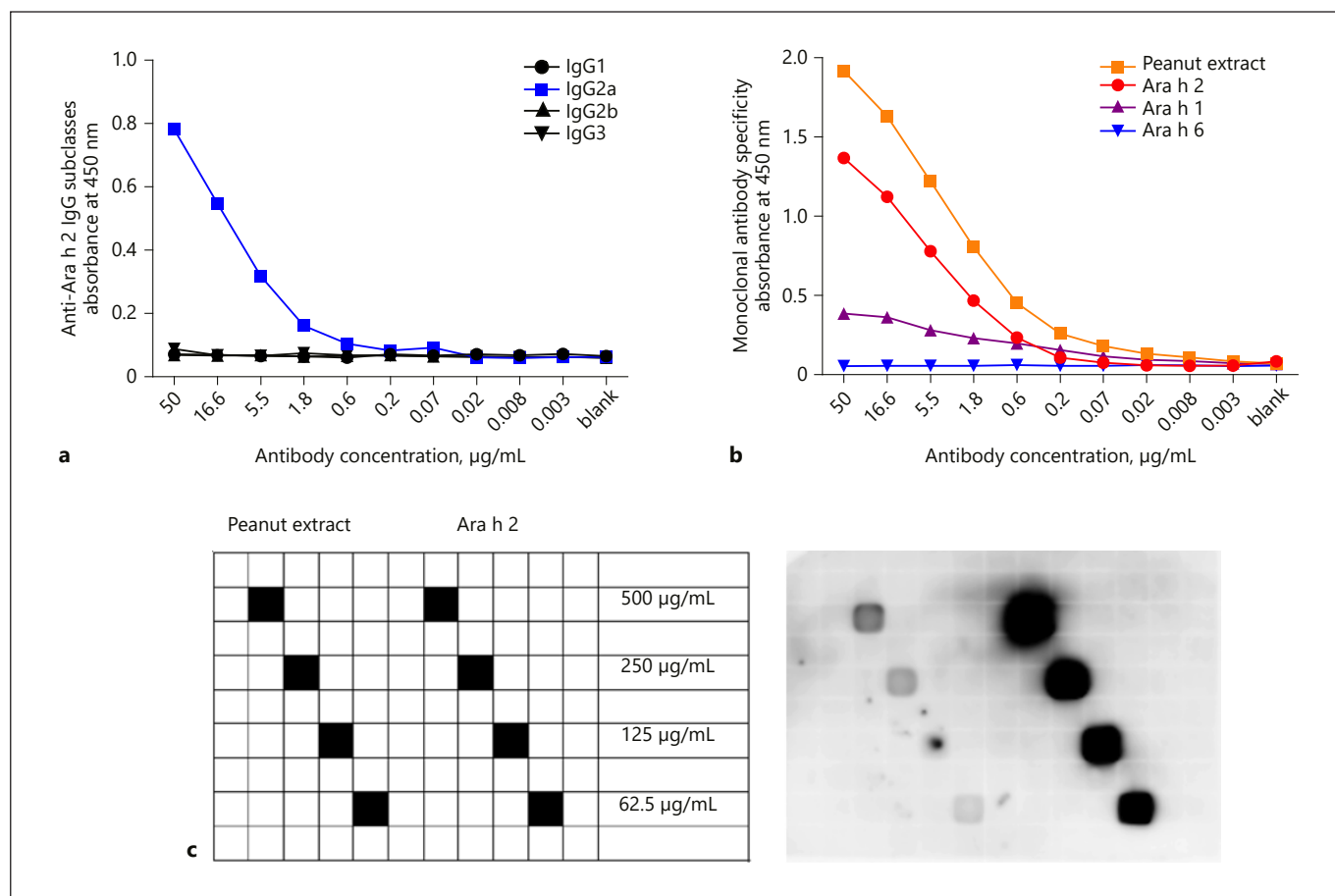


Fig. 1. Monoclonal IgG anti-Ara h 2 binds to recombinant Ara h 2 and peanut extract. ELISA was performed to detect the IgG subclass of monoclonal anti-Ara h 2 IgG (**a**) and the specificity to peanut extract (in orange), Ara h 2 (in red), Ara h 1 (in purple), and Ara h 6 (in blue) (**b**). **c** Dot blot confirms binding of monoclonal IgG anti-Ara h 2 to Ara h 2 (on the right side of the membrane) and peanut extract (on the left side of the membrane).

IgG Anti-Ara h 2 Diminishes Local Reaction after Challenge via Skin Prick Test

To examine the effect of IgG anti-Ara h 2 on local allergic reactions, skin prick tests were performed in peanut-sensitized mice injected with mAbs or monoclonal anti-Fel d 1 antibody, as control. In order to visualize extravasation, mice were pretreated i.v. with Evans blue [11]. Allergen challenge by pricking into the ear skin with peanut extract induced vascular leakage in control mice. In contrast, animals pretreated with IgG anti-Ara h 2 showed significantly smaller extravasation surface (Fig. 3b).

The Inhibitory FcγRIIb Receptor Is Required for Protection Induced by Anti-Ara h 2 IgG

To investigate whether the inhibitory FcγRIIb receptor present on mast cells and basophils is involved in the

protection induced by IgG antibodies generated after anti-Ara h 2 injection, peanut-sensitized BALB/c mice were challenged i.v. 24 h after injection of an anti-FcγRIIb mAb (AT 128) to block the FcγRIIb receptor or a control murine IgG. As shown in Figure 3c, the protection conferred by passive vaccination with mAbs IgG anti-Ara h 2 was abrogated by systemic injection of FcγRIIb-blocking antibody. Protection was not affected when mice were injected with isotype control IgG.

The involvement of the inhibitory receptor FcγRIIb in protection was confirmed via skin prick test after locally blocking the FcγRIIb receptor with an inhibitor molecule (based on DARPIn technology) specific to FcγRIIb [16]. As shown above, anti-Ara h 2 IgG-treated mice developed much smaller extravasation spots after ear skin prick test, but protection was abrogated by local co-injection of FcγRIIb-blocking DARPIn. Mice with blocked FcγRIIb

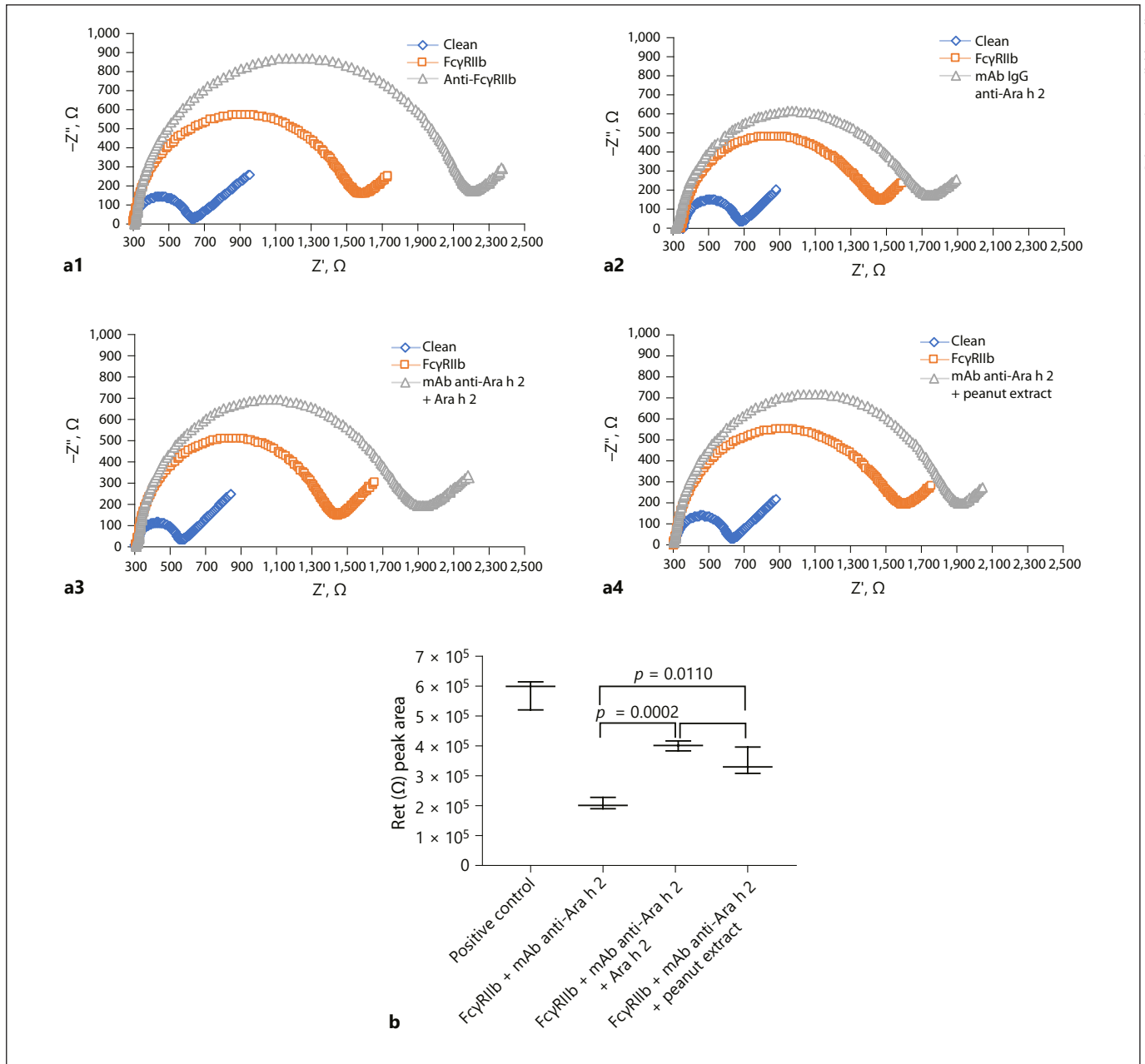


Fig. 2. Binding of monoclonal IgG anti-Ara h 2 to FcγRIIb. **a** Measured electrical impedance of positive control anti-FcγRIIb (**a1**), mAb IgG anti-Ara h 2 alone (**a2**), mAb IgG anti-Ara h 2 in complex with Ara h 2 (**a3**), and mAb IgG anti-Ara h 2 in complex with peanut extract (**a4**) (displayed in grey). Carbon screen printed

electrode background is represented in blue (**a1–a4**), FcγRIIb alone is displayed in orange (**a1–a4**), and FcγRIIb bind to mAb Ara h 2 is represented in grey (**a2**). **b** Quantification of the measurement depicted in **a**.

showed a comparable leakage to allergen-challenged mice without prior exposure to mAbs, demonstrating that inhibitory receptor FcγRIIb is required for protection (Fig. 3b).

Discussion/Conclusion

The goal of immunotherapy in allergic patients is to induce tolerance or reduced responsiveness to the allergen. Efficacy of oral immunotherapy in peanut-allergic

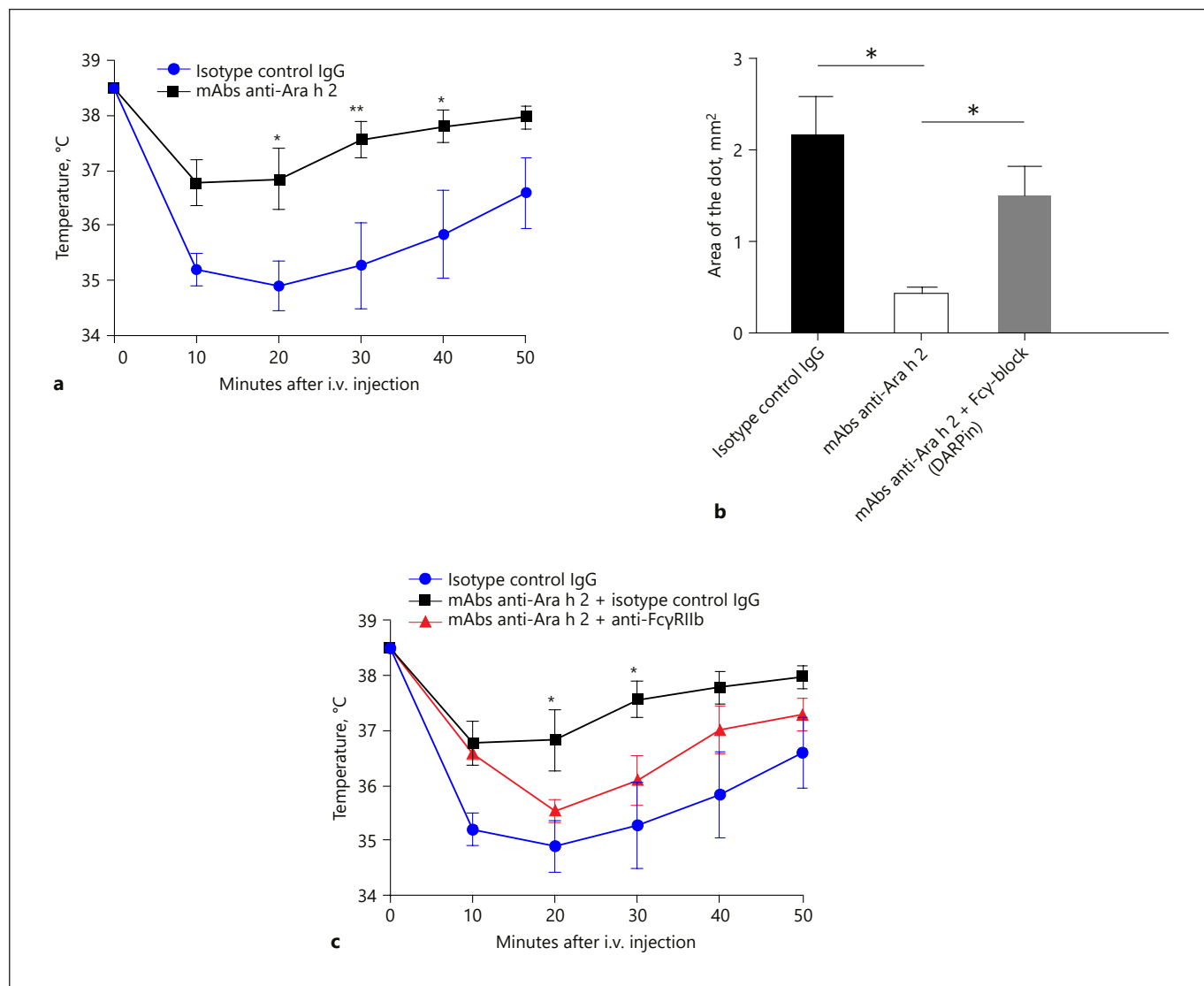


Fig. 3. Monoclonal IgG anti-Ara h 2 protects against systemic and local peanut allergy in a Fc γ RIIb-dependent manner. **a** Temperature after i.v. challenge with peanut extract of peanut-sensitized mice to assess anaphylaxis was measured rectally every 10 min for 50 min. Mice were pretreated 24 h before challenge with monoclonal IgG anti-Ara h 2 or an isotype control IgG. **b** Effect of IgG anti-Ara h 2 and involvement of Fc γ RIIb was addressed on a local level via skin prick test. Fc γ RIIb was locally blocked with DARPin.

Means \pm SEM are shown ($n = 3$ mice per group, data are representative of 3 independent experiments). Statistical significance was analyzed by two-tailed t test. **c** To address Fc γ RIIb involvement in protection, mice received 150 μ g of anti-Fc γ RIIb or an isotype control IgG 24 h before challenge. Means \pm SEM are shown ($n = 4$ to 5 mice per group). Data are representative of 3 independent experiments. Statistical significance was analyzed by two-way ANOVA test.

patients was demonstrated in a phase 3 clinical trial for children and adolescents [17]. In recent studies, induction of regulatory T cells [18] or a shift from Th2 to Th1 [19] were discussed as possible mechanisms underlying induction of tolerance. The central role of allergen-specific IgGs in allergy protection was recently strikingly demonstrated in a clinical study with anti-Feld d 1 mAbs

[10]. Here we extend these findings from a single allergen-disease (sensitization to Fel d 1) to complex allergen mixtures and demonstrate in mice that targeting the single major allergen Ara h 2 in a complex allergen mixture is sufficient to control disease symptoms upon local and systemic allergen challenge. This finding is consistent with previous studies demonstrating successful immuno-

therapy based on one allergen in polysensitized patients [20]. The present experiments extend these findings to show that a single mAb specific for a single allergen may be able to cause similar protection. Our study may present a limitation concerning the animal model (intraperitoneal way of sensitization and intravenous allergen challenge, both not physiologic for peanut allergy in humans). Nevertheless, parenteral allergen injection may reproduce a systemic allergen exposure as previously shown [21]. Further studies including experiments with different mAbs presenting distinct specificities are needed to support this novel concept. Potential clinical applications of protective mAbs against allergy are imaginable especially in prophylactic settings in severely allergic patients at risk for anaphylactic shock.

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Statement of Ethics

All animals were used for experimentation according to protocols approved by the Swiss Federal Veterinary Office (license BE 70/18).

Disclosure Statement

M.F.B. declares to be involved in a number of companies developing VLP-based vaccines. The other authors declare no further conflict of interest.

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Author Contributions

F.S., G.C.-M., L.Z., E.R., P.E., L.M. C.M. performed experiments and interpreted data. F.S. and M.F.B. designed the study. F.S., M.V., and M.F.B wrote the manuscript.

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