

IAI PhD  
Symposium  
**LIGHT MY FIRE**  
CURRENT TOPICS IN INFLAMMATION AND IMMUNITY

 MEDIZINISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT WIEN

vetmeduni  
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 PHD-PROGRAM  
INFLAMMATION AND IMMUNITY

Ce-M-M-  
Research Center for Molecular Medicine  
of the Austrian Academy of Sciences

FWF  
Der Wissenschaft



**PROGRAM AND ABSTRACT BOOK**  
**IAI PhD SYMPOSIUM 2019**

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## Poster Session Table

Poster Session (Tuesday, February 5 <sup>th</sup> , 13:00 – 15:00)		
P1	Benedikt Agerer	The ERBB-STAT3 Axis Drives Tasmanian Devil Facial Tumor Disease
P2	Kristina Borochova	Increases of Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)-specific antibody responses in preschool children after acute wheeze suggest RSV infections as an important trigger factor
P3	Patricia Hamminger	Identification and characterization of HDAC1 interaction networks in Th17 cells
P4	Mathias Hochgerner	An anti-inflammatory role for ALK3 in Langerhans Cells
P5	Klara Klein	Investigating oncogenic functions of STAT5B in innate (-like) lymphocytes
P6	Stefan Moritsch	The role of Tyk2 in colorectal cancer
P7	Daniela Prinz	Consequences of loss of CDK6 or its kinase function for NK cell biology
P8	Gabriela Sanchez Acosta	The role of allergen-specific IgG antibodies in the induction of clinical tolerance for the birch pollen-related apple allergy
P9	Valentina Stolz	The corepressor NCOR1 regulates the survival of signaled thymocytes during positive selection
P10	Maria Strobl	Characterization of the affinity of Mal d 1-specific antibodies induced by sublingual immunotherapy with recombinant Bet v 1 or Mal d 1
P11	Inna Tulaeva	Characterization of the immune response against hepatitis B preS antigen induced upon vaccination with preS-based grass pollen allergy vaccine BM32
P12	Katharina Wöss	TYK2-activating germline mutations in acute lymphoblastic leukemia

# **Characterization of the immune response against hepatitis B preS antigen induced upon vaccination with preS-based grass pollen allergy vaccine BM32**

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Hepatitis B infection (HBV) is a major public health problem. HBV virions contain three surface proteins: preS1, preS2 and HBsAg. Available HBV vaccines are based mainly on the HBsAg although preS1 has been shown to be crucial for the entrance of the virus into hepatocytes. More than 10% of the population does not respond to HBsAg-based vaccines and no therapeutic vaccines are available for the treatment of chronic HBV infections. We recently found that immunotherapy with the preS1- and preS2-containing recombinant grass pollen allergy vaccine BM32 induced antibodies in immunized subjects which inhibit HBV infection *in vitro*. We expressed preS in *E. coli* and purified it to homogeneity. Furthermore, we synthesized three preS-derived peptides, peptide A comprising the epitope, involved in liver cell attachment, peptide B the epitope, thought to be required for inhibition of infection and peptide C including both regions. Sera from 130 grass pollen allergic patients, who had received 3, 4 or 5 injections of BM32 or placebo in monthly intervals were tested. Serum levels of IgG<sub>1</sub> and IgG<sub>4</sub> antibodies against preS, preS-derived peptides were measured in a quantitative ELISA assay. We detected the induction of a robust preS-specific IgG antibody response consisting of an early induction of IgG<sub>1</sub> and a sustained IgG<sub>4</sub> response. PreS-specific IgG<sub>1</sub> and IgG<sub>4</sub> antibodies reacted with all three peptides and thus were directed against the sequences important for liver cell attachment and inhibition of infection which indicated that BM32 indeed may protect against HBV infection.



## Organizing Committee

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**Benedikt Agerer**



**Ourania Fari**



**Alfredo Cristiano  
De Sá Fernandes**



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**Patricia Hamminger**



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