

PROTECTION AGAINST SHIGELLOSIS CAUSED BY *SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE* SEROTYPE 4 IN GUINEA PIGS USING *ESCHERICHIA ALBERTII* DM104 AS A LIVE VACCINE CANDIDATE STRAIN

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Recently, we reported the induction of protective immunity by environmental *Escherichia albertii* strain DM104 against *Shigella dysenteriae* in guinea pig model. In this study, we assessed three different immunization routes, such as intranasal, oral, and intrarectal routes, and revealed differences in immune responses by measuring both the serum IgG and mucosal IgA antibody titers. Protective efficacy of different routes of immunization was also determined by challenging immunized guinea pigs against live *S. dysenteriae*. It was found that intranasal immunization showed promising results in terms of antibody response and protective efficacy. All these results reconfirm our previous findings and additionally point out that the intranasal immunization of the environmental *E. albertii* strain DM104 in guinea pig model can be a better live vaccine candidate against shigellosis.

Keywords: live, *Shigella*, shigellosis, vaccine

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Introduction

Shigella species (spp.) are the causative agents of acute diarrheal disease, shigellosis, with symptoms including abdominal cramps, watery or bloody diarrhea, and fever. Recent estimates represent diarrhea as the third-leading cause of infant mortality worldwide [1], and those most affected by shigellosis are children below the age of 5 [2–4]. There are four different *Shigella* spp. causing mild to severe diarrhea and attempts have already been taken under consideration for vaccine development [5, 6]. Among these, *Shigella flexneri* and *Shigella dysenteriae* are more prevalent in developing countries, whereas *Shigella sonnei* appears in regions with advanced sanitation standards. Ideally, a successful vaccine against *Shigella* is expected to be highly immunogenic without adverse side effects. While both live-attenuated *Shigella* strains and parenteral conjugate vaccine candidates have shown different degrees of success in human volunteer and non-human primate studies, licensed vaccines against shigellosis are yet to be available [7].

In recent years, our group has isolated a number of *Shigella*-like bacteria from freshwater environments in Bangladesh that serologically cross-reacted with different *Shigella* spp. serotypes [8–10]. One of these strains included an environmental isolate of *Escherichia albertii* (strain DM104), cross-reacting with *S. dysenteriae* type 4 [10]. DM104 strain was isolated from the Buriganga river in Dhaka, Bangladesh [11]. The strain was phylogenetically identified as *E. albertii* and showed a similar lipopolysaccharide (LPS) gel banding profile to that of *S. dysenteriae* type 4 [10]. Recently, it was also demonstrated that the DM104 isolate was non-invasive, did not produce any entero- or cytotoxins, and showed negative results in the mouse lethal activity assay [12]. The non-pathogenic DM104 strain gave, however, a high protective efficacy as an ocularly administered vaccine in the guinea pig eye model against *S. dysenteriae* type 4 challenge. It also induced a high titer of serum IgG against *S. dysenteriae* type 4 whole cell lysate (WCL) and LPS. On the whole, DM104 could be a good choice as a live vaccine candidate against shigellosis. In this study, we compared three different routes for immunization with the DM104 vaccine in guinea pigs to understand the better route of administration of the DM104 vaccine and its immunogenicity and protective efficacy in animal model.

Materials and Methods

Bacterial strains

E. albertii strain DM104 [10] and *S. dysenteriae* type 4 were obtained from the stock culture of the Department of Microbiology, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Animals

Male Hartley guinea pigs (body weight: 200–250 g) were maintained in the Department of Microbiology, University of Dhaka, and all experiments using animals were undertaken following the ethical issues set by the Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Dhaka.

Immunization

Intranasal and oral immunizations. Guinea pigs were divided into four groups with 10 guinea pigs in each. Two groups were immunized with live bacteria through the intranasal and oral routes [13], and other two groups were used as negative control for each immunization scheme. An overnight bacterial culture in Brain Heart Infusion Broth was harvested, and the bacterial pellet was suspended in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) at a concentration of approximately 10^9 CFU (colony-forming unit)/ml by comparing with McFarland standards. Guinea pigs were anesthetized with diethyl ether and immunized with the live DM104 bacteria either intranasally or orally on days 0, 14, and 28. For intranasal immunization, a suspension of the live DM104 bacteria was applied drop wise to both the nostrils (50 μ l each, 100 μ l total) of the guinea pigs. For oral immunization, 500 μ l of live DM104 bacteria was administered through an orogastric tube (no. 6) followed by a dose of 500 μ l of 1.4% sodium bicarbonate to neutralize the gastric acidity. Guinea pigs immunized with PBS only were considered as a negative control group.

Intrarectal immunization. A total of eight guinea pigs were anesthetized before being immunized through the intrarectal route with 5×10^8 CFU of DM104 cells in 100 μ l PBS on days 0 and 14 [14]. Another group of eight guinea pigs immunized with PBS only was used as the negative control group.

Collection of serum and other body fluids

Two guinea pigs from each intranasally and orally immunized and control groups were used for collection of blood, eye wash, and intestinal lavage fluid, one day before the challenge experiment. Sera were separated from the blood and stored in aliquots at -20 °C until used. Eye wash was collected from the guinea pigs by instilling 30 μ l of PBS in each eye. Intestinal lavage fluid fluids were collected from the guinea pigs as described by Orr et al. [15]. In brief, 20–25 cm of the small intestine, mainly the jejunum portion, was removed, and 0.5 ml of PBS containing 0.1% bovine serum albumin, 50 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid,

and 0.1 mg of soybean trypsin inhibitor per ml was passed through it and intestinal fluid was collected. Phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride was then added to the fluid (1 mM, final concentration), followed by vigorous vortexing and centrifugation at $1,000 \times g$ for 20 min to remove cells and debris. After supernatant collection, sodium azide (0.1%, final concentration) was added and the preparation was stored at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ until used. One week after the second immunization dose through intrarectal route, two of the guinea pigs from each group were sacrificed for blood sera collection.

Measurement of antibody titers

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was performed to quantify the serum IgG and IgA and mucosal IgA against WCL of DM104 and *S. dysenteriae* type 4 [16]. Wells were precoated with DM104 and *S. dysenteriae* type 4 WCL (1 μg /well) and incubated with serially diluted guinea pig sera as the primary antibody. IgG and IgA antibody titers were determined using peroxidase-labeled goat anti-guinea pig IgG (Sigma, USA) and IgA (Innovative Research, USA). Endpoint titers were determined for each serum by taking the reciprocal of the dilution at which the average optical density (OD) at 450 nm value was greater than the mean of negative control sera samples plus 10 standard deviations (SD) of the mean or 0.1, whichever was greater [17].

Challenge assay

Two weeks after the last dose of intranasal and oral immunizations, the remaining eight guinea pigs from each immunized and control groups were used for challenge experiment. The guinea pigs were conjunctively inoculated [18] with live *S. dysenteriae* type 4 (20 μl each, $\sim 5 \times 10^8$ CFU/ml, corresponding to five times of the infective dose 50). All these animals were observed daily for 5 days and scored for the development of disease or protection [12, 17].

One week after the second immunization dose, the remaining six guinea pigs from the intrarectally immunized group were inoculated with 10^9 CFU of the *S. dysenteriae* type 4 in 100 μl PBS through intrarectal route [14]. After 24 h, two of the guinea pigs from each group were monitored for physiological and macroscopic changes, and the others were sacrificed to collect the distal region of the colon to examine the histopathological changes. Randomly selected distal regions of the colon were washed with PBS and fixed in 4% formaldehyde for 1 h at $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The tissues were dehydrated by gradually soaking in alcohol and xylene and were embedded in paraffin [19]. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded

slides were sectioned at 6 μm thickness, stained with hematoxylin and eosin, and examined under microscope. For evaluation of the biopsy specimens, histopathological features were selected as described by Rabbani et al. [20]. The criteria were as follows: (i) mucosal erosions were considered only when neutrophils or bleeding were present at the site of damage, (ii) cellular infiltrate within the lamina propria was subjectively assessed for increase in total number and relative number of neutrophils and mononuclear cells, and (iii) distorted crypt architecture was considered if there was crypt branching or when the regular and parallel array of crypts was deranged or irregular shape of crypt epithelial cells leading to damage of crypt architecture. Thus, histopathological changes were graded as mild, moderate, or severe. Normal histology or chronic inflammation was graded as 0. Mild inflammation was diagnosed when the epithelial lining was intact with some cellular infiltrate and an increase in inflammatory cell in the lamina propria and with or without edema. Specimens with moderate changes had focal erosions of the epithelial surface and a pronounced increase in cellular infiltrate in the lamina propria and derangement of the crypts. Severe inflammation was diagnosed in presence of diffused mucosal erosion with surface exudates and damaged crypt architecture or crypt abscesses.

Statistical analysis

Mean \pm standard error of measurement or mean \pm SD were determined, and ELISA OD titers were compared using Student's *t*-test. A statistical comparison of protection data was determined using Fisher's exact test. *p* values of <0.05 were considered significant.

Results

Protective efficacy of the live DM104 in guinea pig model

Guinea pigs, which were immunized through intranasal or oral route and later ocularly challenged 2 weeks after the last dose with wild-type *S. dysenteriae* type 4, were observed for the onset of symptoms [17]. Three of the eight intranasally immunized guinea pigs completely resisted keratoconjunctivitis and two guinea pigs showed mild keratoconjunctivitis after 3 days of challenge (Table I). The remaining three guinea pigs showed fully developed keratoconjunctivitis. In case of orally immunized group, two guinea pigs showed mild inflammation, whereas the remaining six guinea pigs showed fully developed keratoconjunctivitis with or without purulence. However, all

Table I. Protective efficacy of the DM104 in guinea pig's eyes^a immunized through intranasal or oral routes

Immunization with	Route of immunization	No. of eyes (n = 8) with rating				Disease/total ^b	Protection (%) ^c
		0	1	2	3		
PBS (control)	Intranasal	0	0	0	8	8/8	0
	Oral	0	0	1	7	8/8	0
DM104	Intranasal	3	2	2	1	3/8	63
	Oral	0	2	5	1	6/8	25

^aGuinea pigs were immunized intranasally or orally on days 0, 14, and 28 and later ocularly challenged on day 42 with *S. dysenteriae* 4. Development of disease was rated as follows: 0, no sign and symptom of inflammation; 1, mild keratoconjunctivitis; 2, keratoconjunctivitis without purulence; 3, severe keratoconjunctivitis with purulence.

^bGuinea pigs were considered unhealthy if they had a rating of 2 or 3.

^cPercentage of protection was calculated by the following formula:

$$\left[\frac{\% \text{ of disease in controls} - \% \text{ of disease in vaccines}}{\% \text{ of disease in controls}} \right] \times 100$$

eight control guinea pigs immunized with PBS developed keratoconjunctivitis within 4 days of the live-cell challenge. If we consider the number of eyes with a rating of 2 or 3 versus eyes with a rating of 0 or 1, then these results indicated 63% and 25% protective efficacy of the DM104 isolate in the intranasally and orally immunized guinea pig eye model, respectively.

After 24 h following challenge with 10⁹ CFU of *S. dysenteriae* type 4 by the intrarectal route, guinea pigs immunized with PBS developed bacillary dysentery characterized by weight loss, tenesmus, and liquid stool mixed with mucus and blood (Table II). Furthermore, the body temperature increased by ~2 °C at 24 h after challenge compared with that of DM104-immunized group. Macroscopically, the distal region of the large intestine of PBS-immunized guinea pigs only showed internal hemorrhage, whereas the group of guinea pigs immunized with the DM104 strain did not suffer from the abovementioned symptoms. To examine the histopathological changes, the distal regions of the colon in the guinea pigs were observed for tissue destruction and inflammation after 24 h following intrarectal challenge with *S. dysenteriae* type 4. This examination revealed that the DM104-immunized group and the control group differed significantly ($p < 0.05$). Severe inflammation was observed in the distal colons of the control group guinea pigs receiving PBS (Figure 1a), whereas distal colons of the DM104-immunized group appeared normal (Figure 1b) except for one of the guinea pigs that suffered from mild inflammation in the colon. The result of inflammation

Table II. Evaluation of the DM104-immunized guinea pigs (through intrarectal route) for protection assays^a

Immunization with	Challenge with	Body weight (g)		Frequency of tenesmus	Stool mixed with mucus and blood	Body temperature (°C)
		Initial	Terminal			
PBS	<i>S. dysenteriae</i> type 4	290 ± 2	250 ± 5	2–3	+	Increased
DM104		283 ± 5	290 ± 2	0	–	No change

^aGuinea pigs were immunized through the intrarectal route with 5×10^8 CFU of DM104 cells in 100 μ l PBS on days 0 and 14. One week after the second immunization, both groups were challenged with *S. dysenteriae* type 4. Physiological changes that included weight loss, tenesmus, change in body temperature, and stool were monitored at 24 h after challenge. PBS-immunized group was considered as negative control.

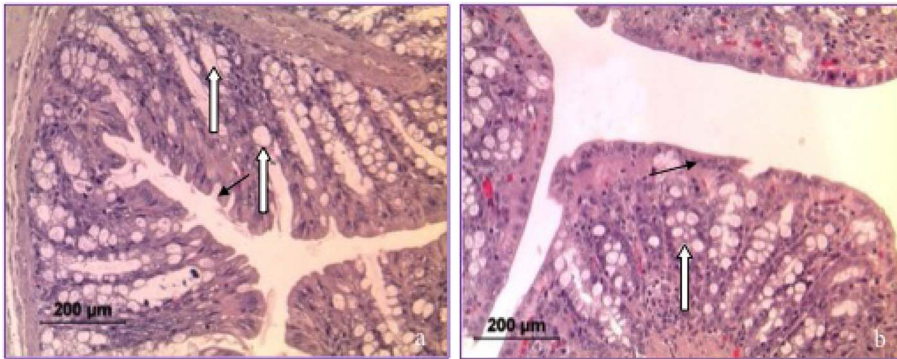
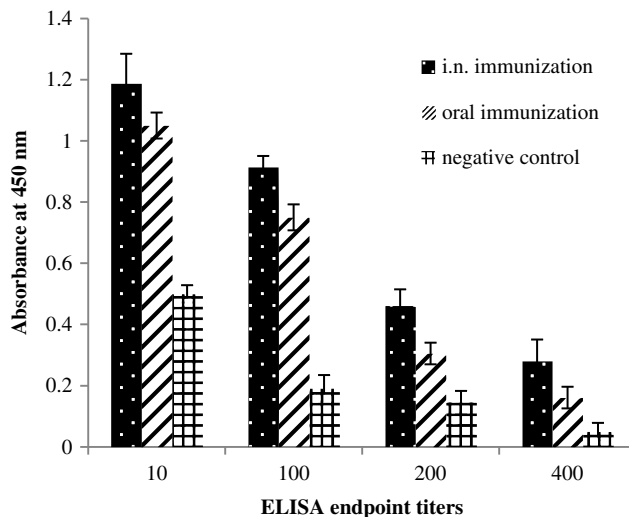


Figure 1. Histopathological features of the large intestine of the immunized guinea pigs following intrarectal challenge with *S. dysenteriae* type 4. Samples of the distal colon were taken at 24 h after challenge. Distal colon of control guinea pigs showed degenerated epithelial line (arrow) and irregular-shaped crypt structure indicative of severe infection (block arrow) (a). DM104-immunized guinea pigs showed intact epithelial line (arrow) and regular- and parallel-shaped crypt structure (block arrow) (b)

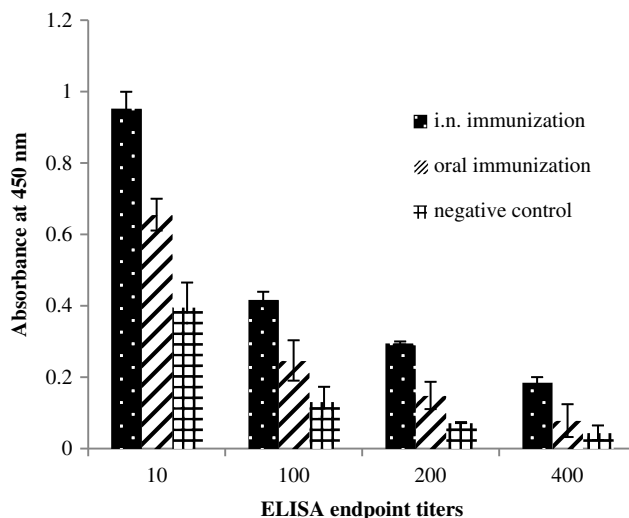
grade after challenge was found to be statistically significant between the immunized and control groups of guinea pigs ($p < 0.05$).

Immune response

Immunogenicity of the live DM104 was measured by determining the levels of serum IgG and IgA and mucosal IgA in eye wash and intestinal lavage fluid



a. DM104 WCL-specific IgG



b. *S. dysenteriae* type 4 WCL-specific IgG

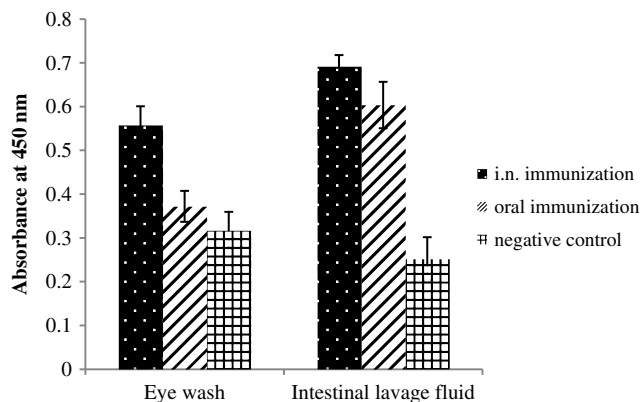
Figure 2. Serum IgG level against live DM104. Guinea pigs were immunized through intranasal (i.n.) or oral route with live DM104 on days 0, 14, and 28, and sera were collected 2 weeks after the last immunization before challenge. Serum IgG titers (mean \pm SD) against DM104 (a) and *S. dysenteriae* type 4 (b) WCL antigens from immunized guinea pigs were measured and found to be higher when compared with the control guinea pigs, administered with PBS only. Data represent the geometric mean titers for each group of guinea pigs immunized intranasally or orally with DM104. The titers were defined as the reciprocal of the last dilution having an optical density of 0.1 or more at 450 nm

directed against DM104 and *S. dysenteriae* type 4 WCL by ELISA. The results shown in Figure 2 demonstrate significant differences in the levels of antibodies elicited by the two different immunization routes ($p < 0.05$). Higher levels of IgG were observed in animals immunized intranasally than in those immunized orally (Figure 2). Serum IgG titer against homologous DM104 WCL antigen was also found to be quite higher (Figure 2a) compared with the IgG titer against cross-reactive *S. dysenteriae* type 4 WCL antigen (Figure 2b). However, the serum geometric mean titer of the WCL-specific IgA was found to be significantly low. The IgA levels found in the mucosal secretions of eye wash and intestinal lavage fluid of the immunized guinea pigs were found to be quite significant against both the DM104 and *S. dysenteriae* type 4 WCL antigens (Figure 3). When considered as a group, the serum geometric mean titers of the intranasally immunized WCL-specific IgA (Figure 3) was found to be significantly higher when compared with the orally immunized WCL-specific IgA (Figure 3) ($p < 0.05$). However, serum IgG and IgA titers in intrarectally immunized guinea pigs were found to be very low (data not shown).

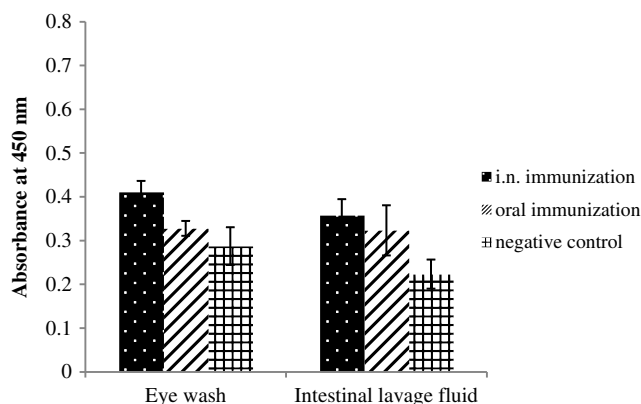
Discussion

In this study, immunogenicity was evaluated by assessing the ability of the *E. albertii* strain DM104 to protect guinea pigs immunized through either intranasal, oral, or intrarectal route against challenge with *S. dysenteriae* type 4. We addressed how the route of immunization influenced the quality of the immune response with regard to protection against challenge. Our results indicate that the immune response elicited by vaccine candidate strain DM104 is strongly dependent on the immunization route, with the intranasal route being more efficient than the oral route following conjunctival challenge. Immunization yielded 63% and 25% protective efficacy in intranasal- and oral-immunized guinea pigs, respectively, against development of keratoconjunctivitis. Protection generated by intranasal immunization was accompanied by highly specific anti-WCL IgA titers in eye wash and intestinal lavage fluid of DM104-immunized guinea pigs. These experiments are consistent with the previous studies that reported using the intranasal model of guinea pig vaccination, that high titers of anti-LPS IgA were associated with protection [21–23]. Moreover, in the guinea pig keratoconjunctivitis model, high levels of antigen-specific antibody-secreting cells occur in superficial ventral cervical lymph nodes and correlate with the protective efficacy of a vaccine [24].

Consistent with other studies [25] that focused on the differences between the immune response following either intranasal or oral antigen administration, we also found that higher titers of serum anti-WCL IgG were observed in guinea pigs



a. DM104 WCL-specific IgA



b. *S. dysenteriae* type 4 WCL-specific IgA

Figure 3. Mucosal IgA level against live DM104. Guinea pigs were immunized through intranasal (i.n.) or oral route with live DM104 on days 0, 14, and 28, and mucosal secretions were collected 2 weeks after the last immunization before challenge. Mucosal IgA level (mean \pm SD) in eye wash and intestinal lavage fluid against WCL antigen of DM104 (a) and *S. dysenteriae* type 4 (b) from immunized guinea pigs were measured and found to be higher when compared with the control guinea pigs, administered with PBS only

immunized intranasally than in those immunized orally with DM104. However, it has been shown that in the murine pulmonary model of shigellosis, there was no correlation between high anti-LPS IgG and protection [26]. However, in this study, under both the intranasal–oral immunizations, DM104 stimulated significant levels of anti-WCL IgG, suggesting that these antibodies might have influenced the protection in the guinea pig model.

The intranasal route of administration is becoming increasingly popular in experimental animal models to elicit an immune response either in the airway mucosa or in the distal mucosal sites. Studies with diverse antigens in various animal species have demonstrated that the intranasal route of administration can elicit a broad immune response, including serum, salivary, nasal, rectal, and vaginal antibodies, that is often superior to responses obtained after oral immunizations [15, 27, 28].

On the other hand, Shim et al. [14] established a new bacillary dysentery model in the guinea pig by inoculating *Shigella* through the intrarectal route. An intrarectal challenge with wild-type strains of *S. flexneri* type 2a or 5a induced severe and acute bacillary dysentery that mimicked human shigellosis in terms of weight loss, fever, tenesmus, severe damage to the colonic mucosa, enhanced expression of proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-8, and predominant recruitment of neutrophils. This novel model was followed and reproduced in this study when results of the intrarectal model experiment also demonstrated the safety and protective efficacy of the live non-invasive *Shigella*-cross-reacting strain DM104 against *S. dysenteriae* type 4 infections.

A previous study using rectal biopsy specimens from acute *Shigella* dysentery patients identified the histopathological symptoms that are characteristic for human bacillary dysentery [29]. The majority of shigellosis patients show marked damage of the epithelial barrier, cellular infiltration (lymphocytes, plasma cells, and neutrophils), dramatic tissue injury (erosion, crypt alterations, necrosis, and edema), goblet cell depletion, and watery diarrhea [29–31]. General histological studies of rectal biopsies of *Shigella*-infected humans revealed epithelial hyperplasia, tissue destruction, and penetration of crypts into the submucosa [29]. Shim et al. [14] found the same symptoms and histology in this guinea pig model, confirming that it successfully mimics shigellosis symptoms in humans.

In another study, the immunogenicity and protective efficacy of a *S. flexneri* 2a vaccine candidate were compared with a live-attenuated *Shigella* vaccine strain following intranasal or ocular immunization of guinea pigs [17]. Similarly, this study, along with our previous study [12] carried out with *S. dysenteriae* type 4 vaccine strain DM104, clearly showed the protective efficacy of a vaccine in the guinea pig model. The high protection in guinea pig models induced by the DM104 strain along with its non-pathogenic properties strongly suggests that the *Shigella*-cross-reacting DM104 strain may be used as a promising live vaccine candidate against shigellosis. However, the mechanism of the immune response of DM104 in protection against live-cell challenge in different animal models remains to be done in future studies.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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