SEROGROUP Y MENINGOCOCCI (Y:14:P1.2,5) ARE RAPIDELY KILLED IN AN EX VIVO WHOLE BLOOD MODEL OF INFECTION WHEREAS SEROGROUP B MENINGOCOCCI (B:4:P1.7,16) SURVIVE AND GROW TO LOGARITHMIC PHASE.

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Twelfth International Pathogenic Neisseria Confer-

OBJECTIVE: To compare the survival and pathogenicity of an invasive and a carrier strain of Neisseria meningitidis in an ex vivo whole blood model of

DESIGN: Two strains of *N. meningitidis* (Y:14:P1.2,5 —carrier strain— and B:4:P1.7,16 —invasive strain—) were inoculated at low cfu (9009 +/-658 and 9863 +/-1580 per mL, respectively) in heparinized whole blood samples of healthy vaccinated (tetravalent polysaccharide vaccine) and non vaccinated donors. Remaining viable meningococci were determined at intervals up to 24 h after onset of experiments. In addition, leukocyte cell populations were studied using flow cytometry. Cytokine release was measured using ELISA

RESULTS: Serogroup Y meningococci were killed within 20 to 30 min after inoculation in whole blood independently of the status of the blood donor (e.g. vaccinated or not). Also independently of the donor, serogroup B meningococci reached logarithmic growth phase in whole blood samples usually within 4 hours after setup of the experiment. Accordingly, high amounts of cytokines (namely IL-1β, IL-6, IL-10 and TNF α , but usually not IFN γ) were found to be released after incubation with serogroup B meningococci whereas only comparatively low amounts of IL-6 were released after incubation with serogroup Y meningococci. After incubation with serogroup B meningococci a considerable loss of neutrophils was observed. Neutrophils remained unchanged after incubation with serogroup Y meningococci.

Conclusions: The ex vivo whole blood model with low cfu seems to be highly useful to reflect the hostpathogen interactions as taking place in vivo. Results obtained using B meningococci indicate a pathogen mediated killing of neutrophils. However, host response to meningococci seems to be strain specific.

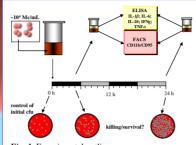


Fig. 1: Experimental outline

Culture conditions for meningococci prior to addition into whole blood samples.

- a.) subculture on Columbia agar (sheep blood agar) single colony over night in RPMI1640* extinction at λ=600 nm
- infection with ap. 104 meningococci/mL whole blood
- b.) subculture on Columbia agar (sheep blood agar) harvesting and re-suspension in RPMI1640* extinction at λ=600 nm
- infection with ap. 104 meningococci/mL whole blood
- c.) aliquots of both, a.) and b.) were blocked with antibodies specific for the respective serotype and serosubtype.

* no serum supplement

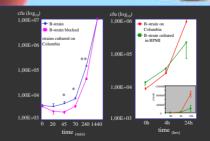
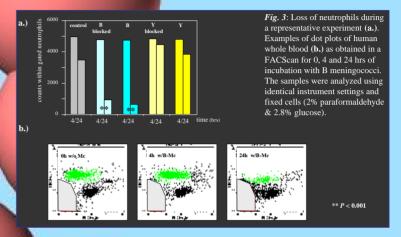
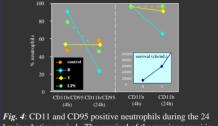


Fig. 2: Growth of B meningococci blocked with serotyp and subtype specific antibodies (left) or grown under different culture conditions (right) prior to be used in the whole blood assay. Y meningococci were killed within 20 min (not shown). * = P<0.05; ** = P<0.001





hrs incubation period. The survival of the meningococci is given for comparison. donor: male, vaccinated 1 year ago, 25 years of age

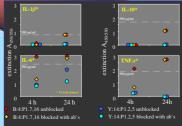


Fig. 5: Cytokine response in whole blood after incubation with blocked (serotype and subtype) or unblocked B meningococci. Data are given in pg/mL. donor: male, vaccinated 1 year ago, 25 years of age

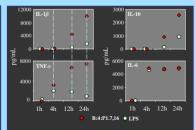


Fig. 6: Cytokine response pattern in whole blood after incubation with B meningococci or E. coli LPS as control. Data are given in pg/mL. donor: female