

# An Automated Image-Based Method for Rapid Analysis of *Chlamydia* Infection as a Tool for Screening Antichlamydial Agents

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A major limitation in the identification of novel antichlamydial compounds is the paucity of effective methods for large-scale compound screening. The immunofluorescence assay is the preferred approach for accurate quantification of the intracellular growth of *Chlamydia*. In this study, an immunofluorescence image-based method (termed image-based automated chlamydial identification and enumeration [iBACHIE]) was customized for fully automated quantification of *Chlamydia* infection using the freely available open-source image analysis software program CellProfiler and the complementary data exploration software program CellProfiler Analyst. The method yielded enumeration of different species and strains of *Chlamydia* highly comparably to the conventional manual methods while drastically reducing the analysis time. The inhibitory capability of established antichlamydial activity was also evaluated. Overall, these data support that iBACHIE is a highly effective tool for automated quantification of *Chlamydia* infection and assessment of antichlamydial activities of molecules. Furthermore, iBACHIE is expected to be amenable to high-throughput screening studies for inhibitory compounds and fluorescently labeled molecules to study host-pathogen interactions.

*Chlamydia trachomatis* is the leading cause of bacterial sexually transmitted infection (STI) in the United States, for which novel preventative and therapeutic compounds are needed (3). The vast majority (up to 75%) of *C. trachomatis* infections in women are asymptomatic (19), and if left untreated, these infections can lead to serious complications, including pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), ectopic pregnancy, and infertility (5, 6, 15). Moreover, genital *C. trachomatis* infection has been shown to associate with cervical cancer development and to contribute significantly to HIV transmission (8, 22). While current antibiotics are effective, resistance to the clinically preferred antibiotic (i.e., doxycycline) has already been observed in a *Chlamydia* species, albeit a nonhuman isolate (*C. suis*) (13; A. A. Andersen and D. G. Rogers, presented at the 9th International Symposium on Human Chlamydial Infection, International Chlamydia Symposium, San Francisco, CA, 1998). Prevention strategies are essential given the high rate of asymptomatic *C. trachomatis* infections; however, a vaccine or vaginal microbicide effective in preventing *Chlamydia* infection is currently unavailable for clinical use.

A major limitation in the development of antichlamydial compounds is the lack of a well-established method for quantifying *Chlamydia* infection that is adaptable to a high-throughput screening format. The paucity of high-throughput screening methods is heavily influenced by the obligate intracellular growth characteristics and the inability for axenic cultivation of *Chlamydia*. As a result, the direct immunofluorescent assay (IFA) is predominately relied on for accurate detection of *Chlamydia* infection. The established procedure depends on visual inspection of the intracellular vacuole formed by *Chlamydia*, termed an inclusion, typically within a relatively low number of fields (e.g., 3 to 10). The limitations of manual enumeration are evident; the process is labor intensive, field selection is prone to subjectivity, and results are based on a relatively restricted data set.

Freely available open-source computational image analysis software, CellProfiler (<http://www.cellprofiler.org>), has been shown to be an effective tool for quantifying visual information in

a variety of biological images, particularly in large-scale imaging experiments (2). The complement software, CellProfiler Analyst, performs analysis of image-derived quantitative information as defined within a very large collection of image-feature measurements (i.e., a cytological profile) produced by CellProfiler. CellProfiler Analyst contains a supervised machine-learning system that is intuitive for development of image analysis algorithms via visual perception using a user-friendly interface (9, 10).

In this study, image-based automated chlamydial identification and enumeration (iBACHIE) was developed using CellProfiler and CellProfiler Analyst. To validate iBACHIE, the commonly utilized laboratory strain (LGV-2) and the more clinically relevant strain (serovar D) of *C. trachomatis* were analyzed. The accuracy and expediency of the automated method were compared to those of the conventional visual inspection in a 96-well format. For evaluating the efficacy and potential of iBACHIE to measure antichlamydial compounds, *C. trachomatis* infections were measured following treatment with four anti-*Chlamydia* molecules (tetracycline, polymyxin B, hydroxyethyl cellulose, and anti-*C. trachomatis* polyclonal antibody) that have contrasting mechanisms of inhibitory activity toward *C. trachomatis* (4, 7, 11, 12, 20, 23, 26).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Bacteria and cell culture.** *C. trachomatis* lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) serovar L2/434/Bu elementary bodies (EBs) were purified from infected L929 cells using a 30% Renografin density gradient (21) and

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stored in sucrose phosphate glutamate (SPG) at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$  until use. *C. trachomatis* serovar D/UW-3/Cx was isolated from infected HeLa 229 cells and *C. muridarum* strain Nigg was purified from infected L929 cells as described previously (21). L929 cells and HeLa 229 cells were routinely cultured in RPMI 1640 tissue culture medium (Mediatech, Inc., Manassas, VA) supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Liverpool, NY) and 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  gentamicin (MP Biomedicals, Santa Ana, CA) at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  in a humidified atmosphere of 5%  $\text{CO}_2$ . Cells were seeded in 96-well plates (Bioexpress, Kaysville, UT) at a density of  $7 \times 10^4$  cells/ml, 200  $\mu\text{l}$ /well, and incubated overnight prior to infection. In order to minimize the edge effect (well-to-well variations in the number of cells), plated cells were incubated for 1 h at room temperature prior to incubation at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  in an atmosphere of 5%  $\text{CO}_2$ , as previously described (14).

**Microbicide and antibiotic preparation.** Polymyxin B sulfate (Enzo Life Science, New York, NY) and tetracycline hydrochloride (USB Corporation, Cleveland, OH) were obtained in powder form. Stock solution of polymyxin B sulfate was prepared in Hanks buffered salt solution (HBSS) (Mediatech, Inc., Holly Hill, FL) to a concentration of 10 mM. Tetracycline was dissolved in sterile water to a stock concentration of 1 mg/ml. Hydroxyethyl cellulose (HEC) (90 kDa; Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) was prepared as a stock solution at a concentration of 12% (wt/vol) in water. The HEC gel (polymeric liquid) was adjusted to pH 4.5 using 10 M NaOH and stored at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ . At the time of the assay, a 12% HEC gel was diluted to a final concentration of 2.8% (wt/vol) in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). The mixture was shaken for 1 h at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  to achieve a uniform solution, centrifuged for 1 min at  $300 \times g$  to remove any bubbles, adjusted to pH 7.0, and stored at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  until use.

**EB dilution assay.** Purified *C. trachomatis* L2 EBs were serially diluted 2-fold in HBSS and transferred to  $\sim 70\%$  confluent L929 cell monolayers (90  $\mu\text{l}$ /well) in a 96-well plate. Ninety microliters of HBSS alone was added to mock-infected control cells. Cells were incubated for 2 h at room temperature. Following the incubation period, chlamydial inocula were removed and cells were washed once with 200  $\mu\text{l}$  of HBSS. Two hundred microliters of fresh medium (RPMI–5% fetal bovine serum–10  $\mu\text{g}$  per ml gentamicin) was added to each well, and cells were incubated at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  in an atmosphere of 5%  $\text{CO}_2$  for 24 h.

**Antichlamydial compound inhibitory assay.** *C. trachomatis* L2 EBs were diluted in HBSS. Polymyxin B and hydroxyethyl cellulose were serially diluted 2-fold in HBSS containing EBs to the concentration range of 1 mM to 15.625  $\mu\text{M}$  and 2.8% to 0.175%, respectively. Compound-EB mixtures were incubated for 60 min at room temperature. Compound-treated EB inocula were mixed using a multichannel pipette (LabNet Excel, Edison, NJ) at the start and end of the incubation period to ensure uniformity of the inocula. The mixtures containing the compound and EBs were then transferred to  $\sim 70\%$  confluent L929 cell monolayers in a 96-well plate and incubated at room temperature for 2 h. Following the incubation period, the inocula were removed and cells were washed once with 200  $\mu\text{l}$  of HBSS. Two hundred microliters of fresh medium (RPMI–5% fetal bovine serum–10  $\mu\text{g}$  per ml gentamicin) was added to each well. For tetracycline treatment, fresh medium containing an appropriate concentration (0.1 to 0.7  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ) of tetracycline was added following 2-h inoculation period. Cells were incubated at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  in an atmosphere of 5%  $\text{CO}_2$  for 24 h.

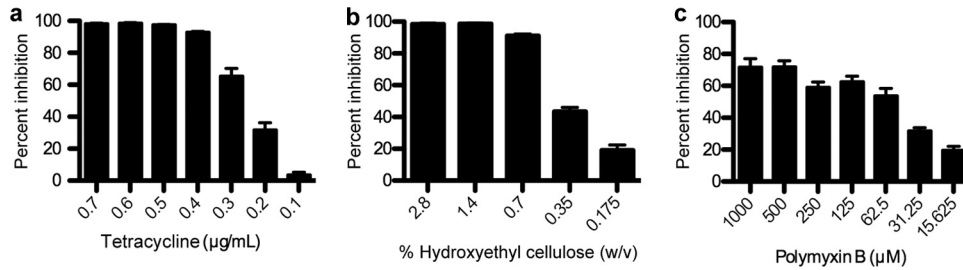
***C. trachomatis* serovar D and *C. muridarum* infection.** Purified *C. trachomatis* serovar D or *C. muridarum* was serially diluted 4-fold in HBSS and transferred to  $\sim 70\%$  confluent HeLa 229 or L929 cell monolayers (90  $\mu\text{l}$ /well) in a 96-well plate, respectively. Ninety  $\mu\text{l}$  of HBSS alone was added to mock-infected control cells. The plate was centrifuged at  $900 \times g$  for 1 h at room temperature (21). Following the incubation period, chlamydial inocula were removed and cells were washed once with 200  $\mu\text{l}$  of HBSS. Two hundred microliters of fresh medium (RPMI–5% fetal bovine serum–10  $\mu\text{g}$  per ml gentamicin) was added to each well, and cells were incubated at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  in an atmosphere of 5%  $\text{CO}_2$  for 48 h for serovar D and for 24 h for *C. muridarum* before they were analyzed.

**Neutralization assay.** Guinea pig polyclonal serum against *Chlamydia* L2 EBs was purchased from Abcam (Cambridge, MA). Rabbit polyclonal anti-RpoA antibody was affinity purified using the AminoLink Plus immobilization kit (Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL). The protein concentration of purified antibody was determined to be 1.01 mg/ml by Bradford assay (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA). Sera and purified antibody were serially diluted 5-fold in HBSS. Prior to infection, purified *C. trachomatis* L2 EBs were added to each serum or purified antibody sample and incubated for 30 min at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  to allow interaction between EBs and the antibody to take place (24). HBSS alone was used as a negative control. Following the incubation period, 90  $\mu\text{l}$  of each sample containing antibody-EB mixture was added to a monolayer of L929 cells in a 96-well plate and incubated at room temperature for 2 h. After the incubation period, inocula were removed and cells were washed once with HBSS. Two hundred microliters of fresh medium (RPMI–5% fetal bovine serum–10  $\mu\text{g}$  per ml gentamicin) was added to each well, and cells were incubated at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 24 h.

**Immunofluorescence assay (IFA).** At 24 or 48 h postinfection (hpi) for serovar L2 or D, respectively, infected cells were fixed with 100% methanol (200  $\mu\text{l}$ /well) for 10 min at room temperature and washed once with PBS. Cells were stained using the MicroTrack *C. trachomatis* culture confirmation test (Syva Co., Palo Alto, CA) with dilution to 1:40 in PBS (50  $\mu\text{l}$ /well) for 60 min in the dark, followed by a 5-min staining with 1  $\mu\text{M}$  4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) in PBS (50  $\mu\text{l}$ /well). DAPI was removed, and 1 ml of PBS was added. Plates were stored in the dark at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  until imaging.

**Image acquisition.** Images were automatically captured with a BD Pathway BioImager 855 microscope (Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ) with a  $20\times$ , 0.4-numerical-aperture objective, fully equipped for multicolor capture, and an Orca ER camera (Hamamatsu Photonics, Bridgewater, NJ). The system was controlled by AttoVision collection software (Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ), with automated infrared and image autofocus capture for 15 fields per well for a 96-well plate. Multiple plate capture was enabled by a Twister II robotic arm (Caliper Lifesciences Inc., Hopkinton, MA), which was integrated with the AttoVision software.

**Image analysis using CellProfiler and CellProfiler Analyst.** Images acquired by automated microscopy were loaded into the open-source software program CellProfiler (Broad Institute, Cambridge, MA), followed by segmentation of images and identification of objects. The process had four main steps: segmentation of nuclei, identification of whole cells, segmentation of chlamydial inclusions, and tabulation of measurements (see Fig. S1 in the supplemental material). The first task, performed by CellProfiler, was identification of the objects. Using CellProfiler modules, the nuclei, referred to as primary objects within CellProfiler, were identified first from the DNA-stained images. Once the nuclei had been identified, the subsequent module used the whole-cell-stained images and previously identified nuclei to identify the cell boundaries (whole cell), which were referred to as secondary objects. The area of the identified nuclei was subtracted from the whole cells to identify the cytoplasm, referred to as tertiary objects. For identification of chlamydial inclusions, CellProfiler expanded each area of nuclei by 15 pixels and used this expanded region to search for inclusions. Inclusions were then identified and segmented. The second task performed by CellProfiler was generating a cytological profile of each cell. CellProfiler measured a large number of cellular and subcellular features once all objects (nuclei, cells, cytoplasm, and identified chlamydial inclusions) had been identified. These quantitative measurements consist of apparent cellular and subcellular features, as well as an extensive amount of less-evident details, such as intensity of the stain, size, shape, and pixel correlation between objects. Once these measurements were taken, the cytological profile was created for each cell to be utilized by CellProfiler Analyst (Broad Institute, Cambridge, MA) and exported to a spreadsheet. Both nuclei and chlamydial inclusions were related to the identified cells so that each inclusion was assigned to only one nucleus. For enumeration of inclusion-forming units (IFU), the



**FIG 1** Inhibitory properties of known inhibitors for *C. trachomatis* serovar L2 infection. Inhibitory activities of three known antichlamydial compounds, tetracycline, 90-kDa HEC, or PMB, were determined using iBACHIE. Percent inhibition was calculated relative to the wells without treatment at 24 hpi. (a) Tetracycline treatment. L929 cells were infected with *C. trachomatis*, and 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, or 0.7 µg/ml of tetracycline was added along with growth medium. Error bars indicate standard deviations of the means for triplicate wells. (b) Ninety-kilodalton-HEC treatment. L929 cells were infected with *C. trachomatis* preincubated with decreasing concentrations of 5.6 to 0.175% of HEC for an hour prior to infection. Error bars represent the standard deviations of the means for triplicate wells. (c) PMB treatment. L929 cells were infected with *C. trachomatis* preincubated with decreasing concentrations of 1,000 to 15.625 µM PMB for an hour prior to infection. Error bars represent the standard deviations of the means for triplicate wells.

last module within the pipeline (ExportToDatabase) was modified to allow for classification of individual inclusion rather than cells by CellProfiler. To enumerate infected cells, the cytological profiles were loaded into CellProfiler Analyst. Random images, each containing a single cell, were presented to initiate the training process. Approximately 20 images from the positive (infected) and negative (uninfected) controls were manually classified by dragging and dropping the images into the appropriate bins within the CellProfiler Analyst interface (see Fig. S2a in the supplemental material). Based on the cytological profiles of these classified cells, CellProfiler Analyst identified the parameters necessary to accurately distinguish between uninfected and infected cells by generating a set of 50 rules (i.e., parameters). The software then presented a new set of cells that had been classified as positive or negative based on the rules generated. Any cells classified inaccurately were manually sorted into the appropriate bin to continue the training process. To assess the accuracy of the training, images from selected wells were opened and individual cells were automatically marked as uninfected or infected by CellProfiler Analyst based on the established rules (see Fig. S2b in the supplemental material). Any cell that had been classified incorrectly was manually reassigned to the appropriate bin. After the correction, a set of refined rules was generated and used to score every cell in every image. These steps were repeated until the system was able to accurately classify greater than 95% of cells into the correct category. Upon completion of scoring, a spreadsheet containing the numbers of positive and negative cells for each well was generated and exported.

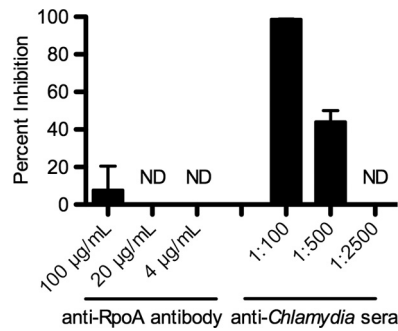
## RESULTS

**Evaluation of iBACHIE in a 96-well format and comparison to manual enumeration.** To evaluate the suitability of iBACHIE for large-scale application, image acquisition and quantification of *Chlamydia* infection were performed in a 96-well-plate format. High sensitivity, reproducibility, and precision of the method were demonstrated by quantification of infection levels among host cells infected with 2-fold serial dilutions of *C. trachomatis* EBs (see Fig. S3 in the supplemental material). In order to assess the accuracy and efficiency of iBACHIE relative to the conventional manual inspection, manual enumeration was performed on three fields randomly selected from the immunofluorescence images acquired for the automated method (see Table S1 in the supplemental material). Comparison of the number of host cells and inclusion-positive cells, as well as the infection level reported by each method, indicated that the automated method is capable of performing highly reproducible analysis among a large set of samples with high sensitivity (a dynamic range of infections) and precision (low standard deviations).

**Validation of iBACHIE with known chemical inhibitors.** The ability of iBACHIE to accurately assess the inhibitory activities of compounds against *Chlamydia* infection was demonstrated using three previously known antichlamydial compounds that inhibit different stages of the developmental cycle: tetracycline, hydroxyethyl cellulose (HEC), and polymyxin B (PMB). Tetracycline is a broad-spectrum antibiotic, for which *Chlamydia* is known to be exceptionally sensitive. Tetracycline interferes with the metabolic process of *Chlamydia* by targeting translational machinery and inhibiting protein biosynthesis (4). Complete inhibition of inclusion formation by tetracycline at a concentration of 0.51 µg/ml has been previously reported (26). Infection of L929 cells with *C. trachomatis* EBs along with compound treatment was performed in a 96-well plate and analyzed 24 hpi following automated image acquisition. iBACHIE revealed the antichlamydial effect of tetracycline in a dose-dependent manner with complete inhibition of inclusion formation at 0.5 µg/ml, an inhibitory concentration consistent with the previous report (26) (Fig. 1a).

HEC is a common polysaccharide excipient used in vaginally delivered microbicides for STIs. Although excipients are typically used as delivery vehicles and are expected to be pharmacologically inactive, a 90-kDa HEC has been shown to have an inhibitory effect on *C. trachomatis* infection, purportedly as a competitive inhibitor for adhesion (20). When EBs were treated with HEC, the inhibitory effect of HEC was directly proportional to its concentration in the range of 0.175% to 0.7% and reached complete inhibition at 1.4% (Fig. 1b). This proportionality between the concentration and the inhibitory effect supports a previously suggested mechanism for HEC inhibition, that HEC may act as a competitive inhibitor by competing with the host cell for the recognition site on the chlamydial surface (20).

PMB is an antibiotic that typically acts by disrupting the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria through interaction with the lipid A portion of lipopolysaccharide (17, 27). PMB is active against nearly all species of Gram-negative bacteria, including *C. trachomatis*, and has been used as a positive inhibition control for antichlamydial activity in numerous studies (11, 12, 23). In contrast to HEC treatment, when EBs were treated with PMB, the concentration of the inhibitor did not show a proportional effect on inclusion formation, suggesting a mode of inhibition different from that of HEC. In addition, complete inhibition of inclusion formation was not achieved even at the highest concentration of



**FIG 2** Inhibitory properties of anti-*Chlamydia* sera for infectivity of *C. trachomatis* L2 EBs. The ability of anti-*Chlamydia* sera to neutralize the infectivity of *C. trachomatis* L2 EBs was evaluated using iBACHIE. L929 cells were infected with *C. trachomatis* EBs preincubated with various concentrations of anti-RpoA antibody or anti-*Chlamydia* sera for 30 min prior to infection. Percent inhibition was calculated relative to the wells without treatment following 24 h of incubation. ND, no inhibition was detected.

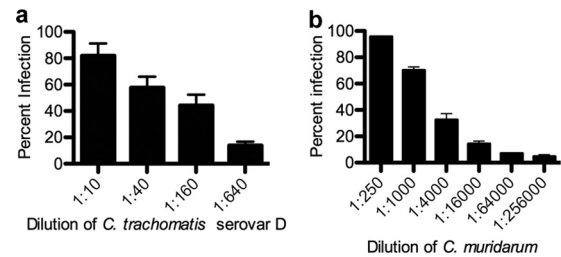
PMB, reaching maximum inhibition of approximately 70% at 500 µM. Interestingly, previous studies show dose-dependent anti-chlamydial activity by PMB that plateaued without reaching complete inhibition (7, 16).

#### Efficacy of iBACHIE for measuring neutralizing antibodies.

Given the current lack of an effective vaccine against *Chlamydia*, identifying and evaluating neutralizing antibodies would be extremely advantageous. iBACHIE was used to examine inhibitory properties of polyclonal sera for chlamydial EBs. Affinity-purified polyclonal antibody against *C. trachomatis* RpoA (bacterial cytosol RNA polymerase  $\alpha$  subunit) was used as a negative control. L929 cell monolayers were inoculated with *C. trachomatis* EBs that had been preincubated with anti-*Chlamydia* EB sera or affinity-purified polyclonal anti-RpoA antibody, and infection levels were analyzed 24 hpi. At the highest dose (1:100 dilution), anti-*Chlamydia* sera inhibited chlamydial infection by 98.7% relative to the infection level of the control wells, where EBs were not pretreated with antibody (Fig. 2). Anti-RpoA antibody treatment showed insignificant neutralization activity, demonstrating that the neutralization activity of anti-*Chlamydia* sera was not due to a non-specific reaction. When the amount of anti-*Chlamydia* sera used was reduced by 5-fold (1:500 dilution), the inhibitory effect was reduced to 44.1%. No inhibitory effect was observed at the lowest concentration (1:2,500). Together, these results indicate that this automated method may be used to accurately identify neutralizing antibody and protective concentrations for *Chlamydia* infection in cell culture.

**Assessment of iBACHIE with *C. trachomatis* (serovar D) and the mouse *Chlamydia* species *C. muridarum*.** Due to the relative ease of cultivation and shorter developmental cycle, LGV serovar L2 is a commonly used *C. trachomatis* prototype strain in chlamydial research. However, trachoma serovars D, E, and F are the most prevalent urogenital strains of *C. trachomatis* worldwide and therefore of more clinical relevance (18). *C. muridarum* is a natural pathogen of mice and is commonly used as a model for infection of the human genital tract caused by *C. trachomatis*.

HeLa 229 cells or L929 cells were infected with 4-fold serial dilutions of serovar D or *C. muridarum*, respectively. HeLa 229 cells were used to demonstrate that various eukaryotic cells may be used as host cell lines for the automated enumeration. Due to the



**FIG 3** Automated enumeration of *C. trachomatis* serovar D and *C. muridarum* infection. Percent infectivity for a 4-fold dilution series of *C. trachomatis* serovar D (a) or *C. muridarum* (b) was determined by the automated method. Infections were carried out in triplicate wells for each dilution. Percent infectivity was calculated based on the numbers of infected and uninfected cells identified by CellProfiler Analyst. Error bars indicate standard deviations of the means for triplicate wells.

longer developmental cycle of serovar D than of L2, serovar D infections were quantified 48 hpi and *C. muridarum* was quantified 24 hpi. iBACHIE measured the infection level, ranging from 81.9% to 14.0% for serovar D and 95.7% to 4.8% for *C. muridarum* in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 3). These results support that accurate enumeration of chlamydial infection by the automated method is highly adaptable to a wide range of serovars and species of *Chlamydia* despite the differences in the duration of developmental cycle, and eukaryotic host cell lines.

#### DISCUSSION

When the two methods were contrasted, a major advantage iBACHIE exhibited over manual enumeration was the ability to rapidly analyze large data sets. Analysis of a 96-well plate by the automated method, accommodating enumeration of 1,440 images consisting of approximately 130,000 cells on average per plate, was completed within 2 h following automated image acquisition. During these 2 h, the average hands-on time was less than 30 min, with the rest spent on computer processing. Notably, analysis of multiple 96-well plates did not require additional time compared to a single plate analysis. This is due to the fact that regardless of the number of samples, only one training session is required to establish a differential rule set that can be applied across the entire experiment. Considering that manual enumeration required up to 2 min per field of view, equivalent analysis would take up to 48 h by the manual method. Thus, the automated method achieved substantial time savings in sample analysis.

iBACHIE is equally effective in analysis of small-scale (up to hundreds of images) or large-scale screens containing thousands of images. While analysis of hundreds of images by CellProfiler can be completed on a single computer in a few hours, the experiments described in this study consisted of thousands of images, and therefore more computational processing capabilities were needed to achieve rapid analysis (25). This challenge was addressed by utilizing a dedicated “cluster” of processors (16 quad-core 2.5 GHz processors) for image processing. With addition of an extra module to the end of a pipeline, CellProfiler automatically divided images into small batches and created the files containing batches of images, which were then submitted as individual jobs to be processed separately by the cluster, significantly minimizing the time required for data processing (1).

In summary, an automated method (iBACHIE) utilizing CellProfiler and CellProfiler Analyst has been developed and validated

for rapid and accurate analysis of *Chlamydia* infection. The ability of iBACHIE for evaluation of various inhibitory molecules, along with simultaneous and rapid analysis of large-scale experiments (i.e., multiple 96-well plates), supports that this method could readily be applied to high-throughput screening of small-molecule libraries for antichlamydial agent and vaccine development. In addition to the potential screening capabilities, iBACHIE offers a high-throughput tool for a wide variety of chlamydial research that currently relies on manual analysis of fluorescence microscopy images by using fluorescently labeled chlamydial proteins or host subcellular markers. The combined use of CellProfiler and CellProfiler Analyst may find applications in the research of microorganisms where no well-established high-throughput quantification is currently available and offer a powerful tool in a wide range of studies, including drug discovery.

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