

VIREMIA AND IMMUNOGENICITY PROFILES OF MOLECULARLY-DERIVED LIVE-ATTENUATED MONOVALENT DENGUE VACCINES IN RHESUS MACAQUES

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Multiple approaches to a safe and effective tetravalent dengue vaccine are being pursued, to include genetically engineered live-attenuated virus vaccines. Viruses derived from infectious DNA clones (IC) of wild-type and cell-passaged dengue viruses (DENV) with and without site-specific mutations (mutant F, mutF) were administered to Rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*) to study resultant viremia and immunogenicity profiles compared to homotypic wild-type virus and non-cloned primary dog kidney (PDK)-passaged live-attenuated vaccine viruses to identify vaccine candidates associated with reduced viremia and robust neutralizing antibody responses. Groups of five flavivirus-naïve monkeys were assigned to receive 1 of 8 dengue wild-type or vaccine viruses [DEN-1 WP (Parent, wild-type), DEN-1 WP mutF, DEN-1 45AZ5 PDK-20, DEN-1 45AZ5 PDK-20 IC, and DEN-1 45AZ5 PDK-20 mutF; and DEN-2 S16803 (wild type), DEN-2 S16803 PDK-50, and DEN-2 S16803 PDK-50 IC]. The viremia profiles for monkeys infected with DEN-1 mutF viruses and PDK-passaged viruses were comparable with lower viremia titers compared to monkeys infected with wildtype DEN-1 viruses derived from IC or from tissue culture. Neutralizing antibody titers elicited by DEN-1 mutF, PDK-passaged viruses and other IC viruses were comparable at study day 180 but were lower than that elicited by the respective wild-type viruses. In contrast, monkeys immunized with DEN2 viruses derived from ICs developed mean viral loads much lower than those induced by PDK-passaged vaccine. IC-derived DEN2 viruses also elicited lower titers of neutralizing antibodies compared to viruses derived by PDK-cell-passage. Detailed results of the study will be presented.

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ASSESSING THE PREVALENCE OF *SALMONELLA SPP.*, *CAMPYLOBACTER SPP.*, *ARCOBACTER SPP.* AND *ENTEROCOCCUS SPP.* IN RETAIL FOODS IN BANGKOK, THAILAND

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Worldwide, foodborne illness is often associated with consumption of meats and poultry products sold at retail markets. We conducted a cross-sectional retail food study in Bangkok, Thailand to assess the prevalence of bacterial pathogens on retail food samples. We purchased raw chicken, beef, pork and chicken eggs from fresh markets and supermarkets and tested them for *Salmonella spp.*, *Campylobacter spp.*, *Arcobacter spp.*, and *Enterococcus spp.* Suspect bacterial pathogens