

PANORAMA

Thematic portfolio



Controlling bovine tuberculosis: a One Health challenge



PERSPECTIVES

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AROUND THE WORLD

Test-and-slaughter is the primary method of bovine tuberculosis (bTB) control, but it has encountered growing public scrutiny and disapproval. Moreover, this approach is often untenable in developing nations for social and economic reasons. Therefore, alternative control methods are needed.

Vaccines are widely recognised as the most cost-effective way to prevent infections, but their application to the control of bTB in livestock is limited. Although the live attenuated *Bacillus Calmette–Guérin* (BCG) vaccine has protected humans against tuberculosis for decades, **there are concerns that its use in livestock will render the tuberculin skin test for bTB diagnosis ineffectual.**

In Canada, scientists are taking a reverse vaccinology approach to develop new vaccines

To address the urgent need for a bTB vaccine, scientists at [VIDO-InterVac](#), the largest biocontainment research facility in Canada, and collaborators at the University of British Columbia and the University of Calgary are taking a reverse vaccinology approach to develop vaccines for the prevention of mycobacterial diseases in cattle ([ReVAMP](#)), including bTB and Johne's disease.

A genomics-based strategy is employed to identify and assess *Mycobacterium bovis* cell-surface and secreted proteins for their potential as bTB vaccine components in experimentally infected calves. The immune responses of calves to *M. bovis* infection are assessed to identify bacterial proteins expressed during infection. Using bioinformatics techniques, the proteins that might provoke an immune response are prioritised for production in *Escherichia coli*, tested and developed into novel DIVA⁽¹⁾ vaccine formulations and companion diagnostic tests. In parallel, the competitiveness of bTB DIVA vaccines and companion diagnostics versus the existing test-and-slaughter strategy are being evaluated by investigating public perceptions and industry readiness, commercialisation strategies, and the regulatory systems required for optimal user uptake.

To date, 297 *M. bovis* proteins have been identified, of which 80 have been tested in calves experimentally infected with bTB. This ongoing project is expected to deliver bTB DIVA vaccines, companion diagnostics and a white paper to inform the public, producers and governments of the best strategies to fight bTB.

(1) DIVA: differentiation of infected from vaccinated animals

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DOSSIER

Reverse vaccinology approach for novel bovine tuberculosis vaccines

The Canadian ReVAMP project

SUMMARY

The Vaccine and Infectious Disease Organization – International Vaccine Centre (VIDO–InterVac) and its collaborators at the University of British Columbia and the University of Calgary are pursuing a reverse vaccinology approach for the prevention of mycobacterial diseases in cattle (ReVAMP), including bovine tuberculosis and Johne's disease. From this targeted research, ReVAMP intends to deliver bTB DIVA vaccines and companion diagnostics for the food and dairy industries, as well as a white paper to inform the public, producers, industry and governments on options and strategies for combating bTB.

KEYWORDS

#bovine tuberculosis, #diagnostic test, #DIVA vaccine, #genomics, #Johne's disease, #paratuberculosis, #proteomics, #ReVAMP, #reverse vaccinology.

AUTHORS

Jeffrey Chen⁽¹⁾, Volker Gerdtts^{(2)*} & Andrew Potter^{(3)**}

(1) Molecular Microbiologist, [Vaccine and Infectious Disease Organization – International Vaccine Centre \(VIDO–InterVac\)](#), University of Saskatchewan, Canada.

(2) Associate Director of Research, [Vaccine and Infectious Disease Organization – International Vaccine Centre \(VIDO–InterVac\)](#), University of Saskatchewan, Canada.

(3) Director and Chief Executive Officer, [Vaccine and Infectious Disease Organization – International Vaccine Centre \(VIDO–InterVac\)](#), University of Saskatchewan, Canada.

* Corresponding author: volker.gerdtts@usask.ca

** At the time of publication of this article, Dr Andrew Potter had retired and Dr Volker Gerdtts is the new Director and Chief Executive Officer of VIDO–InterVac.

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12, rue de Prony - 75017 Paris, France

Tel.: +33 (0)1 44 15 18 88 - Fax: +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87 - oie@oie.int