

T. saginata
Beef tapeworm

T. solium
Pork tapeworm

***T. solium* is a homolactate fermentor,
glycolysis stops at lactate**

Glycolysis

2 ATP + 2 NADH

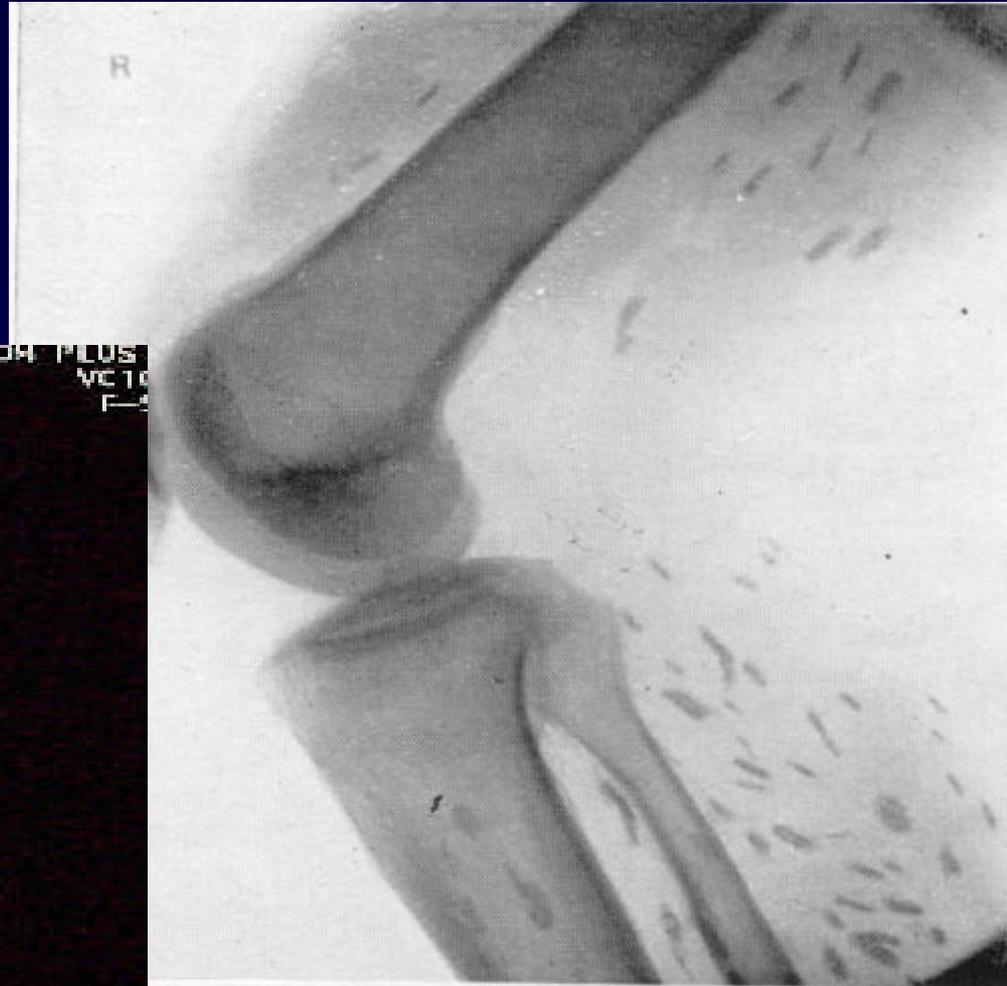
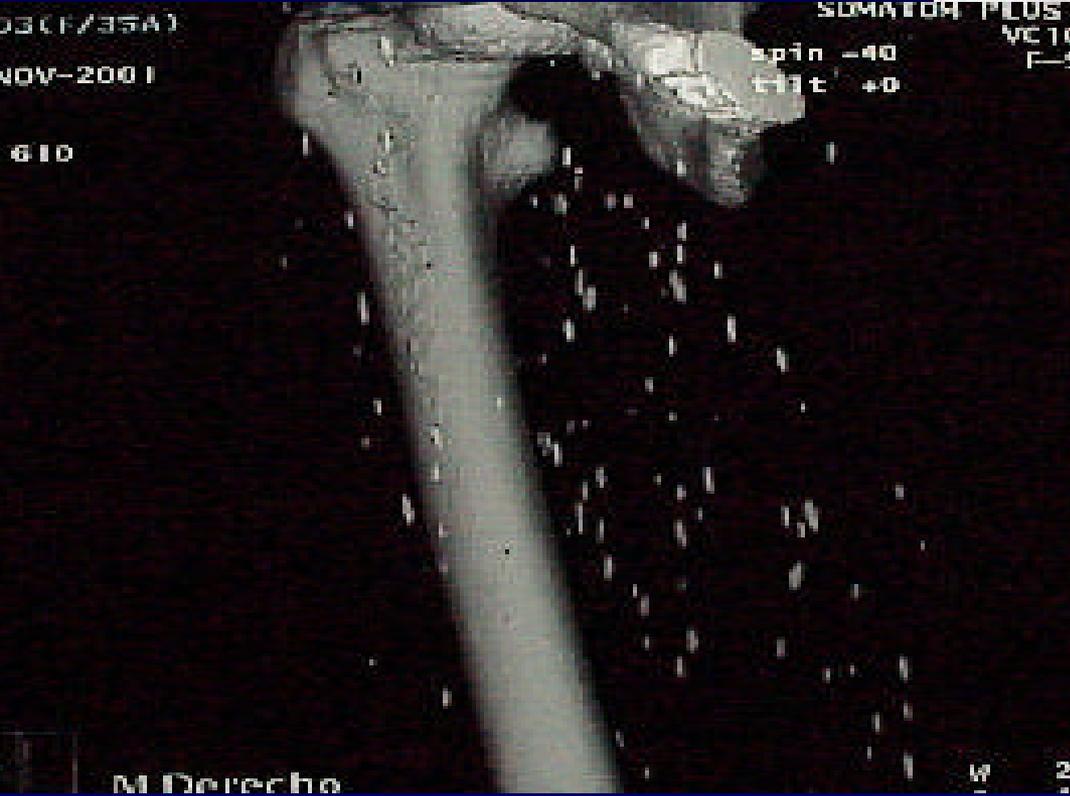
=====the bum stops here=(lactate)=====

Glycolysis plus respiration

4 ATP , 10 NADH, 2 FADH₂

Oxidative phosphorylation can convert each NADH into 3 ATP and each FADH₂ into 2 ATP. Net yield is 38 ATP, although some mitochondria use two of the ATP for transporting pyruvate.

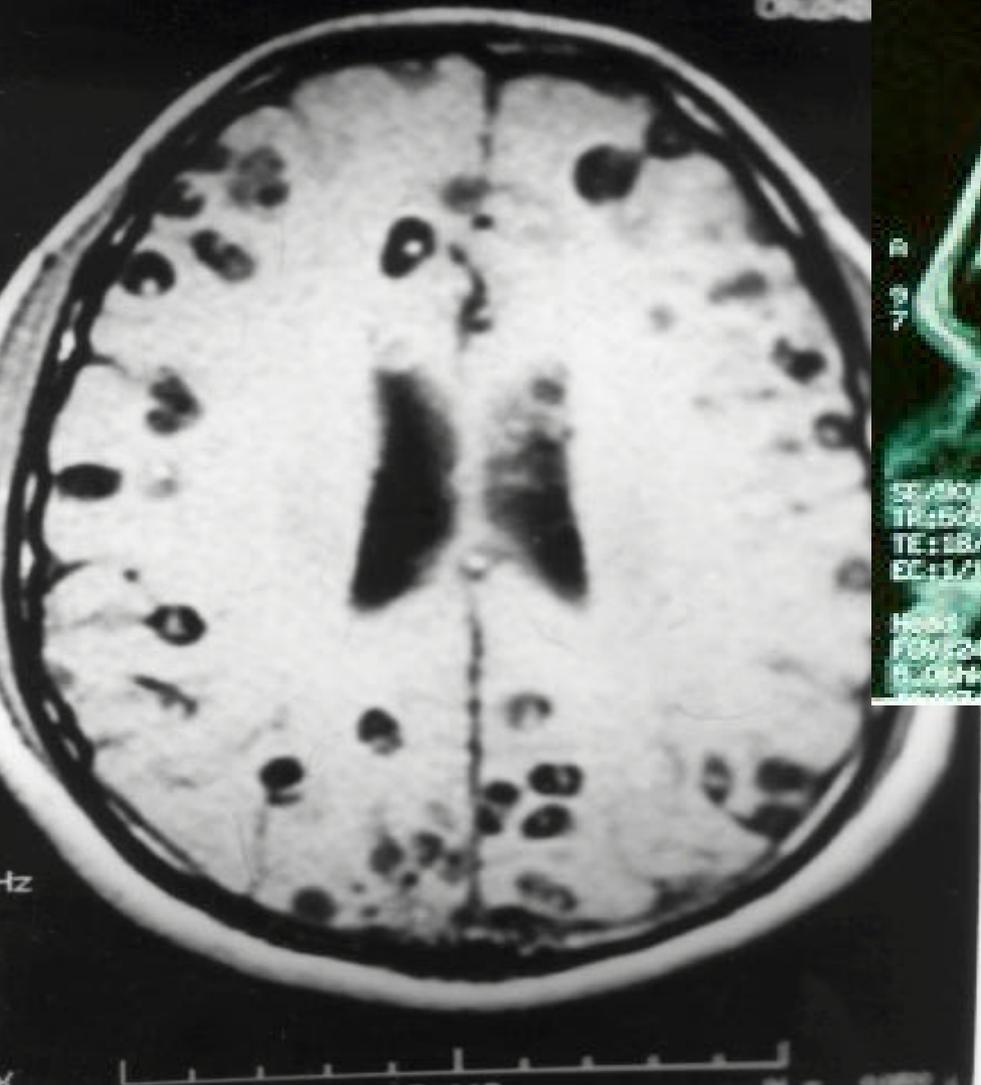




SIoc01

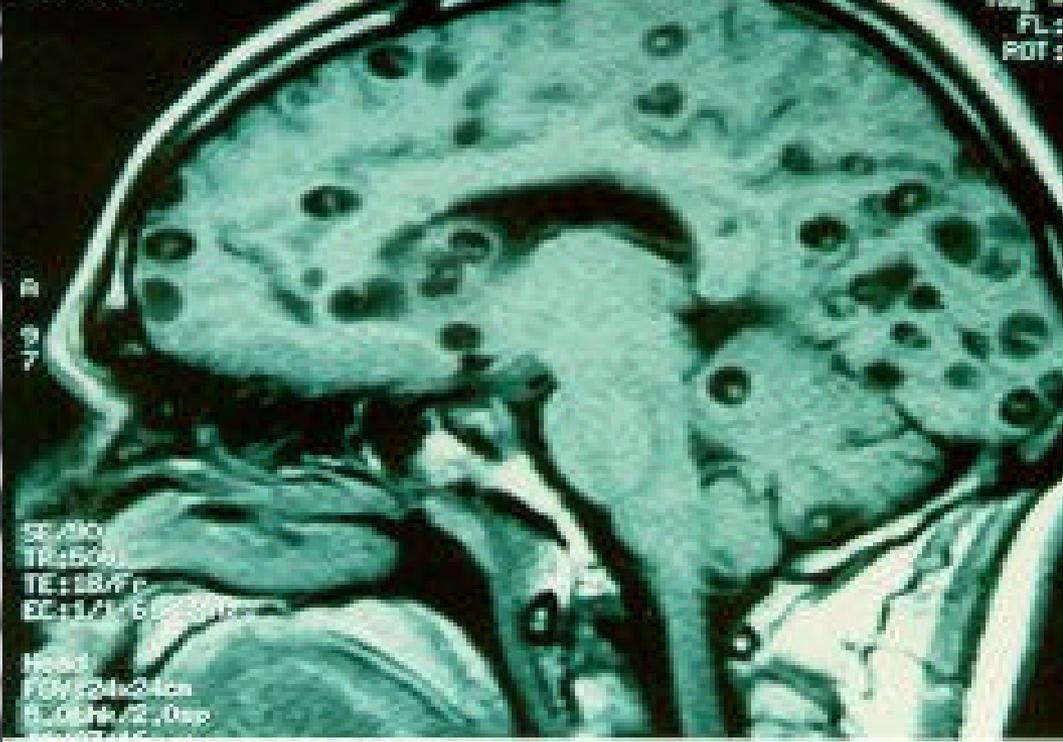
A 90

CERENA
CP4248



Seq: MR40

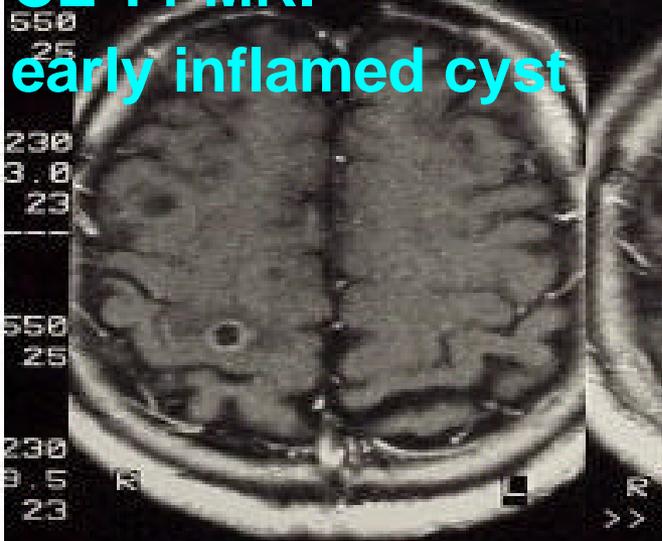
Mag:
FL:
ROT:



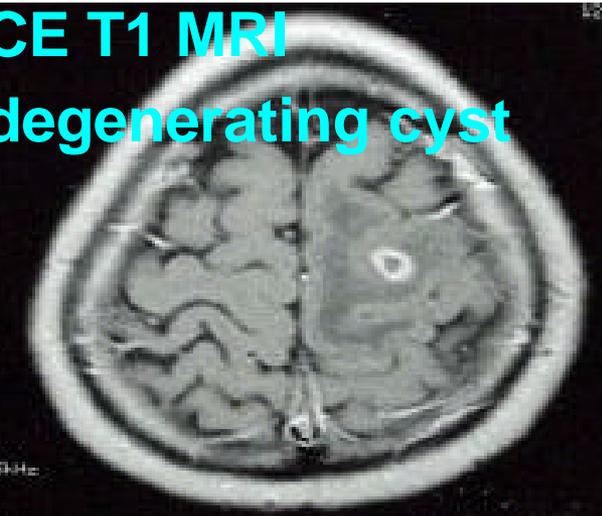
CE T1 MRI
viabile cyst



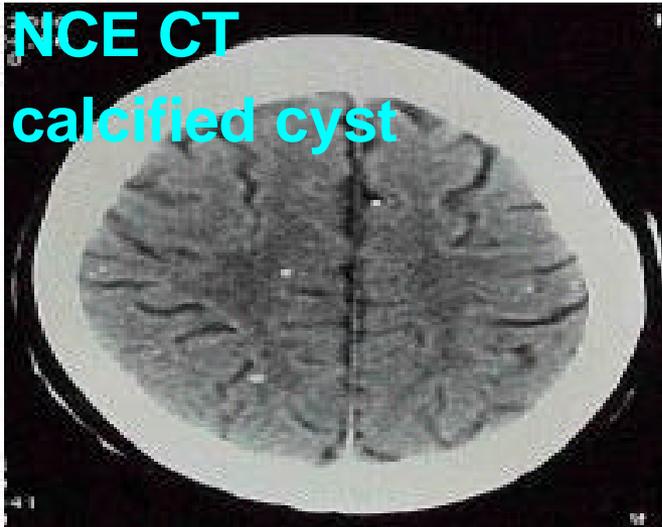
CE T1 MRI
early inflamed cyst



CE T1 MRI
degenerating cyst



NCE CT
calcified cyst



Garcia, HH et al
New Eng. J. Med.
350: 247, 2004

synthetic antigens and quantitative immunoassays for human and porcine cysticercosis



CDC, Atlanta

Victor Tsang

Kathy Hancock

Min Levine

John Noh

Sowmya Pattabhi

Azra Khan

Sukwan Handali

Christina Scheel

Melinda Yushak

Lynne Garrison

Holger Mayta



CWG, Peru

Robert Gilman

Hugo Garcia

Emico Gonzales

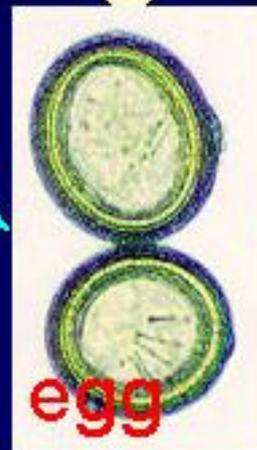
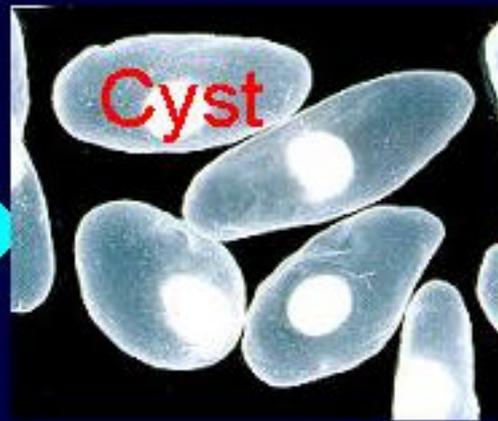
Manuela Verastequi

Silvia Rodriguez

Iskra Tuero

Yanina Arana

T. solium life cycle



What have we done:

Developed blood tests for cysts in pigs and humans, and tests for tapeworm infections in humans

Discovered an effective and inexpensive drug, OFZ, (oxfendazole) for pigs

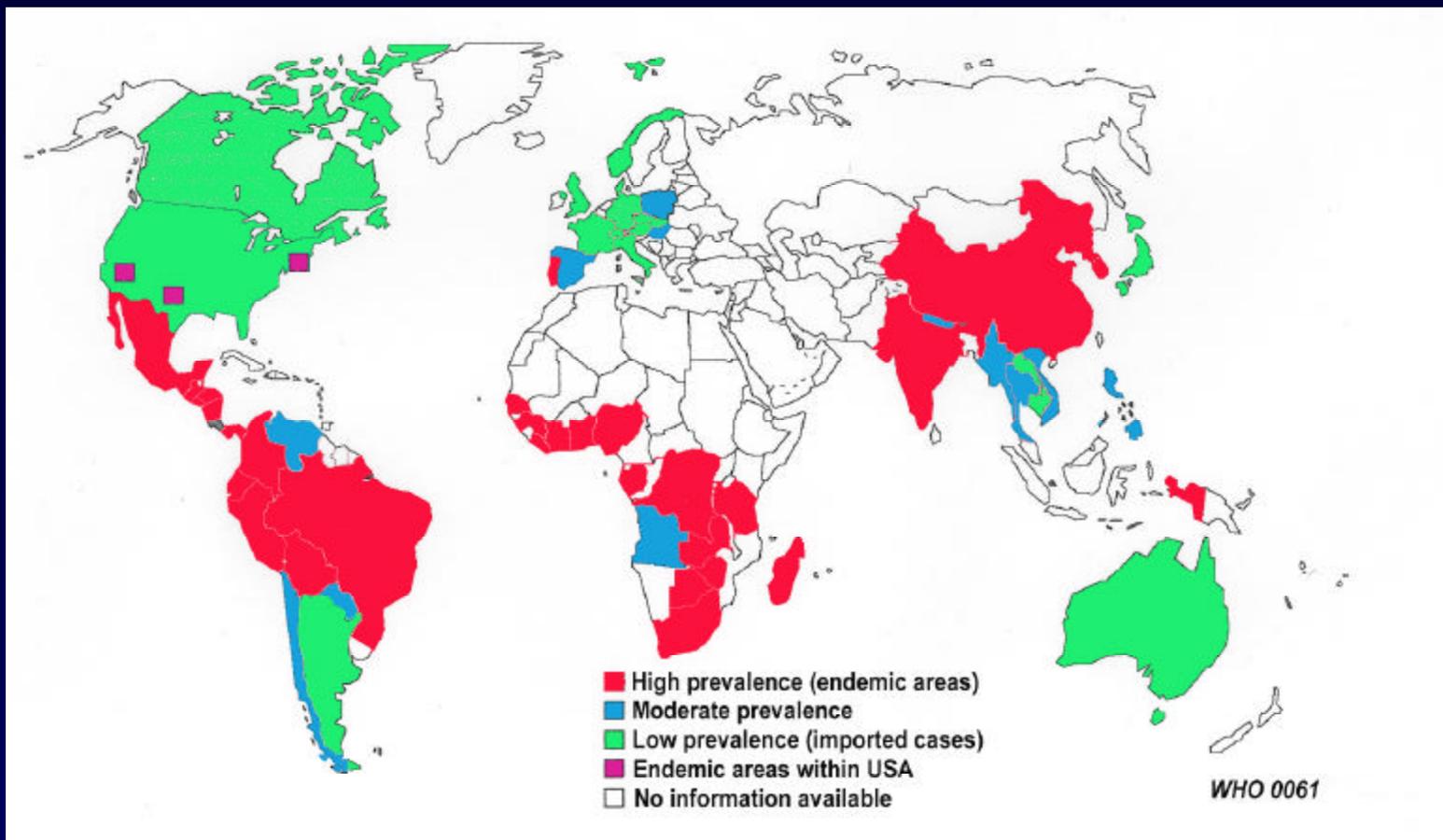
Discovered that OFZ-treated pigs are immune to future infection and will pass meat infection

Developed the sentinel pig model for monitoring control

Identified 2 potential vaccine molecules

Stop transmission of cysticercosis and taeniasis from 4 Peruvian villages within 6 months





WHO: neurocysticercosis is "the most important neurological disease of parasitic origin in humans."

Responsible for rates of epilepsy that are 3 - 6X higher in endemic countries.

Affects ~50 million globally.



San Jan de Occollo, near Andahuaylas, Peru 1998



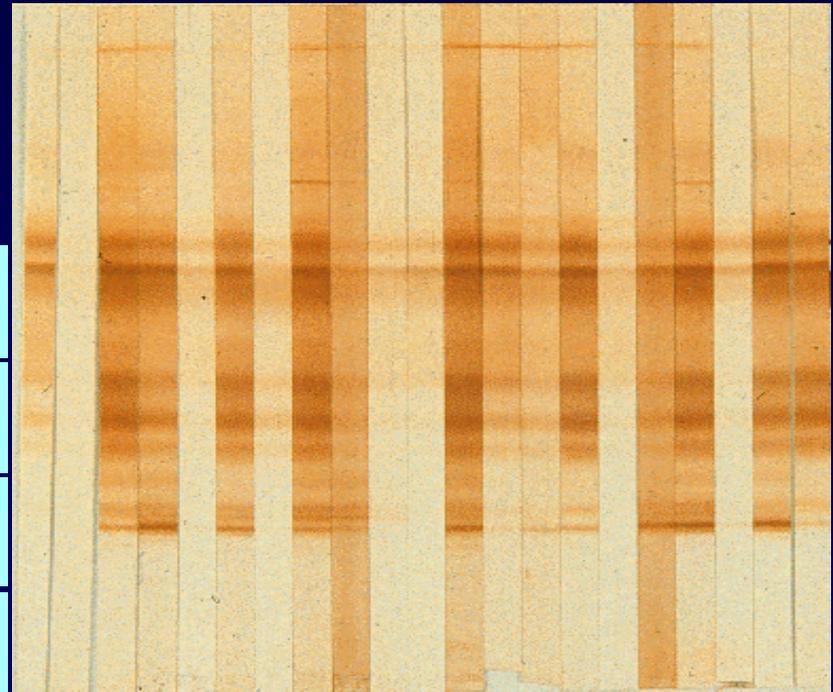
CDC western blot test for cysticercosis (EITB)

US patented (6)

Available commercially from
Immune Diagnostics, Specialty Labs, MRL

WHO/PAHO preferred
immunologic assay

<i>Patient type</i>	<i>Specificity</i>	<i>Sensitivity</i>
Two or more cysts	100%	98%
Single cyst (USA)	100%	~60%
Single cyst (Peru)	100%	~80%
Single cyst (India)	100%	~79%

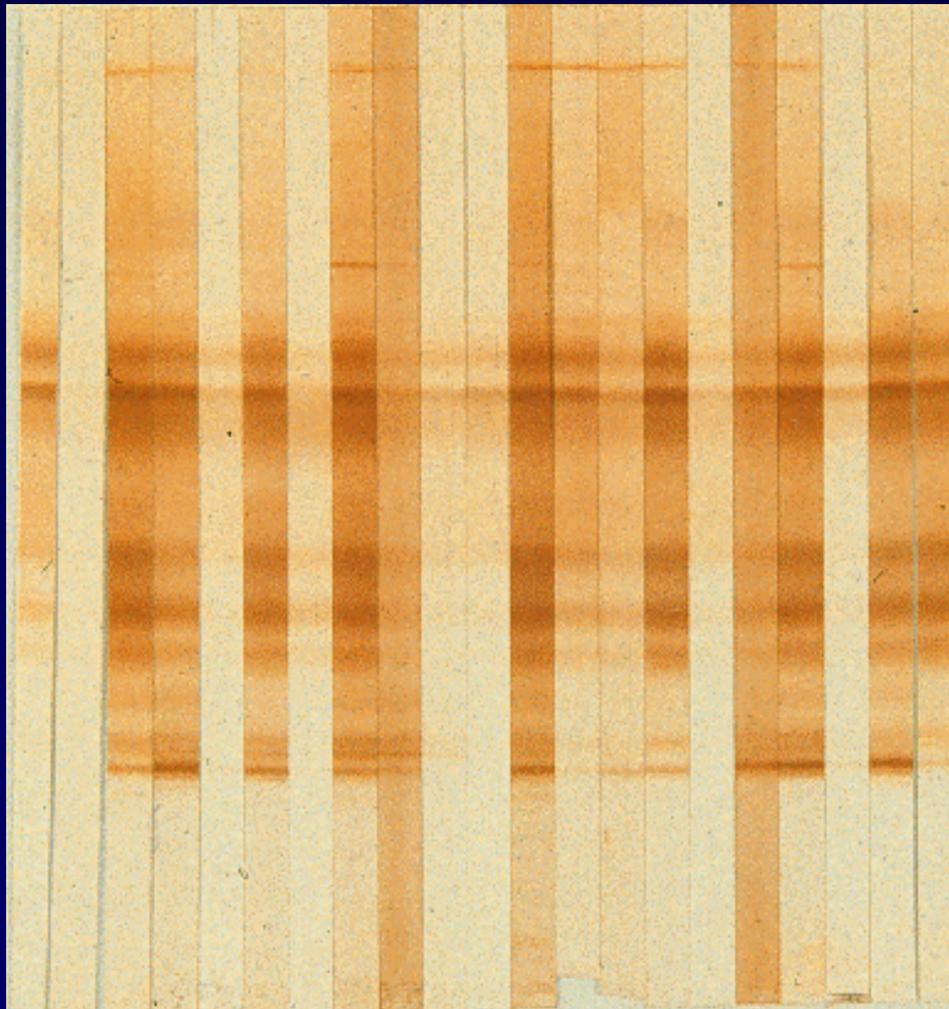


Limitations of LLGP western blot

- Antigen only works in a western blot format
- A western blot is not a field assay
- Purification of LLGP requires parasite material
- Purification requires sophisticated equipment and technical expertise

CDC western blot test for cysticercosis

3 families of diagnostic antigens

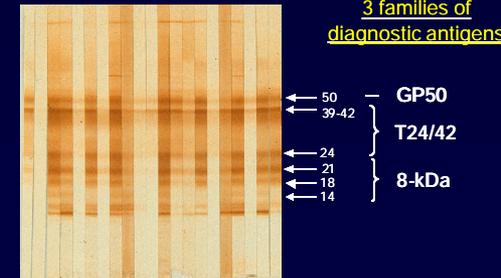


← 50 — GP50
← 39-42 } T24/42
← 24 }
← 21 } 8-kDa
← 18 }
← 14 }

Steps in developing recombinant antigen diagnostic assays

- Identify
 - Purify
 - Sequence
 - Clone
 - Synthesize or Express → T24/42
 - Evaluate
 - Develop Assay
- } 8-kDa proteins
GP50

8 kDa proteins



- Found at 14-, 18-, and 21-kDa in LLGP
- Components of the bands at 24- and 39- to 42-kDa
- Hydrophilic proteins
- pI = 9
- Signal sequence
- Mature proteins are 66 or 67 amino acids
- 1 to 3 cysteines
- 1 to 3 N-linked glycosylation sites

-kDa gene family

2 nucleic acid sequences

5 unique sequences

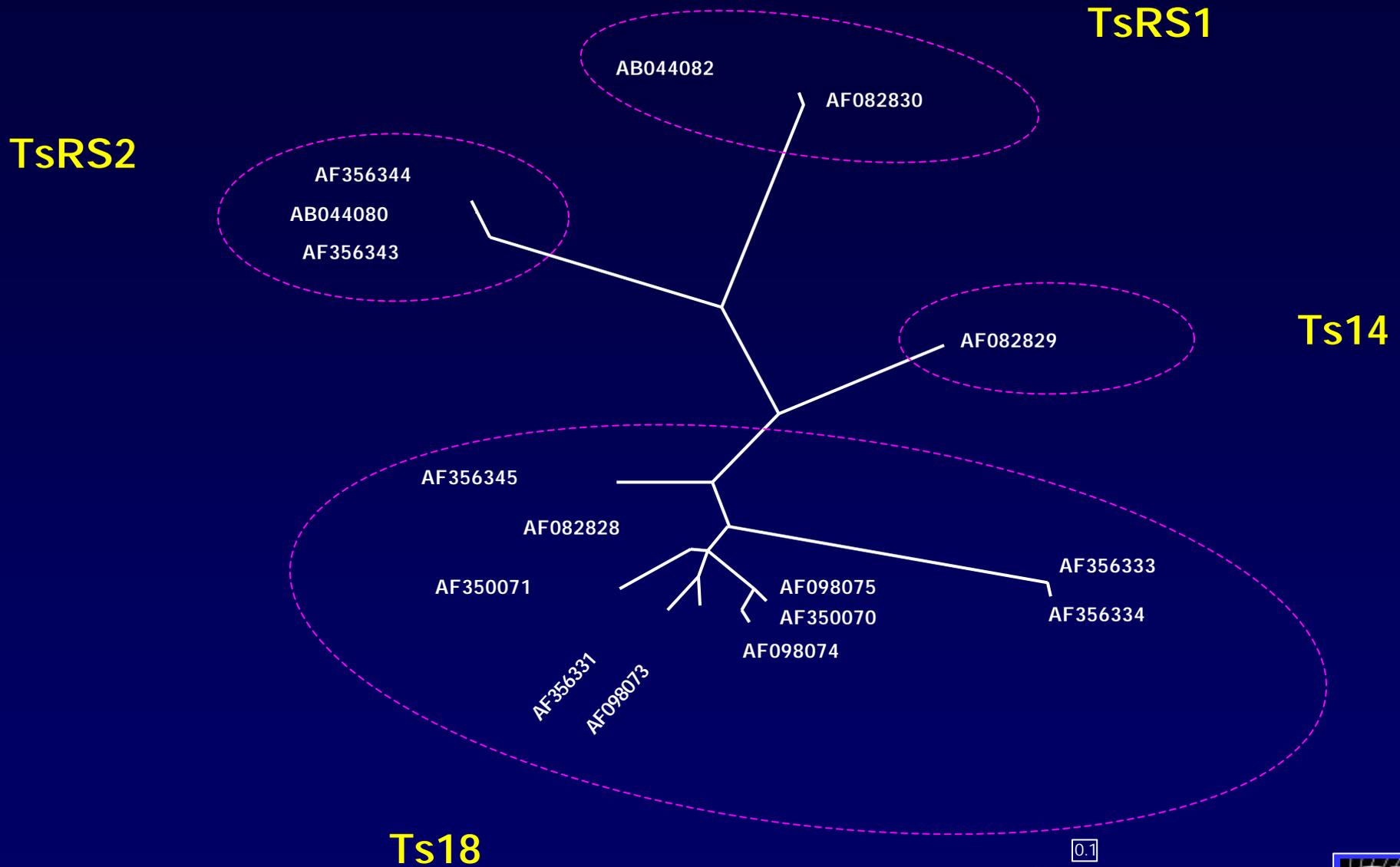
3 unique protein sequences

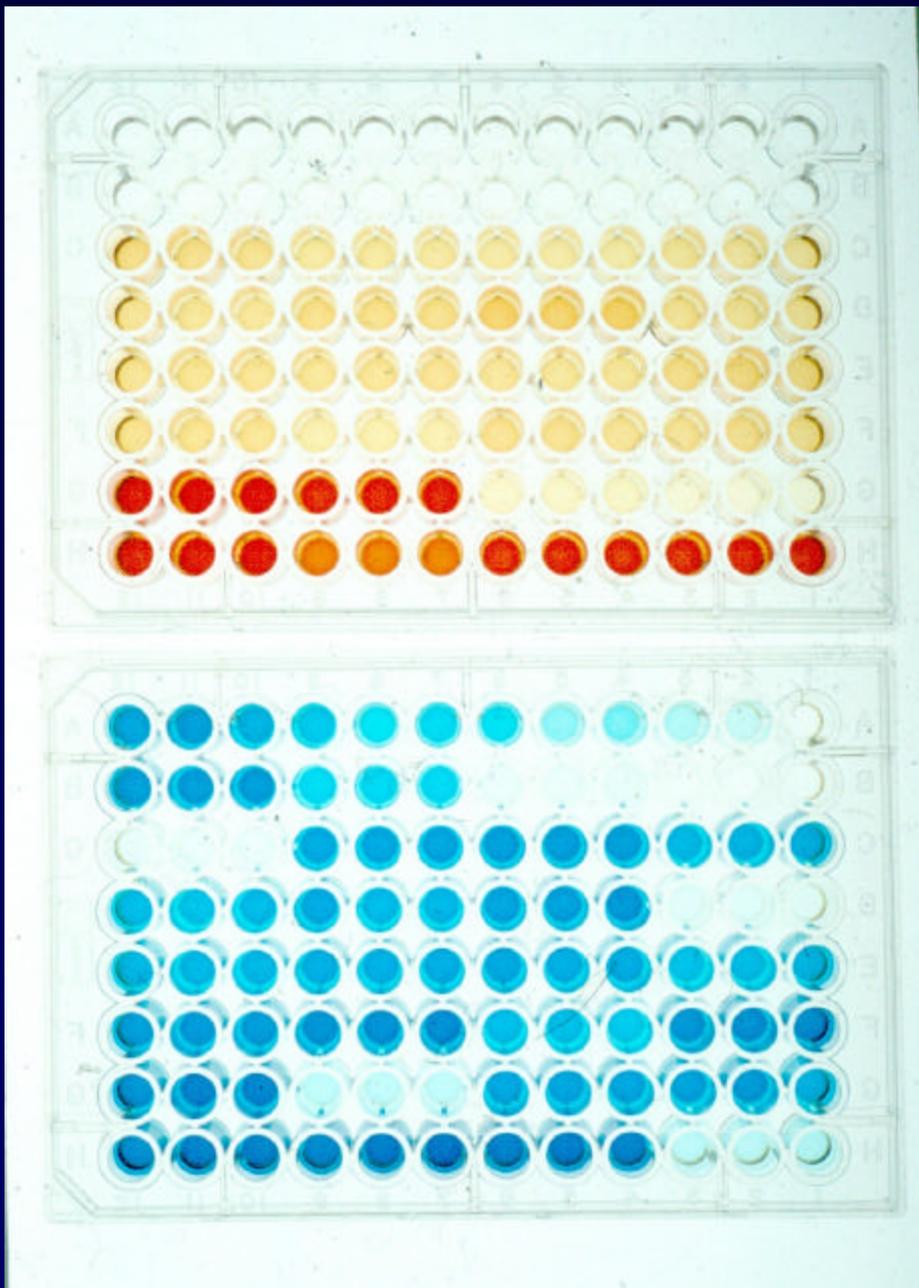
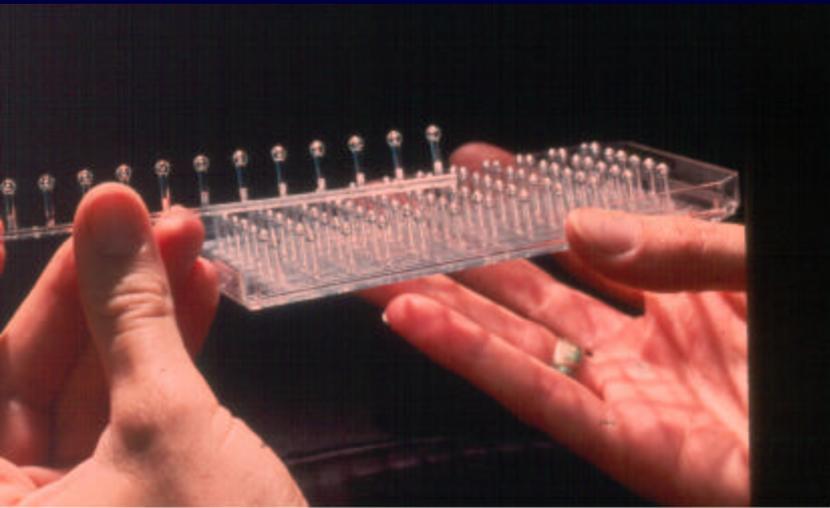
3 unique mature protein sequences

GenBank accession #	Name	Origin	Source	Reference
AF082829 AF158184 AF257776	Ts14 Ts14 Ts14	mRNA genomic mRNA	Peru Peru Mexico	Greene et al., 2000 Greene et al., 2000 Obregon-Henao et al., 2001
AF356335 AF356336	Ts14 Ts14	genomic genomic	China India	this ref. this ref.
AF356337	Ts14 var1	genomic	India	this ref.
AF356338	Ts14 var2	genomic	India	this ref.
AF356339	Ts14 var3	genomic	India	this ref.
AF098073 AF356330	Ts18 var1 Ts18 var1	mRNA genomic	Peru Peru	Greene et al., 2000 this ref.
AF098074	Ts18 var2	mRNA	Peru	Greene et al., 2000
AF098075	Ts18 var3	mRNA	Peru	Greene et al., 2000
AF356331	Ts18 var4	genomic	India	this ref.
AF356332	Ts18 var5	genomic	China	this ref.
AF350070	Ts18 variant 1	mRNA	Mexico	Obregon-Henao et al., 2001
AF350071	Ts18 variant 2	mRNA	Mexico	Enciso – direct submission
AF082828	Ts18	mRNA	Peru	Greene et al., 2000
AB044081	TSOLAg1V1	mRNA	China	Sako et al., 2000
AF356333	Ts18 var6	genomic	China	this ref.
AF356334	Ts18 var7	genomic	China	this ref.
AF356345	Ts18 var8	genomic	India	this ref.
AF356341 AF216695 AF163972	TsRS1 Ts21 immunogenic protein	genomic mRNA mRNA	Peru China China	this ref. Liu – direct submission Bin – direct submission
AB044083	TSOLAg2V1	mRNA	China	Sako et al., 2000
AB044082	TSOLAg2	mRNA	China	Sako et al., 2000
AF082830	TsRS1	mRNA	Peru	Greene et al., 2000
AF356340	TsRS1 var1	genomic	India	this ref.
AF356342	TsRS1 var2	genomic	China	this ref.

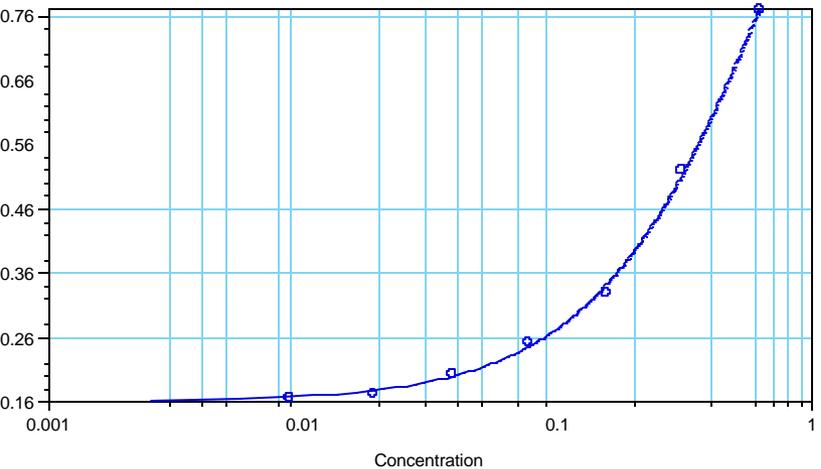


Phylogenetic tree of *T. solium* 8-kDa proteins





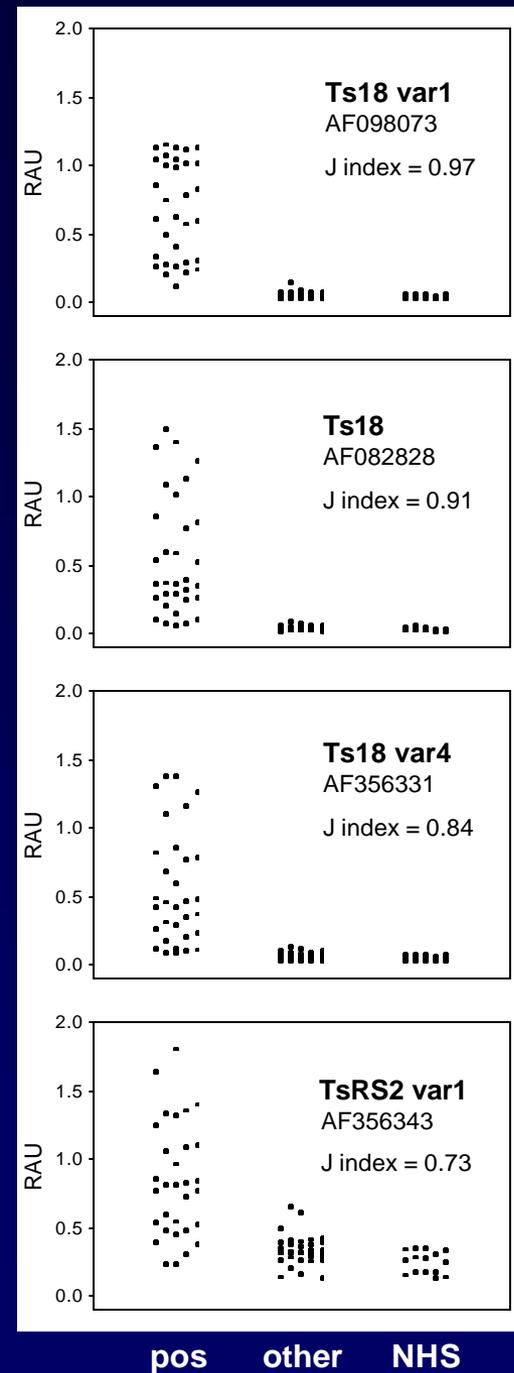
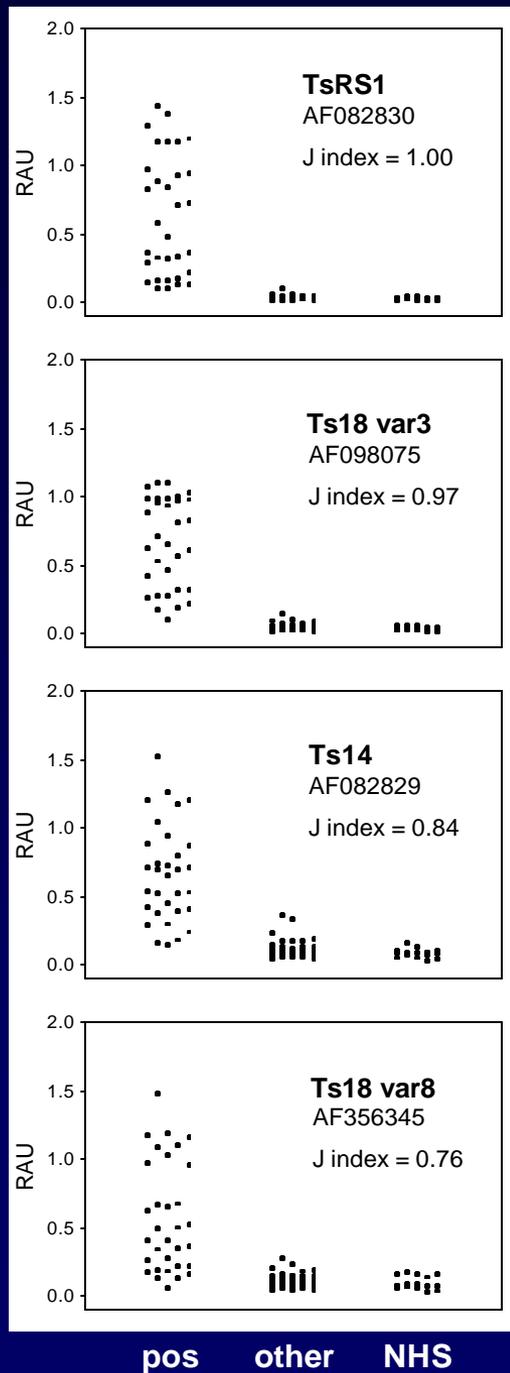
Standard Curve



$$y = \left(\frac{A - D}{1 + (x/C)^B} \right) + D$$
 (Standards: Concentration vs MeanValue)

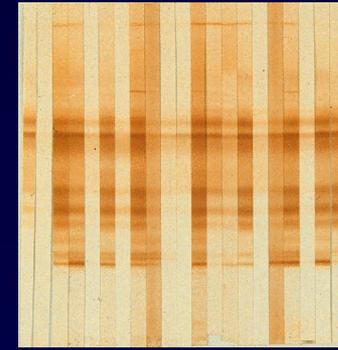
A	B	C	D	R ²
0.158	1.186	0.791	1.574	0.999

Antibody reactivity 8-kDa proteins



GP50 sequence

3 families of diagnostic antigens



← 50 — GP50
← 39-42 — T24/42
← 24 }
← 21 } 8-kDa
← 18 }
← 14 }

signal peptidase
cleavage site



ALTAVLIFVVSTSS~~ENAPKMWGSRVIGKPSG~~PSDTMSYEYNDNYRTVLINDSVLGTMSIKRNQCMLWETKPW
CNIFPGYVNITLNNVTAQKIMEMDEITARPRVASTTFFVPHCNFTKPAPGEVDVWTSFPLSRFVKDTPWFRVD
GGANYDSTATFDINATSLCFWRGKLLHKGAEFCTDMVKDESADLRVFRGVFPRKTNISRESFAFAGLKTA
LTYSQSGISPEVADCKQYAKVKDLSTLVATMPAYATKTSTGNNSKTTSSGPASTNAFKAIALLLIPMVL



GPI anchor
attachment site

Mature protein

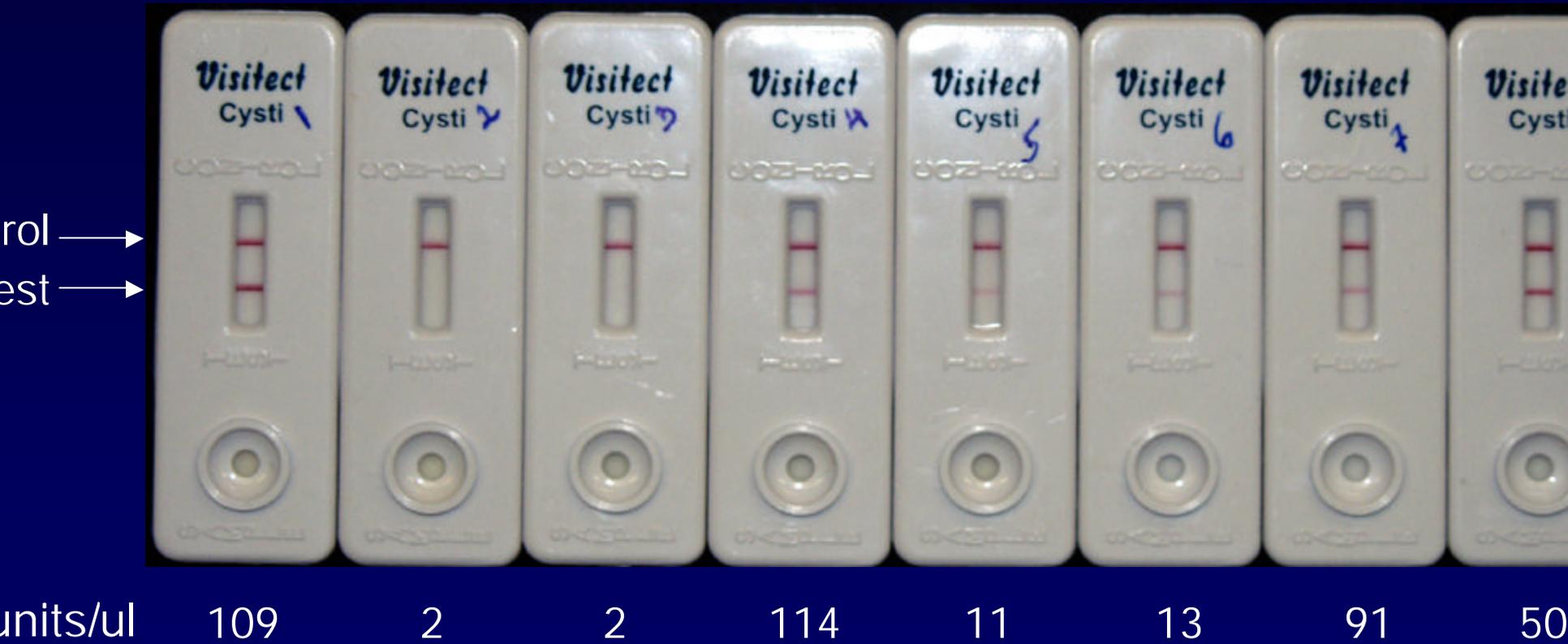
260 amino acids = 28.9 kDa

7 N-linked glycosylation sites

6 cysteines

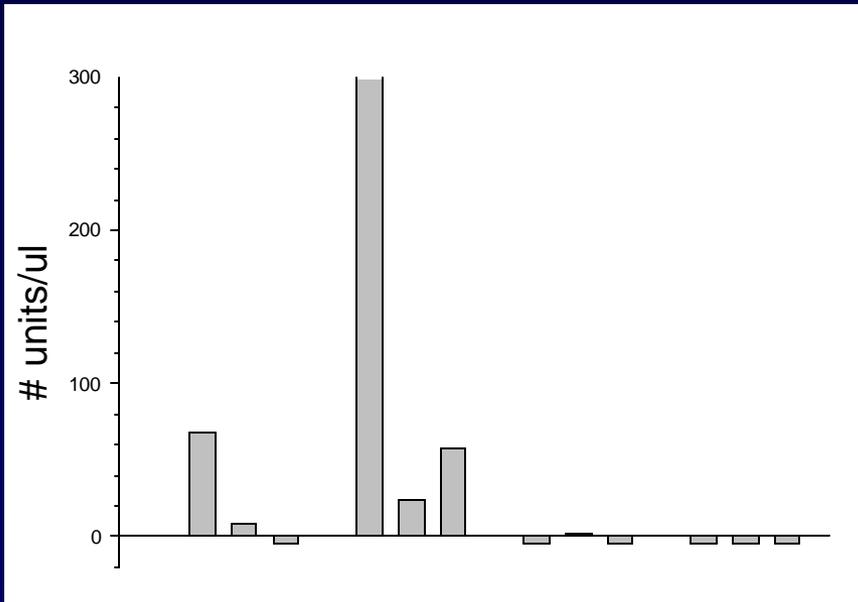


Lateral flow with rGP50



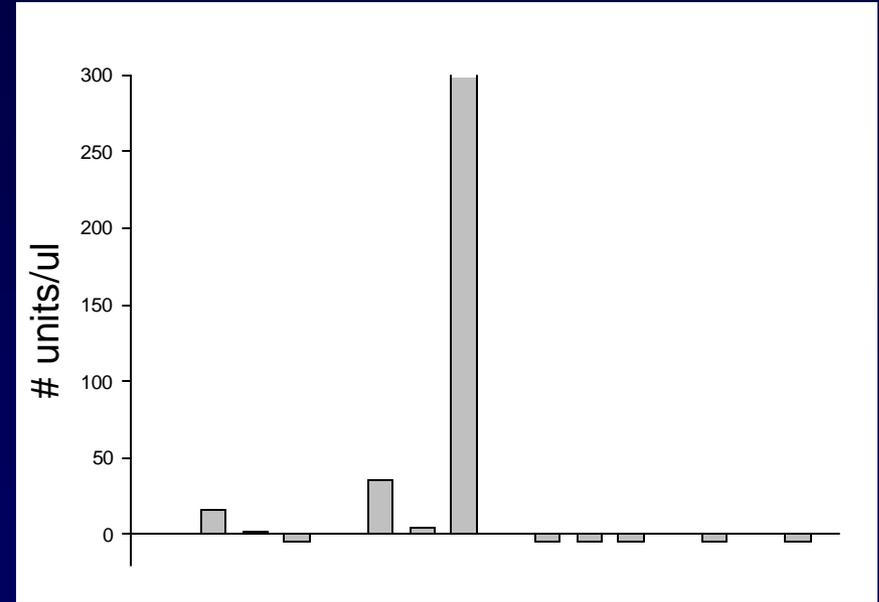
InBios ELISA

sTs14



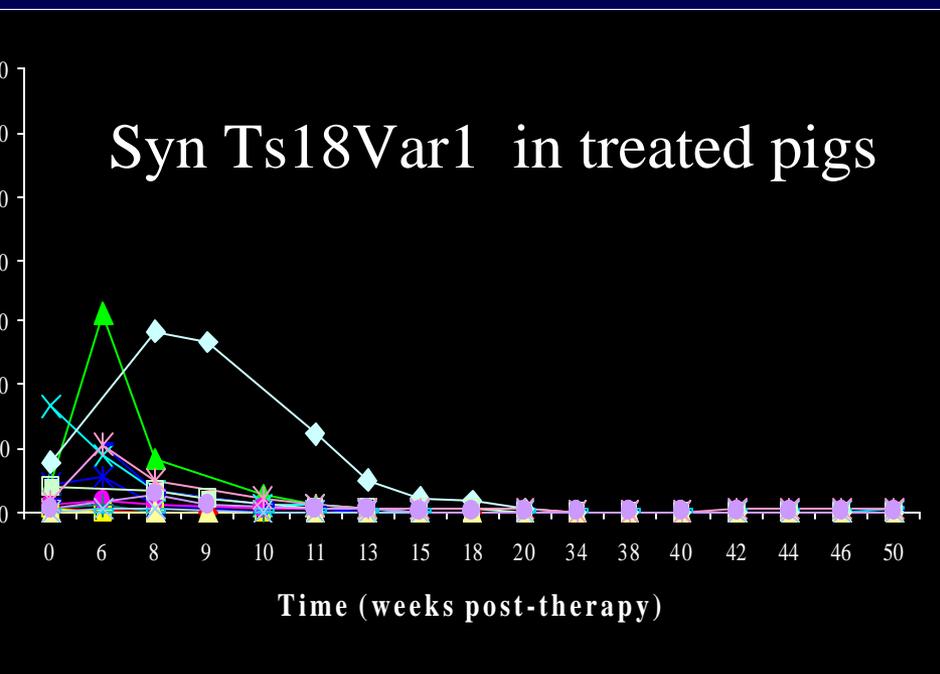
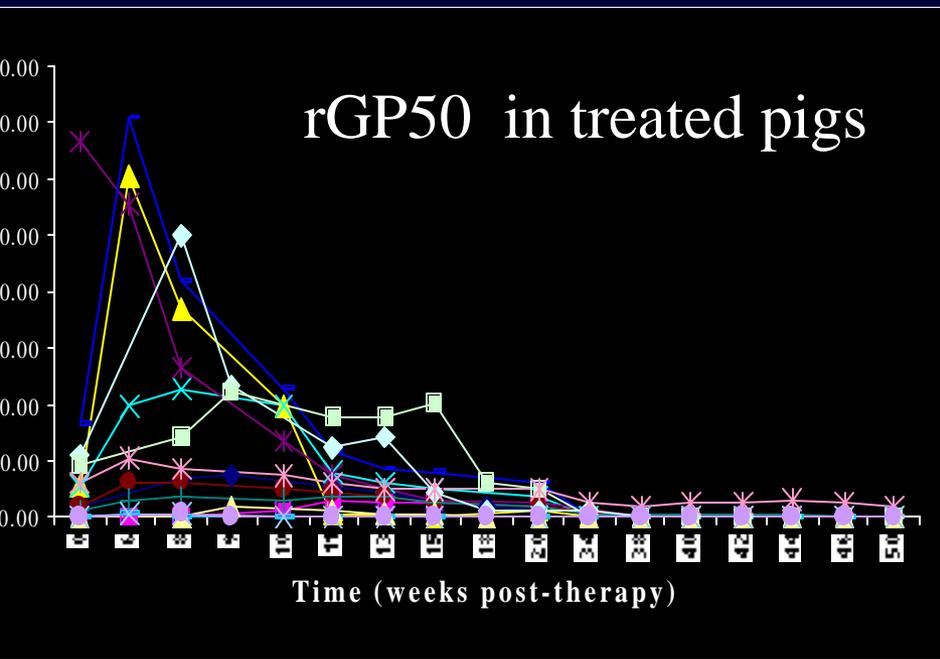
pos
weak pos
neg
cyst pos
other
NHS

rGP50



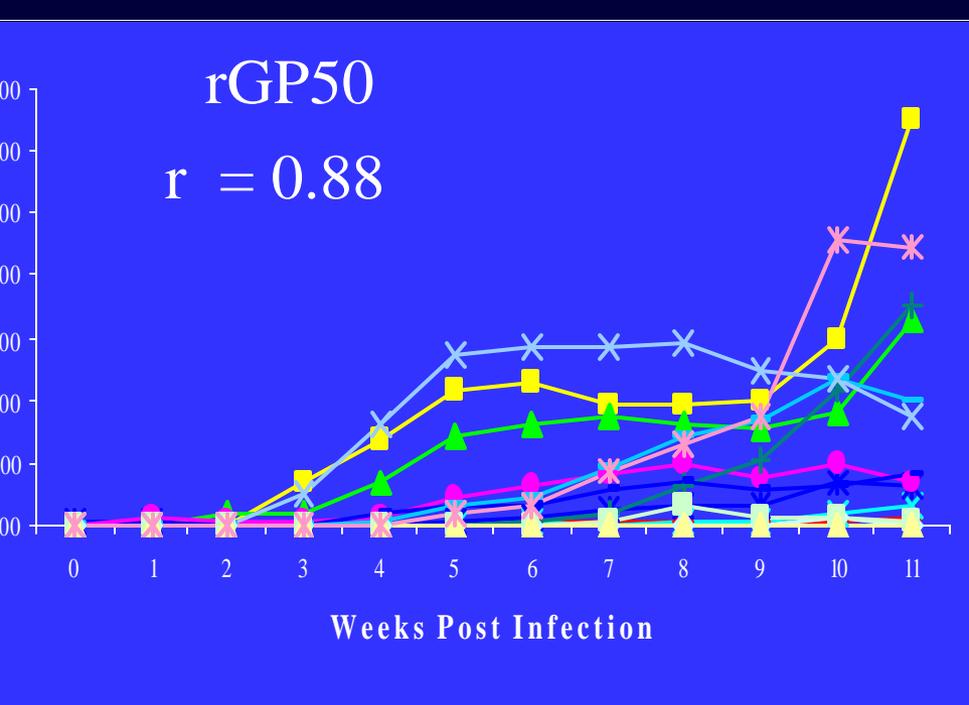
pos
weak pos
neg
cyst pos
other
NHS



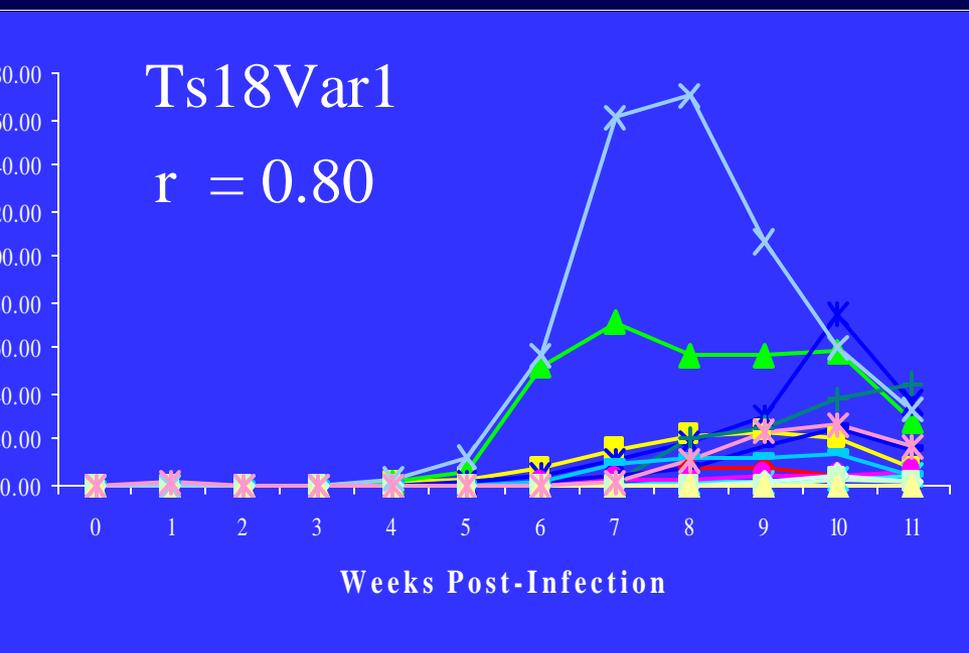


- Antibodies to synthetic antigens can be used to monitor treatment success in pigs.

- Antibodies to 8 kd antigens (Ts18Var1) diminish faster than those to rGP50.

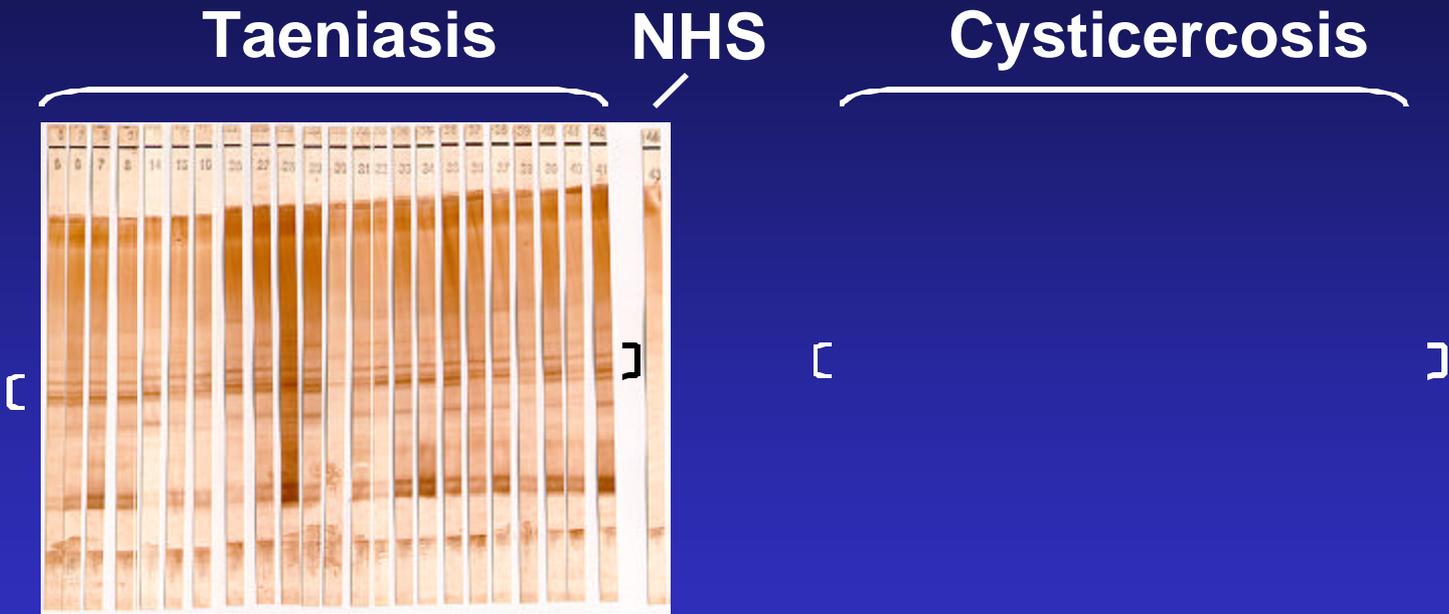


[Antibody] can be correlated with number of viable cysts in experimentally infected pigs.



Summary

- 2 synthetic/recombinant antigens for diagnosis of cysticercosis (8-kDa and GP50), 3rd is in the works (T24).
- 2 recombinant antigens for diagnosis of taeniasis (TSES33 and TSES38).
- Development of ELISA and lateral flow assays is underway.



*

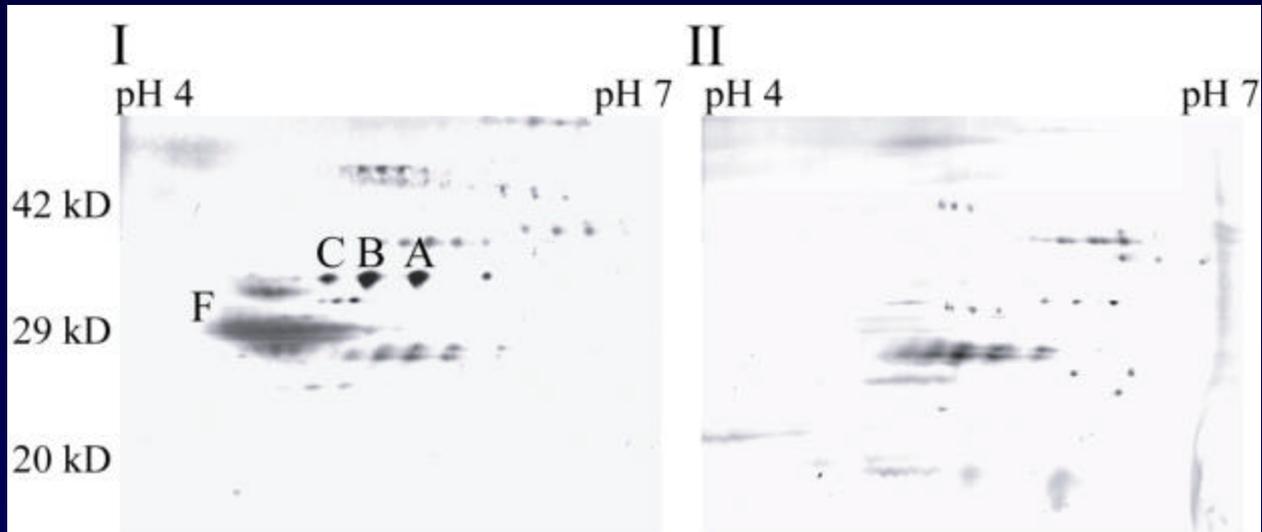
Western blots with sera from persons with either *T. solium* taeniasis or cysticercosis

Steps in developing recombinant antigen diagnostic assays

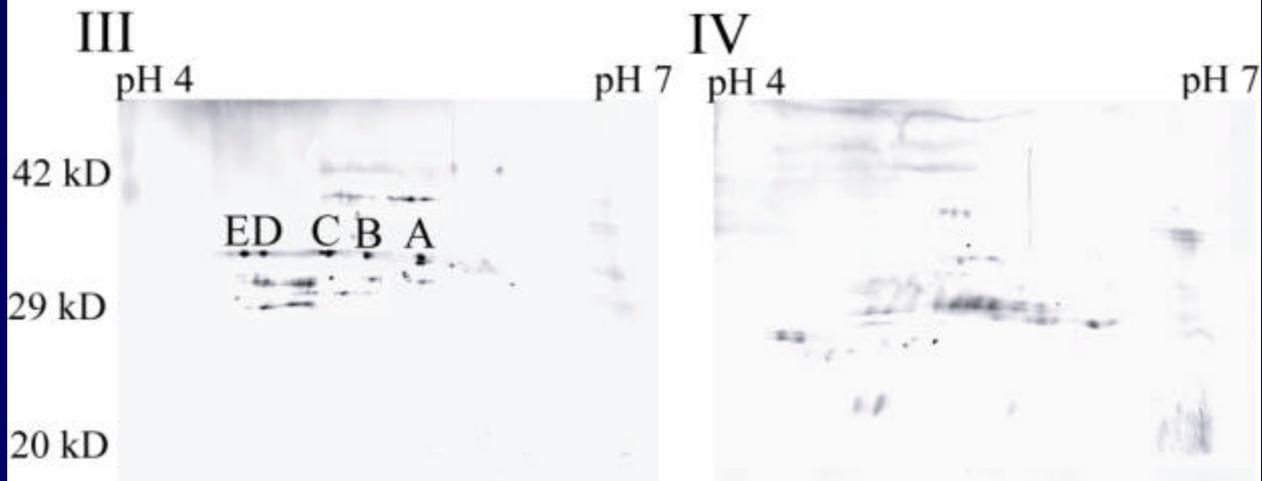
- Identify
 - Purify
 - Sequence
 - Clone
 - Synthesize or Express
 - Evaluate
 - Develop Assay
- } TSES33 & TSES38

2D gels TS_{adult} ES proteins

ES proteins
batch 1



ES proteins
batch 2



taeniasis pos

cysticercosis pos





Survey of neurologic patients for cysticercosis (EITB)

Hospital location	% positive	Tot. survey
<i>Beijing, PRC (seizure)</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>198</i>
<i>Beijing, PRC (all neurol. adm.)</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>500</i>
<i>Bombay, India (seizure + ?)</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>107</i>
<i>Rwanda (epileptic)</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Mexico (epileptic)</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>271</i>
<i>Peru (epileptic)</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>578</i>

Patient Enrollment and Neurocysticercosis Patients at 11 Study Sites

<i>Site</i>	<i>Total enrolled</i>	<i>No. of neurocysticercosis</i>
<i>Albuquerque, NM</i>	107	6 (5.6%)
<i>Atlanta, GA</i>	146	0 (0%)
<i>Charlotte, NC</i>	300	4 (1.3%)
<i>Kansas City, MO</i>	164	1 (0.6%)
<i>Los Angeles, CA</i>	91	9 (9.9%)
<i>New Orleans, LA</i>	174	2 (1.1%)
<i>New York, NY</i>	184	1 (0.5%)
<i>Orlando, FL</i>	68	0 (0%)
<i>Philadelphia, PA</i>	185	1 (0.5%)
<i>Phoenix, AZ</i>	243	10 (4.1%)
<i>Portland, OR</i>	171	4 (2.3%)
	1833	38 (2.1%)

Demographic and Clinical Data for Neurocysticercosis and Other ED Patients

	Neurocysticercosis n = 37	Other n = 1,796	Odds ratio 95% C.I.
Median age (years)	32 [25 - 44]	40 [30-52]	
Sex male	27 (71%)	1189 (66%)	
<i>Racial/ethnic background</i>			
Black	4 (10.5%)	746 (41.6%)	
White, non-Hispanic	3 (7.9%)	640 (35.7%)	
Hispanic	29 (76.3%)	291 (16.2%)	16.7 [7.8 – 35.6]
<i>Insurance status</i>			
Medicare/Private	7 (18.4%)	455 (25.3%)	
Medicaid	3 (7.9%)	386 (21.5%)	
Uninsured	22 (57.9%)	738 (41.1%)	2.5 [1.2 – 5.3]
<i>Immigrant status</i>			
Born in the US	5 (21%)	815 (62%)	
Not born in the US	12 (50%)	166 (13%)	11.8 [4.1 – 33.9]
Unknown	7 (29%)	343 (26%)	
<i>Exposure to endemic region</i>			
No travel out of the US	0 (0%)	950 (52.9%)	
Exposure to endemic region	28 (73.7%)	314 (17.5%)	172 [11 - 2830]
Unknown travel history	9 (23.7%)	532 (29.6%)	
<i>Prior history of neurocysticercosis</i>			
Positive prior history	3 (16%)	5 (0.5%)	34.0 [7.5 – 154]
No prior history	16 (84%)	906 (99.5%)	



Risk factors associated with EITB seropositivity for cysticercosis in 946 Peruvian neurologic patients

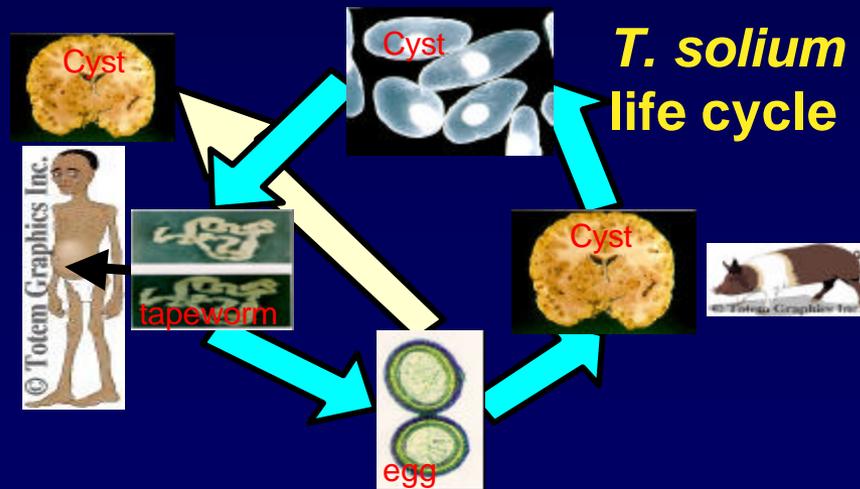
Risk Factors	No of Cases	No. EITB+	% EITB+	p
Pig raising**	421	108	26	<0.001
Born outside of Lima, Peru**	622	149	24	<0.001
Older than 20 years**	660	143	22	<0.001
Seizures**	504	112	22	<0.001
Dirt floor	97	29	30	<0.005
History of taeniasis**	108	29	27	<0.05
House in rural area	100	27	27	<0.05
No sewage in house	149	37	25	<0.05
Fewer than 3 bedrooms	401	84	21	<0.05
Residency out of Lima	269	48	18	<0.05

Antibodies to *T. solium* cystic antigens in relationship to pig raising habits, among general villagers of Saylla, Peru.

Population = 501

	n	EITB +	Prevalence %	Odds ratio [95% CI]
Do not raise pigs	32	3	9.4	1.0
Raise pigs	69	21	30.4	4.2 [1.1-23.8]
Also butcher their pigs	60/69	20	33.0	4.8 [1.2-27.4]
Also sell pork	47/60	19	40.4	6.6 [1.6-37.6]
Also sell chicharrones	14/47	7	50.0	9.7 [1.6-68.7]

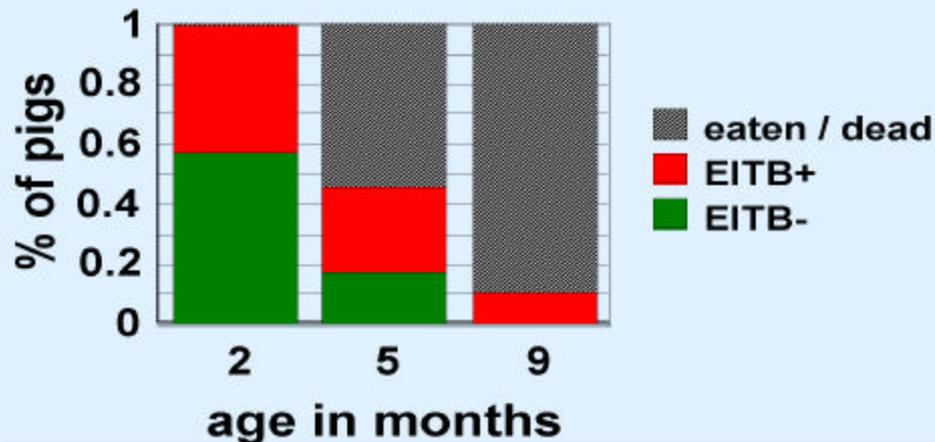
Can we use the good diagnostic tests to develop other tools for controlling these diseases?



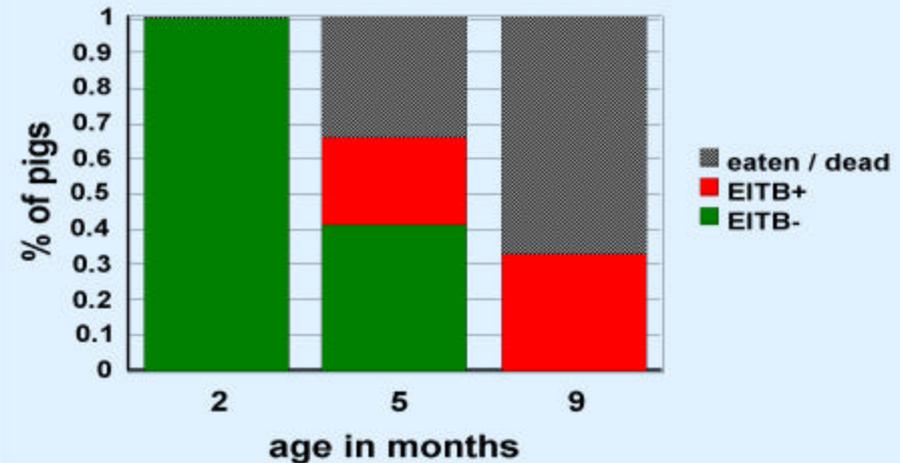
EITB and Sentinel pigs

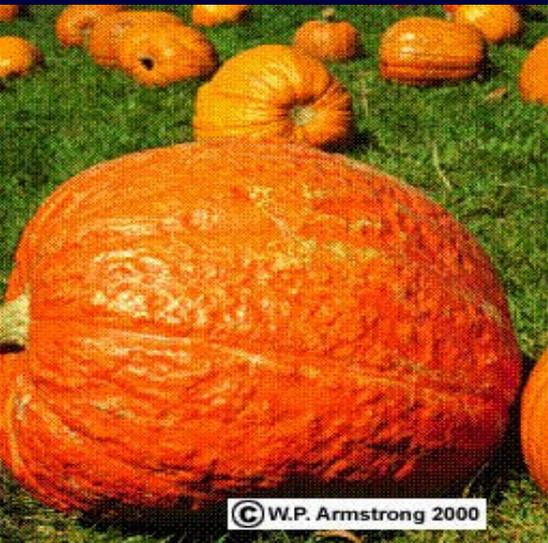
are effective tools for monitoring
environmental levels of infective eggs

Native pigs (n = 28)



SPF city pigs (n = 12)





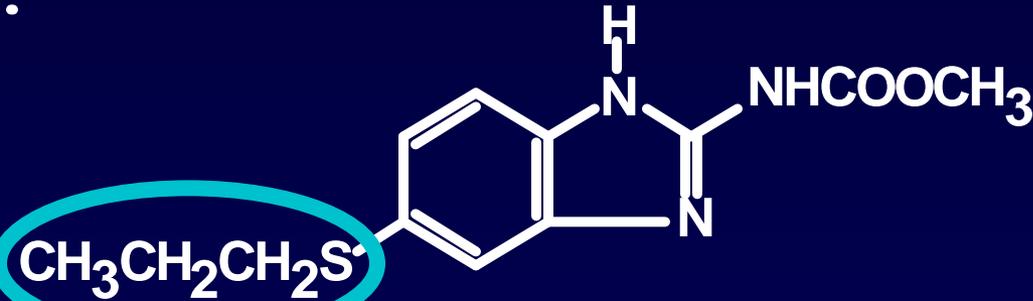
Palmae



Areca Catechu L.



New drug for cysticercosis



Albendazole \$10.00*

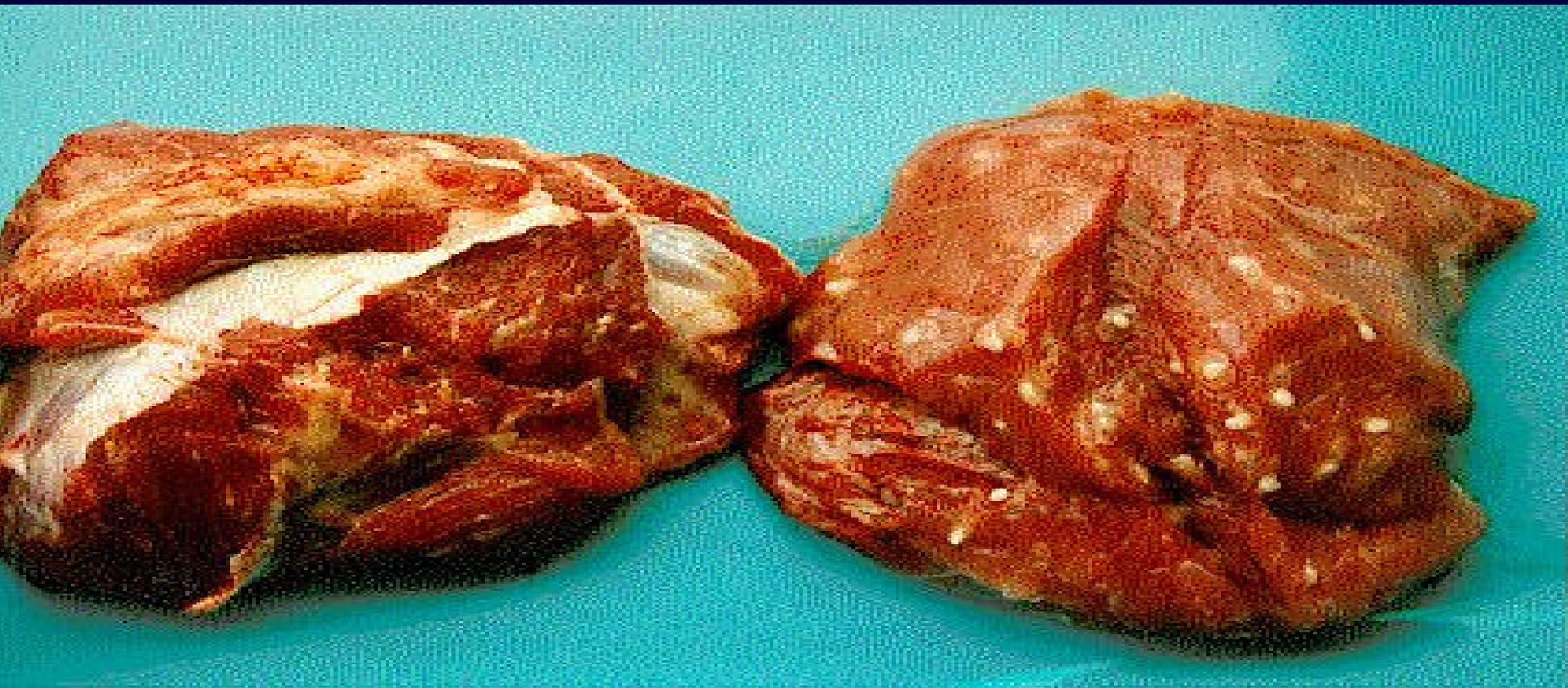


Praziquantel \$40.00*



Oxfendazole \$1.00*

*cost (US\$) to
treat 1 average
60kg pig



**Pork from an infected pig
treated with a single dose
(30 mg/kg) of Oxfendazole**

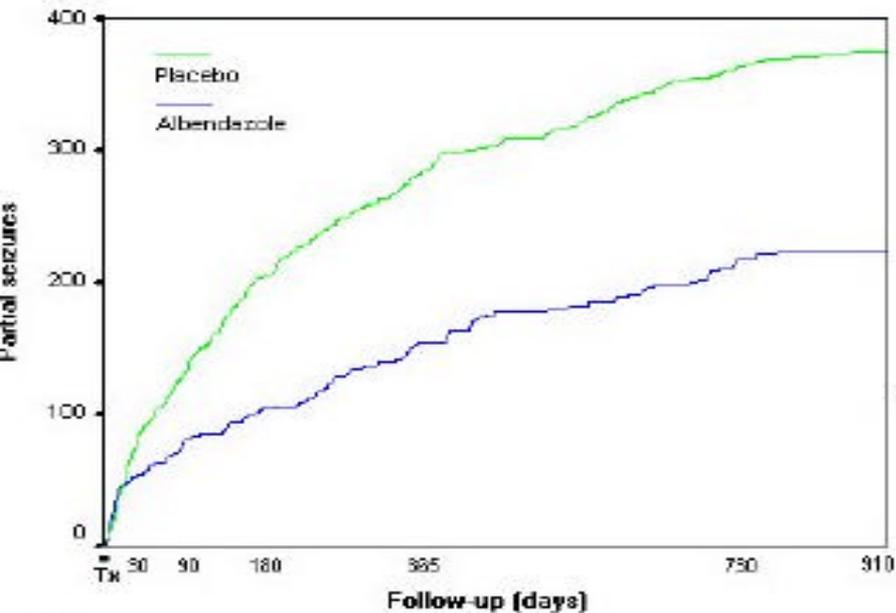
Untreated

***T. solium* cysts found at necropsy in the carcasses of OFZ-treated pigs and naive controls 3 months after exposure (for a period of 3 months) to infection.**

Findings at necropsy*	OFZ-treated pigs (n=19)	Naive controls pigs (n=32)
Viable cysts only	0	3
Viable and degenerated	0	4
Degenerated cysts only	0	5
Residual scars only	15	0
No cysts	4	20

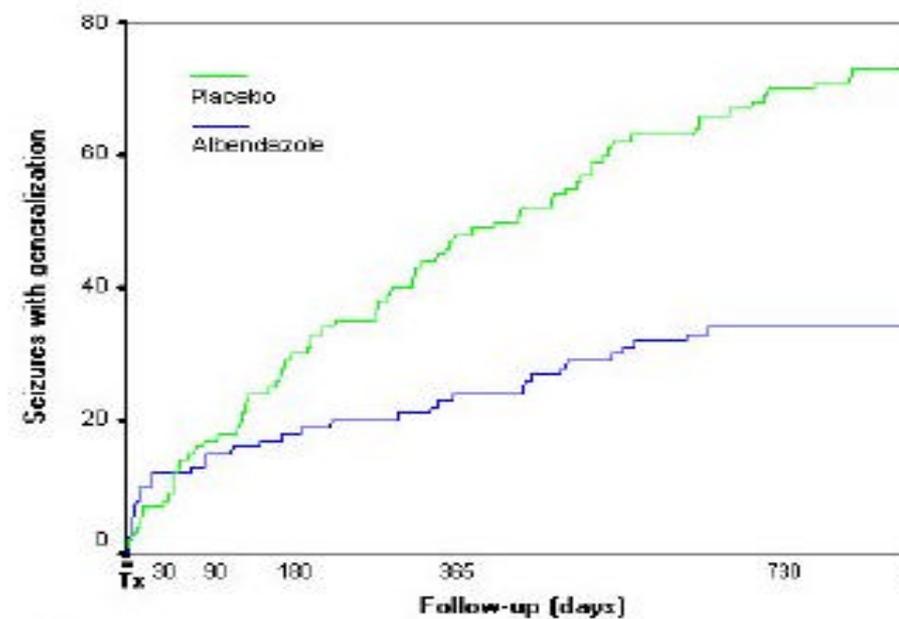
no viable cysts were found in the carcasses of any of the 19 treated pigs (12/32 versus 0/19, $p=0.001$, Fisher's exact test)

Anti-parasitic Rx is advantageous to the patient



No. at Risk

	Tx	30	90	180	365	730	910
Albendazole	57	56	56	55	55	20	18
Placebo	58	57	57	55	55	23	20



No. at Risk

	Tx	30	90	180	365	730
Albendazole	57	56	56	55	55	20
Placebo	58	57	57	55	55	23

Garcia, HH et al, New Eng. J. Med.,350: 247, 2004

TSES33 & TSES38 sequences

TSES33

Spots A, B, and C

N-terminal signal sequence

251 amino acids

Predicted mol wt - 27.5 kDa

Predicted pI – 5.81

glycoprotein

6 cysteines

TSES8

Spots D and E

N-terminal signal sequence

262 amino acids

Predicted mol wt – 28.8 kDa

Predicted pI – 4.68

glycoprotein

6 cysteines

Neurocysticercosis Patients at 11 U.S. Emergency Department Study Sites

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	1833	38 (2.1%)

Control strategy

- ★ Survey pigs and humans
- ★ Treat all pigs with Oxfendazole
- ★ Test and treat tapeworm carriers
- ★ Test sentinel pigs
- ★ Latrine & water
- ★ Education



Demonstration Elimination program:

140 villages, ~100,000 population

EITB+: Human = 8-18%, pig = 25-80%

Control strategy comparison:

1 Tx of human taeniasis

2 Pig OFZ Tx of pigs

3 Sentinel pigs (EITB) for monitoring outcome

4 Pig vaccination

PERU

funding: NIH-ICIDR, CDC-EI, Peru MOH/MO, & Gates Foundation



Indication of intervention efficacy as measured by percent incidence of new infections in naive native pigs.

INTERVENTION VILLAGES	Nov 99 / Febr 00	Mar 00 / May 00	Jun 00 / Aug 00	Sept 00 / Dec 00	Jan 01 / Apr 01	May 01 / Jul 01	Aug 01 / Nov 01	Dec 01 / Mar 02
Isla Noblecilla	46.2	10.0	11.1	14.3	14.3	0	4.8	0
Leandro Campos	2.2	0	0	3.3	9.7	3.5	3.8	2.7
Matapalo	4.1	4.2	8.6	7.4	17.4	7.1	1.0	13.2
Nuevo Progreso	9.9	5.4	8.5	24.2	14.0	21.3	16.3	15.6
Quebrada Seca	6.7	9.4	0	14.6	6.3	15.0	4.2	19.7
Tотора	3.8	0	8.7	7.1	9.5	7.1	17.6	20.5
Tutumо	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	9.7	5.1	4.7	6.3

- Intervention was a combination of mass pig treatment, and taeniasis treatment of humans. Post intervention incidences of pigs return to ~12%.
- Arrows show interventions performed.
- Zero incidences (obtained in four villages , in six periods) indicate no new infections, or elimination of transmission.

Program for cysticercosis:

field - lab integrated and systematic

- ★ Produce efficacious tests
- ★ Develop effective patient management
- ★ Determine prevalence
- ★ Develop effective drugs
- ★ Develop effective & sustainable prevention/control strategy
- ★ Develop vaccine for pigs
- ★ Develop local partnership for control programs
- ★ **Final goal = Elimination / eradication**

unding: NIH-ICIDR/TMRC, NIH/CDC-IAA, CDC-EI, Wellcome Fd, Peru MOH, Gates Foundation

