

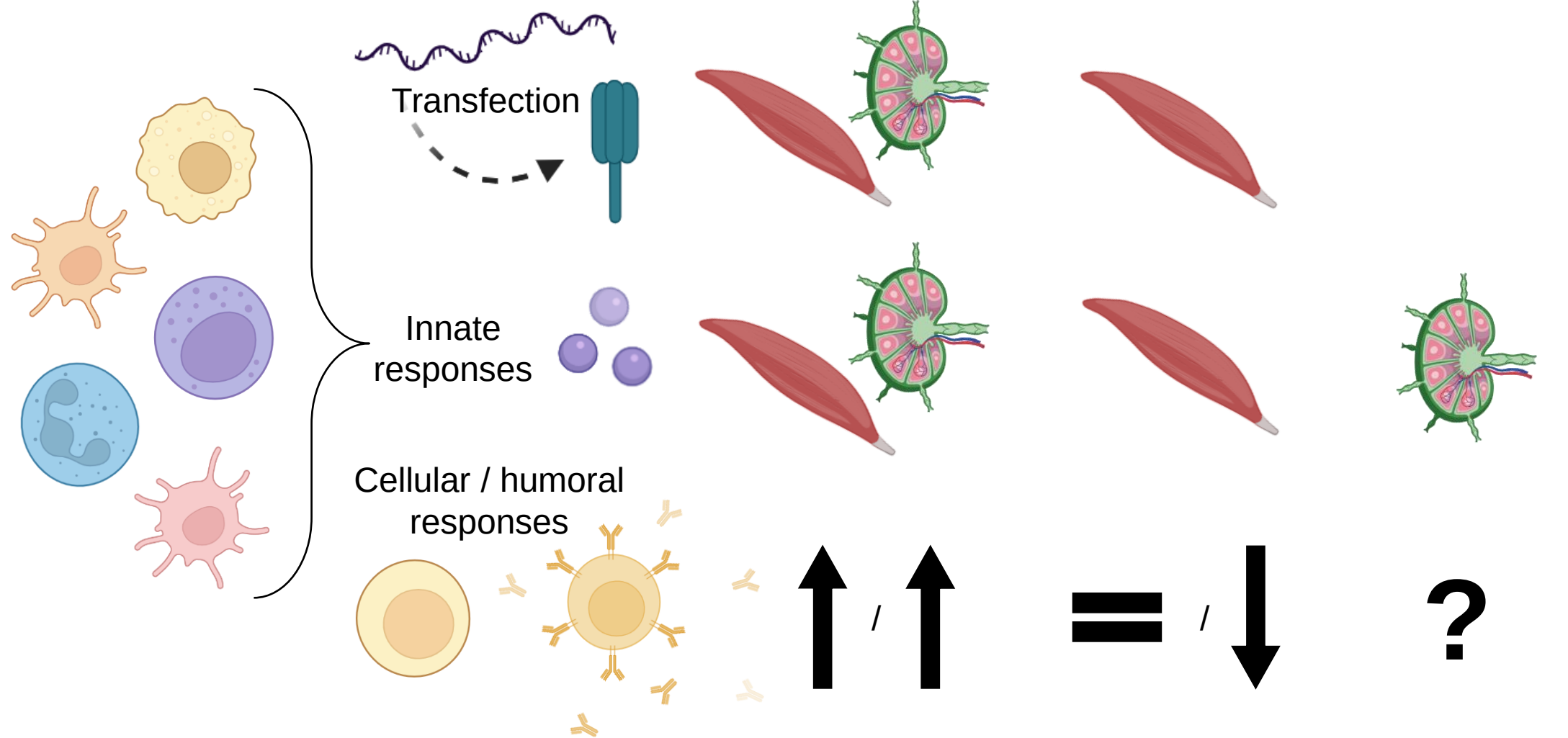
Targeted STING agonism modulates saRNA vaccine immunogenicity

David J. Peeler^{1,2,3,4,†}, Ziyin Wang², Simbarashe Jokonya⁵, Chubicka Thomas², Livia Spiga², Marco Briones Orta², Katsiaryna Shramko², Paul F. McKay², Patrick S. Stayton⁵, Molly M. Stevens^{1,3}, Robin J. Shattock², John S. Tregoning^{2,†}

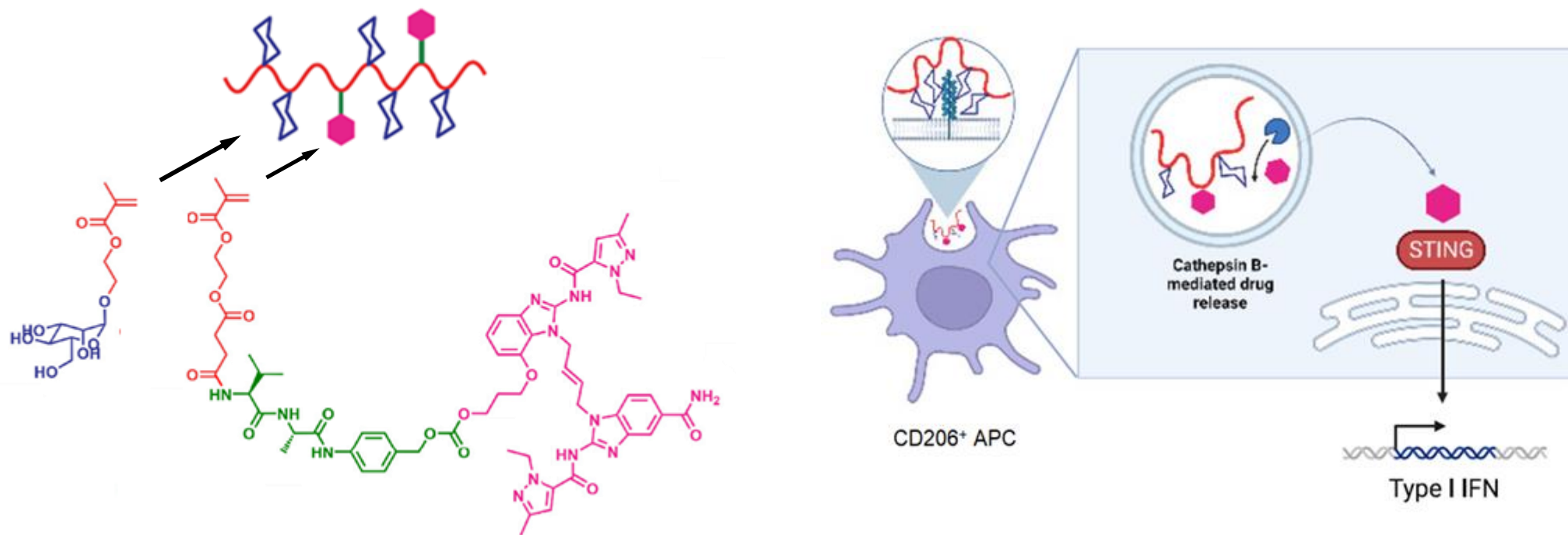
1. Departments of Materials and Bioengineering, Imperial College London
2. Department of Infectious Disease, Imperial College London
3. Kavli Institute for Nanoscience Discovery, University of Oxford
4. Department of Bioengineering, University of Oregon
5. Departments of Bioengineering and Molecular Engineering, University of Washington

Location, Location, Inflammation

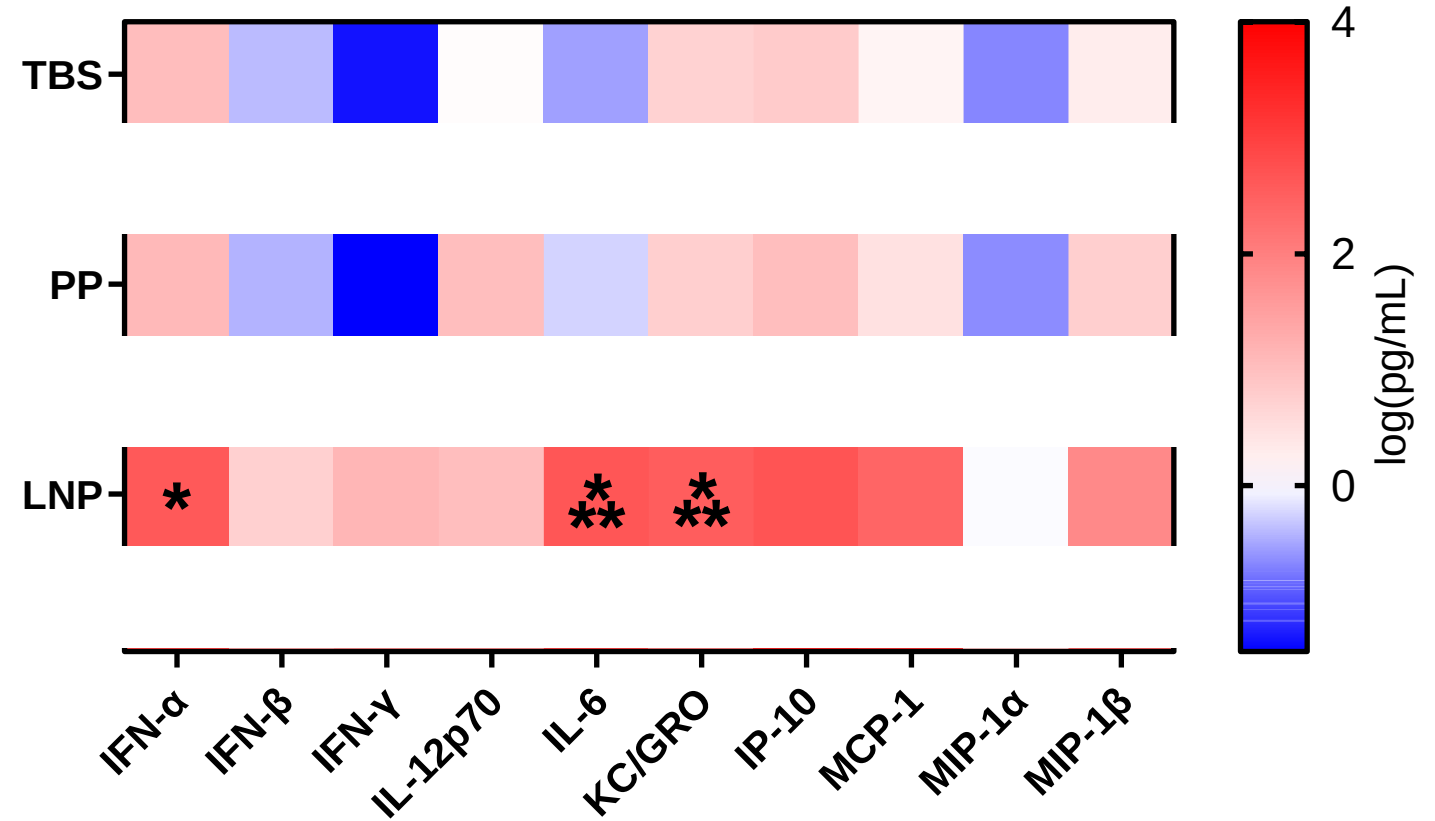
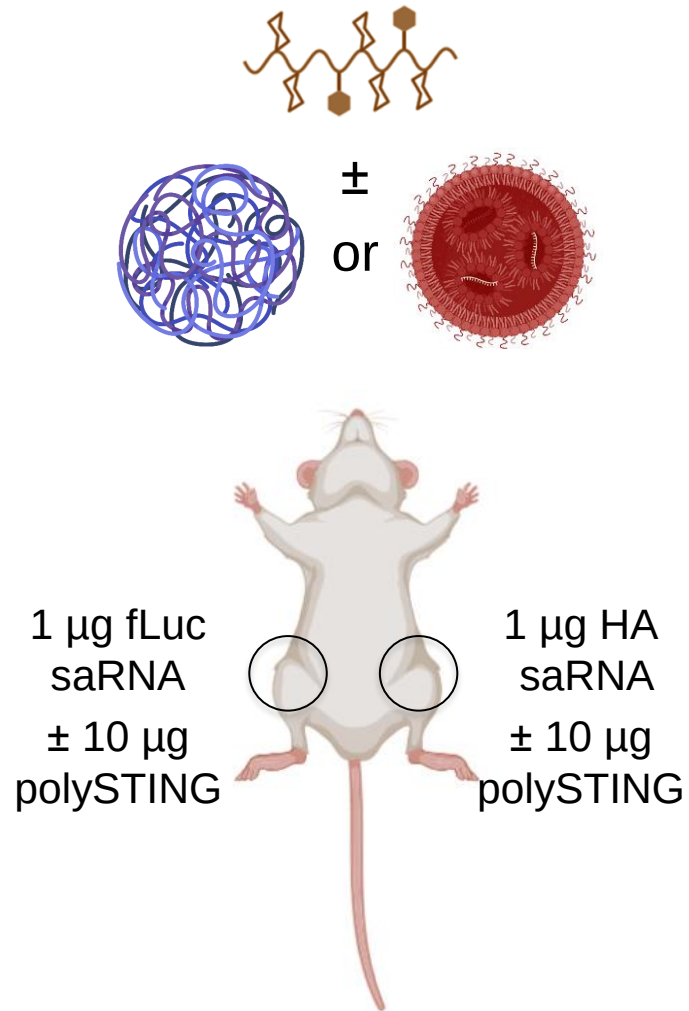
Peeler et al,
unpublished

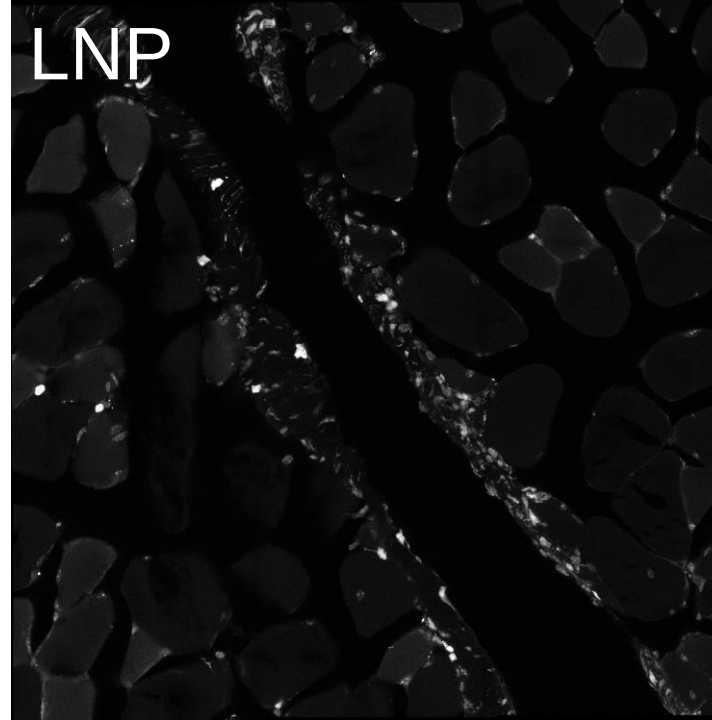
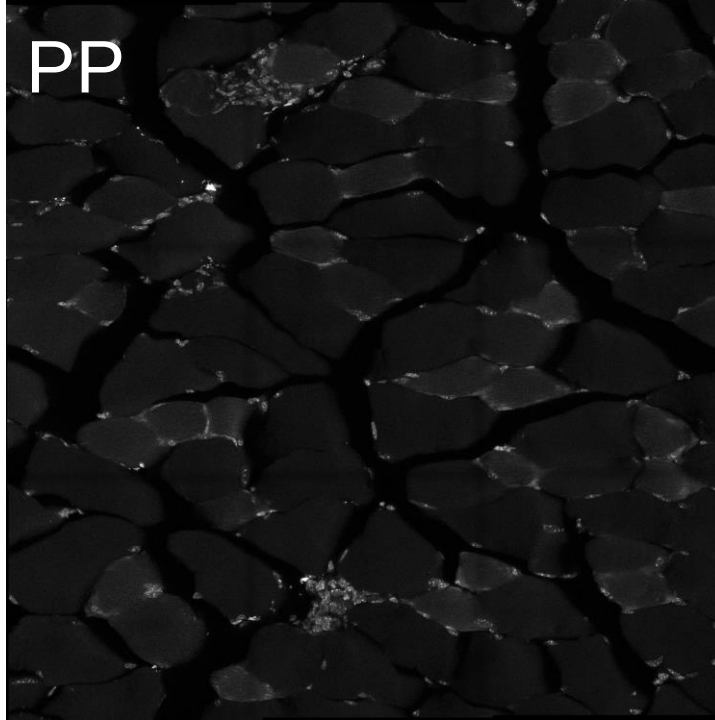


polySTING selectively induces Type I IFN in APCs

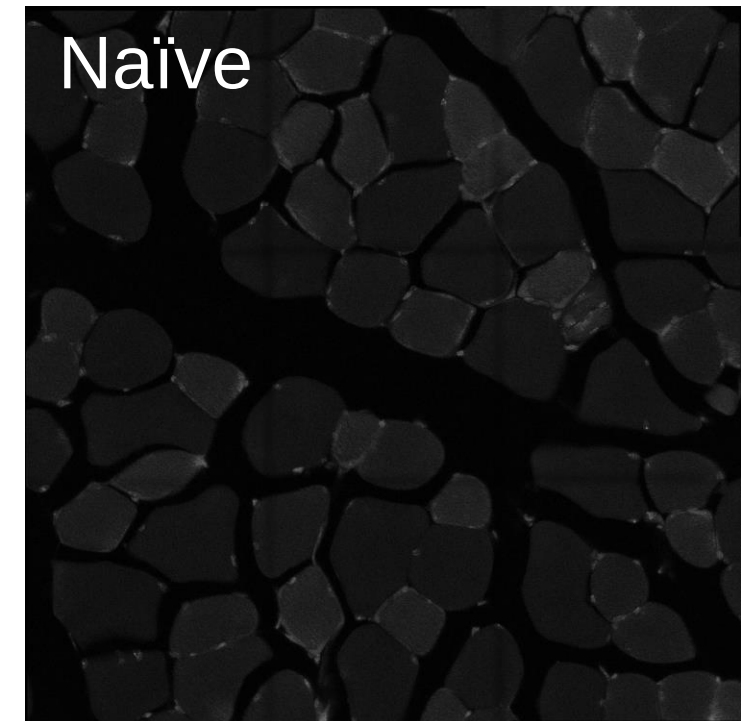
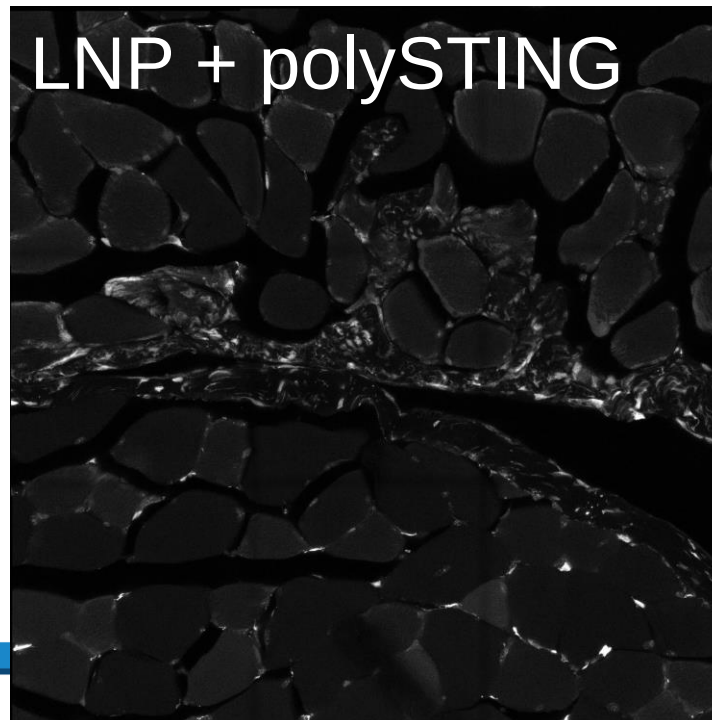
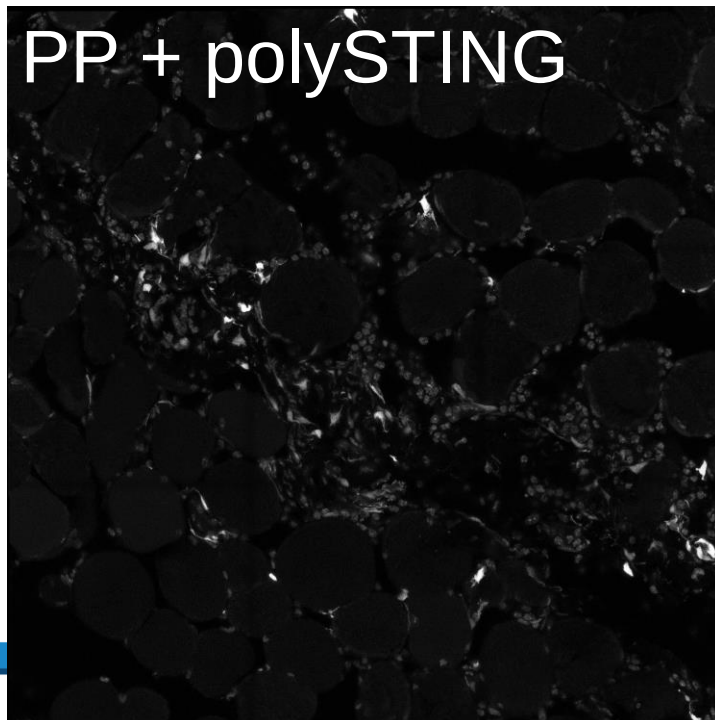


polySTING safely compliments saRNA inflammation



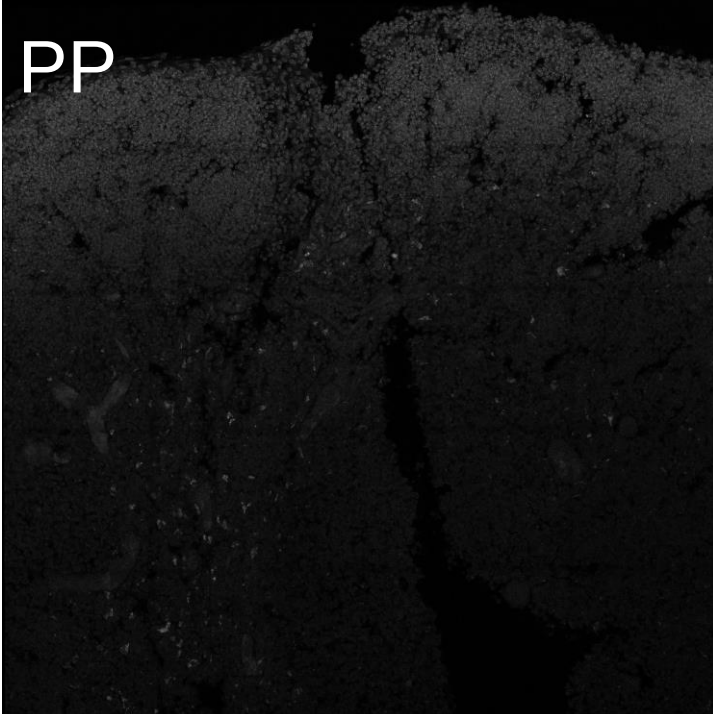


Muscle 

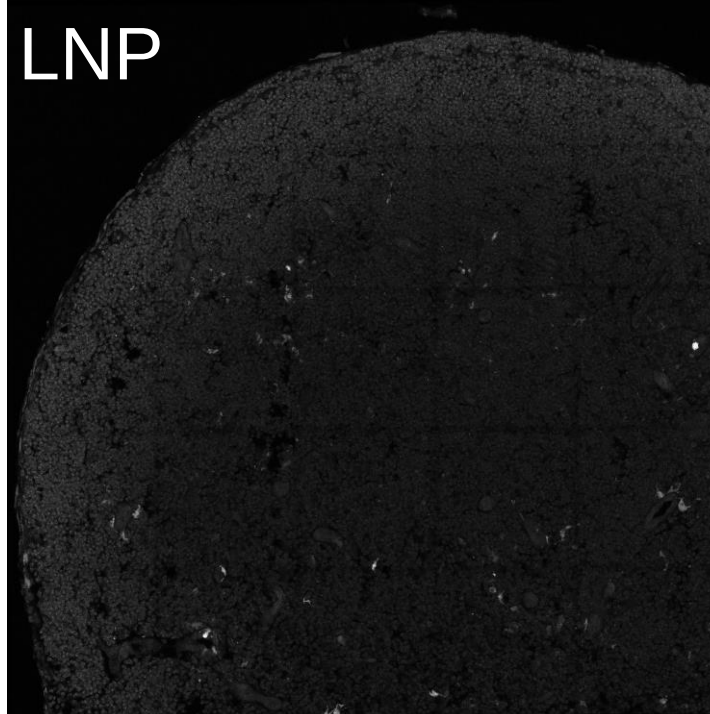


tdTomato

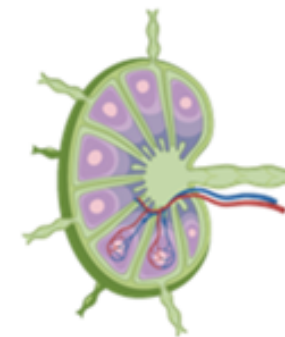
PP



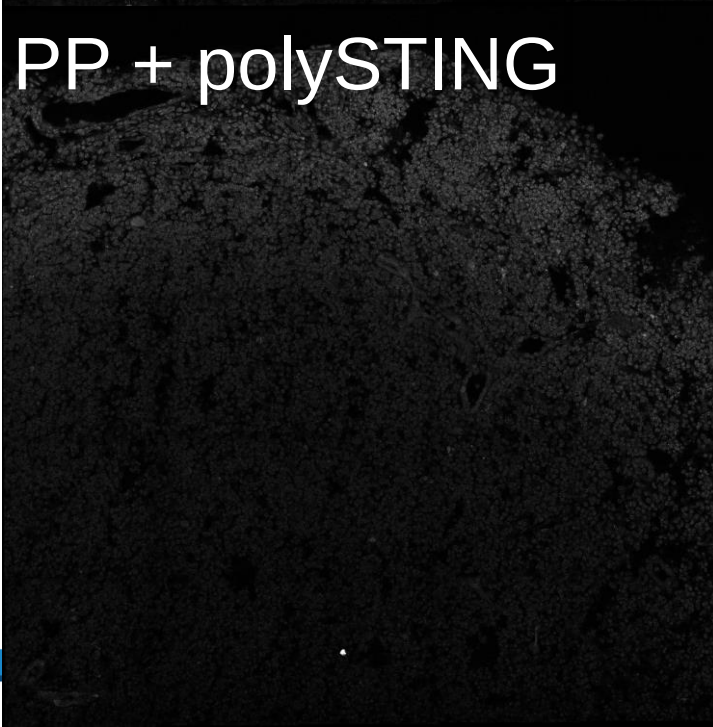
LNP



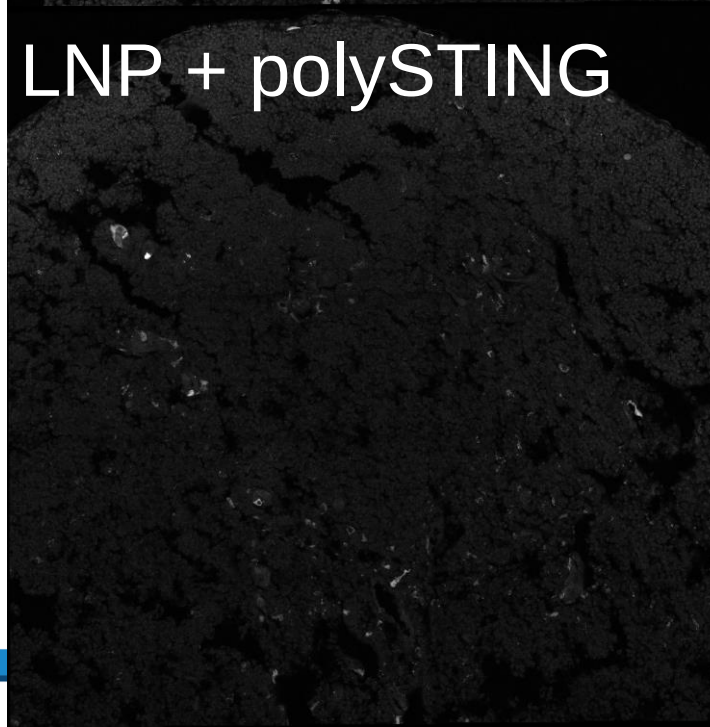
Lymph
node



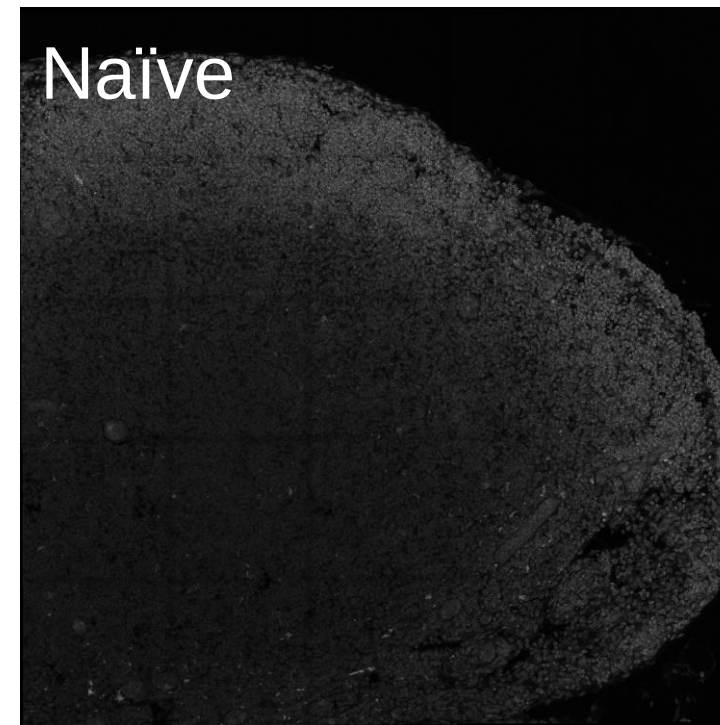
PP + polySTING



LNP + polySTING

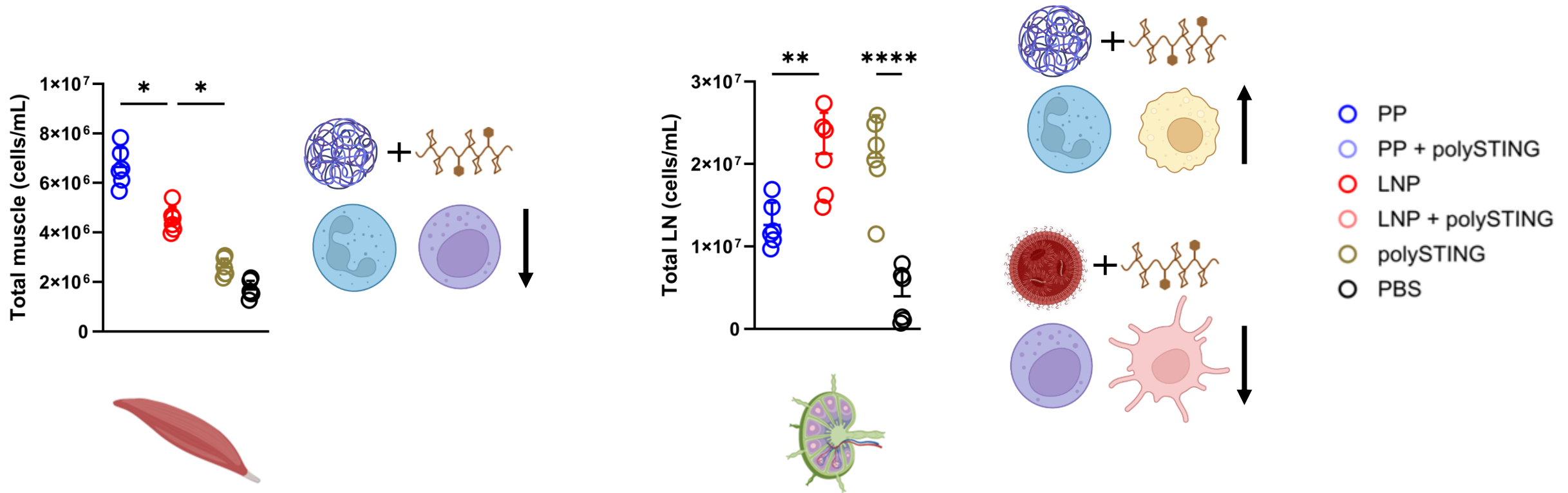


Naïve

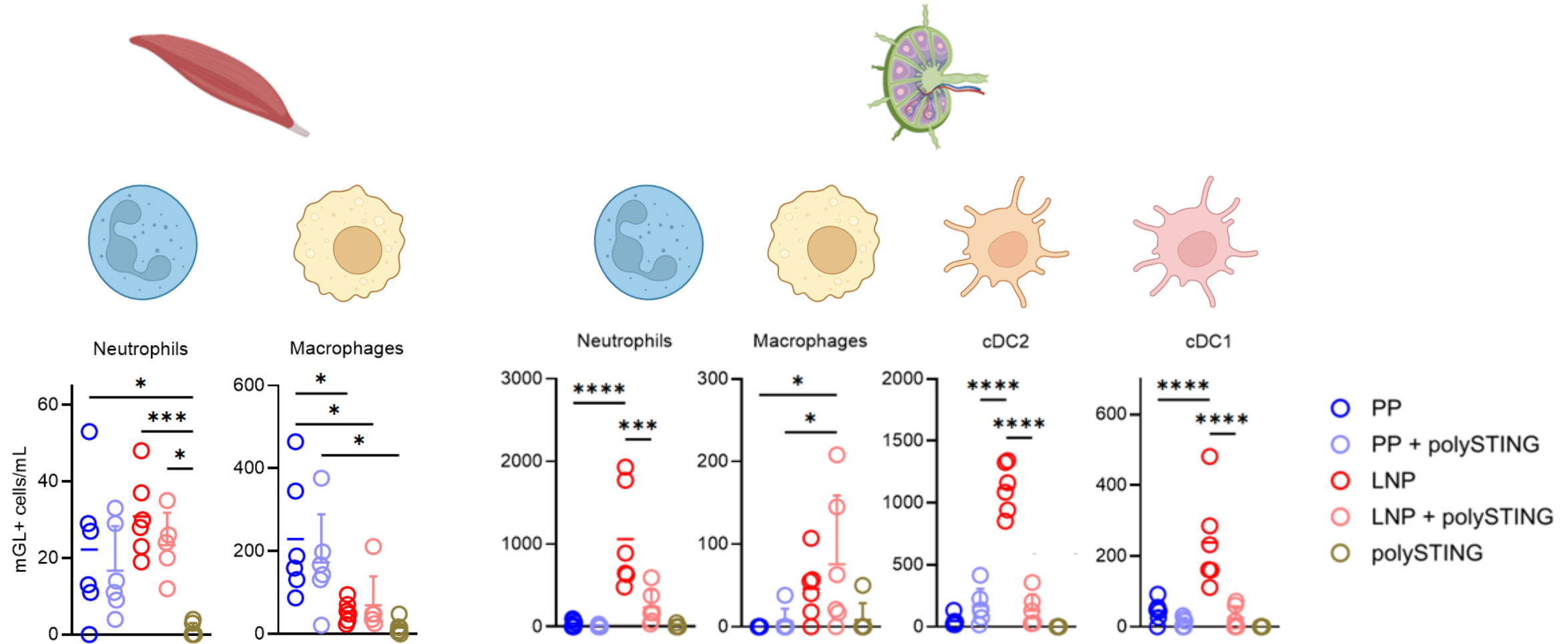


tdTomato

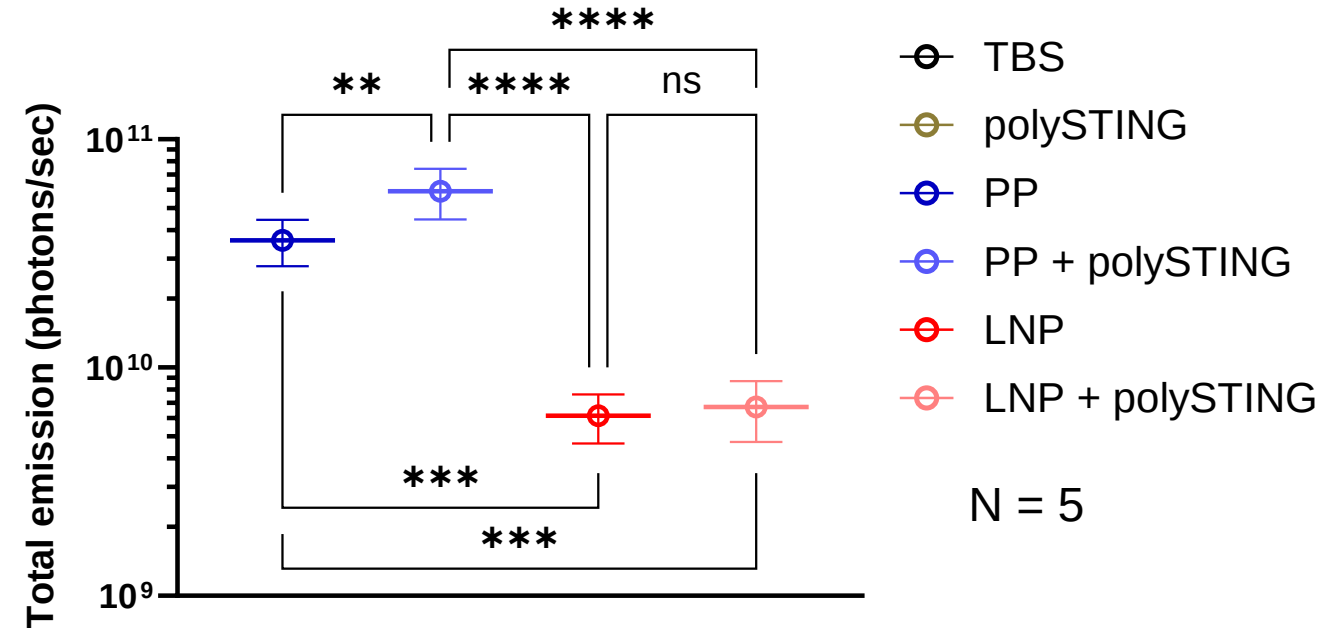
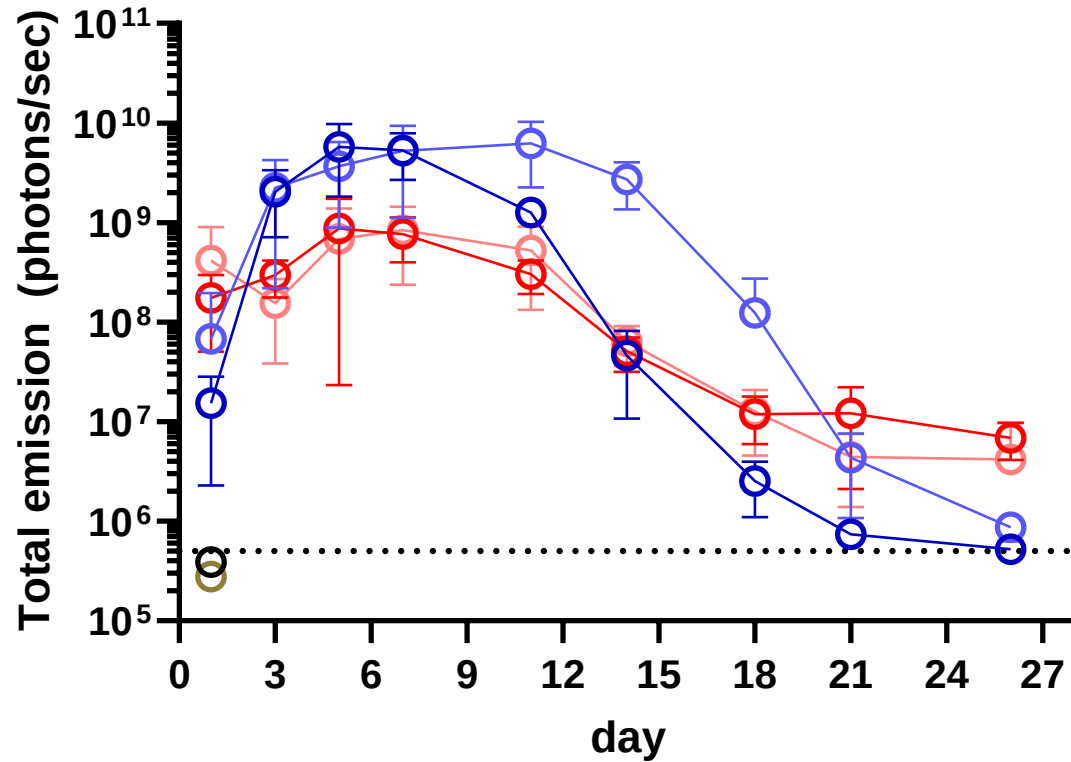
Inflammatory crosstalk alters innate cell recruitment and trafficking



PP and LNP transfect different APCs

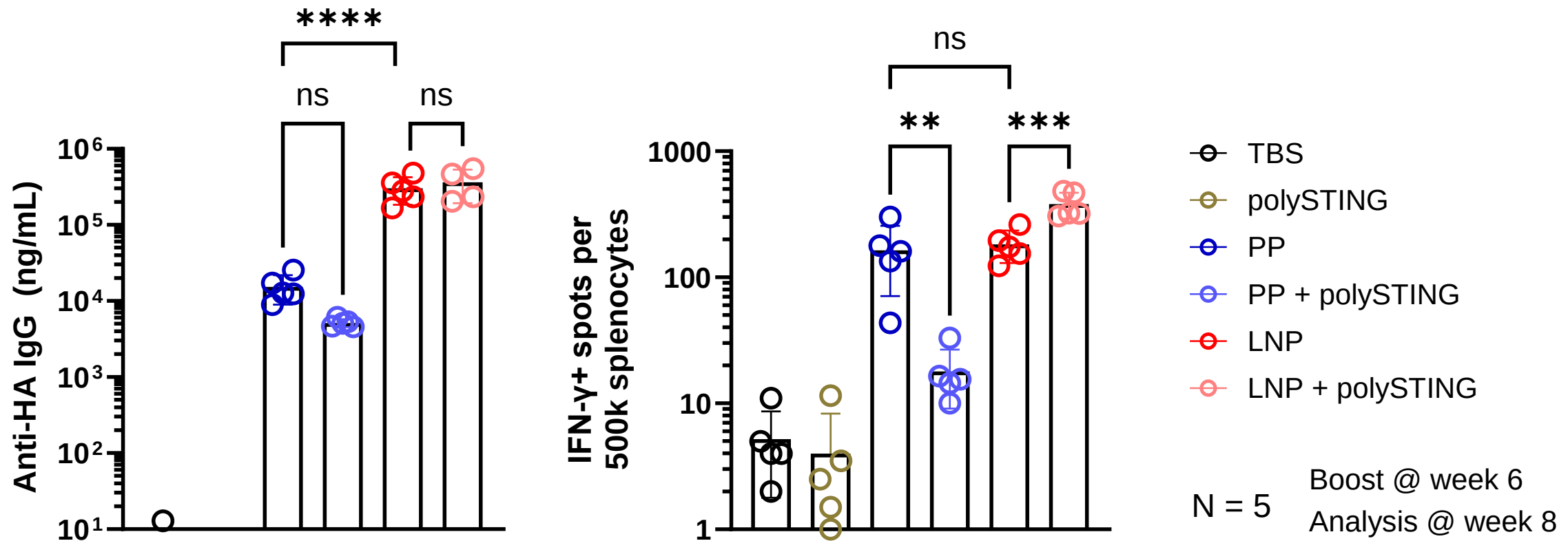


Co-administered polySTING prolongs polyplex saRNA expression



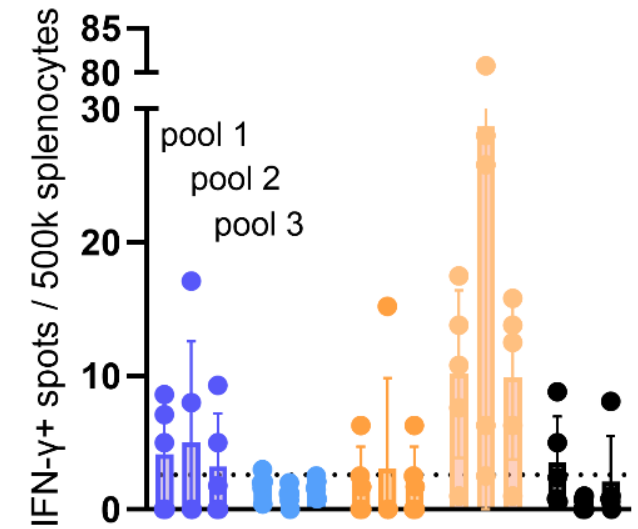
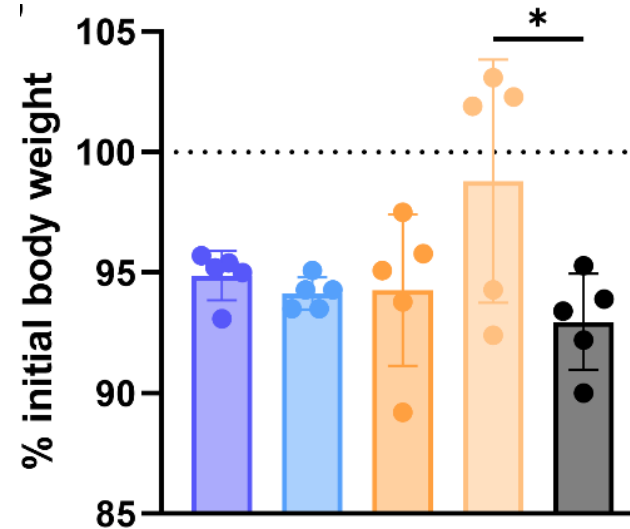
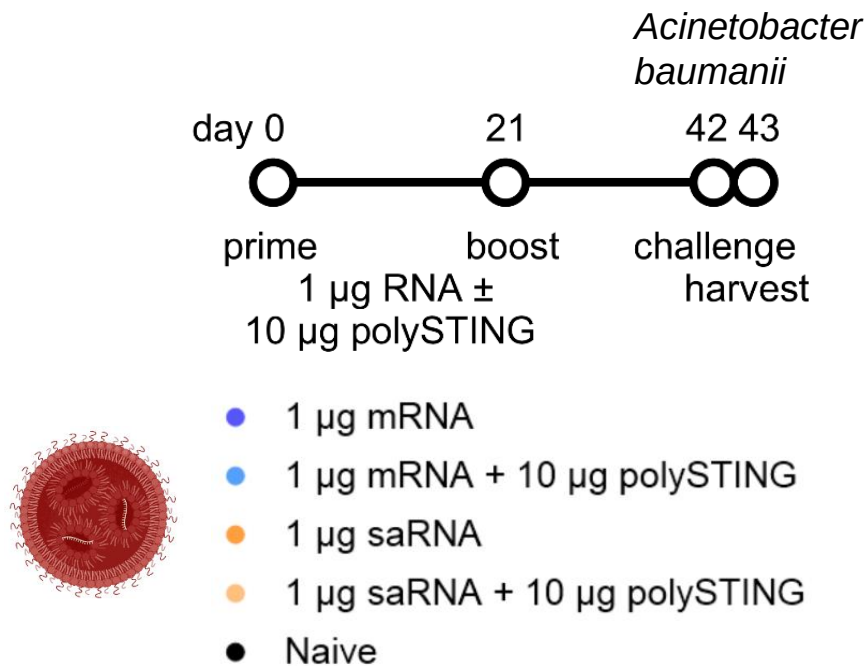
N = 5

polySTING blunts PP-induced adaptive responses but enhances LNP cellular response

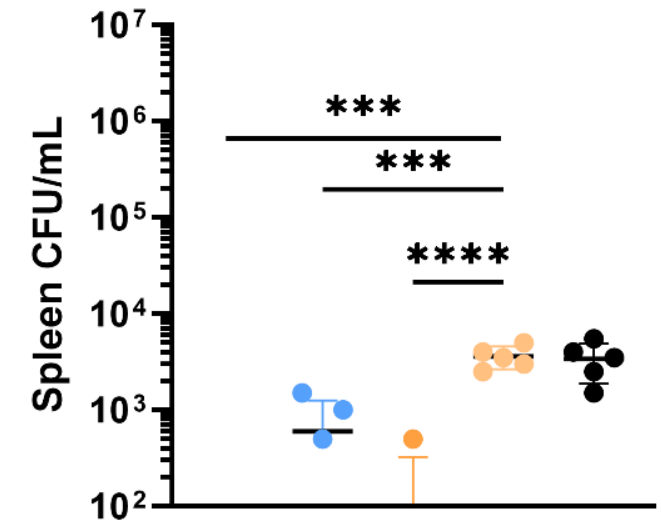
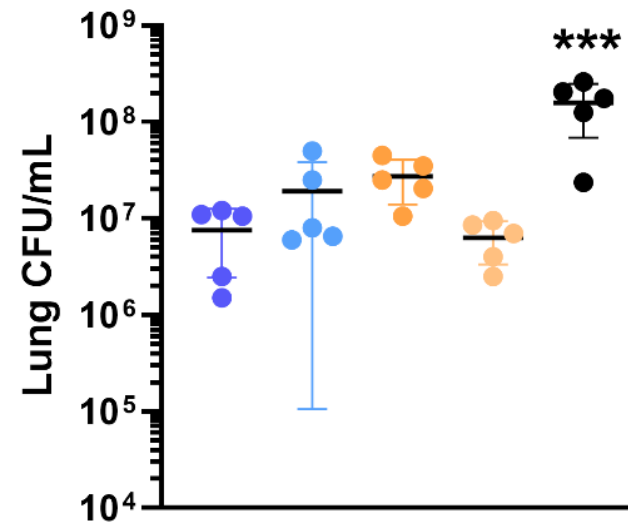
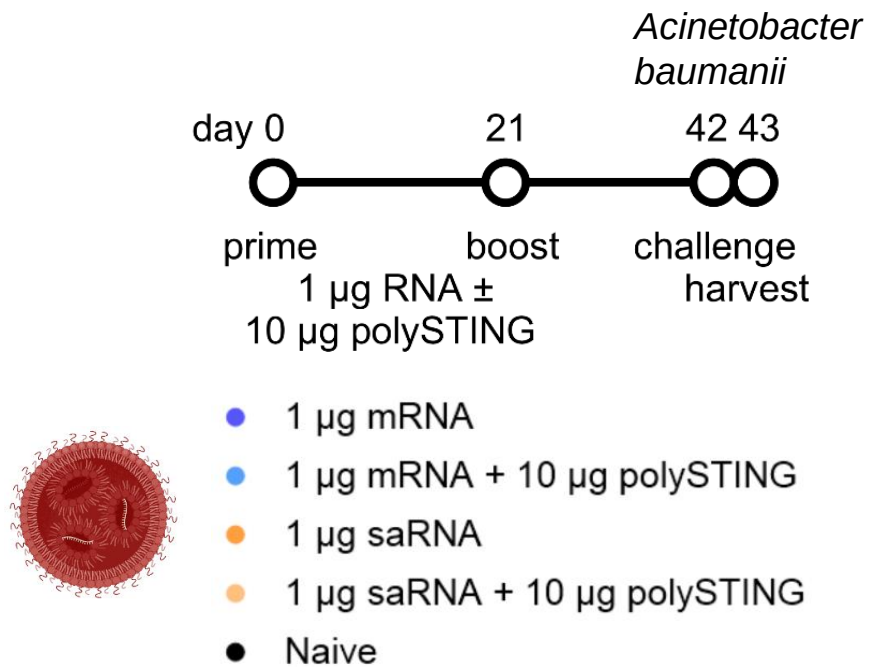




PolySTING boosts/skews T_H1 response to LNP OXA23 saRNA but not mRNA

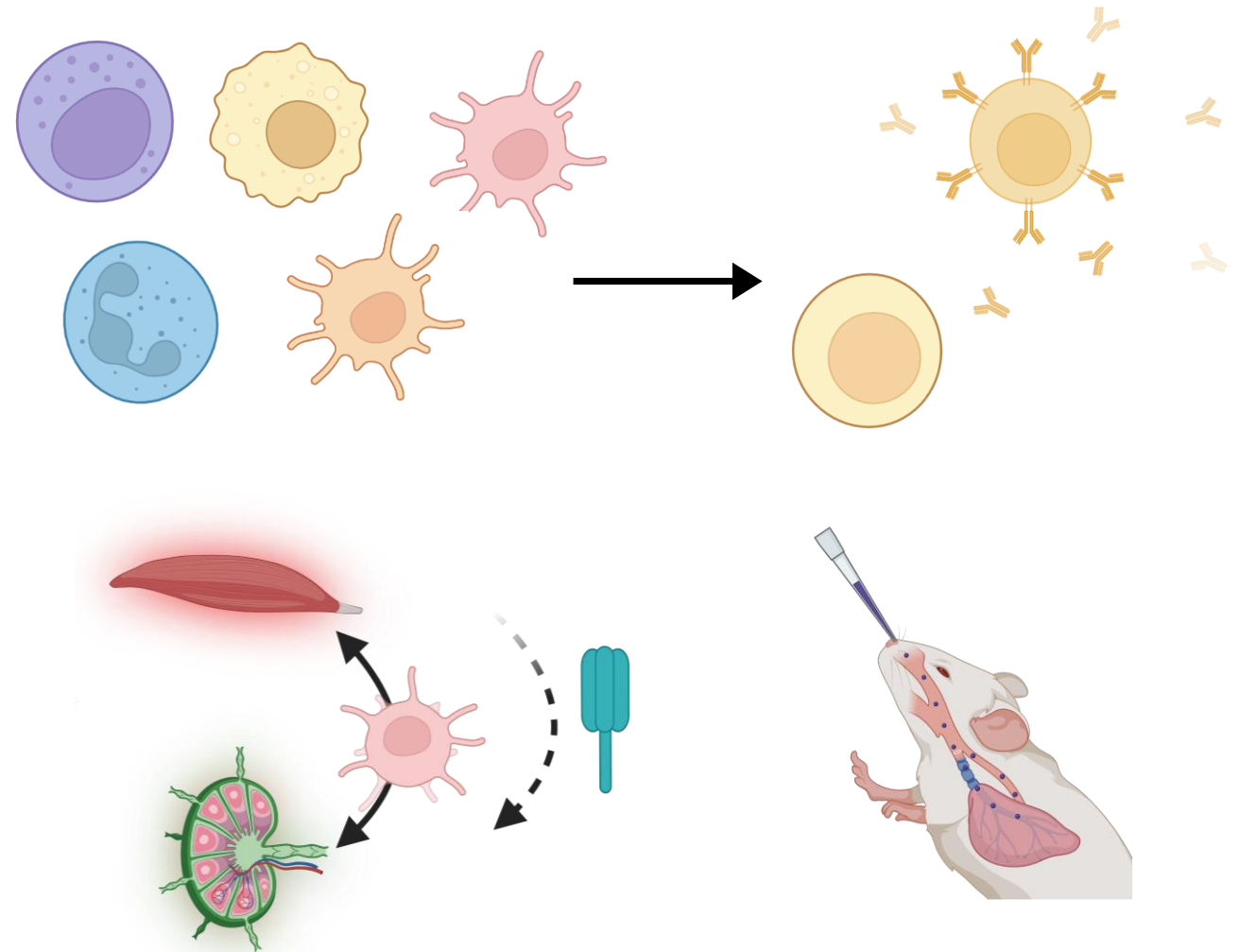


PolySTING shifts OXA23 saRNA-mediated protection from spleen to lung



Implications for future work

- Understanding innate-adaptive crosstalk:
 - Why did T cells decrease?
 - How to boost B cells?
 - T_H1 helping neutrophils?
- Engineering vaccine delivery
 - Secreted antigen constructs
 - Mucosal co-delivery vehicles



Thank you

Imperial College
London



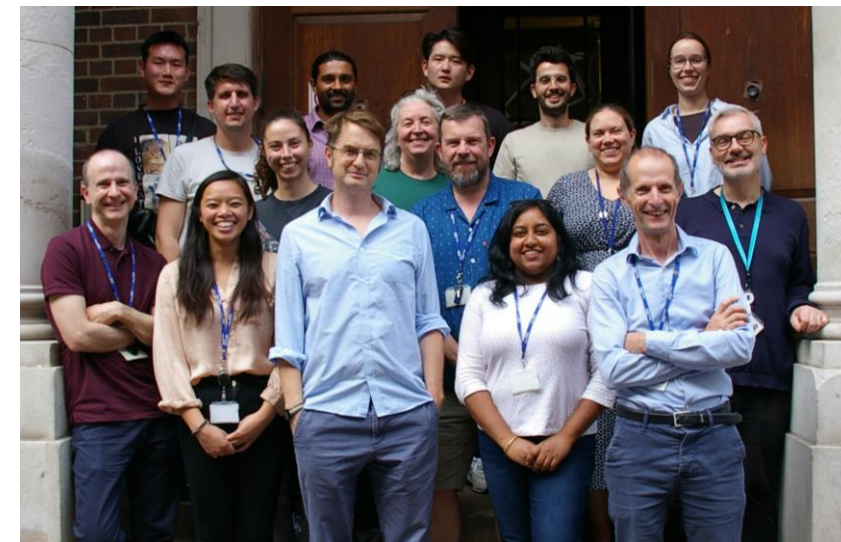
UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

John Tregoning
Ziyin Wang
Chubicka Thomas
Livia Spiga

Patrick Stayton
Simba Jokonya
Ben Nguyen

Robin Shattock
Paul McKay
Marco Briones Orta

Molly Stevens
Lijun Hu

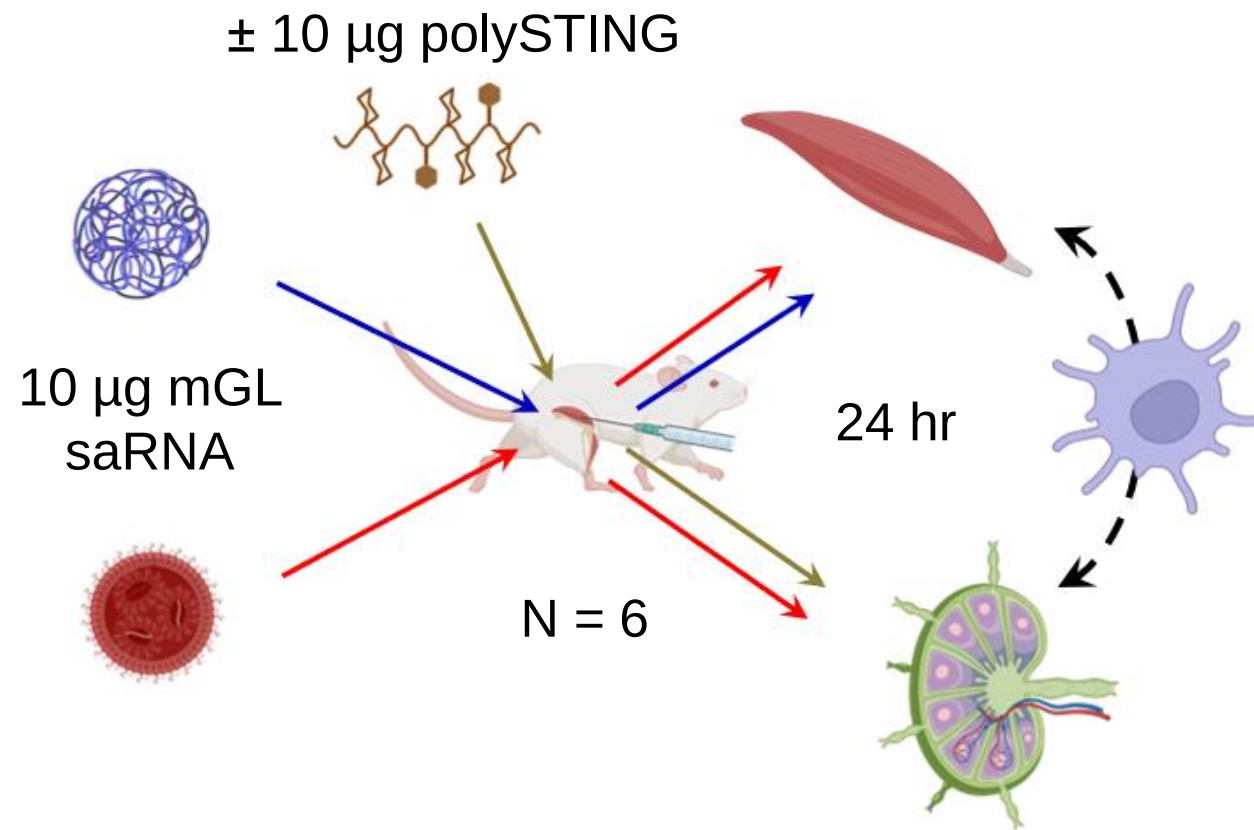


The Biomaterial Research for Immunomodulation, Drug delivery, and Genetic Engineering (BRIDGE) lab

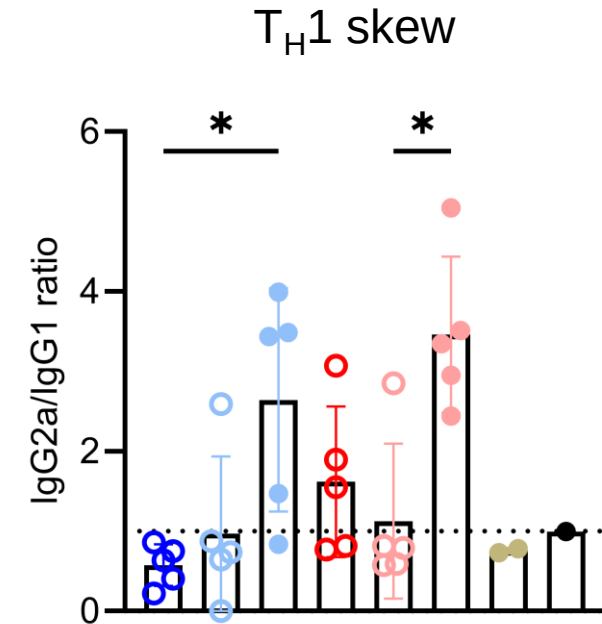
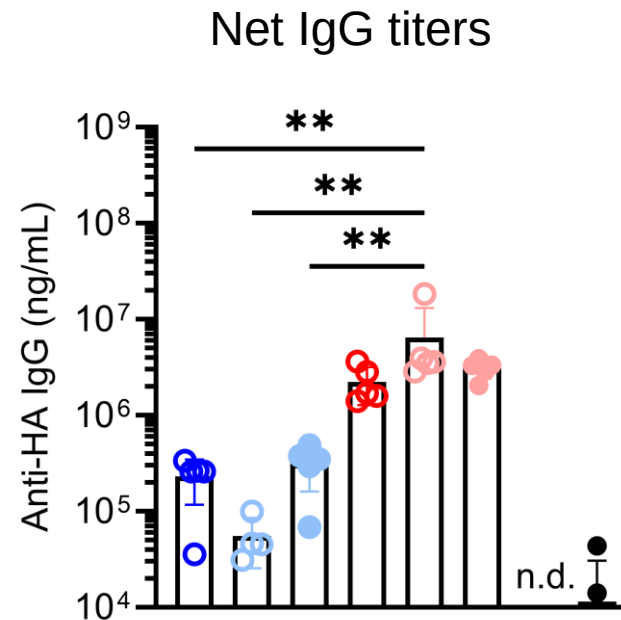
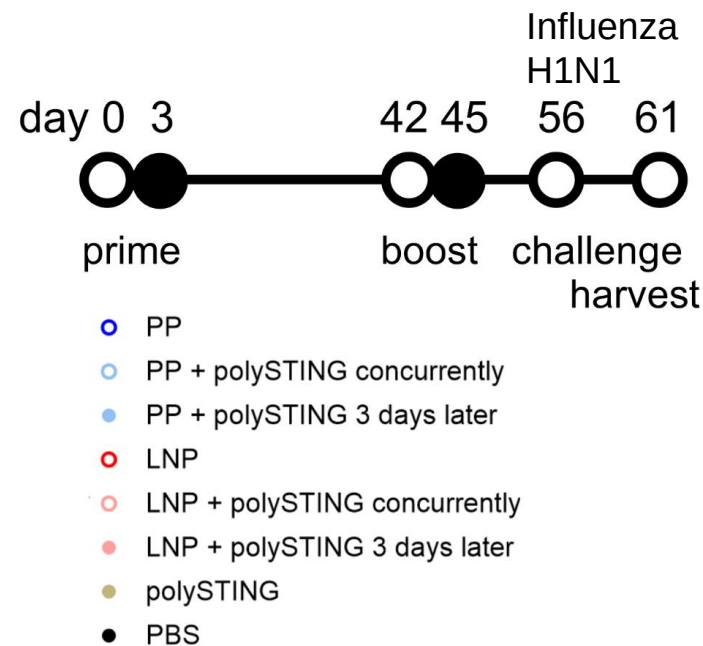
Recruiting postdocs and PhD students to start in 2026!



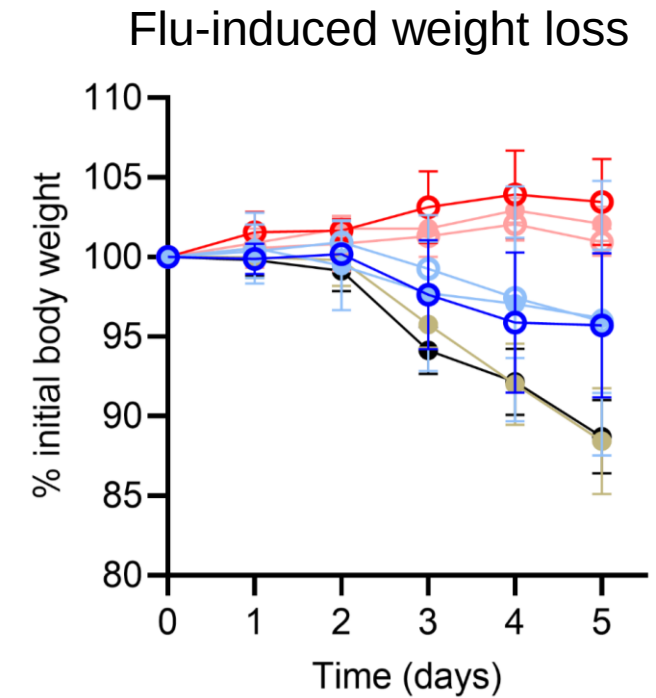
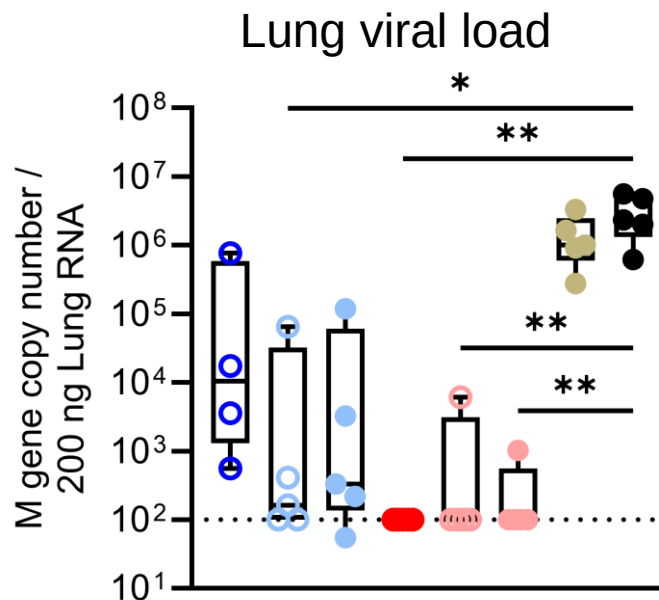
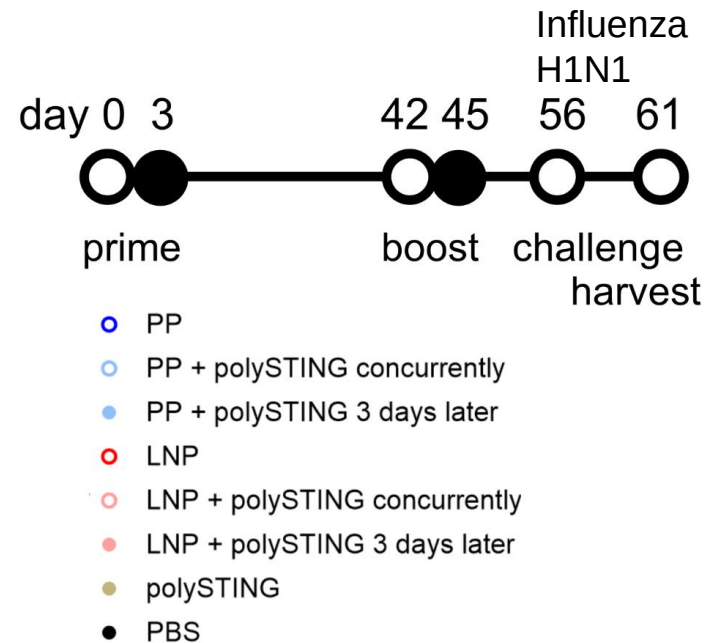
Which innate cell types are transfected/take up polySTING?



Delayed polySTING delivery skews towards T_H1 -associated antibodies for both PP & LNP

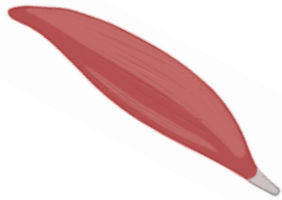
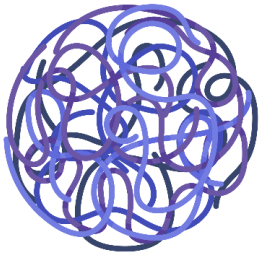


PolySTING does not significantly improve PP-saRNA vaccine protection from flu infection

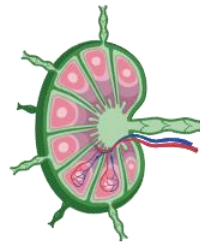
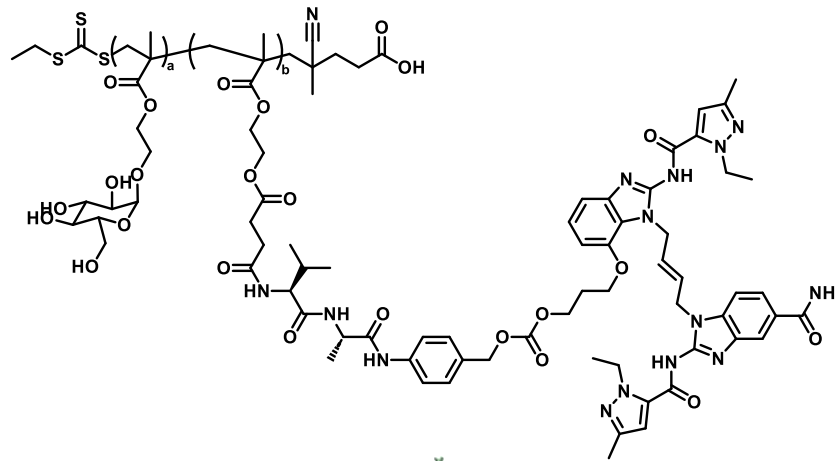


What if we change the location of STING agonism?

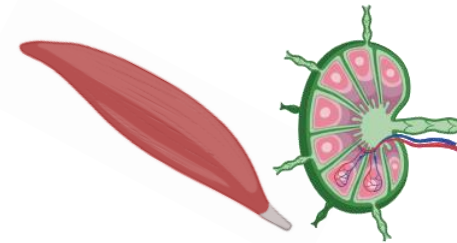
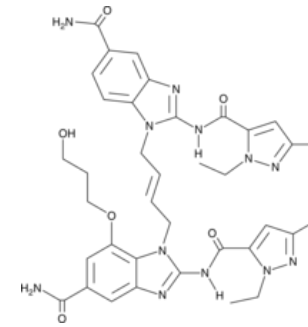
Polyplex saRNA
(PP)



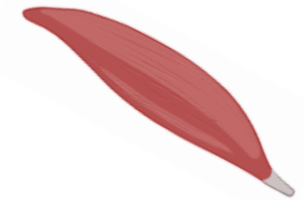
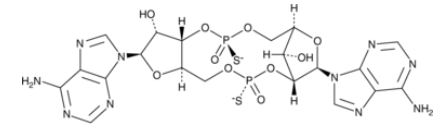
polySTING



diABZI

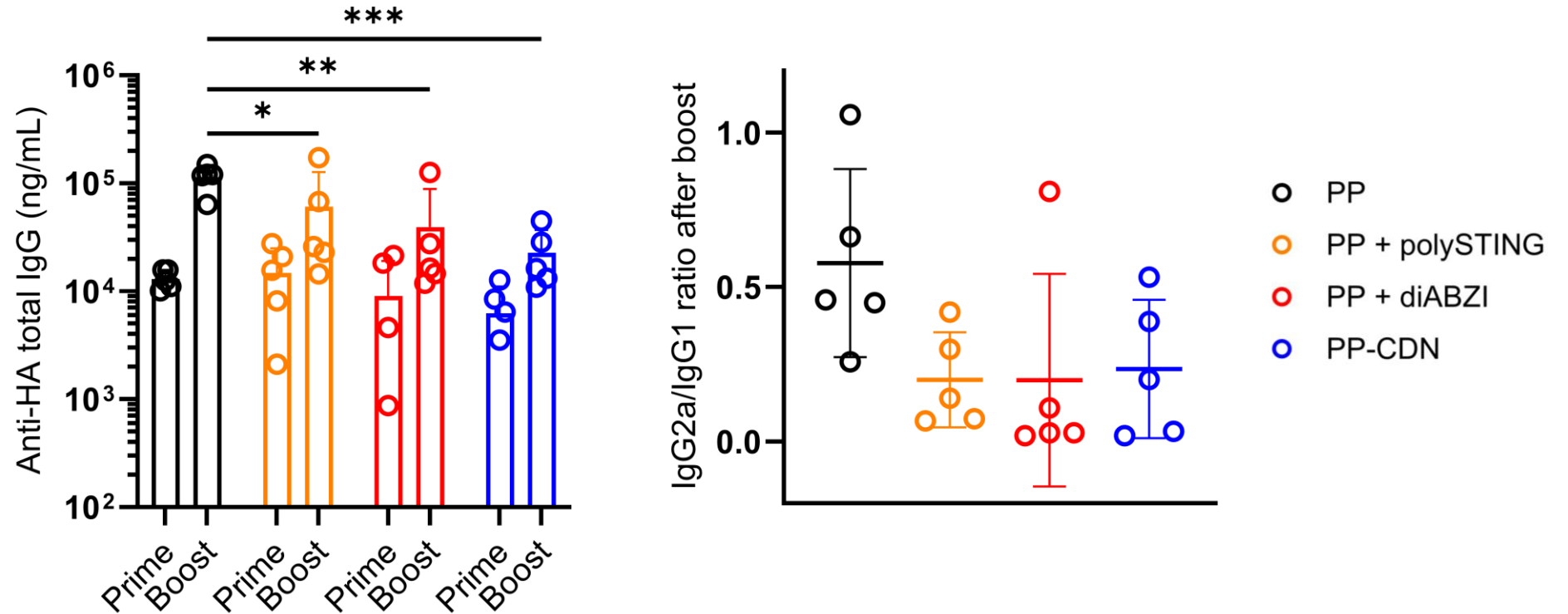


Cyclic dinucleotide
(CDN)



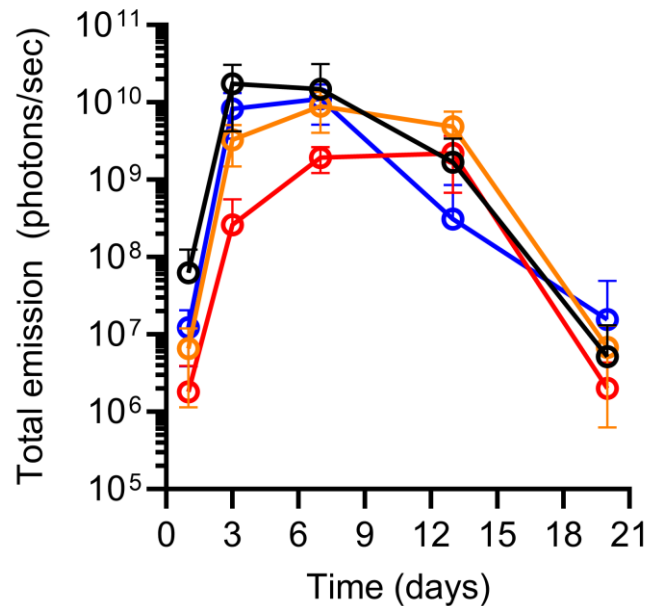
Concurrent STING agonism decreases PP-saRNA IgG2a antibody responses

1 μ g saRNA
5 μ g STING agonist
Boost @ week 6
Analysis @ week 8

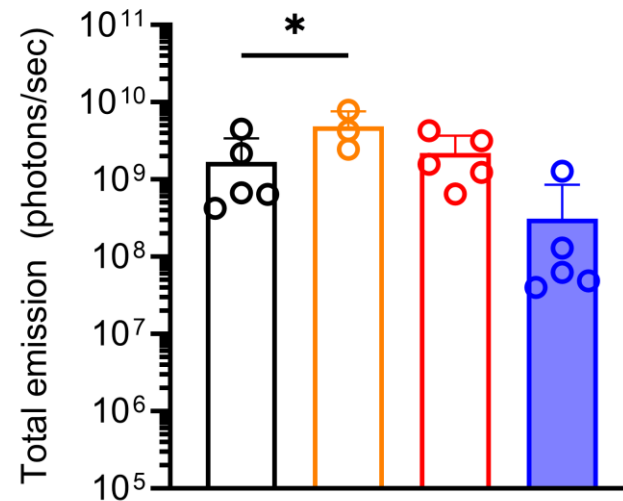


Only LN STING agonism decreases PP-saRNA T cell responses

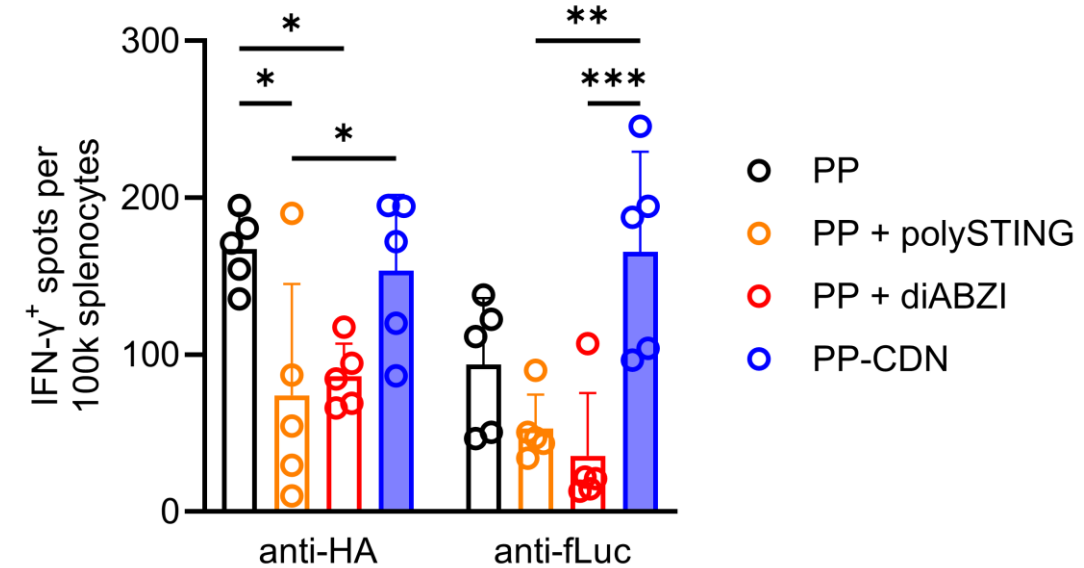
Transfection time course



Transfection at day 13



Splenocyte ELISpot



- PP
- PP + polySTING
- PP + diABZI
- PP-CDN

IgG2a/IgG1 ratio boosted, but overall titers lower → cellular T_H1 responses responsible for protection?

