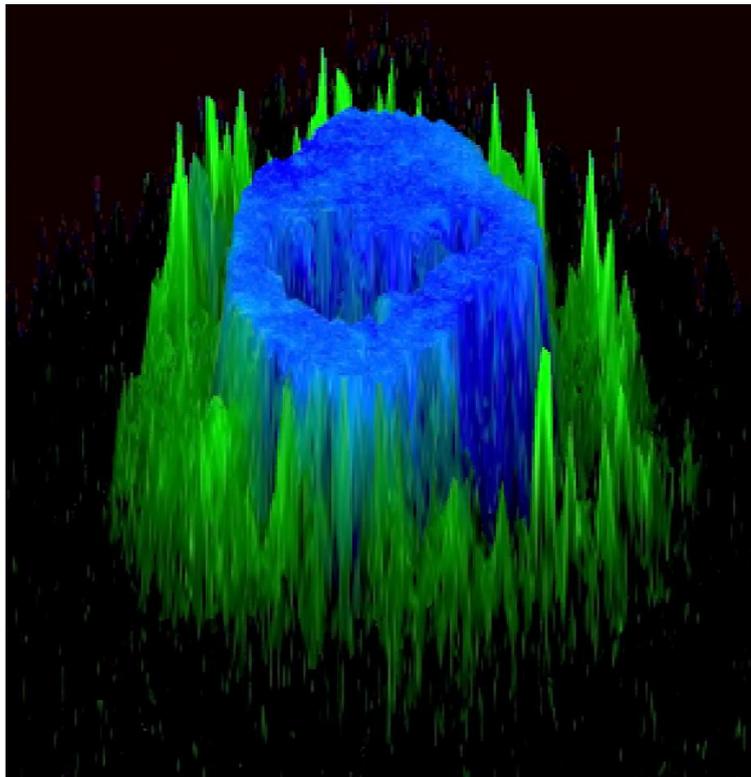


Paris, February 11, 2022

**Press information****A Novel Immunotherapy Approach Redirects Epstein-Barr Antibodies toward Disease-Causing Cells**

Microscopic visualization of a cancerous cell (nucleus in blue) treated with bi-modular fusion proteins (BMFPs) to which EBV antibodies (green) bind. © Jean-Philippe Semblat and Arnaud Chêne – JRU1134 (Inserm/Université de Paris)

**Monoclonal antibody therapy can be very effective in treating numerous illnesses, such as cancers, chronic inflammatory conditions, and infectious diseases.**

**However, it is costly and uses molecules that are complicated to produce. Therefore, it is essential to identify new therapeutic alternatives so that as many patients as possible get the treatments they need. That is why researchers from Inserm, Université de Paris, Sorbonne Université and CNRS<sup>1</sup> have designed and tested a new immunotherapy approach that uses pre-existing antibodies directed against the Epstein-Barr virus – part of the herpes family of viruses and present in over 95% of the world's population – in order to target and destroy pathogenic (disease-causing) cells. Their findings have recently been published in a study in *Science Advances*.**

The principle is to redirect a pre-existing immune response against the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) to target cells that we wish to destroy. The Epstein-Barr virus – which belongs to the family of herpes viruses – is transmitted predominantly through saliva, and over 95% of the world's population is infected with it.

The vast majority of people have no symptoms, and the virus has the ability to persist chronically in infected individuals under the effective control of the immune system. As a result, EBV antibodies circulate in these people throughout their lives.

Developing a therapeutic tool based on the recruitment of these pre-existing EBV antibodies is of major interest in redirecting this immune response against target cells that are predefined according to the disease in question. This immunotherapy may be applicable in a very large number of patients due to the presence of EBV antibodies in almost everyone.

### **A promising new system**

The researchers have developed specific proteins called bi-modular fusion proteins (BMFPs). These possess a domain that will bind specifically to an antigen expressed on the surface of the target cell to be destroyed. This domain is also fused to the Epstein-Barr virus EBV-P18 antigen against which IgG2 antibodies are already present in the patient. The recruitment of these antibodies on the surface of the target cells treated with BMFPs will then activate the body's immune defenses, leading to the destruction of the target cells.

The researchers first tested this system *in vitro* using several target cells and showed that it effectively triggers different immune system mechanisms capable of eliminating target cells.

The BMFPs were then engineered to target an antigen expressed on the surface of tumor cells and were tested in an animal model of cancer. The results are promising because the treatment led to a significant increase in survival as well as the complete remission of cancer in some animals.

*"These results position BMFPs as novel therapeutic molecules that may be useful in the treatment of multiple diseases. It is a highly versatile system, since it is easy to change the binding module and as such the antigen targeted in order to adapt the treatment to many diseases, in oncology, infectious diseases, and also autoimmune conditions,"* explains Arnaud Chêne, Inserm Research Officer and last author of the study.

*"BMFPs are much easier and faster to produce than whole monoclonal antibodies and do not require the use of sophisticated engineering to optimize their functions, thereby reducing costs and opening up access to a broader spectrum of patients,"* adds Jean-Luc Teillaud, Emeritus Research Director at Inserm.

*"Pending clinical trials in a variety of diseases ranging from cancer to malaria, the technology has already led to the filing of two patents."* explains Benoît Gamain, Research Director at CNRS.

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1 Two laboratories took part in this research: Integrated Red Blood Cell Biology (U1134 Inserm/Université de Paris) and Center for Immunology and Microbial Infection (U1135 Inserm/Sorbonne Université/CNRS).

2 IgGs represent the main type of antibody found in the blood and are involved in the secondary immune response

## Sources

BMFPs, a versatile therapeutic tool for redirecting a preexisting Epstein-Barr virus antibody response toward defined target cells

Benoît Gamain<sup>1</sup>, Carine Brousse<sup>1</sup>, Nathan E. Rainey<sup>1</sup>, Béré K. Diallo<sup>2</sup>, Clara-Eva Paquereau<sup>1</sup>, Alexandra Desrames<sup>1</sup>, Jolita Cepulyte<sup>1</sup>, Jean-Philippe Semblat<sup>1</sup>, Olivier Bertrand<sup>1</sup>, Stéphane Gangnard<sup>1</sup>, Jean-Luc Teillaud<sup>2</sup>, Arnaud Chêne<sup>1\*</sup>

1 Université de Paris, Biologie Intégrée du Globule Rouge, UMR\_S1134, Inserm, F-75015 Paris, France.

2 Laboratoire “ Microenvironnement immunitaire et Immunothérapie”, Inserm U.1135, Centre d’Immunologie et des Maladies Infectieuses (CIMI-Paris), Faculté de Médecine, Sorbonne Université, 91 boulevard de l’Hôpital, 75013 Paris, France.

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## Researcher contact

Arnaud Chêne  
Inserm Research Officer  
U1134 "Integrated Red Blood Cell Biology" (Inserm/Université de Paris)

arnaud.chene@inserm.fr

Benoit Gamain  
CNRS Research Director  
U1134 "Integrated Red Blood Cell Biology" (Inserm/Université de Paris)

benoit.gamain@inserm.fr

Jean-Luc Teillaud  
Inserm Emeritus Research Director  
U1135 Center for Immunology and Infectious Diseases (Inserm/Sorbonne Université/CNRS)  
jean-luc.teillaud@inserm.fr

Telephone numbers

provided upon request

## Press contact

[presse@inserm.fr](mailto:presse@inserm.fr)

 Access the [Inserm press room](#)