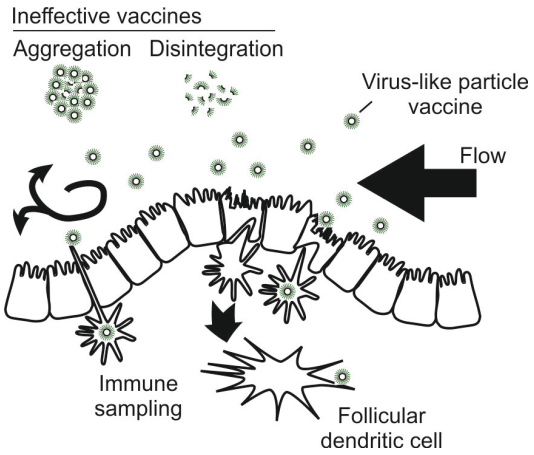
What we learnt from PEGylation of virus-like particles for vaccination

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Virus-like particles (VLPs) have shown great potential in vaccination and drug delivery as nanocarriers of antigenic and therapeutic molecules [1]. VLPs are soft (~ 100 pN/nm) and proteinaceous colloidal particles (20–200 nm) that are susceptible to bio-mechanical and chemical stress leading to aggregation and disintegration, c.f. figure below for an example of VLP vaccines and Ref. [2]. These susceptibilities are expected to limit their application in various indications. We have very recently shown that polyethylene glycol (PEG) crosslinking of surface amine groups of a VLP assembled from *Acinetobacter* phage coat protein AP205, namely AP205 VLP, modulated the VLP's resistance to mechanical stress [3]. Building on this observation, here we present that the other stability profiles of AP205 VLP, including resistance to enzymatic degradation and pH-induced aggregation, are also modulated after PEG-crosslinking. In an *in vitro* model of human nasal tissue with motile cilia (representing mucosal administration), PEG-crosslinked as well as native AP205 VLPs were cleared via mucociliary clearance, thereby PEG-crosslinking did not make a noticeable difference. In *in vivo* mouse vaccinations, interestingly, PEG-crosslinking increased immune activation against the coat protein in addition to producing anti-PEG serum IgG. It is expected that by understanding the biophysical and immunological limits of VLPs, the VLP-based vaccine and drug delivery technology will present highly effective nanocarriers leading to reduced administration dosage and/or number of schedules.



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