Research Note

Antigenic Cross Reactivity Among *Dirofilaria immitis* and Four Intestinal Parasite-species in the Dog

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(Accepted for publication; February 28, 1995)

Key words: Antigenic cross reactivity, Dirofilaria immitis, immunoblotting

The immunological cross-reactivity has been reported between *Dirofilaria immitis* and *Toxocara canis* (Dzimianski and McCall, 1986; Grieve *et al.*, 1981; Hayasaki, 1981; Matsumura *et al.*, 1984; Ott *et al.*, 1985; Thilsted *et al.*, 1987). Therefore, immunodiagnostic test to *D. immitis* infection may mislead to be positive by *T. canis* infection, as a false-positive reaction. Thus, more strict analysis is necessary for the study of antigenic cross-reactivities. However, little information is available between *D. immitis* and other intestinal parasites. From this point of view, the present study was performed to analyse a similarity of antigenicity among *D. immitis* and four intestinal parasite-species of dogs.

Somatic antigens used in this study were extracted from adult worms of *D. immitis* (DiEX), *T. canis* (TcEX), *Ancylostoma caninum* (AcEX), *Trichuris vulpis* (TvEX) and *Dipylidium caninum* (DcEX). These worms were homoginized by tissue homoginizer and ultrasonicator, and then allowed to incubate overnight at 4°C. After centrifugation at 18,000 × g, the supernatants as antigen were obtained and kept at -80° C until use.

Analysis of the antigens was carried out with a minislab gel consisting of 12.5% acrylamide and 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) as described by Kaneko *et al.* (1990). Briefly, the sample were

heated in the sample buffer (0.0625M Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 5% 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.00125% bromophenol blue) for 5 min. Ten micrograms of protein were then loaded per well, followed by electrophoresis at 100 volts for 120 min. The gels were subsequently stained with coomassie brilliant blue R-250. Approximate molecular weights of the separated bands were estimated using molecular weight markers (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO, USA).

Each SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting analysis was simultaneously loaded by using 10 columns and each separated bands in the columns was statistically identified based on Student's *t* test after tracing peaks of curve by densitometry. The molecular weight of each separated bands were calculated by comparing with the markers.

Following SDS-PAGE, the antigenic bands were then analyzed by immunoblotting as described by Kaneko et al. (1990). The protein bands in polyacrylamide gel were transferred electrophoretically to a nitrocellulose membrane. The nitrocellulose membrane was blocked overnight in Tris-buffered saline (TBS) (0.02M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.5M NaCl) containing 3% gelatin. The blocked membrane was treated with mouse sera immunized with extractive antigen of D. immitis or T. canis at dilution of 1:125. The membrane was then treated with peroxidaseconjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (Cappel Lab. Inc., Malvern, PA, USA) diluted 1:125. Antigen bands on the nitrocellulose membrane were developed with a substrate solution (0.5 mg/ml 4-chloro-1naphthol, 0.015% H₂O₂ in TBS).

In SDS-PAGE analysis, many bands appeared to

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 Table 1
 Protein bands (kilodalton) in extractive antigens of D. immitis and four intestinal parasite species as detected by coomassie blue staining

| _ | DiEX | TcEX | AcEX | TvEX | DcEX |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 230 | 253 | 261 | 213 | 234 |
| | 224 | 225 | 246 | 171 | 221 |
| | 215 | 223 | 181 | 143 | 201 |
| | 199 | 212 | 171 | 108 | 192 |
| | 183 | 182 | 159 | 77 | 174 |
| | 169 | 172 | 144 | 73 | 161 |
| | 149 | 156 | 133 | 65 | 154 |
| | 143 | 148 | 125 | 63 | 139 |
| | 125 | 137 | 102 | 61 | 121 |
| | 113 | 130 | 91 | 57 | 113 |
| | 102 | 123 | 77 | 55 | 97 |
| | 95 | 114 | 72 | 46 | 93 |
| | 91 | 105 | 63 | 44 | 88 |
| | 81 | 96 | 60 | 43 | 76 |
| | 72 | 92 | 58 | 41 | 64 |
| | 66 | 87 | 52 | 38 | 58 |
| | 63 | 82 | 51 | 36 | 55 |
| | 60 | 73 | 49 | 34 | 52 |
| | 59 | 68 | 47 | 30 | 49 |
| | 57 | 65 | 46 | 28 | 47 |
| | 54 | 61 | 44 | 27 | 44 |
| | 52 | 59 | 42 | 25 | 41 |
| | 50 | 58 | 41 | 23 | 38 |
| | 48 | 54 | 39 | 21 | 36 |
| | 47 | 51 | 37 | 20 | 34 |
| | 45 | 50 | 36 | 18 | 32 |
| | 43 | 47 | 34 | 17 | 30 |
| | 40 | 46 | 31 | 16 | 28 |
| | 39 | 42 | 29 | 15 | 25 |
| | 38 | 40 | 28 | 13 | 24 |
| | 37 | 38 | 26 | | 23 |
| | 35 | 36 | 24 | | 20 |
| | 33 | 35 | 23 | | 19 |
| | 31 | 34 | 21 | | 17 |
| | 29 | 33 | 19 | | 16 |
| | 26 | 32 | 18 | | 14 |
| | 25 | 30 | 16 | | 13 |
| | 23 | 27 | 14 | | 12 |
| | 20 | 26 | | | 11 |
| | 19 | 25 | | | |
| | 17 | 23 | | | |
| | 16 | 22 | | | |
| | 15 | 20 | | | |
| | 14 | 18 | | | |
| | | 16 | | | |
| | | 15 | | | |
| | | 13 | | | |
| | | 12 | | | |
| Total No. | 44 | 48 | 38 | 30 | 39 |

be stained with coomassie brilliant blue, including 44 bands in DiEX, 48 bands in TcEX, 38 bands in AcEX, 30 bands in TvEX, and 39 bands in DcEX, ranging in 11 to 261 kilodalton (kDa) of molecular weights (Table 1).

Antigenicity of the bands fractionated from DiEX, TcEX, AcEX, TvEX and DcEX was assessed by immunoblotting with the anti-DiEX mouse sera. The antigenic molecules were recognized in range of 19 to 262 kDa (Table 2), indicating that the total 19 bands were recognized as having a similar molecular weight. In these 19 bands, the similar molecular weight was found in 18 bands to 2 species and 1 band to 3 species, but no band was similar to 4 or 5 species.

Antigenicity of the bands in these extracts was assessed by immunoblotting with the anti-TcEX mouse sera. Twenty-four antigenic bands in DiEX, 44 bands in TcEX, 20 bands in AcEX, 30 bands in TvEX, and 25 bands in DcEX were recognized in 12 to 273 kDa (Table 3). The total number of 22 bands were recognized. Among them, 18 bands to 2 species and 4 bands to 3 species were similar in molecular weight. However, no bands was similar to 4 or 5 species.

No band was recognized between these five extracts and a normal mouse serum when it was assessed by immunoblotting.

Ott *et al.* (1985) also reported the presence of cross-reactive and uncross-reactive antigens between extracts of *D. immitis* and *T. canis.* Weil (1987) also had indicated that a single antigen epitope is being distributed in wide range of molecular bands. Therefore, these data indicate a detail analysis on characteristics of antigenic cross reactivity in terms of an availability in immunodiagnosis and an understanding of control of parasitic infection.

This study revealed that *D. immitis* possess a partial antigenic cross reactivity to *T. canis, A. caninum, T. vulpis* and *D. caninum,* and similarly *T. canis* is also. This cross-reactivity may be dependent on many antigenic epitopes existing in somatic components of the parasites, although it is not re-

DiEX: D. immitis extract. TcEX: T. canis extract. AcEX: A. caninum extract. TvEX: T. vulpis extract. DcEX: D. caninum extract.

 Table 2
 Antigenic bands (kilodalton) in extractive antigens of D. immitis and four intestinal parasite species as detected by sera from mice immunized with extractive antigen of D. immitis

| | DiEX | TcEX | AcEX | TvEX | DcEX |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 239 | 257 | 257 | 262 | 259 |
| | 217 | 241 | 228 | 242 | 245 |
| | 207 | 217 | 216 | 234 | 228 |
| | 206 | 207 | 202 | 220 | 203 |
| | 184 | 166 | 182 | 188 | 191 |
| | 173 | 155 | 170 | 161 | 181 |
| | 166 | 139 | 150 | 147 | 168 |
| | 141 | 124 | 142 | 136 | 159 |
| | 126 | 111 | 129 | 124 | 151 |
| | 109 | 99 | 115 | 112 | 141 |
| | 96 | 86 | 105 | 98 | 132 |
| | 86 | 72 | 94 | 89 | 121 |
| | 79 | 62 | 84 | 78 | 110 |
| | 73 | 57 | 70 | 75 | 95 |
| | 65 | 55 | 60 | 67 | 89 |
| | 59 | 50 | 58 | 63 | 81 |
| | 57 | 47 | 54 | 60 | 69 |
| | 54 | 45 | 48 | 58 | |
| | 53 | 43 | 46 | 54 | |
| | 49 | 40 | 44 | 52 | |
| | 48 | | 42 | 47 | |
| | 46 | | | 45 | |
| | 42 | | | 43 | |
| | 32 | | | 39 | |
| | 22 | | | 38 | |
| | 19 | | | | |
| Total No. | 26 | 20 | 21 | 25 | 17 |

DiEX: D. immitis extract. TcEX: T. canis extract. AcEX: A. caninum extract. TvEX: T. vulpis extract. DcEX: D. caninum extract.

vealed in this study, because previous report had indicated that *D. immitis* consisted of many protein components and it's antigenicity was very complex (Hayasaki *et al.*, 1994). From these results, it is conceivable that these five parasites may originated from a same progenitor and still possess partially a similar antigenicity, although they passed a long biological history of natural selection in biological evolution and adaptation to their hosts.

Table 3 Antigenic bands (kilodalton) in extractive antigens of D. *immitis* and four intestinal parasite species as detected by sera from mice immunized with extractive antigen of *T*. canis

| _ | DiEX | TcEX | AcEX | TvEX | DcEX |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 242 | 261 | 259 | 273 | 273 |
| | 230 | 254 | 225 | 268 | 264 |
| | 219 | 245 | 219 | 243 | 246 |
| | 207 | 213 | 203 | 234 | 230 |
| | 182 | 201 | 181 | 225 | 221 |
| | 173 | 199 | 170 | 206 | 209 |
| | 142 | 191 | 147 | 189 | 200 |
| | 128 | 181 | 130 | 172 | 193 |
| | 112 | 170 | 121 | 146 | 181 |
| | 109 | 158 | 107 | 134 | 168 |
| | 96 | 148 | 92 | 125 | 160 |
| | 86 | 136 | 88 | 115 | 153 |
| | 78 | 133 | 77 | 110 | 145 |
| | 73 | 119 | 62 | 97 | 135 |
| | 65 | 100 | 58 | 89 | 121 |
| | 59 | 92 | 55 | 80 | 110 |
| | 57 | 87 | 53 | 75 | 93 |
| | 56 | 79 | 50 | 66 | 83 |
| | 53 | 67 | 47 | 64 | 69 |
| | 51 | 61 | 41 | 60 | 63 |
| | 48 | 58 | | 57 | 60 |
| | 45 | 54 | | 53 | 56 |
| | 41 | 52 | | 51 | 54 |
| | 33 | 49 | | 49 | 52 |
| | | 47 | | 44 | |
| | | 43 | | 43 | |
| | | 40 | | 41 | |
| | | 39 | | 38 | |
| | | 35 | | 36 | |
| | | 32 | | | |
| | | 30 | | | |
| | | 29 | | | |
| | | 20 | | | |
| | | 20 | | | |
| | | 24 | | | |
| | | 21 | | | |
| | | 19 | | | |
| | | 10 | | | |
| | | 15 | | | |
| | | 13 | | | |
| | | 14 | | | |
| | | 12 | | | |
| Total No. | 24 | 44 | 20 | 30 | 25 |

DiEX: *D. immitis* extract. TcEX: *T. canis* extract. AcEX: *A. caninum* extract. TvEX: *T. vulpis* extract. DcEX: *D. caninum* extract.

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