

Malaria serology

- Comparison of three commercial ELISA assays
- Serological follow-up CHMI

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Malaria serology

- Detects malaria exposure, not active malaria infection
- Does not differentiate between plasmodium subspecies
- Screening of blood donors (transfusion-induced malaria)
- Part of workup when testing for tropical splenomegaly syndrome
- Additional marker in case of uncertainty about previous malaria infection

Aims

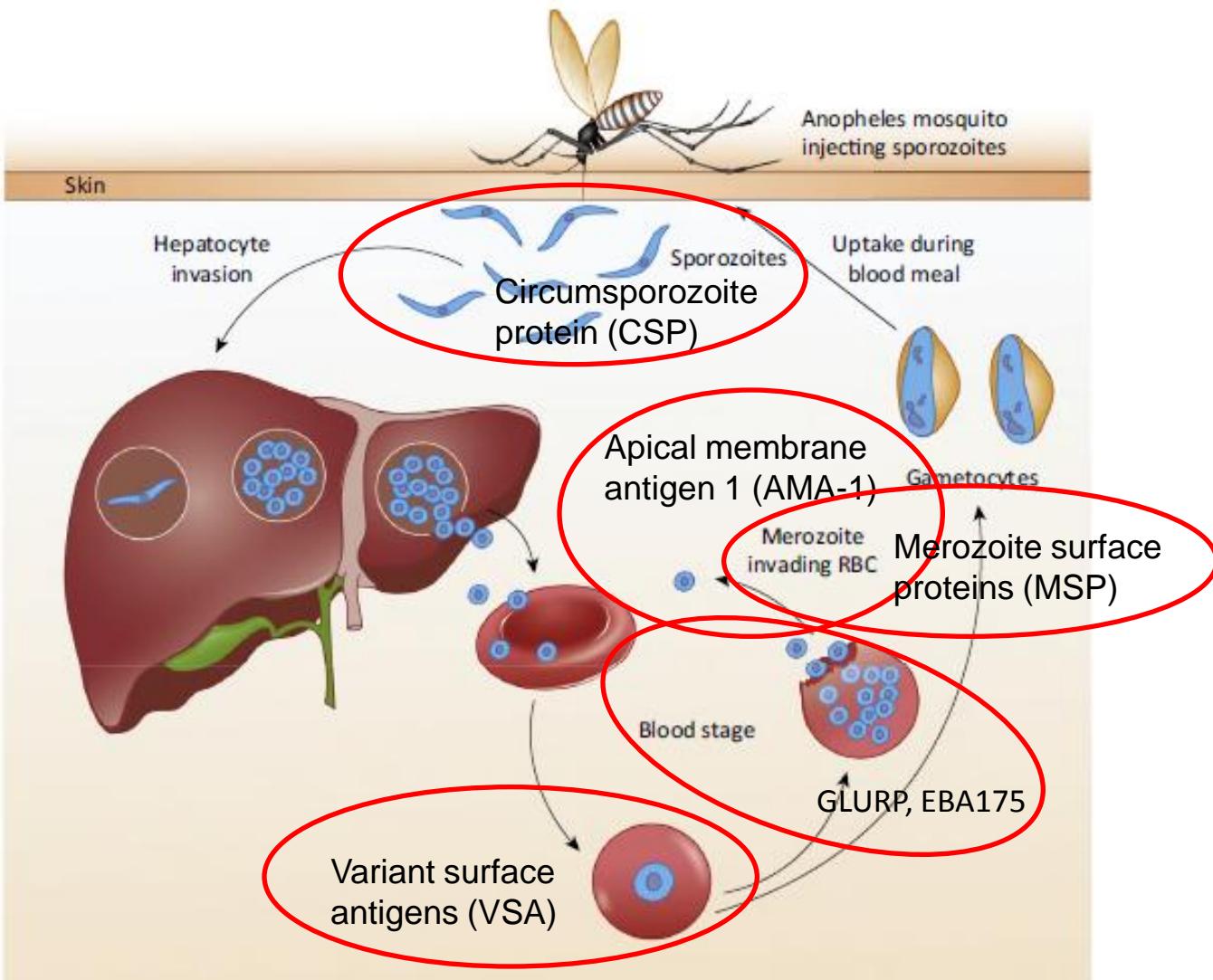


State-of-the-art malaria diagnostics, also serology

1. To compare 3 commercial malaria serological assays in order to establish which one shows the best performance in patient care.
2. To compare the performance of 3 commercial assays and 1 in house assay in an experimental setting where individuals were infected and treated very early during the development of parasitemia.

Assays

Brand	Name	Antigen	Antibody	Input	Qual/Quant	Result	Controls
Trinity Biotech IBL	Lab21 Malaria Total antibody EIA	Mix of P.f and P.v recombinant antigens	IgG, IgA, IgM	50ul	Semi-Q	Ab Index = OD sample /cut-off	4 per run (3 NC, 1 PC)
Euroimmun	Anti-plasmodium Elisa IgG	Whole cell antigens of all 5 P. species	IgG	10ul	Kwal	Ratio	3 per run (Cal, PC, NC)
NovaTec / ApaDia	NovaLisa	Mix of P.f and P.v recombinant CSP and MSP1 from P. f. and P. v.	IgG IgM	10ul	Kwal	Cut-off	5 per run (blanc, NC, 2 cut-off, PC)
Home made Elisa	Whole parasite Elisa	P. f. whole parasite					



Patient panel (n=83)

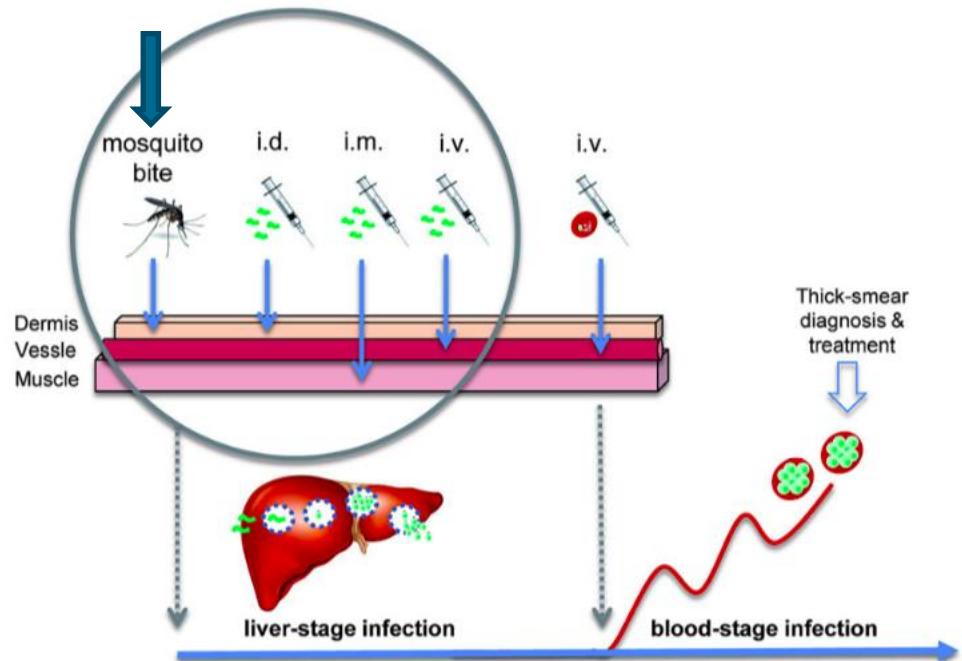
CHMI (n=10)

Reconvalescent sera of

- *P. falciparum*, n = 15
- *P. ovale*, n = 5
- *P. vivax*, n = 10
- *P. malariae*, n = 4
- *P. knowlesi* (simian) , n=3

Seronegative sera

- Dutch children 1-2 years, n=11
- Cross reactive samples
 - Rheumatoid factor, n=5
 - Toxoplasma (IgM+ & IgG+) , n=10
 - Mycoplasma, n=10
 - Leishmania, n=5
 - EBV (IgM+ & IgG+) n=10



Seropositivity of commercial assays of microscopic confirmed clinical malaria samples.

	Trinity N (%)	Novatec N (%)	Euroimmun N (%)
<i>P. falciparum</i>			
- First week n=7	1 (14)	2 (29)	1 (14)
- Rest n=8	6 (75)	4 (50)	4 (50)
<i>P. ovale</i> (n=5)			
	2 (40)	4 (80)	5 (100)
<i>P. vivax</i> (n=10)			
	9 (90)	9 (90)	9 (90)
<i>P. malariae</i> (n=4)			
	4 (100)	4 (100)	4 (100)
<i>P. knowlesi</i> (n=3)			
	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)
<i>Negatives</i>	0/7 (0)	1/9 (11)	1/11 (9)

Pooled samples from endemic positive *P. falciparum* patients;
→ 100% positivity for all assays

Specificity

	n pos (n equiv)	N total	Trinity	Novatec	Euroimmun
Rheumatoid Factor	5	0	0 (1)	0 (1)	
Toxoplasmosis	10	0	0	0	
Mycoplasma spp.	10	0	0	0	1
Leishmania spp.	5	0	0	0	0 (1)
Epstein Barr virus	10	0	0	0	

Dilution

P.falciparum verdund					
Monsternr:	Trinity	Novatec		Eurolimmun	
12-6 onv	19,49	6,512		7,456	
12-6 1:2	19,49	6,512		7,456	
12-6 1:5	19,49	4,797		6,624	
12-6 1:10	19,49	3,421		5,128	
12-6 1:50	19,49	1,142		1,887	
12-6 1:50	20,735	1,23		1,927	
12-6 1:100	18,76	0,704		1,04	
12-6 1:200	15,224	0,431		0,589	
p07002146 (d5) onv	19,49	4,056		7,199	
p07002146 (d5) 1:2	19,49	2,728		6,271	
p07002146 (d5) 1:5	19,49	1,928		4,301	
p07002146 (d5) 1:10	19,49	1,366		3,052	
p07002146 (d5) 1:50	10,769	0,478		1,113	
p07002146 (d5) 1:50	6,407	0,413		0,81	
p07002146 (d5) 1:100	4,424	0,308		0,5	
p07002146 (d5) 1:200	2,741	0,213		0,312	

Trinity uses 5x more input
(50 ul vs 10 ul)

Trinity is the most sensitive assay
for *P. falciparum*.

Verdunningsreeks ovale /vivax

P.ovale verdund					
Monsternr:	Trinity		Novatec		Euroimmun
2-52 onv	19,49		1,892		7,456
2-52 1:2	19,49		1,207		7,362
2-52 1:5	16,793		0,643		5,148
2-52 1:10	14,029		0,426		3,956
2-52 1:50	5,936	}	0,183		1,452
2-52 1:50	3,326		0,189		1,21
2-52 1:100	2,108		0,154		0,684
2-52 1:200	1,12		0,141		0,415

Novatec is less sensitive for *P. ovale* compared to Trinity and Euroimmun.

P.vivax verdund					
Monsternr:	Trinity		Novatec		Euroimmun
11-13 onv	19,49		6,512		7,456
11-13 1:2	19,49		6,512		7,456
11-13 1:5	19,49		6,512		7,456
11-13 1:10	19,49		6,512		7,456
11-13 1:50	19,49		5,701		7,456
11-13 1:50	21,854		5,423		7,893
11-13 1:100	21,854		4,902		7,893
11-13 1:200	21,854		3,974		7,614
11-13 1:400	21,854		2,791		6,056

Sensitivity for *P. vivax* is comparable for all three assays.

Verdunningsreeksen *P. malariae* / *P. knowlesi*

P.malariae verdund					
Monsternr:	Trinity		Novatec		Eurolmmun
3-39 onv	13,109		5,021		5,685
3-39 1:2	11,976		3,551		4,244
3-39 1:5	12,139		1,788		2,519
3-39 1:10	12,304		1,221		1,558
3-39 1:50	10,284		0,489		0,476
3-39 1:50 Eurolm(10)	5,16		0,411		1,246
3-39 1:100 Eurolm(20)	3,478		0,258		0,703
3-39 1:200 Eurolm(40)	2,607		0,198		0,396

Trinity is the most sensitive test regarding *P. malariae*.

P.knowlesi verdund					
Monsternr:	Trinity		Novatec		Eurolmmun
5-2-2015 onv	19,49		2,452		3,439
5-2-2015 1:2	18,914		1,36		2,546
5-2-2015 1:5	16,886		0,661		1,192
5-2-2015 1:10	15,622		0,463		0,784
5-2-2015 1:50	6,217		0,216		0,19
5-2-2015 1:50 (Euro 5)	5,758		0,161		1,123
5-2-2015 1:100(Euro10)	3,106		0,14		0,629
5-2-2015 1:200 (Euro20)	1,537		0,134		0,37

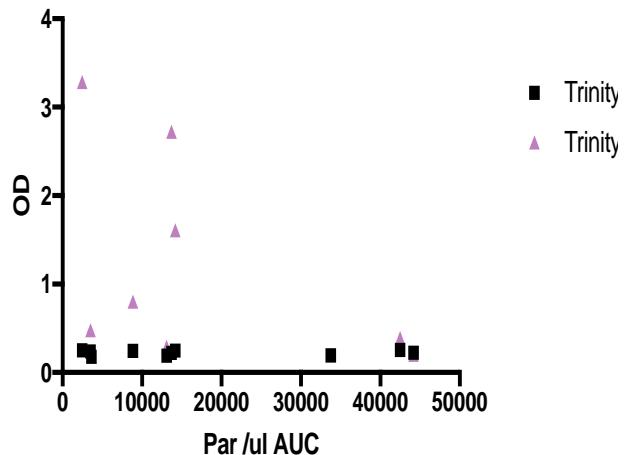
Trinity is the most sensitive test regarding *P.knowlesi*.

Number of reactive samples in experimentally *P. falciparum* infected individuals, before infection and 35 and 140 days after infection.

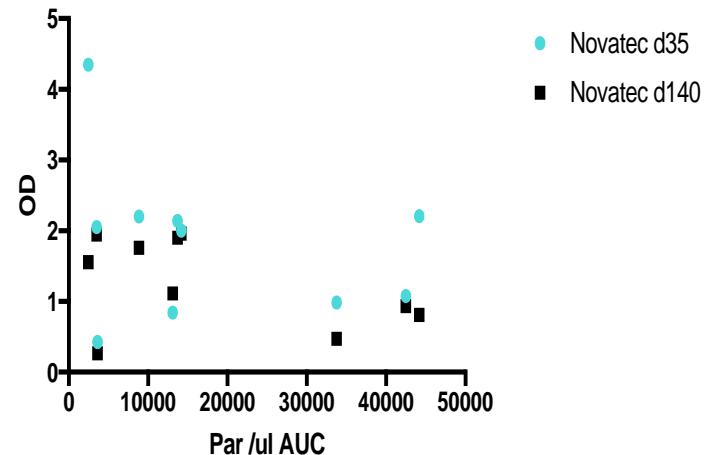
Assays	N=10	Positive N (%)
<i>Trinity lab21 Malaria Total antibody EIA (Ig)</i>		
- Before infection		0
- 35 days after infection		0
- 140 days after infection		3 (30)
<i>Novatec novaLisa™ Malaria antibody (Ig)</i>		
- Before infection		0
- 35 days after infection		6 (60)
- 140 days after infection		6 (60)
<i>Euroimmun anti-Plasmodium Elisa (IgG)</i>		
- Before infection		0
- 35 days after infection		1 (10)
- 140 days after infection		4 (40)
<i>In house asexual whole parasite ELISA</i>		
- Before infection		0
- 35 days after infection		9 (90)
- 140 days after infection		9 (90)

Serotiter & Parasite exposure

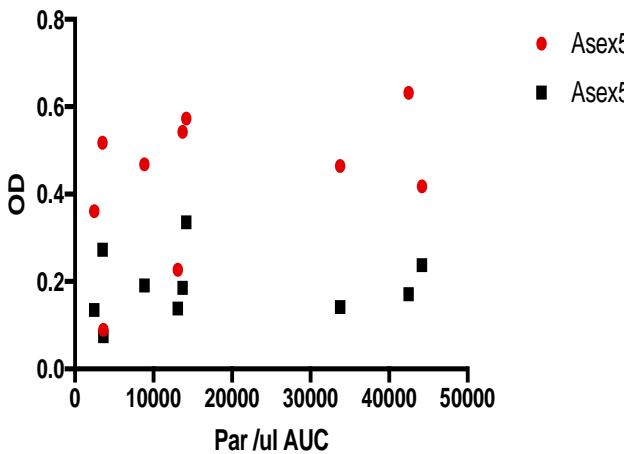
Correlation between OD Trinity and parasite exposure



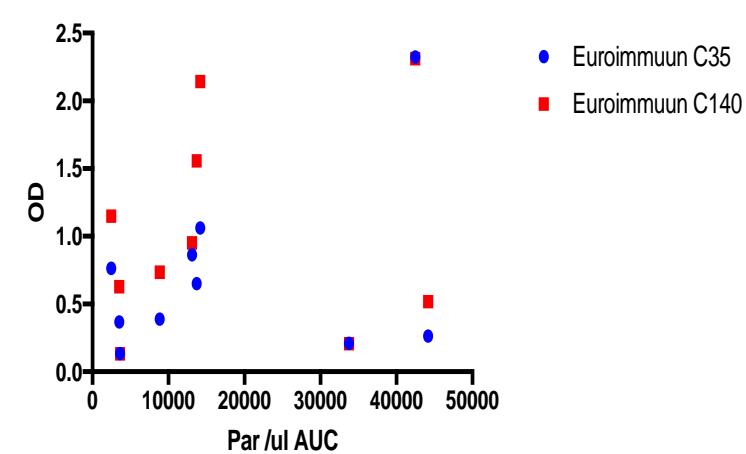
Correlation between OD Novatec and Parasite exposure



Correlation between OD Asex500 and Parasite exposure

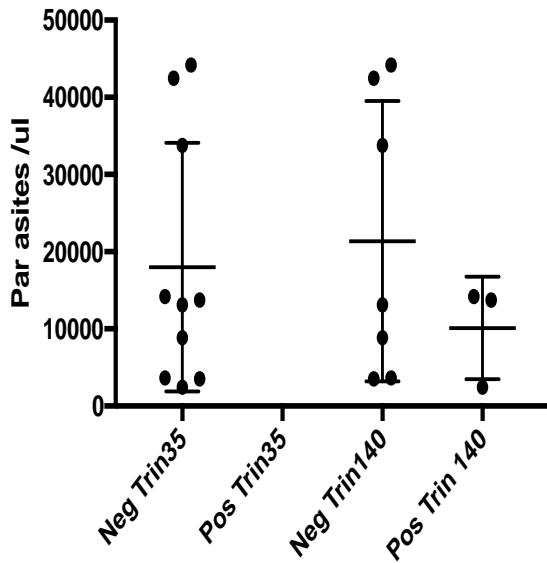


Correlation between OD Euroimmun and Parasite exposure

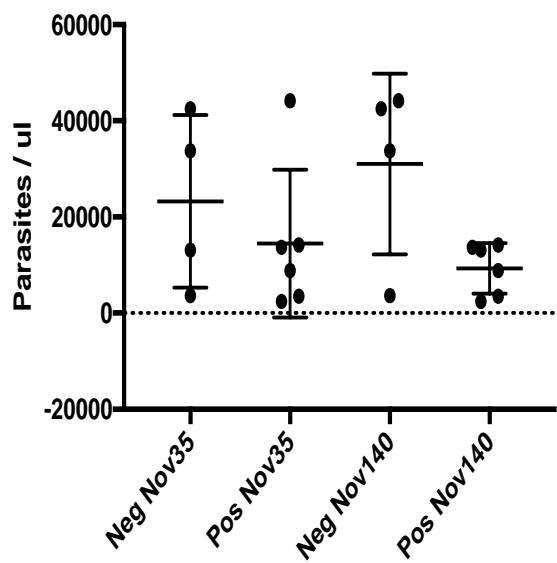


Seropositivity & Parasite exposure

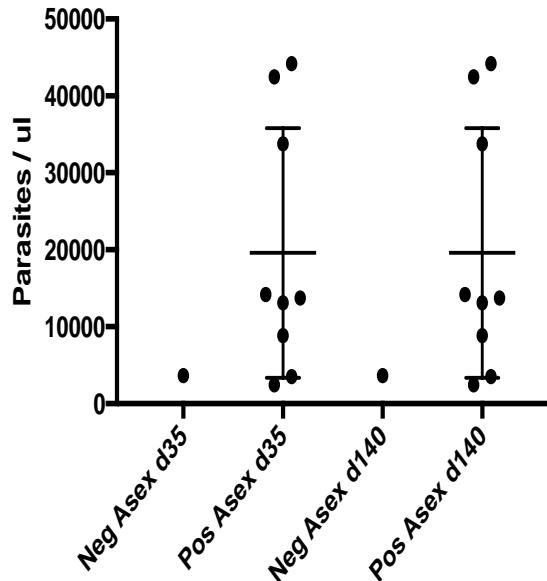
Trinity



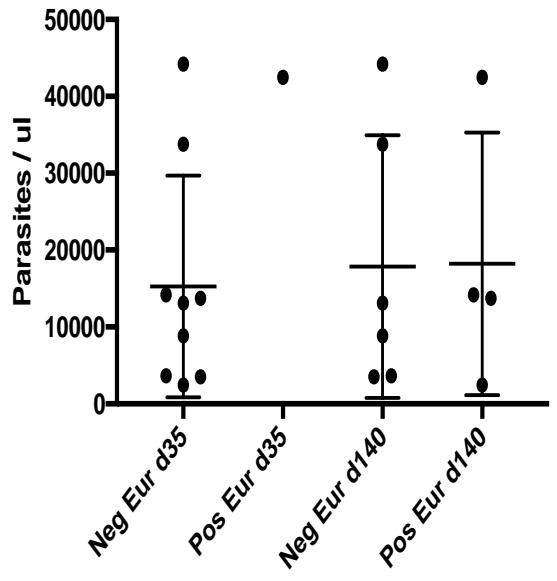
Novatec



Asexual500



Euroimmun



Conclusions

- In natural *Pf*, *Pv*, *Pm* and *Pk* infections the Trinity assay performs better compared to Euroimmun and Novatec assays.
- In natural *Po* infections the Euroimmun assay performs better compared to Trinity and Novatec assays.
- In *Pf* CHMI the Novatec assay performs significantly better than the Trinity and Euroimmun assays at days 35 and 140 post infection.
- In *Pf* CHMI the in house whole cell *Pf* ELISA shows the best test performance at days 35 and 140 post infection.

Why do natural and experimental malaria infections behave serologically different?

Travellers / patients

- Unknown timing of exposure
- Unknown previous exposure
- Potential co-infections
- Many cycles with blood stage exposure
- High degree of antigenic variation
- Mostly “high” parasitaemia (above detection limit)

CHMI volunteers

- Limited blood-stage exposure (early treatment)
- Relatively low parasitaemia (around detection limit)
- Heterogenous innate immune responses to the malaria parasite*
- Less pronounced inflammation*
- Less induction of counter regulatory pathways*

* Scholzen & Sauerwein. *Parasitology* 2016, 143, 224-35

Impact of malaria exposure on antiparasite cellular and humoral immuneresponses after controlled human malaria infection. Infection & Immunity, 83 (5), 2185-96.

Dutch



Tanzanian sero -



Tanzanian sero+



Days to positivity	10	12	11
Parasitemia	↓	↑	=
Antibody increase	=	↑	↑↑
Pf spec INFgamma	↑	(↑)	=

Additional conclusions

- Experimental and natural *Pf* infections result in a different humoral immune responses.
- Naive and previously exposed *Pf* infections result in different immune responses.
- Difference between the various commercial assays is caused by varying host immune responses to different choices of recombinant antigens and different choice of antibody subtype (IgM, IgA and/or IgG).

Thanks to

- Paul Daemen, Marga Toonen (clinical microbiology lab Radboudumc)
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