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(54) **METHOD FOR INACTIVATING ZIKA VIRUS AND RELATED METHODS**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present disclosure relates to methods for inactivating a Zika virus which can be used in vaccines and immunogenic compositions. The present disclosure also relates to a method for determining the completeness of inactivation of an arbovirus preparation and to a method for determining the residual formaldehyde content in a pharmaceutical composition comprising an inactivated virus.

Specification includes a Sequence Listing.

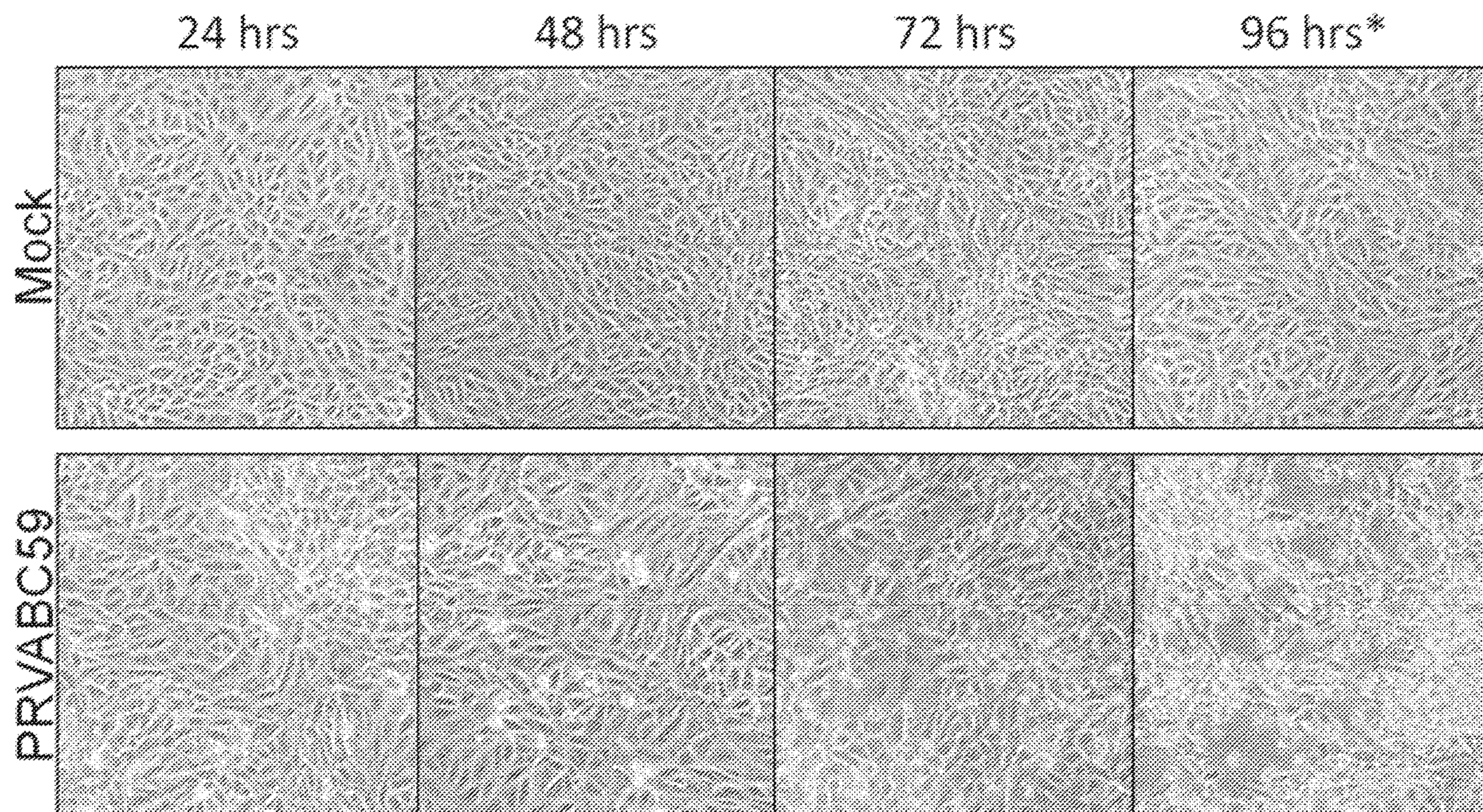


FIG. 1

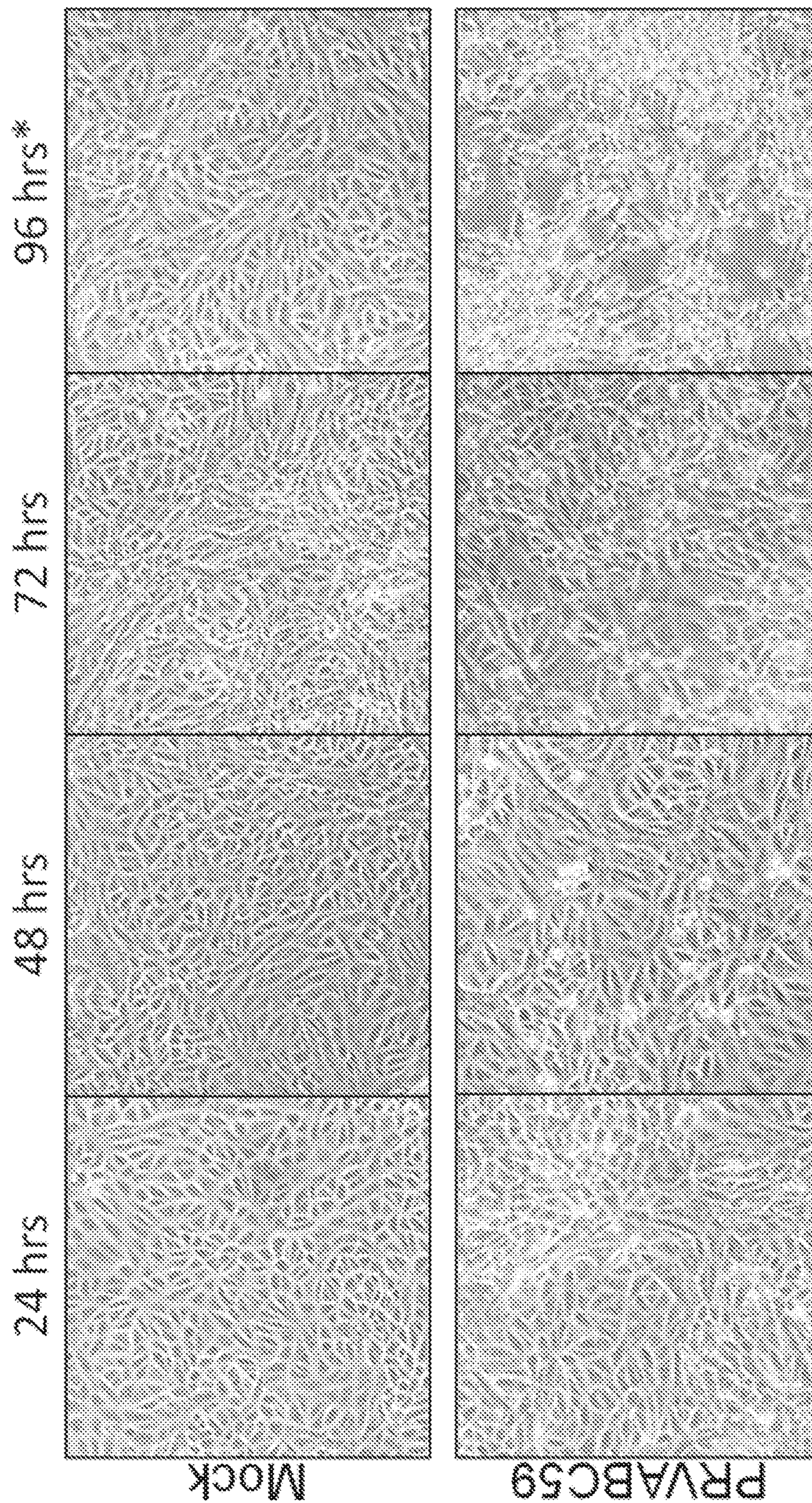


FIG. 2

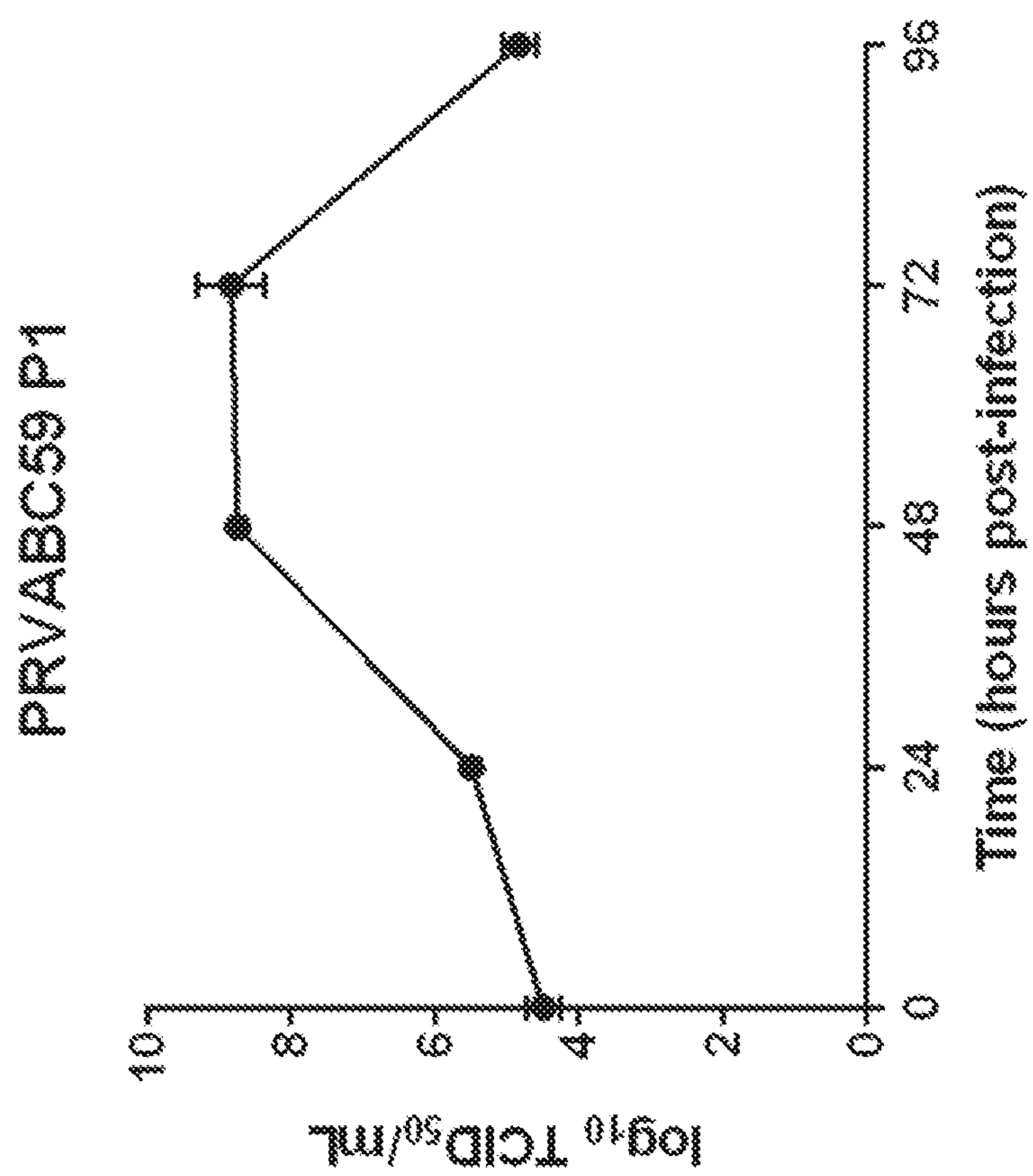


FIG. 3

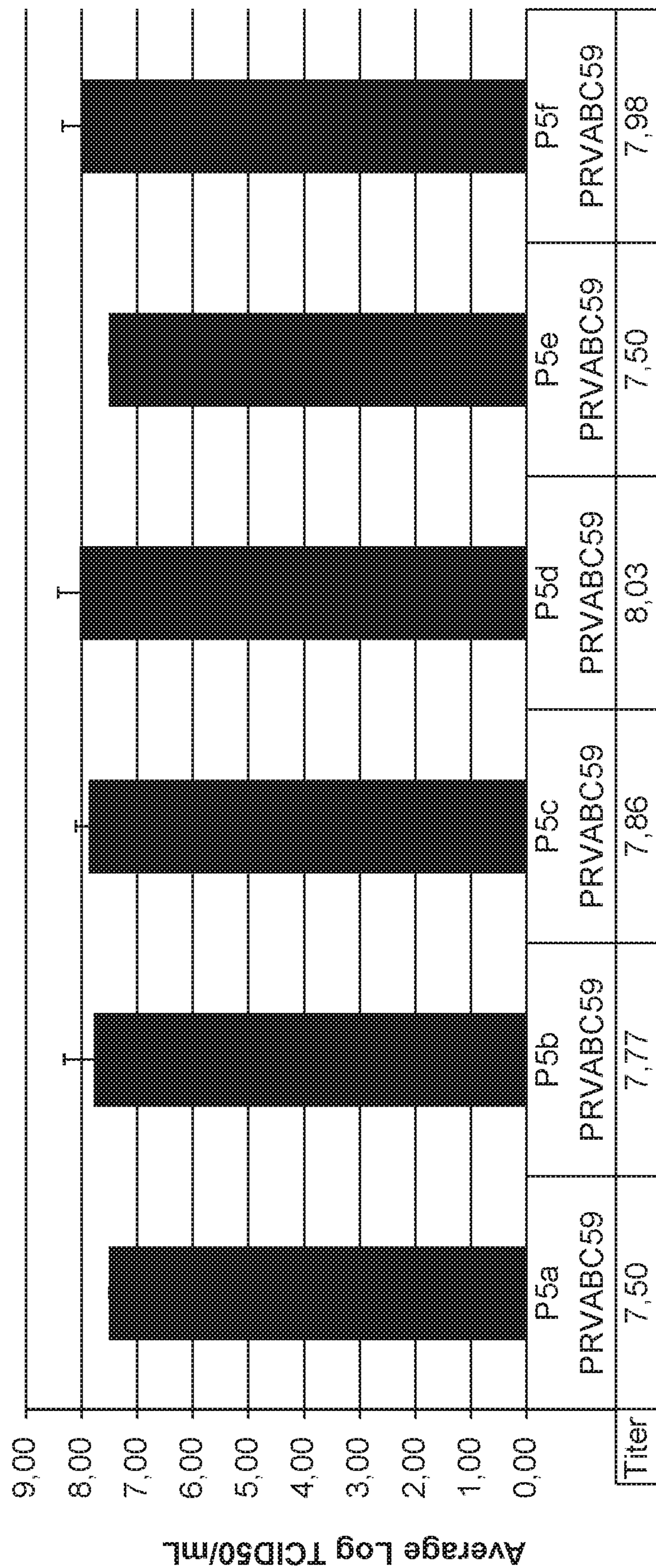


FIG. 4
Harvest 1 Day 2 Day 3 Day 5
Harvest 2

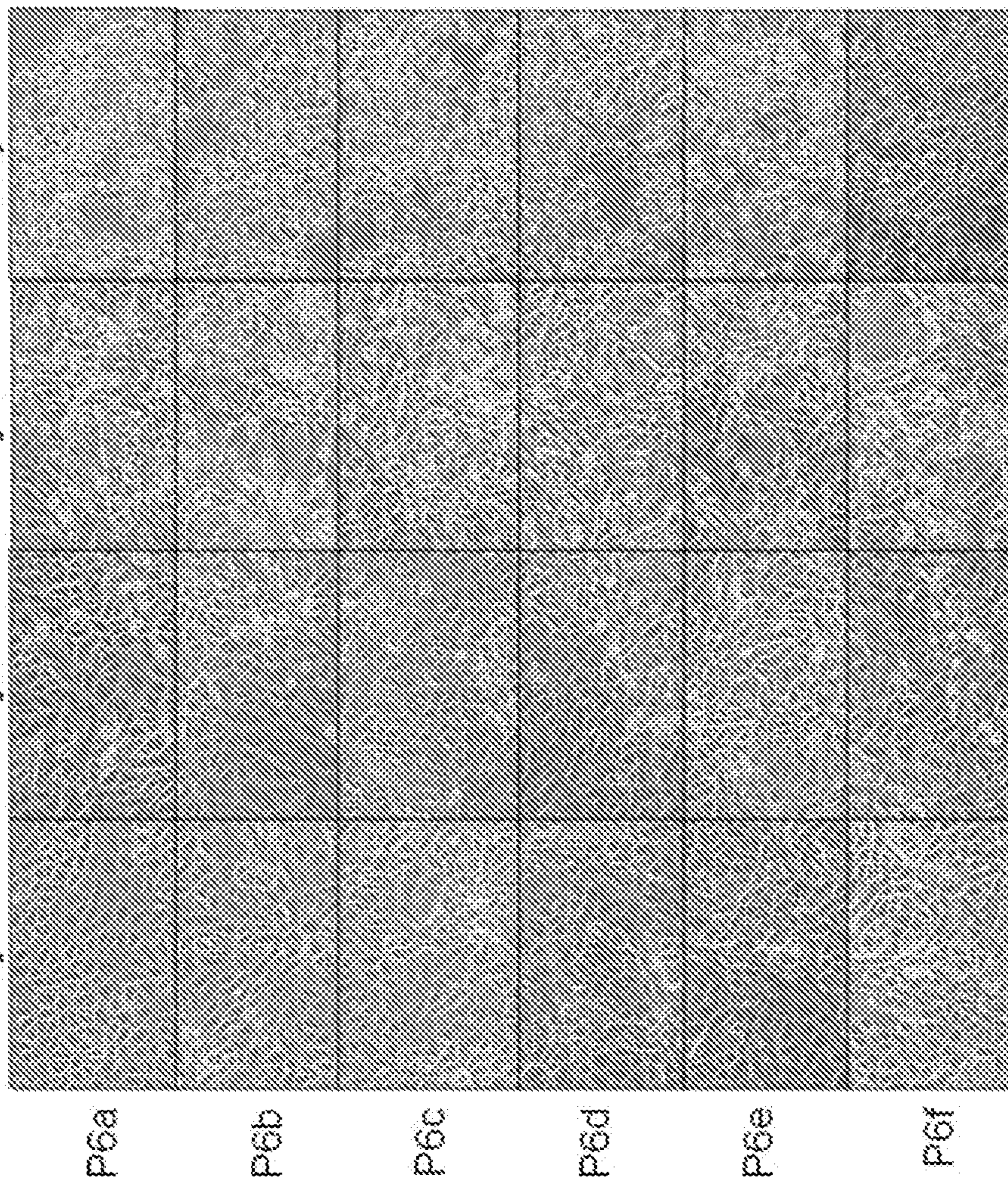


FIG. 5

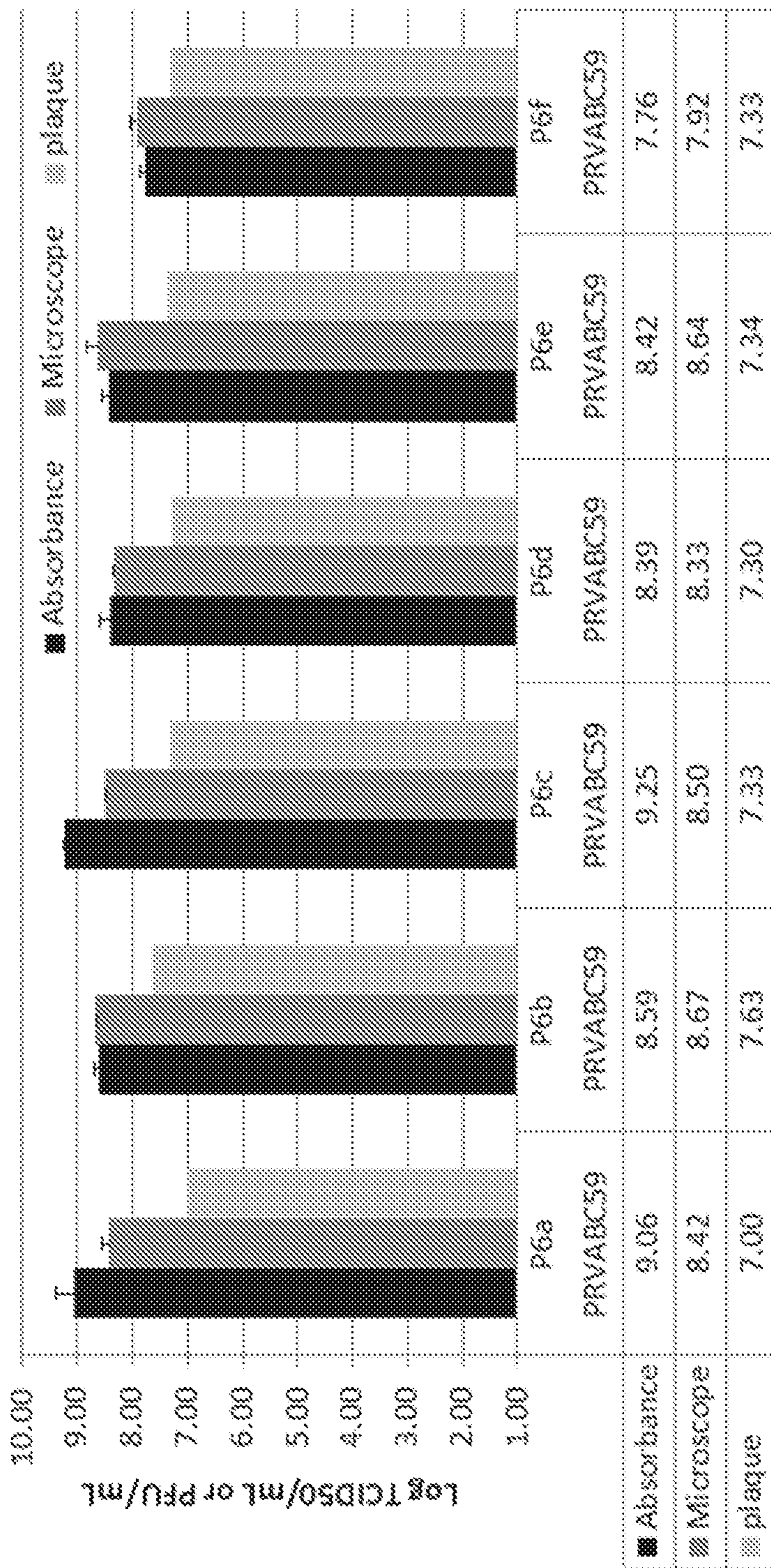


FIG. 6

ENV-330

ZIKV PRVABC59 P6e	F	T	K	I	P	A	E	T	L	H	G	V	T	V	E	V	Q	V	A	T	D	G	P	K	V	P	A	Q	
ZIKV PRVABC59	F	T	K	I	P	A	E	T	L	H	G	V	T	V	E	V	Q	V	A	T	D	G	P	K	V	P	A	Q	
WNV	F	L	G	T	P	A	D	T	L	H	G	V	V	L	E	L	Q	V	A	T	D	G	P	K	V	P	A	S	
JEV	F	A	N	P	A	D	T	L	H	G	V	V	I	E	L	Q	V	A	T	D	G	P	K	V	P	A	I	V	
SLEV	F	S	N	P	A	D	T	L	H	G	V	V	I	E	L	Q	V	A	T	D	G	P	K	V	P	A	I	S	
YFV	F	V	K	N	P	T	D	T	L	H	G	V	V	M	Q	V	K	V	S	-	K	G	A	P	R	V	I	S	
DENV 1 16007	L	E	V	E	V	A	E	T	L	H	G	V	V	L	V	Q	V	K	V	E	T	D	G	P	K	V	I	S	
DENV 2 16681	V	V	K	E	I	A	E	T	L	H	G	V	V	I	R	V	Q	V	E	G	D	G	S	P	K	V	I	F	S
DENV 3 16562	L	K	K	E	V	S	E	T	L	H	G	V	V	I	L	K	V	E	K	E	D	G	A	P	K	V	I	F	S
DENV 4 1036	I	D	K	E	M	A	E	T	L	H	G	V	V	T	V	V	K	V	E	K	E	A	G	A	P	K	V	I	E

FIG. 7

NS1-98

ZIKV PRVABC59 P6e	S	V	K	N	P	M	Y	G	R	G	P	Q	R	L	P	V	P	V	N	E	L	P	H	G	W	A	N	G	K
ZIKV PRVABC59	S	V	K	N	P	M	Y	W	R	G	P	Q	R	L	P	V	P	V	N	E	L	P	H	G	W	A	N	G	K
WNV	K	Q	E	G	M	Y	K	S	A	P	K	R	L	T	A	T	E	K	L	E	I	G	W	A	N	G	K		
JEV	K	P	V	G	R	Y	R	S	A	P	K	R	L	S	M	T	Q	E	K	F	E	M	G	W	A	N	G	K	
SLEV	E	D	P	K	Y	Y	K	R	A	P	R	R	L	K	L	E	D	E	L	N	Y	G	W	A	N	G	K		
YFV	D	P	K	N	V	Y	Q	R	G	T	H	P	F	S	R	I	R	D	G	L	Q	Y	G	W	A	N	G	K	
DENV 1 16007	D	V	S	G	I	L	A	Q	G	K	M	I	R	P	Q	P	M	E	H	K	Y	S	W	A	N	G	K		
DENV 2 16681	D	I	K	G	I	M	Q	A	G	K	R	S	L	R	P	Q	P	T	E	L	K	Y	S	W	A	N	G	K	
DENV 3 16562	D	I	T	G	V	L	E	Q	G	K	R	T	L	T	P	Q	P	M	E	L	K	Y	S	W	A	N	G	K	
DENV 4 1036	D	V	K	G	V	L	T	K	G	K	R	A	L	T	P	P	V	N	D	L	K	Y	S	W	A	N	G	K	

FIG. 8

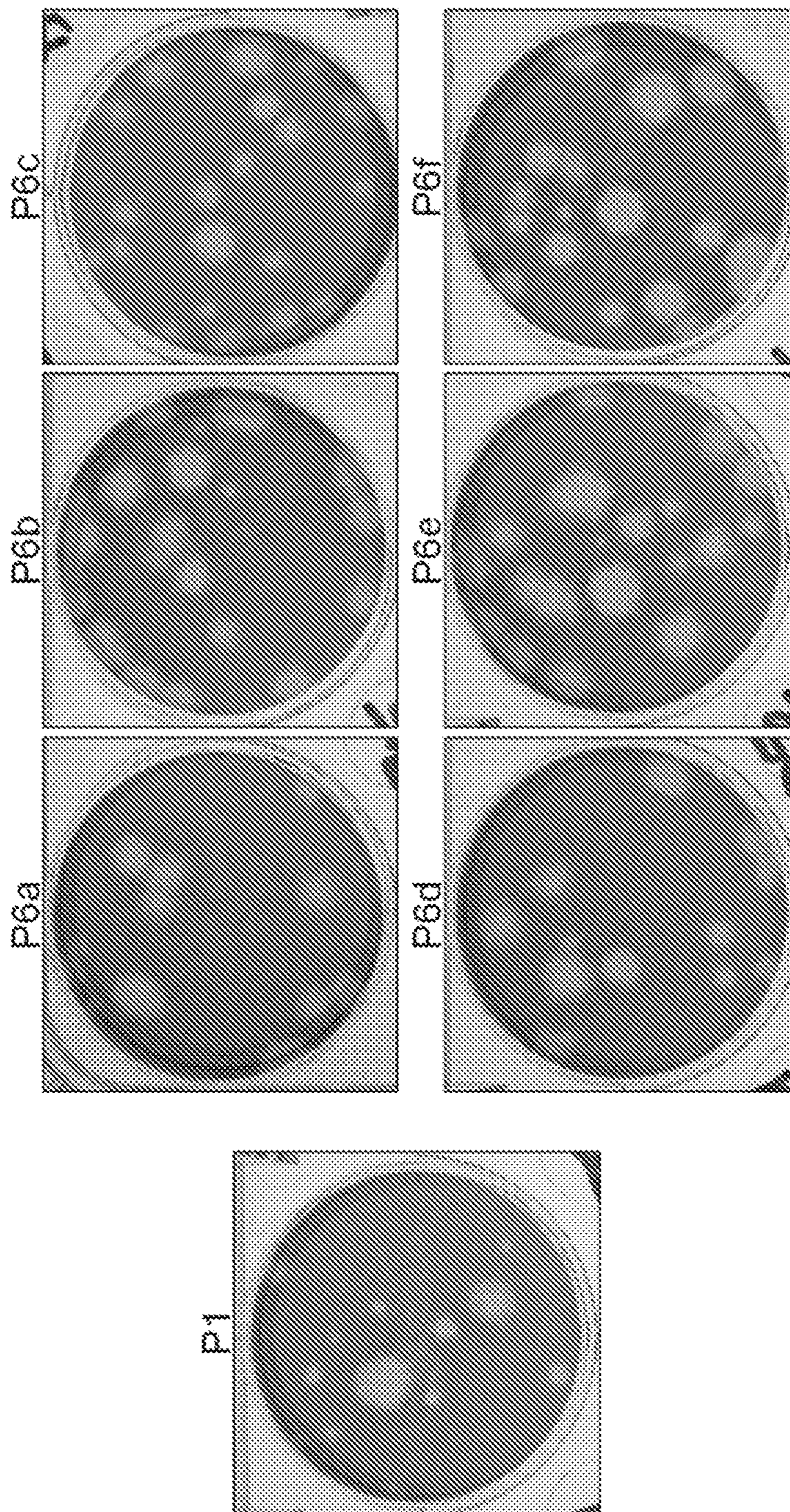


FIG. 9

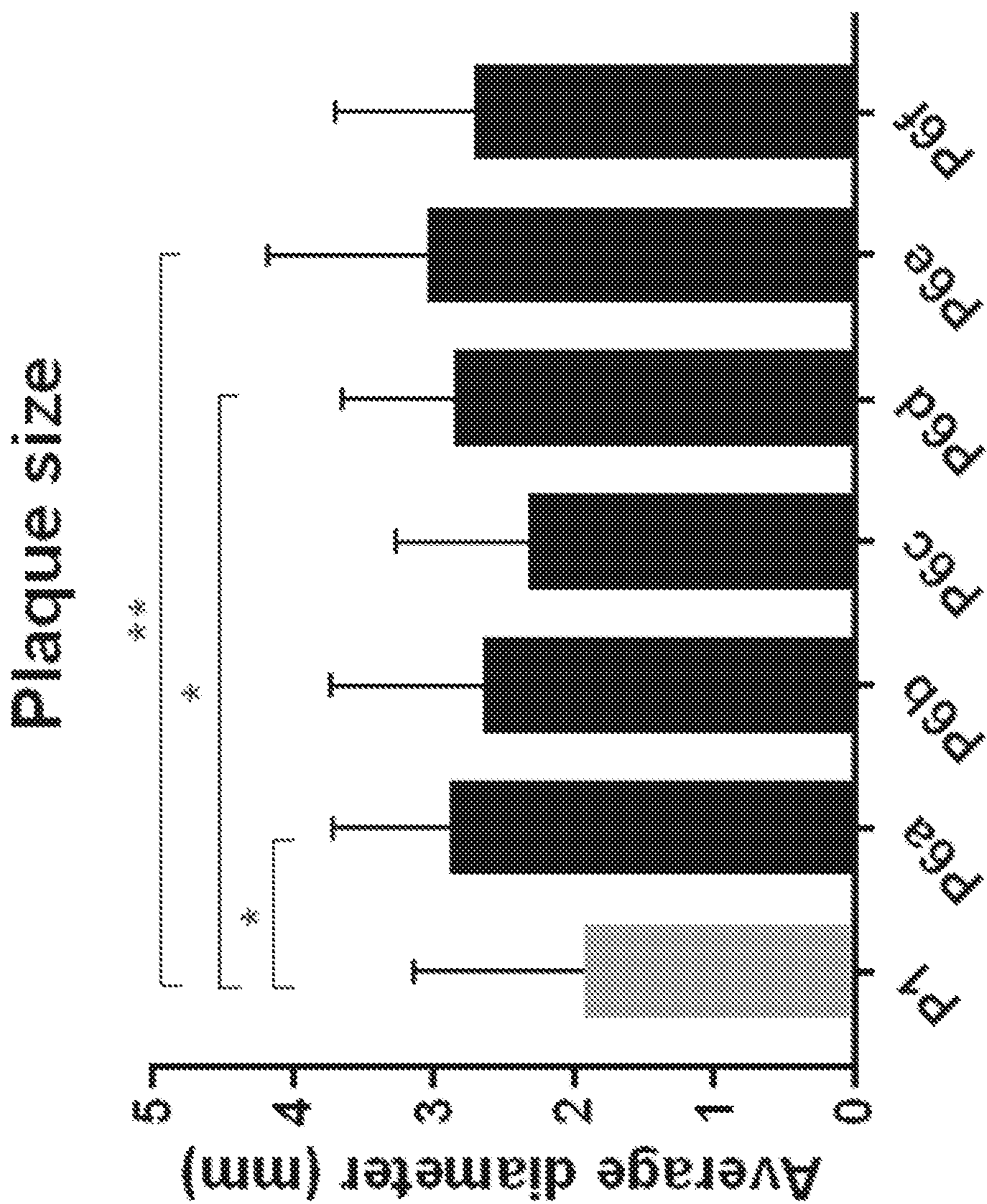


FIG. 10

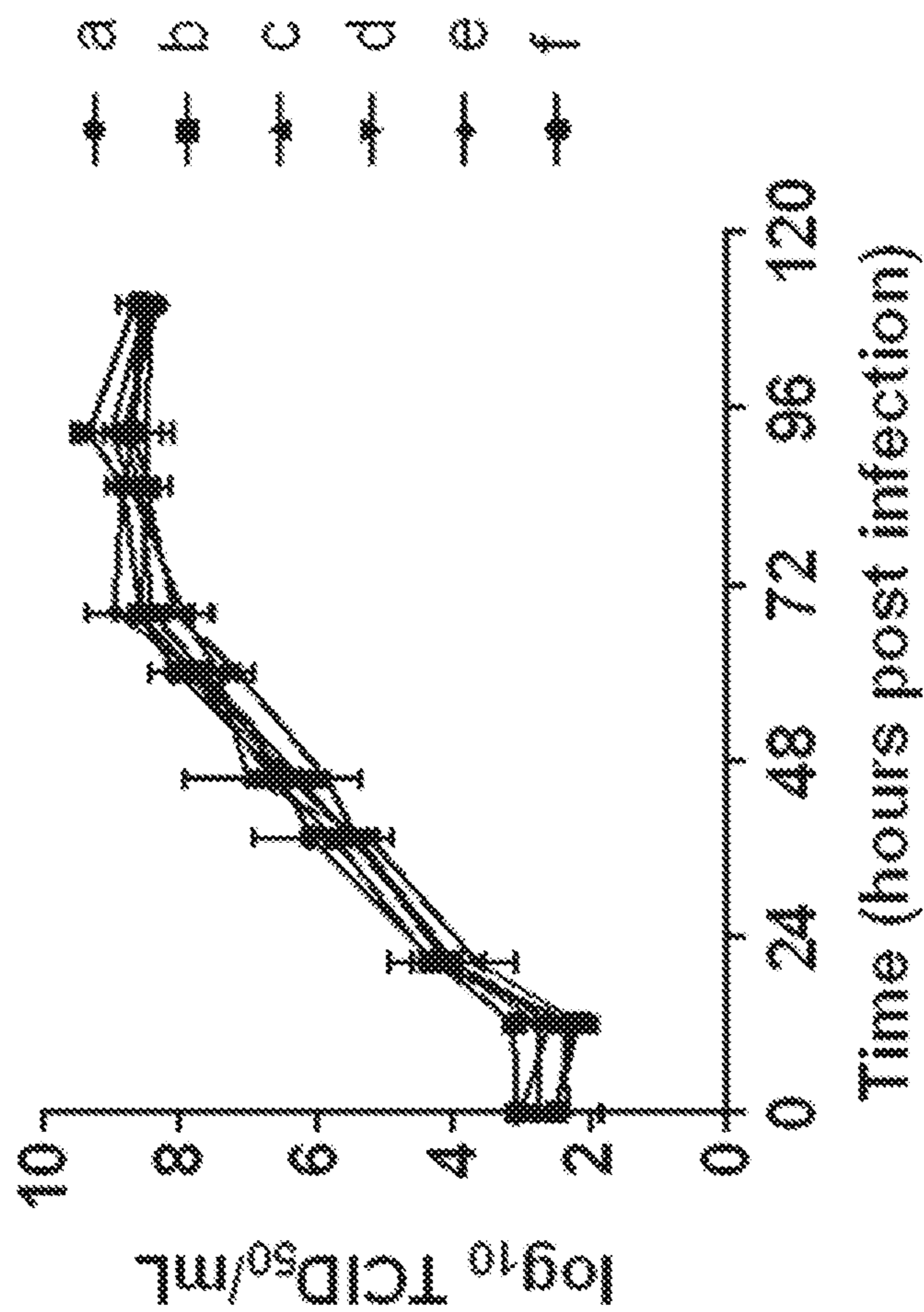


FIG. 11

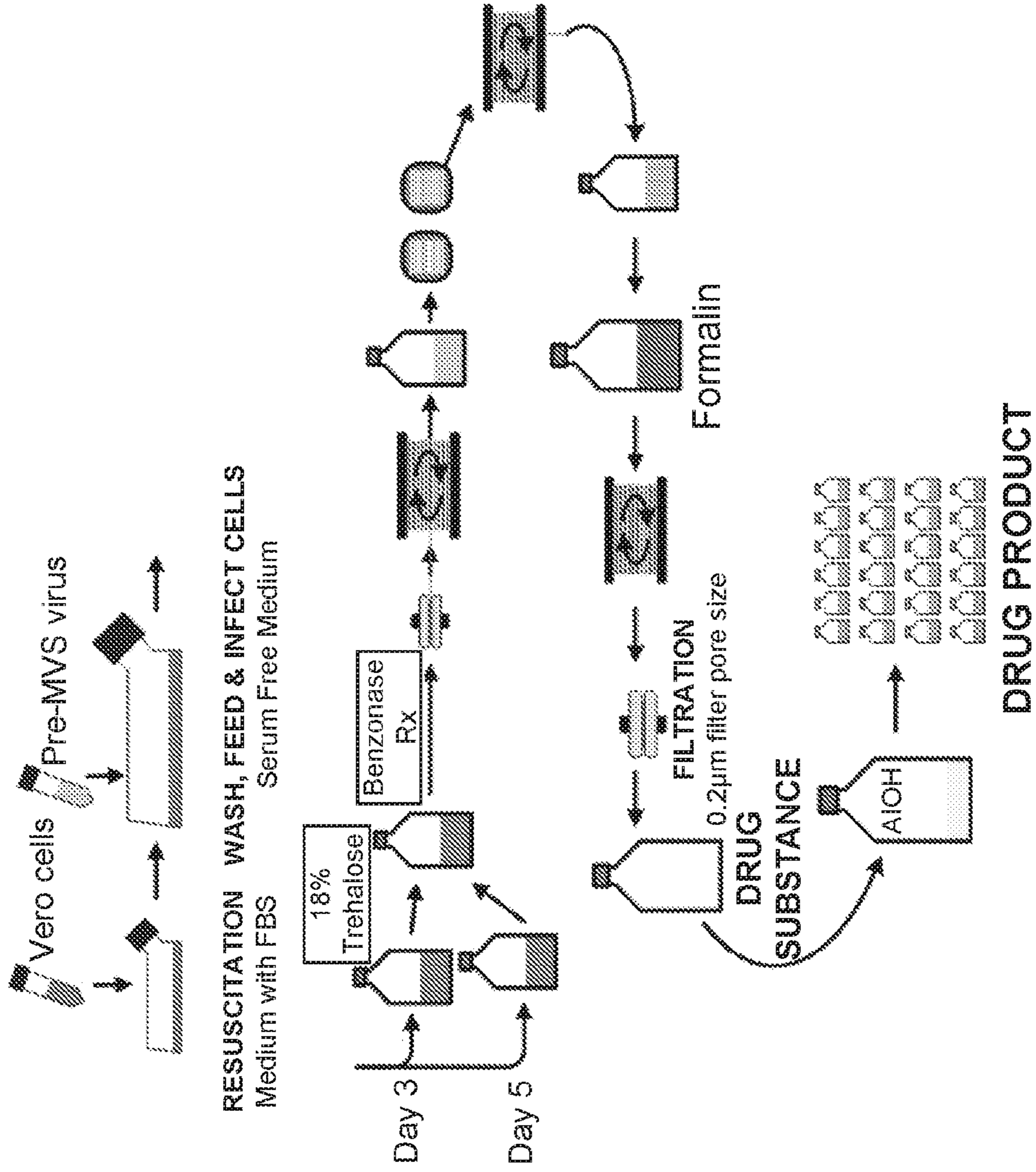


FIG. 12A

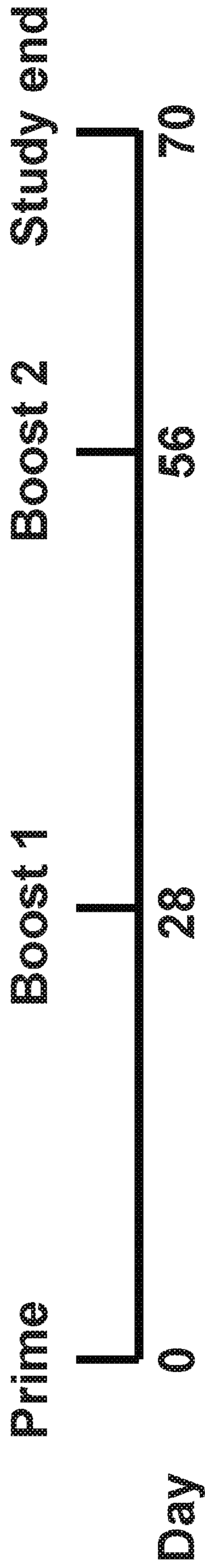


FIG. 12B

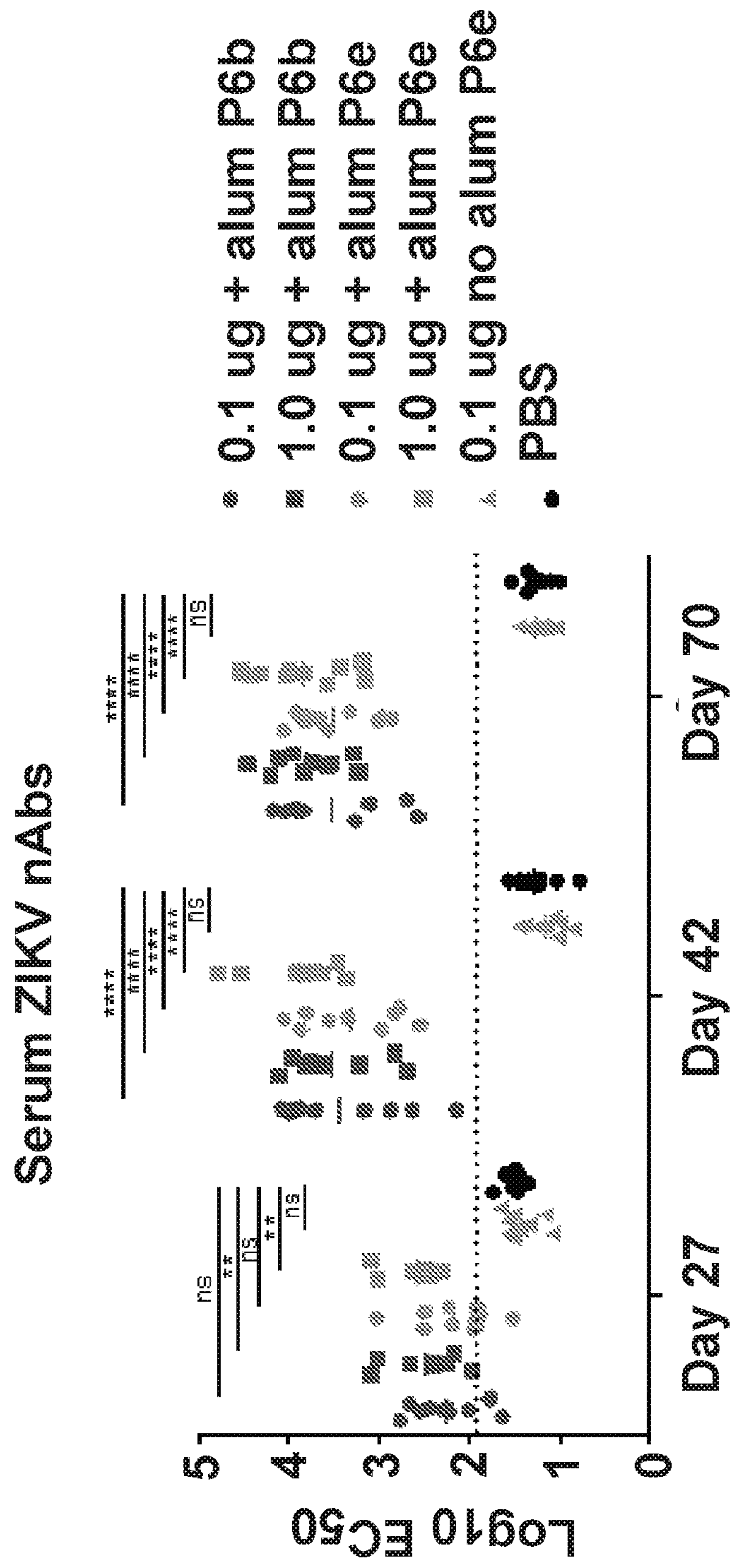


FIG. 13A

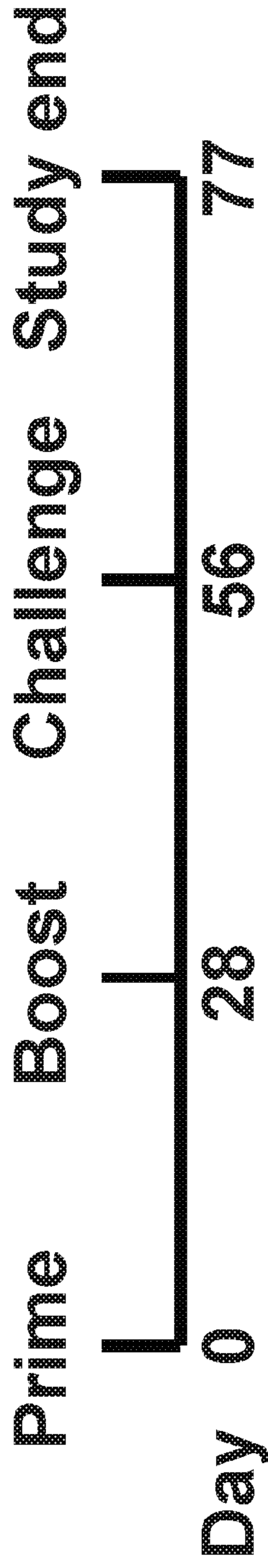


FIG. 13B

Serum ZIKV nAbs

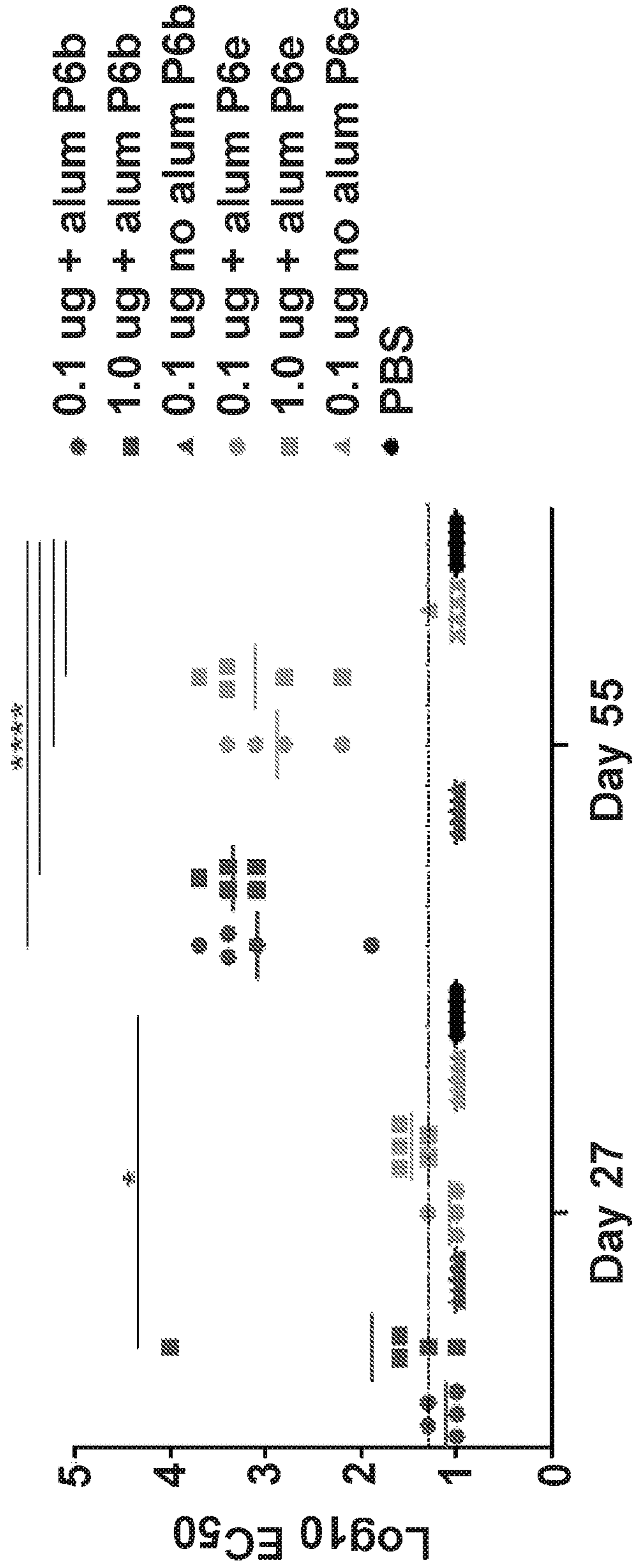


FIG. 14

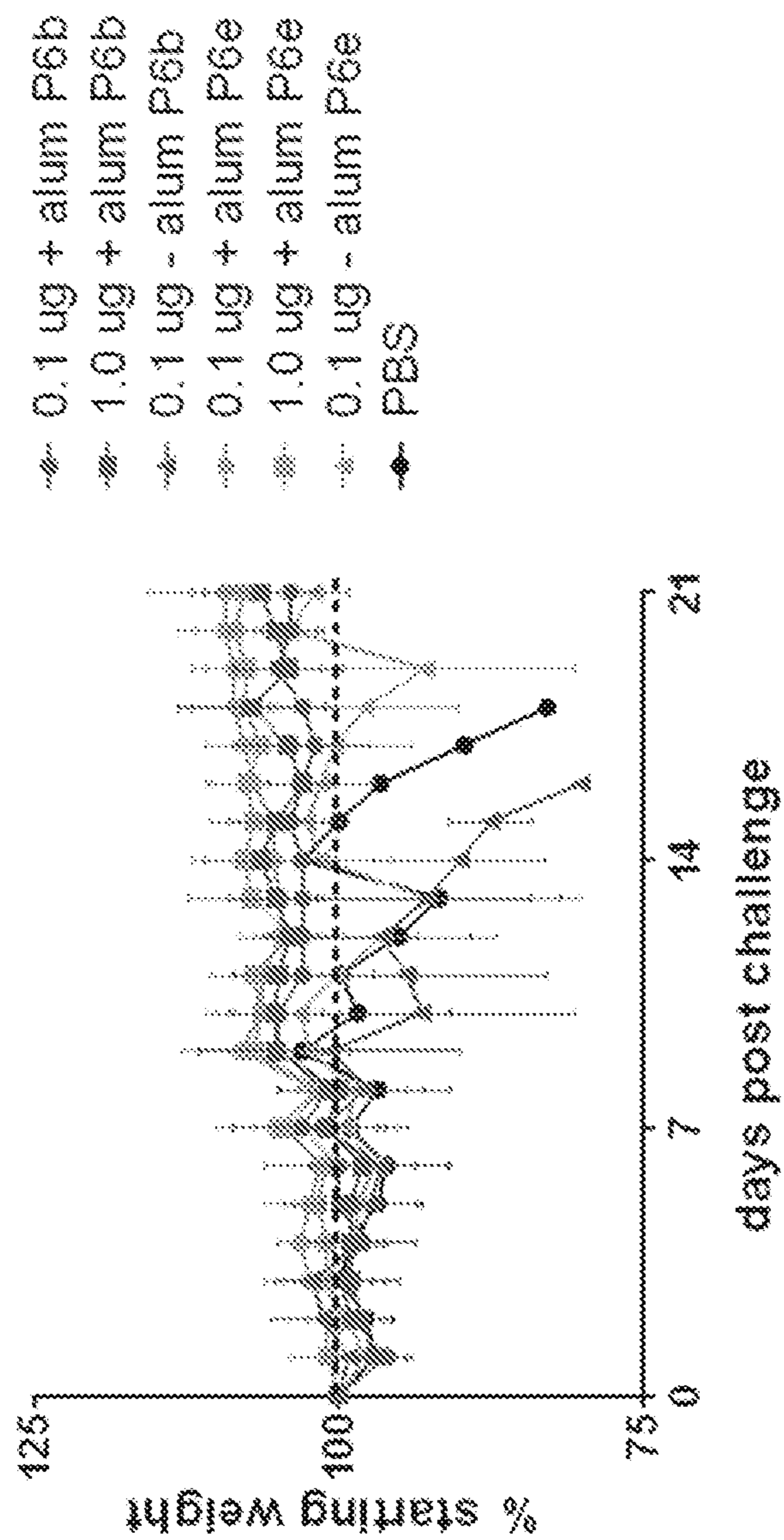


FIG. 15

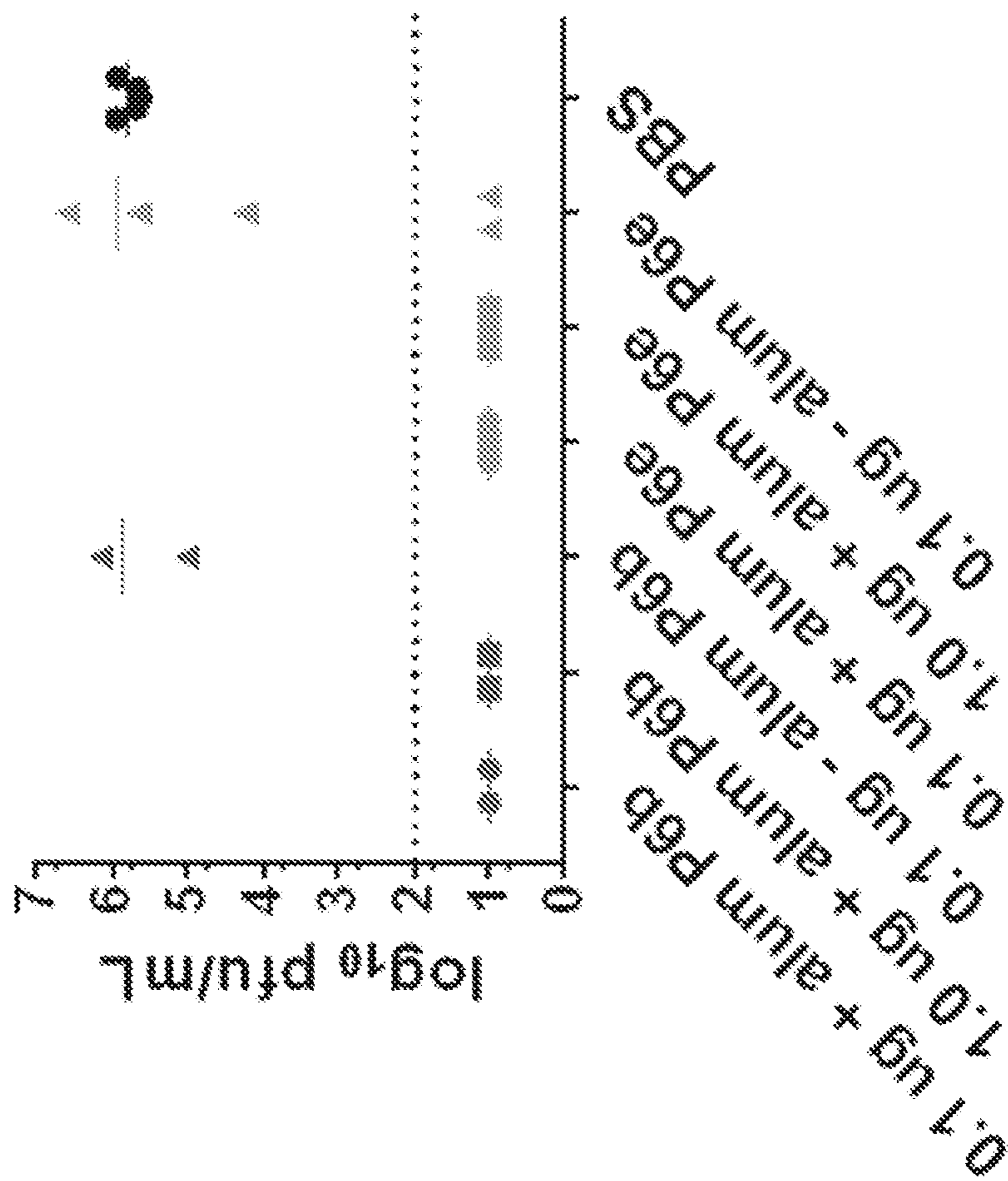


FIG. 16

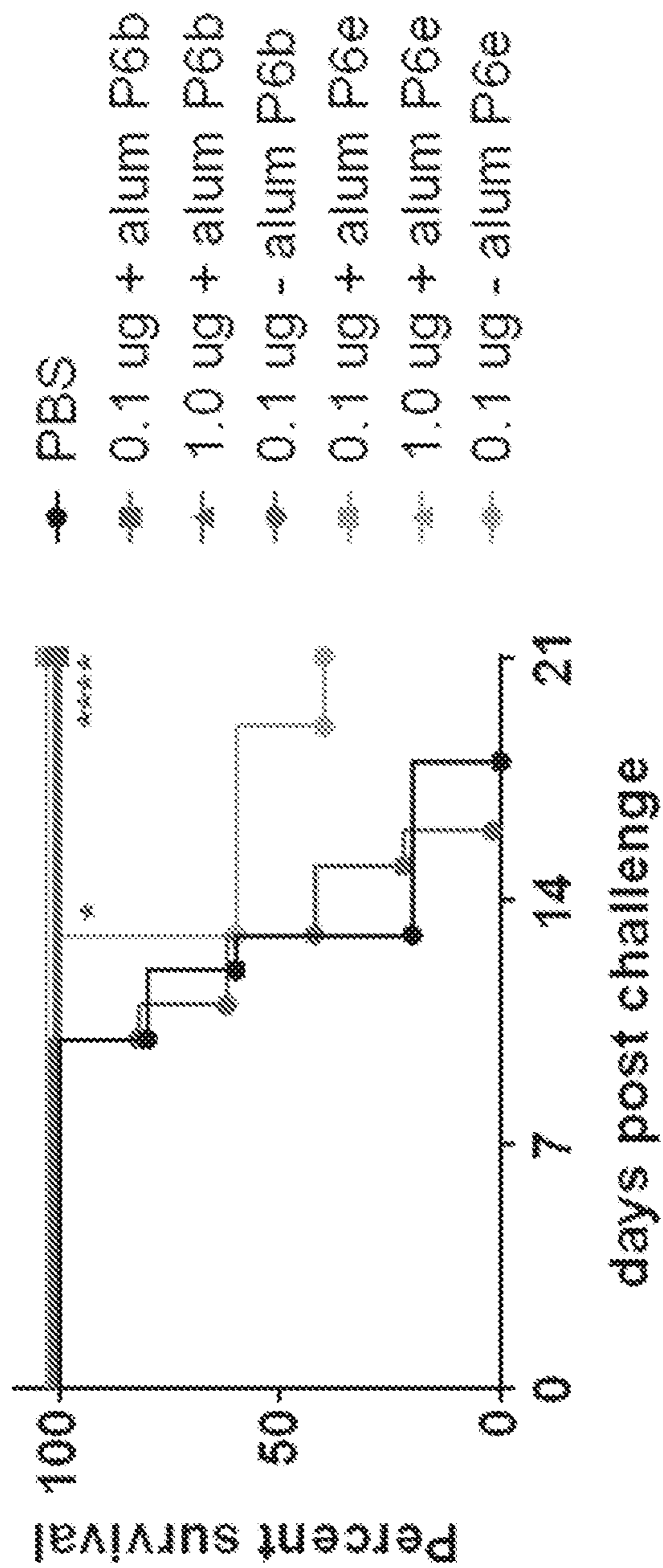


FIG. 17

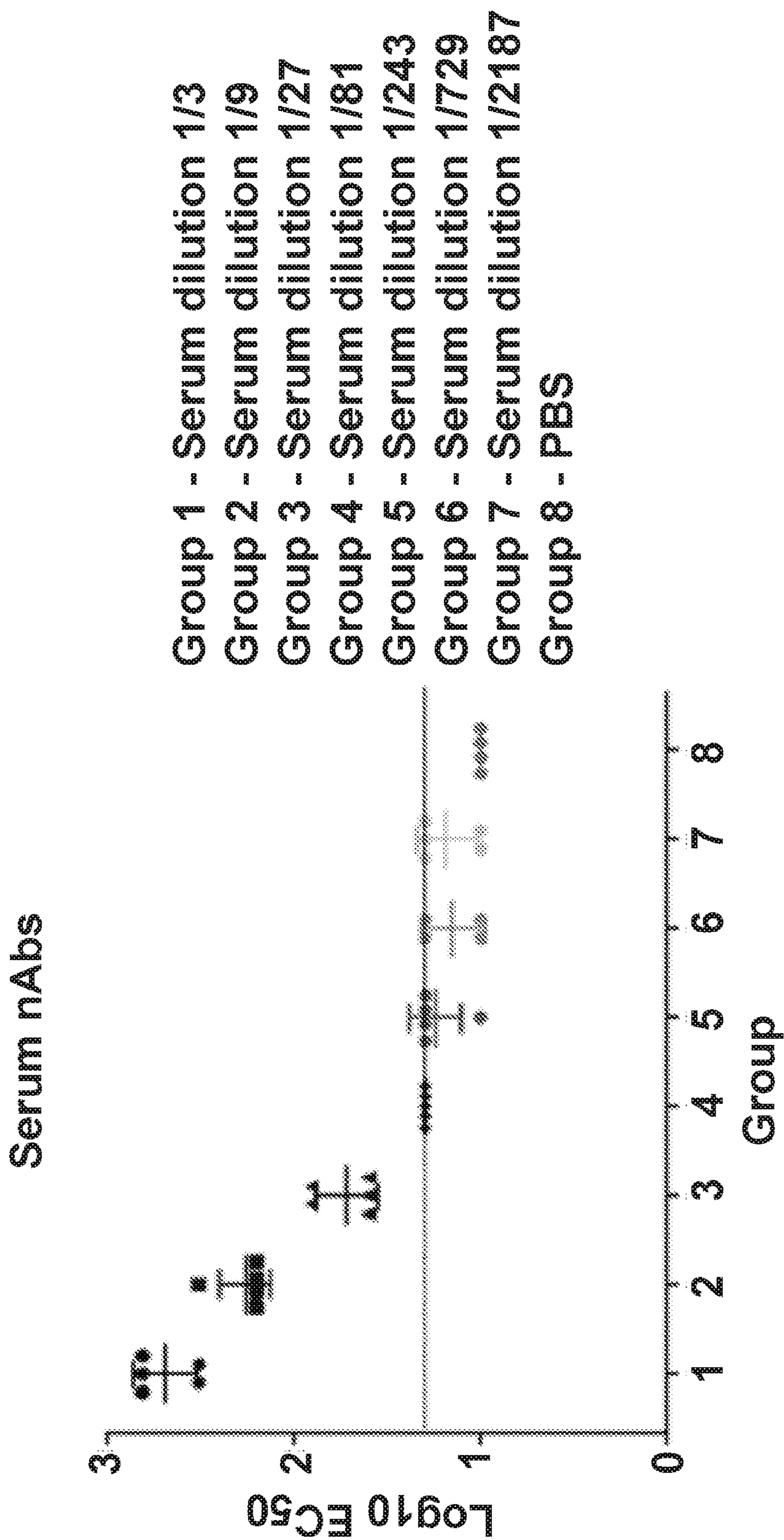


FIG. 19

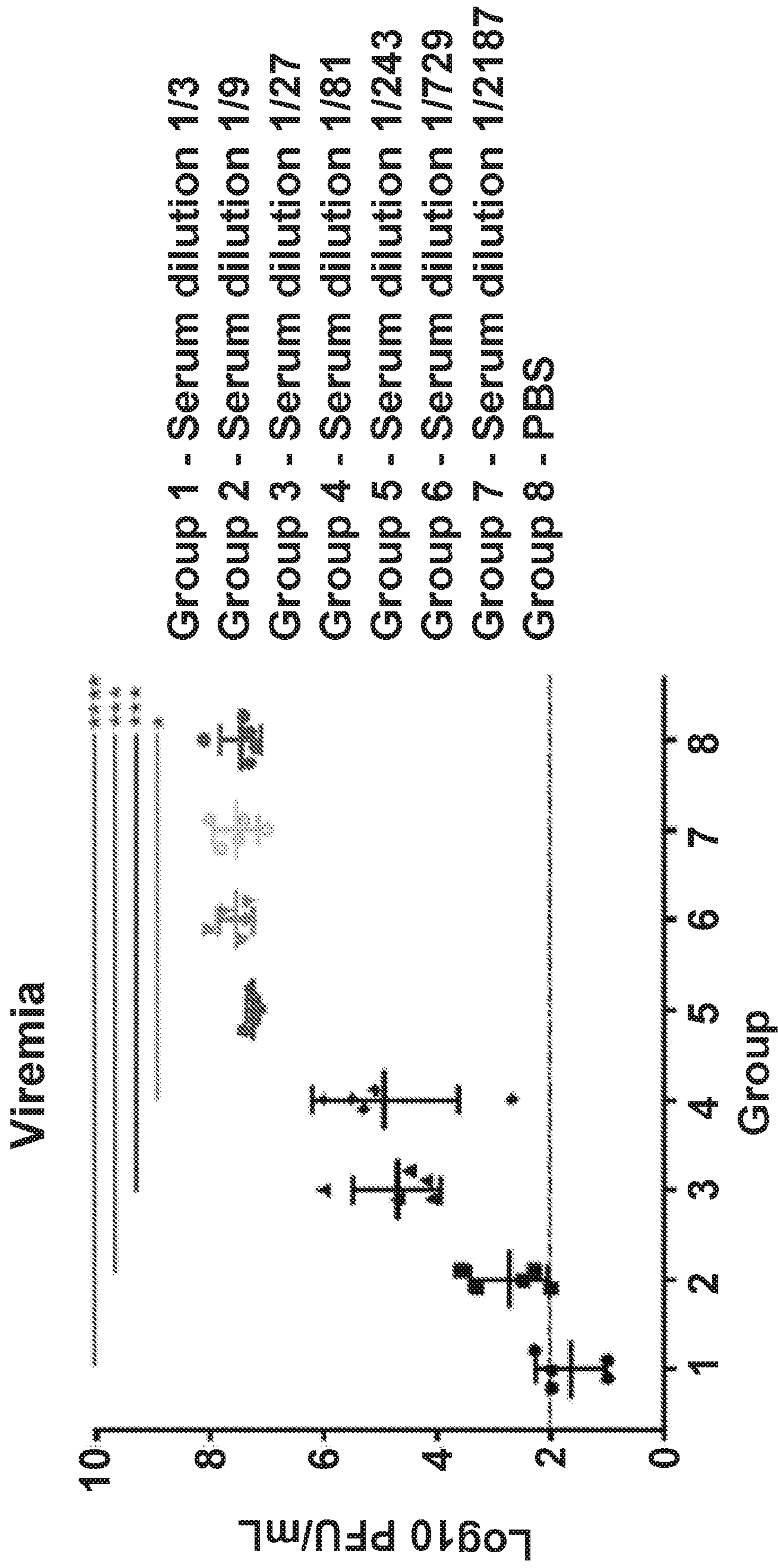


FIG. 21

correlates of D3 viremia

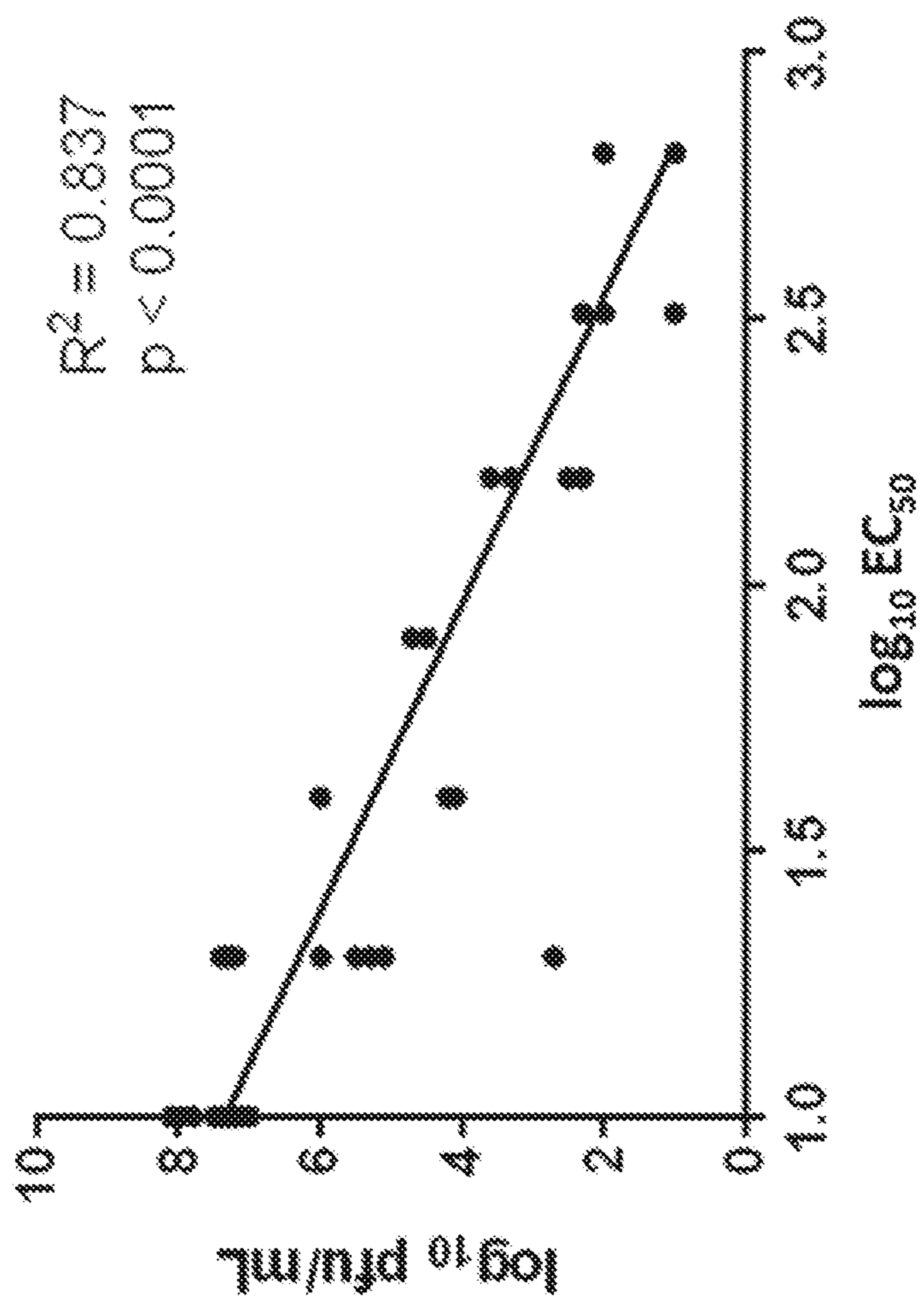


FIG. 22

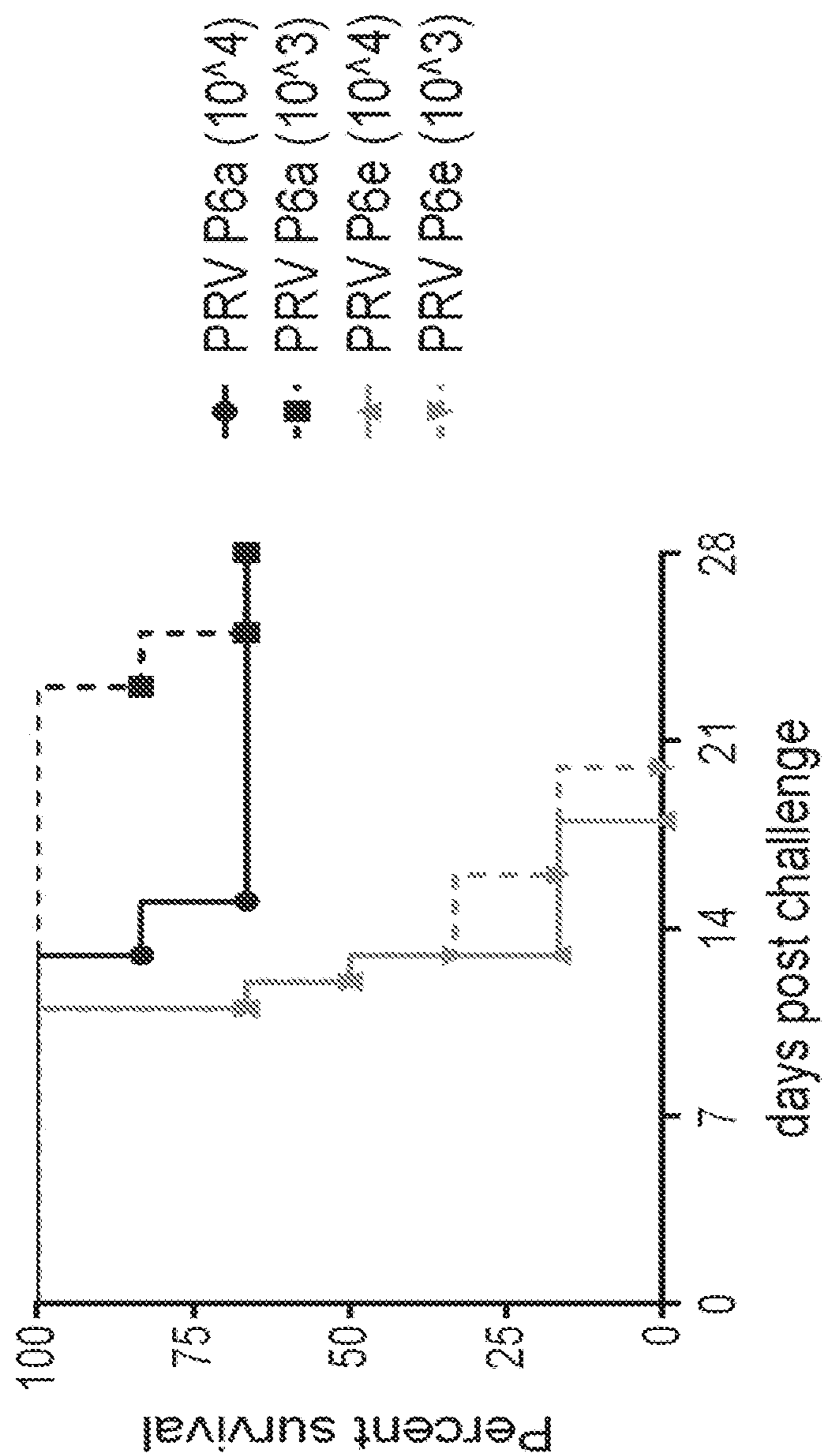


FIG. 23

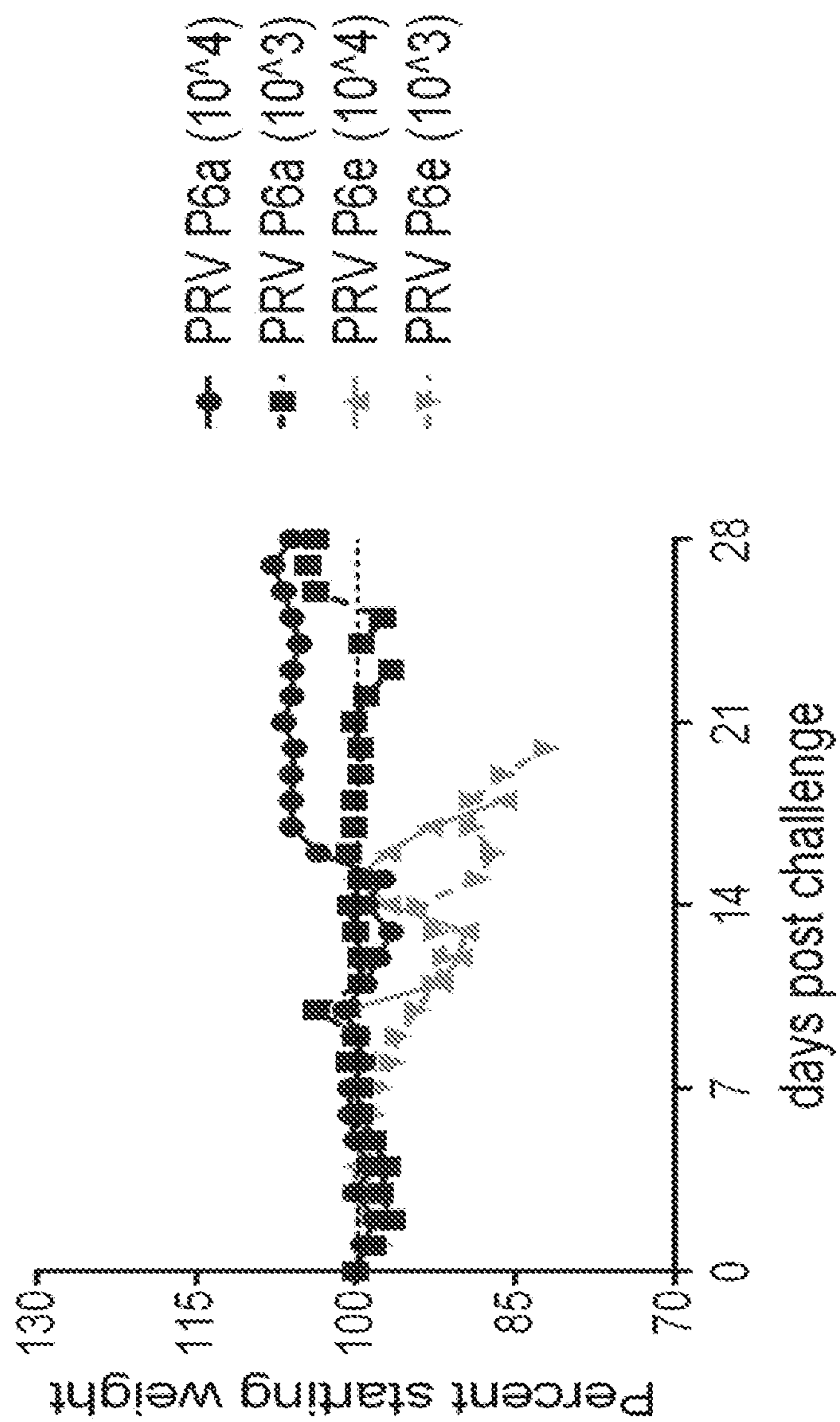


FIG. 24

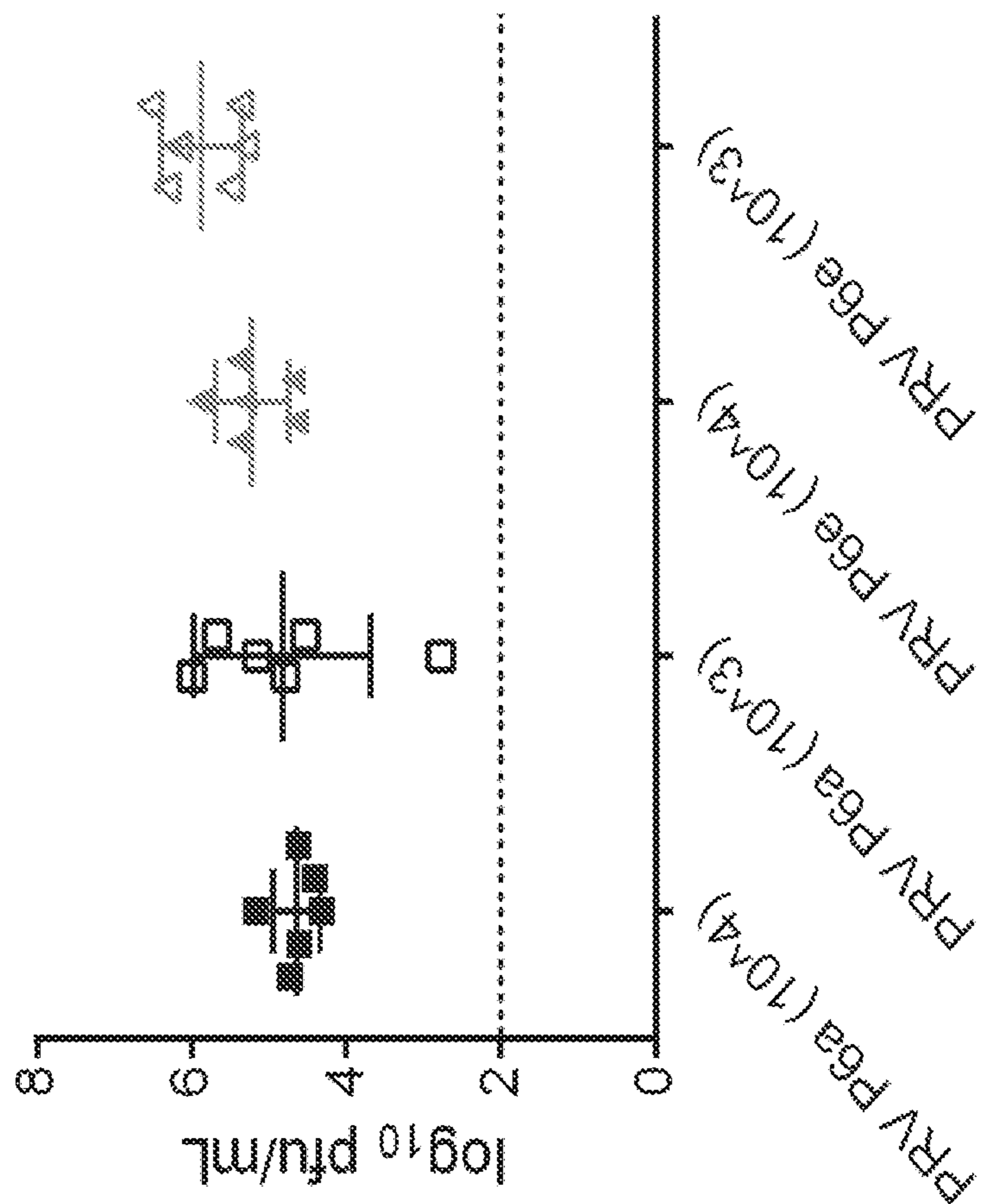


FIG. 25

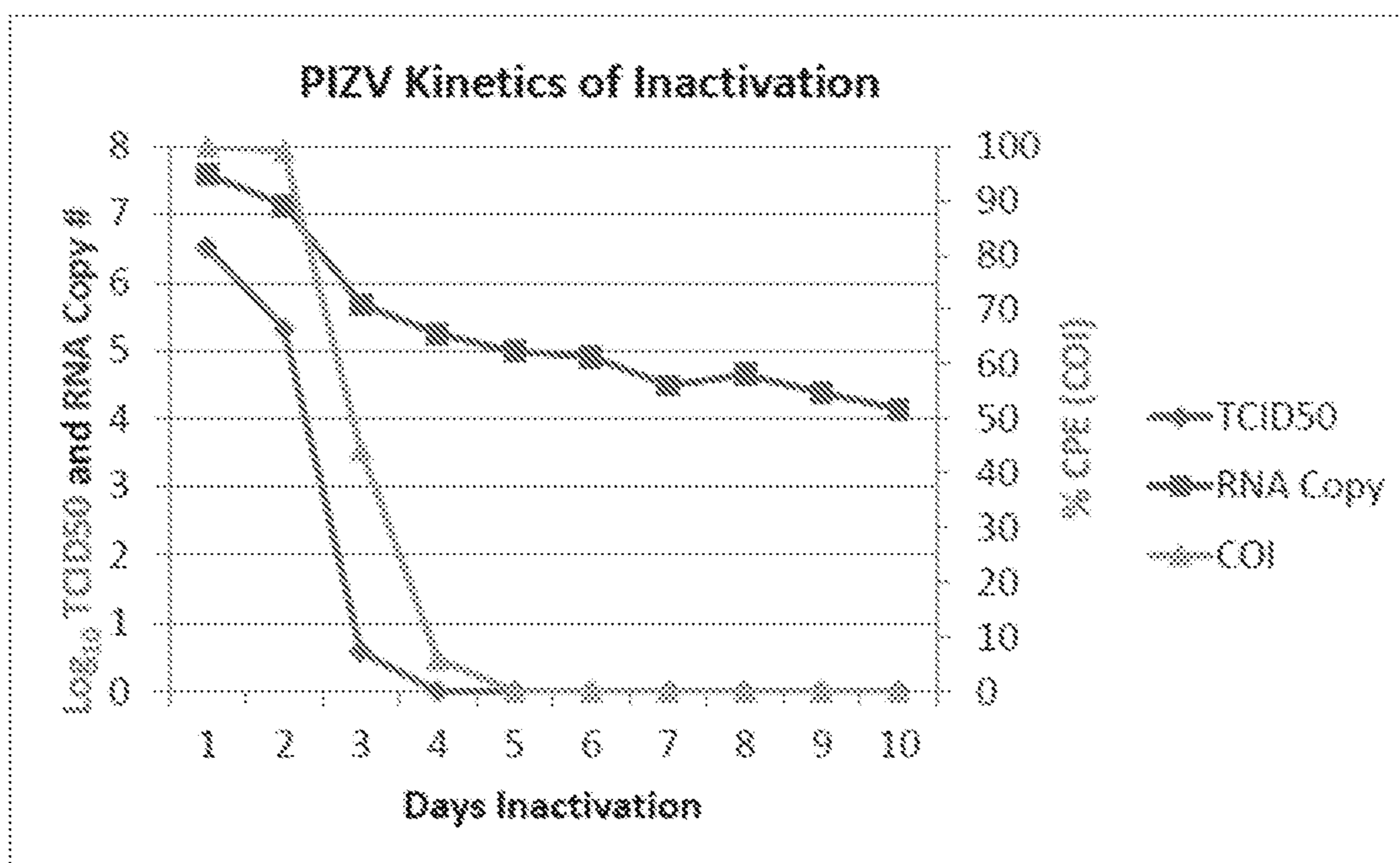


FIG. 26

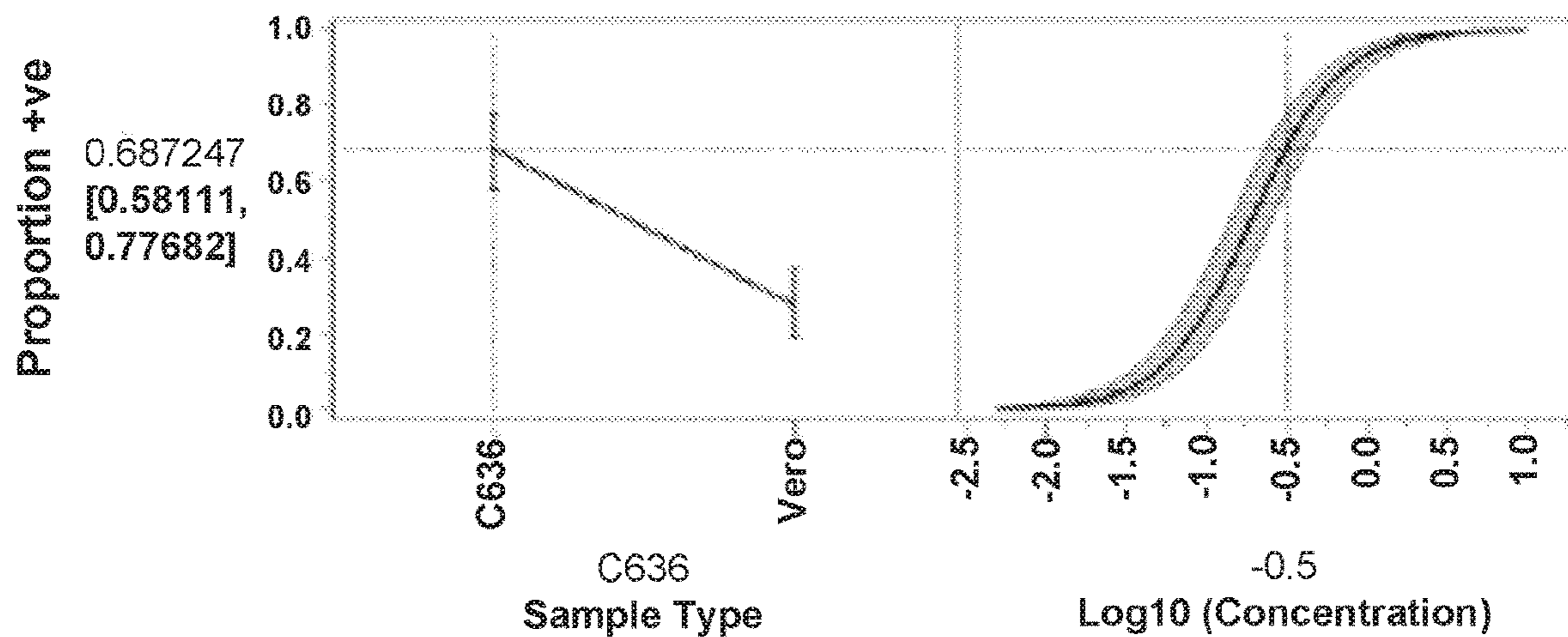
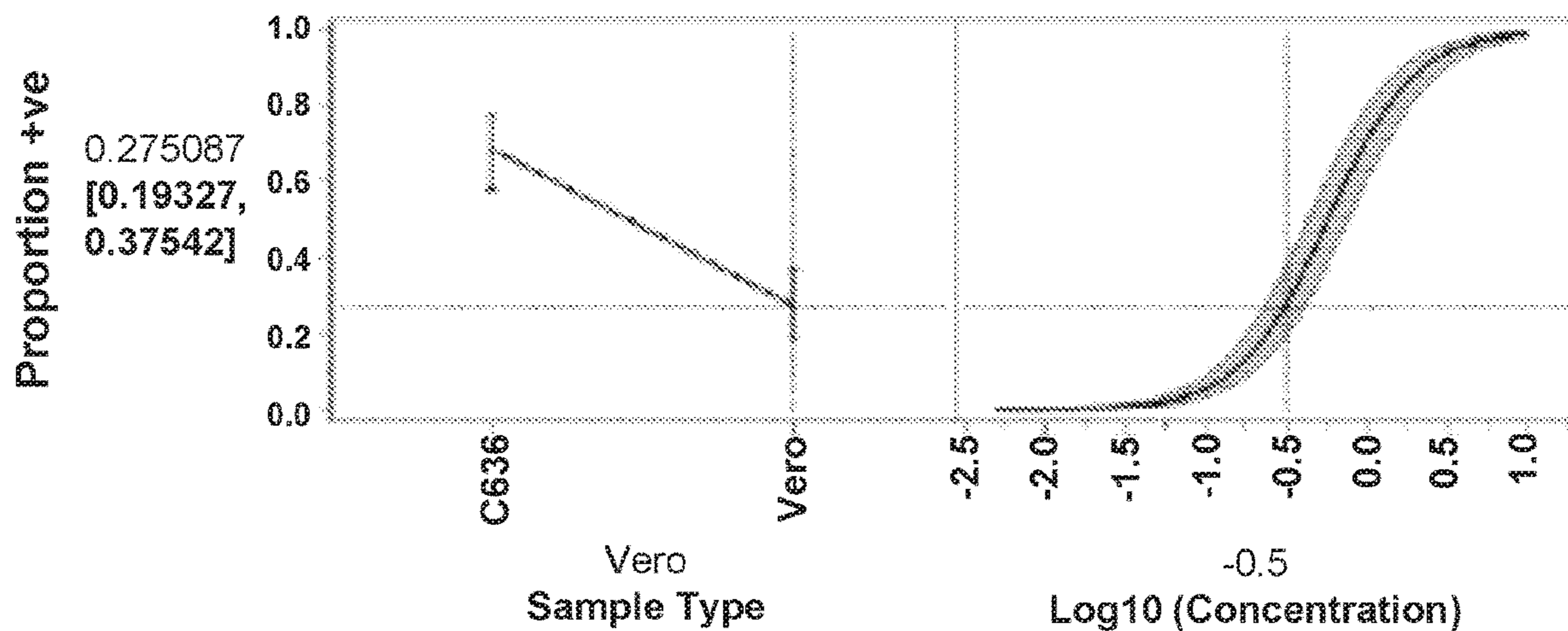


FIG. 27

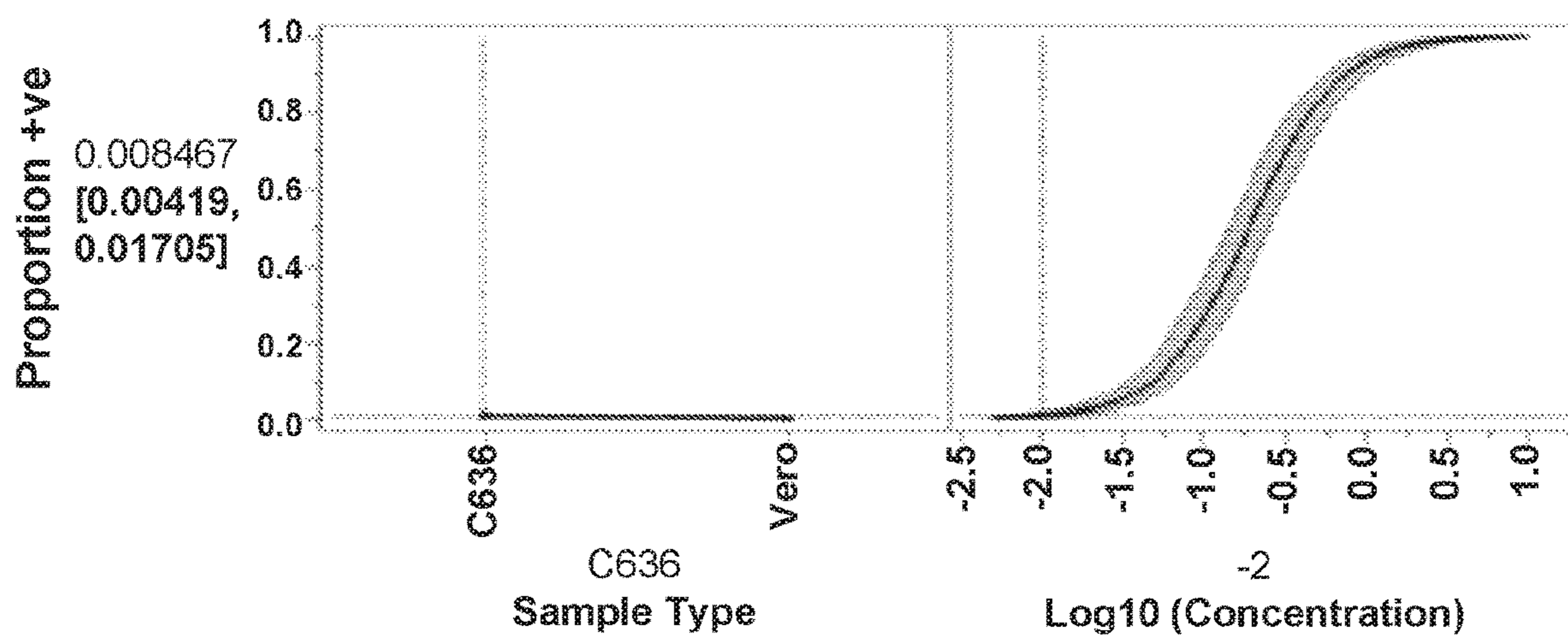
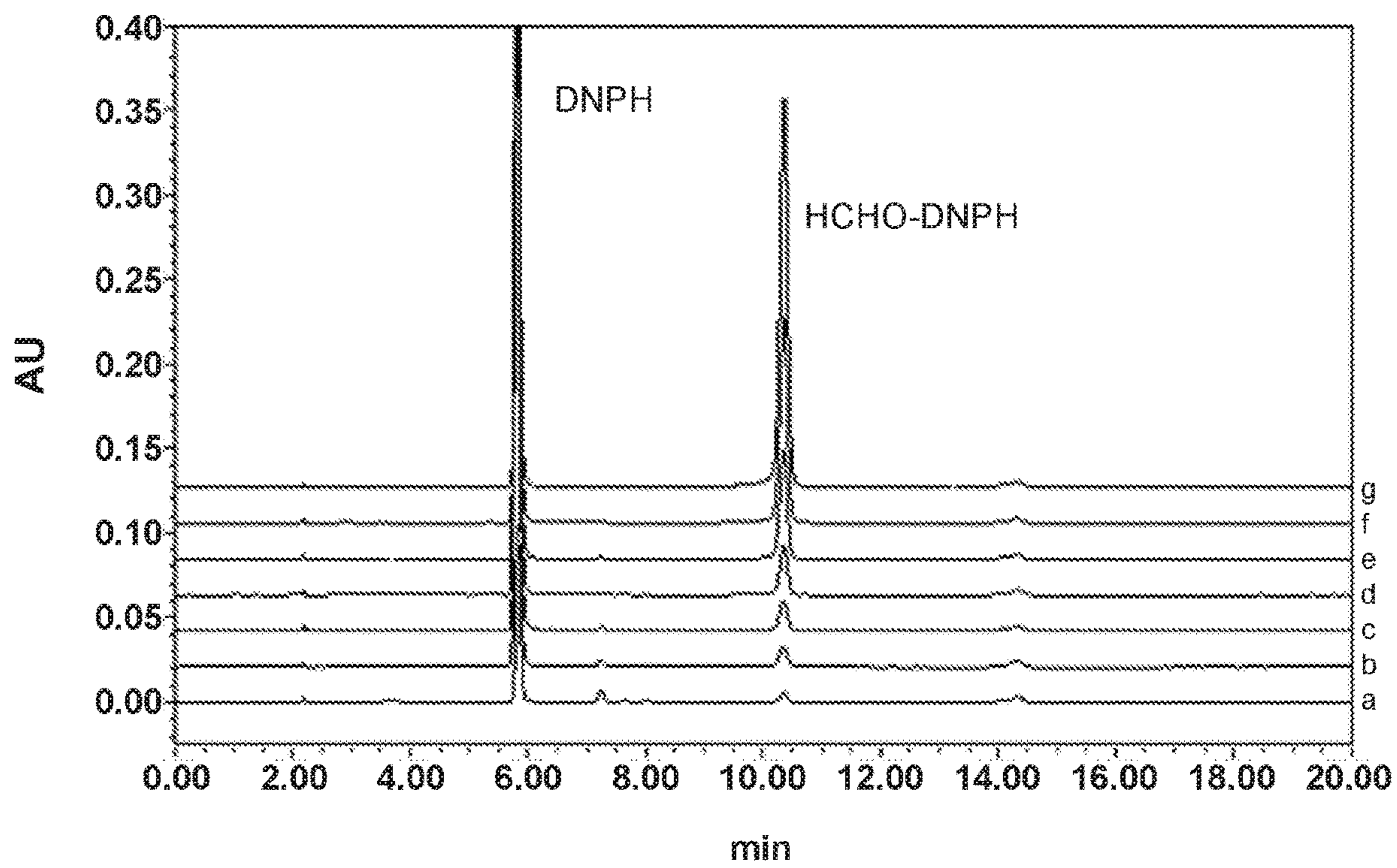


FIG. 28



METHOD FOR INACTIVATING ZIKA VIRUS AND RELATED METHODS

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY-SPONSORED RESEARCH

[0001] This invention was made with government support under Contract No. HHSO100201600015C with the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority. This invention was created in the performance of a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, an Agency of the Department of Health and Human Services. The Government of the United States has certain rights in the invention.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present disclosure relates to methods for inactivating a Zika virus which can be used in vaccines and immunogenic compositions. The present disclosure also relates to a method for determining the completeness of inactivation of an arbovirus preparation and to a method for determining the residual formaldehyde content in a pharmaceutical composition comprising an inactivated virus.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Zika virus, a flavivirus classified with other mosquito-borne viruses (e.g., yellow fever, dengue, West Nile, and Japanese encephalitis viruses) within the Flaviviridae family has spread rapidly in a hemispheric-wide epidemic since the virus was introduced into Brazil in 2013. The virus has reached the Central and North Americas, including territories of the United States, consequently now threatening the continental US. Indeed, Zika virus strain PRVABC59 was isolated from serum from a person who had traveled to Puerto Rico in 2015. The genome of this strain has been sequenced at least three times (See Lanciotti et al. *Emerg. Infect. Dis.* 2016 May; 22(5):933-5 and GenBank Accession Number KU501215.1; GenBank Accession Number KX087101.3; and Yun et al. *Genome Announc.* 2016 Aug. 18; 4(4) and GenBank Accession Number ANK57897.1).

[0004] Initially isolated in 1947 in Uganda, the virus was first linked to human disease in 1952, and has been recognized sporadically as a cause of mild, self-limited febrile illness in Africa and Southeast Asia (Weaver et al. (2016) *Antiviral Res.* 130:69-80; Faria et al. (2016) *Science.* 352(6283):345-349). However, in 2007, an outbreak appeared in the North Pacific island of Yap, and then disseminated from island to island across the Pacific, leading to an extensive outbreak in 2013-2014 in French Polynesia, spreading then to New Caledonia, the Cook Islands, and ultimately, to Easter Island. An Asian lineage virus was subsequently transferred to the Western Hemisphere by routes that remain undetermined (Faria et al. (2016) *Science.* 352(6283):345-349). The virus may be transmitted zoonotically by *Aedes aegypti*, *A. albopictus*, and possibly by *A. hensilli* and *A. polynesiensis* (Weaver et al. (2016) *Antiviral Res.* 130:69-80). Additionally, it is thought that other vectors for transmitting the virus may exist, and the virus may be transmitted by blood transfusion, transplacentally, and/or through sexual transmission.

[0005] In late 2015, a significant increase in fetal abnormalities (e.g., microcephaly) and Guillain-Barre syndrome

(GBS) in areas of widespread Zika virus infection raised alarm that Zika virus might be much more virulent than originally thought, prompting the World Health Organization (WHO) to declare a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) (Heymann et al. (2016) *Lancet* 387(10020): 719-21). While Zika virus poses a substantial public health threat, no FDA-approved vaccine or treatment currently exists, and the only preventative measures for controlling Zika virus involve managing mosquito populations.

[0006] In recent efforts to characterize a recombinant Zika virus for the development of a potential vaccine, a non-human cell adapted Zika virus was identified that harbors a mutation in the viral Envelope protein at position 330 (Weger-Lucarelli et al. 2017. *Journal of Virology*). The authors of this study found that full-length infectious cDNA clones of Zika virus strain PRVABC59 were genetically unstable when amplified during cloning, and opted to split the viral genome to address the observed instability, developing and applying a two plasmid system. However, a two plasmid system for the development of a Zika vaccine is less desirable.

BRIEF SUMMARY

[0007] Thus, there is a need to develop vaccines and immunogenic compositions for treating and/or preventing Zika virus infection that utilize a genetically stable Zika virus. One option for the development of a vaccine is to inactivate a whole virus and use this inactivated whole virus for the vaccination of subjects. However, during the development of an inactivated viral vaccine, a key safety assurance is to be certain that no infectious virus remains in the drug product or drug substance. Developing an effective inactivation process and sensitive analytics to measure and determine if infectious virions remain is a key safety aspect for the development of a purified inactivated virus derived from any wild-type virus, but certainly with a pathogenic/encephalitic virus that could cause fetal abnormalities. Further, formaldehyde which may be used for inactivating a virus is known to be genotoxic and carcinogenic so that it is important to monitor residual levels of formaldehyde in drug substances and drug products and regulatory authorities require manufacturers using formaldehyde as inactivating agent to determine the residual formaldehyde content in the drug product. Hence, there is a need for a sensitive method for detecting residual formaldehyde in a drug product or pharmaceutical composition containing an inactivated virus such as an inactivated Zika virus.

[0008] The present disclosure is based, at least in part, on the surprising finding that Zika virus can efficiently be inactivated with a low concentration of formaldehyde which is applied to the virus for a relatively short time at room temperature. Additionally, an assay was developed which allows to determine with a high sensitivity whether infectious virions are still present after inactivation. Finally, a method was developed which allows to detect low levels of residual formaldehyde in the final drug product or pharmaceutical composition.

[0009] Accordingly, certain aspects of the present disclosure relate to a method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprising:

[0010] (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are

used to produce the Zika virus preparation, wherein isolating the Zika virus preparation comprises one or more steps selected from:

- [0011] (i) depth filtration,
- [0012] (ii) buffer exchange and/or dilution;
- [0013] (iii) ion exchange chromatography; and
- [0014] (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with formaldehyde, wherein the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.025 to 0.5.
- [0015] In some embodiments, the cells are non-human cells or Vero cells.
- [0016] In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is obtained from an inoculum containing a heterogeneous population of Zika viruses.
- [0017] In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is obtained from a clinical isolate.
- [0018] In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is obtained from a Zika virus clonal isolate. The Zika virus clonal isolate may be obtained by plaque purification. Prior to plaque purification a plurality of cells may be inoculated with an inoculum containing a heterogeneous population of Zika viruses.
- [0019] Some aspects of the present disclosure relate to a method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprising:
 - [0020] (a) obtaining a Zika virus preparation from a clinical isolate; and
 - [0021] (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with formaldehyde, wherein the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.025 to 0.5.
- [0022] Some aspects of the present disclosure relate to a method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprising:
 - [0023] (a) obtaining a Zika virus preparation from an inoculum containing a heterogeneous population of Zika viruses; and
 - [0024] (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with formaldehyde, wherein the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.025 to 0.5.
- [0025] In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formaldehyde at a concentration of 0.005% (w/v) to 0.02% (w/v).
- [0026] In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated for eight to twelve days or for ten days.
- [0027] In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated at a temperature of 15° C. to 30° C. or of 22° C.
- [0028] The method may further comprise a step (c) of determining the completeness of inactivation.
- [0029] In some embodiments, step (c) comprises:
 - [0030] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a Zika virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing an insect cell supernatant;
 - [0031] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the insect cell supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
 - [0032] (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.

[0033] In some embodiments, the insect cells are selected from CCL-125 cells, Aag-2 cells, RML-12 cells, C6/36 cells, C7-10 cells, AP-61 cells, A.t. GRIP-1 cells, A.t. GRIP-2 cells, A.t. GRIP-3 cells, UM-AVE1 cells, Mos.55 cells, Sua1B cells, 4a-3B cells, Mos.42 cells, MSQ43 cells, LSB-AA695BB cells, NIID-CTR cells and TRA-171 cells, such as C6/36 cells.

[0034] In some embodiments, the first period of time is 3 to 7 days.

[0035] In some embodiments, the mammalian cells are selected from VERO cells, LLC-MK2 cells, MDBK cells, MDCK cells, ATCC CCL34 MDCK (NBL2) cells, MDCK 33016 (deposit number DSM ACC 2219 as described in WO97/37001) cells, BHK21-F cells, HKCC cells, and Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO cells), such as VERO cells.

[0036] In some embodiments, the second period of time is 3 to 14 days.

[0037] The method may further comprise a step (d) of neutralizing the formaldehyde-treated Zika virus preparation with sodium metabisulfite, such as neutralizing the formaldehyde-treated Zika virus preparation at least five, at least seven, at least nine, at least 11, or at least 14 days after formaldehyde treatment.

[0038] The method may further comprise a step (e) of preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inactivated Zika virus preparation.

[0039] In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is mixed with an adjuvant. The adjuvant may be selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts, toll-like receptor (TLR) agonists, monophosphoryl lipid A (MLA), synthetic lipid A, lipid A mimetics or analogs, MLA derivatives, cytokines, saponins, muramyl dipeptide (MDP) derivatives, CpG oligos, lipopolysaccharide (LPS) of gram-negative bacteria, polyphosphazenes, emulsions, virosomes, cochleates, poly(lactide-co-glycolides) (PLG) microparticles, poloxamer particles, microparticles, liposomes, Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA), and Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA).

[0040] In some embodiments, the adjuvant is an aluminum salt, such as aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxide, potassium aluminum sulfate, or Alhydrogel 85.

[0041] In some embodiments, at least 75%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% of one or more antigens in the Zika virus preparation are adsorbed to the adjuvant.

[0042] In some embodiments, the Zika virus comprises a mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, such as a Trp98Gly mutation in SEQ ID NO: 1.

[0043] In some embodiments, the Zika virus does not comprise a mutation in the envelope protein (E). In some embodiments, the sequence encoding the envelope protein is the same as the corresponding sequence in SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0044] Some aspects of the present disclosure also relate to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an inactivated Zika virus obtainable by any of the methods described herein.

[0045] Some aspects of the present disclosure also relate to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an inactivated Zika virus and having a residual formaldehyde content of less than 50 µg/ml. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is obtainable by the method of any one of claims 1 to 28.

[0046] Some aspects of the present disclosure also relate to a method for determining the completeness of inactivation of an arbovirus preparation, comprising the steps of:

[0047] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with an arbovirus preparation which was subjected to an inactivation step and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing an insect cell supernatant;

[0048] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the insect cell supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and

[0049] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.

[0050] In some embodiments, the arbovirus is a flavivirus or an alphavirus. In some embodiments, the arbovirus is a Zika virus, a West Nile virus, a Yellow Fever virus, a Japanese Encephalitis virus, a tick borne-encephalitis virus, a dengue virus, a St. Louis Encephalitis virus, a Chikungunya virus, a O'nyong'nyong virus or a Mayaravirus.

[0051] In some embodiments, the arbovirus preparation was subjected to a treatment with detergent, formalin, hydrogen peroxide, beta-propiolactone (BPL), binary ethylamine (BEI), acetyl ethyleneimine, methylene blue, or psoralen.

[0052] In some embodiments, the insect cells are selected from CCL-125 cells, Aag-2 cells, RML-12 cells, C6/36 cells, C7-10 cells, AP-61 cells, A.t. GRIP-1 cells, A.t. GRIP-2 cells, A.t. GRIP-3 cells, UM-AVE1 cells, Mos.55 cells, Sua1B cells, 4a-3B cells, Mos.42 cells, MSQ43 cells, LSB-AA695BB cells, NIID-CTR cells and TRA-171 cells, such as C6/36 cells.

[0053] In some embodiments, the first period of time is 3 to 7 days.

[0054] In some embodiments, the mammalian cells are selected from VERO cells, LLC-MK2 cells, MDBK cells, MDCK cells, ATCC CCL34 MDCK (NBL2) cells, MDCK 33016 (deposit number DSM ACC 2219 as described in WO97/37001) cells, BHK21-F cells, HKCC cells, and Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO cells), such as VERO cells.

[0055] In some embodiments, the second period of time is 3 to 14 days.

[0056] In some embodiments, the method is capable of detecting less than 1.0 TCID₅₀ of the arbovirus.

[0057] Some aspects of the present disclosure also relate to a method for determining the residual formaldehyde content in a pharmaceutical composition comprising an inactivated virus, comprising the steps of:

[0058] (a) providing a composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde;

[0059] (b) mixing the composition of (a) with phosphoric acid and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH), thereby providing a mixture; (c) incubating the mixture of (b) under suitable conditions; and (d) analyzing the mixture for the presence of residual formaldehyde.

[0060] In some embodiments, the composition of (a) contains an adjuvant which may be aluminum hydroxide. In some embodiments, the composition of (a) contains 0.1 mg/ml to 1.0 mg/ml aluminum hydroxide as adjuvant.

[0061] In some embodiments, step (b) comprises mixing 50 parts of the composition of (a) with 1 part of 15 to 25% (v/v) phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 0.9 to 1.1 mg/ml DNPH.

[0062] In some embodiments, the the mixture of the composition of (a) with phosphoric acid and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) is incubated at room temperature. In some embodiments, the mixture of the composition of (a) with phosphoric acid and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) is incubated for 10 to 30 minutes.

[0063] In some embodiments, the the mixture of the composition of (a) with phosphoric acid and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) is analyzed by HPLC which may be reversed-phase HPLC. In some embodiments, a mixture of water and acetonitrile (1:1, v/v) is used as a mobile phase in HPLC.

[0064] In some embodiments, the virus is an inactivated Zika virus. In some embodiments, the inactivated Zika virus has been treated with 0.01% (w/v) formaldehyde for 10 days at 22° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus comprises a mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, such as a Trp98Gly mutation in SEQ ID NO: 1.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0065] FIG. 1 shows bright field microscopy images of Vero cell monolayers mock infected (top) or infected with ZIKAV strain PRVABC59 (bottom).

[0066] FIG. 2 shows growth kinetics of ZIKAV PRVABC59 P1 on Vero cell monolayers, as determined by TCID₅₀.

[0067] FIG. 3 shows potency assay testing (TCID₅₀) of Zika virus PRVABC59 P5 clones a-f.

[0068] FIG. 4 shows bright-field microscopy images depicting the cytopathic effect (CPE) of growth of Zika virus PRVABC59 P6 clones a-f on Vero cell monolayers.

[0069] FIG. 5 shows potency assay testing (TCID₅₀) of Zika virus PRVABC59 P6 clones a-f

[0070] FIG. 6 shows an amino acid sequence alignment comparing the envelope glycoprotein sequence of Zika virus near residue 330 from Zika virus strains PRVABC59 P6e (SEQ ID NO: 8) and PRVABC59 (SEQ ID NO: 9) with several other flaviviruses (WNV (SEQ ID NO: 10); JEV (SEQ ID NO: 11); SLEV (SEQ ID NO: 12); YFV (SEQ ID NO: 13); DENV 1 16007 (SEQ ID NO: 14); DENV 2 16681 (SEQ ID NO: 15); DENV 3 16562 (SEQ IDNO: 16); and DENV 4 1036 (SEQ ID NO: 17)).

[0071] FIG. 7 shows an amino acid sequence alignment comparing the NS1 protein sequence of Zika virus near residue 98 from Zika virus strains PRVABC59 P6e (SEQ ID NO: 18) and PRVABC59 (SEQ ID NO: 19) with several other flaviviruses (WNV (SEQ ID NO: 20); JEV (SEQ ID NO: 21); SLEV (SEQ ID NO: 22); YFV (SEQ ID NO: 23); DENV 1 16007 (SEQ ID NO: 24); DENV 2 16681 (SEQ ID NO: 25); DENV 3 16562 (SEQ IDNO: 26); and DENV 4 1036 (SEQ ID NO: 27)).

[0072] FIG. 8 shows the plaque phenotype of ZIKAV PRVABC59 P6 virus clones a-f compared to ZIKAV PRVABC59 P1 virus.

[0073] FIG. 9 shows the mean plaque size of ZIKAV PRVABC59 P6 virus clones compared to ZIKAV PRVABC59 P1 virus.

[0074] FIG. 10 shows the growth kinetics of ZIKAV PRVABC59 P6 clones a-f in Vero cells under serum-free growth conditions.

[0075] FIG. 11 shows a schematic of the steps taken to prepare PRVABC59 P6b and P6e formulated drug product for the immunization experiments.

[0076] FIG. 12A shows the schedule of dosing of CD-1 mice with vaccine formulations derived from the ZIKAV PRVABC59 P6b and P6e clones. PBS was used as placebo.

[0077] FIG. 12B shows the serum ZIKAV neutralizing antibody titers of CD-1 mice immunized as described in FIG. 12A using vaccine formulations derived from ZIKAV PRVABC59 P6b and P6e clones. ZIKAV neutralizing antibody titers were determined by Reporter Virus Particle (RVP) neutralization assay. Solid lines represent the geometric mean of a group. The limit of detection ($1.93 \log_{10}$) is represented by a dashed line.

[0078] FIG. 13A shows the schedule of dosing of AG129 mice with vaccine formulations derived from the ZIKAV PRVABC59 P6b and P6e clones. PBS was used as a placebo.

[0079] FIG. 13B shows the serum ZIKAV neutralizing antibody titers of AG129 mice immunized as described in FIG. 13A using vaccine formulations derived from ZIKAV PRVABC59 P6b and P6e clones. Solid lines represent the geometric mean of a group. The limit of detection ($1.30 \log_{10}$) is represented by a dashed line. Animals with no detectable titer (<1.30) were assigned a titer of 0.5.

[0080] FIG. 14 shows the mean weight of AG129 test groups post-challenge, represented as a percentage of starting weight. Error bars represent standard deviation.

[0081] FIG. 15 shows the serum viremia of individual AG129 mice two days post-challenge, reported as PFU/mL. Solid lines represent the mean of a group. The limit of detection ($2.0 \log_{10}$) is represented by a dashed line.

[0082] FIG. 16 shows the survival analysis of AG129 test groups post-challenge.

[0083] FIG. 17 shows the pre-challenge serum circulating ZIKAV neutralizing antibody (Nab) titers following passive transfer of pooled sera from vaccinated and challenged AG129 mice.

[0084] FIG. 18 shows the mean body weight of passive transfer and control mice challenged with Zika virus.

[0085] FIG. 19 shows the serum viremia of individual AG129 mice three days post-challenge, reported as PFU/mL.

[0086] FIG. 20 shows the survival analysis of passive transfer and control mice challenged with Zika virus.

[0087] FIG. 21 shows the correlation between ZIKAV neutralizing antibody titers and viremia observed in passive transfer mice.

[0088] FIG. 22 shows the survival analysis of AG129 mice after infection with Zika virus preMVS stocks of P6a and P6e using a Kaplan Meier survival curve.

[0089] FIG. 23 shows the mean body weight as expressed in percentage of starting weight at time of invention after infection with Zika virus preMVS stocks of P6a and P6e. The dashed line represents 100% of starting weight for reference.

[0090] FIG. 24 shows the serum viremia of individual AG129 mice three days post-infection with Zika virus preMVS stocks of P6a and P6e, reported as PFU/mL. The dashed line represents the limit of detection of the assay.

[0091] FIG. 25 shows compiled kinetics of inactivation data. Data compares infectious potency (TCID50) to RNA copy, and completeness of inactivation (COI) for samples from the four toxicology lots. These data indicate that the sensitivity of the COI assay is greater than TCID50.

[0092] FIG. 26 shows a comparison of C6/36 and Vero sensitivity in the assay as demonstrated with an input virus titer of 0.31 TCID50.

[0093] FIG. 27 shows a logistic regression analysis of CPE vs. \log TCID50 using C6/36 cells site that include 99% confidence intervals around a target value of 0.01 TCID50/well ($-2 \log$ TCID50/well); the model predicts 0.85% of wells will be positive.

[0094] FIG. 28 shows chromatograms of PBS (a) and PBS solutions containing 0.049 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (b), 0.098 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (c), 0.196 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (d), 0.491 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (e), 0.982 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (f), and 1.964 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (g) formaldehyde.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0095] General Techniques

[0096] The techniques and procedures described or referenced herein are generally well understood and commonly employed using conventional methodology by those skilled in the art, such as, for example, the widely utilized methodologies described in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* 3d edition (2001) Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.; *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* (F. M. Ausubel, et al. eds., (2003)); the series *Methods in Enzymology* (Academic Press, Inc.): PCR 2: *A Practical Approach* (M. J. MacPherson, B. D. Hames and G. R. Taylor eds. (1995)), Harlow and Lane, eds. (1988) *Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual*, and *Animal Cell Culture* (R. I. Freshney, ed. (1987)); *Oligonucleotide Synthesis* (M. J. Gait, ed., 1984); *Methods in Molecular Biology*, Humana Press; *Cell Biology: A Laboratory Notebook* (J. E. Cellis, ed., 1998) Academic Press; *Animal Cell Culture* (R. I. Freshney), ed., 1987); *Introduction to Cell and Tissue Culture* (J. P. Mather and P. E. Roberts, 1998) Plenum Press; *Cell and Tissue Culture: Laboratory Procedures* (A. Doyle, J. B. Griffiths, and D. G. Newell, eds., 1993-8) J. Wiley and Sons; *Handbook of Experimental Immunology* (D. M. Weir and C. C. Blackwell, eds.); *Gene Transfer Vectors for Mammalian Cells* (J. M. Miller and M. P. Calos, eds., 1987); *PCR: The Polymerase Chain Reaction*, (Mullis et al., eds., 1994); *Current Protocols in Immunology* (J. E. Coligan et al., eds., 1991); *Short Protocols in Molecular Biology* (Wiley and Sons, 1999); *Immunobiology* (C. A. Janeway and P. Travers, 1997); *Antibodies* (P. Finch, 1997); *Antibodies: A Practical Approach* (D. Catty., ed., IRL Press, 1988-1989); *Monoclonal Antibodies: A Practical Approach* (P. Shepherd and C. Dean, eds., Oxford University Press, 2000); *Using Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual* (E. Harlow and D. Lane (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1999); and *The Antibodies* (M. Zanetti and J. D. Capra, eds., Harwood Academic Publishers, 1995).

[0097] Zika Virus

[0098] Certain aspects of the present disclosure relate to a purified inactivated whole Zika virus that may be useful in vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions.

[0099] Zika virus (ZIKV) is a mosquito-borne flavivirus first isolated from a sentinel rhesus monkey in the Zika Forest in Uganda in 1947. Since that time, isolations have been made from humans in both Africa and Asia, and more recently, the Americas. ZIKV is found in two (possibly three) lineages: an African lineage (possibly separate East and West African lineages) and an Asian lineage. Accordingly, examples of suitable Zika viruses of the present disclosure include, without limitation, viruses from the African and/or Asian lineages. In some embodiments, the Zika virus is an African lineage virus. In some embodiments, the Zika virus is an Asian lineage virus. Additionally,

multiple strains within the African and Asian lineages of Zika virus have been previously identified. Any one or more suitable strains of Zika virus known in the art may be used in the present disclosure, including, for examples, strains Mr 766, ArD 41519, IbH 30656, P6-740, EC Yap, FSS13025, ArD 7117, ArD 9957, ArD 30101, ArD 30156, ArD 30332, HD 78788, ArD 127707, ArD 127710, ArD 127984, ArD 127988, ArD 127994, ArD 128000, ArD 132912, 132915, ArD 141170, ArD 142623, ArD 149917, ArD 149810, ArD 149938, ArD 157995, ArD 158084, ArD 165522, ArD 165531, ArA 1465, ArA 27101, ArA 27290, ArA 27106, ArA

27096, ArA 27407, ArA 27433, ArA 506/96, ArA 975-99, Ara 982-99, ArA 986-99, ArA 2718, ArB 1362, Nigeria68, Malaysia66, Kedougou84, Suriname, MR1429, PRV-ABC59, ECMN2007, DakAr41524, H/PF/2013, R103451, 103344, 8375, JMB-185, ZIKV/H, *sapiens*/Brazil/Natal/2015, SPH2015, ZIKV/Hu/Chiba/S36/2016, and/or Cuba2017. In some embodiments, strain PRVABC59 is used in the present disclosure.

[0100] In some embodiments, an example of a Zika virus genome sequence is set forth below as SEQ ID NO: 2:

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1  gttgttgatc tgtgtgaatc agactgcgac agttcgagtt tgaagcgaag gctagcaaca
61  gtatcaacag gttttatatt ggatttggaa acgagagttt ctggatcatg aaaacccaaa
121 aaagaaatcc ggaggattcc ggattgtcaa tatgctaaaa cgccggagtag cccgtgtgag
181 cccctttggg ggcttgaaga ggctgccagc cggacttctg ctgggtcatg ggcccatcag
241 gatggtcttg gcgattctag cctttttgag attcacggca atcaagccat cactgggtct
301 catcaataga tggggttcag tggggaaaaa agaggctatg gaaacaataa agaagttcaa
361 gaaagatctg gctgccatgc tgagaataat caatgctagg aaggagaaga agagacgagg
421 cgagataact agtgtcggaa ttgttggcct cctgctgacc acagctatgg cagcggaggt
481 cactagacgt gggagtgcac actatatgta cttggacaga aacgatgctg gggaggccat
541 atcttttcca accacattgg ggatgaataa gtgttatata cagatcatgg atcttggaca
601 catgtgtgat gccaccatga gctatgaatg ccctatgctg gatgaggggg tggaaaccaga
661 tgacgtcgat tgttgggtgca acacgacgtc aacttgggtt gtgtacggaa cctgccatca
721 caaaaaaggt gaagcacgga gatctagaag agctgtgacg ctcccctccc attccaccag
781 gaagctgcaa acgcggtcgc aaacctgggt ggaatcaaga gaatacaca agcacttgat
841 tagagtcgaa aattggatat tcaggaaccc tggcttcgcg ttagcagcag ctgccatcgc
901 ttggcttttg ggaagctcaa cgagccaaaa agtcatatac ttggatcatg tactgtctgat
961 tgccccggca tacagcatca ggtgcatagg agtcagcaat agggactttg tggaaaggtat
1021 gtcaggtggg acttgggttg atgttgtctt ggaacatgga ggttgtgtca ccgtaatggc
1081 acaggacaaa ccgactgtcg acatagagct ggttacaaca acagtcagca acatggcggg
1141 ggtaagatcc tactgctatg aggcacatc atcagacatg gcttctgaca gccgctgccc
1201 aacacaaggt gaagcctacc ttgacaagca atcagacact caatatgtct gcaaaagaac
1261 gttagtggac agaggctggg gaaatggatg tggacttttt ggcaaagga gcctgggtgac
1321 atgcgctaag tttgcatgct ccaagaaaat gaccgggaag agcatccagc cagagaatct
1381 ggagtaccgg ataatgctgt cagttcatgg ctcccagcac agtgggatga tcgttaatga
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1501 agccgaagcc accctggggg gttttggaag cctaggactt gattgtgaac cgaggacagg
1561 ccttgacttt tcagatttgt attacttgac tatgaataac aagcactggt tggttcacia
1621 ggagtgggtc cacgacattc cattaccttg gcacgctggg gcagacaccg gaactccaca
1681 ctggaacaac aaagaagcac tggtagagtt caaggacgca catgccaaaa ggcaaaactgt
1741 cgtggttcta gggagtcaag aaggagcagt tcacacggcc cttgctggag ctctggaggg
1801 tgagatggat ggtgcaaagg gaaggctgtc ctctggccac ttgaaatgct gcctgaaaat
1861 ggataaactt agattgaagg gcgtgtcata ctcttgtgt actgcagcgt tcacattcac

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2041 tgggaggttg ataaccgcta accccgtaat cactgaaagc actgagaact ctaagatgat
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2221 gagaggtgcc aagagaatgg cagtcttggg agacacagcc tgggactttg gatcagttgg
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3301 agagcttgaa attcggtttg aggaatgccc aggcactaag gtccacgtgg aggaaacatg
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7321 gaagagaacg gcagctggca tcatgaagaa ccctgttgtg gatggaatag tggtgactga
7381 cattgacaca atgacaattg acccccaagt ggagaaaaag atgggacagg tgctactcat
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7681 agagaccctg ggagagaaat ggaaggcccg cttgaaccag atgtcgccc tggagttcta
7741 ctctacaaa aagtcaggca tcaccgaggt gtgcagagaa gaggcccgc gcgccctcaa
7801 ggacggtgtg gcaacgggag gccatgctgt gtcccaggga agtgcaaagc tgagatgggt
7861 ggtggagcgg ggatacctgc agccctatgg aaaggtcatt gatcttgat gtggcagagg
7921 gggctggagt tactacgtcg ccaccatccg caaagttcaa gaagtgaag gatacacaaa
7981 aggaggccct ggtcatgaag aaccctgtgt ggtgcaaagc tatgggtgga acatagtccg
8041 tcttaagagt ggggtggacg tctttcatat ggcggctgag ccgtgtgaca cgttgctgtg
8101 tgacataggt gagtcatcat ctagtctga agtgaagaa gcacggacgc tcagagtcct
8161 ctccatggtg ggggattggc ttgaaaaaag accaggagcc tttgtataa aagtgttgtg
8221 cccatacacc agcactatga tggaaaccct ggagcgactg cagcgtaggt atgggggagg
8281 actggtcaga gtgccactct cccgcaactc tacacatgag atgtactggg tctctggagc
8341 gaaaagcaac accataaaaa gtgtgtccac cacgagccag ctctcttgg ggcgcatgga
8401 cgggcctagg aggccagtga aatatgagga ggtgtgaat ctcggtctg gcacgcgggc
8461 tgtggtaagc tgcgctgaag ctcccaacat gaagatcatt ggtaaccgca ttgaaaggat
8521 ccgcagtgag cacgcgaaa cgtggttctt tgacgagaac cacccatata ggacatgggc
8581 ttaccatgga agctatgagg cccccacaca agggtcagcg tcctctctaa taaacggggt
8641 tgtcaggctc ctgtcaaac cctgggatgt ggtgactgga gtcacaggaa tagccatgac
8701 cgacaccaca ccgtatggtc agcaaagagt tttcaaggaa aaagtggaca ctagggtgcc
8761 agacccccaa gaaggcactc gtcaggttat gacatggtc tcttctggt tgtgaaaga
8821 gctaggcaaa cacaacggc cacgagtctg caccaaagaa gaggttcatca acaaggttcg
8881 tagcaatgca gcattagggg caatatttga agaggaaaa gagtggaaaga ctgcagtgga

-continued

8941 agctgtgaac gatccaaggt tctgggctct agtggacaag gaaagagagc accacctgag
9001 aggagagtgc cagagctgtg tgtacaacat gatgggaaaa agagaaaaga aacaagggga
9061 atttggaaaag gcccaagggca gccgcgcat ctggtatatg tggctagggg ctagatttct
9121 agagttcgaa gcccttgat tcttgaacga ggatcactgg atggggagag agaactcagg
9181 aggtggtggt gaaggctgg gattacaaag actcggatat gtctagaag agatgagtcg
9241 tataccagga ggaaggatgt atgcagatga cactgctggc tgggacacc gcattagcag
9301 gtttgatctg gagaatgaag ctctaatac caaccaaag gagaaagggc acagggcctt
9361 ggcattggcc ataataagt acacatacca aaacaaagt gtaaaggtcc ttagaccagc
9421 tgaaaaaggg aaaacagtta tggacattat ttcgagacaa gaccaaaggg ggagcggaca
9481 agttgtcact tacgctcta acacatttac caacctagt gtgcaactca ttcggaatat
9541 ggaggctgag gaagttctag agatgcaaga cttgtggctg ctgaggagt cagagaaagt
9601 gaccaactgg ttgcagagca acggatggga taggctcaaa cgaatggcag tcagtggaga
9661 tgattgcggt gtgaagcaa ttgatgatag gtttgacat gccctcagg tcttgaatga
9721 tatgggaaaa gtttaggaag acacacaaga gtggaaacc tcaactggat gggacaactg
9781 ggaagaagtt ccgtttgct cccaccact caacaagct catctcaagg acgggaggtc
9841 cattgtggtt cctgcccgc accaagatga actgattggc cgggcccgc tctctccagg
9901 ggcgggatgg agcatccgg agactgcttg cctagcaaaa tcatatgccc aaatgtggca
9961 gtcctttat tccacagaa gggacctcc actgatggcc aatgccatt gtctcatctg
10021 gccagttgac tgggttcaa ctgggagaac tacctggtca atccatgaa agggagaatg
10081 gatgaccact gaagacatgc ttgtggtgtg gaacagagt tggattgagg agaacgacca
10141 catggaagac aagacccag ttacgaaatg gacagacatt ccctatttgg gaaaaagga
10201 agacttgtgg tgtgatctc tcatagggca cagaccgccc accacctggg ctgagaacat
10261 taaaaacaca gtcaacatgg tgcgcaggat cataggtgat gaagaaaagt acatggacta
10321 cctatccacc caagttcgt acttgggtga agaagggct acacctggag tgctgtaagc
10381 accaatctta atgtgtcag gcctgctagt cagccacagc ttggggaaag ctgtgcagcc
10441 tgtgaccccc ccaggagaag ctgggaaacc aagcctatag tcaggccgag aacgccatgg
10501 cacggaagaa gccatgctgc ctgtgagccc ctgagaggac actgagtaa aaaacccac
10561 gcgcttgag gcgcaggat ggaaaagaag gtggcgacct tccccacct tcaatctggg
10621 gcctgaactg gagatcagct gtggatctcc agaagagga ctagtggtta gagga

[0101] In some embodiments, the Zika virus may comprise the genome sequence of GenBank Accession number KU501215.1. In some embodiments, the Zika virus is from strain PRVABC59. In some embodiments the genome sequence of GenBank Accession number KU501215.1 comprises the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2. In some embodiments, the Zika virus may comprise a genomic sequence that has at least 70%, at least 71%, at least 72%, at least 73%, at least 74%, at least 75%, at least 76%, at least 77%, at least 78%, at least 79%, at least 80%, at least 81%, at least 82%, at least 83%, at least 84%, at least 85%, at least 86%, at least 87%, at least 88%, at least 89%, at least 90%, at least 91%, at least 92%, at least 93%, at least 94%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0102] In some embodiments, the Zika virus may comprise at least one polypeptide encoded by the sequence of

SEQ ID NO: 2. In some embodiments, the Zika virus may comprise at least one polypeptide having an amino acid sequence that has at least 85%, at least 86%, at least 87%, at least 88%, at least 89%, at least 90%, at least 91%, at least 92%, at least 93%, at least 94%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% sequence identity with an amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0103] Accordingly, in some embodiments, inactivated Zika viruses of the present disclosure may be used in any of the vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions disclosed herein. For example, inactivated Zika viruses of the present disclosure may be used to provide one or more antigens useful for treating or preventing Zika virus infection in a subject in need thereof and/or for inducing an immune response, such as a protective immune response, against Zika virus in a subject in need thereof.

[0104] The Zika virus used in the present disclosure may be obtained from one or more cells in cell culture (e.g., via plaque purification). Any suitable cells known in the art for producing Zika virus may be used, including, for example, insect cells (e.g., mosquito cells such as CCL-125 cells, Aag-2 cells, RML-12 cells, C6/36 cells, C7-10 cells, AP-61 cells, A.t. GRIP-1 cells, A.t. GRIP-2 cells, A.t. GRIP-3 cells, UM-AVE1 cells, Mos.55 cells, Sua1B cells, 4a-3B cells, Mos.42 cells, MSQ43 cells, LSB-AA695BB cells, NIID-CTR cells, TRA-171, cells, and additional cells or cell lines from mosquito species such as *Aedes aegypti*, *Aedes albopictus*, *Aedes pseudoscutellaris*, *Aedes triseriatus*, *Aedes vexans*, *Anopheles gambiae*, *Anopheles stephensi*, *Anopheles albimus*, *Culex quinquefasciatus*, *Culex theileri*, *Culex tritaeniorhynchus*, *Culex bitaeniorhynchus*, and/or *Toxorhynchites amboinensis*), and mammalian cells (e.g., VERO cells (from monkey kidneys), LLC-MK2 cells (from monkey kidneys), MDBK cells, MDCK cells, ATCC CCL34 MDCK (NBL2) cells, MDCK 33016 (deposit number DSM ACC 2219 as described in WO97/37001) cells, BHK21-F cells, HKCC cells, or Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO cells). In some embodiments, the Zika virus (e.g., a Zika virus clonal isolate) is produced from a non-human cell. In some embodiments, the Zika virus (e.g., a Zika virus clonal isolate) is produced from an insect cell. In some embodiments, the Zika virus (e.g., a Zika virus clonal isolate) is produced from a mosquito cell. In some embodiments, the Zika virus (e.g., a Zika virus clonal isolate) is produced from a mammalian cell. In some embodiments, the Zika virus (e.g., a Zika virus clonal isolate) is produced from a VERO cell.

[0105] Zika viruses possess a positive sense, single-stranded RNA genome encoding both structural and non-structural polypeptides. The genome also contains non-coding sequences at both the 5'- and 3'-terminal regions that play a role in virus replication. Structural polypeptides encoded by these viruses include, without limitation, capsid (C), precursor membrane (prM), and envelope (E). Non-structural (NS) polypeptides encoded by these viruses include, without limitation, NS1, NS2A, NS2B, NS3, NS4A, NS4B, and NS5.

[0106] In certain embodiments, the Zika virus includes a mutation in Zika virus Non-structural protein 1 (NS1). In some embodiments, the Zika virus contains a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

[0107] In some embodiments, the mutation is within the NS1 polypeptide. The amino acid sequence of a wild-type, NS1 polypeptide from an exemplary Zika virus strain is set forth as:

(SEQ ID NO: 1)
 DVGCSVDFSKKETRCGTGVFVYNDVEAWRDYKYHPDPSRRLAAAVKQA
 WEDGICGISSVSRMENIMWRSVEGELNAILEENGVQLTIVVGVSKNPMW
 RGPQRLPVPVNEPHGWKAWGKSYFVRAAKTNNFVVDGDTLKECPLKH
 RAWNSFLVEDHGFVHTSVWLKVRDYSLECDPAVIGTAVKKEAVHS
 DLGYWIESEKNDTWRLKRAHLIEMKTCEWPKSHTLWTDGIEESDLIIPK
 SLAGPLSHHNTREGYRTQMKGPWHSELEIRFEECPGTVHVEETCGTR

-continued

GPSLRSTTASGRVIEEWCCRECTMPPLSFRAKDGCWYGMEIRPRKEPES
 NLVRSMT.

[0108] In some embodiments, the amino acid sequence of the NS1 polypeptide has at least 80%, at least 81%, at least 82%, at least 83%, at least 84%, at least 85%, at least 86%, at least 87%, at least 88%, at least 89%, at least 90%, at least 91%, at least 92%, at least 93%, at least 94%, at least 95%, at least 96%, at least 97%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100% sequence identity with the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1. In some embodiments, the amino acid sequence of the NS1 polypeptide may be from the amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of GenBank Accession number KU501215.1 (SEQ ID NO: 2). In some embodiments, the amino acid sequence of the NS1 polypeptide may be amino acid positions 795 to 1145 of the amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of GenBank Accession number KU501215.1. In some embodiments, the amino acid sequence of the NS1 polypeptide may be from Zika virus strain PRVABC59.

[0109] “Sequence Identity”, “% sequence identity”, “% identity”, “% identical” or “sequence alignment” means a comparison of a first amino acid sequence to a second amino acid sequence, or a comparison of a first nucleic acid sequence to a second nucleic acid sequence and is calculated as a percentage based on the comparison. The result of this calculation can be described as “percent identical” or “percent ID.”

[0110] Generally, a sequence alignment can be used to calculate the sequence identity by one of two different approaches. In the first approach, both mismatches at a single position and gaps at a single position are counted as non-identical positions in final sequence identity calculation. In the second approach, mismatches at a single position are counted as non-identical positions in final sequence identity calculation; however, gaps at a single position are not counted (ignored) as non-identical positions in final sequence identity calculation. In other words, in the second approach gaps are ignored in final sequence identity calculation. The difference between these two approaches, i.e. counting gaps as non-identical positions vs ignoring gaps, at a single position can lead to variability in the sequence identity value between two sequences.

[0111] In some embodiments, a sequence identity is determined by a program, which produces an alignment, and calculates identity counting both mismatches at a single position and gaps at a single position as non-identical positions in final sequence identity calculation. For example program Needle (EMBOS), which has implemented the algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (Needleman and Wunsch, 1970, J. Mol. Biol. 48: 443-453), and which calculates sequence identity per default settings by first producing an alignment between a first sequence and a second sequence, then counting the number of identical positions over the length of the alignment, then dividing the number of identical residues by the length of an alignment, then multiplying this number by 100 to generate the % sequence identity [% sequence identity=(# of Identical residues/length of alignment)×100].

[0112] A sequence identity can be calculated from a pairwise alignment showing both sequences over the full length, so showing the first sequence and the second sequence in

their full length (“Global sequence identity”). For example, program Needle (EMBOSS) produces such alignments; % sequence identity=(# of identical residues/length of alignment)×100].

[0113] A sequence identity can be calculated from a pairwise alignment showing only a local region of the first sequence or the second sequence (“Local Identity”). For example, program Blast (NCBI) produces such alignments; % sequence identity=(# of identical residues/length of alignment)×100].

[0114] The sequence alignment is preferably generated by using the algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (J. Mol. Biol. (1979) 48, p. 443-453). Preferably, the program “NEEDLE” (The European Molecular Biology Open Software Suite (EMBOSS)) is used with the programs default parameter (gap open=10.0, gap extend=0.5 and matrix=EBLOSUM62 for proteins and matrix=EDNAFULL for nucleotides). Then, a sequence identity can be calculated from the alignment showing both sequences over the full length, so showing the first sequence and the second sequence in their full length (“Global sequence identity”). For example: % sequence identity=(# of identical residues/length of alignment)×100].

[0115] In some embodiments, a mutation occurs at one or more amino acid positions within the NS1 polypeptide. In some embodiments, the mutation occurs at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 when aligned to SEQ ID NO: 1 using a pairwise alignment algorithm. In some embodiments, the mutation at position 98 is a tryptophan to glycine substitution.

[0116] In some embodiments, the Zika virus comprises a mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1. A position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 can be determined by aligning the amino acid sequence of an NS1 protein to SEQ ID NO: 1 using a pairwise alignment algorithm. Amino acid residues in viruses other than Zika virus which correspond to the tryptophan residue at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 are shown in FIG. 7 of the present application where these residues are boxed. In some embodiments, the mutation at position 98 is a tryptophan to glycine substitution. In some embodiments, the mutation at position 98 is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1. In some embodiments, the mutation at position 98 is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 when aligned to SEQ ID NO: 1 using a pairwise alignment algorithm.

[0117] In some embodiments, the Zika virus contains a mutation within the NS1 protein, and at least one mutation within one or more of the C, prM, E, NS1, NS2A, NS2B, NS3, NS4A, NS4B, and NS5 viral proteins. In some embodiments, the Zika virus contains one or more mutations within the NS1 protein, and does not contain at least one mutation within one or more of the C, prM, E, NS1, NS2A, NS2B, NS3, NS4A, NS4B, and NS5 viral proteins. In some embodiments, the Zika virus contains a mutation within the NS1 protein and does not contain at least one mutation within the envelope protein E. In some embodiments, whole, inactivated virus contains at least one mutation in Zika virus Non-structural protein 1 (NS1), and does not include a mutation in Zika virus envelope protein E (Env). In some embodiments, the Zika virus contains a mutation at position

98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 and does not contain any mutation within the envelope protein E. In some embodiments, whole, inactivated Zika virus contains a mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 and does not include a mutation in Zika virus envelope protein E (Env). In some embodiments, whole, inactivated virus contains at least one mutation in Zika virus Non-structural protein 1 (NS1) and the sequence encoding the envelope protein is the same as the corresponding sequence in SEQ ID No. 2. In some embodiments, the Zika virus contains a mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 and the sequence encoding the envelope protein is the same as the corresponding sequence in SEQ ID NO. 2. In some embodiments, whole, inactivated Zika virus contains a mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 and the sequence encoding the envelope protein is the same as the corresponding sequence in SEQ ID NO: 2. In some embodiments, whole, inactivated Zika virus contains a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 and the sequence encoding the envelope protein is the same as the corresponding sequence in SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0118] In some embodiments, the Zika virus contains at least one mutation that enhances genetic stability as compared to a Zika virus lacking the at least one mutation. In some embodiments, the Zika virus contains at least one mutation that enhances viral replication as compared to a Zika virus lacking the at least one mutation. In some embodiments, the Zika virus contains at least one mutation that reduces or otherwise inhibits the occurrence of undesirable mutations, such as within the envelope protein E (Env) of the Zika virus.

[0119] In the above embodiments of the present disclosure, an exemplary pairwise alignment algorithm is the Needleman-Wunsch global alignment algorithm, using default parameters (e.g. with Gap opening penalty=10.0, and with Gap extension penalty=0.5, using the EBLOSUM62 scoring matrix). This algorithm is conveniently implemented in the needle tool in the EMBOSS package.

[0120] In some embodiments, the inactivated Zika virus may be used in vaccines and immunogenic compositions. For example, the inactivated Zika virus may be useful for treating or preventing Zika virus infection in a subject in need thereof and/or inducing an immune response, such as a protective immune response, against Zika virus in a subject in need thereof.

Production of Vaccines and Immunogenic Compositions

[0121] Other aspects of the present disclosure relate to Zika virus vaccines and immunogenic compositions containing a purified inactivated whole virus, such as a Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 as described herein. In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprises a purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprising a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59. In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprises a purified inactivated whole

Zika virus comprising a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59 comprising the genomic sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 2. In one embodiment, the vaccines and immunogenic compositions contain a plaque purified clonal Zika virus isolate. Such vaccines and immunogenic compositions may be useful, for example, for treating or preventing Zika virus infection in a subject in need thereof and/or inducing an immune response, such as a protective immune response, against Zika virus in a subject in need thereof.

[0122] Production of vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure includes growth of Zika virus. Growth in cell culture is a method for preparing vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure. Cells for viral growth may be cultured in suspension or in adherent conditions.

[0123] Cell lines suitable for growth of the at least one virus of the present disclosure include, but are not limited to: insect cells (e.g., mosquito cells as described herein, VERO cells (from monkey kidneys), horse, cow (e.g. MDBK cells), sheep, dog (e.g. MDCK cells from dog kidneys, ATCC CCL34 MDCK (NBL2) or MDCK 33016, deposit number DSM ACC 2219 as described in WO97/37001), cat, and rodent (e.g. hamster cells such as BHK21-F, HKCC cells, or Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO cells)), and may be obtained from a wide variety of developmental stages, including for example, adult, neonatal, fetal, and embryo. In certain embodiments, the cells are immortalized (e.g. PERC.6 cells, as described in WO 01/38362 and WO 02/40665, and as deposited under ECACC deposit number 96022940). In preferred embodiments, mammalian cells are utilized, and may be selected from and/or derived from one or more of the following non-limiting cell types: fibroblast cells (e.g. dermal, lung), endothelial cells (e.g. aortic, coronary, pulmonary, vascular, dermal microvascular, umbilical), hepatocytes, keratinocytes, immune cells (e.g. T cell, B cell, macrophage, NK, dendritic), mammary cells (e.g. epithelial), smooth muscle cells (e.g. vascular, aortic, coronary, arterial, uterine, bronchial, cervical, retinal pericytes), melanocytes, neural cells (e.g. astrocytes), prostate cells (e.g. epithelial, smooth muscle), renal cells (e.g. epithelial, mesangial, proximal tubule), skeletal cells (e.g. chondrocyte, osteoclast, osteoblast), muscle cells (e.g. myoblast, skeletal, smooth, bronchial), liver cells, retinoblasts, and stromal cells. WO 97/37000 and WO 97/37001 describe the production of animal cells and cell lines that are capable of growth in suspension and in serum free media and are useful in the production and replication of viruses. In one embodiment, the cells used for growing the at least one virus are Vero cells.

[0124] Culture conditions for the above cell types are known and described in a variety of publications. Alternatively culture medium, supplements, and conditions may be purchased commercially, such as for example, described in the catalog and additional literature of Cambrex Bioproducts (East Rutherford, N.J.).

[0125] In certain embodiments, the cells used in the methods described herein are cultured in serum free and/or protein free media. A medium is referred to as a serum-free medium in the context of the present disclosure, if it does not contain any additives from serum of human or animal origin. Protein-free is understood to mean cultures in which mul-

tiplication of the cells occurs with exclusion of proteins, growth factors, other protein additives and non-serum proteins, but can optionally include proteins such as trypsin or other proteases that may be necessary for viral growth. The cells growing in such cultures naturally contain proteins themselves.

[0126] Known serum-free media include Iscove's medium, Ultra-CHO medium (BioWhittaker) or EX-CELL (JRH Bioscience). Ordinary serum-containing media include Eagle's Basal Medium (BME) or Minimum Essential Medium (MEM) (Eagle, Science, 130, 432 (1959)) or Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM or EDM), which are ordinarily used with up to 10% fetal calf serum or similar additives. Optionally, Minimum Essential Medium (MEM) (Eagle, Science, 130, 432 (1959)) or Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM or EDM) may be used without any serum containing supplement. Protein-free media like PF-CHO (JHR Bioscience), chemically-defined media like ProCHO 4CDM (BioWhittaker) or SMIF 7 (Gibco/BRL Life Technologies) and mitogenic peptides like Primactone, Pepticase or HyPep™ (all from Quest International) or lactalbumin hydrolysate (Gibco and other manufacturers) are also adequately known in the prior art. The media additives based on plant hydrolysates have the special advantage that contamination with viruses, *mycoplasma* or unknown infectious agents can be excluded.

[0127] Cell culture conditions (temperature, cell density, pH value, etc.) are variable over a very wide range owing to the suitability of the cell line employed according to the present disclosure and can be adapted to the requirements of particular viral strains.

[0128] The method for propagating virus in cultured cells generally includes the steps of inoculating the cultured cells with the strain to be cultured, cultivating the infected cells for a desired time period for virus propagation, such as for example as determined by virus titer or antigen expression (e.g. between 24 and 168 hours after inoculation) and collecting the propagated virus. In some embodiments, the virus is collected via plaque purification. The cultured cells are inoculated with a virus (measured by PFU or TCID₅₀) to cell ratio of 1:500 to 1:1, preferably 1:100 to 1:5. The virus is added to a suspension of the cells or is applied to a monolayer of the cells, and the virus is absorbed on the cells for at least 10 minutes, at least 20 minutes, at least 30 minutes, at least 40 minutes, at least 50 minutes, at least 60 minutes but usually less than 300 minutes at 25° C. to 40° C., preferably 28° C. to 38° C. The infected cell culture (e.g. monolayers) may be removed either by harvesting the supernatant (free of cells), freeze-thawing or by enzymatic action to increase the viral content of the harvested culture supernatants. The harvested fluids are then either inactivated or stored frozen. Cultured cells may be infected at a multiplicity of infection ("MOI") of about 0.0001 to 10, preferably 0.002 to 5, more preferably to 0.001 to 2. Still more preferably, the cells are infected at an MOI of about 0.01. During infection the ratio of culture medium to the area of the cell culture vessel may be lower than during the culture of the cells. Keeping this ratio low maximizes the likelihood that the virus will infect the cells. The supernatant of the infected cells may be harvested from 30 to 60 hours post infection, or 3 to 10 days post infection. In certain preferred embodiments, the supernatant of the infected cells is harvested 3 to 7 days post infection. More preferably, the supernatant of the infected cells is harvested 3 to 5 days post

infection. In some embodiments, proteases (e.g., trypsin) may be added during cell culture to allow viral release, and the proteases may be added at any suitable stage during the culture. Alternatively, in certain embodiments, the supernatant of infected cell cultures may be harvested and the virus may be isolated or otherwise purified from the supernatant. [0129] The viral inoculum and the viral culture are preferably free from (i.e. will have been tested for and given a negative result for contamination by) herpes simplex virus, respiratory syncytial virus, parainfluenza virus 3, SARS coronavirus, adenovirus, rhinovirus, reoviruses, polyomaviruses, birnaviruses, circoviruses, and/or parvoviruses (WO 2006/027698).

[0130] Where virus has been grown on a cell line then it is standard practice to minimize the amount of residual cell line DNA in the final vaccine, in order to minimize any oncogenic activity of the host cell DNA. Contaminating DNA can be removed during vaccine preparation using standard purification procedures e.g. chromatography, etc. Removal of residual host cell DNA can be enhanced by nuclease treatment e.g. by using a DNase. A convenient method for reducing host cell DNA contamination disclosed in references (Lundblad (2001) *Biotechnology and Applied Biochemistry* 34:195-197, Guidance for Industry: Bioanalytical Method Validation. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM). May 2001.) involves a two-step treatment, first using a DNase (e.g. Benzonase), which may be used during viral growth, and then a cationic detergent (e.g. CTAB), which may be used during virion disruption. Removal by β -propiolactone treatment can also be used. In one embodiment, the contaminating DNA is removed by benzonase treatment of the culture supernatant.

Production of Antigens

[0131] The Zika virus may be produced and/or purified or otherwise isolated by any suitable method known in the art. In one embodiment, the antigen of the present disclosure is a purified inactivated whole Zika virus.

[0132] In some embodiments, inactivated viruses can be produced as described in the above section entitled "Production of Vaccines and Immunogenic Compositions."

[0133] In certain embodiments, the Zika virus of the present disclosure may be produced by culturing a non-human cell. Cell lines suitable for production of Zika virus of the present disclosure may include insect cells (e.g., any of the mosquito cells described herein). Cell lines suitable for production of Zika virus of the present disclosure may also be cells of mammalian origin, and include, but are not limited to: VERO cells (from monkey kidneys), horse, cow (e.g. MDBK cells), sheep, dog (e.g. MDCK cells from dog kidneys, ATCC CCL34 MDCK (NBL2) or MDCK 33016, deposit number DSM ACC 2219 as described in WO 97/37001), cat, and rodent (e.g. hamster cells such as BHK21-F, HKCC cells, or Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO cells)), and may be obtained from a wide variety of developmental stages, including for example, adult, neonatal, fetal, and embryo. In certain embodiments, the cells are immortalized (e.g. PERC.6 cells, as described in WO 01/38362 and WO 02/40665, and as deposited under ECACC deposit number 96022940). In preferred embodiments, mammalian cells are utilized, and may be selected from and/or derived from one or more of the following

non-limiting cell types: fibroblast cells (e.g. dermal, lung), endothelial cells (e.g. aortic, coronary, pulmonary, vascular, dermal microvascular, umbilical), hepatocytes, keratinocytes, immune cells (e.g. T cell, B cell, macrophage, NK, dendritic), mammary cells (e.g. epithelial), smooth muscle cells (e.g. vascular, aortic, coronary, arterial, uterine, bronchial, cervical, retinal pericytes), melanocytes, neural cells (e.g. astrocytes), prostate cells (e.g. epithelial, smooth muscle), renal cells (e.g. epithelial, mesangial, proximal tubule), skeletal cells (e.g. chondrocyte, osteoclast, osteoblast), muscle cells (e.g. myoblast, skeletal, smooth, bronchial), liver cells, retinoblasts, and stromal cells. WO 97/37000 and WO 97/37001 describe production of animal cells and cell lines that are capable of growth in suspension and in serum free media and are useful in the production of viral antigens. In certain embodiments, the non-human cell is cultured in serum-free media. In certain embodiments, the Zika virus of the present disclosure may be produced by culturing Vero cells.

Virus Inactivation

[0134] Certain embodiments of the present disclosure relate to Zika virus vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions containing a purified inactivated Zika virus. The term "inactivated Zika virus" as used herein is intended to comprise a Zika virus which has been treated with an inactivating method such as treatment with an effective amount of formalin. In particular, the inactivated Zika virus is obtainable/obtained from a method wherein the Zika virus is treated with formaldehyde in an amount of about 0.01% w/v for 10 days at a temperature of 20° C. to 24° C. The inactivated Zika virus is no longer able to infect host cells which can be infected with a Zika virus which has not been inactivated. In one embodiment, the inactivated Zika virus is no longer able to infect VERO cells and to exert a cytopathic effect on the VERO cells.

[0135] The term "purified Zika virus" means that the Zika virus has been subjected to a purification process as described below. The purified Zika virus has a lower content of host cell proteins such as Vero cell proteins and host cell DNA such as Vero cell DNA than a non-purified Zika virus. The purity of the purified Zika virus can be determined by size exclusion chromatography. The main peak of the purified Zika virus in the size exclusion chromatography may be more than 85% of the total area under the curve in the size exclusion chromatography, or more than 90% of the total area under the curve in the size exclusion chromatography, or more than 95% of the total area under the curve in the size exclusion chromatography. Such results are considered as "purified" Zika virus.

[0136] The term "purified inactivated whole Zika virus" thus refers to a Zika virus obtainable/obtained from a method wherein the purified Zika virus is treated with formaldehyde in an amount of 0.01% w/v for 10 days at a temperature of 20° C. to 24° C. and provides a main peak of at least 85% of the total area under the curve in the size exclusion chromatography. In some embodiments, the term "purified inactivated whole Zika virus" thus refers to a Zika virus obtainable/obtained from a method wherein the purified Zika virus is treated with formaldehyde in an amount of 0.01% w/v for 10 days at a temperature of 20° C. to 24° C. and provides a main peak of at least 90% of the total area under the curve in the size exclusion chromatography. In some embodiments, the term "purified inactivated whole

Zika virus” thus refers to a Zika virus obtainable/obtained from a method wherein the purified Zika virus is treated with formaldehyde in an amount of 0.01% w/v for 10 days at a temperature of 20° C. to 24° C. and provides a main peak of at least 95% of the total area under the curve in the size exclusion chromatography. In certain embodiments the purified inactivated whole Zika virus is a clonal isolate obtained/obtainable by plaque purification.

[0137] Methods of inactivating or killing viruses to destroy their ability to infect mammalian cells, but do not destroy the secondary, tertiary or quaternary structure and immunogenic epitopes of the virus are known in the art. Such methods include both chemical and physical means. Suitable means for inactivating a virus include, without limitation, treatment with an effective amount of one or more agents selected from detergents, formalin (also referred to herein as “formaldehyde”), hydrogen peroxide, beta-propiolactone (BPL), binary ethylamine (BEI), acetyl ethyleneimine, heat, electromagnetic radiation, x-ray radiation, gamma radiation, ultraviolet radiation (UV radiation), UV-A radiation, UV-B radiation, UV-C radiation, methylene blue, psoralen, carboxyfullerene (C60), hydrogen peroxide and any combination of any thereof. As already mentioned above, for the purpose of the present application the terms “formalin” and “formaldehyde” are used interchangeably. When reference is made herein to a concentration of formaldehyde, it refers to the concentration of formaldehyde and not to the concentration of formalin. Accordingly, a “formaldehyde concentration of 0.01% (w/v)” refers to 0.01% (w/v) formaldehyde, and no further correction of this concentration for the formaldehyde concentration in the formalin stock solution (which typically contains 37% formaldehyde by mass) has to be made. For example, such a formaldehyde concentration in the virus preparation can be obtained by diluting formalin to a working solution having a formaldehyde content of 1.85% (w/v) which is then further diluted to the required concentration when it is mixed with the virus preparation such as the Zika virus preparation.

[0138] In certain embodiments of the present disclosure the at least one virus is chemically inactivated. Agents for chemical inactivation and methods of chemical inactivation are well-known in the art and described herein. In some embodiments, the at least one virus is chemically inactivated with one or more of BPL, hydrogen peroxide, formalin, or BEI. In certain embodiments where the at least one virus is chemically inactivated with BPL, the virus may contain one or more modifications. In some embodiments, the one or more modifications may include a modified nucleic acid. In some embodiments, the modified nucleic acid is an alkylated nucleic acid. In other embodiments, the one or more modifications may include a modified polypeptide. In some embodiments, the modified polypeptide contains a modified amino acid residue including one or more of a modified cysteine, methionine, histidine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, tyrosine, lysine, serine, and threonine.

[0139] In certain embodiments where the at least one virus is chemically inactivated with formalin, the inactivated virus may contain one or more modifications. In some embodiments, the one or more modifications may include a modified polypeptide. In some embodiments, the one or more modifications may include a cross-linked polypeptide. In some embodiments where the at least one virus is chemically inactivated with formalin, the vaccine or immunogenic composition further includes formalin. In certain embodi-

ments where the at least one virus is chemically inactivated with BEI, the virus may contain one or more modifications. In some embodiments, the one or more modifications may include a modified nucleic acid. In some embodiments, the modified nucleic acid is an alkylated nucleic acid.

[0140] In some embodiments where the at least one virus is chemically inactivated with formalin, any residual unreacted formalin may be neutralized with sodium metabisulfite, may be dialyzed out, and/or may be buffer exchanged to remove the residual unreacted formalin. In some embodiments, the sodium metabisulfite is added in excess. In some embodiments, the solutions may be mixed using a mixer, such as an in-line static mixer, and subsequently filtered or further purified (e.g., using a cross flow filtrations system).

[0141] Certain embodiments of the present disclosure relate to a method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation. In some embodiments, the method comprises:

[0142] (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation, wherein isolating the Zika virus preparation comprises one or more steps selected from:

[0143] (i) depth filtration,

[0144] (ii) buffer exchange and/or dilution;

[0145] (iii) ion exchange chromatography; and

[0146] (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with formaldehyde, wherein the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.025 to 0.5.

[0147] For example, when the formaldehyde concentration is 0.01% (w/v) and the period of treatment with formaldehyde is 10 days, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration with the period of incubation with formaldehyde is $0.01 \times 10 = 0.1$.

[0148] In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.05 to 0.25. In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.075 to 0.15. In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.1.

[0149] In some embodiments, the formaldehyde concentration is 0.005% (w/v) to 0.02% (w/v). In some embodiments, the formaldehyde concentration is 0.0075% (w/v) to 0.015% (w/v). In some embodiments, the formaldehyde concentration is 0.01% (w/v).

[0150] In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.025 to 0.5 and the formaldehyde concentration is 0.005% (w/v) to 0.02% (w/v). In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.025 to 0.5 and the formaldehyde concentration is 0.0075% (w/v) to 0.015% (w/v). In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as mea-

sured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.025 to 0.5 and the formaldehyde concentration is 0.01% (w/v).

[0151] In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.05 to 0.25 and the formaldehyde concentration is 0.005% (w/v) to 0.02% (w/v). In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.05 to 0.25 and the formaldehyde concentration is 0.0075% (w/v) to 0.015% (w/v). In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.05 to 0.25 and the formaldehyde concentration is 0.01% (w/v).

[0152] In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.075 to 0.15 and the formaldehyde concentration is 0.005% (w/v) to 0.02% (w/v). In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.075 to 0.15 and the formaldehyde concentration is 0.0075% (w/v) to 0.015% (w/v). In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.075 to 0.15 and the formaldehyde concentration is 0.01% (w/v).

[0153] In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.1 and the formaldehyde concentration is 0.005% (w/v) to 0.02% (w/v). In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.1 and the formaldehyde concentration is 0.0075% (w/v) to 0.015% (w/v). In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.1 and the formaldehyde concentration is 0.01% (w/v).

[0154] In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.025 to 0.5 and the period of incubation with formaldehyde is eight to twelve days. In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.025 to 0.5 and the period of incubation with formaldehyde is nine to eleven days. In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.025 to 0.5 and the period of incubation with formaldehyde is ten days.

[0155] In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as mea-

sured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde is 0.05 to 0.25 and the period of incubation with formaldehyde is eight to twelve days. In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.05 to 0.25 and the period of incubation with formaldehyde is nine to eleven days. In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.05 to 0.25 and the period of incubation with formaldehyde is ten days.

[0156] In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.075 to 0.15 and the period of incubation with formaldehyde is eight to twelve days. In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.075 to 0.15 and the period of incubation with formaldehyde is nine to eleven days. In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.075 to 0.15 and the period of incubation with formaldehyde is ten days.

[0157] In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.1 and the period of incubation with formaldehyde is eight to twelve days. In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.1 and the period of incubation with formaldehyde is nine to eleven days. In some embodiments, the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.1 and the period of incubation with formaldehyde is ten days.

[0158] In some embodiments, the cells are non-human cells. Suitable non-human mammalian cells include, but are not limited to, VERO cells, LLC-MK2 cells, MDBK cells, MDCK cells, ATCC CCL34 MDCK (NBL2) cells, MDCK 33016 (deposit number DSM ACC 2219 as described in WO97/37001) cells, BHK21-F cells, HKCC cells, and Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO cells). In some embodiments, the mammalian cells are Vero cells.

[0159] In certain embodiments of the method, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin at a temperature that ranges from about 2° C. to about 42° C. For example, the Zika virus preparation may be treated with formalin at a temperature that ranges from about 2° C. to about 42° C., about 2° C. to about 8° C., about 15° C. to about 37° C., about 17° C. to about 27° C., about 20° C. to about 25° C., or at a temperature of about 2° C., about 4° C., about 8° C., about 10° C., about 15° C., about 17° C., about 18° C., about 19° C., about 20° C., about 21° C., about 22° C., about 23° C., about 24° C., about 25° C., about 26° C., about 27° C., about 28° C., about 29° C., about 30° C., about 37° C., or about 42° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin at a temperature of 15° C. to 30° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is

treated with formalin at a temperature of 18° C. to 25° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin at room temperature. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin at a temperature of 22° C.

[0160] In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin for at least about 1 day. For example, the Zika virus preparation may be treated with formalin for at least about 1 day, at least about 2 days, at least about 3 days, at least about 4 days, at least about 5 days, at least about 6 days, at least about 7 days, at least about 8 days, at least about 9 days, at least about 10 days, at least about 11 days, at least about 12 days, at least about 13 days, at least about 14 days, at least about 15 days, at least about 16 days, at least about 17 days, at least about 18 days, at least about 19 days, at least about 20 days, at least about 21 days, at least about 22 days, at least about 23 days, at least about 24 days, at least about 25 days, at least about 26 days, at least about 27 days, at least about 28 days, at least about 29 days, at least about 30 days, or more. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin for at least about 9 days. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin for at least about 11 days. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin for at least about 14 days. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin for at least about 20 days. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin for at least about 30 days. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin for eight to twelve days. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin for nine to eleven days. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with formalin for ten days.

[0161] In the middle of the inactivation treatment period, the mixture of the virus preparation and the formalin may be filtered to remove aggregates. After filtration the mixture of the virus preparation and the formalin is transferred to a new vessel and further treated with formalin until the end of the inactivation treatment period. In some embodiments, the mixture of the virus preparation and the formalin is filtered after four to six days of formalin treatment, if the overall formalin treatment period is eight to twelve days. In some embodiments, the mixture of the virus preparation and the formalin is filtered after five to six days of formalin treatment, if the overall formalin treatment period is nine to eleven days. In some embodiments, the mixture of the virus preparation and the formalin is filtered after five days of formalin treatment, if the overall formalin treatment period is ten days. A suitable filter for this step is a 0.2 µm filter.

[0162] In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.005 to 0.02% (w/v) formalin for eight to twelve days at a temperature of 15° C. to 30° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.005 to 0.02% (w/v) formalin for nine to eleven days at a temperature of 15° C. to 30° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.005 to 0.02% (w/v) formalin for ten days at a temperature of 15° C. to 30° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.008 to 0.015% (w/v) formalin for eight to twelve days at a temperature of 15° C. to 30° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.008 to 0.015% (w/v) formalin for nine to eleven days at a temperature of 15° C. to 30° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.008 to 0.015% (w/v) formalin

for ten days at a temperature of 15° C. to 30° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.01% (w/v) formalin for eight to twelve days at a temperature of 15° C. to 30° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.01% (w/v) formalin for nine to eleven days at a temperature of 15° C. to 30° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.01% (w/v) formalin for ten days at a temperature of 15° C. to 30° C.

[0163] In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.005 to 0.02% (w/v) formalin for eight to twelve days at a temperature of 18° C. to 25° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.005 to 0.02% (w/v) formalin for nine to eleven days at a temperature of 18° C. to 25° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.005 to 0.02% (w/v) formalin for ten days at a temperature of 18° C. to 25° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.008 to 0.015% (w/v) formalin for eight to twelve days at a temperature of 18° C. to 25° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.008 to 0.015% (w/v) formalin for nine to eleven days at a temperature of 18° C. to 25° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.008 to 0.015% (w/v) formalin for ten days at a temperature of 18° C. to 25° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.01% (w/v) formalin for eight to twelve days at a temperature of 18° C. to 25° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.01% (w/v) formalin for nine to eleven days at a temperature of 18° C. to 25° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.01% (w/v) formalin for ten days at a temperature of 18° C. to 25° C.

[0164] In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.005 to 0.02% (w/v) formalin for eight to twelve days at a temperature of 22° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.005 to 0.02% (w/v) formalin for nine to eleven days at a temperature of 22° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.005 to 0.02% (w/v) formalin for ten days at a temperature of 22° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.008 to 0.015% (w/v) formalin for eight to twelve days at a temperature of 22° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.008 to 0.015% (w/v) formalin for nine to eleven days at a temperature of 22° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.008 to 0.015% (w/v) formalin for ten days at a temperature of 22° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.01% (w/v) formalin for eight to twelve days at a temperature of 22° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.01% (w/v) formalin for nine to eleven days at a temperature of 22° C. In some embodiments, the Zika virus preparation is treated with 0.01% (w/v) formalin for ten days at a temperature of 22° C.

[0165] An inactivated whole Zika virus preparation is considered to be obtainable/obtained from a method wherein the Zika virus is treated with formaldehyde in an amount that ranges from about 0.02% w/v for 14 days at a temperature of 22° C. In some embodiments, an inactivated whole Zika virus preparation is considered to be obtainable/obtained from a method wherein the Zika virus is treated with formaldehyde in an amount of about 0.01% w/v for 10 days at a temperature of 22° C.

[0166] In some embodiments, the method further involves neutralizing unreacted formalin with an effective amount of sodium metabisulfite. In some embodiments, the effective amount of sodium metabisulfite ranges from about 0.01 mM to about 100 mM. For example, the sodium metabisulfite may be added at an effective concentration of from about 0.01 mM to about 100 mM, from about 0.1 mM to about 50 mM, from about 0.5 mM to about 20 mM, or from about 1 mM to about 10 mM, or at a concentration of about 0.01 mM, about 0.05 mM, about 0.1 mM, about 0.25 mM, about 0.5 mM, about 0.75 mM, about 1 mM, about 2 mM, about 3 mM, about 4 mM, about 5 mM, about 6 mM, about 7 mM, about 8 mM, about 9 mM, about 10 mM, about 20 mM, about 30 mM, about 40 mM, about 50 mM, about 75 mM or about 100 mM. In some embodiments, the formalin is neutralized with about 2 mM sodium metabisulfite.

[0167] In some embodiments, the the Zika virus preparation is treated with hydrogen peroxide. In some embodiments, the the Zika virus preparation is treated with hydrogen peroxide at concentrations ranging from 0.1 to 3%, or 0.1 to 1% at any temperature from 20° C. to 30° C. for 5 to 120 minutes. In some embodiments, the the Zika virus preparation is treated with hydrogen peroxide at a final concentration of 0.01% for 60 minutes or less.

[0168] In some embodiments, the method involves (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro that are used to produce the virus preparation; (b) purifying the virus preparation by one or more purification steps; (c) treating the virus preparation with an effective amount of formalin; (d) neutralizing the virus preparation with an effective amount of sodium metabisulfite; and (e) preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising the inactivated Zika virus. Any method of purifying a virus preparation known in the art may be employed to isolate the Zika virus, including, without limitation, using cross flow filtration (CFF), multimodal chromatography, size exclusion chromatography, cation exchange chromatography, and/or anion exchange chromatography. In some embodiments, the virus preparation is isolated by cross flow filtration (CFF). In some embodiments, the virus preparation is purified to a high degree in an amount that is about 70%, about 75%, about 80%, about 85%, about 90%, about 91%, about 92%, about 93%, about 94%, about 95% about 96%, about 97%, about 98%, about 99%, or more.

[0169] In some embodiments, the Zika virus may be selected from the group of strains consisting of strains Mr 766, ArD 41519, IbH 30656, P6-740, EC Yap, FSS13025, ArD 7117, ArD 9957, ArD 30101, ArD 30156, ArD 30332, HD 78788, ArD 127707, ArD 127710, ArD 127984, ArD 127988, ArD 127994, ArD 128000, ArD 132912, 132915, ArD 141170, ArD 142623, ArD 149917, ArD 149810, ArD 149938, ArD 157995, ArD 158084, ArD 165522, ArD 165531, ArA 1465, ArA 27101, ArA 27290, ArA 27106, ArA 27096, ArA 27407, ArA 27433, ArA 506/96, ArA 975-99, Ara 982-99, ArA 986-99, ArA 2718, ArB 1362, Nigeria68, Malaysia66, Kedougou84, Suriname, MR1429, PRV-ABC59, ECMN2007, DakAr41524, H/PF/2013, R103451, 103344, 8375, JMB-185, ZIKV/H, *sapiens*/Brazil/Natal/2015, SPH2015, ZIKV/Hu/Chiba/S36/2016, Thailand SVO127/14, Philippine COC C0740, Brazil Fortaleza 2015 and Cuba2017.

[0170] In certain embodiments, the Zika virus includes a mutation in Zika virus Non-structural protein 1 (NS1). In some embodiments, the Zika virus contains a Trp98Gly

mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1. In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprises a purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprising a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59. In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprises a purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprising a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59 comprising the genomic sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 2. In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprises a purified inactivated whole Zika which differs from strain PRVABC59 in a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

[0171] The vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure containing one or more antigens from at least one inactivated Zika virus may be useful for treating or preventing Zika virus infection in a subject in need thereof and/or inducing an immune response, such as a protective immune response, against Zika virus in a subject in need thereof.

[0172] The method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation may further comprise a step (c) of determining the completeness of inactivation as described hereinbelow.

Determining Completeness of Inactivation

[0173] Other aspects of the present disclosure relate to methods for determining the completeness of inactivation of an arbovirus preparation by using the sequential infection of two different cell types. This method has a surprisingly low limit of detection (LOD) compared to an assay which only uses one cell type and also compared to other methods, such as the TCID50 method. Further, this method avoids the use of animals to determine infectivity of the inactivated virus.

[0174] The method for determining the completeness of inactivation of an arbovirus preparation comprises the following steps:

[0175] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with an arbovirus preparation which was subjected to an inactivation step and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing an insect cell supernatant;

[0176] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the insect cell supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and

[0177] (iii) determining whether the virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.

[0178] Arboviruses are viruses which are transmitted to humans by arthropods. They include viruses from the genera flavivirus, togavirus and bunyavirus. The arbovirus preparation examined by the method disclosed herein contains an arbovirus which is able to infect mammalian cells, in particular Vero cells, and to cause a cytopathic effect on these cells. In some embodiments, the arbovirus is selected from a Zika virus, a West Nile virus, a Yellow Fever virus, a Japanese Encephalitis virus, a dengue virus, a St. Louis Encephalitis virus, tick-borne encephalitis virus, a Chikungunya virus, a O'nyong'nyong virus or a Mayaravirus. In some embodiments, the arbovirus is a Zika virus.

[0179] In some embodiments, the Zika virus may be selected from the group of strains consisting of strains Mr 766, ArD 41519, IbH 30656, P6-740, EC Yap, FSS13025, ArD 7117, ArD 9957, ArD 30101, ArD 30156, ArD 30332, HD 78788, ArD 127707, ArD 127710, ArD 127984, ArD 127988, ArD 127994, ArD 128000, ArD 132912, 132915, ArD 141170, ArD 142623, ArD 149917, ArD 149810, ArD 149938, ArD 157995, ArD 158084, ArD 165522, ArD 165531, ArA 1465, ArA 27101, ArA 27290, ArA 27106, ArA 27096, ArA 27407, ArA 27433, ArA 506/96, ArA 975-99, ArA 982-99, ArA 986-99, ArA 2718, ArB 1362, Nigeria68, Malaysia66, Kedougou84, Suriname, MR1429, PRV-ABC59, ECMN2007, DakAr41524, H/PF/2013, R103451, 103344, 8375, JMB-185, ZIKV/H, *sapiens*/Brazil/Natal/2015, SPH2015, ZIKV/Hu/Chiba/S36/2016, Thailand SVO127/14, Philippine COC C0740, Brazil Fortaleza 2015 and Cuba2017.

[0180] In certain embodiments, the Zika virus includes a mutation in Zika virus Non-structural protein 1 (NS1). In some embodiments, the Zika virus contains a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1. In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprises a purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprising a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59. In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprises a purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprising a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59 comprising the genomic sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 2. In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprises a purified inactivated whole Zika which differs from strain PRVABC59 in a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1.

[0181] The cultured insect cells are inoculated with the arbovirus preparation by adding the arbovirus preparation to the insect cell culture which contains insect cells and growth medium. The inoculated insect cells are then incubated for a first period of time with the arbovirus preparation under suitable conditions. In some embodiments, the first period of time is three to seven days. In some embodiments, the first period of time is five to seven days. In some embodiments, the first period of time is six days. Hence, in some embodiments the inoculated insect cells are incubated with the arbovirus preparation for three to seven days. In some embodiments, the inoculated insect cells are incubated with the arbovirus preparation for five to seven days. In some embodiments, the inoculated insect cells are incubated with the arbovirus preparation for six days. During the incubation, any live virus will be secreted into the insect cell supernatant.

[0182] The insect cells used may be any insect cells which can be infected by the arbovirus to be investigated and whose viability is not altered by virus infection. The insect cells are selected such that the virus does not have a cytopathic effect on the cells. Suitable insect cells include, but are not limited to, CCL-125 cells, Aag-2 cells, RML-12 cells, C6/36 cells, C7-10 cells, AP-61 cells, A.t. GRIP-1 cells, A.t. GRIP-2 cells, A.t. GRIP-3 cells, UM-AVE1 cells, Mos.55 cells, Sua1B cells, 4a-3B cells, Mos.42 cells,

MSQ43 cells, LSB-AA695BB cells, NIID-CTR cells and TRA-171 cells. In some embodiments, the insect cells are C6/36 cells.

[0183] The insect cell supernatant produced by incubating the insect cells with the arbovirus preparation is then used to inoculate cultured mammalian cells. For inoculation the insect cell supernatant is transferred to the mammalian cells and incubated with the mammalian cells for 60 to 120 minutes or for 80 to 100 minutes or for 90 minutes. After the inoculation cell culture medium is added and the mammalian cells are incubated with the insect cell supernatant for a second period of time under suitable conditions. In some embodiments, the second period of time is three to 14 days. In some embodiments, the second period of time is five to twelve days. In some embodiments, the second period of time is six to ten days. In some embodiments, the second period of time is seven to nine days. In some embodiments, the second period of time is eight days. Hence, in some embodiments the inoculated mammalian cells are incubated with the insect cell supernatant for three to 14 days. In some embodiments, the inoculated mammalian cells are incubated with the insect cell supernatant for five to twelve days. In some embodiments, the inoculated mammalian cells are incubated with the insect cell supernatant for seven to nine days. In some embodiments, the inoculated mammalian cells are incubated with the insect cell supernatant for eight days. During the incubation, any live virus will exert a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells. During the incubation, any residual replicating virus will exert a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells such as Vero cells.

[0184] The mammalian cells used may be any mammalian cells which can be infected by the arbovirus to be investigated and on which the virus exerts a cytopathic effect. Suitable mammalian cells include, but are not limited to, VERO cells, LLC-MK2 cells, MDBK cells, MDCK cells, ATCC CCL34 MDCK (NBL2) cells, MDCK 33016 (deposit number DSM ACC 2219 as described in WO97/37001) cells, BHK21-F cells, HKCC cells, and Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO cells). In some embodiments, the mammalian cells are Vero cells.

[0185] In some embodiments, the method for determining the completeness of inactivation of an arbovirus preparation comprises the following steps:

[0186] (i) inoculating C6/36 cells with an arbovirus preparation which was subjected to an inactivation step and incubating the C6/36 cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a C6/36 cell supernatant;

[0187] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the C6/36 cell supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and

[0188] (iii) determining whether the virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.

[0189] In some embodiments, the method for determining the completeness of inactivation of an arbovirus preparation comprises the following steps:

[0190] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with an arbovirus preparation which was subjected to an inactivation step and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing an insect cell supernatant;

[0191] (ii) inoculating Vero cells with the insect cell supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the Vero cells for a second period of time; and

- [0192] (iii) determining whether the virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the Vero cells.
- [0193] In some embodiments, the method for determining the completeness of inactivation of an arbovirus preparation comprises the following steps:
- [0194] (i) inoculating C6/36 cells with an arbovirus preparation which was subjected to an inactivation step and incubating the C6/36 cells for a first period of time, thereby producing an C6/36 cell supernatant;
- [0195] (ii) inoculating Vero cells with the C6/36 cell supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the Vero cells for a second period of time; and
- [0196] (iii) determining whether the virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the Vero cells.
- [0197] In some embodiments, the method for determining the completeness of inactivation of a Zika virus preparation comprises the following steps:
- [0198] (i) inoculating C6/36 cells with an arbovirus preparation which was subjected to an inactivation step and incubating the C6/36 cells for a first period of time, thereby producing an C6/36 cell supernatant;
- [0199] (ii) inoculating Vero cells with the C6/36 cell supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the Vero cells for a second period of time; and
- [0200] (iii) determining whether the virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the Vero cells.
- [0201] In some embodiments, the method for determining the completeness of inactivation of a Zika virus preparation comprises the following steps:
- [0202] (i) inoculating C6/36 cells with an arbovirus preparation which was subjected to an inactivation step and incubating the C6/36 cells for three to seven days, thereby producing an C6/36 cell supernatant;
- [0203] (ii) inoculating Vero cells with the C6/36 cell supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the Vero cells for a second period of time; and
- [0204] (iii) determining whether the virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the Vero cells.
- [0205] In some embodiments, the method for determining the completeness of inactivation of a Zika virus preparation comprises the following steps:
- [0206] (i) inoculating C6/36 cells with an arbovirus preparation which was subjected to an inactivation step and incubating the C6/36 cells for a first period of time, thereby producing an C6/36 cell supernatant;
- [0207] (ii) inoculating Vero cells with the C6/36 cell supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the Vero cells for three to 14 days; and
- [0208] (iii) determining whether the virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the Vero cells.
- [0209] In some embodiments, the method for determining the completeness of inactivation of a Zika virus preparation comprises the following steps:
- [0210] (i) inoculating C6/36 cells with an arbovirus preparation which was subjected to an inactivation step and incubating the C6/36 cells for three to seven days, thereby producing an C6/36 cell supernatant;
- [0211] (ii) inoculating Vero cells with the C6/36 cell supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the Vero cells for three to 14 days; and
- [0212] (iii) determining whether the virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the Vero cells.
- [0213] In some embodiments, the method for determining the completeness of inactivation of a Zika virus preparation comprises the following steps:
- [0214] (i) inoculating C6/36 cells with an arbovirus preparation which was subjected to an inactivation step and incubating the C6/36 cells for six days, thereby producing an C6/36 cell supernatant;
- [0215] (ii) inoculating Vero cells with the C6/36 cell supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the Vero-cells for eight days; and
- [0216] (iii) determining whether the virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the Vero cells.
- [0217] At the end of the second period of time it is determined whether the virus preparation has a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells. A cytopathic effect is any change in the cell structure caused by viral invasion, infection, and budding from the cells during viral replication. In the method of the present disclosure, the cytopathic effect is determined by a change in the media color from pink to orange or yellow, if the cells are cultured in a medium containing phenol red, or by a microscopic examination of the mammalian cells. If the microscopic examination of the mammalian cells shows that the cells round, begin to pull away from the tissue culture vessel (plate, well or flask), or clear from the tissue culture plate/flask, it is considered that a cytopathic effect is present. Other indicia of a cytopathic effect include the fusion of adjacent cells to form syncytia and the appearance of nuclear or cytoplasmic inclusion bodies.
- [0218] As discussed above, the method disclosed herein has a very low limit of detection. With this method a virus content of less than 1.0 TCID₅₀ can be detected. In some embodiments, a virus content of less than 0.8 TCID₅₀ can be detected. In some embodiments, a virus content of less than 0.5 TCID₅₀ can be detected. In some embodiments, a virus content of less than 0.2 TCID₅₀ can be detected. In some embodiments, a virus content of less than 0.1 TCID₅₀ can be detected.
- [0219] The above method for determining the completeness of inactivation can be used in any method of inactivating an arbovirus. In one embodiment, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0220] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0221] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.005% to 0.02% w/v of formaldehyde;
- [0222] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0223] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0224] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and

- [0225] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0226] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0227] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0228] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.0075% to 0.015% w/v of formaldehyde;
- [0229] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0230] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0231] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0232] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0233] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0234] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0235] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.01% w/v of formaldehyde;
- [0236] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0237] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0238] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0239] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0240] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0241] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0242] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.005% to 0.02% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of eight to twelve days;
- [0243] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0244] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0245] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0246] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0247] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0248] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0249] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.0075% to 0.015% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of eight to twelve days;
- [0250] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0251] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0252] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0253] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0254] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0255] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0256] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.01% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of eight to twelve days;
- [0257] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0258] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0259] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0260] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0261] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0262] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0263] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.005% to 0.02% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of nine to eleven days;
- [0264] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0265] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0266] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0267] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0268] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0269] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;

- [0270] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.0075% to 0.015% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of nine to eleven days;
- [0271] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0272] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0273] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0274] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0275] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0276] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0277] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.01% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of nine to eleven days;
- [0278] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0279] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0280] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0281] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0282] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0283] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0284] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.005% to 0.02% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of ten days;
- [0285] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0286] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0287] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0288] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0289] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0290] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0291] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.0075% to 0.015% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of ten days;
- [0292] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0293] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0294] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0295] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0296] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0297] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0298] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.01% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of ten days;
- [0299] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0300] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0301] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0302] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0303] In some embodiments, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0304] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0305] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.1 to 3% hydrogen peroxide at a temperature of 20° C. to 30° C. for 5 to 120 minutes;
- [0306] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0307] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0308] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0309] (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0310] In some embodiments, the method for inactivating an arbovirus preparation comprises:
- [0311] (a) isolating the arbovirus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the arbovirus preparation;
- [0312] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.01% hydrogen peroxide at a temperature of 20° C. to 30° C. for 60 minutes;
- [0313] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0314] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and

- incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0315]** (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0316]** (iii) determining whether the arbovirus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0317]** The above method for determining the completeness of inactivation can be used in any method of inactivating a Zika virus. In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:
- [0318]** (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;
- [0319]** (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.005% to 0.02% w/v of formaldehyde;
- [0320]** (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0321]** (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with the Zika virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0322]** (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0323]** (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0324]** In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:
- [0325]** (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;
- [0326]** (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.005% to 0.02% w/v of formaldehyde;
- [0327]** (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0328]** (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0329]** (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0330]** (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0331]** In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:
- [0332]** (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;
- [0333]** (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.0075% to 0.015% w/v of formaldehyde;
- [0334]** (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0335]** (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0336]** (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0337]** (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0338]** In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:
- [0339]** (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;
- [0340]** (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.01% w/v of formaldehyde;
- [0341]** (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0342]** (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0343]** (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0344]** (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0345]** In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:
- [0346]** (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;
- [0347]** (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.005% to 0.02% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of eight to twelve days;
- [0348]** (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0349]** (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0350]** (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0351]** (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0352]** In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:
- [0353]** (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;
- [0354]** (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.0075% to 0.015% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of eight to twelve days;
- [0355]** (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0356]** (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0357]** (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0358]** (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.

[0359] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:

[0360] (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;

[0361] (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.01% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of eight to twelve days;

[0362] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:

[0363] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;

[0364] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and

[0365] (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.

[0366] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:

[0367] (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;

[0368] (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.005% to 0.02% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of nine to eleven days;

[0369] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:

[0370] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;

[0371] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and

[0372] (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.

[0373] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:

[0374] (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;

[0375] (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.0075% to 0.015% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of nine to eleven days;

[0376] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:

[0377] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;

[0378] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and

[0379] (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.

[0380] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:

[0381] (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;

[0382] (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.01% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of nine to eleven days;

[0383] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:

[0384] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;

[0385] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and

[0386] (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.

[0387] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:

[0388] (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;

[0389] (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.005% to 0.02% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of ten days;

[0390] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:

[0391] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;

[0392] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and

[0393] (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.

[0394] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:

[0395] (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;

[0396] (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.0075% to 0.015% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of ten days;

[0397] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:

[0398] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;

[0399] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and

[0400] (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.

[0401] In one embodiment, the method for inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:

[0402] (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;

- [0403] (b) treating the arbovirus preparation with 0.01% w/v of formaldehyde for a period of ten days;
- [0404] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0405] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with a virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0406] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0407] (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0408] In some embodiments, the method of inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:
- [0409] (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;
- [0410] (b) treating the virus Zika preparation with 0.1 to 3% hydrogen peroxide at a temperature of 20° C. to 30° C. for 5 to 120 minutes;
- [0411] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0412] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with the Zika virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0413] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0414] (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0415] In some embodiments, the method of inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:
- [0416] (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;
- [0417] (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.01% hydrogen peroxide at a temperature of 20° C. to 30° C. for 60 minutes;
- [0418] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:
- [0419] (i) inoculating insect cells with the Zika virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0420] (ii) inoculating mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0421] (iii) determining whether the Zika virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0422] In some embodiments, the method of inactivating a Zika virus preparation comprises:
- [0423] (a) isolating the Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation;
- [0424] (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with 0.05% formalin at a temperature of 20° C. to 30° C., such as 22° C., for seven days;
- [0425] (c) determining the completeness of inactivation by:

- [0426] (i) inoculating cultured insect cells with the Zika virus preparation treated according to step (b) and incubating the insect cells for a first period of time, thereby producing a supernatant;
- [0427] (ii) inoculating cultured mammalian cells with the supernatant produced in (i) and incubating the mammalian cells for a second period of time; and
- [0428] (iii) determining whether the virus preparation contains a residual replicating virus that produces a cytopathic effect on the mammalian cells.
- [0429] In some embodiments, the cells are non-human cells. Suitable non-human mammalian cells include, but are not limited to, VERO cells, LLC-MK2 cells, MDBK cells, MDCK cells, ATCC CCL34 MDCK (NBL2) cells, MDCK 33016 (deposit number DSM ACC 2219 as described in WO97/37001) cells, BHK21-F cells, HKCC cells, and Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO cells). In some embodiments, the mammalian cells are Vero cells.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

- [0430] Other aspects of the present disclosure relate to pharmaceutical compositions comprising an inactivated Zika virus which is obtainable by the methods disclosed herein. These pharmaceutical compositions have a particularly low content of residual formaldehyde. Without wishing to be bound by any particular theory, it is postulated that the low content of residual formaldehyde lowers the risk of a subject of developing adverse effects.
- [0431] The term “residual formaldehyde content” refers to the amount of formaldehyde which is still present in the pharmaceutical composition after the Zika virus has been inactivated and the preparation has been neutralized and optionally subjected to one or more further purification or filtration steps. According to the US Pharmacopeia the upper limit for residual formaldehyde in vaccines comprising inactivated bacteria or viruses is 0.02% which is equivalent to 100 µg/ml formaldehyde.
- [0432] The residual formaldehyde content can be determined by any method known to the skilled person. One suitable method is described in EMEA, VICH Topic GL25, Biologicals: Testing of residual formaldehyde, 30 Apr. 2002 and involves the use of Methylbenzothiazolone hydrazone hydrochloride (MBTH). Other methods include acetyl acetone titration, ferric chloride titration and the basic fuchsin test. A particularly suitable method is described herein.
- [0433] The pharmaceutical composition is in a form which can be administered to a subject and typically contains one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.
- [0434] The content of residual formaldehyde in the pharmaceutical composition is less than 50 µg/ml. In one embodiment, the residual formaldehyde content in the pharmaceutical composition is less than 45 µg/ml, less than 40 µg/ml, less than 35 µg/ml, less than 30 µg/ml, less than 25 µg/ml, less than 20 µg/ml, less than 15 µg/ml or less than 10 µg/ml. In one embodiment, the residual formaldehyde content in the pharmaceutical composition is less than 9.5 µg/ml, less than 9 µg/ml, less than 8.5 µg/ml, less than 8 µg/ml, less than 7.5 µg/ml, less than 7 µg/ml, less than 6.5 µg/ml, less than 6 µg/ml, less than 5.5 µg/ml, less than 5 µg/ml, less than 4.5 µg/ml, less than 4 µg/ml, less than 3.5 µg/ml, less than 3 µg/ml, less than 2.5 µg/ml, less than 2 µg/ml, less than 1.5 µg/ml, less than 1 µg/ml or less than 0.5

µg/ml. In one embodiment, the residual formaldehyde content in the pharmaceutical composition is less than 0.5 µg/ml.

Methods for Determining Residual Formaldehyde Content

[0435] Other aspects of the present disclosure relate to a method for determining the residual formaldehyde content in a pharmaceutical composition comprising an inactivated virus, comprising the steps of:

[0436] (a) providing a composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde;

[0437] (b) mixing the composition of (a) with phosphoric acid and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH), thereby providing a mixture;

[0438] (c) incubating the mixture of (b) under suitable conditions; and

[0439] (d) analyzing the mixture for the presence of residual formaldehyde.

[0440] The use of DNPH as detection reagent offers the following advantages: (1) high sensitivity, (2) UV detection of the derivatized formaldehyde and (3) one-step sample preparation without heating. The present method is particularly suitable for detecting residual formaldehyde in vaccines containing an adjuvant such as aluminum hydroxide. The method was validated in terms of specificity, linearity, accuracy, repeatability, robustness and stability according to the International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) Q2 guidelines.

[0441] The composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde may further comprise an adjuvant. In one embodiment, the adjuvant is aluminum hydroxide. In one embodiment, the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde comprises 0.1 mg/ml to 1.0 mg/ml aluminum hydroxide as adjuvant. In one embodiment, the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde comprises 0.2 mg/ml to 0.9 mg/ml aluminum hydroxide as adjuvant. In one embodiment, the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde comprises 0.3 mg/ml to 0.8 mg/ml aluminum hydroxide as adjuvant. In one embodiment, the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde comprises 0.3 mg/ml to 0.7 mg/ml aluminum hydroxide as adjuvant. In one embodiment, the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde comprises 0.3 mg/ml to 0.6 mg/ml aluminum hydroxide as adjuvant. In one embodiment, the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde comprises 0.3 mg/ml to 0.5 mg/ml aluminum hydroxide as adjuvant. In one embodiment, the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde comprises 0.4 mg/ml aluminum hydroxide as adjuvant.

[0442] In some embodiments 50 parts of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde are mixed with 1 part of 15 to 25% (v/v) phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 0.9 to 1.1 mg/ml DNPH. In some embodiments 50 parts of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde are mixed with 1 part of 20% (v/v) phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 1.0 mg/ml DNPH. In some embodiments 1 ml of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde is mixed with 20 µl of 20% (v/v) phosphoric acid and 50 µl of 1.0 mg/ml DNPH.

[0443] In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 18° C. to 30° C. In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 20° C. to 25° C. In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 22° C.

[0444] In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated for 10 to 30 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated for 15 to 25 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated for 20 minutes.

[0445] In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 18° C. to 30° C. for 10 to 30 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 18° C. to 30° C. for 15 to 25 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 18° C. to 30° C. for 20 minutes.

[0446] In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 20° C. to 25° C. for 10 to 30 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 20° C. to 25° C. for 15 to 25 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 20° C. to 25° C. for 20 minutes.

[0447] In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 22° C. for 10 to 30 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 22° C. for 15 to 25 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 22° C. for 20 minutes.

[0448] In some embodiments the mixture of 50 parts of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with 1 part of 20% phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 1.0 mg/ml DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 18° C. to 30° C. for 10 to 30 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of 50 parts of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with 1 part of 20% phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 1.0 mg/ml DNPH

is incubated at a temperature of 18° C. to 30° C. for 15 to 25 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of 50 parts of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with 1 part of 20% phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 1.0 mg/ml DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 18° C. to 30° C. for 20 minutes.

[0449] In some embodiments the mixture of 50 parts of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with 1 part of 20% phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 1.0 mg/ml DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 20° C. to 25° C. for 10 to 30 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of 50 parts of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with 1 part of 20% phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 1.0 mg/ml DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 20° C. to 25° C. for 15 to 25 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of 50 parts of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with 1 part of 20% phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 1.0 mg/ml DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 20° C. to 25° C. for 20 minutes.

[0450] In some embodiments the mixture of 50 parts of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with 1 part of 20% phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 1.0 mg/ml DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 22° C. for 10 to 30 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of 50 parts of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with 1 part of 20% phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 1.0 mg/ml DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 22° C. for 15 to 25 minutes. In some embodiments the mixture of 50 parts of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with 1 part of 20% phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 1.0 mg/ml DNPH is incubated at a temperature of 22° C. for 20 minutes.

[0451] After incubation, the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH may be analyzed by any suitable method. In one embodiment, after incubation, the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is analyzed by HPLC. In one embodiment, after incubation, the mixture of the composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde with phosphoric acid and DNPH is analyzed by reverse phase HPLC. In one embodiment, the ligand of the reversed phase HPLC column is selected from C18, n-butyl, n-octyl, phenyl and cyanopropyl. In one embodiment, the ligand of the reversed phase HPLC column is C18. In one embodiment, a mixture of water and acetonitrile (1:1, v/v) is used as the mobile phase in the reversed phase HPLC. In one embodiment, the detection wavelength is 360 nm.

[0452] In one embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method for determining the residual formaldehyde content in a pharmaceutical composition comprising an inactivated virus, comprising the steps of:

[0453] (a) providing a composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde;

[0454] (b) mixing 50 parts of the composition of (a) with 1 part of 20% phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 1 mg/ml 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH), thereby providing a mixture;

[0455] (c) incubating the mixture of (b) for 20 minutes at room temperature; and

[0456] (d) analyzing the mixture for the presence of residual formaldehyde by reversed phase HPLC using a C18 column and a mixture of water and acetonitrile (1:1, v/v) as the mobile phase.

[0457] In one embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method for determining the residual formaldehyde content in a pharmaceutical composition comprising an inactivated Zika virus, comprising the steps of:

[0458] (a) providing a composition comprising a Zika virus which has been treated with formaldehyde;

[0459] (b) mixing 50 parts of the composition of (a) with 1 part of 20% phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 1 mg/ml 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH), thereby providing a mixture;

[0460] (c) incubating the mixture of (b) for 20 minutes at room temperature; and

[0461] (d) analyzing the mixture for the presence of residual formaldehyde by reversed phase HPLC using a C18 column and a mixture of water and acetonitrile (1:1, v/v) as the mobile phase.

Adjuvants

[0462] Other aspects of the present disclosure relate to Zika virus vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions containing one or more antigens from at least one Zika virus described herein in combination with one or more adjuvants. In some embodiments, the vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions contain a purified inactivated whole Zika virus such as a Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 as described herein in combination with one or more adjuvants. In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprises a purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprising a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59 in combination with one or more adjuvants. In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprises a purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprising a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59 comprising the genomic sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 2 in combination with one or more adjuvants. In one embodiment, the vaccines and immunogenic compositions contain a plaque purified clonal Zika virus isolate in combination with one or more adjuvants. Such adjuvanted vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure may be useful for treating or preventing Zika virus infection in a subject in need thereof and/or inducing an immune response, such as a protective immune response, against Zika virus in a subject in need thereof.

[0463] Various methods of achieving an adjuvant effect for vaccines are known and may be used in conjunction with the Zika virus vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions disclosed herein. General principles and methods are detailed in “The Theory and Practical Application of Adjuvants”, 1995, Duncan E. S. Stewart-Tull (ed.), John Wiley & Sons Ltd, ISBN 0-471-95170-6, and also in “Vaccines: New Generation Immunological Adjuvants”, 1995, Gregoriadis G et al. (eds.), Plenum Press, New York, ISBN 0-306-45283-9.

[0464] Exemplary adjuvants may include, but are not limited to, aluminum salts, calcium phosphate, toll-like receptor (TLR) agonists, monophosphoryl lipid A (MLA), MLA derivatives, synthetic lipid A, lipid A mimetics or analogs, cytokines, saponins, muramyl dipeptide (MDP) derivatives, CpG oligos, lipopolysaccharide (LPS) of gram-

negative bacteria, polyphosphazenes, emulsions (oil emulsions), chitosan, vitamin D, stearyl or octadecyl tyrosine, virosomes, cochleates, poly(lactide-co-glycolides) (PLG) microparticles, poloxamer particles, microparticles, liposomes, Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA), and Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA). In some embodiments, the adjuvant is an aluminum salt.

[0465] In some embodiments, the adjuvant includes at least one of alum, aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxide, potassium aluminum sulfate, and Alhydrogel 85. In some embodiments, aluminum salt adjuvants of the present disclosure have been found to increase adsorption of the antigens of the Zika virus vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure. Accordingly, in some embodiments, at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 91%, at least about 92%, at least about 93%, at least about 94%, at least about 95%, at least about 96%, at least about 97%, at least about 98%, at least about 99%, or about 100% of the antigen is adsorbed to the aluminum salt adjuvant.

[0466] Certain embodiments of the present disclosure include a method for preparing an adjuvanted Zika virus vaccine or immunogenic composition, which involves (a) mixing the vaccine or immunogenic composition with an aluminum salt adjuvant, with the vaccine or immunogenic composition including one or more antigens from at least one Zika virus described herein and (b) incubating the mixture under suitable conditions for a period of time that ranges from about 1 hour to about 24 hours (e.g., about 16 hours to about 24 hours), with at least about 75%, at least about 80%, at least about 85%, at least about 90%, at least about 91%, at least about 92%, at least about 93%, at least about 94%, at least about 95%, at least about 96%, at least about 97%, at least about 98%, at least about 99%, or about 100% of the antigen adsorbed to the aluminum salt adjuvant. In certain embodiments of the method, the at least one Zika virus is a Zika virus comprising a non-human cell adaptation mutation (e.g., a non-human cell adaptation mutation in protein NS1 such as a Trp98Gly mutation). In some embodiments, the at least one Zika virus is a purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprising a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59. In some embodiments, the Zika virus is a purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprising a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59 comprising the genomic sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 2.

Virus Purification

[0467] Further aspects of the present disclosure relate to methods of purifying Zika virus. In some embodiments, the method includes inoculating a plurality of cells with an inoculum containing a population of Zika viruses, and obtaining from one or more of the inoculated cells a Zika virus clonal isolate by plaque purification. In some embodiments, the cells are non-human cells (e.g., insect cells, mammalian cells, etc.). In some embodiments, the cells are insect cells (such as any of the mosquito cells/cell lines described herein). In some embodiments, the cells are mammalian cells (such as any of the mammalian cells/cell lines

described herein). In some embodiments, the mammalian cells are monkey cells. In some embodiments, the mammalian cells are Vero cells.

[0468] In some embodiments, the population of Zika virus is heterogeneous, i.e. it comprises two or more genotypes. The two or more genotypes differ from each other in at least one nucleotide. In some embodiments, the population of Zika viruses comprises a Zika virus clinical isolate (e.g., from strain PRVABC59) and/or one or more Zika viruses that have been previously passaged in cell culture. A clinical isolate of the Zika virus is obtained from a sample of a patient who is infected with Zika virus. In some embodiments, plaque purification (e.g., as described herein) allows for the substantial and/or complete separation of a (genetically homogenous) clonal isolate from a heterogeneous viral population. In some embodiments, the monkey cells are from a VERO cell line (e.g., VERO 10-87 cells). In some embodiments, the inoculum comprises human serum. In some embodiments, the inoculum comprises one or more adventitious agents (e.g., one or more contamination viruses). In some embodiments, plaque purification (e.g., as described herein) allows for the substantial and/or complete purification of a (genetically homogenous) clonal isolate away from one or more adventitious agents.

[0469] In some embodiments, the methods described for isolating and/or purifying a Zika virus clonal includes one or more (e.g., one or more, two or more, three or more, four or more, five or more, etc.) additional plaque purifications of the Zika virus clonal isolate. In some embodiments, the methods described for isolating and/or purifying a Zika virus clonal isolate includes passaging the Zika virus clonal isolate one or more (e.g., one or more, two or more, three or more, four or more, five or more, etc.) times in cell culture (e.g., in insect cells such as a mosquito cell line and/or in mammalian cells such as a VERO cell line).

[0470] Further aspects of the present disclosure relate to methods of purifying Zika virus for the preparation of a vaccine or immunogenic composition. In some embodiments, the methods include one or more (e.g., one or more, two or more, three or more, four or more, five or more, or six) steps of (in any order, including the following order): performing depth filtration of a sample or preparation containing a Zika virus; buffer exchanging and/or diluting a sample containing a Zika virus (e.g., by cross flow filtration (CFF)) to produce a retentate; binding a sample comprising a Zika virus to an ion exchange membrane (e.g., an anion exchange membrane, a cation exchange membrane) to produce a bound fraction, where the bound fraction comprises the Zika virus, and eluting the bound fraction from the ion exchange membrane; treating a sample containing a Zika virus with an effective amount of any of the chemical inactivators described herein; neutralizing a sample containing a chemically inactivated Zika virus with sodium metabisulfite; and/or purifying a neutralized sample comprising a chemically inactivated Zika virus (e.g., by cross flow filtration (CFF)). In some embodiments, the method includes the steps of (a) passing a sample containing a Zika virus through a first depth filter to produce a first eluate, where the first eluate contains the Zika virus; (b) buffer exchanging and/or diluting the first eluate by cross flow filtration (CFF) to produce a first retentate, where the first retentate contains the Zika virus; (c) binding the first retentate to an ion exchange membrane to produce a first bound fraction, where the first bound fraction contains the Zika virus, and eluting the first

bound fraction from the ion exchange membrane to produce a second eluate, where the second eluate contains the Zika virus; (d) passing the second eluate through a second depth filter to produce a second retentate, wherein the second retentate contains the Zika virus; (e) treating the second retentate with an effective amount of a chemical inactivator; (f) neutralizing the treated second retentate with sodium metabisulfite; and (g) purifying the neutralized second retentate by cross flow filtration (CFF).

[0471] In the method of the present invention, the Zika virus preparation is isolated from one or more cells cultured in vitro wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation by one or more steps selected from depth filtration, buffer exchange and/or dilution and ion exchange chromatography. In one embodiment, the Zika virus preparation is isolated from one or more cells cultured in vitro wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation by the steps of depth filtration, buffer exchange and/or dilution and ion exchange chromatography. In one embodiment, the Zika virus preparation is isolated from one or more cells cultured in vitro wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation by the steps of depth filtration, buffer exchange and/or dilution and ion exchange chromatography, wherein the steps are performed in the order of depth filtration, buffer exchange and/or dilution and ion exchange chromatography.

[0472] Depth filtration means that a porous filtration medium is used, wherein particles are retained within the medium and not only on the medium surface.

[0473] In one embodiment, the step of buffer exchange and/or dilution of the sample comprising the Zika virus preparation involves cross-flow filtration. In cross-flow filtration which is also called tangential flow filtration the feed flow travels tangentially across the surface of the filter and not into the filter.

[0474] In one embodiment, the step of ion exchange chromatography involves anion exchange chromatography. In one embodiment, anion exchange chromatography uses an anion exchange membrane comprising quaternary ammonium ligands. In some embodiments, the virus is eluted from the anion exchange membrane by step elution, e.g. using 250 mM NaCl, 500 mM NaCl and 750 mM NaCl.

Formulations of Vaccines and/or Immunogenic Compositions

[0475] Further aspects of the present disclosure relate to formulations of vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure containing one or more antigens from a Zika virus described herein. In some embodiments, the Zika virus is a purified inactivated whole Zika virus. In some embodiments, the purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprises a mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1. In some embodiments, the purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprises a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1. In some embodiments, the purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprises a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59. In some embodiments, the purified inactivated whole Zika virus comprises a Trp98Gly mutation at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the

Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59 comprising the genomic sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0476] Such vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure containing one or more antigens from a Zika virus described herein may be useful for treating or preventing Zika virus infection in a subject in need thereof and/or inducing an immune response, such as a protective immune response, against Zika virus in a subject in need thereof.

[0477] Typically, vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure are prepared as injectables either as liquid solutions or suspensions; solid forms suitable for solution in, or suspension in, liquid prior to injection may also be prepared. Such preparations may also be emulsified or produced as a dry powder. The active immunogenic ingredient is often mixed with excipients which are pharmaceutically acceptable and compatible with the active ingredient. Suitable excipients are, for example, water, saline, dextrose, sucrose, glycerol, ethanol, or the like, and combinations thereof. In addition, if desired, the vaccine or immunogenic composition may contain auxiliary substances such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH buffering agents, or adjuvants which enhance the effectiveness of the vaccine or immunogenic composition.

[0478] Vaccines or immunogenic compositions may be conventionally administered parenterally, by injection, for example, either subcutaneously, transcutaneously, intradermally, subdermally or intramuscularly. Additional formulations which are suitable for other modes of administration include suppositories and, in some cases, oral, peroral, intranasal, buccal, sublingual, intraperitoneal, intravaginal, anal and intracranial formulations. For suppositories, traditional binders and carriers may include, for example, polyalkalene glycols or triglycerides; such suppositories may be formed from mixtures containing the active ingredient in the range of 0.5% to 10%, or even 1-2%. In certain embodiments, a low melting wax, such as a mixture of fatty acid glycerides or cocoa butter is first melted and the Zika virus vaccine and/or immunogenic composition described herein is dispersed homogeneously, for example, by stirring. The molten homogeneous mixture is then poured into conveniently sized molds and allowed to cool and to solidify.

[0479] The vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure may be administered in a manner compatible with the dosage formulation, and in such amount as will be therapeutically effective and immunogenic. The quantity to be administered depends on the subject to be treated, including, e.g., the capacity of the individual's immune system to mount an immune response, and the degree of protection desired. Suitable dosage ranges may include, for example, from about 0.1 µg to about 100 µg of the purified inactivated whole Zika virus. The amount of the purified inactivated Zika virus can be determined by a Bradford assay (Bradford et al. (1976) Anal. Biochem. 72: 248-254) using defined amounts of recombinant Zika envelope protein to establish the standard curve.

[0480] Suitable regimens for initial administration and booster shots are also variable but are typified by an initial administration followed by subsequent inoculations or other administrations.

[0481] The manner of application may be varied widely. Any of the conventional methods for administration of a vaccine or immunogenic composition are applicable. These include oral application on a solid physiologically accept-

able base or in a physiologically acceptable dispersion, parenterally, by injection or the like. The dosage of the vaccine or immunogenic composition will depend on the route of administration and may vary according to the age of the person to be vaccinated and the formulation of the antigen. The vaccine or immunogenic composition can have a unit dosage volume of more than 0.5 mL, of 0.5 mL or of less than 0.5 mL, as described herein. For instance, it can be administered at a volume of 0.25 mL.

[0482] To control tonicity, it is preferred to include a physiological salt, such as a sodium salt. Sodium chloride (NaCl) is preferred, which may be present at between 1 and 20 mg/ml. Other salts that may be present include potassium chloride, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, disodium phosphate dehydrate, magnesium chloride, calcium chloride, etc.

[0483] Vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure may include one or more buffers. Typical buffers include: a phosphate buffer; a Tris buffer; a borate buffer; a succinate buffer; a histidine buffer (particularly with an aluminum hydroxide adjuvant); or a citrate buffer. Buffers will typically be included in the 5-20 mM range.

[0484] The pH of a vaccine or immunogenic composition will generally be between 5.0 and 8.5 or 5.0 and 8.1, and more typically between 6.0 and 8.5 e.g. between 6.0 and 8.0, between 6.5 and 8.0, between 6.5 and 7.5, between 7.0 and 8.5, between 7.0 and 8.0, or between 7.0 and 7.8. A manufacturing process of the present disclosure may therefore include a step of adjusting the pH of the bulk vaccine prior to packaging.

[0485] The vaccine or immunogenic composition is preferably sterile. It is preferably non pyrogenic, e.g. containing <1 EU (endotoxin unit, a standard measure) per dose, and preferably <0.1 EU per dose. It is preferably gluten free.

[0486] In certain embodiments, the vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure may include a detergent in an effective concentration. In some embodiments, an effective amount of detergent may include without limitation, about 0.00005% v/v to about 5% v/v or about 0.0001% v/v to about 1% v/v. In certain embodiments, an effective amount of detergent is about 0.001% v/v, about 0.002% v/v, about 0.003% v/v, about 0.004% v/v, about 0.005% v/v, about 0.006% v/v, about 0.007% v/v, about 0.008% v/v, about 0.009% v/v, or about 0.01% v/v. Without wishing to be bound by theory, detergents help maintain the vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure in solution and help to prevent the vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions from aggregating.

[0487] Suitable detergents include, for example, polyoxyethylene sorbitan ester surfactant (known as ‘Tweens’), octoxynol (such as octoxynol-9 (Triton X 100) or t-octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol), cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide (‘CTAB’), and sodium deoxycholate. The detergent may be present only at trace amounts. Other residual components in trace amounts could be antibiotics (e.g. neomycin, kanamycin, polymyxin B). In some embodiments, the detergent contains polysorbate. In some embodiments, the effective concentration of detergent includes ranges from about 0.00005% v/v to about 5% v/v.

[0488] The vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions are preferably stored at between 2° C. and 8° C. They should ideally be kept out of direct light. The antigen and emulsion will typically be in admixture, although they may initially be presented in the form of a kit of separate components for

extemporaneous admixing. Vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions will generally be in aqueous form when administered to a subject.

Methods of the Present Disclosure

[0489] Further aspects of the present disclosure relate to methods for using vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions described herein containing a purified inactivated whole Zika virus, such as a Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 as described herein) to treat or prevent Zika virus in a subject in need thereof and/or to induce an immune response to Zika virus in a subject in need thereof. Further aspects of the present disclosure relate to methods for using vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions described herein containing a purified inactivated whole Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 to treat or prevent Zika virus in a subject in need thereof and/or to induce an immune response to Zika virus in a subject in need thereof. Further aspects of the present disclosure relate to methods for using vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions described herein containing a purified inactivated whole Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO:1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59, to treat or prevent Zika virus in a subject in need thereof and/or to induce an immune response to Zika virus in a subject in need thereof. Further aspects of the present disclosure relate to methods for using vaccines and/or or immunogenic compositions described herein containing a purified inactivated whole Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59 comprising the genomic sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 2 to treat or prevent Zika virus in a subject in need thereof and/or to induce an immune response to Zika virus in a subject in need thereof.

[0490] In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to methods for treating or preventing Zika virus infection in a subject in need thereof by administering to the subject a purified inactivated whole Zika virus, such as a Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 as described herein.

[0491] In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to methods for treating or preventing Zika virus infection in a subject in need thereof by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a vaccine and/or immunogenic composition of the present disclosure containing a purified inactivated whole Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1. In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to methods for treating or preventing Zika virus infection in a subject in need thereof by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a vaccine and/or immunogenic composition of the present disclosure containing a purified inactivated whole Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine

substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59. In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to methods for treating or preventing Zika virus infection in a subject in need thereof by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a vaccine and/or immunogenic composition of the present disclosure containing a purified inactivated whole Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59 comprising the genomic sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0492] In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to methods for inducing an immune response to Zika virus in a subject in need thereof by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a vaccine and/or immunogenic composition of the present disclosure containing a purified inactivated whole Zika virus, such as a Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 as described herein). In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to methods for inducing an immune response to Zika virus in a subject in need thereof by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a vaccine and/or immunogenic composition of the present disclosure containing a purified inactivated whole Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59. In some embodiments, the present disclosure relates to methods for inducing an immune response to Zika virus in a subject in need thereof by administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a vaccine and/or immunogenic composition of the present disclosure containing a purified inactivated whole Zika virus with a mutation which is a tryptophan to glycine substitution at position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1 or at a position corresponding to position 98 of SEQ ID NO: 1, wherein the Zika virus is derived from strain PRVABC59 comprising the genomic sequence according to SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0493] In some embodiments, the administering step induces a protective immune response against Zika virus in the subject. In some embodiments, the subject is a human. In some embodiments, the subject is pregnant or intends to become pregnant.

[0494] In some embodiments, the administering step includes one or more administrations. Administration can be by a single dose schedule or a multiple dose (prime-boost) schedule. In a multiple dose schedule the various doses may be given by the same or different routes e.g. a parenteral prime and mucosal boost, a mucosal prime and parenteral boost, etc. Typically they will be given by the same route. Multiple doses will typically be administered at least 1 week apart (e.g. about 2 weeks, about 3 weeks, about 4 weeks, about 5 weeks, about 6 weeks, about 7 weeks, about 8 weeks, about 9 weeks, about 10 weeks, about 11 weeks, about 12 weeks, about 16 weeks, etc.). Giving two doses separated by from 25-30 days (e.g. 28 days) is particularly useful.

[0495] The methods of the present disclosure include administration of a therapeutically effective amount or an immunogenic amount of the Zika virus vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure. A therapeutically effective amount or an immunogenic amount may be an amount of the vaccines and/or immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure that will induce a protective immunological response in the uninfected, infected or unexposed subject to which it is administered. Such a response will generally result in the development in the subject of a secretory, cellular and/or antibody-mediated immune response to the vaccine. Usually, such a response includes, but is not limited to one or more of the following effects; the production of antibodies from any of the immunological classes, such as immunoglobulins A, D, E, G or M; the proliferation of B and T lymphocytes; the provision of activation, growth and differentiation signals to immunological cells; expansion of helper T cell, suppressor T cell, and/or cytotoxic T cell.

[0496] Preferably, the therapeutically effective amount or immunogenic amount is sufficient to bring about treatment or prevention of disease symptoms. The exact amount necessary will vary depending on the subject being treated; the age and general condition of the subject to be treated; the capacity of the subject's immune system to synthesize antibodies; the degree of protection desired; the severity of the condition being treated; the particular Zika virus antigen selected and its mode of administration, among other factors. An appropriate therapeutically effective amount or immunogenic amount can be readily determined by one of skill in the art. A therapeutically effective amount or immunogenic amount will fall in a relatively broad range that can be determined through routine trials.

[0497] The present disclosure will be more fully understood by reference to the following Examples. They should not, however, be construed as limiting any aspect or scope of the present disclosure in any way.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Clonal Zika Virus Strain Generation

[0498] This example describes the production of Zika virus (ZIKAV) strains with a known research history.

Materials and Methods

Vero Cell Maintenance

[0499] One vial of WHO Vero 10-87 cells was rapidly thawed in a water bath and directly inoculated into 19 mL pre-warmed DMEM (Dulbecco's modified minimal essential medium) containing penicillin-streptomycin, L-glutamine 40 mM, and 10% FBS in a T-75 cm² flask at 36° C. ± 2° C., at 5% CO₂. Cells were allowed to grow to confluency and subcultured using TrypLE. This flask was expanded to two T-185 cm² flasks, grown to confluency and subcultured to 31 xT-185 cm² flasks and grown until the cells reached 100% confluency. Cells were harvested by trypsinization, centrifuged at 800×g for 10 minutes, and resuspended in DMEM containing 10% FBS and 10% DMSO at a concentration of 1.9×10⁷ cells/mL. One vial of the Vero cells was rapidly thawed and resuscitated as described above into a T-75 cm² flask. These were subcultured twice to produce a cell bank in 13×T-185 cm² flasks. After trypsinization, the cells were centrifuged at 800×g and resuspended in freezing

media (DMEM containing 10% FBS, and 10% DMSO) at a concentration of 4.68×10^5 cells/mL. This cell bank was aliquoted into cryovials.

[0500] The Vero cells were grown and maintained in DMEM containing penicillin-streptomycin, L-glutamine and 10% FBS (cDMEM-10%-FBS). TrypLEExpress was used to maintain and trypsinize cells. Two days before viral adsorption, 6-well plates were seeded with $4\text{-}5 \times 10^5$ cells/well in 3 mL of cDMEM-10%-FBS or 7×10^5 cells in T-25

Test Articles

[0503] Zika virus strain PRVABC59 (one 0.5 mL vial on dry ice) was received from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Zika virus identification was confirmed through RT-PCR. The strain tested negative for Alphavirus and *mycoplasma* contamination by PCR. This information is summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1

PRVABC59 strain information					
Strain	Isolation Information	Patient information	Prep info	Analyses	PFU
PRVABC59 (Asian)	Human serum; travel to Puerto Rico in 2015	None provided	Passage: Vero(2)C6/36(1) Prep: 29 Jan. 2016 Host: C6/36	Sequencing by ion torrent: gene accession #KU501215 PFU by plaque assay Identity by RT-PCR (-) For alphaviruses by PCR (-) for mycoplasma by ATCC and ABM PCR	6.7 log pfu/mL

cm² flasks in 5 mL cDMEM-10%-FBS, or 1×10^4 cells/well in 96-well plates in 0.1 mL cDMEM-10%-FBS. Incubators were monitored daily to maintain indicated temperatures. The Vero cell lines were stored in liquid nitrogen.

Plaque Assay

[0501] Viral titers were determined by plaque titration in freshly confluent monolayers of Vero cells grown in 6-well plates. Frozen aliquots were thawed and ten-fold dilution series of the aliquots were made in cDMEM-0%-FBS in 96-well plates. The diluted viruses were maintained on ice prior to inoculation of the Vero cell monolayers. At the time of assay, the growth medium was aspirated from the 6-well plate, and 100 μ L of each virus dilution was added to the wells. Virus was adsorbed for 60 min at $36^\circ \text{C} \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$., at 5% CO₂, with frequent (every 10 min) rocking of the plates to prevent drying of the cell sheets. Following viral adsorption, 4 mL of a first agarose overlay (1xcDMEM-2%-FBS+0.8% agarose) maintained at $40\text{-}41^\circ \text{C}$. was added to each well. The agarose was allowed to solidify for 30 min at room temperature, and the plates were then incubated upside down for 4-6 days at $36^\circ \text{C} \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$., at 5% CO₂. Two mL of a second agarose overlay containing 160 μ g/mL of neutral red vital dye was added on day 4. Plaques were visualized on days 5 and 6.

Virus Quantification by TCID50 Assay

[0502] Viral titers were also determined by titration in freshly confluent monolayers of Vero cells grown in 96-well plates. Frozen aliquots were thawed and ten-fold dilution series of the aliquots were made in cDMEM-2%-FBS diluent in 96-well plates. The diluted viruses were maintained on ice prior to inoculation of the Vero cell monolayers. At the time of assay, the growth medium was aspirated from the 96-well plate, and 100 μ L of each virus dilution was added to the wells. The plates were incubated for 5 days at $36^\circ \text{C} \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$., at 5% CO₂. The 50% Tissue Culture Infective Dose (TCID50) titer was calculated using the Reed/Muench calculator.

Sequencing

[0504] A QIAampViral RNA Mini Spin kit was used to extract RNA from stabilized virus harvests of each isolate according to manufacturer protocols. Extracted RNA from each isolate was used to create and amplify 6 cDNA fragments encompassing the entire Zika viral genome. Amplified cDNA fragments were analyzed for size and purity on a 1% Agarose/TBE gel and subsequently gel purified using a Qiagen Quick Gel Extraction Kit. An ABI 3130XL Genetic Analyzer sequencer was used to conduct automatic sequencing reactions. Lasergene SeqMan software was used to analyze sequencing data.

Results

[0505] A ZIKAV strain with a known research history that was relevant to the current ZIKAV outbreak in the America's was sought. For this reason, ZIKAV strain PRVABC59 was chosen. To generate a well-characterized virus adapted for growth in Vero cells, the ZIKAV PRVABC59 was first amplified in Vero cells (P1).

[0506] Flasks of Vero cells (T-175 cm²), 100% confluent, were infected at an MOI of 0.01 in 4 mL of cDMEM-0%-FBS. Virus was adsorbed to the monolayer for 60 minutes at $36^\circ \text{C} \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$., at 5% CO₂, then 20 mL of cDMEM-0%-FBS was applied for viral amplification at $36^\circ \text{C} \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$., at 5% CO₂. The cell layer was monitored daily for cytopathic effect (CPE) following inoculation (FIG. 1). The supernatant was harvested after 96 hours by collecting the media and clarifying by centrifugation (600 \times g, 4°C ., 10 min). The harvest was stabilized by adding trehalose to a final concentration of 18% w/v. The bulk was aliquoted into 0.5 mL cryovials and stored at -80°C .

[0507] The stabilized P1 harvest was analyzed for the presence of infectious virus on Vero cell monolayers by a TCID50 assay. Growth kinetics were monitored by taking daily aliquots beginning on hour 0. Peak titer was reached by hour 72 (FIG. 2).

[0508] P1 material was plaque-purified by titrating the harvest from day 3 on 6-well monolayers of Vero cells. Plaques were visualized on day 6, and 10 plaques to be isolated were identified by drawing a circle around a distinct and separate plaque on the bottom of the plastic plate. Plaques were picked by extracting the plug of agarose using a sterile wide bore pipette while scraping the bottom of the well and rinsing with cDMEM-10%-FBS. The agarose plug was added to 0.5 mL of cDMEM-10%-FBS, vortexed, labeled as PRVABC59 P2a-j and placed in an incubator overnight at 36° C.±2° C., at 5% CO₂.

[0509] Three plaques (PRVABC59 P2a-c) were carried forward for additional purification. Each isolate was plated neat in duplicate onto a fresh 6-well monolayer of Vero cells. This P2/P3 transition was plaque purified, and labeled PRVABC59 P3a-j.

[0510] Six plaques (PRVABC59 P3a-f) were carried forward for a final round of purification. Each isolate was plated neat in duplicate onto a fresh 6-well monolayer of Vero cells. This P3/P4 transition was plaque purified, and labeled PRVABC59 P4a-j.

[0511] Six plaques (PRVABC59 P4a-f) from the P4 plaque purification were blind passaged on monolayers of Vero cells in T-25 cm² flasks. Each plaque pick was diluted in 2 mL cDMEM-0%-FBS—1 mL was adsorbed for 1 hour at 36° C.±2° C., at 5% CO₂; the other 1 mL was stabilized with

virus was allowed to adsorb for 60 minutes at 36° C.±2° C., at 5% CO₂, after which 20 mL of cDMEM-0%-FBS was added to each flask and allowed to grow at 36° C.±2° C., at 5% CO₂. Vero cell monolayer health and CPE was monitored daily. Virus was harvested on days 3 and 5 as indicated (FIG. 4). The P6 strain harvests from days 3 and 5 were pooled, stabilized with 18% trehalose, aliquoted and stored <-60° C.

[0513] Each of the six clones of PRVABC59 (P6a-f) were tested for Zika virus in vitro potency (FIG. 5). The potency was determined by two different methods, TCID50 and plaque titration. The TCID50 was calculated by visual inspection of CPE (microscope) and by measuring the difference in absorbance (A₅₆₀-A₄₂₀) of the wells displaying CPE (yellow in color) compared with red (no CPE). The plates were read on a plate reader, and applied to the same calculator as the microscopically read-plates (absorbance). The values in TCID50 between the two scoring techniques are quite similar, while the values obtained by plaque titration are lower.

[0514] A summary of the generation of the P6 virus and characterization is shown in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2

Summary of virus passage and characterization for the generation of clonal ZIKAV strains		
Passage	Seed production/purification	Characterization
P1	Virus amplification in Vero	TCID50 titer
P2	Amplify P1 by plaque titration; Plaque purification of P1	plaque purification
P3	Pick and passage plaques from P2 plaque assay; plaque purification of P2	plaque purification
P4	Pick and passage plaques from P3 plaque assay; plaque purification of P3	plaque purification
P5	Amplify P4 plaques (a-f) in Vero cells	TCID50 titer
P6	Amplify P5 (a-f) virus in Vero cells	TCID50 titer, plaque phenotype, genotype, full genome sequencing, growth kinetics

trehalose (18% v/v final) and stored at <-60° C. Following virus adsorption, cDMEM-0%-FBS was added to each flask and allowed to grow at 36° C.±2° C., at 5% CO₂ for 4 days. Virus supernatants were harvested, clarified by centrifugation (600×g, 4C, 10 min), stabilized in 18% trehalose and aliquoted and stored at <-60° C. This P5 seed was tested by TCID50 for Zika virus potency (FIG. 3).

[0512] Confluent monolayers of T-175 cm² flasks of Vero cells were infected with each of the six clones of PRVABC59 (P5a-f) at an MOI of 0.01 in 4 mL cDMEM-0%-FBS. The

[0515] An isolated Zika virus clone that closely resembled the envelope glycoprotein sequence of the original isolate was sought, since the envelope protein of flaviviruses is the dominant immunogenic portion of the virus. PRVABC59 clones P6a, P6c, P6d and P6f contained a G→T mutation at nucleotide 990 in the envelope region (G990T), resulting in an amino acid mutation of Val→Leu at envelope residue 330, whereas the envelope gene of PRVABC59 clones P6b and P6e were identical relative to the reference strain (GenBank ref KU501215.1) (Table 3 and FIG. 6).

TABLE 3

Sequencing of PRVABC59 P6 clones				
Strain	Nucleotide	Amino Acid	Mutation	Comments
Envelope sequencing (reference gene from PRVABC59; accession #KU501215)				
PRVABC59 P6a	Env-990: G→T	Env-330: Val330→Leu	Val/Leu	Mutation in 3 of 4 reads.

TABLE 3-continued

Sequencing of PRVABC59 P6 clones				
Strain	Nucleotide	Amino Acid	Mutation	Comments
PRVABC59 P6b	Env-1404: T→G silent	Wild type	Wild type	Wild type relative to reference.
PRVABC59 P6c	Env-990: G→T	Env-330: Val330→Leu	Val/Leu	Mutation in 3 of 4 reads.
PRVABC59 P6d	Env-990: G→T	Env-330: Val330→Leu	Val/Leu	Mutation in 2 of 2 reads.
PRVABC59 P6e	Wild type	Wild type	Wild type	Wild type relative to reference.
PRVABC59 P6f	Env-990: G→T	Env-330: Val330→Leu	Val/Leu	Mutation in 2 of 2 reads. 190 bp not sequenced (aa 421-484).
Full genome sequencing (reference gene from PRVABC59; accession #KU501215)				
PRVABC59 P6b	Env-1404 T→G	Wild-type	Silent	Mutation in 2 of 2 reads
	NS1-292 T→G	NS1-98 Trp98→Gly	Trp/Gly	Mutation in 2 of 2 reads
PRVABC59 P6e	NS1-292 T→G	NS1-98 Trp98→Gly	Trp/Gly	Mutation in 2 of 2 reads

[0516] The two clones lacking mutations in the Zika envelope sequence were then subjected to full genome sequencing. Sequencing results are summarized in Table 3 above. Sequence analysis revealed a T→G substitution at nucleotide 292 in the NS1 region for both clones, resulting in a Trp→Gly mutation at NS1 residue 98. This mutation was also later confirmed through deep sequencing. The NS1 W98G mutation is located in the intertwined loop of the wing domain of ZIKAV NS1, which has been implicated in membrane association, interaction with envelope protein and potentially hexameric NS1 formation. While other tryptophan residues (W115, W118), are highly conserved across flaviviruses, W98 is not (FIG. 7). Interestingly, however, 100% conservation of the W98 residue is observed across 11 different ZIKAV strains, including those from the African and Asian lineages. The identified mutations in each strain are summarized in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Summary of mutations identified in PRVABC59 P6 clones		
Clone	Nucleotide	Amino Acid
Mutations identified in envelope		
P6a	G990T	V330L
P6b	T1404G	(silent)
P6c	G990T	V330L
P6d	G990T	V330L
P6e	none	none
P6f	G990T	V330L
Additional mutations identified in genome		
P6b	NS1-T292G	NS1-W98G
P6e	NS1-T292G	NS1-W98G
Ref sequence: KU501215.1 (PRVABC59)		

[0517] Phenotypic analysis of the ZIKAV PRVABC59 P6 stocks was conducted to characterize the ZIKAV clones. As illustrated in FIG. 8 and quantified in FIG. 9, each clonal isolate consisted of a relatively homogeneous population of large-sized plaques as compared to the P1 virus which had a mixed population of large and small plaques. These data suggest the successful isolation of single ZIKAV clones.

[0518] Next, growth kinetics analyses in Vero cells of the ZIKAV PRVABC59 P6 clones were analyzed. Vero cells were infected with 0.01 TCID₅₀/cell of each ZIKAV P6 clones in serum free growth medium. Viral supernatant samples were taken daily and simultaneously assayed for infectious titer by TCID₅₀ assay. For all P6 clones, peak titer occurred between day 3 and 4 (~9.0 log₁₀ TCID₅₀/mL). There was no significant difference in growth kinetics of the various P6 clones (FIG. 10).

[0519] Taken together, the results indicate that a Zika virus seed was successfully generated. This seed selection required understanding of growth history, kinetics, yield, genotype, and phenotype of the virus. Importantly, clonal isolation of the Zika virus strains allowed for the successful purification of the virus away from contaminating agents (e.g., adventitious agents that may be in the parental human isolate). Interestingly, three sequential plaque purifications succeeded in quickly selecting Vero-cell adapted virus (strains P6a-f), where these strains were able to replicate well in serum-free Vero cell cultures, with strain P6a, c, d, and f harboring a mutation in the viral envelope protein, while strains p6b and p6e obtained a mutation in the viral NS1 protein (with no modification to the viral envelope). Additionally, the Vero-adapted strains enabled efficient and reproducible growth and manufacture of subsequent viral passages propagated from these strains. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the Env-V330L mutation observed in strains P6a, c, d, and f may potentially be a result of in vitro adaptation, as a mutation at Env 330 was also observed upon passaging in Vero cells (Weger-Lucarelli et al. 2017. Journal of Virology). Because the envelope protein is the dominant immunogenic epitope of Zika virus, strains containing a Vero adaptive mutation in Env may negatively impact vaccine immunogenicity. Without wishing to be bound by theory, the adaptation mutation in protein NS1 appears not only to enhance viral replication, but may also reduce or otherwise inhibit the occurrence of undesirable mutations, such as in the envelope protein E (Env) of the Zika virus. In addition, NS1 may be known to bind to the Envelope protein during the life cycle of the virus. This mutation (NS1 W98G) may be implicated in changing the ability of the NS1 to associate, and possibly co-purify, with the virus during

downstream processing. NS1 is also known to be immunogenic, and could be implicated in the immune response to the vaccine.

Example 2: Preclinical Immunogenicity and
Efficacy of a Purified Inactivated Zika Virus
Vaccine (PIZV) Derived from the P6b and P6e
Strains

[0520] The following example describes the preclinical immunogenicity and efficacy in CD1 and AG129 mice of an inactivated Zika virus vaccine (PIZV) derived from the P6b and P6e strains. As described in Example 1, six clones were generated from the epidemically relevant PRVABC59 strain, and two (P6b and P6e) were chosen for further preclinical immunogenicity and efficacy studies.

Materials and Methods

Purification, Inactivation and Formulation of a Zika Virus Vaccine

[0521] A lot of inactivated ZIKAV vaccine, suitable for use in preclinical immunogenicity and efficacy studies, was generated and characterized. Virus was amplified from the P6b and P6e strains by infecting flasks of confluent Vero cells at a MOI of 0.01. Virus was adsorbed for 1 hour at 36° C. ± 2° C. / 5% CO₂. Following adsorption, 20 mL of cDMEM-0%-FBS was added to each flask, and incubated at 36° C. ± 2° C. / 5% CO₂ for five days. Cell supernatants were harvested on day 3 and 5 post-infection, and cell debris was clarified by centrifugation.

[0522] For each isolate, clarified supernatants were pooled, stabilized in DMEM containing 18% trehalose and stored at <-60° C. Pooled, clarified virus supernatants were thawed in a 37° C. water bath and treated with benzonase overnight at 4° C. Following benzonase treatment, each sample was applied to a Sartorius PP3 depth filter. Following depth filtration, each sample was applied to a Centricon Plus-70 tangential flow filtration (TFF) device. Retentate was buffer exchanged, diluted, and applied to a Sartorius SartobindQ IEXNano. Each sample was applied to a second Sartorius SartobindQ IEXNano and eluted using a 3 step-elution process with 250 mM, 500 mM, and 750 mM NaCl. Following MonoQ chromatography and dilution, each 250 mM eluate was applied to a Centricon Plus-70 cross flow filtration (CFF) device for buffer exchange, diluted to 35 mL with PBS, and stored at 2-8° C.

[0523] For formalin inactivation, freshly prepared 1% formaldehyde was added dropwise to each purified sample with gentle swirling to obtain a final formaldehyde concentration of 0.02%. Samples were incubated at room temperature (-22° C.) for 14 days with daily inversion. Formaldehyde was neutralized with sodium metabisulfite for 15' at room temperature before being applied to a Centricon Plus-70 tangential flow filtration (TFF) device. Buffer exchange was performed four times by the addition of 50 mL Drug Substance Buffer (10 mM NaH₂PO₄, 50 mM NaCl, 6% sucrose, pH 7.4). Each sample was then diluted to 15 mL with Drug Substance Buffer, sterilized using a 0.2 m syringe filter, aliquoted into sterile stoppered glass vials (0.5 mL per vial) and frozen at <-60° C.

[0524] Virus inactivation was confirmed by TCID₅₀ assay and double infectivity assay. Briefly drug substance sample was applied to C6/36 cells and allowed to amplify for 6 days.

Supernatant from C6/36 cells was applied to Vero cells and CPE was monitored for 8 days. For drug product formulation, vials of PIZV drug substance were thawed, pooled according to sample type, and diluted to 1 µg/mL or g/mL in PBS with or without Alhydrogel (Brenntag; 0.5 mg/mL final, 0.050 mg/dose) and incubated overnight at 2-8° C. with gentle agitation. The resulting drug product lots were then aliquoted into sterile stoppered glass vials and stored at 2-8° C. until use. FIG. 11 provides a summary of the steps used to prepare drug product.

Mouse Immunization and Challenge

[0525] For the immunogenicity study, six-week old male and female Swiss-ICR (CD-1) mice were divided into 6 groups (n=10/group). On Day 0, mice in groups 1-5 were inoculated with 0.1 mL of vaccine by the intramuscular (i.m.) route (2×0.05 mL injections). Mice in group 6 were inoculated with PBS as a placebo control. Mice were boosted on day 28 and 56 using the same dosage and vaccine type as day 0. Blood samples were collected on day -1 (pre-immune), day 27 (prime), day 42 (boost 1) and day 70 (boost 2).

[0526] For the immunogenicity and efficacy study, four-week old male and female AG129 mice were divided into 7 groups (n=5/group). On Day 0, mice in groups 1-6 were inoculated with 0.1 mL of vaccine by the intramuscular (i.m.) route (2×0.05 mL injections). Mice in group 7 were inoculated with PBS as a placebo control. Mice were boosted on day 28 using the same dosage and vaccine type as on day 0. Blood samples were collected from the tail vein on day -1 (pre-immune), day 27 (prime) and day 55 (boost). At the time of euthanization, mice were bled via cardiac puncture under deep anesthesia with isoflurane (terminal). On day 56, mice were intraperitoneally challenged with 10⁴ plaque forming units (PFU) of ZIKAV PRVABC59.

Serum Transfer

[0527] Serum was collected from PIZV-vaccinated and challenged AG129 mice, and were frozen after pooling (groups 1, 2, 4, and 5 of Table 6). The serum pool was thawed, and the test articles were generated by three-fold dilutions of the serum pool in PBS. A placebo was generated using 3-fold dilutions of AG129 normal mouse serum in PBS.

[0528] The test articles were administered as 0.1 mL intraperitoneal injections into AG129 mice (an equivalent volume of the placebo article was administered to control mice). Animals were then challenged intraperitoneally with 10⁴ plaque forming units of Zika virus strain PRVABC59 in 100 µL.

[0529] Allowable blood volume by weight was collected as whole blood by tail bleeding from ten mice on day -11 (pre-immunization). Whole blood was collected from each mouse on day 1 (primary, circulating Nab) and day 4 (viremia) by tail bleeding. Terminal bleeding after lethal challenge was performed by heart puncture under deep anesthesia for larger volume before euthanization by cervical dislocation. Blood samples were collected in microtainer SST serum separation gel tubes and allowed to clot for at least 30 min before separation of serum by centrifugation (10,000×g for 2 min) and frozen at -80° C.

Plaque Reduction Neutralization Test

[0530] Neutralizing antibody titers were determined by a plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) as described previously (See e.g., Osorio et al. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2014 September; 14(9):830-8).

Reporter Virus Particle (RVP) Neutralization Assay

[0531] Neutralizing antibody titers were analyzed by titration of serum samples with a constant amount of Zika RVPs in Vero cells grown in 96-well plates. RVPs contained the prME proteins of Zika (strain SPH2012) and a Dengue-based *Renilla* luciferase reporter. Briefly, sera were heat inactivated at 56° C. for 30 min, diluted, and then incubated at 37° C. with RVPs. The serum/RVP mixture was then mixed with Vero cells and incubated for 72 hours at 37° C. ±2° C./5% CO₂ before detection with luciferase substrate. Data was analyzed using JMP11 non-linear 4 parameter analysis, normalized to a positive tracking control and effective dose 50% (EC₅₀) was reported.

[0532] Unless indicated to the contrary, all additional experimental methods were carried out as described in Example 1 above.

Results

[0533] To assess the immunogenicity of the PIZV candidates in 6 week old male and female CD-1 mice, groups of CD-1 mice (N=10/group) were immunized by the i.m. route with either a 0.1 µg (+alum), 1.0 µg (+alum) dose of a vaccine derived from either ZIKAV PRVABC69 P6b or P6e virus strains. To assess the need for adjuvant, a group of animals was vaccinated with 0.1 µg of vaccine derived from P6e and lacking alum adjuvant. Vaccinations occurred on days 0, 28, and 56, with group 6 receiving PBS as a placebo control (FIG. 12A and Table 5).

TABLE 5

PIZV formulations and challenges in CD-1 mice				
Group	Strain	Dose (µg)	Alum (µg)	N
1	P6b	0.1	0.50	10
2	P6b	1.0	0.50	10
3	P6e	0.1	0.50	10
4	P6e	1.0	0.50	10
5	P6e	0.1	—	10
6	Placebo (PBS)	—	—	10

[0534] Following vaccination, serum samples collected after primary (day 27), secondary (day 40) and tertiary (day 70) immunizations were tested for ZIKAV-specific neutralizing antibodies by RVP neutralization assay (FIG. 12B). Twenty-seven days after receiving the first dose, a slight neutralizing antibody response was observed in mice vaccinated with PIZV derived from either clone containing alum, as compared to the PBS placebo control group. Importantly, this response increased significantly upon a second immunization (day 40), but was not additionally enhanced upon immunization with a third dose (day 70). No neutralizing antibody response was observed in mice vaccinated with non-adjuvanted vaccine (FIG. 12B).

[0535] To assess the immunogenicity and protective efficacy of the PIZV candidates, groups of 4 week old AG129 mice (n=5/group) were immunized by the i.m. route with either a 0.1 µg dose (+alum), 1.0 µg dose (+alum) or 0.1 µg

dose (–alum) of a vaccine derived from either the ZIKAV PRVABC59 P6b or P6e stocks on days 1 and 28 (FIG. 13A and Table 6).

TABLE 6

PIZV formulations and challenges in AG129 mice					
Group	Sex	Strain	Dose (µg)	Alum (µg)	N
1	F	P6b	0.1	0.50	5
2	F	P6b	1.0	0.50	5
3	F	P6b	0.1	—	5
4	M	P6e	0.1	0.50	5
5	M	P6e	1.0	0.50	5
6	M	P6e	0.1	—	5
7	M	Placebo (PBS)	—	—	5

[0536] Following vaccination, vaccinated and control mice were intraperitoneally challenged at day 56 with 10⁴ PFU of ZIKAV PRVABC59 (low passage). Serum samples collected after primary (D27) and secondary (D55) immunizations were tested for ZIKAV-specific neutralizing antibody response (FIG. 13B and Table 7). Only groups receiving the high dose of alum-adjuvanted vaccine (groups 2 and 5) elicited a neutralizing antibody response after a single immunization, which increased dramatically after boosting. In contrast, groups receiving either the low or high dose of alum-adjuvanted vaccine produced a high neutralizing antibody response after a second dose. Upon receiving two doses of vaccine, there was no statistical difference between groups of mice receiving alum-adjuvanted vaccine, regardless of the dosage or the derivation from the P6 clone.

TABLE 7

ZIKAV-specific neutralizing antibody response					
		Serum neutralizing antibody titers			
		D27 (prime)		D55 (boost)	
Group	Formulation	GMT	% sc	GMT	% sc
1	P6b 0.1 µg + alum	<20	40	1280	100
2	P6b 1.0 µg + alum	135	80	2229	100
3	P6b 0.1 µg – alum	<20	0	<20	0
4	P6e 0.1 µg + alum	<20	20	640	100
5	P6e 1.0 µg + alum	30	100	905	100
6	P6e 0.1 µg – alum	<20	0	<20	20
7	PBS	<20	0	<20	0

[0537] All groups were also monitored for mortality, morbidity and weight loss for 21 days post challenge. Viremia following challenge was detected and quantitated by plaque titration. Mice vaccinated with a low or high dose of PIZV candidates formulated with alum (groups 1, 2, 4 and 5) were fully protected from lethal ZIKAV challenge, as assessed by the plaque reduction neutralization test (PRNT) assay, as well as a comparable secondary neutralization assay (Table 8). No weight loss or clinical signs of illness were observed in vaccinated mice, none had detectable infectious viremia three days post challenge, and all mice vaccinated with either low or high dose antigen+alum adjuvant survived to 21 days post-challenge (FIGS. 14-16). In contrast, challenge of all naïve mice resulted in high viremia on day 2 post challenge and morbidity/mortality between day 10 and 18 post challenge (median survival=D13). Additionally, challenge of mice vaccinated with a non-alum-adjuvanted low

dose vaccine derived from strain P6b resulted in high viremia on day 2 post challenge and a median survival day similar to the placebo control group, while mice vaccinated with a non-alum-adjuvanted low dose derived from clone e remained partially protected with a median survival of 19 days. These results indicate immunization is more effective with alum, secondary immunization may be a requirement, and that low dose was as effective as high dose.

TABLE 8

Serum neutralizing antibody titers		
Pool	Serum neutralizing antibody titers Terminal (post challenge)	
	PRNT ₅₀	Secondary assay
Alum (1, 2, 4, 5)	10240	20480
No alum (3, 6)	2560	2560
PBS (7)	1280	1280

[0538] Additionally, the presence of NS1 in the vaccine drug substance (DS) produced from whole inactivated P7b and P7e virus (one additional passage from the P6b and P6e strains, respectively) was tested. A sandwich ELISA was performed using plates pre-coated with a monoclonal antibody reactive to both Asian and African lineages of Zika virus NS1, but non-cross-reactive to Dengue NS1. Duplicate 2-, 4-, 8-, 16-, and 32-fold dilutions of DS were prepared, and were compared to a standard curve using recombinant purified NS1 in duplicate at a concentration of 0-8 ng/mL. Duplicate dilutions of DS buffer alone were prepared as negative controls. Bound NS1 was detected with anti-NS1 HRP-conjugate, and absorbance ($A_{450}-A_{630}$) of the wells with DS buffer alone was subtracted from the absorbance measured in the wells containing the matching DS samples. Results of the sandwich ELISA are shown in Table 9 below. Interestingly, NS1 was observed to co-purify with the vaccine drug substance preparations, suggesting that viral NS1 may be an immunogenic component of the whole inactivated virus vaccine.

TABLE 9

NS1 ELISA							
Strain in vaccine preparation	Sample OD	Predicted log ng/mL	Std Error	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Dilution Factor	Predicted concentration (ng/mL)
P7b	3.61	0.951	0.018	0.915	0.986	32	~285
P7e	3.79	0.980	0.023	0.935	1.024	32	~306

[0539] The threshold of neutralizing antibody (Nab) needed to confer protection from wild-type Zika virus challenge after passive transfer of antibodies was next tested. (Tables 10A and B).

TABLE 10A

design of passive transfer study in AG129 mice			
Group	Test Article	Serum dilution	Predicted Nab titer before IP
1	100 μ L	$\frac{1}{3}$	6827/3.83
2	100 μ L	$\frac{1}{6}$	2276/3.36

TABLE 10A-continued

design of passive transfer study in AG129 mice			
Group	Test Article	Serum dilution	Predicted Nab titer before IP
3	100 μ L	$\frac{1}{27}$	759/2.88
4	100 μ L	$\frac{1}{81}$	253/2.40
5	100 μ L	$\frac{1}{243}$	84/1.93
6	100 μ L	$\frac{1}{729}$	28/1.45
7	100 μ L	$\frac{1}{2187}$	9/0.97
8	100 μ L	PBS	—

TABLE 10B

Timing of passive transfer study in AG129 mice	
Description	Study Day
Passive transfer	Day 0
Primary Bleed (AM)	Day 1
Challenge (PM)	Day 1
Viremia Bleed	Day 4
Terminal Bleed	Day 29 for survivors

[0540] Pooled serum from vaccinated and challenged AG129 mice was serially diluted 3-fold in PBS and intraperitoneally injected into 7 groups (N=5/group) of 5-6 week old AG129 mice. Pre-immune AG129 mouse serum was used as placebo control (group 8). Following passive transfer (~16-19 hours later), whole blood was collected and serum was separated by centrifugation from each mouse

prior to virus challenge for determination of circulating neutralizing antibody titer (FIG. 17). Just prior to virus challenge, groups of mice (designated groups 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) had mean log₁₀ neutralizing antibody titers of 2.69, 2.26, 1.72, 1.30, <1.30, <1.30, <1.30, <1.30, respectively.

[0541] Twenty four hours following passive transfer of ZIKV nAbs, mice were intraperitoneally challenged with 10^4 pfu of ZIKV PRVABC59. Following challenge, animals were weighed daily and monitored 1-3 times a day for 28 days for signs of illness. A clinical score was given to each animal based on the symptoms (Table 11). Animals that were moribund and/or showed clear neurological signs (clinical score ≥ 2) were humanely euthanized and counted as non-survivors.

TABLE 11

Description of clinical scores given while monitoring for morbidity and mortality	
Score	Description
0	Normal appearance and behavior
1	Slightly ruffled fur and/or general loss of condition
2	Increases in above behavior/appearance, breathing changes, twitching, anti-social behavior
3	First signs of neuropathy - Severely hunched posture, partial paralysis (immobility, unsteady gait, flaccid hind legs, severe twitching), or full paralysis
4	Found dead without showing signs of score of 2 or 3 first

[0542] Signs of disease began appearing nine days after challenge in the control group (group 8) and groups 5-7, with a corresponding loss in weight (FIG. 18). Whole blood was collected and serum was separated by centrifugation from each animal three days post challenge. Serum samples were analyzed for the presence of infectious ZIKV using a plaque titration assay (FIG. 19). The mean infectious titer (\log_{10} pfu/mL) for mice in groups 1-8 were: 1.66, 2.74, 4.70, 4.92, 7.24, 7.54, 7.54 and 7.46, respectively. Importantly, mice in groups 1-4 with detectable levels of ZIKV neutralizing antibodies ($\geq 1.30 \log_{10}$) had statistically significant lower levels (102.5- to 106.0-fold lower titers) of viremia ($p=0.0001$, 0.0003 , 0.0007 and 0.0374) than control mice. These results suggested that detectable levels of ZIKV neutralizing antibodies ($\geq 1.30 \log_{10}$) reduced viremia in a dose-dependent manner.

[0543] The median survival day of mice in groups 1-8 were: not determined, day 17, day 17, day 13, day 11, day 11, day 11, and day 10, respectively (FIG. 20). Importantly, the survival curves for groups of mice with detectable ZIKV neutralizing antibody titers (groups 1-4) were statistically different compared to the control group (group 8) ($p=0.0019$, 0.0019 , 0.0019 , 0.0153 , respectively). These results suggested that detectable levels ($\geq 1.30 \log_{10}$) of ZIKV neutralizing antibodies delayed onset of disease in a dose-dependent manner.

[0544] Finally, the ZIKV neutralizing antibody titer of each animal was graphed against its corresponding viremia titer and linear regression analysis was performed. A highly inversely correlated relationship between ZIKV neutralizing antibody titers and viremia levels at day 3 post-challenge was observed (FIG. 21). A summary of the results from the passive transfer studies is shown in Table 12 below.

TABLE 12

Summary of passive transfer results					
Group	Serum dilution	Circulating ZIKV nAb GMT	Viremia (D 3) \log_{10} pfu/mL	% survival (D 28)	Median survival day
1	1/3	2.69 \pm 0.17	1.66 \pm 0.62	20	24
2	1/9	2.26 \pm 0.13	2.73 \pm 0.68	0	17
3	127	1.72 \pm 0.16	4.69 \pm 0.77	0	17
4	1/81	1.30 \pm 0.16	4.94 \pm 1.29	0	13
5	1/243	<1.30	7.25 \pm 0.10	0	11
6	1/729	<1.30	7.54 \pm 0.31	0	11
7	1/2187	<1.30	7.52 \pm 0.39	0	11
8	PBS	<1.30	7.47 \pm 0.37	0	10

[0545] While no groups of mice receiving ZIKAV neutralizing antibodies were fully protected from lethal ZIKAV challenge in this experiment, reduced viremia levels and delayed onset of disease in a dose-dependent manner among the groups of mice with detectable levels of circulating ZIKAV neutralizing antibody titers was demonstrated.

[0546] Taken together, preclinical data from both CD-1 and AG129 mouse studies indicate that a PIZV derived from separate and well-characterized viral clones are immunogenic and able to provide protection against challenge with wild-type ZIKAV. Importantly, a low and high vaccine dose elicited a similar neutralizing antibody response after two doses, and provided similar levels of protection against lethal ZIKAV challenge. Interestingly, mice vaccinated with an unadjuvanted PIZV candidate also showed partial protection from ZIKAV challenge. Vaccine antisera significantly diminished viremia in passively immunized AG129 mice, and prolonged survival against lethal ZIKAV challenge. These results also demonstrate that the well-characterized PIZV candidates were highly efficacious against ZIKAV infection in the highly ZIKAV-susceptible AG129 mouse model.

[0547] Additionally, it was found that the sequence of a PRVABC59 (from PRVABC59 P6e) at passage 7 was genetically identical to that of passage 6. This was surprising given that flaviviruses are generally regarded as genetically labile. PRVABC59 P6e was selected as the pre-master virus seed due in part to its genetic stability over 7 passages. Without wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that this enhanced genetic stability may be due to the single amino acid substitution (W98G) in the wing domain of NS1, as this was the only mutation observed in the Vero cell-adapted PRVABC59 P6 genome. Additionally, genetic stability and homogeneity is advantageous in that it reduces variability and increases reproducible production of subsequent strains that may be used for vaccine formulation.

Example 3: Preclinical Assessment of the Phenotype of the P6a and P6e Strains

Materials and Methods

[0548] AG129 mice (lacking interferon/O and γ receptors) are susceptible to ZIKV infection and disease, including severe pathologies in the brain. 14-week-old AG129 mice were intraperitoneally infected with 10^4 and 10^3 pfu of the ZIKV passage 6 clones a and e.

[0549] Mice were weighed and monitored daily (up to 28 days) for clinical signs of illness (weight loss, ruffled fur, hunched posture, lethargy, limb weakness, partial/full paralysis). Additionally, analysis of viremia was performed by plaque titration of serum samples collected three days post-challenge as described in Example 1.

Results

[0550] Infection with preMVS P6e resulted in 100% mortality (median survival time=12.5 days), while infection with preMVS P6a resulted in only 33% mortality (median survival time=undetermined) (FIG. 22). In agreement with this, preMVS P6e infected mice showed greater weight loss as compared to PRVABC59 P6a infected mice (3). No statistical difference was found in mean group viremia levels between groups of mice infected with PRVABC59 P6a or P6e (FIG. 24). These data suggest that growth kinetics alone

may not be a key determinant (since both strains produced similar viremia, and similar peak titers in vitro) and that a characteristic of the Envelope protein could be important for virulence (of a wildtype strain) and immunogenicity (of an inactivated candidate).

Example 4: Completeness of Inactivation Assay to Determine Effectiveness of Inactivation

[0551] A double-infectivity assay also called completeness of inactivation (COI) assay was developed to determine the effectiveness of formalin-inactivation (0.01% formaldehyde) and potential residual infectious viral activity of purified inactivated zika virus (PIZV) bulk drug substance (BDS).

[0552] Sample preparation: Four Purified Inactivated Zika Vaccine (PIZV) lots (Tox lots 1-4) of clone e as described above were manufactured by growth in Vero cells. Supernatants from 4 daily harvests (totaling about 4000 mL) were purified by chromatography followed by addition of formaldehyde to a final concentration of 0.01% w/v. Inactivation was allowed to proceed for 10 days at 22° C. In Process Control (IPC) samples were removed on a daily basis from the bulk drug substance (BDS) during inactivation for characterization and analytics. The daily IPC samples were neutralized with sodium metabisulfite and dialysed into DMEM (viral growth media). The samples contain the purified inactivated Zika virus. On the final day of inactivation, the remaining volume of BDS samples was not neutralized, but was processed with TFF to remove formaldehyde and buffer exchanged into PBS.

[0553] Completeness of inactivation assay (COI): The COI assay was used for analysis of the effectiveness of inactivation in the daily IPC samples to understand the kinetics of inactivation, and the final BDS. For maximum sensitivity, two cell lines, Vero and C6/36, were initially

utilized in this assay to detect potential live virus in the IPC and DS samples. When Zika virus infects Vero cells in the presence of growth medium containing phenol red, the by-products of cell death cause a drop in pH. Consequently, the media color changes from red/pink to yellow, indicative of this acidic shift in the media pH. This phenomenon is caused by the apoptosis and cytopathic effects (CPE), which refers to the observed changes in the cell structure of host cells that are caused by viral invasion, infection, and budding from the cells during viral replication. Ultimately, while both C6/36 mosquito and Vero cells are a permissive cell line for infection, Zika virus infection kills only Vero cells in vitro. Therefore, Vero cells were used as the indicator cell line for the assay. In contrast, C6/36 cells which are derived from a natural host vector for Zika virus do not exhibit a CPE upon Zika infection and do not lyse. The media does not change color and the viability of the C6/36 cells is not altered.

[0554] The assay is thus split in two parts: The first part of the assay allows for parallel amplification of potentially live viral particles on 96-well plates of the two susceptible cell lines for six days. The second step of the assay involves the transfer of the supernatant of the 96-well plates (including potentially amplified particles) onto 6-well plates containing monolayers of Vero cells, and incubation for another 8 days to allow for viral infection and a cytopathic effect to develop on the Vero cells. Any CPE observed was confirmed using a light microscope.

[0555] Although described in detail with respect to the use of 96 well plates in the first part of the assay, i.e. the culture in C6/36 cells, and six well plates in the second part of the assay, i.e. the culture of Vero cells to observe a cytopathic effect, the assay can be easily scaled up according to the following table:

plate or flask	Surface area (cm ²)	Recommended volume range (for growth)	mL sample per cm ²	Assay part 1: BDS application (must fall within recommended vol range)			Assay part 2: transfer to Vero (must accommodate pooled)		
				vol inoculum per well (or per flask)	# vessels required for 15X scale-up; 2-fold dilution	# vessels required for 15X scale-up; 5-fold dilution	pooled volume for transfer (mL)	vol transferred per well (or flask)	
96-well format	0.32	100-200 uL	0.3125	0.1					
12-well format	3.8	0.076-1.14 ml	0.3125	1.188	6.48	16.21	11.88		
6-well format	9.5	1.9-2.9 mL	0.3125	2.969	4.32	10.81	17.81	0.0526	0.1
T25 flask format	25	5-7.5 mL	0.3125	7.813	9.86	24.64	7.813	0.0526	1.32
T75 flask format	75	15-22.5 mL	0.3125	23.438	3.29	8.21	23.438	0.0526	3.95
T150 flask format	150	30-45 mL	0.3125	46.875	1.64	4.11	46.88	0.0526	7.89
T175 flask format	175	35-52.5	0.3125	54.688	1.41	3.52	54.69	0.0526	9.21
T235 flask format	235	47-70.5	0.3125	73.438	1.05	2.62	73.44	0.0526	12.36
T300 flask format	300	30-40 mL?	0.3125	93.750	0.82	2.05	93.75	0.0526	15.78

-continued

plate or flask	Surface area (cm ²)	Recommended volume range (for growth)	Assay part 1: BDS application (must fall within recommended vol range)				Assay part 2: transfer to Vero (must accommodate pooled		
			mL sample per cm2	# vessels		volume for transfer)			
				vol inoculum per well (or per flask)	required for 15X scale-up; 2-fold dilution	required for 15X scale-up; 5-fold dilution	pooled volume for transfer (mL)	mL sample per cm2	vol transferred inoculum per well (or flask)
CF1	6/36	150-200	0.3125	198.750	0.39			0.0526	33.45
CF2	1272	300-400	0.3125	397.500	0.19			0.0526	66.91
CF10	63360	1500-2000	0.3125	19800.000	0.00			0.0526	3332.74

It is apparent that during the scale up the volume of sample per cm² of vessel remains constant for part 1 and the same viral infection conditions are kept in part 2.

[0556] COI assay control: The titer and back titration controls for this assay were performed using Vero indicator cells and scored in a TCID₅₀ 96-well format with wells scored positive based on the media color change from pink to yellow, as a surrogate for cell death, or the presence of CPE.

[0557] Virus titer control test: Two independent replicates of the control virus (PRVABC59) of known titer were subjected to a 10-fold dilution series in media containing 2% FBS, and 100 µL of each dilution was added to four wells of a 96-well plate containing Vero cells. Plates were incubated for 5 days, then wells containing CPE were recorded and virus titer was calculated using the Reed-Meunch calculator.

[0558] Virus back titration control test: The control virus of known titer was serially diluted to 200 TCID₅₀. Two independent replicates of the 200 TCID₅₀ control virus were subjected to a 2-fold dilution series in media containing 2% FBS, and 100 µL of each dilution was added to four wells of a 96-well plate containing Vero cells. Cells were incubated for 5 days, then wells containing CPE were recorded and virus titer was calculated using the Reed-Meunch calculator.

[0559] Detailed COI Protocol:

[0560] 1. First part of the assay: Vero (1 0.4E⁺⁰⁵ cells/mL) and *Aedes aegypti* mosquito C6/36 (4E⁺⁰⁵ cells/mL) cells were seeded in 96-well plates two days prior to addition of the samples. The Vero cells were cultured in DMEM+10% final FBS+2% L-glutamine+1% penicillin/streptomycin at 37° C. C6/36 cells were cultured in DMEM+10% FBS+2% L-glutamine+1% Penicillin/streptomycin+1% nonessential amino acids at 28° C.

[0561] 2. Three independent replicates of the 200 TCID₅₀ control virus (prepared in the virus back titration control test) or the DS samples were diluted (5-fold and 10-fold dilutions) into media containing 2% FBS.

[0562] 3. The cells in 96-well plates were inoculated with the samples. Prior to the infection of the cell monolayers in the 96-well plates, the sample was vortexed to disrupt any possible aggregation. 100 µL of each dilution was applied to each of 5 wells into two separate 96-well plates containing Vero and C6/36 cells, respectively.

[0563] 4. Media alone was included in another well for each cell type as a negative CPE control.

[0564] 5. Plates were incubated for 6 days at the appropriate temperature for the cell line.

[0565] 6. Second part of the assay: To allow live virus to be further amplified and visualized by CPE on a permissive cell line, the entire volume of each 96-well supernatant from both Vero and C6/36 cells was transferred to individual wells of 6-well plates of Vero cells. Inoculation proceeded for 90 minutes with rocking at 15 minutes intervals.

[0566] 7. Medium containing 2% FBS was added to the wells and plates were incubated for an additional 8 days for subsequent detection of the amplified samples as a function of CPE. The inactivation was considered to be incomplete if any of the replicates of the DS showed CPE at the end of day 8.

[0567] 7. The presence of live/replicating virions was visualized by the formation of plaques or CPE on susceptible cell monolayers after transfer to the 6-well plate, and incubation for 8 days to allow for viral replication. The % CPE scoring in the 6-well plates at the end of the assay was calculated as follows:

[0568] Each 6-well plate of Vero cells was examined for CPE by visualization of colorimetric change, followed by confirmation of CPE by inspection under an inverted light microscope.

[0569] Each 6-well plate represented one of the replicates of the DS dilutions prepared in the 5 and 10-fold dilutions described above (5 wells, plus one well containing media alone).

[0570] Therefore, % CPE for each replicate reflected the number of wells with CPE out of 5 total wells per sample (120 total wells are used per assay). Mean % CPE and standard deviation were calculated based on three replicates of each dilution.

[0571] Results: The daily samples were analyzed in each of the Tox lots #1-4 as shown in the following tables.

TABLE A

Kinetics of Inactivation, Tox lot #1			
Sample	Transfer	Mean % CPE	STDV
1:10 Day-1	Vero-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 0	Vero-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 1	Vero-to-Vero	0	0

TABLE A-continued

Kinetics of Inactivation, Tox lot #1			
Sample	Transfer	Mean % CPE	STDV
1:10 Day 2	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 3	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 4	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 7	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 8	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 9	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 10	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
100TCID50/mL	Vero-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day-1	C6/36-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 0	C6/36-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 1	C6/36-to-Vero	6.7	12
1:10 Day 2	C6/36-to-Vero	13.3	12
1:10 Day 3	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 4	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 7	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 8	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 9	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 10	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
100TCID50/mL	C6/36-to-Vero	100	0

TABLE B

Kinetics of Inactivation, Tox lot #2			
Sample	Transfer	Mean % CPE	STDV
1:10 Day-1	Vero-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 0	Vero-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 1	Vero-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 2	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 3	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 4	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 7	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 8	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 9	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 10	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
100TCID50/mL	Vero-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day-1	C6/36-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 0	C6/36-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 1	C6/36-to-Vero	100	12
1:10 Day 2	C6/36-to-Vero	13.3	12
1:10 Day 3	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 4	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 7	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 8	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 9	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 10	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
100TCID50/mL	C6/36-to-Vero	100	0

TABLE C

Kinetics of Inactivation, Tox lot #3			
Sample	Transfer	Mean % CPE	STDV
1:10 Day-1	Vero-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 0	Vero-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 1	Vero-to-Vero	27	12
1:10 Day 2	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 3	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 4	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 7	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 8	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 9	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 10	Vero-to-Vero	0	0

TABLE C-continued

Kinetics of Inactivation, Tox lot #3			
Sample	Transfer	Mean % CPE	STDV
100TCID50/mL	Vero-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day-1	C6/36-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 0	C6/36-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 1	C6/36-to-Vero	87	12
1:10 Day 2	C6/36-to-Vero	27	12
1:10 Day 3	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 4	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 7	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 8	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 9	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 10	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
100TCID50/mL	C6/36-to-Vero	100	0

TABLE D

Kinetics of Inactivation, Tox lot #4			
Sample	Transfer	Mean % CPE	STDV
1:10 Day-1	Vero-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 0	Vero-to-Vero	93	12
1:10 Day 1	Vero-to-Vero		0
1:10 Day 2	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 3	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 4	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 7	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 8	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 9	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 10	Vero-to-Vero	0	0
100TCID50/mL	Vero-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day-1	C6/36-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 0	C6/36-to-Vero	100	0
1:10 Day 1	C6/36-to-Vero	33	23
1:10 Day 2	C6/36-to-Vero	7	12
1:10 Day 3	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 4	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 7	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 8	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 9	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
1:10 Day 10	C6/36-to-Vero	0	0
100TCID50/mL	C6/36-to-Vero	100	0

[0572] Compiled kinetics of inactivation data: COI data for samples from the four toxicology lots were compared to infectious potency (TCID50) determined as described above and to RNA copy. The RNA copy was determined by purifying nucleic acids from the sample and amplifying Zika RNA with serotype-specific primers using an RT-PCR kit. The result shown in FIG. 25 shows that the sensitivity of the COI assay is significantly greater than that of TCID50.

[0573] Performance characteristics of the COI assay—Accuracy: The target dilutions (TCID50/well) and their respective proportions of CPE were used to determine relative accuracy. For the Vero cells, there was a statistically significant linear relationship between the observed and expected proportions of positive CPE. The slope of the line relating observed and expected results is 0.92 with a 95% confidence interval (CI) of 0.83 to 1.01 that overlaps 1 indicate 100% accuracy. For the C6/36 cells, there is a statistically significant linear relationship between the observed and expected proportions of positive CPE. The slope of the line relating observed and expected results is 0.88 with a 95% confidence interval (CI) of 0.80 to 0.95

indicate that a slight bias (5-20%) was seen with this cell line. Both cell lines demonstrate satisfactory accuracy (relative).

[0574] Performance characteristics of the COI assay—Limit of Detection (LoD): The sensitivity of the assay was assessed for both the C6/36-to-Vero and Vero-to-Vero plates. As described above, the data was fitted using least squares regression of the proportion of +ve CPE observed per total wells plated with titer dilutions plated starting at 10.00 TCID50/well down to a lower titer of 0.08 TCID50. Furthermore, negative controls (0.00 TCID50/well) were included for each dilution within the plates. CPE scoring was performed for each dilution across both the C6/36-to-Vero and Vero-to-Vero plates. A clear relationship between the CPE and log input virus titer was seen. This displays the logistic (sigmoidal) relationship between the proportion of CPE positive wells relative to the log 10 concentration of TCID50/well together with a lower and upper 99% confidence limit. At a $-2 \log_{10}$ concentration ($=0.01$ TCID50/well), a model based on and accounting for all fixed and random sources variation in the qualification data predicted 0.85%, or 0.01 when rounded up at 0.01 TCID50/well, with a lower 99% confidence limit of 0.42%. Since the lower 99% confidence limit does not include zero, there is a very small quantifiable (<1%) chance the 0.85% CPE wells could have arisen from 0 TCID50/well (i.e., due to noise). This establishes a detection limit for the assay of at least 0.01 TCID50/well (i.e., the lowest amount of live Zika particles in the sample which can be detected). That is, when rounded up, 1 in 60 wells will be CPE positive or given these parameters, the lowest theoretical proportion of the CPE+ve that could be detected in 60 wells would be 1.67%, or 0.0167.

[0575] The cell types (C363 and Vero) were compared for relative sensitivity, with the C6/36 demonstrating that a lower dilution of virus titer could be detected compared to Vero cells as shown in FIG. 26; at the same virus input level (0.31 TCID50), the proportion of CPE positive wells is higher for C6/36 relative to Vero cells.

[0576] The lowest virus input value used during the qualification of this assay was 0.02 TCID50 ($-1.61 \log_{10}$ TCID50). Using the fitted curve for C6/36 cells, this results in 0.035 or 3.5% of the wells scoring CPE positive (1 in 28 wells). If the curve is extrapolated towards the lowest practical level of 0.167 or 1.6%, then this equates to a virus input level of 0.015 TCID50 ($-1.82 \log_{10}$ TCID50). However, the impact of transmitted assay variance needs to be considered when determining the lowest levels of infectious virus that can be detected as reflected in the +ve CPE results. This noise arises from generation of the working stock of input virus. Comparison of the target TCID50 and the back-titration calculation shows the TCID50 of the working stock virus exhibited a standard deviation (SD) of 85 TCID50/mL, derived from a mean of 213 when targeting a stock TCID50/mL concentration of 200. The % CV calculates to ~40% with a bias of about +7%. This noise was factored into the logistic regression model to generate confidence intervals around the targeted values for the virus dilutions. At a target value of 0.01 TCID50/well, a model based on and accounting for all fixed and random sources of variation in the qualification data across the two sites predicts 0.86% of wells will be CPE positive (1 in 60 wells). Since the lower 99% confidence limit does not include zero, there is a very small quantifiable (<1%) chance the 0.85% CPE-positive wells could have arisen from 0 TCID50/well due to noise (FIG. 27). This

establishes a detection limit for the assay: 0.01 TCID50/well is the lowest amount of live Zika particles in the sample which can be detected.

[0577] Performance characteristics of the COI assay—Range: The range of the assay was 0.01 TCID50/well to 4.5 TCID50/well and is defined as the range of input virus that resulted in a CPE+ve proportion scoring of more than 0% but less than 100%.

[0578] Conclusion: Analysis of the four Tox revealed that inactivation was complete after incubation in 0.01% formaldehyde for 10 days at room temperature. Inactivation was achieved by days 3-4 in all lots produced, as measured by the COI assay. The COI assay is more sensitive than TCID50 potency or RNA measurements; the increased sensitivity has also been observed by LoD.

Example 5: Determining Residual Formalin Content in a Pharmaceutical Composition

1. Materials and Methods

1.1 Materials

[0579] Formaldehyde standard solution (in methanol) (982 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), DNPH, HPLC-grade acetonitrile, and phosphoric acid were purchased from Wako Pure Chemicals Co. (Tokyo, Japan). Distilled water used for diluting phosphoric acid was obtained from Otsuka Pharmaceutical (Tokushima, Japan). Alhydrogel® 2% (corresponding to 10 mg/mL aluminum) used as aluminum hydroxide gel was obtained from Brenntag (Frederikssund, Denmark). PBS was prepared in-house, and the Zika vaccine drug product containing aluminum hydroxide gel was manufactured as described below. The Zika virus was purified with various techniques after harvest. After inactivation with formaldehyde, the virus was concentrated, and the buffer was exchanged with PBS by filtration. The bulk drug substance was diluted with PBS and formulated with aluminum hydroxide gel (0.4 mg/mL aluminum) to form the final drug product.

1.2 HPLC Conditions

[0580] A Waters HPLC alliance system equipped with a UV detector (Milford, USA) and a reverse-phase column (YMC-Pack ODS-A, 4.6 mm \times 250 mm, 5 μm (Kyoto, Japan)) was used. A mixture of water and acetonitrile (1:1, v/v) was used as the mobile phase, the detection wavelength was set at 360 nm, and the flow rate was 1.0 mL/min. The column temperature and injection volume were 25° C. and 50 μL , respectively.

1.3 Sample Preparation

[0581] The vaccine drug product (1.2 mL) was centrifuged at 15000 rpm for 10 min, and the supernatant (1 mL) was transferred into a 2-mL HPLC glass vial purchased from Waters (Milford, USA). Next, 20 μL of 20% (v/v) phosphoric acid and 50 μL of 1.0 mg/mL DNPH solution in acetonitrile were added, and the mixture was stirred and left at room temperature for 20 min before injection.

1.4 Method Validation

[0582] According to the ICH Q2 guidelines, the method was validated in terms of specificity, linearity, accuracy, repeatability, intermediate precision, robustness, and stability of the sample. In the accuracy study, the Zika vaccine

drug product and aluminum hydroxide gel solution were spiked with a specific amount of formaldehyde, and the sample was mixed well by vortex before following the procedure described in Section 2.3.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1 Linearity and Specificity

[0583] Six standard solutions of formaldehyde (0.049, 0.098, 0.196, 0.491, 0.982, and 1.964 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) were prepared by dilution with PBS. Next, 20% (v/v) phosphoric acid and 1 mg/mL DNPH solution in acetonitrile were added to each solution, and the corresponding chromatograms are shown in FIG. 28. Clearly, the 10.4-min peak area showed linearity with the regression equation: $y=1075730x+11731$ (where y is the area of the 10.4-min peak and x is the concentration of formaldehyde in $\mu\text{g/mL}$) (correlation coefficient: 0.9998), indicating that it was due to HCHO-DNPH (i.e., formaldehyde derivatized with DNPH). Moreover, the peak at 5.8 min was attributed to DNPH as it was detected in all samples added with DNPH. Hence, the HCHO-DNPH peak area was used for evaluation of linearity and accuracy after subtracting the background peak area in PBS.

2.2 Accuracy and Precision (Repeatability)

[0584] The effect of aluminum hydroxide adjuvant was evaluated by recovery studies, which were carried out by spiking three samples of aluminum hydroxide (0.1, 0.4, and 1.0 mg/mL aluminum) in PBS with 0.05 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of formaldehyde in the absence of the vaccine drug substance. The average recoveries were 102% ($n=3$), 100% ($n=3$), and 100% ($n=3$), respectively, with low relative standard deviation (RSD) values (Table 13). The RSD of the accuracy data was calculated to evaluate the repeatability, and was found to be 1.0%, indicating that aluminum amounts up to 1.0 mg/mL did not interfere with the recovery of formaldehyde.

TABLE 13

Accuracy and repeatability evaluated using aluminum hydroxide samples spiked with 0.05 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of formaldehyde	
Aluminum hydroxide concentration [mg/mL aluminum]	Average (n = 3) [%] (RSD [%])
0.1	102 (0.2)
0.4	100 (0.8)
1.0	100 (0.3)
Repeatability [%] (n = 9)	1.0

[0585] The accuracy of the method was evaluated by recovery studies, which were carried out by spiking the Zika vaccine drug product containing aluminum hydroxide adju-

vant with three concentrations of formaldehyde (0.05, 0.10, and 1.00 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), and the average recovery results are shown in Table 14. The RSD of the accuracy data was calculated to evaluate the repeatability, and was found to be 3.7%, indicating that Zika vaccine drug products formulated with aluminum hydroxide do not interfere with the recovery of formaldehyde between 0.05 and 1.00 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

TABLE 14

Accuracy and repeatability evaluated using Zika vaccine drug products containing aluminum hydroxide spiked with formaldehyde	
Spiked formaldehyde concentration [$\mu\text{g/mL}$]	Average (n = 3) [%] (RSD [%])
0.05	102 (5.6)
0.10	97 (0.3)
1.00	98 (0.7)
Repeatability [%] (n = 9)	3.7

2.4 Robustness

[0586] The robustness of the method was evaluated to determine how concentration of formaldehyde in samples would be affected by variations in experimental parameters during sample preparation. Considering impact on the derivatization efficacy, concentration of DNPH and phosphoric acid were selected as the monitored parameters in this study. The effect was examined by varying the concentrations of DNPH and phosphoric acid by ± 0.1 mg/mL and $\pm 5\%$, respectively. Formaldehyde was determined in two development drug product lots under each condition, and the results, shown in Table 15, suggest that variations in DNPH and phosphoric acid concentrations had no significant impact on the determination of formaldehyde.

TABLE 15

Robustness of the method				
Condition	Concentration of DNPH [mg/mL]	Concentration of phosphoric acid [%]	Concentration of formaldehyde [$\mu\text{g/mL}$]	
			Lot B	Lot C
1*	1.0	20	0.51	0.45
2	1.1	20	0.53	0.48
3	0.9	20	0.49	0.47
4	1.0	15	0.52	0.49
5	1.0	25	0.52	0.48

*Defined conditions of the method

SEQUENCE LISTING

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 FEATURE Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..351
 mol_type = protein

-continued

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                                organism = Zika virus
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SYFVRAAKTN NSFVVDGDTL KECPLKHRWV NSFLVEDHGF GVFHTSVWLK VREDYSLECD 180
PAVIGTAVKG KEAVHSDLGY WIESEKNDTW RLKRAHLIEM KTCEWPKSHT LWTGDGIEESD 240
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                     note = Zika virus
                     organism = synthetic construct

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1.-57. (canceled)

58. A method for determining the residual formaldehyde content in a pharmaceutical composition comprising an inactivated virus, comprising the steps of:

- (a) providing a composition comprising a virus which has been treated with formaldehyde;
- (b) mixing the composition of (a) with phosphoric acid and 2,4-dinitrophenyl-hydrazine (DNPH), thereby providing a mixture;
- (c) incubating the mixture of (b) under suitable conditions; and
- (d) analyzing the mixture for the presence of residual formaldehyde.

59. The method of claim **58**, wherein the composition of (a) contains an adjuvant.

60. The method of claim **59**, wherein the adjuvant is aluminum hydroxide.

61. The method of claim **58**, wherein the composition of (a) contains 0.1 mg/ml to 1.0 mg/ml aluminum hydroxide as adjuvant.

62. The method of claim **58**, wherein step (b) comprises mixing 50 parts of the composition of (a) with 1 part of 15 to 25% (v/v) phosphoric acid and 2.5 parts of 0.9 to 1.1 mg/ml DNPH.

63. The method of claim **58**, wherein the mixture of the composition of (a) with phosphoric acid and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) is incubated at room temperature.

64. The method of claim **58**, wherein the mixture of the composition of (a) with phosphoric acid and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) is incubated for 10 to 30 minutes.

65. The method of claim **58**, wherein the mixture of the composition of (a) with phosphoric acid and 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) is analyzed by HPLC.

66. The method of claim **65**, wherein the HPLC is reversed-phase HPLC.

67. The method of claim **66**, wherein a mixture of water and acetonitrile (1:1, v/v) is used as a mobile phase in HPLC.

68. The method of claim **58**, wherein the virus is an inactivated Zika virus.

69. The method of claim **68**, wherein the inactivated Zika virus has been treated with 0.01% (w/v) formaldehyde for 10 days at 22° C.

70. The method of claim **68**, wherein the Zika virus has been inactivated by the following steps:

- (a) isolating a Zika virus preparation from one or more cells cultured in vitro, wherein the cells are used to produce the Zika virus preparation, wherein isolating the Zika virus preparation comprises one or more steps selected from:
 - (i) depth filtration,
 - (ii) buffer exchange and/or dilution;
 - (iii) ion exchange chromatography; and

- (b) treating the Zika virus preparation with formaldehyde, wherein the numerical result of the multiplication of the formaldehyde concentration as measured in % (w/v) with the period of incubation with formaldehyde as measured in days is 0.025 to 0.5.

71. The method of claim **70**, wherein the cells are non-human cells.

72. The method of claim **70**, wherein the cells are Vero cells.

73. The method of claim **70**, further comprising a step (c) comprising neutralizing the formaldehyde-treated Zika virus preparation with sodium metabisulfite.

74. The method of claim **73**, wherein the formaldehyde-treated Zika virus preparation is neutralized at least five, at least seven, at least nine, at least 11, or at least 14 days after formaldehyde treatment.

75. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an inactivated Zika virus having a residual formaldehyde content of less than 30 µg/ml.

76. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an inactivated Zika virus having a residual formaldehyde content of less than 50 µg/ml, wherein the residual formaldehyde is determined by the method of claim **1**.

* * * * *