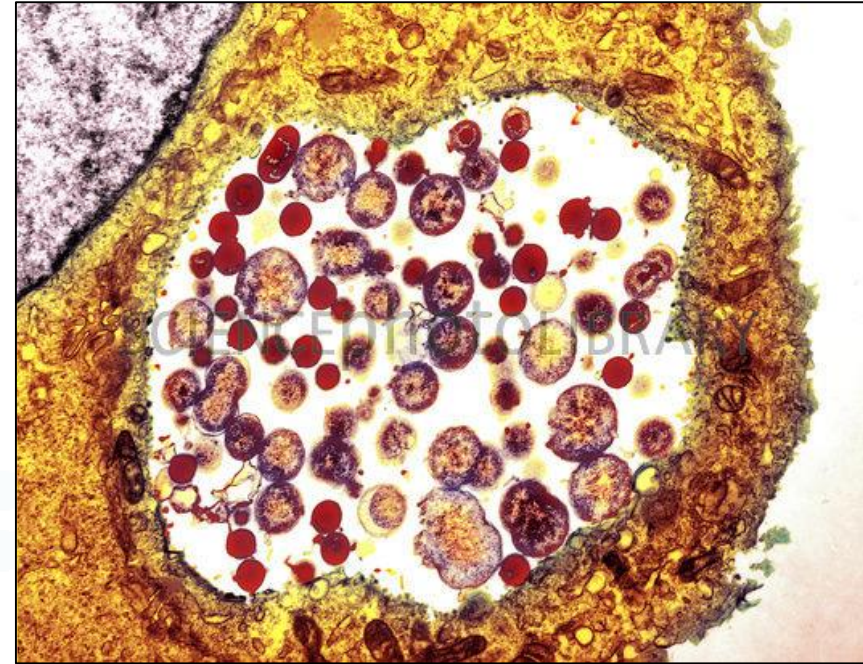
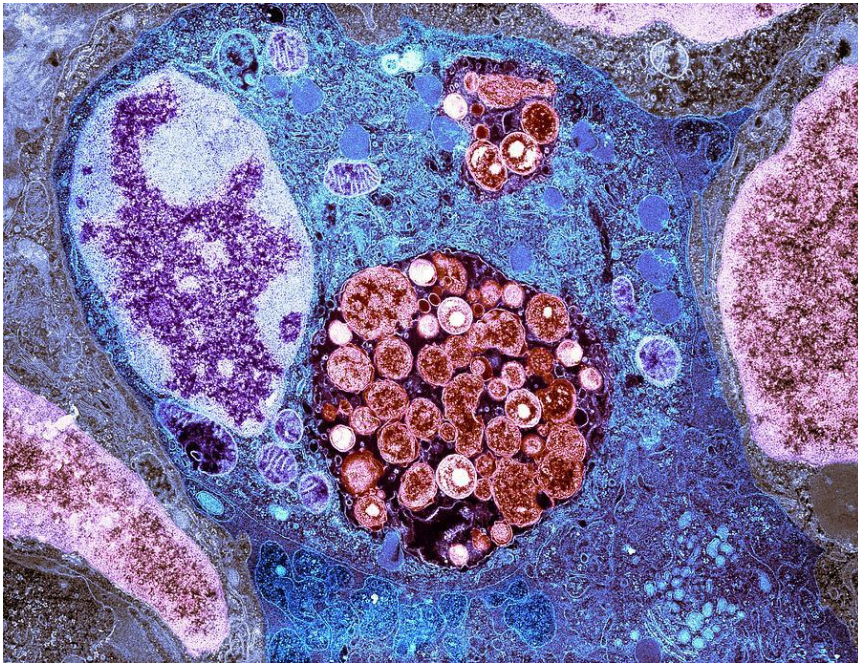


Developing two in vitro assays to measure antibody mediated protection against intracellular bacteria

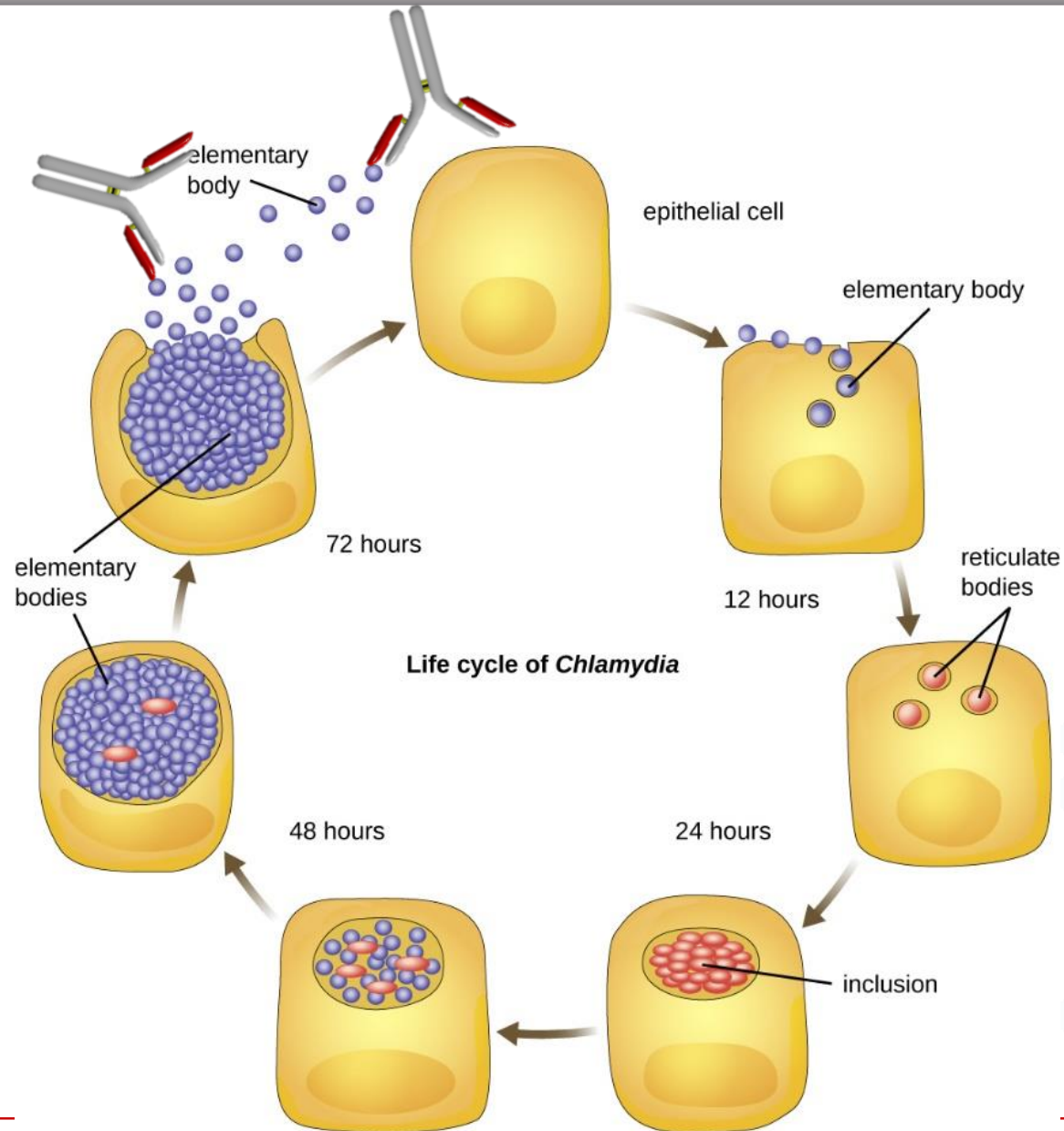
Senior Scientist Jes Dietrich,
Dept. of Infectious Disease Immunology,
Division of Vaccine,
Statens Serum Institut, Artillerivej 5,
DK- 2300 Copenhagen S



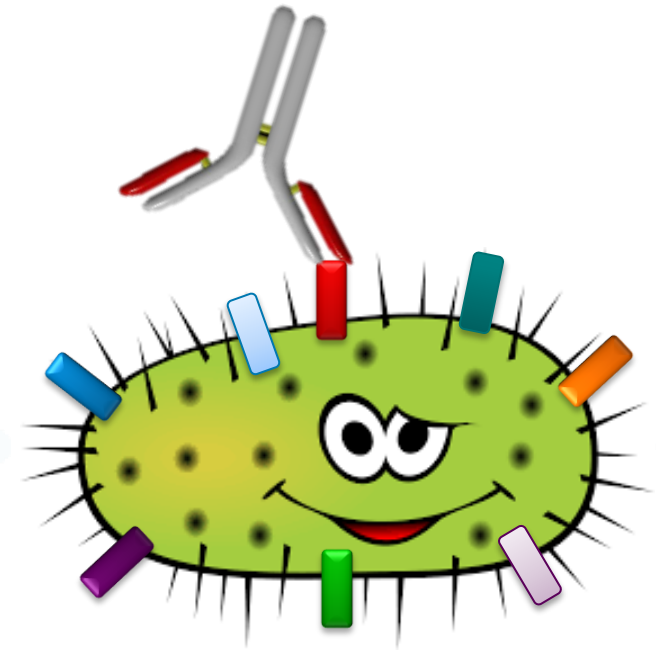
**Chlamydia, caused by infection with *Chlamydia trachomatis*,
More than 100 million chlamydial infections are estimated annually
Cause serious damage in the upper genital tract which can lead to infertility.**

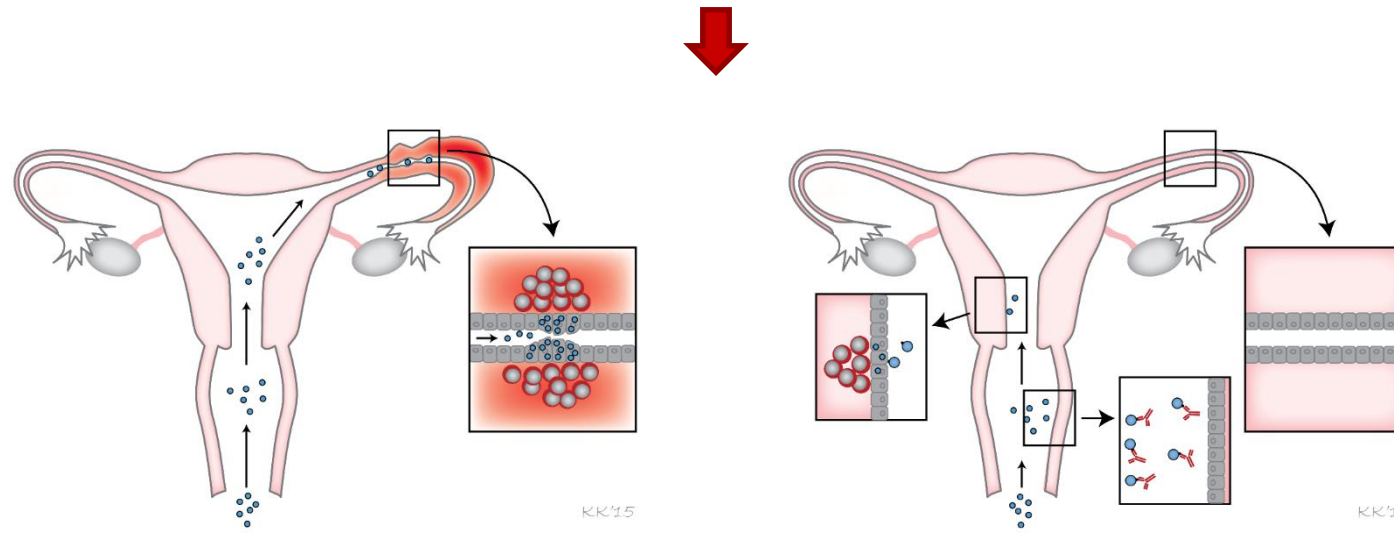
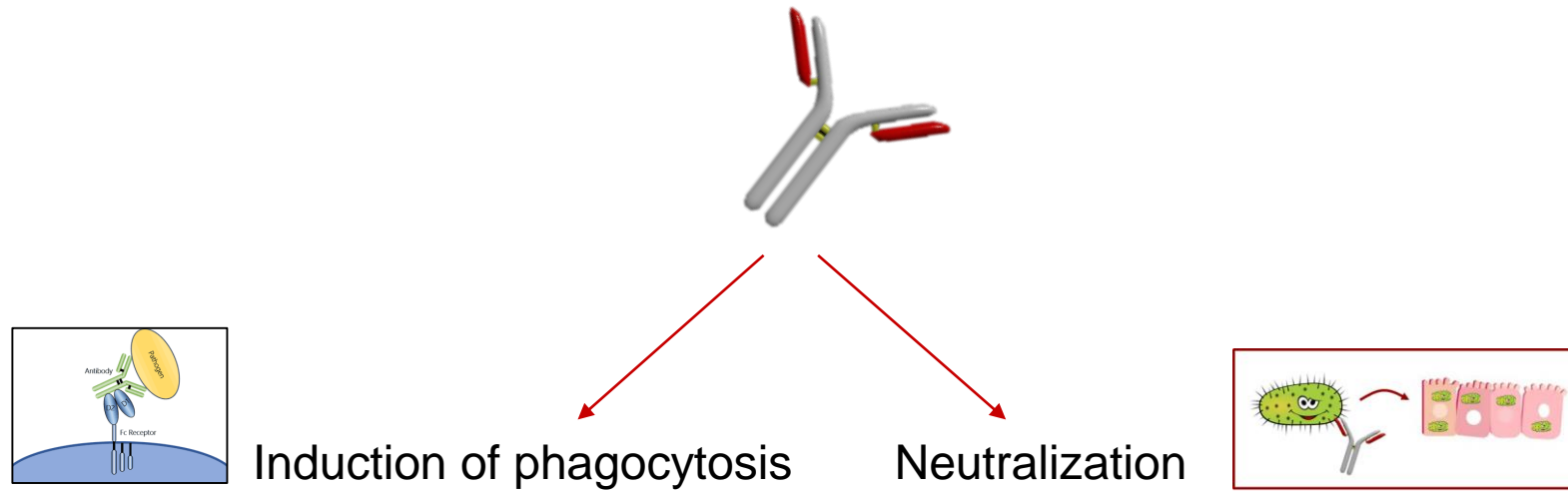


CHLAMYDIA LIFE CYCLE



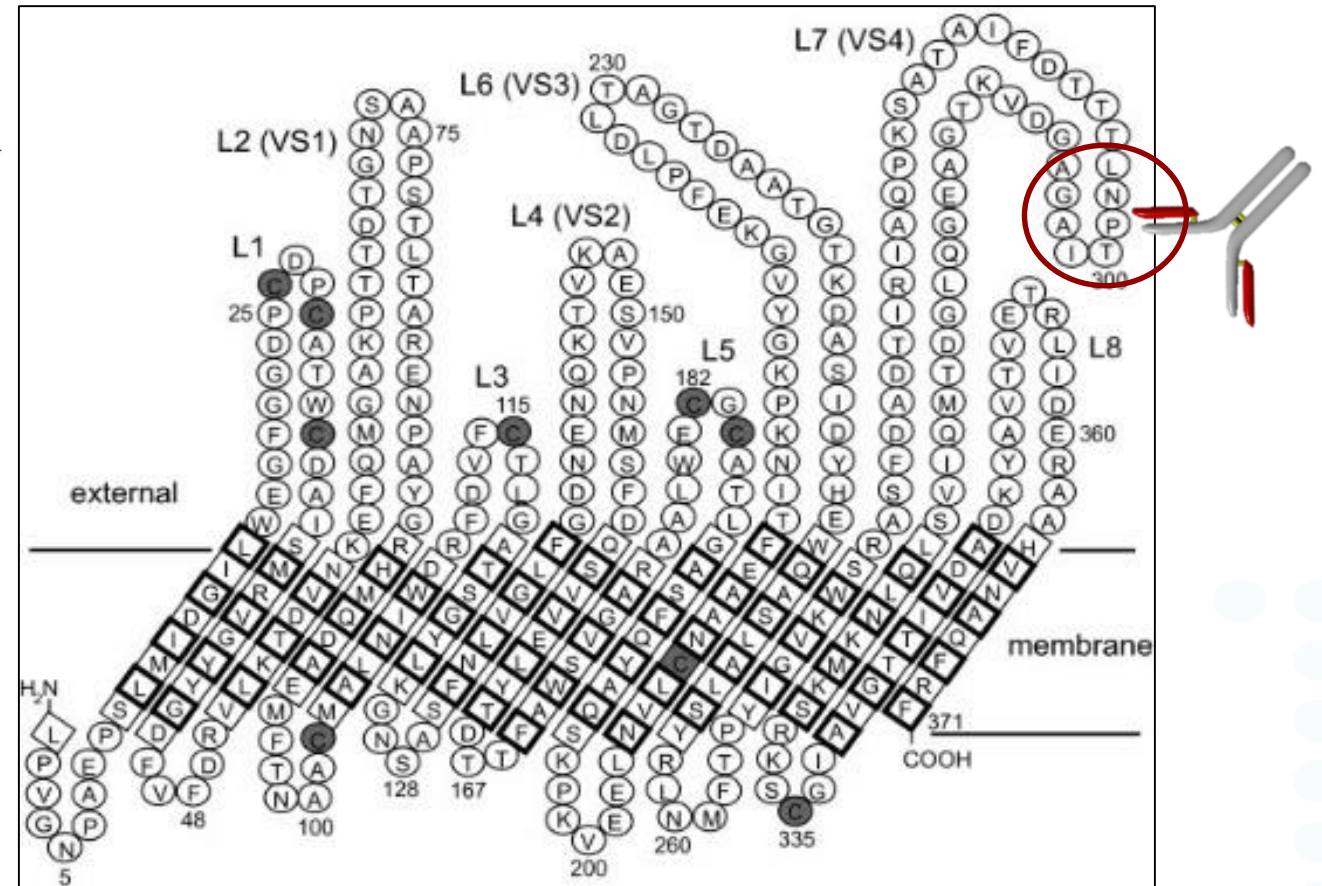
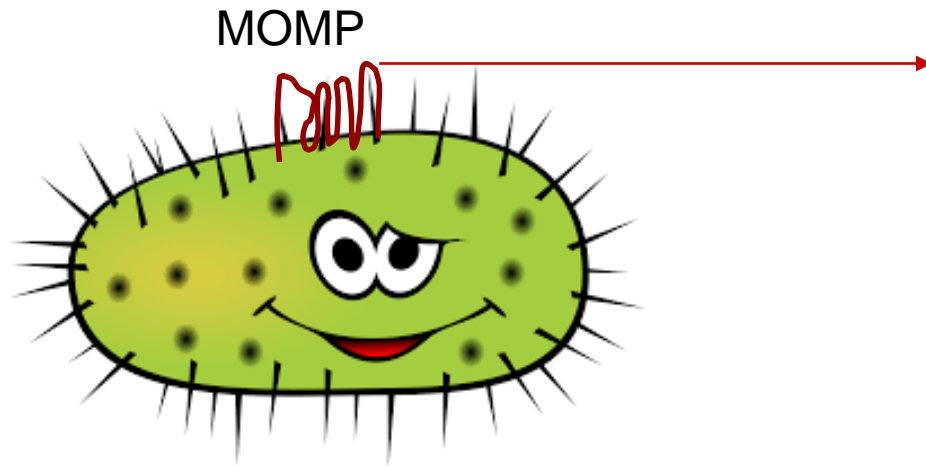
Which antigen?





Prevent pathology in upper genital tract

FINDING THE RIGHT ANTIBODY



MOMP protein

SCREENING FOR PROTECTIVE ANTIGENS

Produce the antigens



Vaccinate animals with the antigens and test for Protection against infection



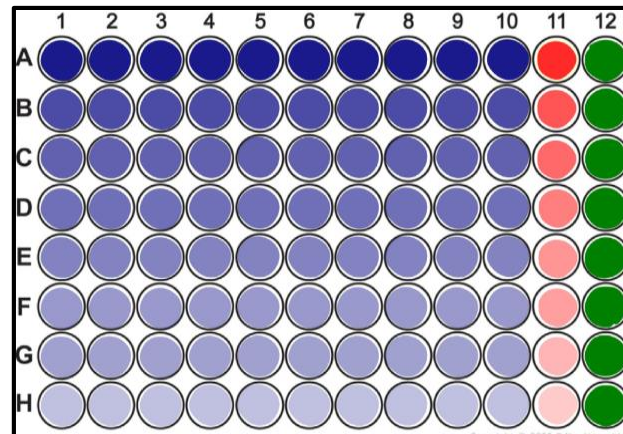
Select protective antigen



Exchange with in vitro assays



In vitro experiments using bacteria and cell lines



Produce the antigens



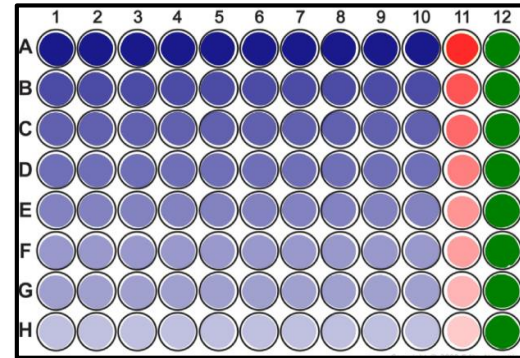
Vaccinate 1 mouse to produce the Abs

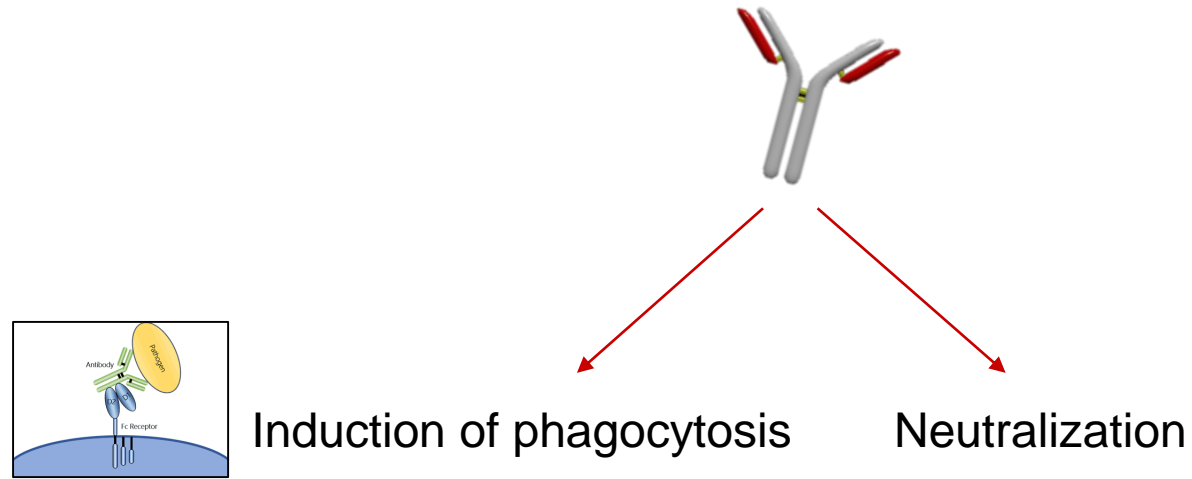


In vitro screening for protection



Select protective antigen

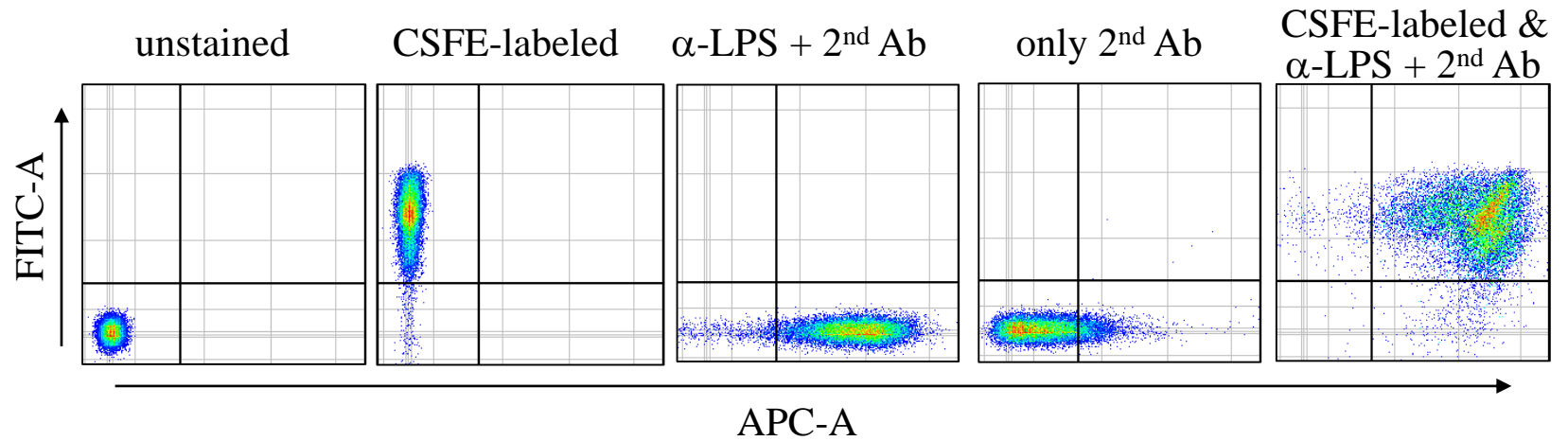
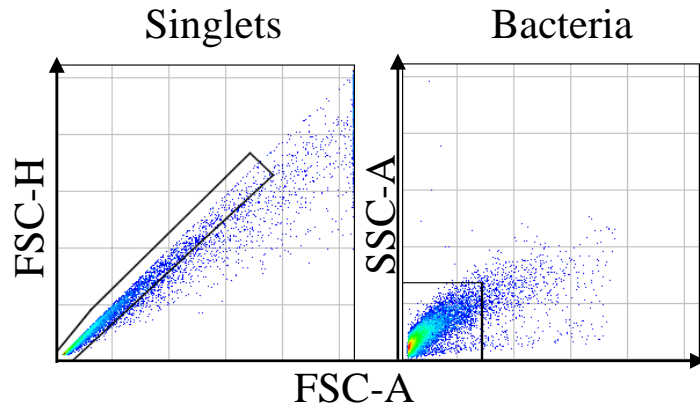




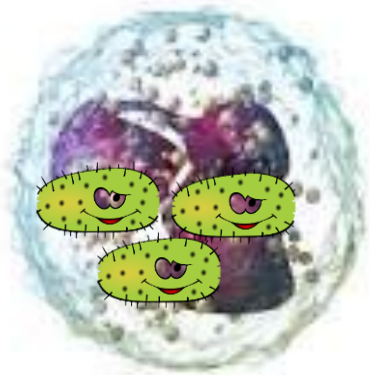
Produce a green Chlamydia bacteria (visible in a flow cytometer)

Show that an antibody binding to it
can mediate uptake into neutrophil or macrophage

Gating strategy for stained bacteria



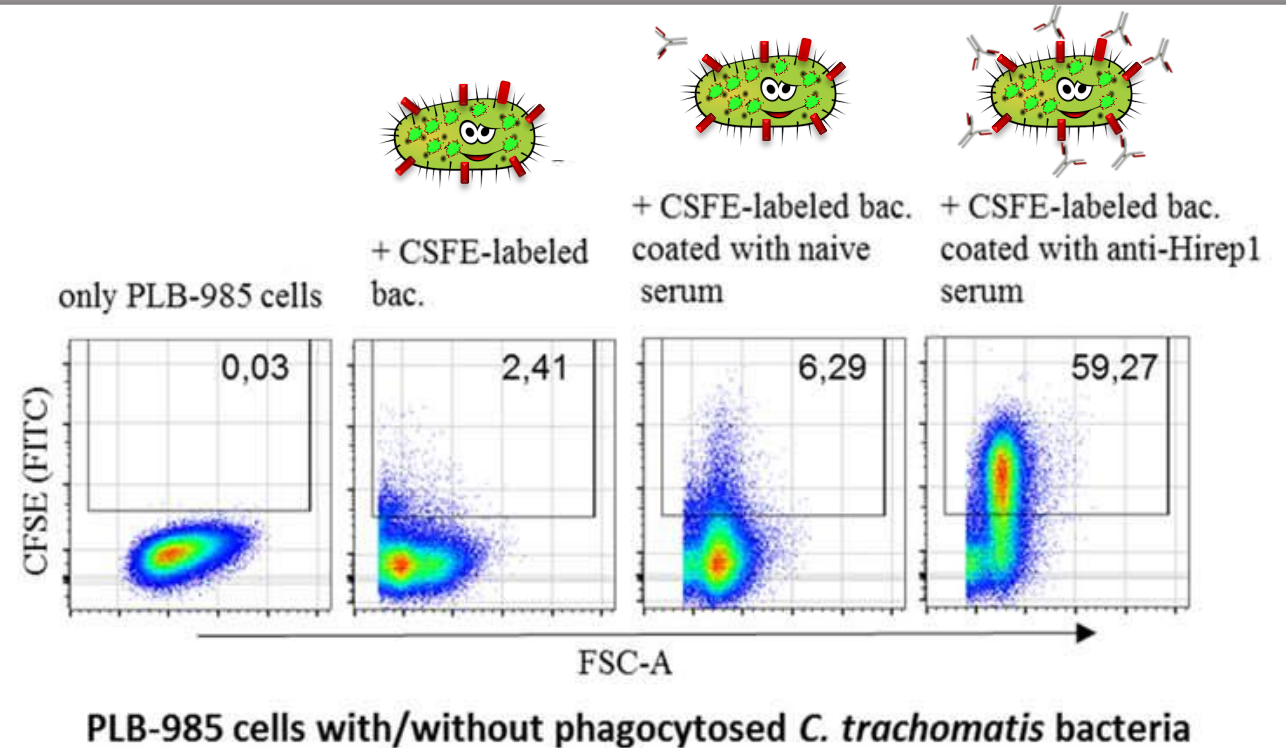
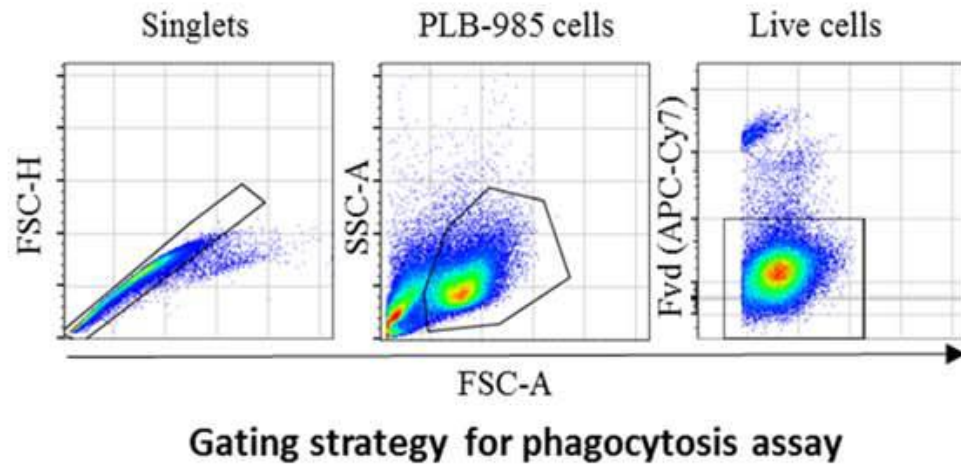
Green bacteria Staining LPS



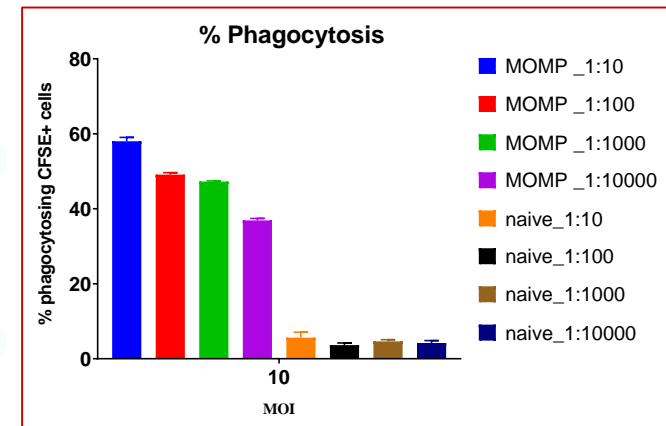
Two ways to measure uptake :

1. Permeabilize the cells, stain the bacteria, and FACS
2. FACS (because the bacteria are green)

UPTAKE INTO PLB-985 CELLS



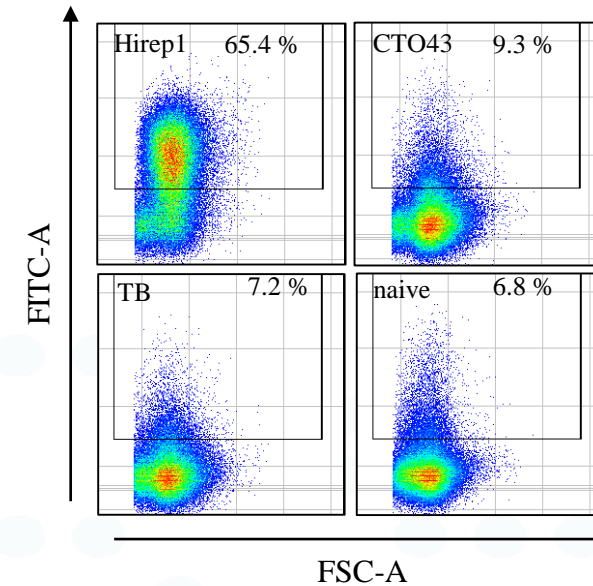
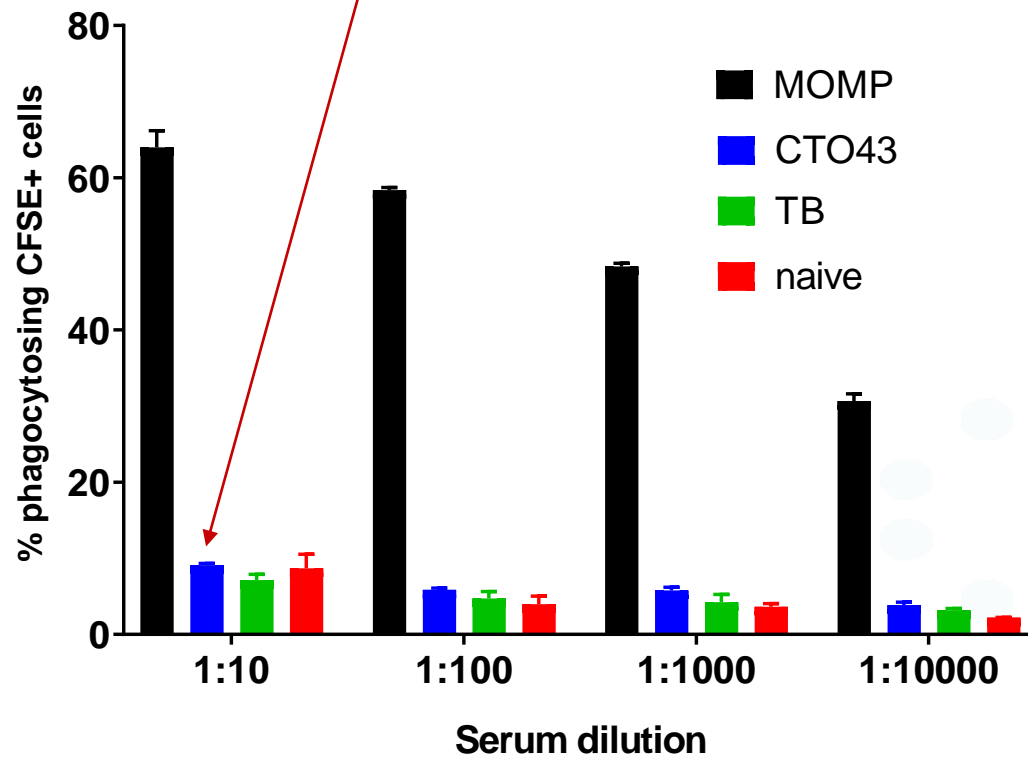
CFSE-labeled SvD bacteria were preincubated with no serum, serum from naive rabbits, or serum from rabbits vaccinated with Hirep1 for 40 min at 37C and incubated for 4 h with DMF-stimulated PLB-985 cells



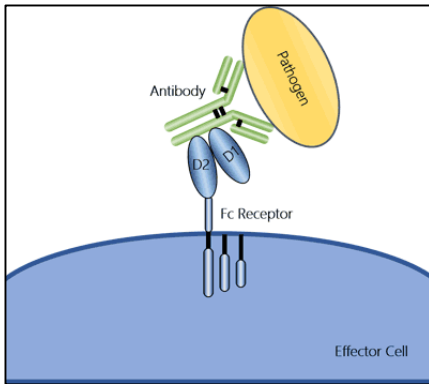
TESTING TWO SURFACE ANTIGENS – MOMP AND CT043



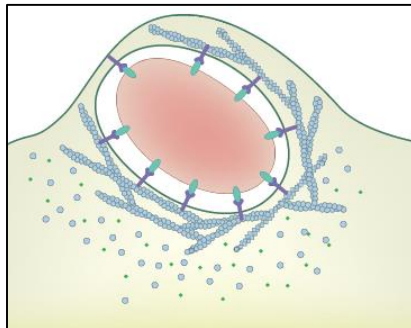
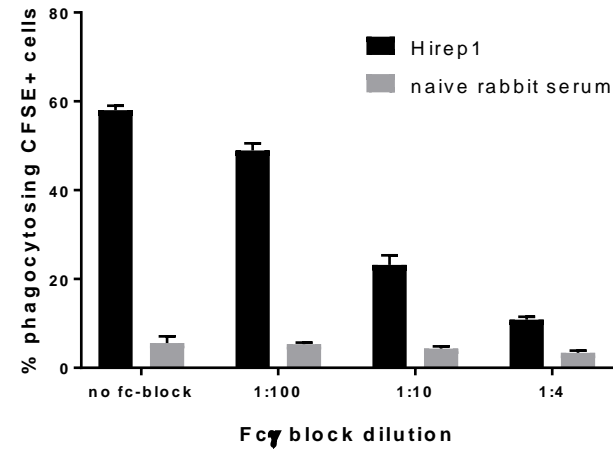
Being surface exposed does not automatically lead to phagocytosis.



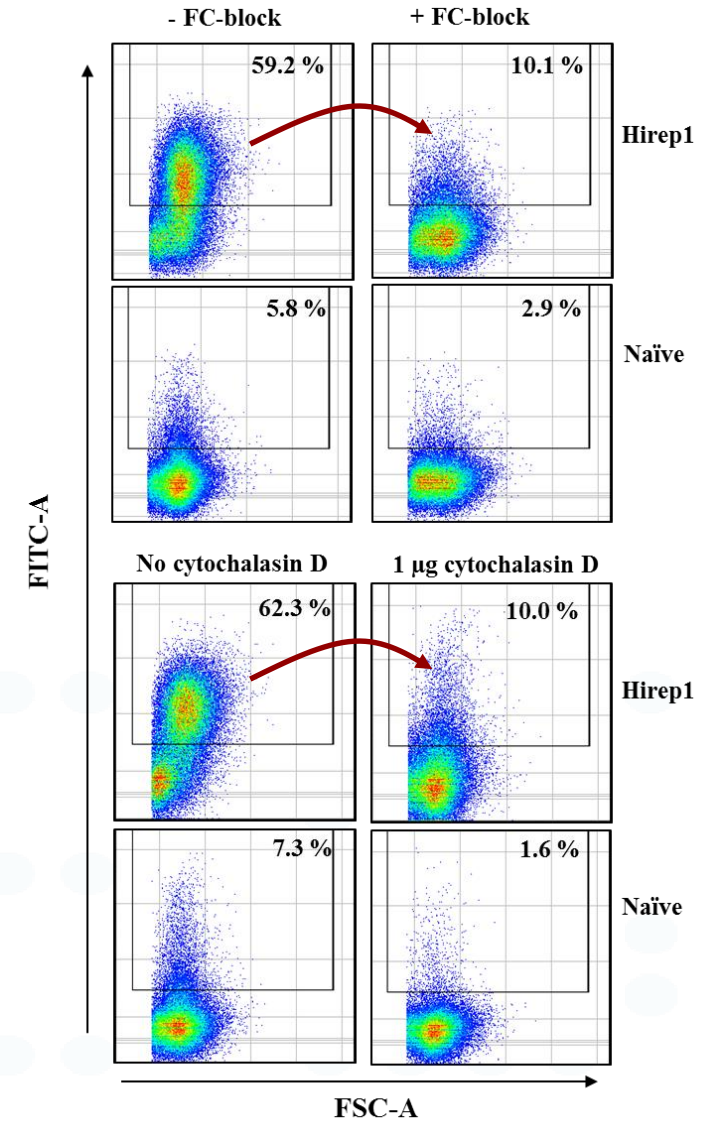
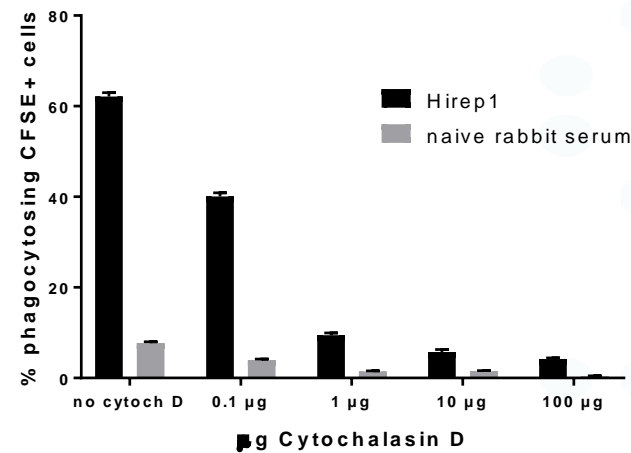
INHIBITING FC RECEPTORS OR ACTIN POLYMERIZATION



Fcγ receptor blocking

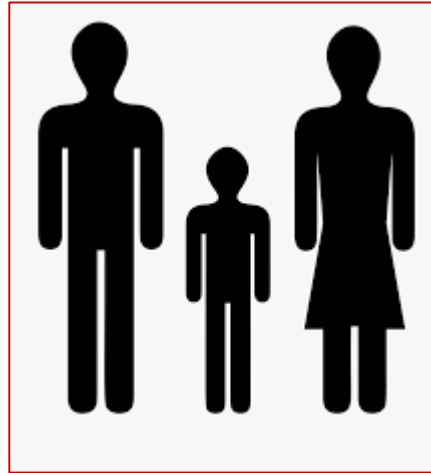


Actin-polymerization inhibition

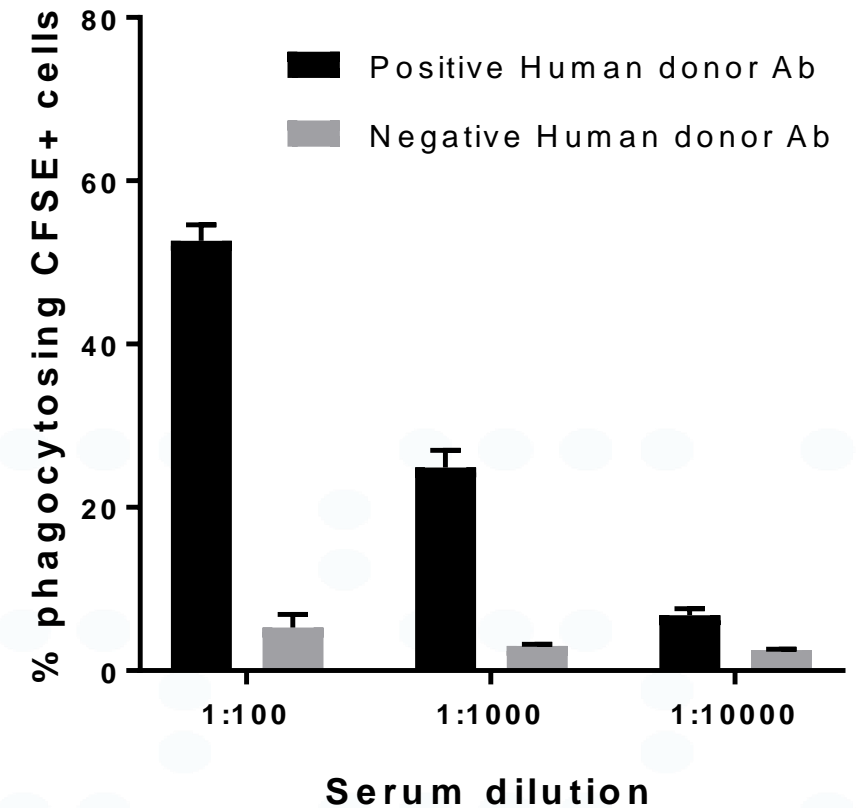


Another obvious use for a FACS based phagocytosis assay is **the high-throughput testing of serum samples from human donors.**

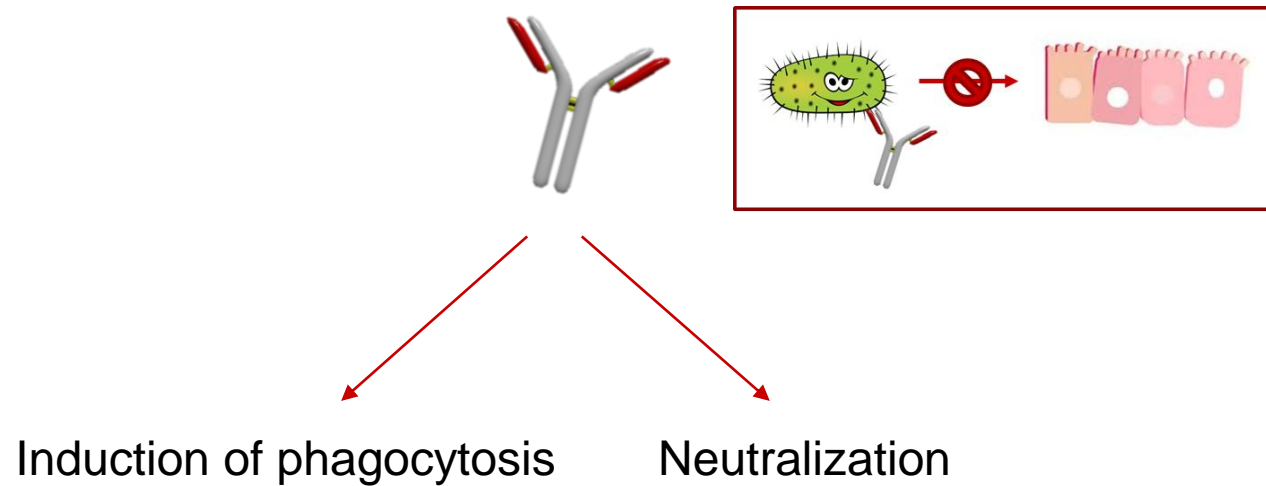
It was, therefore, important to show that the assay is also suitable for human and murine serum



Phagocytosis induced by human serum

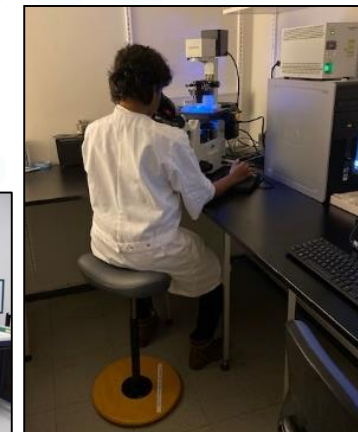
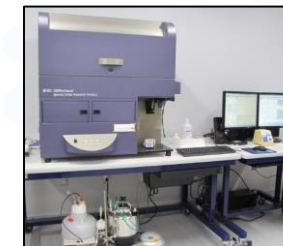
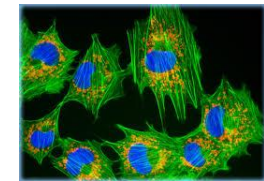
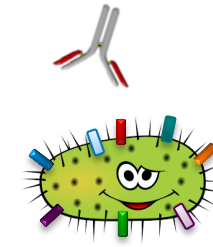


NEUTRALIZATION ASSAY – PREVENTION OF UPTAKE

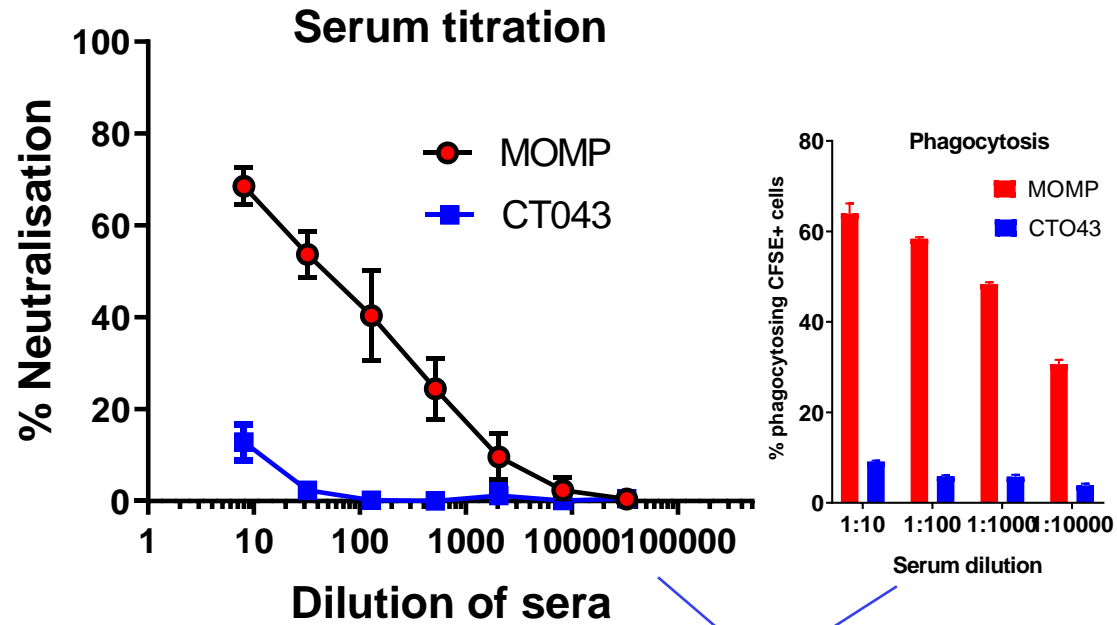


- ❖ The standard assay includes incubation of *C. trachomatis* with serum followed by infection of a HaK cell line (20h) and microscopy counting of inclusions
- ❖ Labour intensive

The assay



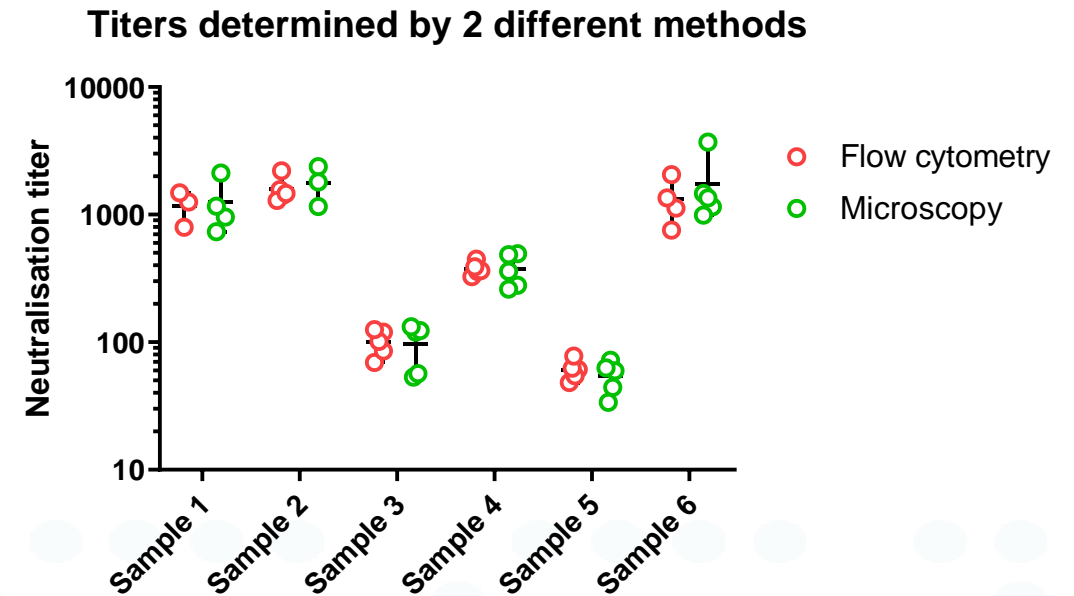
Mouse serum



Antibodies against surface exp. proteins does not automatically lead to phagocytosis or neutralization

Conclusion: Flow cytometry is an alternative to the standard microscopy method

Human serum

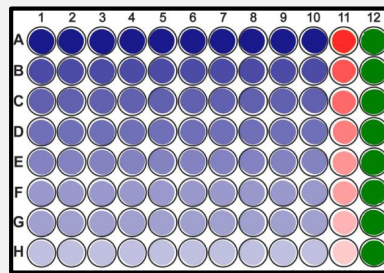




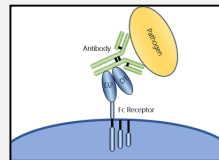
Developing two in vitro assays to measure antibody mediate protection against intracellular bacteria



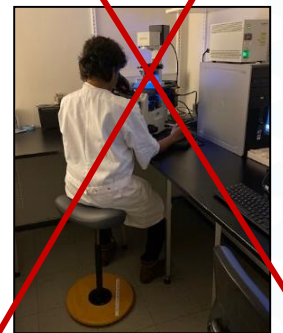
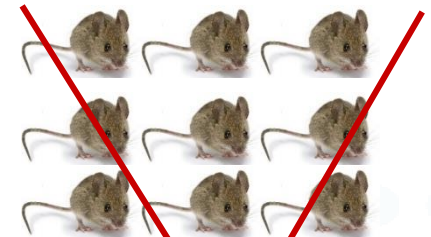
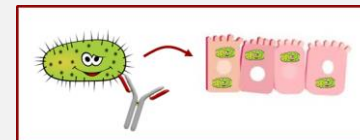
We can use these assays in the screening part of the antigen discovery process



Phagocytosis assay



Neutralization assay



Cytometry



A Flow Cytometry-Based Assay to Determine the Phagocytic Activity of Both Clinical and Nonclinical Antibody Samples Against *Chlamydia trachomatis*

Marco Grasse,^{1,2} Ida Rosenkrands,¹ Anja Olsen,¹ Frank Follmann,¹ Jes Dietrich^{1*}