

Enhancement of immune response and protection in BALB/c mice immunized with liposomal recombinant major surface glycoprotein of *Leishmania* (rgp¹³): The role of bilayer composition

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Source: COLLOIDS AND SURFACES B-BIOINTERFACES **Volume:** 74 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 37-44 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.colsurfb.2009.06.020 **Published:** NOV 1 2009

Times Cited: 3 (from Web of Science)

Cited References: 34 [[view related records](#)]  [Citation Map](#)

Abstract: Development of new generation vaccines requires adjuvants to elicit the type and intensity of immune response needed for protection. Liposomes have been shown to be an effective adjuvant formulation. In this study, the role of liposome bilayer composition with different phase transition temperature (T(c)) to induce a T helper 1 (Th 1) type of immune response and protection against leishmaniasis in BALB/c mice was assessed. Liposome formulations with different bilayer compositions consisting of egg phosphatidylcholine (EPC, T(c) < 0 degrees C), dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine (DPPC, T(c) 41 degrees C), or distearoylphosphatidylcholine (DSPC, T(c) 59 degrees C) were prepared. All liposomes were contained rgp¹³ as a recombinant antigen and used to immunize mice subcutaneously 3 times in 3-week intervals. Evaluation of lesion development and splenic parasite burden after challenge with *L. major*, evaluation of Th 1 cytokine (IFN-gamma) and Th 2 cytokine (IL-4), and titration of IgG isotypes were carried out to assess the type of generated immune response and extent of protection. The results indicated the generated immune response in mice was influenced by the bilayer composition of liposomes, so that mice immunized with liposomes consisting of EPC induced a Th 2 type of immune response while liposome consisting of DPPC or DSPC induced Th 1 type of immune response. It seems that liposomes prepared with higher T_m phospholipids are suitable formulation to induce Th 1 type of immune response and protection, and so might be used for further investigations to develop an effective vaccine against leishmaniasis. (C) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Accession Number: WOS:000271371300006

Document Type: Article

Language: English

Author Keywords: Vaccination; Liposome; rgp¹³; Leishmaniasis; *L. major*

Keywords Plus: CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS; IMMUNOLOGICAL ADJUVANTS; ANTIGEN; GP¹³; FORMULATIONS; VACCINATION; VACCINES; DONOVANI; ASSAY; CELL

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Funding:

Funding Agency	Grant Number
Biotechnology Research Center	
Pharmaceutical Research Center	
Mashhad University of Medical Sciences (MUMS)	