**ROLE OF THE GENITAL TRACT MICROBIOME IN SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: REPORT FROM THE KEYSTONE SYMPOSIUM IN CAPE TOWN, 2018**

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**Background**
The Keystone Symposium on ‘Role of the Genital Tract Microbiome in Sexual and Reproductive Health’ was held in Cape Town in December 2018.

**Methods**
The aims were to discuss the current and cutting-edge research findings, consider future directions, stimulate collaborations, and provide a forum for trainees and new investigators to present, learn, and network.

**Results/Conclusions**
All aims were met. The Symposium was particularly successful in bringing researchers in HIV/STI and maternal and child health together. Areas of scientific consensus included: 1) Optimal is a better term to use than normal in the context of vaginal microbiota. *L. crispatus*-domination is considered optimal. *L. iners* is sometimes a friend and sometimes a foe. 2) Vaginal microbiota diversity on its own is sometimes a friend and sometimes a foe. 3) Taxonomic community state types are useful, but we may need to move towards community state types that incorporate pathogenicity (e.g. inflammatory potential), and are therefore more useful from the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis perspectives. For some key bacterial taxa (e.g. *G. vaginalis*), we should differentiate between clades. In the meantime, we should use precise definitions of predictors and outcomes. 4) Moving from correlation to causality, the field needs more mechanistic studies and sufficiently powered longitudinal human studies. The latter could include frequent sampling studies to determine community dynamics, observational studies with clinically relevant endpoints, and intervention studies. These studies should ideally include quantification of total bacterial load and bacterial species (not relative abundance only), and measurement of all relevant microorganisms, biofilms, and host responses in the genital tract. 5) The efficacy of existing interventions, and pipeline of new interventions, are limited. We should expand the pipeline, which requires industry involvement and more investment into the field in general. We now have the tools to assess the effects of those interventions.

**Disclosure**
No significant relationships.

**S12 – NEW APPROACHES FOR STI VACCINES**

**Tuesday, July 16, 2019 4:15 PM – 5:45 PM**

**S12.1 PROGRESS TOWARDS A GONORRHOEA VACCINE**

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**Introduction**
Gonorrhoea is becoming increasingly difficult to control due to antibiotic resistance and the absence of a vaccine. However, a vaccine to the closely related bacteria *Neisseria meningitidis*, the outer membrane vesicle (OMV) vaccine MenNZB, was reported to be associated with reduced rates of gonorrhoea. To investigate this possible cross-protection we assessed serum raised to the meningococcal vaccine Bexsero, which contains the MenZB OMV component plus three recombinant antigens (NadA, fHbp-GNA2091, NHBA-GNA1030), in terms of its cross-reactivity and functional activity against *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

**Methods**
The similarity of MenNZB and Bexsero antigens to gonococcal proteins was assessed bioinformatically. Sera from rabbits immunised with the OMV component or the three recombinant antigens of Bexsero, and sera from humans immunised with Bexsero were tested in Western blot, ELISA, serum bactericidal activity (SBA) and neutrophil opsonophagocytic (OPA) assays to assess the level and functional activity of antibodies recognising *N. gonorrhoeae*.

**Results**
There is a high level of sequence identity between MenNZB/Bexsero OMV antigens and gonococcal proteins. NHBA is the only Bexsero recombinant antigen that is conserved and surface exposed in *N. gonorrhoeae*. Rabbit antibodies to the OMV component or to the three recombinant antigens of Bexsero recognise gonococcal proteins and mediate SBA and OPA killing of *N. gonorrhoeae*. Furthermore, Bexsero induces antibodies in humans that recognise gonococcal proteins. Analysis of the functional activity of Bexsero-induced human antibodies against *N. gonorrhoeae* is ongoing.

**Conclusions**
The ability of antibodies induced by MenNZB OMV proteins to recognise and kill *N. gonorrhoeae* could explain the decrease in gonococcal cases associated with MenNZB vaccination. The presence of antibodies to OMV proteins plus NHBA following Bexsero vaccination may result in additional protection against gonorrhoea. Analysis of Bexsero-vaccinate human sera may also facilitate the identification of a correlate of protection to guide future development of a gonococcal vaccine.

**Disclosure**
No significant relationships.