EP-27

The release of viral particle from hepatitis B virus infected hepatocytes is inhibited by recombinant hepatitis B virus immunoglobulin (lenervimab)

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Introduction: Potent and relatively low cost hepatitis B immunoglobulin (HBIG) could be good alternatives by overcoming the drawbacks of recent regimen and recombinant monoclonal HBIG (lenervimab) has been reported the consistent avidity of variety to cloned S antigens including the immune escape mutant G145R and it did not interfere with the antibody binding in hepatitis B virus (HBV) with mutations of the S gene sequence which makes drug resistance to NA. We investigated the action of intracellularly located lenervimab in HBV infected cells which is incompletely understood yet.

Methods: We used five human hepatoma cell lines; Huh7, HepG2 as HBV negative and PLC/PRF/5, HepG2.2.15, and Hep3B expressing HBsAg. and various intracellular organelles markers; endosome (Rab5), autophagy marker (LC3), anti-calnexin (ER), giantin (golgi), multivesicular body (Rab7). Immunofluorescence images were used to investigate the intracellular locations of lenervimab and HBsAg. Western blot and PEG down, ELISA were used for protein analysis.

Results: Lenervimab was co-localized with Rab5 (early endosome marker) and induces autophagosome but not autolysis. HBsAg and Lenervimab were co-localized with making precipitations in cytoplasm and these precipitations were not co-localized with ER and golgi marker. Rab7 (multivesicular body marker) and lenervimab, HBsAg were co-localized in PLC/PRF/5.

Conclusions: The release of viral particle is suppressed by lenervimab with antigen-antibody reaction in multivesicular body.

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