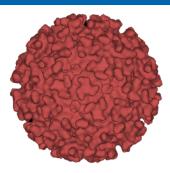
## CELLULAR IMMUNE RESPONSES IN RAINBOW TROUT FOLLOWING VACCINATION AND CHALLENGE AGAINST SALMONID ALPHAVIRUS (SAV)

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### • Introduction : Salmonid Alphavirus



- Causative agent of: Pancreas Disease (salmon) & Sleeping Disease (trout)
- Six subtypes
- Associated with: frequent and high mortality & reduced weight gain

- Commercially available inactivated vaccines have been found to be efficacious
- Despite comprehensive vaccination programs, SAV is becoming increasingly prevalent and eradication is a challenge

#### Inactivated oil-adjuvanted vaccines are often sub-optimal against viruses



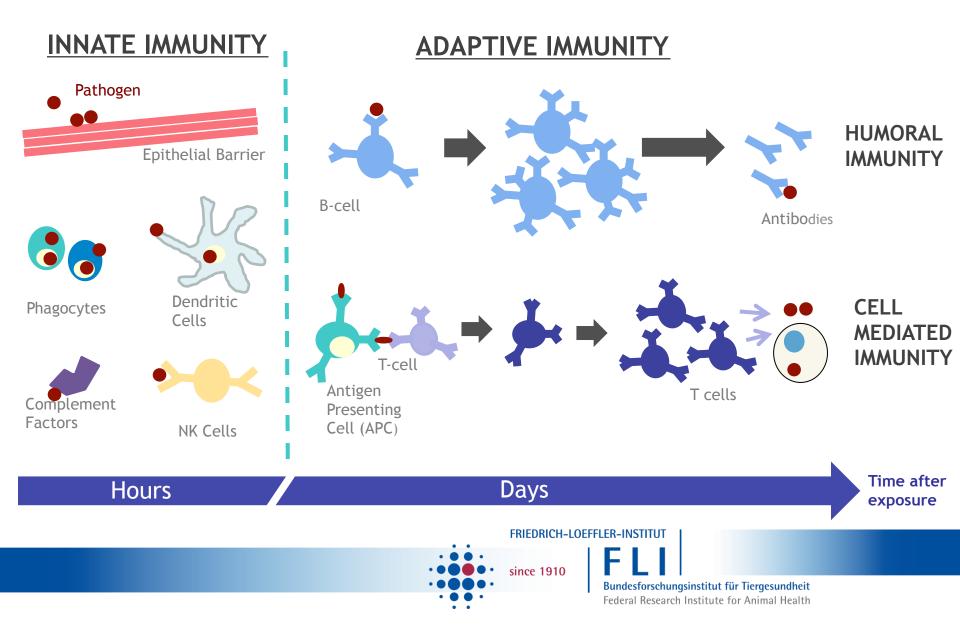
Investigate immune mechanisms after vaccination & challenge

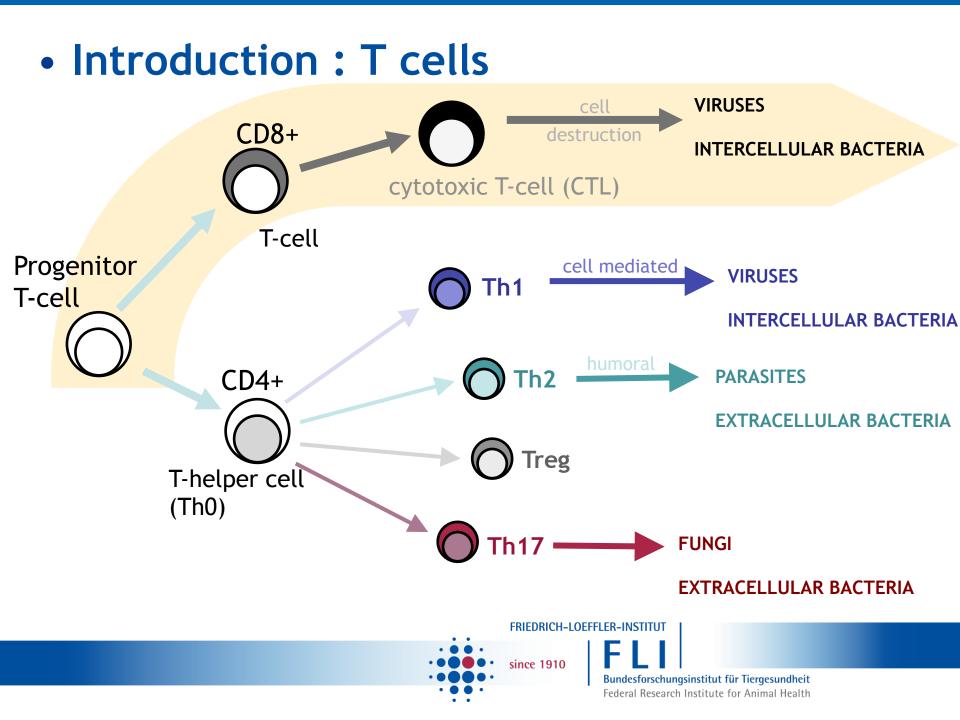
Focusing on cytotoxicity gain insights on:

- pathogenesis of SAV
- host responses which contribute to protection

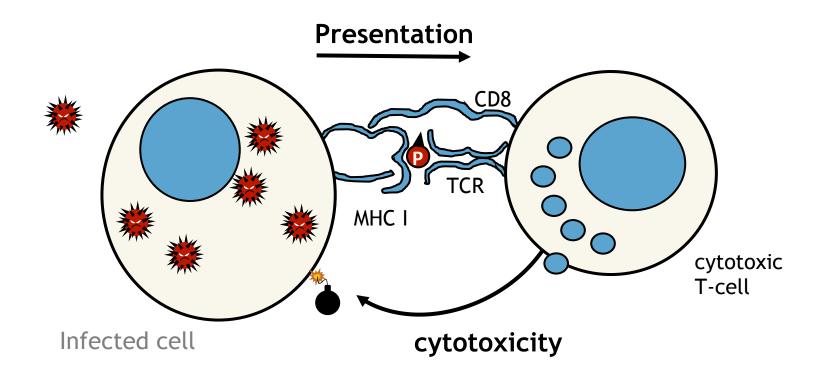


#### Introduction : Immune System



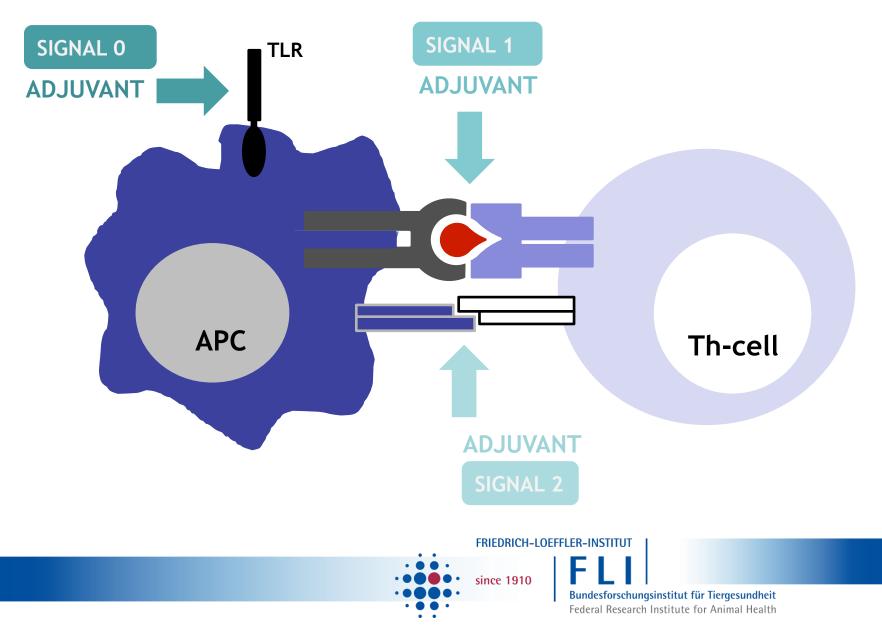


#### Introduction : Cytotoxicity

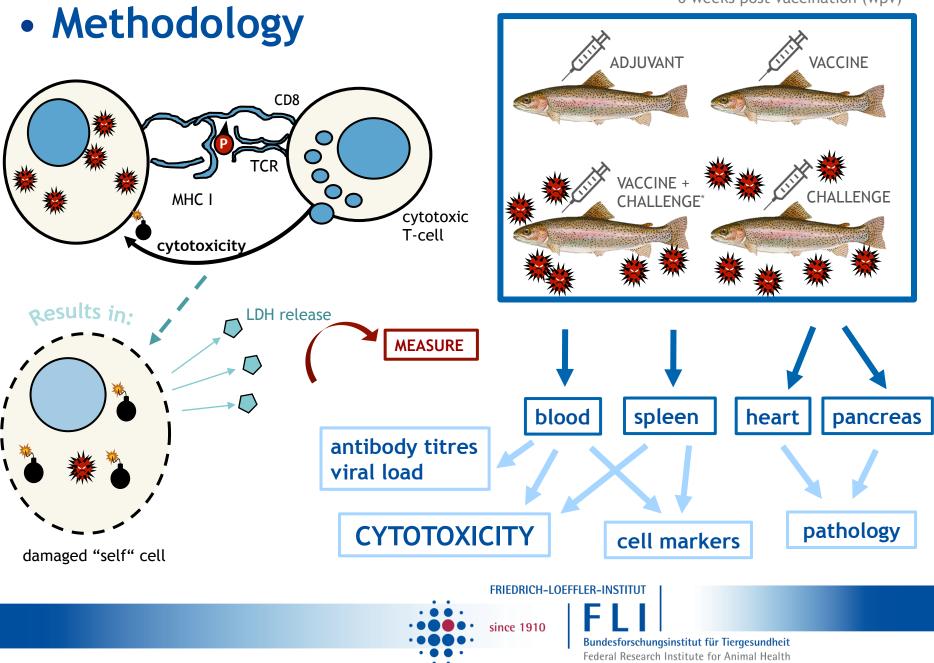




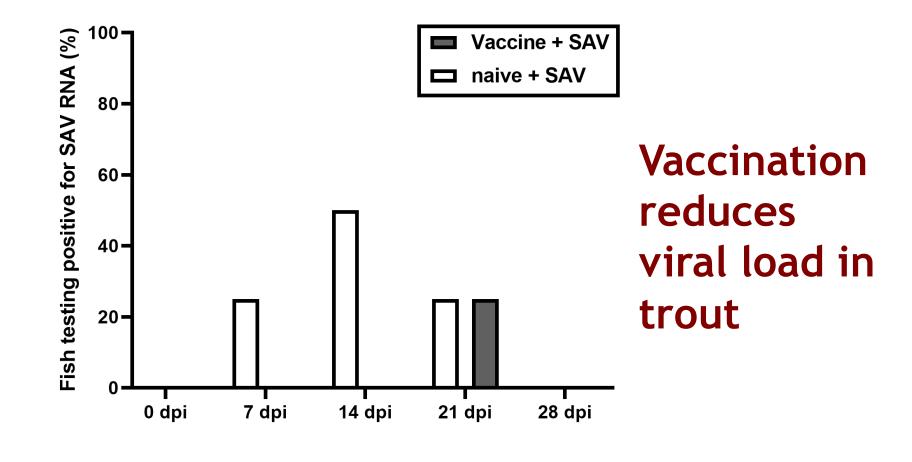
#### Introduction : Adjuvant mode of action



\* 6 weeks post vaccination (wpv)



#### • Results : Challenge in Rainbow trout

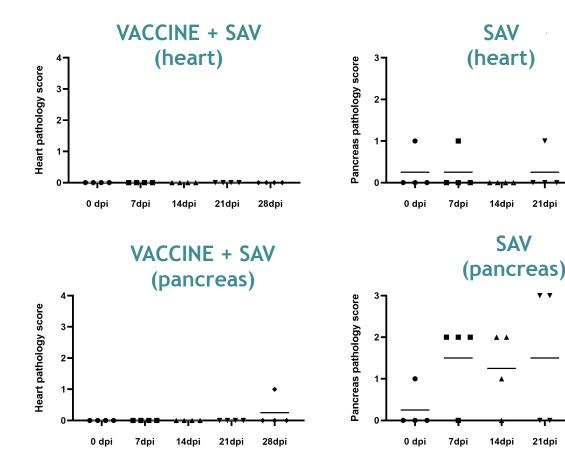


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#### • Results : Challenge in Rainbow trout



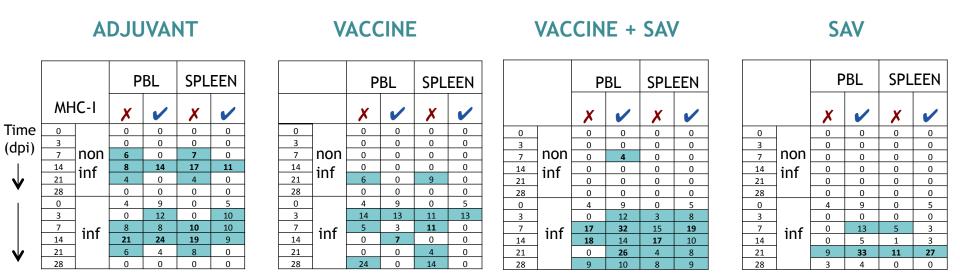
Vaccination significantly reduces pancreas pathology



28dpi

28dpi

#### • Results : Cytotoxicity



ADJUVANT: Non-specific cytotoxicity (non-infected & infected cells)

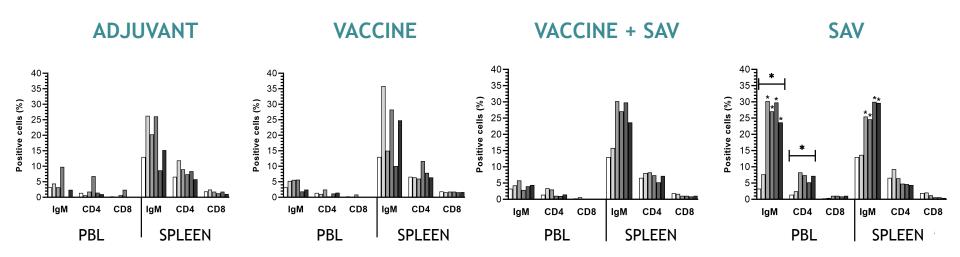
VACCINE: Non-specific cytotoxicity

VACCINE + SAV: Early response; non-specific; high cytotoxicity

SAV: High & specific cytotoxicity at later time point



#### • Results : Cellular Responses (proteins)



ADJUVANT: Increase in IgM+ cells (cell movement)

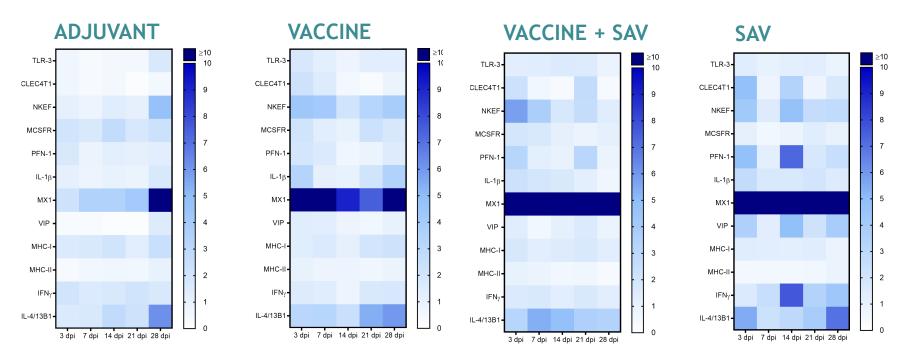
VACCINE: Similar response to ADJUVANT group, but stronger

VACCINE + SAV: Delayed but stable increase of IgM+ cells

SAV: Significant increase of IgM+ and CD4+ cells in PBLs (unique profile)



#### • Results : Cellular Responses (genes)



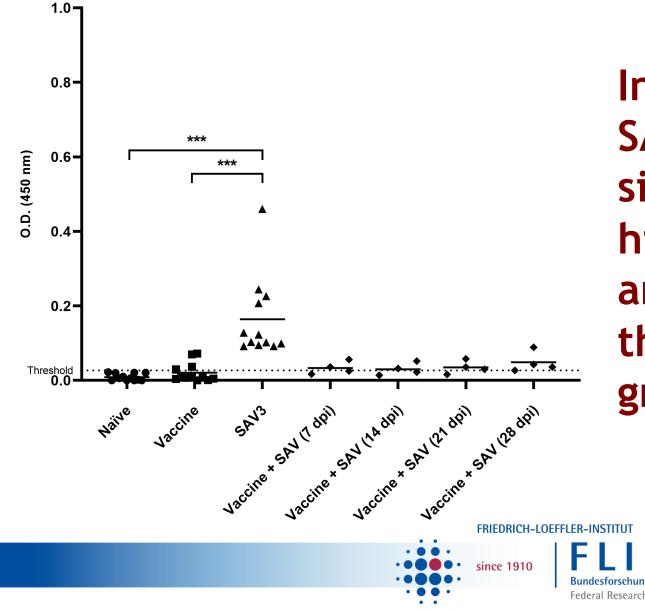
Th1 pathway plays a role after infection, but not after vaccination

Vaccination induces early response of IL-1B, NKEF, PFN

Dendritic cells more highly modulated than macrophages after infection



#### • Results : SAV-specific serum antibodies

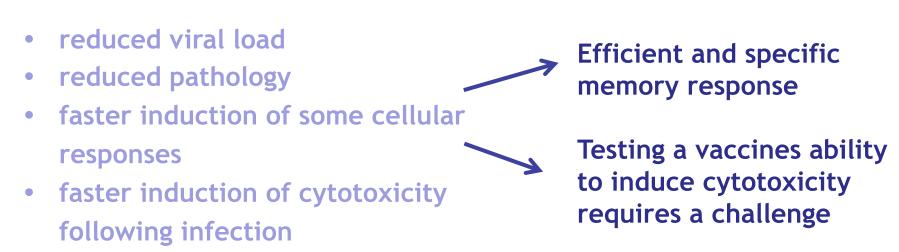


Infection with SAV induced a significantly higher antibody titer than other groups

#### Conclusions

 A successful challenge model and cytotoxicity assay was developed for SAV infection in rainbow trout

• Vaccination itself will not trigger a strong or specific cytotoxic response, HOWEVER it will result in:



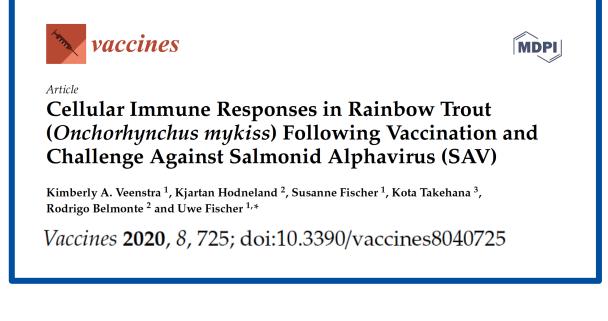
 There are indications that different protective mechanisms are being triggered by vaccination and infection

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# Thank you for your attention!



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