

## Antioxidative protection of inactivated rabies vaccine with squalene adjuvant by $\beta$ -carotene

JUDIT SÜLI<sup>1</sup>, LINDA KOLČÁKOVÁ<sup>1</sup>, JARMILA HARVANOVÁ<sup>1</sup>, ANNA ONDREJKOVÁ<sup>2</sup>

University of Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy, Košice, Slovak Republic

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, Biochemistry and Biophysics

<sup>2</sup>Department of Epizootiology and Parasitology

### Introduction

When applying modern inactivated vaccines, it is necessary to use an adjuvant for the induction of a sufficient immune response. The oldest and still most widely used adjuvants are aluminium compounds. Alum is the principal vaccine adjuvant for clinical applications but it is a poor inducer of cellular immunity and is not an optimal adjuvant for vaccines where Th1 responses are required for protection<sup>1</sup>. The security of alum adjuvants<sup>2</sup> is questionable. The Freund's complete and incomplete adjuvants used in the past were in the present replaced by more effective squalene emulsions, which are also easier to handle. Squalene adjuvants are characterized by a high adjuvant effect and due to their biocompatibility they are safe<sup>3</sup>. Squalene emulsions are generally relatively stable, but squalene, an effective antioxidant alone, can be easily oxidized. The oxidation processes may disturb the stability of the adjuvant emulsion and also affect its efficacy. The greatest risk of squalene oxidation arises in time of the preparation, particularly for homogenization and during the prolonged storage of emulsion. The appropriate solution to eliminate this problem is suggested addition of antioxidants to the squalene adjuvant. To some commercially produced adjuvant formulations  $\alpha$ -tocopherol is added in order to prevent oxidation of squalene. However, according to our findings,  $\alpha$ -tocopherol appeared under *in vitro* conditions as a pro-oxidant and squalene was effectively protected by  $\beta$ -carotene<sup>4</sup>.

Aim of this study was to find whether  $\beta$ -carotene affects the particle size of the emulsion (emulsion stability indicator) and how it affects the antioxidant protection of squalene adjuvant rabies vaccine.

### Experimental methods

In the preparation of an inactivated rabies vaccine with a squalene adjuvant was observed the effect of the homogenizing time prolongation from 8 to 10 min on the particle size as an indicator of stability and on the peroxide value change in the squalene emulsions. Also the

effect of  $\beta$ -carotene on the oxidation changes in the adjuvant vaccine emulsion during prolonged homogenization and during of the vaccine storage was examined.

### Preparation of the adjuvant vaccines

The vaccines with an adjuvant were prepared in one step by Süli et al.<sup>5</sup>.

### Composition of adjuvant vaccines

- Oil phase: squalene (Merck-Schuchardt, Germany), final content 2.5% (w/w).
- Emulsifiers:
  - Poloxamer 105 (ICI, Great Britain), HLB  $\approx$  18.5; final content 4% (w/w);
  - Abil-Care 85 (Evonik Industries AG, Germany) HLB  $\approx$  10; final content 2% (w/w), available for emulsion preparing at decreased temperature (up to 37 °C).
- Antioxidant:  $\beta$ -carotene (Sigma, USA), final content 0.5%.
- Water phase: suspension of inactivated rabies virus from the strain Vnukovo-32 at 107<sup>th</sup> serial passage, titre  $10^{6.2}$  MICLD<sub>50</sub> · 0.03 cm<sup>-3</sup> (MICLD<sub>50</sub> – mice intracerebral 50% lethal dose)<sup>6</sup>. The final content of the water phase in the vaccine without  $\beta$ -carotene was 91.5% (w/w), in the vaccine with  $\beta$ -carotene, 91% (w/w).

### Preparation of the adjuvant vaccines

The viral suspension was sterilized by filtration through a membrane filter 45 microns Minisart Plus (Sartorius, France). The other components (except for  $\beta$ -carotene) were sterilized in an autoclave for 1 h at 120 °C and a pressure of 200 kPa. The vaccine was prepared under sterile conditions by homogenizing using an ultrasonic disintegrator Soniprep 150 MSE (MSE, Great Britain) with a probe ULT-210-515D at a frequency of 23 kHz. The vaccine emulsions were prepared by 8-min and 10-min homogenization.

### Determination of particle size in vaccine emulsions

The particle size analysis was performed on the instrument Mastersizer 3000 (Malvern Instruments Ltd., Great Britain).

### Determination of the peroxide value of the adjuvant vaccines

Lipids containing unsaturated bonds are sensitive to oxidation. Oxidation processes originate primarily lipid hydroperoxides. Lipid peroxides react in an acidic pH

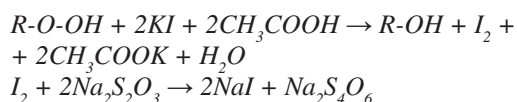
RNDr. Judit Süli, PhD. (✉)

UVLF, Ústav lekárskej chémie

Komenského 73, 041 81 Košice, Slovak Republic

e-mail: judit.suli@uvlf.sk

with potassium iodide to form iodine. Iodine is determined by titration with sodium thiosulphate:



The peroxide value was examined immediately after the preparation and during the 35 days storage period at weekly interval. Each sample was titrated 5 times.

*Storage of vaccines:* in polyethylene containers at 4 °C.

*Statistical evaluation of results:* Student's paired t-test.

## Results and discussion

The *particle size analysis* of adjuvant vaccines with  $\beta$ -carotene and without  $\beta$ -carotene showed that over 90% of the particles had a diameter of below 0.561 microns, more than 50% below 0.423 microns and more than 10% less than 0.316 microns. These data indicate a good stability of emulsions prepared. At the prolonged homogenization the values were very similar. Prolongation of the homogenization period already did not have an impact on the reduction of particle size, so in terms of particle size it is irrelevant to homogenize for more than 8 min. About the prolongation of homogenization it is necessary to decide on the results of squalene oxidation, because homogenization leads to aeration of samples, or potentiation of oxidative processes.

### Determination of peroxide value depending on the time of homogenization

The peroxide value of the vaccine with  $\beta$ -carotene was significantly lower than of the vaccine without  $\beta$ -carotene ( $p < 0.01$ ), both in 8-min, and in 10-min homogenization (Table 1). The slight increase in the peroxide value of the vaccines shows that the 8-min homogenization is sufficient.

Table 1. Peroxide value of vaccines after preparation by 8-min and 10-min homogenization

Time of homogenization	Vaccine	
	without -carotene	with -carotene
8-min	0.370 ± 0.104	0.130 ± 0.057**
10-min	0.380 ± 0.076	0.160 ± 0.042**

titration 5-times; \*\*  $p < 0.01$

### Determination of the peroxide value during the vaccines storage

In each interval the peroxide values between the vaccine without  $\beta$ -carotene and the vaccine with  $\beta$ -carotene were compared. Not just after preparation but also during the storage the values were significantly lower in the vaccine containing  $\beta$ -carotene. It appears that, despite the anti-oxidative protection to day 14 of the vaccine storage, the peroxide value of the vaccine with  $\beta$ -carotene increased approximately twice in comparison with the values after preparation. After day 28, the values were slightly reduced, which can be explained by progressing of the oxidation processes, when unstable

hydroperoxides have changed to other oxidation products. However, this phenomenon was not observed in the vaccine without  $\beta$ -carotene. During 35 days of storage, the amount of the peroxide value steadily increased, between days 28 and 35 the peroxide value was doubled, and compared with the value after preparation it was nearly 3.5-times higher (Figure 1).

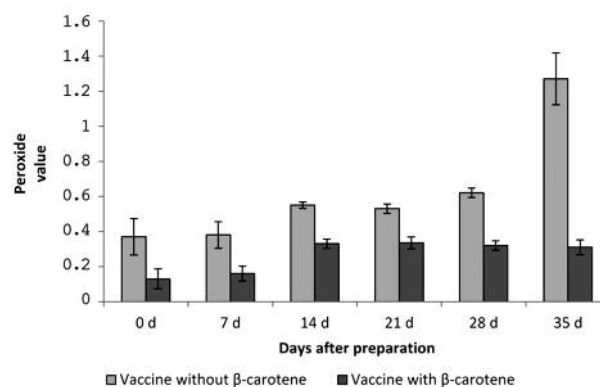


Fig. 1. The peroxide value of vaccines after the preparation (d 0) and after days 7, 14, 21, 28 and 35 of storage

For manufacturers of drugs and vaccines the emulsion stability is paramount. The stability of our adjuvant rabies vaccine is sufficient, particularly if the vaccine is stored in polyethylene containers instead of glass vials<sup>7</sup>). Ostwald ripening in the case of squalene emulsions is unlikely since the squalene molecules would be unlikely to diffuse through the aqueous medium<sup>3</sup>). On the other side, the squalene molecule contains six unsaturated bonds that can be easily oxidized. Oxidation processes primarily result in peroxides which may change to secondary oxidation products<sup>8</sup>). Although most researchers involved in the research of oxidation of squalene share this view, someone has argued that squalene is not very sensitive to peroxidation<sup>9</sup>). In the oxidation processes the properties of the squalene adjuvant emulsions may change. First, this may influence the emulsion stability characteristics, and on the other hand, the oxidation products are harmful<sup>8</sup>). Just for easy oxidability, squalene itself is considered an antioxidant<sup>10</sup>). Therefore, before an automatic addition of other antioxidants, it is appropriate to perform studies of their suitability for a concrete system<sup>3</sup>). Such a study has accorded to us surprising results of the pro-oxidant properties of  $\alpha$ -tocopherol in the *in vitro* system with squalene, while  $\beta$ -carotene has been shown to be a suitable compound to reduce oxidation reactions<sup>4</sup>).

## Conclusions

The authors found that homogenization during a prolonged period from 8 to 10 minutes does not change the particle size as an important indicator of stability of the vaccine emulsions. However, prolonged homogenization may lead to increased oxidation of squalene. The oxidation of the adjuvant emulsion of squalene was effectively prevented by  $\beta$ -carotene, when the peroxide value of the rabies adjuvant vaccine was significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) reduced not only in the preparation

process, but also during a 35-day storage. The peroxide value of the vaccine without  $\beta$ -carotene was after the preparation  $0.37 \pm 0.10$  and after 35 days  $1.27 \pm 0.15$ , while the vaccine with  $\beta$ -carotene had the peroxide value after preparation  $0.13 \pm 0.06$  and after 35 days,  $0.31 \pm 0.04$ .

This study was financed by the scientific project APVV-0605-12 (Slovak Republic).

**Conflicts of interest:** none.

## References

1. **Mori A., Oleszycka E., Sharp F. A., Coleman M., Ozasa Y., Singh M., O'Hagan D. T., Tajber L.** The vaccine adjuvant alum inhibits IL-12 by promoting PI3 kinase signaling while chitosan does not inhibit IL-12 and enhances Th1 and Th17 responses. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 2012; 42, 2709–2719.
2. **Tomljenovic L., Shaw C. A.** Aluminium vaccine adjuvants: are they safe? *Curr. Med. Chem.* 2011; 18, 2630–2637.
3. **Fox C.B.** Squalene emulsions for parenteral vaccine and drug delivery. *Molecules* 2009; 14, 3286–3312.
4. **Süli J., Lovásová M., Sobeková A.** Antioxidative protection of squalene vaccination adjuvants. *Folia Vet.* 2012; 56(Suppl II), 56–58.
5. **Süli J., Beníšek Z., Eliáš D., Švrček Š., Ondřejková A., Ondrejka R., Bajová V.** Experimental squalene adjuvant. I. Preparation and testing of its effectiveness. *Vaccine* 2004; 22, 3464–3469.
6. **Ondřejková A., Süli J., Kolářková L., Ondrejka R., Čechvala P., Benkő Z., Prokeš M.** Influence of  $\beta$ -carotene on antigenic effectiveness of inactivated rabies vaccine with squalene adjuvant. In: *Sborník 44. Konference Syntéza a analýza léčiv*. Brno: 2015.
7. **Slepecká E., Süli J., Radová J., Ondřejková A., Ondrejka R., Prokeš M., Korytár L., Čechvala P., Harvanová J.** Stanovenie fyzikálno-chemických vlastností a sledovanie stability skvalénových emulzií. *Chem. Listy* 2013; 107, 659–664.
8. **Nakagawa K., Ibusuki D., Suzuki Y., Yamashita S., Higuchi O., Oikawa S., Miyazawa T.** Ion-trap tandem mass spectrometric analysis of squalene monohydroperoxide isomers in sunlight-exposed human skin. *J. Lipid Res.* 2007; 48, 2779–2787.
9. **Popa I., Băbeanu N. E., Ni S., Popa O., Dinu-Pârvu C. E.** Squalene – natural resources and applications. *Farmacia* 2014; 62, 840–862.
10. **Huang Z. R., Lin Y. K., Fang J. Y.** Biological and pharmacological activities of squalene and related compounds: potential uses in cosmetic dermatology. *Molecules* 2009; 14, 540–554.