Antibody response to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* surface protein antigens in a rat model of chronic lung infection

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**Summary.** For an animal model of infection to be useful in immunological studies it is necessary to establish that the surface antigens expressed by bacteria growing *in vivo* in the experimental infection mimic those expressed by bacteria in the human infection. In this study, chronic infection was induced by inoculating the lungs of rats with agar beads containing mucoid *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. *P. aeruginosa* was obtained from the lungs 14 days after infection and studied without subculture. Several high-mol.-wt proteins were expressed in the outer membranes (OM) of the bacteria from the rat lungs which could be induced by cultivating the same isolate in iron-depleted conditions *in vitro*. The pattern of iron-regulated membrane proteins (IRMP) was similar to that obtained in an earlier study with another mucoid isolate of *P. aeruginosa* examined directly, without subculture, from the sputum of a cystic fibrosis patient. Immunoblotting with LPS-absorbed serum from infected rats and also with serum from CF patients showed that IgG in these fluids reacted with the IRMPs and other major OM proteins (OMPs) of *P. aeruginosa*. Antisera from rats immunised with whole cells of *P. aeruginosa* grown in iron-depleted media reacted with all the major OMPs of *P. aeruginosa*, including the IRMPs, confirming their immunogenicity.

**Introduction**

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infection is commonly associated with progressive pulmonary disease in patients with cystic fibrosis (CF) (Hoiby, 1974). Most *P. aeruginosa* isolates from CF lung infection elaborate an extensive exopolysaccharide at their surface (Doggett *et al.*, 1966) which often is not stable upon culture *in vitro*. Studies by electronmicroscopy of bronchoscopy and postmortem lung specimens from CF patients infected with *P. aeruginosa* have revealed extensive formation of microcolonies embedded in exopolysaccharide (Lam *et al.*, 1980). In the rat model of *P. aeruginosa* pulmonary infection developed by Cash *et al.* (1979), chronic infection is achieved by incorporating bacteria in agar beads before intratracheal inoculation into the lung. Bacteria rapidly spread from these beads and form microcolonies which are widely distributed throughout the bronchioles (Lam *et al.*, 1980). The histopathological changes which occur in the animal lungs resemble those seen in the lungs of CF patients infected with *P. aeruginosa*. The infection is non-invasive; septicaemia and toxaemia do not occur (Costerton, 1984).

Restricting the availability of iron to microorganisms in the body plays an important role in mammalian host defence mechanisms (Weinberg, 1978; Bullen, 1981; Finkelstein *et al.*, 1983; Griffiths, 1983; Weinberg, 1984). The freely available iron in the body fluid is maintained at very low concentrations by the presence of natural iron-chelating molecules such as transferrin and lactoferrin which have a high affinity for iron. The bacteria respond to these conditions by synthesising their own iron-scavenging compounds (siderophores) and also by expression of high-mol.-wt, iron-regulated membrane proteins (IRMPs) that function as receptors for iron-siderophore complexes.
collected from the rats; serum was separated and stored in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4; the number of

Animal model

TSB

Late exponential phase cells of strain PA0 579 grown in

roduced into the left lobe of rats via a tracheotomy. After

was cultivated in iron-plentiful tryptone soy broth (TSB + Fe) or in iron-depleted tryptone soy broth (TSB-Fe). The flasks were shaken in an orbital shaker (180 rpm) at 37°C. Early stationary phase culture of strain PA0 579 grown in TSB+Fe or TSB-Fe were prepared as described previously (Shand et al., 1985) also expressed IRMPs.

This study was undertaken to explore the similarities between the rat lung model of chronic P. aeruginosa pulmonary infection and P. aeruginosa infection in the lungs of CF patients. In particular, bacteria isolated directly from the lungs of infected rats were investigated without subculture for expression of IRMPs and an antibody response towards them.

Materials and methods

Bacterial strain and growth conditions

Mucoid P. aeruginosa PAO 579 was kindly provided by Dr J. Govan (University of Edinburgh). Strain PAO 579 is a mucoid variant isolated from strain PAO 381 (serotype 5—International Antigenic Typing Scheme); it was cultivated in iron-plentiful tryptone soy broth (TSB + Fe) or in iron-depleted tryptone soy broth (TSB-Fe). TSB+Fe and TSB-Fe were prepared as described previously (Shand et al., 1985; Kadurugamuwa et al., 1987). Litre flasks each containing 250 ml of TSB + Fe or TSB-Fe were inoculated with 1 ml of an early stationary phase culture of strain PAO 579 grown in TSB + Fe or TSB-Fe respectively. The flasks were shaken in an orbital shaker (180 rpm) at 37°C. Early stationary phase cells were harvested by centrifugation at 8000 g for 10 min and washed once with saline.

Animal model

The animal model of Cash et al. (1979) was used to induce chronic pulmonary infection in 30 male Sprague-Dawley rats (200–250 g). The method of inducing the infection was as reported previously (Lam et al., 1980). Late exponential phase cells of strain PAO 579 grown in TSB+Fe were incorporated into agar beads and introduced into the left lobe of rats via a tracheotomy. After 14 days the rats were killed by intramuscular injection of 1–2 ml of sodium pentobarbital. Blood samples were collected from the rats; serum was separated and stored at −20°C. Lungs were removed and rinsed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4; the number of

P. aeruginosa (cfu) was estimated by blending the lungs in 30 ml of PBS and plating on nutrient agar. Approximately 10⁸ cfu/ml of homogenate were recovered.

Recovery of bacteria grown in vivo from animal lungs

Lung cell debris was removed from the tissue homogenate by coarse filtration through Whatman ashless filter paper. Material retained by the filter was washed twice with saline and the filter washings added to the bulked filtrate. The bacteria were harvested by a series of fast (8000 g) and slow (3000 g) 10-min centrifugations until light microscopy showed that the pellet consisted mainly of bacteria with some lung cell debris. The pellet was resuspended in 10 ml of distilled water and outer membranes (OMs) prepared by Sarkosyl extraction as described below.

Preparation of antisera

Whole cells of strain PAO 579 grown to early stationary phase in TSB—Fe were harvested by centrifugation at 8000 g for 10 min, washed twice in pyrogen-free normal saline, and resuspended to a density of approximately 10⁹ cells/ml (optical density at 470 nm 1·0). The cells were fixed by addition of formalin (final concentration 4% v/v). Male rats were immunised intraperitoneally at 2- and 3-day intervals in turn for 2 weeks. Blood samples were obtained by cardiac puncture and serum stored at −20°C. Blood was also obtained from a group of non-immunised rats; serum was collected and stored at −20°C.

Patients' sera

Blood was obtained by venepuncture from CF patients who had been admitted to hospital with acute exacerbations of pulmonary infection. Serum was collected and stored at −20°C.

Outer-membrane preparation and sodium dodecylsulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE)

The bacterial pellet was resuspended in 20 ml of distilled water and broken by 8 × 30-s pulses of sonication with 30-s intervals for cooling. Sodium lauryl sarcosinate (Sarkosyl: Sigma) was added to a final concentration of 2% w/v. After incubation at room temperature for 60 min, unbroken cells were removed by centrifugation at 8000 g for 10 min. The outer membrane (OM) fragments were pelleted by centrifugation at 38 000 g for 30 min. The pellet was washed once with distilled water and then resuspended in 1 ml of water and stored at −20°C. The protein concentration of each preparation was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951). Samples were adjusted to a protein concentration of 2 mg/ml and equal volumes were subjected to SDS-PAGE according to the system of Lugtenberg et al. (1975) as modified by
Anwar et al. (1983) with purified SDS (specially purified; BDH, Poole). Mol. wts of the OM proteins (OMPs) were assigned by comparison with the migration of standard proteins, i.e. β-galactosidase (116 x 10^3), phosphorylase b (94 x 10^3), bovine serum albumin (67 x 10^3), ovalbumin (43 x 10^3), carbonic anhydrase (30 x 10^3), trypsin inhibitor (20 x 10^3), and lysozyme (14 x 10^3) (Sigma) Gels (14% acrylamide) were stained with Coomassie blue and scanned with a laser scanner. Protein antigens were identified on immunoblots by comparison with replicate strips of nitrocellulose containing OM samples and standard proteins.

**Immunoblotting**

OM antigens separated in acrylamide gels were transferred electrophoretically to nitrocellulose paper and antigenic sites visualised by a modification of the method of Towbin et al. (1979). The nitrocellulose was incubated with 10 mm Tris HCl, saline 0.85%, pH 7.4 (TBS) containing Tween 20 0.15% w/v (TBS/Tween) to saturate non-specific binding sites. This was followed by incubation with serum diluted 1 in 50 in TBS/Tween for 4 h at 37°C. The nitrocellulose was then washed thoroughly with TBS. Antigens recognised by IgG antibodies in sera from patients or rats were revealed by incubation with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated rabbit anti-human IgG or rabbit anti-rat IgG (Miles Scientific, Rehovot, Israel) respectively, diluted 1 in 2000 in TBS/Tween. The nitrocellulose was washed thoroughly and visualised with a solution containing 4-chloro-1-naphthol 25 µg/ml and H₂O₂ 0.1% v/v in TBS. Directly after electrophoretic transfer of the OM antigens, portions of the nitrocellulose were stained with amido black 1% w/v in methanol 10% v/v and acetic acid 7% v/v.

**Absorption of serum antibodies to lipopolysaccharide (LPS)**

Early stationary phase cells of strain PAO 579 grown in TSB – Fe were harvested and LPS was extracted by the hot aqueous-phenol procedure of Westphal and Jann (1965). The absence of nucleic acids and protein contaminants in the purified product was confirmed by the absence of UV absorption at 260 nm and 280 nm. To avoid detection of seeming protein antigens due to co-migrating LPS, LPS-specific antibodies in sera from infected and immunised rats were absorbed by the method of Borowski et al. (1984) before use in immunoblotting.

**Results**

**SDS-PAGE analysis of OMPs of strain PAO 579 grown in vivo**

Fig. 1 shows the OMP profile of strain PAO 579 recovered directly from the lungs of infected rats (lane 3) and the same isolate grown in TSB – Fe (lane 2) and TSB + Fe (lane 1) laboratory media. Three proteins with mol. wts (10^3) 76, 83 and 85 were strongly expressed in the OM of strain PAO 579 grown in vivo. Two further proteins with mol. wts (10^3) c. 90 and c. 100, not revealed by Coomassie blue staining, were faintly seen after electrophoretic transfer of the OM antigens to nitrocellulose paper and staining with amido black 1% w/v (fig. 2). All of these proteins were expressed when the isolate was cultivated in TSB – Fe but not when TSB + Fe was used as the growth medium and are, therefore, termed IRMPs.

OMPs G and I were expressed less in OMs prepared from strain PAO 579 grown in vivo than in OMs prepared from in-vitro cultures. The
this protein migrated with an apparent mol. wt of \(23 \times 10^3\) and was visualised by amido black staining, migrating just above proteins H1/H2 on this occasion (fig. 3).

**Antibody response to OMPs of strain PAO 579**

Sera obtained from chronically infected rats, 14 days after infection, were absorbed with LPS extracted from strain PAO 579. The presence of IgG to OMPs was investigated by immunoblotting techniques. An antibody response was elicited to *P. aeruginosa* major OMPs, including the IRMPs of mol. wts \((10^3)\) 76, 83 and 85 (fig. 3). The IRMP of mol. wt \(76 \times 10^3\) was particularly strongly recognised by IgG in the sera from infected rats. These antibodies reacted with the IRMP of mol. wt \(83 \times 10^3\) in the OM of strain PAO 579 grown *in vivo* but not when it had been cultivated in

**Fig. 2.** Amido black stain of the OMPs shown in fig. 1 after electrophoretic transfer to nitrocellulose paper. Two further high-mol.-wt proteins of 90 and 100 \((10^3)\), which were not visualised by Coomassie blue staining, were seen.

**Fig. 3.** Immunoblot of the OMPs shown in fig. 1 transferred electrophoretically to nitrocellulose paper and allowed to react with LPS-absorbed sera from infected rats. Peroxidase-labelled rabbit anti-rat IgG was used as the second antibody.
ANTIGENS OF P. AERUGINOSA EXPRESSED IN VIVO

The surface components of bacteria play an important role in pathogenicity (Smith, 1977) and the expression of these components is influenced by the environment in which the bacteria grow (Ellwood and Tempest, 1972; Brown and Williams, 1985). The results of this study clearly indicated that P. aeruginosa grew under iron-restricted conditions in the lungs of experimentally infected rats, as judged by the expression of several IRMPs and the development of antibodies to these proteins. The pattern of IRMPs was similar to that obtained with P. aeruginosa taken directly from the sputum of a CF patient (Anwar et al., 1984; Brown et al., 1984). The same IRMPs were induced when the isolate used in this study was cultivated in vitro in iron-depleted media. However, OMP G was ex-
pressed more strongly in the OM of cells grown \textit{in vitro} than in those grown \textit{in vivo}. The function of this protein has not been described. Features associated with the lung environment such as restriction of nutrients other than iron, oxygen tension, pH, growth rate or the microcolony mode of growth are not mimicked by growth \textit{in vitro} in iron-depleted broth. Furthermore, several bands that migrated to positions between proteins F and G were faintly visualised by staining in the OM of cells grown \textit{in vivo} and in iron-depleted media but not in OMs prepared from cells grown in iron-plentiful fluid. The effect of growth environment on the expression of these bands is not clear.

The iron-binding proteins transferrin and lactoferrin have been identified in lung secretions (Reynolds and Chrétien, 1984). The effect of bacterial challenge on the amount of iron-binding proteins in the lung fluid of mice has recently been studied by LaForce \textit{et al.} (1986), who showed that pulmonary challenge with aerosolised \textit{Escherichia coli} resulted in a decrease in the levels of lactoferrin in the lung during the first hour followed by a rapid increase during the next 24 h so that lactoferrin became the predominant iron-binding protein in the lung fluid. The iron-binding proteins can have a powerful inhibitory effect on bacterial growth by restricting the availability of this essential nutrient (Weinberg, 1978; Bullen, 1981; Weinberg, 1984). Bacteria resist the bacteriostatic activity of iron-binding proteins through production of siderophores and the induction of OMPs that act as receptors for iron-siderophore complexes (Nei-lands, 1974; Griffiths, 1983). The role of the IRMPs reported in this study in the acquisition of iron has not been elucidated and clearly awaits further investigation. A low-mol.-wt (14 \times 10^3) OMP involved in the uptake of ferricyochelin has been reported (Sokol and Woods, 1983; Sokol, 1984). We did not find any evidence for this protein in the present study. Indeed the antibody responses to the high-mol.-wt IRMPs reported here have been demonstrated in acute phase serum from an infected burn patient (Anwar \textit{et al.}, 1985) and serum from a CF patient (Anwar \textit{et al.}, 1984). The iron uptake system provides a potential target for immunological intervention in infections caused by \textit{P. aeruginosa}.

\textit{P. aeruginosa} isolated directly from the sputum of a CF patient contained elevated levels of OMP H1 (Brown \textit{et al.}, 1984). The patient had been receiving intravenous tobramycin and piperacillin. It was thought that induction of this protein might result from competition between the aminoglycoside tobramycin and metal cations for anionic cell-surface sites normally occupied by divalent cations (Brown \textit{et al.}, 1984). We have subsequently altered the gel system used in this study to allow separation of OMPs H1 and H2. The results indicate that protein H1 was induced in the OM of \textit{P. aeruginosa} grown \textit{in vivo} in the lungs of infected rats and was recognised by antibodies in the sera from infected animals and CF patients. Magnesium-depletion induces this protein (Nicas and Hancock, 1980; Anwar \textit{et al.}, 1983) and the lung may provide a magnesium-deficient environment for bacteria. We have investigated extensively the effect of iron-depletion on the expression of proteins H1 and H2. The expression of these proteins is not affected by the iron content of the medium. The differences in the antibody response to these proteins in the OM of \textit{P. aeruginosa} grown \textit{in vivo} and in TSB-Fe compared with the response to cells grown in TSB+Fe may be due to differences in the antigenic determinants produced on proteins H1 and H2 in these growth conditions. Nutrients other than iron may be restricted \textit{in vivo} in infection.

Overall, the results of this study suggest that the conditions of iron-deprivation which occur in human CF lung infection were simulated in this experimental model of the infection. We conclude that this animal model could be used to study the antibody response to \textit{P. aeruginosa} in chronic lung infection.

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\section*{REFERENCES}


Antigens of P. aeruginosa expressed in vivo


