

Vaccines to treat opioid abuse and prevent fatal overdoses

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Credit: University of Minnesota

Heroin and prescription opioid abuse and fatal overdoses are a public health emergency in the United States. Vaccines offer a potential new strategy to treat opioid abuse and prevent fatal opioid overdoses.

A team of scientists from the University of Minnesota Medical School and Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation at Hennepin Healthcare is developing vaccines against [heroin](#) and prescription opioids, such as [oxycodone](#) and fentanyl. These vaccines function by using the immune system to produce molecules (antibodies) that target, bind, and prevent opioids from reaching the brain (the site of drug action).

The research team's pre-clinical studies were published in the *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics*, *Scientific Reports*, and *PLOS ONE*. The results support future clinical testing of these vaccines in human patients. Key findings include:

- heroin and oxycodone vaccines are highly immunogenic in rodents;
- heroin and oxycodone vaccines are highly effective and selective at reducing opioid distribution to brain and the subsequent behavioral effects of these targeted opioids;
- oxycodone [vaccine](#) may be more effective in humans if oxycodone is administered orally;
- novel immunomodulators may offer a solution for improving vaccine efficacy.

Pre-clinical studies show that both heroin and oxycodone vaccines are effective in blocking heroin and oxycodone distribution to the brain when subjects are challenged with clinically-relevant opioid doses.

Vaccination prevents addiction-relevant behaviors, including opioid self-administration that models human abuse patterns. These vaccines appear to be safe and may help in preventing opioid-induced respiratory depression, a hallmark of an opioid fatal overdose.

Importantly, vaccination does not prevent use of currently approved addiction treatment medications such as methadone, naltrexone, buprenorphine, and naloxone.

The research team is also working on biologics against other [opioid](#) targets, such as fentanyl, and developing more effective next-generation vaccine formulations.

"Opioid vaccines show promising pre-clinical efficacy, but the road from the laboratory to the clinic is still long," said Principal Investigator Marco Pravetoni, Ph.D., Minneapolis Medical Research Foundation senior investigator and associate professor of medicine at the University of Minnesota Medical School.

More information: Michael D. Raleigh et al, Opioid Dose- and Route-Dependent Efficacy of Oxycodone and Heroin Vaccines in Rats, *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* (2018). [DOI: 10.1124/jpet.117.247049](https://doi.org/10.1124/jpet.117.247049)

Megan Laudenbach et al. Blocking interleukin-4 enhances efficacy of vaccines for treatment of opioid abuse and prevention of opioid overdose, *Scientific Reports* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-018-23777-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-23777-6)

M. D. Raleigh et al. Safety and efficacy of an oxycodone vaccine: Addressing some of the unique considerations posed by opioid abuse, *PLOS ONE* (2017). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0184876](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0184876)

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