

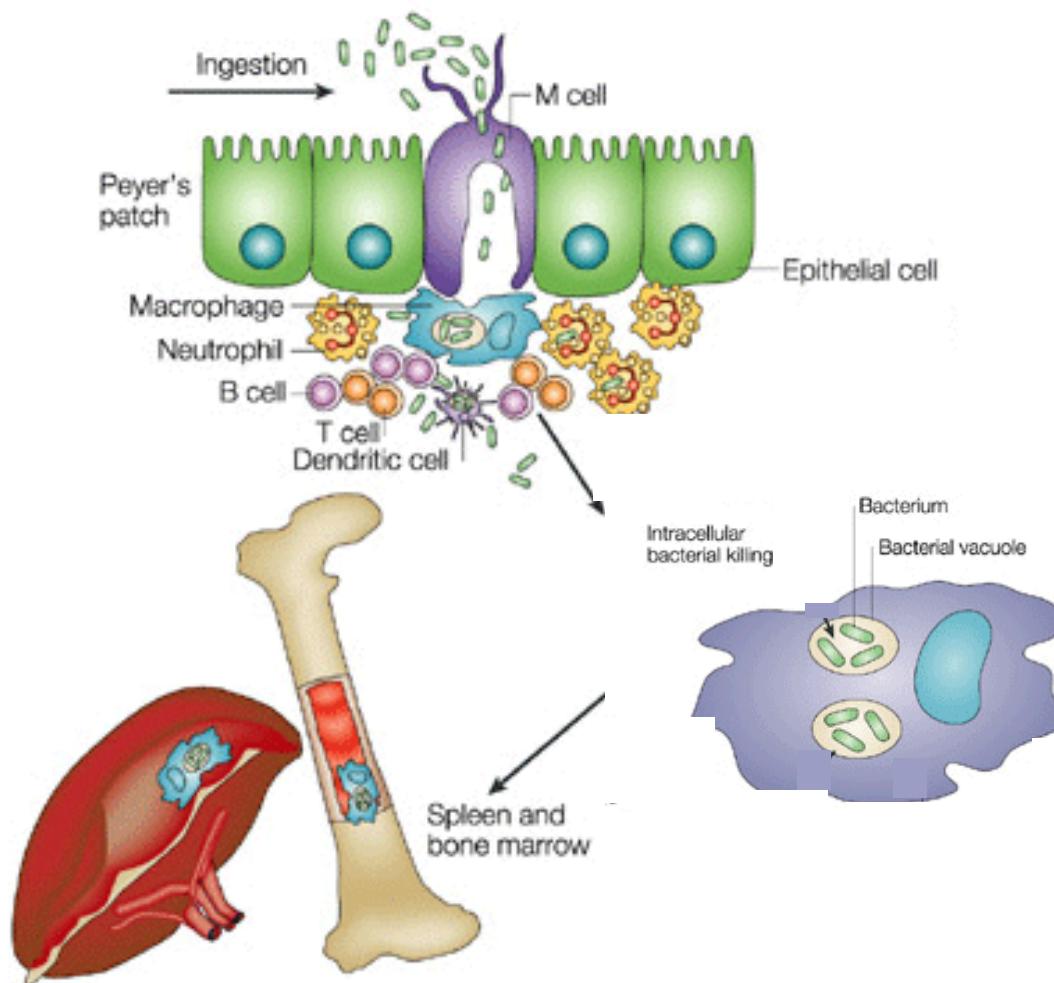
# Identification of immunogenic *Salmonella enterica* serotypeTyphi antigens expressed uniquely *in vivo* in chronic biliary carriers of S.Typhi in Kathmandu, Nepal

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# Enteric Fever

- Enteric fever is caused primarily by *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi and Paratyphi A
- They are both human restricted pathogen that causes an acute illness characterized by high fever, malaise, and abdominal pain.
- Endemic throughout the Asian and African continent
- There are 21 million cases per year resulting in 200,000 deaths

# Pathogenesis



# Typhi carriers

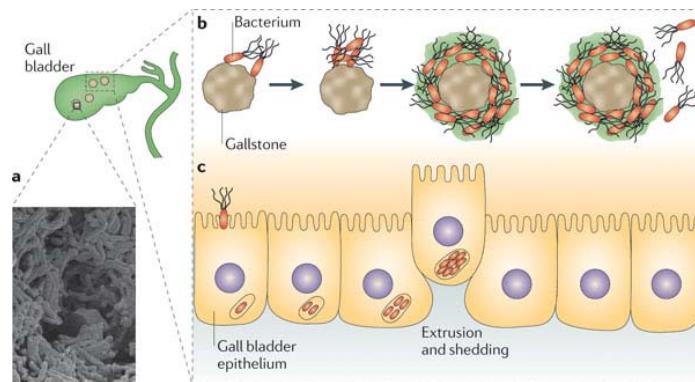
- 1-3% of infected individuals develop chronic infection in the gall bladder which may persist for decades
- May be reservoirs of infection within a community
- May contribute to transmission of infection
- May act as vehicles for introducing *S. Typhi* or *S. Paratyphi A* into previously uninfected communities.

# Typhi Diagnostics- chronic carriers

- Microbiologic culture
  - stool – intermittent shedding
- Antibody detection of capsular Vi antigen
  - anti-Vi antibody titers a sensitivity 75% and specificity >95%.
  - In Vietnam 3000 potential carries screened.
    - 3% with positive test
    - no S. Typhi could be isolated from fecal samples

# Identification of biomarkers for *S. Typhi* carriage

- We applied an immunoscreening technique, *in vivo*-induced antigen technology (IVIAT) to identify potential biomarkers unique to *S. Typhi* chronic carriers.
- Hypothesis: *S. Typhi* surviving in the biliary tract of humans may express a proteomic profile distinct from that expressed in bacteria grown using standard *in vitro* conditions



# Genomic Inducible Expression Library

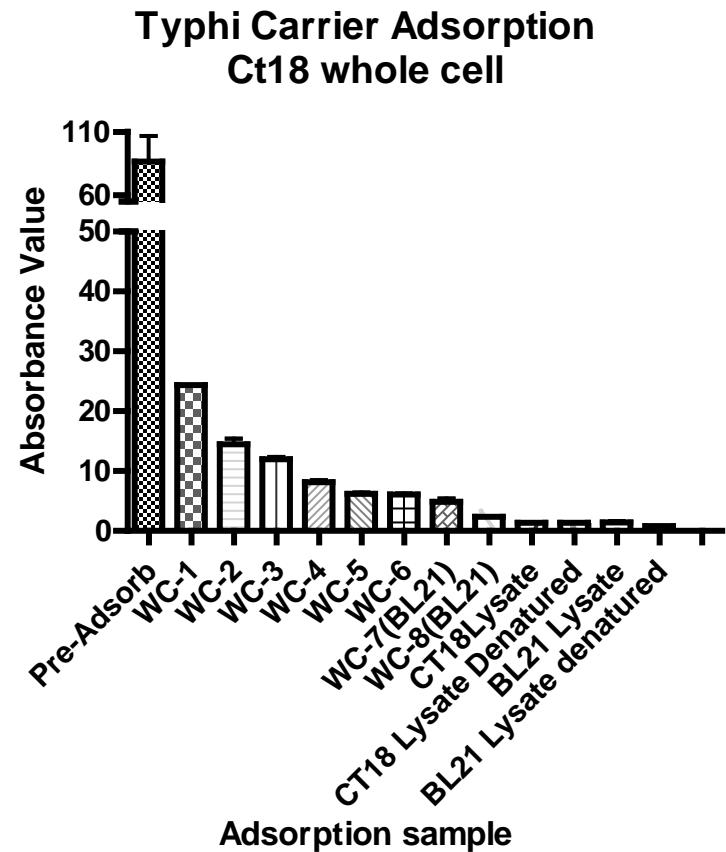
- *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi CT18 (5133713 bp, 4753 genes)
  - Chromosome 4,809,037 bp
  - 2 plasmids
    - pHCM1 218,150 bp
    - pHCM2 106, 516 bp
- Library size: 120,000 clones (500-1500 bp fragments) in *E. coli* BL21DE3

# Sample Collection

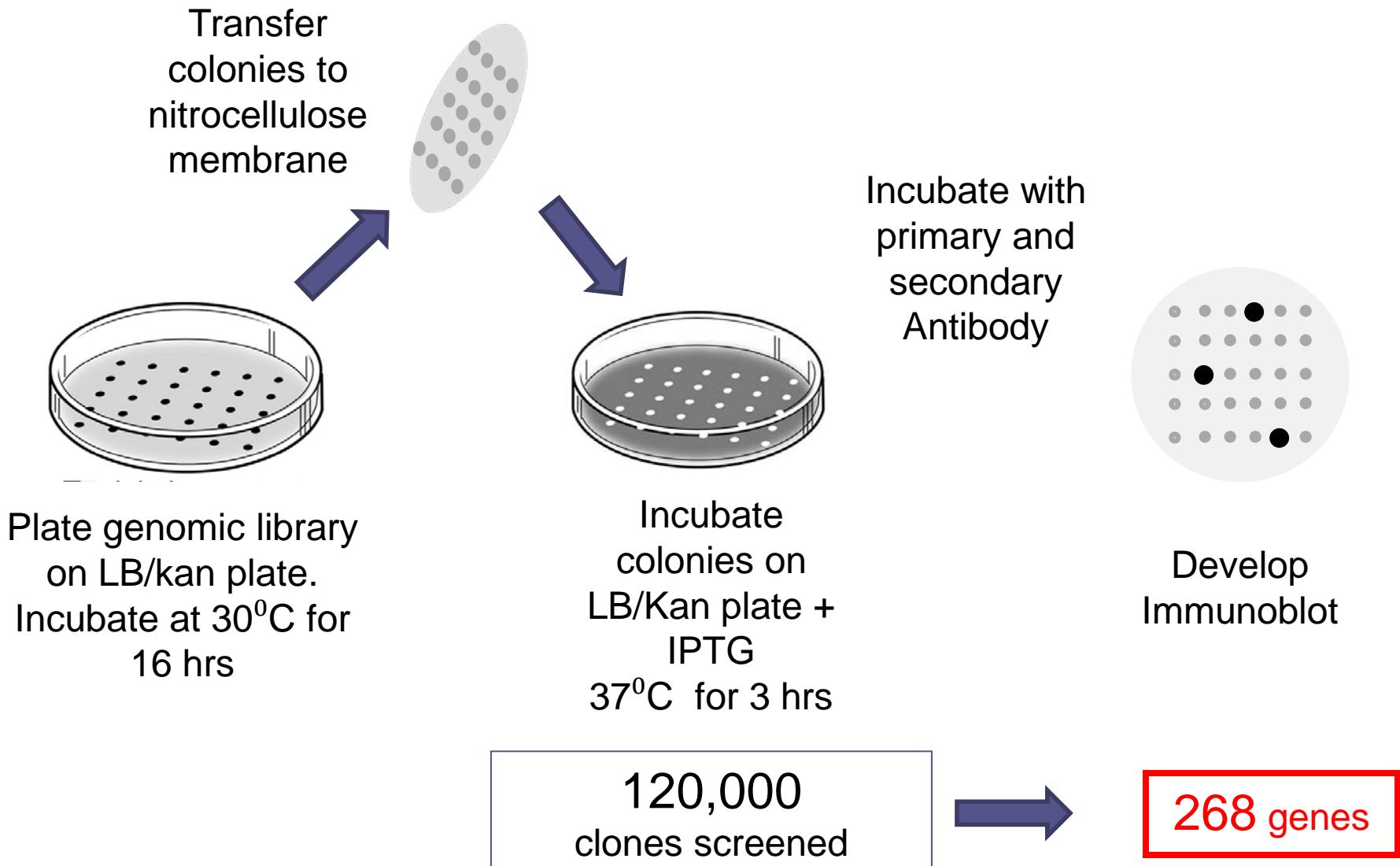
- Individuals undergoing elective cholecystectomy in Nepal were enrolled
  - At the time of cholecystectomy
    - venous blood sample taken and stored
    - bile sample was taken for microbiologic analysis

# Sera adsorption

- Selected sera:
  - pool of 5 patients with bile cultures positive for *S. Typhi*
- Sera adsorbed against the following samples
  - *S. Typhi* whole cell
  - *S. Typhi* lysate
  - *E. coli* BL21 DE3 (with empty vector, pet30c) whole cell
  - *E. coli* BL21 DE3 (with empty vector, pet30c) lysate

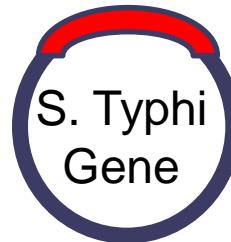
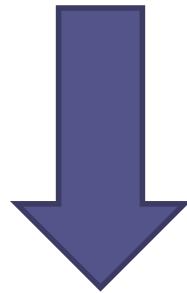


# Screening - Immunoblots

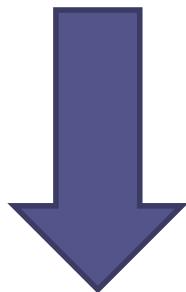


# Screening - Immunoblots

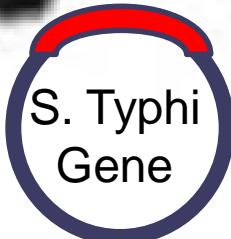
268 genes



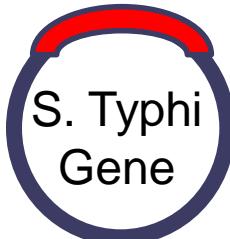
56 genes



Typhi  
Carrier Sera



Healthy  
control  
Sera



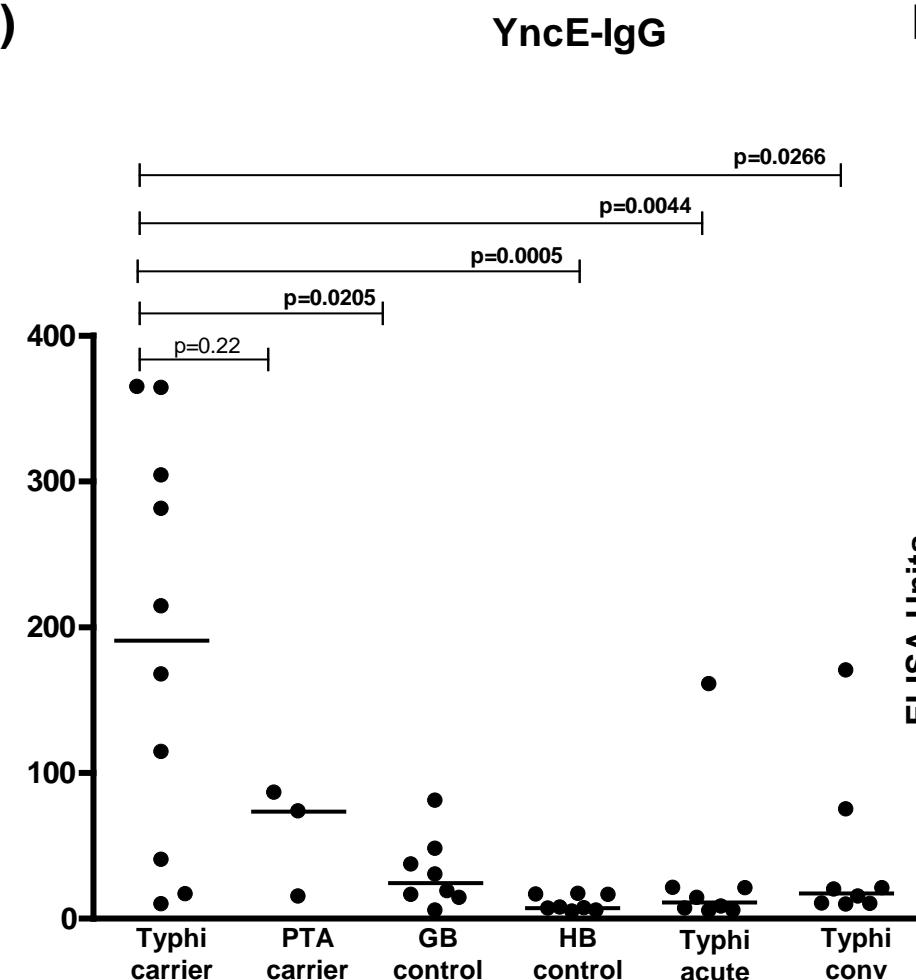
13 genes

# Top 13 Hits

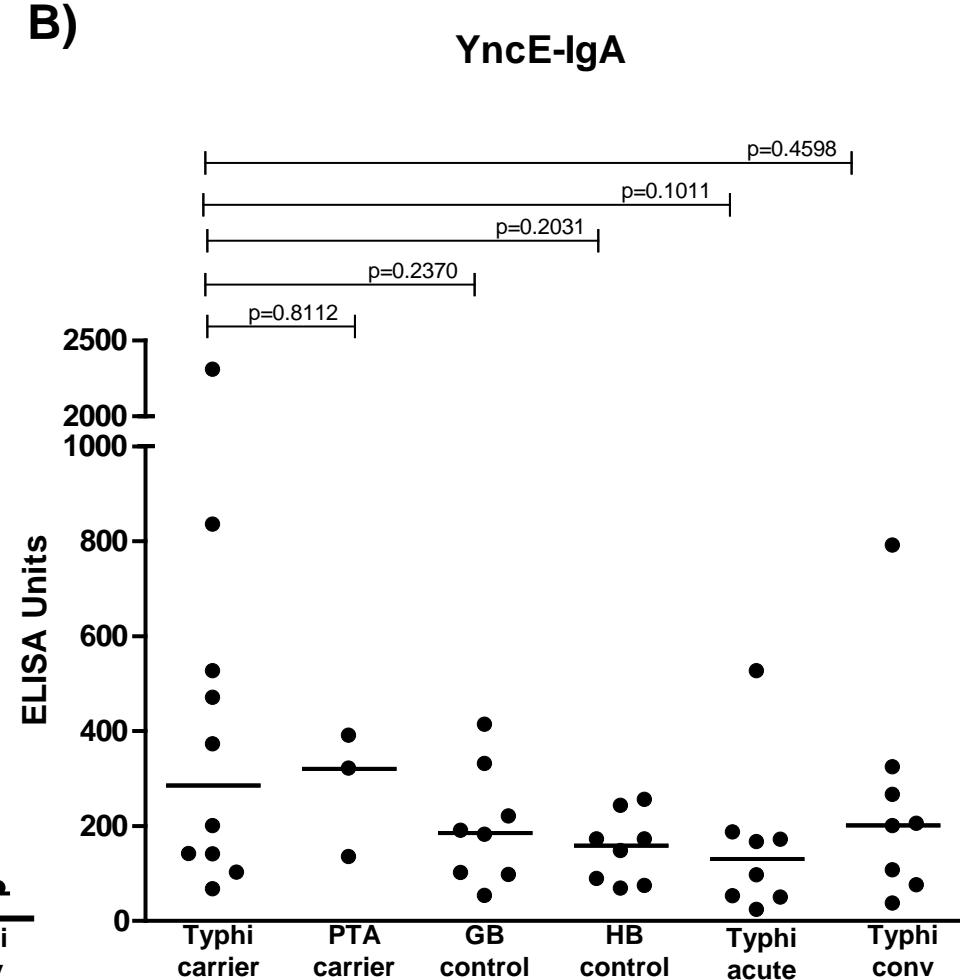
STY Locus	Gene Name	Sequence
STY1364		hypothetical periplasmic protein
STY2657	xapB	xanthosine permease
HCM2.0069c		hypothetical protein
HCM2.0043		hypothetical protein
HCM1.137		Replication initiation protein
STY2386		putative lipoprotein
STY1479	yncE	possible ATP-binding protein
STY2454	yejE	putative binding-protein-dependent transporter
STY2248	pduG	PduG protein
STY3709	purH	phosphoribosylaminoimidazolecarboxamide formyltransferase and IMP cyclohydrolase (bifunctional enzyme)
STY2155	sirA	invasion response-regulator
HCM1.213c		Putative transposase
STY0712		haemolysin-related protein

# $\text{YncE}$ (STY1479) response

A)



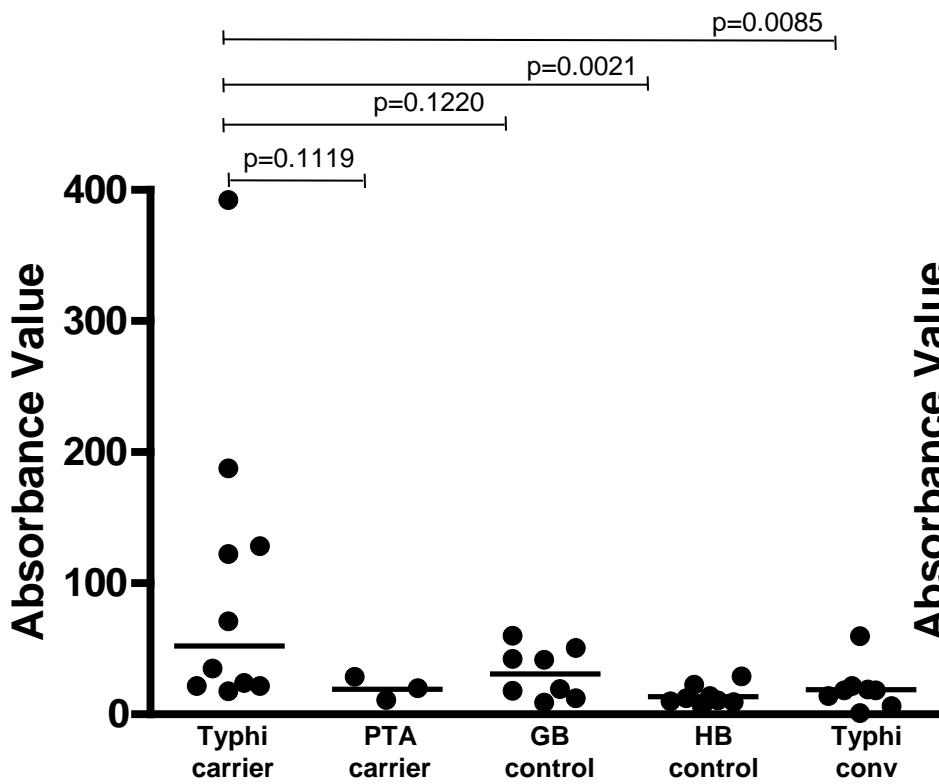
B)



# Vi Antigen Response

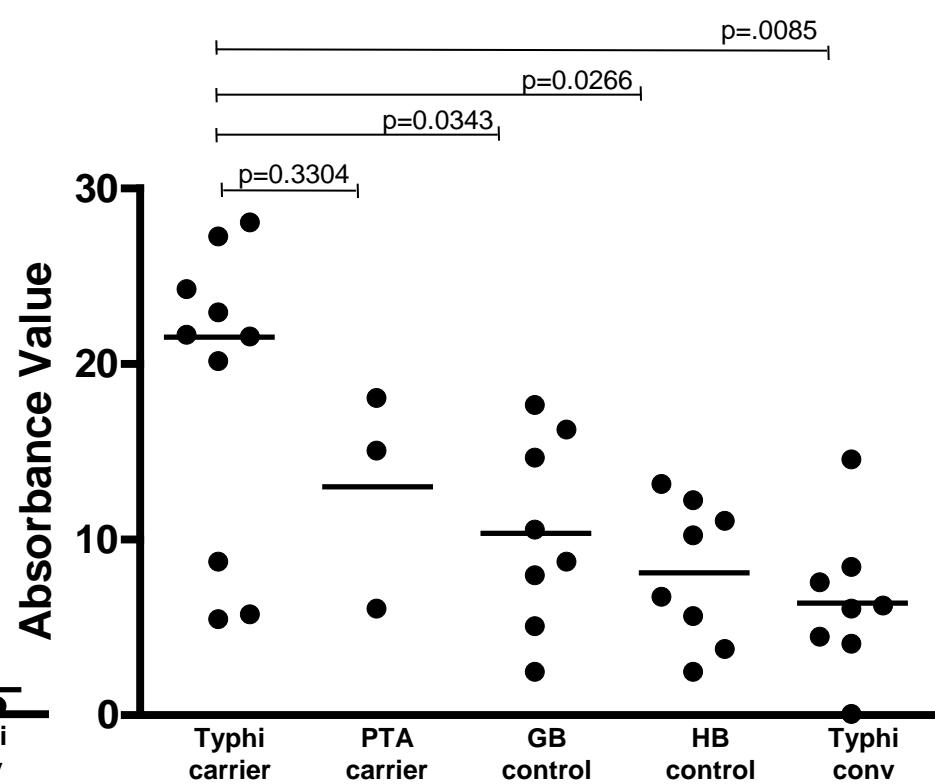
A)

Vi-IgG



B)

Vi-IgA



# Conclusion

- We have identified a number of immunoreactive antigen in *S. Typhi* carriers, including YncE.
- Further evaluation of YncE and other antigens could lead to development of an improved diagnostic assay and improved understanding of *S. Typhi*'s survival within the biliary tract of carriers

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