

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2023.08.001

• 基础研究 •

表达量高、血凝活性好的 H3N2 流感病毒血凝素(HA)蛋白疫苗的
筛选研究*杨姣姣 郑宁晨 张 婷 王志荣 许雪梅[△]

(中国医学科学院基础医学研究所 北京协和医学院基础学院 北京 100005)

摘要 目的:筛选表达量高、血凝活性好的 H3N2 流感病毒血凝素(HA)重组蛋白。**方法:**以 A/MINNESOTA/41/2019(H3N2)毒株的 HA 为基础,将 HA 胞外区 N 端融合 GP67 信号肽,C 端融合三聚化基序,分别构建 HA 胞外区全长及近膜区截短 2 个氨基酸的 HA 重组杆状病毒,并构建相应的不含三聚化基序的 HA 重组杆状病毒;经昆虫细胞表达,Western blot 鉴定,亲和层析纯化后分析重组蛋白的血凝效价及稳定性。**结果:**四种 HA 重组蛋白均获得有效表达,其中 HA 胞外区全长融合三聚化基序的重组蛋白(HA-T)表达水平最高,经 Strep tag 亲和层析获得高度纯化,产量高达 30 mg/L,Ethylene glycolbis 交联分析显示为稳定的 HA 三聚体形式,血凝活性分析显示 HA-T 的活性最高,血凝效价为 2⁹,动态光散射显示 HA-T 在 4℃放置 3 个月性质稳定。**结论:**HA-T 表达量高、稳定性好、血凝活性高且易于纯化,研究结果为流感重组蛋白疫苗的研发策略提供了参考。

关键词:H3N2;血凝素(HA);重组蛋白疫苗

中图分类号:R-33;R373.1 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2023)08-1401-04

Screening of Hemagglutinin (HA) Protein Vaccine with High Expression and
Good Hemagglutination Activity for H3N2 Influenza Virus*YANG Jiao-jiao, ZHENG Ning-chen, ZHANG Ting, WANG Zhi-rong, XU Xue-mei[△]

(Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Peking Union Medical College, Beijing, 100005, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To screen the recombinant hemagglutinin (HA) protein with high expression and good hemagglutination activity for H3N2 influenza virus. **Methods:** Based on the HA ectodomain gene of A/MINNESOTA/41/2019 (H3N2) strain, GP67 signal sequences and trimerization motifs were respectively fused to the N- and C-terminals of the full-length HA ectodomain gene and the near transmembrane domain two residues truncated gene. The recombinant genes were expressed in baculovirus system. At the same time, the corresponding recombinant HA proteins without containing trimerization motifs were generated. The expressions of these recombinant HA proteins were identified by Western blot. The recombinant proteins were purified by affinity chromatography. Then, the hemagglutination titer and stability of the recombinant proteins were analyzed. **Results:** Four kinds of HA recombinant proteins were effectively expressed, among which the expression level of HA ectodomain full-length fusion trimerization motif (HA-T) was the highest, and the yield of it was up to 30 mg per liter suspension medium purified by Strep tag affinity chromatography. The cross-linking analysis showed that HA-T was in the form of stable trimer of HA. In addition, the hemagglutination activity analysis showed that HA-T had the highest activity, and its hemagglutination titer can reach 2⁹. Dynamic light scattering showed that it was stable at 4 °C for 3 months. **Conclusions:** HA-T has the advantages of high expression, good stability, high hemagglutination activity and easy purification. The research provides a useful reference for the development strategy of HA recombinant protein vaccines.

Key words: H3N2; Hemagglutinin (HA); Recombinant protein vaccines

Chinese Library Classification: R-33; R373.1 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2023)08-1401-04

前言

流感病毒是引起严重呼吸系统疾病的重要原因^[1,2]。全球每年因流感病毒导致的重症病例达 300-500 万,死亡病例达

29-65 万^[3],老年人在死亡人群中占比高达 83%^[4-10]。接种流感疫苗可以使普通人群的流感患病风险降低 40%-60%^[11,12]。市售的流感疫苗主要以灭活疫苗为主^[13],然而其存在毒株适应性突变的风险以及生产周期长和鸡胚来源限制的问题^[14]。重组 HA 蛋

* 基金项目:中国医学科学院医学与健康科技创新工程项目基金(2021-I2M-043);国家自然科学基金项目(31970867)

作者简介:杨姣姣(1999-),女,硕士研究生,主要研究方向:病原生物学,E-mail: yangjiaojiao913@163.com

△ 通讯作者:许雪梅(1965-),女,博士生导师,研究员教授,主要研究方向:病毒疫苗,E-mail: xuemeixu@vip.sina.com,电话:010-69156442

(收稿日期:2022-10-28 接受日期:2022-11-24)

白疫苗则更安全有效,可实现规模化快速生产,进而更好地应对流感病毒抗原的漂移和转变。

血凝素(Hemagglutinin,HA)是存在于病毒囊膜表面的主要糖蛋白,由3个HA单体(HA0)以非共价键的形式结合成同源三聚体^[15],每个单体含有信号肽、胞外区、跨膜区以及胞内结构域,胞外区包括HA1和HA2两部分,其中HA1含有唾液酸受体结合位点可以与红细胞结合引起凝集反应^[16],同时也是诱发中和抗体的关键部位^[17],并且血凝抑制滴度与中和抗体水平显著相关^[18-21]。已上市的重组蛋白疫苗FluBlok利用昆虫杆状病毒系统(baculovirus expression vector system,BEVS)表达HA全长膜蛋白,其在诱发体液免疫和细胞免疫方面均优于灭活疫苗^[22],但全长膜蛋白由于跨膜区的存在,难以纯化。有研究报道HIV-1的gp140蛋白融合T4噬菌体来源的foldon序列或酵母转录因子来源的GCN4pII序列可形成稳定的三聚体,且免疫原性强,中和抗体水平高^[23-25]。

本研究以A/MINNESOTA/41/2019(H3N2)的HA基因为基础,分别构建胞外区全长及其近膜区截短2个氨基酸的HA基因,在此基础上通过C端融合GCN4pII三聚化基序策略,分别获得胞外区全长及其近膜区截短2个氨基酸的融合三聚化基序的HA基因,利用BEVS表达不含穿膜区的可溶性的HA蛋白,通过蛋白的表达纯化、血凝活性分析及稳定性鉴定,筛选出一种表达量高、血凝活性好的HA重组蛋白(HA-T),为流感蛋白疫苗的研发奠定了基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

Sf9细胞(Invitrogen);*E.coli* DH5 α 菌株、*E.coli* DH10Bac菌株(本实验室保存);pFastBac1质粒(本实验室保存);SF-900无血清昆虫细胞培养基(深圳壹生科有限公司);Super Pfx DNA聚合酶(康为世纪);T4 DNA连接酶、内切酶(百灵克生物科技有限公司);质粒DNA提取试剂盒、胶回收试剂盒(永泰兴成商贸有限公司);Anti-HA(H3N2)mouse polyclonal antibody(本实验室制备);Cellfection II Reagent(Invitrogen);Seamless Cloning Kit、HRP-conjugated Goat anti-mouse IgG、Ethylene glycolbis(BBI);Strep-Tactin™ XT Sepharose(Cytiva)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 HA突变体基因的设计及其重组杆状病毒的构建 以A/MINNESOTA/41/2019(H3N2)为基础,设计构建四种HA突变体基因(见图1),并采用Sf9密码子优化。PCR法首先扩增获得HA及HAd;然后进一步构建获得C端含三聚化基序的HA融合基因(HA-T)及HAd融合基因(HAd-T),三聚化基序GCN4pII的序列为KQIEDKIEILSKIYHIENEIARIKKLIGEV。为了纯化方便,4种HA突变体基因C末端均融合有链霉素标签(Strep-tag II);另外为了降低干扰在GCN4pII及HA基因之间增加了G3S连接子。HA及HAd基因经*Bam*H I及*Xba* I插入pFastBac1,HA-T、HAd-T经无缝克隆技术插入pFastBac1载体,获得了4种重组质粒。提取质粒,转化DH10Bac菌株获得重组Bacmid,鉴定正确后转染Sf9细胞,收获P1代杆状病毒上清,扩增病毒至P3代。

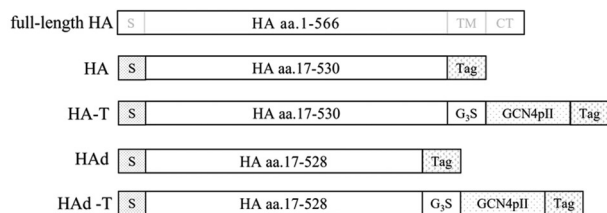


图1 HA突变体的示意图

Fig.1 Schematic representation of recombinant HA

1.2.2 HA蛋白的表达与鉴定 将P3代重组杆状病毒感染sf9细胞,27℃培养72h后收取培养上清,进行10% SDS-PAGE及Western blot分析,以未感染的sf9细胞培养上清为对照。一抗为Anti-HA(H3N2)mouse polyclonal antibody,二抗为HRP-conjugated Goat anti-mouse IgG。

1.2.3 HA蛋白的纯化 经鉴定成功的重组杆状病毒感染Sf9细胞,27℃悬浮培养72h后收集上清,采用Strep-Tactin亲和层析纯化HA蛋白,经超滤浓缩,PBS透析过夜后,进行10% SDS-PAGE及考马斯亮蓝染色。

1.2.4 Ethylene glycolbis(EGS)交联 将40 mM的EGS溶解在DMSO中,向10 μg蛋白溶液中加入新鲜配制的EGS,调整EGS的终浓度为4 mM,室温孵育30 min,加入50 mM Tris(pH 7.5)放置30 min终止反应,进行SDS-PAGE分析。

1.2.5 动态光散射(DLS)分析 取100 μL蛋白溶液加入样品池中,分析样品的平均水动力直径(Z-average)以及多分散系数(PDI)。

1.2.6 血凝试验 参照WHO《流感实验室诊断和监测手册》进行血凝测定^[26]。即向U型96孔板中依次加入100 μL重组杆状病毒上清或10 μg蛋白纯品进行二倍比稀释,每孔加入50 μL 1%红细胞,静置1h后观察血凝情况。

2 结果

2.1 HA蛋白的表达鉴定

HA重组杆状病毒感染sf9细胞后的表达上清经Western blot分析结果显示,HA、HAd在70 ku处有特异条带,HA-T、HAd-T在75 ku处出现特异条带,其大小均与理论预测值相符(见图2),且HA-T突变体的表达水平最高。分子量的差异表明GCN4pII三聚化修饰成功被添加到HA胞外区的C-末端。

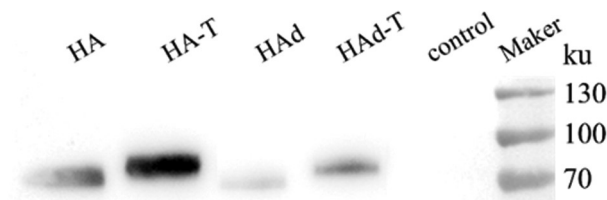


图2 HA表达上清的Western blot鉴定

Fig.2 Identify the expression of HA by Western blot

2.2 HA蛋白的纯化及鉴定

利用Strep-Tactin亲和层析柱纯化具有血凝活性的HA蛋白,其中HA-T的表达水平最高,50 mL培养上清经纯化可得约1.5 mg蛋白。取10 μg蛋白纯品经10% SDS-PAGE考染分析显示为70 ku或75 ku的清晰条带(见图3A);Western blot显示相应位置的特异条带且无降解带(见图3B)。经EGS交联

分析表明,HA 是三聚体蛋白(210 ku)、二聚体蛋白(140 ku)和单体蛋白(70 ku)的混合物(见图 3C);然而,经 GCN4pII 三聚

化修饰的 HA 蛋白表现为稳定的三聚体结构(225 ku)。

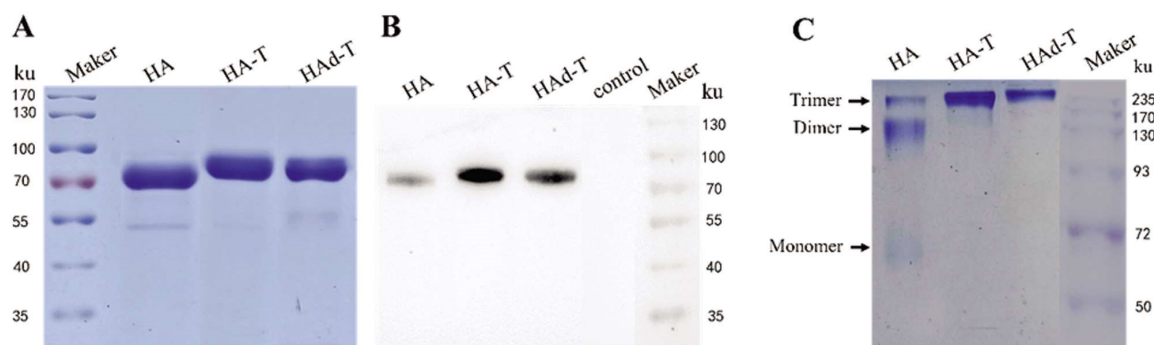


图3 SDS-PAGE 考马斯亮蓝染色(A, C)和 Western blot(B)分析

Fig.3 SDS-PAGE with Coomassie brilliant blue staining (A, C) and Western blot analysis (B)

2.3 HA 血凝活性分析

HAd 杆状病毒上清无血凝活性(见图 4A),HA 蛋白血凝

试验结果显示 HA-T 的血凝滴度高达 29 HAU/50 μ L (见图 4B)。

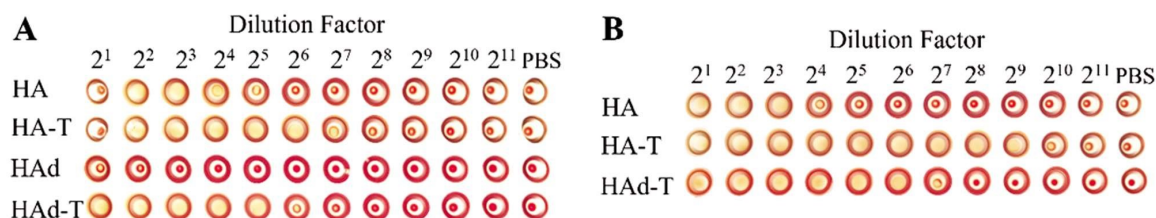


图4 HA 杆状病毒上清(A)和重组蛋白(B)的血凝活性分析

Fig. 4 Hemagglutination activity analysis of HA baculovirus supernatant (A) and recombinant protein (B)

2.4 HA-T 稳定性分析

HA-T 于 4 $^{\circ}$ C 放置 3 个月后,进行动态光散射分析显示, Z-average 为 153.1, PDI 为 0.473,呈单峰分布,均一性好(见图

5A);考马斯亮蓝染色结果显示 HA-T 为 75 ku 的单一一条带(见图 5B),与新鲜制备的蛋白样品结果一致。上述结果表明 HA-T 稳定性较好。

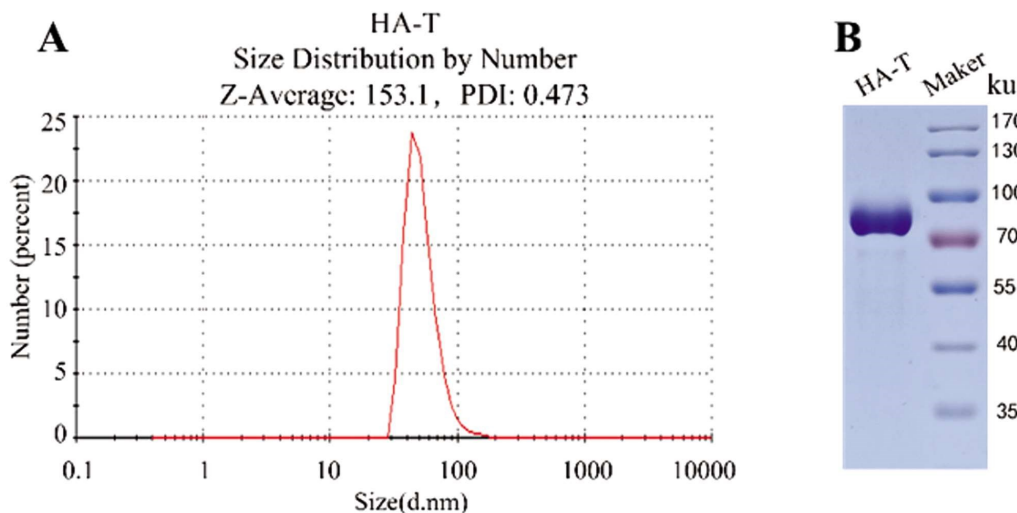


图5 HA-T 的 DLS 分析(A)和 SDS-PAGE 考马斯亮蓝染色(B)

Fig.5 Stability analysis of HA-T by Dynamic light scattering (A) and SDS-PAGE with Coomassie brilliant blue staining (B)

3 讨论

HA 是流感病毒包膜中的整合膜蛋白,这种膜结合蛋白,不仅表达水平低,而且难以纯化。为此表达去除膜结合区的 HA 蛋白的研究成为流感蛋白疫苗研究的热点之一,如在 293T 细

胞中表达 H1N1 的 HA 胞外区全长的三聚体蛋白具有很好的血凝抑制活性及中和活性^[27];在昆虫细胞中表达 H5N1 的 HA 胞外区全长的三聚体蛋白血凝活性最高,滴度为 28,并具有中和活性^[28]。不同流感病毒亚型 HA 重组蛋白及不同表达体系获得的 HA 重组蛋白活性可能具有差异。H3N2 在甲型流感病毒

中,其遗传学和抗原特性的变异速度较快^[29],因此深入研究表达量高,活性好的 H3N2 HA 重组蛋白疫苗策略十分必要。

HA 胞外区是诱发中和抗体的主要靶点,也是引起凝集反应的关键部位。研究发现,采用 H3N2 HA 的近膜区截短 2 个氨基酸策略表达的 HA 蛋白没有血凝活性,但经 G₆S₉ 连接子与三聚化基序融合表达获得的三聚体蛋白则具有血凝活性,滴度为 2³,且体内具有完全的抗病毒攻击活性^[30],提示三聚化有助于 HA 血凝构象的形成。本研究结果显示,近膜区截短 2 个氨基酸的 HA 也是没有血凝活性,但经 G₃S 连接子融合三聚化基序表达获得的 HA 重组蛋白血凝滴度达 2⁶,提示调整连接子序列影响 HA 血凝活性构象。本研究还发现,胞外区全长 HA 蛋白具有血凝活性,效价为 2³,HA 胞外区全长经 G₃S 连接子融合三聚化基序后蛋白血凝活性进一步提高,达到 2⁹。表明 HA 胞外区全长仅可部分保持血凝活性构象,与其蛋白为单体及三聚体混合形式呈现有关,融合三聚化基序后,蛋白则呈现均一的 HA 三聚体形式,因此其血凝活性显著提高,调高幅度达 64 倍。此外,采用 HA 胞外区全长融合三聚化基序获得的 HA 重组蛋白表达量高,经亲和层析纯化后,产量高达 30 mg/L,可实现短时间内大量生产,具有应用前景。

总之,本研究采用 H3N2 亚型的 HA 胞外区全长,经 G3S 连接子融合 GCN4pII 三聚化基序策略,在昆虫细胞中表达获得的 HA-T 蛋白产量高,稳定性强,血凝活性好,不含跨膜区,比 HA 膜蛋白^[31]更易纯化,可用于流感蛋白疫苗的研发。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Uyeki T M H D S, Zambon M, Wentworth D E, et al. Influenza[J]. *lancet*, 2022, 400(10353): 693-706
- [2] Krammer F, Smith G J D, Fouchier R A M, et al. Influenza[J]. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*, 2018, 4(1): 3
- [3] Iuliano A D, Roguski K M, Chang H H, et al. Estimates of global seasonal influenza-associated respiratory mortality: a modelling study [J]. *The Lancet*, 2018, 391(10127): 1285-1300
- [4] Nunzi E, Iorio A M, Camilloni B. A 21-winter seasons retrospective study of antibody response after influenza vaccination in elderly (60-85 years old) and very elderly (>85 years old) institutionalized subjects[J]. *Hum Vaccin Immunother*, 2017, 13(11): 2659-2668
- [5] (CDC) C f D C a P. Estimates of deaths associated with seasonal influenza --- United States, 1976-2007 [Z]. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*, 2010: 1057-1062
- [6] Boattini M, Almeida A, Christaki E, et al. Influenza and respiratory syncytial virus infections in the oldest-old continent [J]. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis*, 2020, 39(11): 2085-2090
- [7] Kalligeros M, Shehadeh F, Mylona E K, et al. Influenza vaccine effectiveness against influenza-associated hospitalization in children: A systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Vaccine*, 2020, 38(14): 2893-2903
- [8] Kalil A C, Thomas P G. Influenza virus-related critical illness: pathophysiology and epidemiology[J]. *Crit Care*, 2019, 23(1): 258
- [9] Rosano A, Bella A, Gesualdo F, et al. Investigating the impact of influenza on excess mortality in all ages in Italy during recent seasons (2013/14-2016/17 seasons) [J]. *Intern ational Journal of Infectious Diseases*, 2019, 88: 127-134
- [10] Belongia E A, Skowronski D M, McLean H Q, et al. Repeated annual influenza vaccination and vaccine effectiveness: review of evidence [J]. *Expert Rev Vaccines*, 2017, 16(7): 1-14
- [11] Merced-Morales A, Daly P, Abd Elal AI, et al. Influenza Activity and Composition of the 2022-23 Influenza Vaccine - United States, 2021-22 Season [J]. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*, 2022, 71(29): 913-919
- [12] Kim S S, Flannery B, Foppa I M, et al. Effects of Prior Season Vaccination on Current Season Vaccine Effectiveness in the United States Flu Vaccine Effectiveness Network, 2012-2013 Through 2017-2018[J]. *Clin Infect Dis*, 2021, 73(3): 497-505
- [13] Grohskopf LA B L, Ferdinands JM, Chung JR, et al. Prevention and Control of Seasonal Influenza with Vaccines: Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices - United States, 2022-23 Influenza Season [J]. *MMWR Recomm Rep*, 2022, 71(1): 1-28
- [14] Kim Y H, Hong K J, Kim H, et al. Influenza vaccines: Past, present, and future[J]. *Rev Med Virol*, 2022, 32(1): e2243
- [15] Wu N C, Wilson I A. Influenza Hemagglutinin Structures and Antibody Recognition [J]. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Med*, 2020, 10(8): a038778
- [16] Lu L, Yu L, Kwang J. Baculovirus surface-displayed hemagglutinin of H5N1 influenza virus sustains its authentic cleavage, hemagglutination activity, and antigenicity [J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2007, 358(2): 404-409
- [17] Gamblin SJ V S, Xiong X, Zhang J, et al. Hemagglutinin Structure and Activities [J]. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Med*, 2021, 11(10): a038638
- [18] Bangaru S, Lang S, Schotsaert M, et al. A Site of Vulnerability on the Influenza Virus Hemagglutinin Head Domain Trimer Interface [J]. *Cell*, 2019, 177(5): 1136-1152
- [19] Hobson D C R, Beare AS, Ward-Gardner A. The role of serum haemagglutination-inhibiting antibody in protection against challenge infection with influenza A2 and B viruses [J]. *J Hyg (Lond)*, 1972, 70(4): 767-777
- [20] Wang W, Alvarado-Facundo E, Vassell R, et al. Comparison of A (H3N2) Neutralizing Antibody Responses Elicited by 2018-2019 Season Quadrivalent Influenza Vaccines Derived from Eggs, Cells, and Recombinant Hemagglutinin [J]. *Clin Infect Dis*, 2021, 73(11): e4312-e4320
- [21] Hinojosa M S S, Chung JR, King JP, et al. Impact of Immune Priming, Vaccination, and Infection on Influenza A(H3N2) Antibody Landscapes in Children[J]. *J Infect Dis*, 2021, 224(3): 469-480
- [22] Keshavarz M, Mirzaei H, Salemi M, et al. Influenza vaccine: Where are we and where do we go?[J]. *Rev Med Virol*, 2019, 29(1): e2014
- [23] Meier S, Guthe S, Kiefhaber T, et al. Foldon, the natural trimerization domain of T4 fibrin, dissociates into a monomeric A-state form containing a stable beta-hairpin: atomic details of trimer dissociation and local beta-hairpin stability from residual dipolar couplings [J]. *J Mol Biol*, 2004, 344(4): 1051-1069
- [24] Yang X, Lee J, Mahony E M, et al. Highly stable trimers formed by human immunodeficiency virus type 1 envelope glycoproteins fused with the trimeric motif of T4 bacteriophage fibrin [J]. *J Virol*, 2002, 76(9): 4634-4642

- [17] 陈霞, 曲书强. 婴幼儿呼吸道合胞病毒感染的治疗[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2012, 12(23): 4549-4551, 4596
- [18] 梅玉霞. 抗生素联合糖皮质激素治疗重症支原体肺炎对患儿临床症状、炎症指标和细胞免疫的影响 [J]. 河北医药, 2016, 38(6): 883-885
- [19] 姚旭, 郇萍, 顾青. 4 种甜橙皮黄酮类化合物体外抗氧化活性及降糖降脂功能研究[J]. 中国食品学报, 2022, 22(1): 49-57
- [20] Yang D, Yang R, Shen J, et al. Sinensetin attenuates oxygen-glucose deprivation/reperfusion-induced neurotoxicity by MAPK pathway in human cerebral microvascular endothelial cells [J]. J Appl Toxicol, 2022, 42(4): 683-693
- [21] 董杨, 季光, 曹爱丽, 等. 甜橙黄酮对人胃癌 AGS 细胞增殖和凋亡的作用及其机制研究[J]. 中国中药杂志, 2011, 36(6): 790-794
- [22] Shin HS, Kang SI, Yoon SA, et al. Sinensetin attenuates LPS-induced inflammation by regulating the protein level of I κ B- α [J]. Biosci Biotechnol Biochem, 2012, 76(4): 847-849
- [23] Laavola M, Nieminen R, Yam MF, et al. Flavonoids eupatorin and sinensetin present in Orthosiphon stamineus leaves inhibit inflammatory gene expression and STAT1 activation [J]. Planta Med, 2012, 78(8): 779-786
- [24] Herzig S, Shaw RJ. AMPK: guardian of metabolism and mitochondrial homeostasis [J]. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol, 2018, 19(2): 121-135
- [25] Lin SC, Hardie DG. AMPK: Sensing Glucose as well as Cellular Energy Status[J]. Cell Metab, 2018, 27(2): 299-313
- [26] Aslam M, Ladilov Y. Emerging Role of cAMP/AMPK Signaling[J]. Cells, 2022, 11(2): 308
- [27] 潘宁波, 张旭阳, 张玉, 等. AMPK 激动剂预处理对肝缺血再灌注损伤大鼠模型的影响及相关机制[J]. 临床肝胆病杂志, 2021, 37(5): 1152-1157
- [28] 张迪. CD36/FAK/mTORC1 通路在 LPS 诱导的人乳腺上皮细胞炎症因子表达中的作用及机制[D]. 内蒙古医科大学, 2019
- [29] Freundt K, Herzmann C, Biedziak D, et al. Surfactant Protein A Enhances the Degradation of LPS-Induced TLR4 in Primary Alveolar Macrophages Involving Rab7, β -arrestin2, and mTORC1 [J]. Infect Immun, 2022, 90(2): e0025021
- [30] Lee H, Fei Q, Streicher A, et al. mTORC1 is a mechanosensor that regulates surfactant function and lung compliance during ventilator-induced lung injury[J]. JCI Insight, 2021, 6(14): e137708

(上接第 1404 页)

- [25] Harbury PB Z T, Kim PS, Alber T. A switch between two-, three-, and four-stranded coiled coils in GCN4 leucine zipper mutants[J]. Science, 1993, 262(5138): 1401-1407
- [26] World Health Organization. Manual for the laboratory diagnosis and virological surveillance of influenza [M]. 1st ed. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2011: 121
- [27] Bosch B J, Bodewes R, de Vries R P, et al. Recombinant soluble, multimeric HA and NA exhibit distinctive types of protection against pandemic swine-origin 2009 A (H1N1) influenza virus infection in ferrets[J]. J Virol, 2010, 84(19): 10366-10374
- [28] Wei C J, Xu L, Kong W P, et al. Comparative efficacy of neutralizing antibodies elicited by recombinant hemagglutinin proteins from avian H5N1 influenza virus[J]. J Virol, 2008, 82(13): 6200-6208
- [29] Chen J, Wang J, Zhang J, et al. Advances in Development and Application of Influenza Vaccines [J]. Front Immunol, 2021, 13: 12
- [30] Weldon W C, Wang B Z, Martin M P, et al. Enhanced immunogenicity of stabilized trimeric soluble influenza hemagglutinin[J]. PLoS One, 2010, 5(9): e12466
- [31] Holtz K, Anderson K D, Cox M M J. Production of a Recombinant Influenza Vaccine Using the Baculovirus Expression Vector System [J]. BioProcessing Journal, 2003, 2: 65-73