

# Ontological representation, modeling, and analysis of parasite vaccines

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# Introduction to Vaccine and Parasite Ontologies

- Vaccine Ontology (VO)
  - OBO ontology focused on representation of vaccines and related terms
- Vaccine Investigation and OnLine Information Network (VIOLIN)
  - Knowledgebase that used primarily for vaccines
  - Aligned with VO
- Ontology of Parasite LifeCycles (OPL)
  - OBO ontology focused on representation of parasite life cycles

# Pathogenic parasites

Class: parasite organism

Term IRI: [http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OPL\\_0000232](http://purl.obolibrary.org/obo/OPL_0000232)

Definition: An organism living in, with, or on another organism in parasitism. Individual members of parasite species, such as Leishmania, Plasmodium, Trypanosoma, etc. are members of this class.

## Annotations

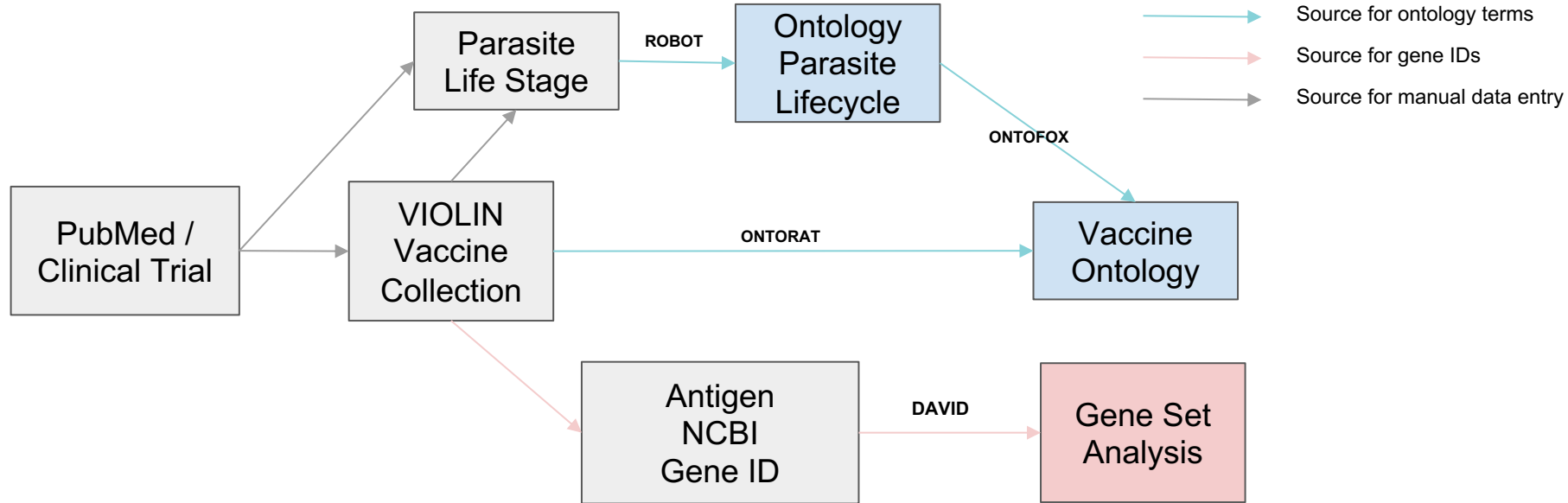
- definition editor: Priti Parikh, Jie Zheng
- definition source: <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/parasite?show=0&t=1310398415>

- Parasites can cause a disease process in host species
  - Malaria (primates), Leishmaniasis (humans), Eimeria (poultry)
- Pathogenic parasites exist as Protozoan, Helminth, and Ectoparasites:
  - Protozoans have vaccines for two specific clades:
    - Apicomplexa
    - Mastigophora
- For this paper, protozoan and parasite vaccine are used interchangeably

# Motivation and Goals for Study.

- Parasite vaccines are recently being approved
  - Understanding of parasite vaccine antigens needed to aid in R&D
  - Parasite vaccines were neglected compared to yearly updates to VIOLIN for other pathogens
- Parasite vaccines target specific lifecycles
  - VO model assumes a vaccine works regardless of pathogen age or stage
  - 'Vaccine' 'protects against microbe' some 'pathogen'
- **Do parasite vaccines affect all life stages for pathogens?**
- **Do parasite vaccine antigens share common features?**

# Workflow Design for VO Parasite Organism Design



# Vaccine Collection and Annotation

**Table 1:** A list of parasites with at least 10 vaccines curated in VIOLIN. VIOLIN combines *Plasmodium* and *Eimeria* species into single categories due to each genus is listed as causing the same disease. Table takes statistics from July 2023.

Pathogen Name	Disease	Number of Vaccines	Number of Licensed Vaccines	Number of Vaccine Antigens
<i>Plasmodium spp.</i>	Malaria	67	0	54
<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	Toxoplasmosis	58	1	26
<i>Typanosoma cruzi</i>	Chagas disease	34	1	27
<i>Leishmania donovani</i>	Visceral leishmaniasis	17	0	16
<i>Leishmania major</i>	Cutaneous leishmaniasis	13	0	15
<i>Eimeria spp.</i>	Coccidiosis	11	8	1
<i>Neospora caninum</i>	Neosporosis	11	2	10
<i>Schistosoma japonicum</i>	Schistosomiasis	10	0	8

- 260 parasite vaccines within VIOLIN
  - 77 previously existed in VIOLIN
  - 20 parasites
  - 198 parasite antigens
  - 12 non-human vaccines

# Annotation of vaccines in the Protozoan parasite life cycle

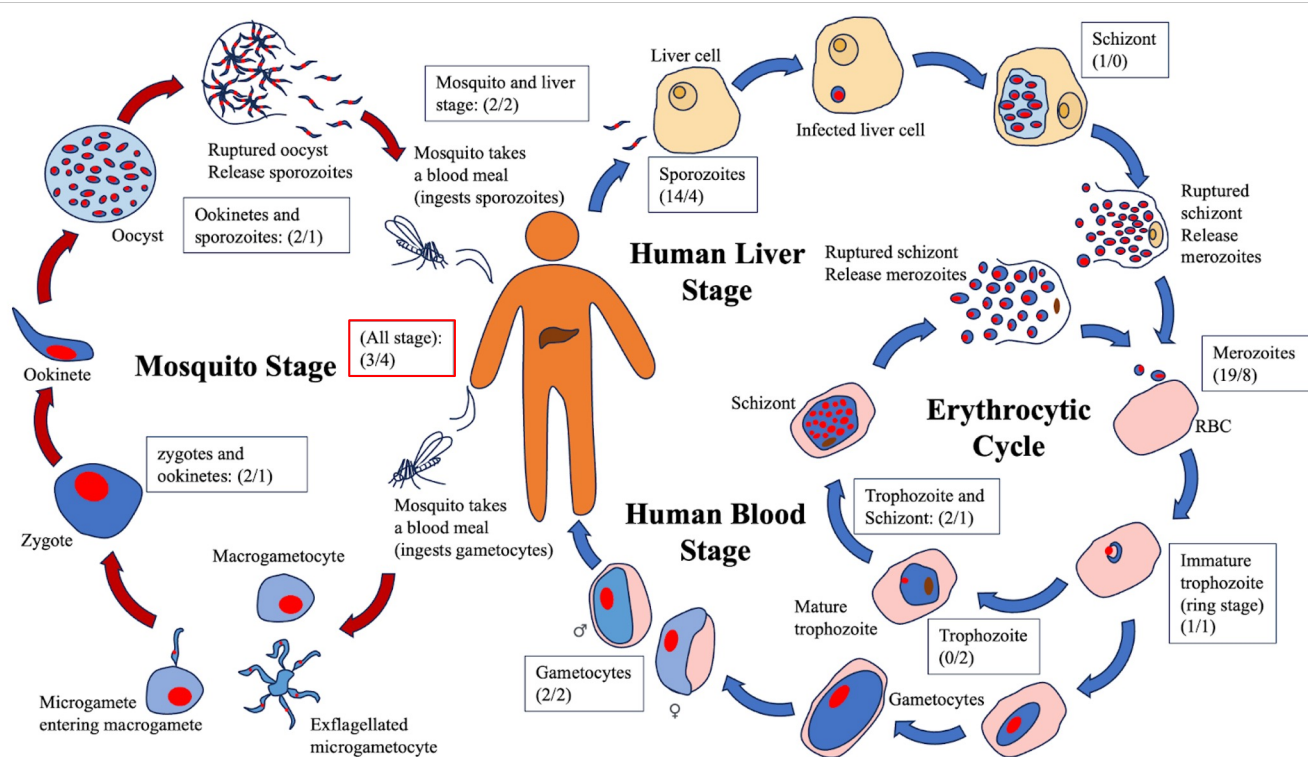
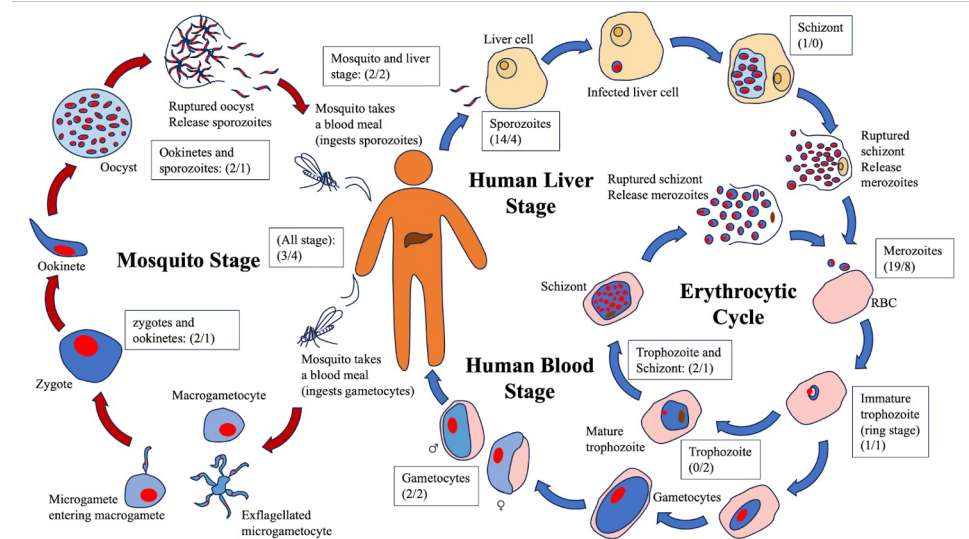


Fig. 1. *Plasmodium falciparum* life cycle and vaccines at different stages. Boxes indicate total number of vaccines/antigens for each life stage. Figure and life cycle adapted from NIH.gov

# Annotation of vaccines in the Protozoan parasite life cycle

- Pathogen parasites have multiple life cycle stages
  - Each life cycle stage is phenotypically unique
- Vaccine antigens work only if antigen is expressed
- Many parasite antigens are ineffective
- Therefore new pattern needed for parasite vaccines

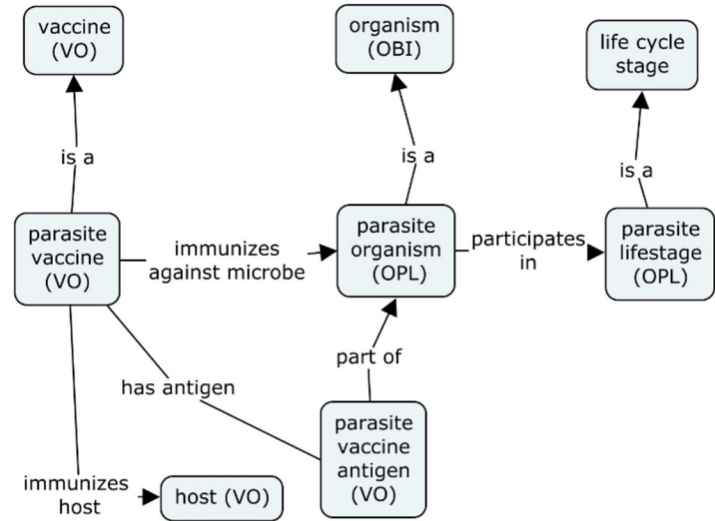


**Fig. 1. *Plasmodium falciparum* life cycle and vaccines at different stages.** Boxes indicate total number of vaccines/antigens for each life stage. Figure and life cycle adapted from NIH.gov.



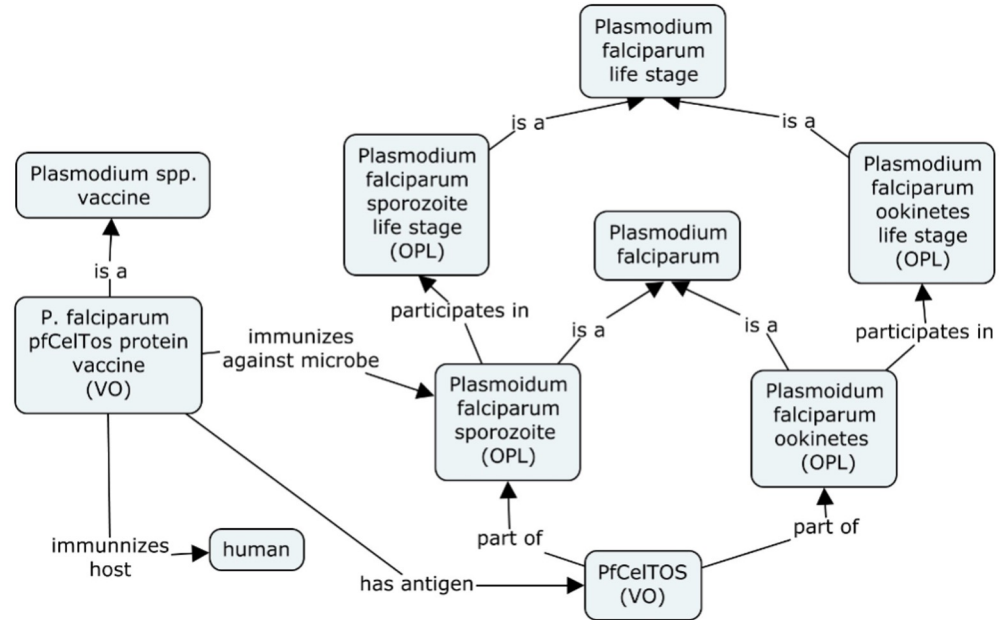
# ODP for Parasite Vaccines

- Primary change to parasite vaccines relates to parasite life stages.
- Parasite vaccines 'immunizes against microbe' some parasite organism
- Parasite antigens mapped to parasite organism in life stage




# Representation of for Parasite Vaccines




- New ODP can be used to link vaccines to multiple lifestages
- '*P. falciparum* pfCelTos vaccine'
  - Utilizes antigen found in ookinetes and sporozoite
  - Experiments done only against sporozoite
  - Possible inference that PfCelTOS will work for multiple stages









# Mosquirix Representation in Vaccine Ontology




- Mosquirix is first licensed malaria vaccines.
- New representation clarifies life stage that the vaccine immunizes against




Annotations 


**label** [language: en]     
P. falciparum RTS,S/AS01


**definition**     
A malaria vaccine that consists of hepatitis B surface antigen virus-like particles, incorporating a portion of the Plasmodium falciparum-derived circumsporozoite protein and a liposome-based adjuvant.

























**rdfs:comment**     
In July 2015, RTS,S/AS01 was approved by the European Medicines Agency for immunization of children aged 6 weeks to 17 months against malaria under Article 58,12.

**definition source**     
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RTS\\_S](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RTS_S)

Description: P. falciparum RTS,S/AS01   

Equivalent To 

SubClass Of 

- 'has part' **some** 'protein of pathogen organism as vaccine component'    
- 'has vaccine adjuvant' **some** 'liposome-based vaccine adjuvant'    
- 'has vaccine antigen' **some** 'P. falciparum CSP'    
- 'immunizes against microbe' **some** 'Plasmodium falciparum sporozoite'    
- 'immunizes host' **some** 'Homo sapiens'    
- 'Plasmodium falciparum vaccine'    

# Transmission Blocking Vaccine

Annotations 

**label** [language: en]

blocks transmission of pathogen via vaccine



**definition**




A relationship between relationship between a vaccine and a parasite where the vaccine immunizes against some parasite such that transmitting to additional hosts or vectors.



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Characteristics:     


Description: blocks transmission of pathogen via vaccine



- Functional
- Inverse functional
- Transitive
- Symmetric

Equivalent To 

SubProperty Of 

 'immunizes against microbe'

 'capable of blocking transmission (of life cycle)'



# PFS25/28: A transmission blocking vaccine

- Has three key axioms.
  - 'Blocks transmission of pathogen via vaccine' – target pathogen
  - 'Immunizes host' – host that will generate source of vaccine immune response
  - 'vaccine immunity response transfer to organism' shows' – host/vector receive immune response

Description: PFS25/28 in Matrix M



Equivalent To

SubClass Of

'blocks transmission of pathogen via vaccine' some 'Plasmodium falciparum'



'has role' some 'subunit vaccine role'



'has vaccine adjuvant' some 'Matrix-M vaccine adjuvant'



'has vaccine antigen' some 'Plasmodium falciparum Pfs25'



'immunizes against microbe' some 'Plasmodium falciparum gametocyte'



'immunizes host' some 'Homo sapiens'



'Plasmodium falciparum vaccine'



'transmission blocking vaccine'



'vaccine immunity response transferrable to organism' some 'Anopheles <genus>'



# VO ID Expansions

- We have added 417 new terms added to VO\*
  - 165 new parasite vaccines; for 240 parasite vaccines
  - 125 new parasite antigens; for 250 parasite antigens
  - 15 new parasite vaccine categories
  - 5 new vaccine relationships
  - 107 new OPL parasite organism and life stages

\*Number listed in paper, has since been updated

## Use Case: Identify common features of parasite antigens

- Mapping of Gene IDs
  - Protective antigens include genes not listed in NCBI database
  - GeneID for protective antigens required for Gene Set Enrichment Analysis
  - 198 protective antigens to 140 Gene IDs
- Perform Gene Set Enrichment Analysis using DAVID
  - Database for Annotation, Visualization and Integrated Discovery (DAVID)
  - Identifies common ontology annotations for a given gene list
    - Gene Ontology, UniProt, KEGG pathway
  - Same method can be used to identify transcriptome data for different life stages
  - Initial analysis is focused purely on vaccine antigens

# Gene Set Enrichment Analysis Results

- Three species had multiple significant terms for vaccine antigens.
  - Poor results due to small gene list size
  - Highest term for cluster shown in Table 2
- Blue boxes represents disease or signal
- Red boxes represent localization/function
- Uncertain if pattern is species or clade-specific

**Table 2.** Most significant GSA clusters of Apicomplexans & Mastigophorans. Full list is in Supplemental Table with a threshold of FDR < 0.5 for significance.

GO / Uniprot Enrichment Term	# of antigens	Percentage	p-values	FDR
<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> (Toxoplasmosis, Apicomplexa)				
Signal	19	18.1	1.7E-07	9.9E-07
Toxoplasmosis	7	6.7	6.3E-07	7.5E-06
DOMAIN:Protein kinase	7	6.7	3.2E-05	8.4E-04
<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> (Malaria, Apicomplexa)				
plasma membrane	13	12.4	2.9E-14	9.7E-13
Signal	15	14.3	2.1E-07	1.3E-06
entry into host	8	7.6	3.4E-07	8.2E-06
Anchored component of plasma membrane	4	3.8	4.5E-05	2.9E-04
Malaria	9	8.6	5.5E-04	5.5E-03
<i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> (Trypanosomiasis, Mastigophora)				
motile cilium	2	6.5	2.0E-02	4.0E-02



# Future Directions

- Expand annotation for other categories of vaccine design
  - Analyze commonalities with vaccine efficacy with specific life stages in species
  - Consider expansion of sub-categories to other vaccine designs
    - Viral vaccines incorporate strain differences (E.g. COVID-19)
- Continue with GESA analysis for RV Analysis
  - Incorporate life stages as predictive features for parasite antigen design
  - Follow up on patterns found in Apicomplexan v. Mastigophora parasites
- Search for additional parasite vaccines for new species
  - Protozoan: Ciliophora and Sarcodina
  - Helminth: Intestinal worms
  - Ectoparasites: Fleas

Thank you!

# Pathogenic parasites

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- Parasites can cause a disease process in another host species
  - Malaria (primates), Leishmaniasis (humans), Eimeria (poultry)
- Pathogenic parasites exist in three major categories:
  - Protozoan. Single cell organisms
    - **Apicomplexa**, Ciliophora, **Mastigophora**, Sarcodina
- Protozoan parasite have multiple distinct life stages.
- Do parasite vaccines effects all life stages for pathogens?

# Vaccine Ontology Update

- Added 435\* new terms into Vaccine Ontology
  - 165 new parasite vaccines
  - 125 new parasite vaccine antigens
  - 15 new vaccine categories
  - 5 new vaccine relationships
  - 107 new terms from OPL