



Cellular immune responses  
in Asian elephants infected  
with *Mycobacterium*  
species

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# Current elephant TB challenges

1. Development of accurate diagnostics
2. Establishment of efficacious and tolerable treatment regimens
3. Elucidation of mechanisms underlying disease susceptibility

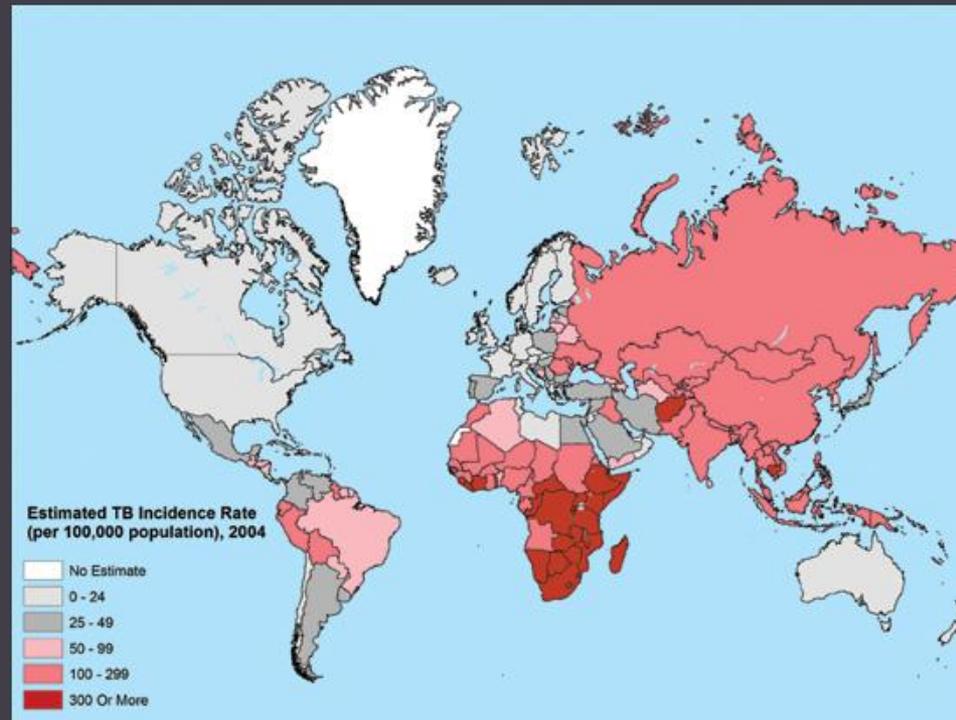
# Tuberculosis in elephants

- *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- Documented U.S. zoonosis
- Worldwide prevalence unknown
- Southeast Asia
  - High human TB prevalence
  - Interaction with captive working elephants



# *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

- One third of world human population infected
- < 10% of infected individuals ever develop clinical disease



# Tuberculosis immunity

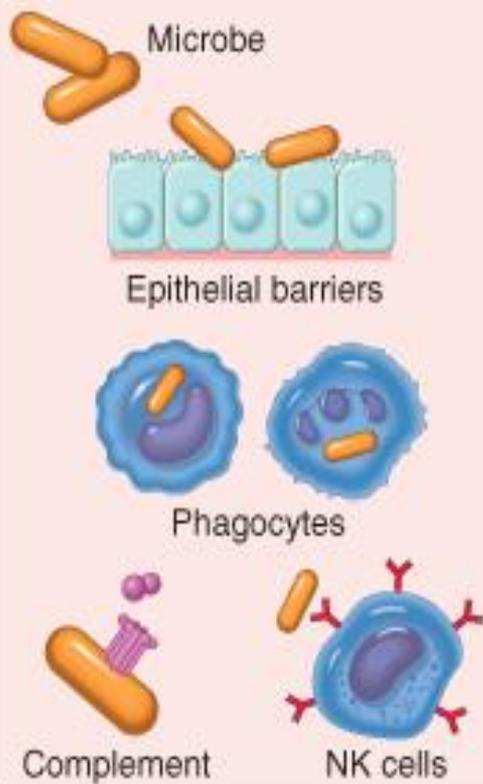
- Disease is secondary to abnormal or inadequate host immune responses that fail to control infection
- Do immune function alterations explain Asian elephant susceptibility to *Mycobacterium* spp.?

# Immunity Defined

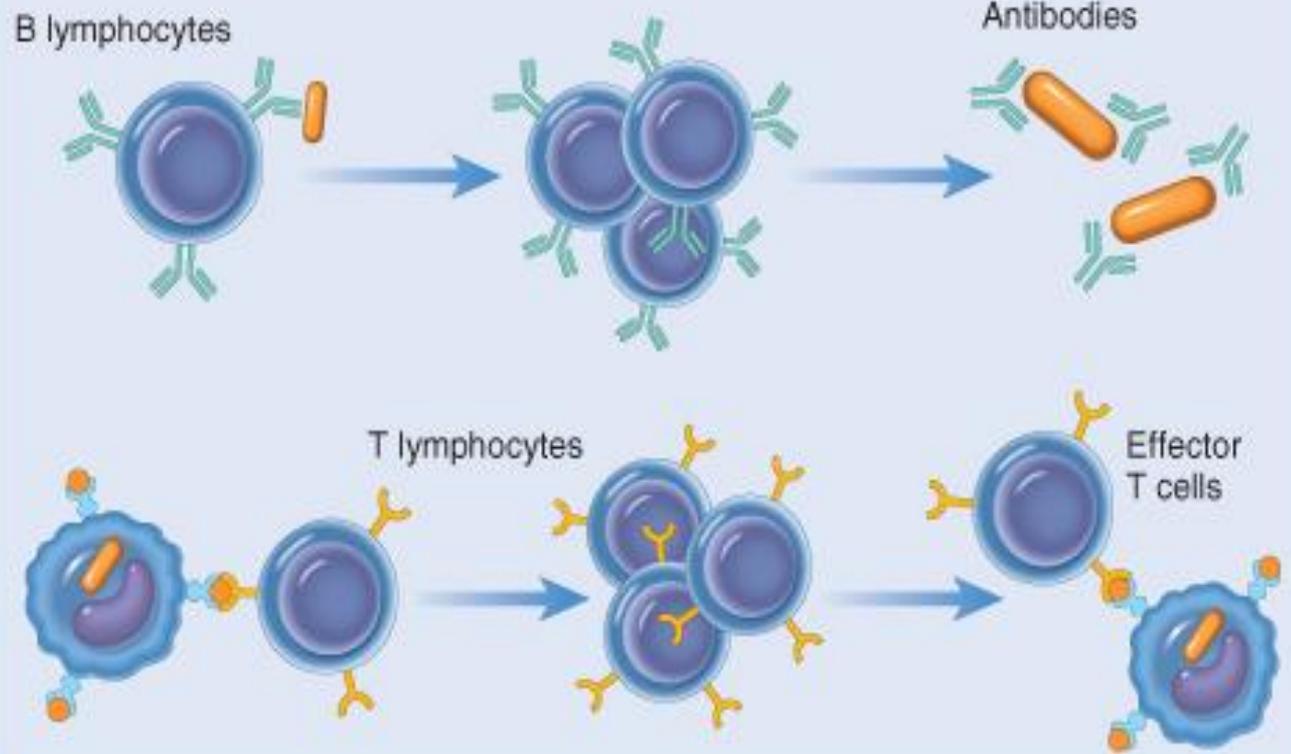
- The body's reaction to foreign substances
  - Infectious microbes
  - Noninfectious macromolecules
- Occurs regardless of potentially detrimental physiologic or pathologic consequences



## INNATE IMMUNITY



## ADAPTIVE IMMUNITY



Time after infection →

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# Innate vs. Adaptive

	Innate	Adaptive
Specificity	Structures shared by related groups of microbes	Various microbial and nonmicrobial antigens
Diversity	Limited	Vast
Memory	No	Yes
Cellular components	Phagocytes, NK cells	Lymphocytes
Biochemical components	Complement, <b>cytokines</b> , chemokines	Antibodies, <b>cytokines</b>

# Cytokines

- Secreted proteins that modulate and coordinate immune responses
- Link between innate and adaptive immunity
- Measurable in blood and tissue samples

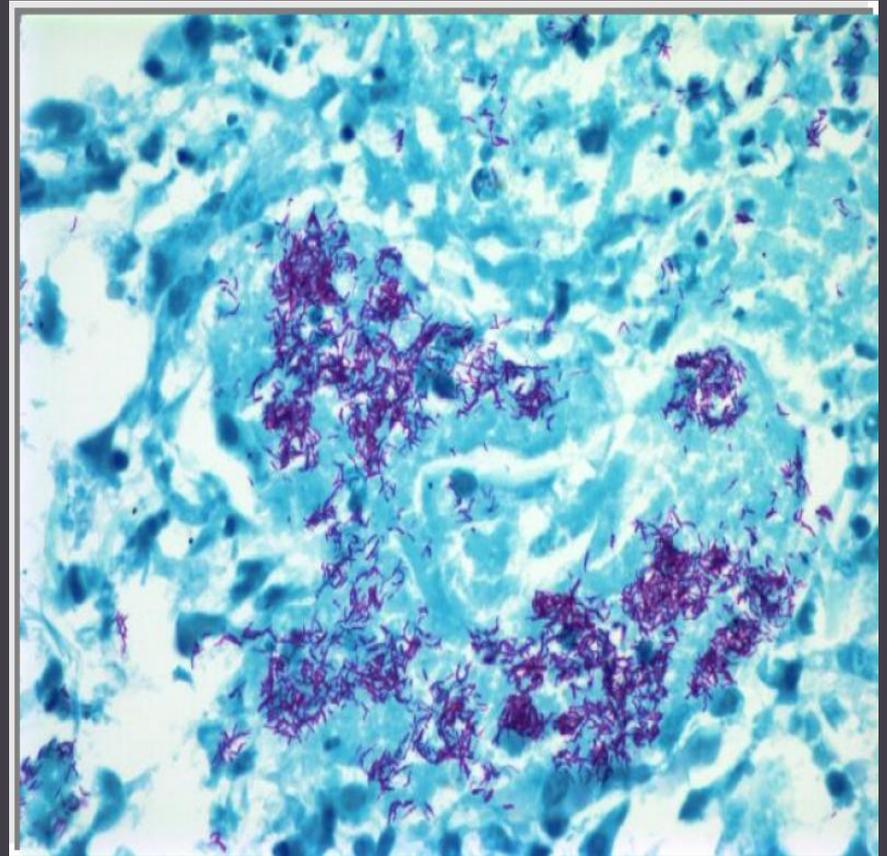


# Cytokines in adaptive immunity

- Determine whether response cell-mediated ( $T_H1$ ) or humoral ( $T_H2$ )
  - IL-12  $\rightarrow T_H1 \rightarrow$  IL-2, IFN- $\gamma \rightarrow$  macrophage activation
  - IL-4  $\rightarrow T_H2 \rightarrow$  IL-4, IL-10  $\rightarrow$  B cell proliferation & antibody secretion

# Immune function and disease

- Tuberculosis
  - Effective immunity = Th1-dominant response
  - Disease = Th1-Th2 imbalance



# Resistant

## Acute

$T_H1$  response:  
local and  
systemic

## Latent disease

Sustained local and  
systemic  $T_H1$   
response

# Susceptible

## Acute

$T_H1$  response:  
local and  
systemic

## Progressive disease

Diminished systemic  
(1<sup>st</sup>) and local (2<sup>nd</sup>)  
 $T_H1$  response

# Human progressive disease

- Decreased levels of  $T_H1$  cytokines systemically: peripheral anergy
- Relative increase in levels of  $T_H2$  cytokines systemically:  $T_H2$  dominated immune response
- Decreased levels of  $T_H1$  cytokines locally: disseminated disease

# Bovine TB

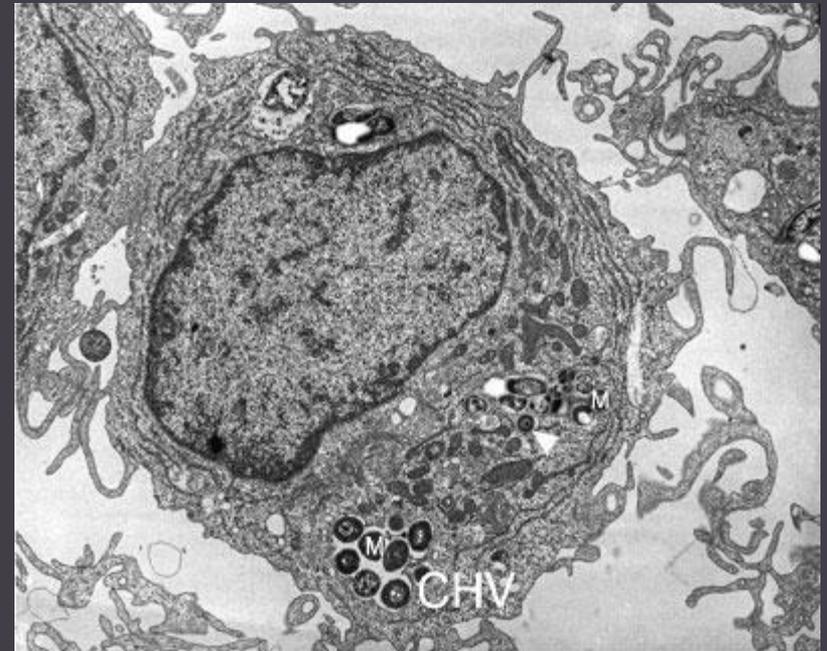
- Disease associated with mixed  $T_H1/T_H2$  response
- No evidence of divergent local and systemic responses at any stage of disease
- Disease severity correlated with  $\downarrow$  IFN- $\gamma$ :IL-4 and  $\uparrow$  IL-10
- Studies experimental and involved few animals

# Study Goal

- Characterize elephant cellular immune responses by measuring and comparing cytokine levels in TB positive and negative samples
  - Understand susceptibility
  - Improve diagnostics
  - Enhance treatment monitoring

# Objective 1

- Develop molecular assays for detection and quantification of elephant cytokine levels
  - Real time, reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR



# Real time RT-PCR

- Utilizes sequence-specific primers and probes to identify and amplify mRNA of interest in sample
- Sensitive technique allowing for detection and quantification of even very low levels of mRNA

# mRNA detection

- Analogous to protein detection, but with greater sensitivity
- Also eliminates need for specific antibodies and reagents



# Development and validation of RT-PCR assays

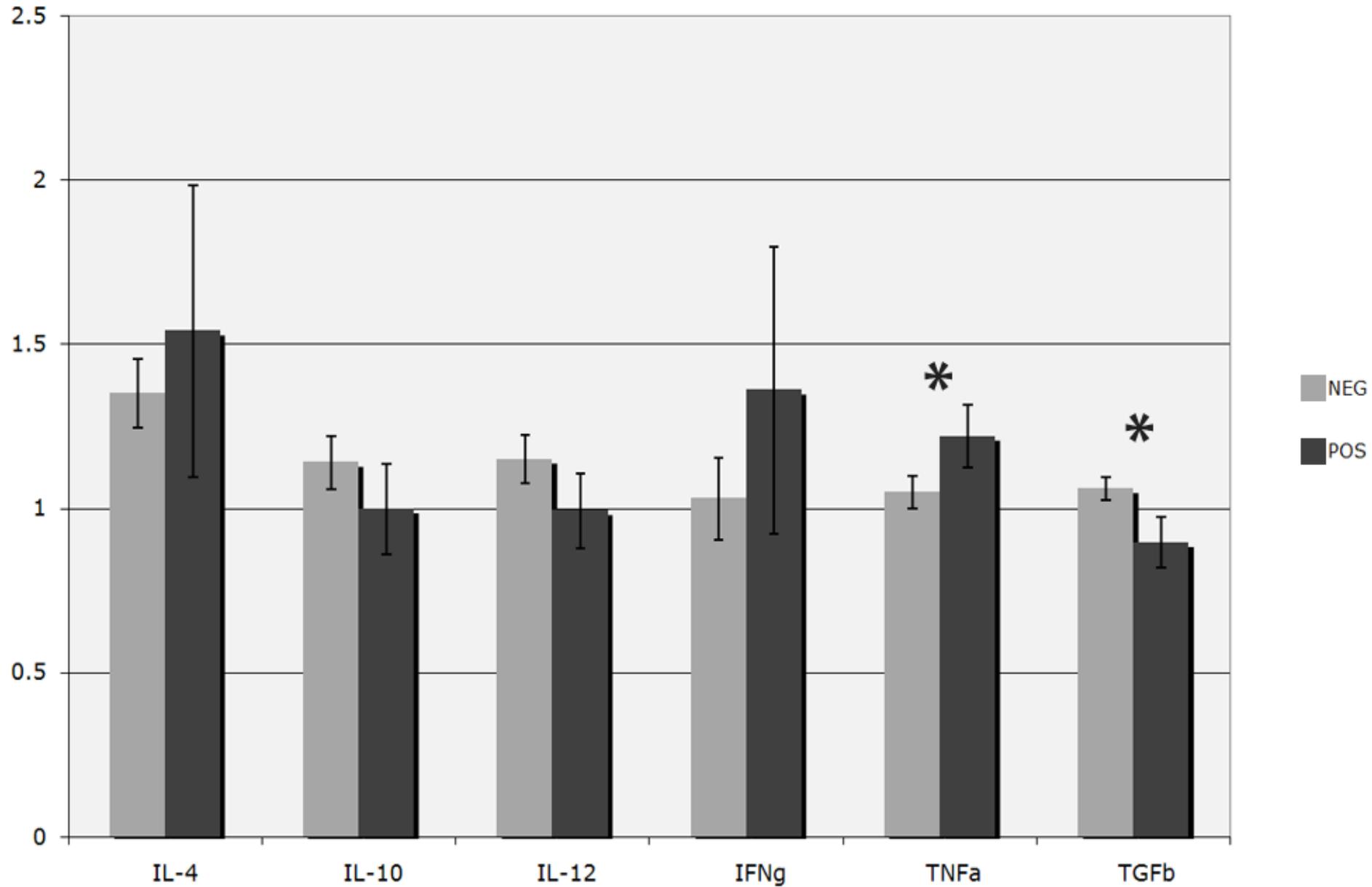
- Asian elephant-specific assays for measurement of cytokine levels within samples
  1. Sequencing of cytokine and housekeeping genes (Genbank FJ423082-FJ423112)
  2. Design of real time primers and probes for amplification at gene intron/exon junction sites
  3. Optimization of assay efficiency

# Objective 2

- Evaluation of baseline cytokine levels
- RNA-preserved peripheral whole blood samples from 106 captive working Asian elephants in Nepal
  - TB positive: 16 (15%)
  - TB negative: 90 (85%)
- Cytokine quantification using elephant specific real time RT-PCR

# Figure 1: Cytokine fold difference means and standard errors

Landolfi et al, JZWM 41(3): 445-55, 2010



# Conclusion

- Elephant systemic immune response to TB is mixed  $T_H1/T_H2$
- Important caveats:
  - Elephant TB status based on serology not culture
  - Elephant disease stage unknown
  - Elephant cytokines measured in unstimulated RNA-preserved whole blood

# Objective 3

- Evaluation of cytokine levels in mycobacterial antigen-stimulated samples
- Asian elephant peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) cultures
  - ConA (mitogen positive control)
  - *M. bovis* PPD
  - *M. tuberculosis* CFP-10

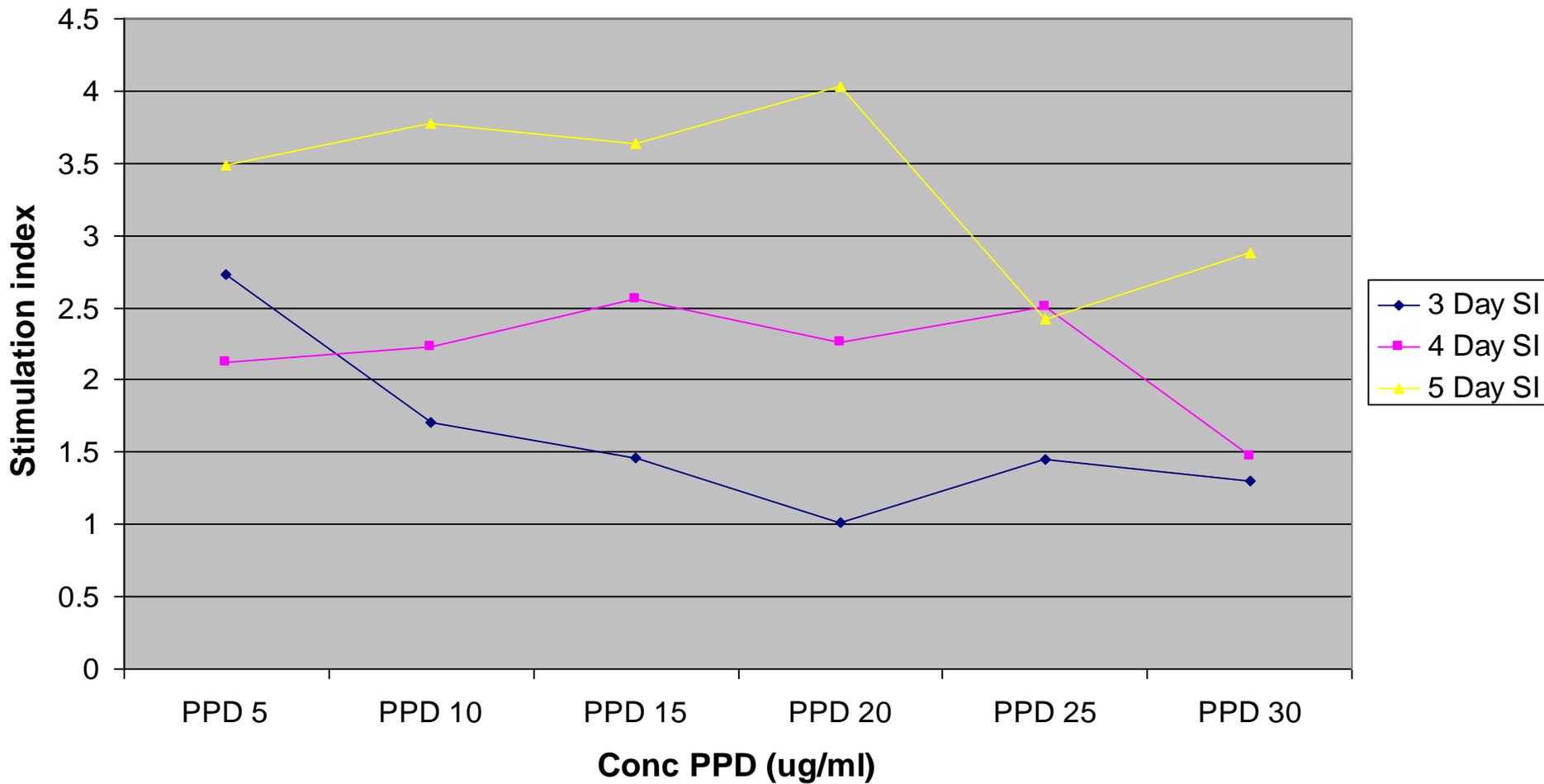
# Study utility

- Emulates design of majority of human and bovine TB pathogenesis studies
- Results could serve as basis for future development of new diagnostics tests
  - QuantiFERON
  - Bovigam

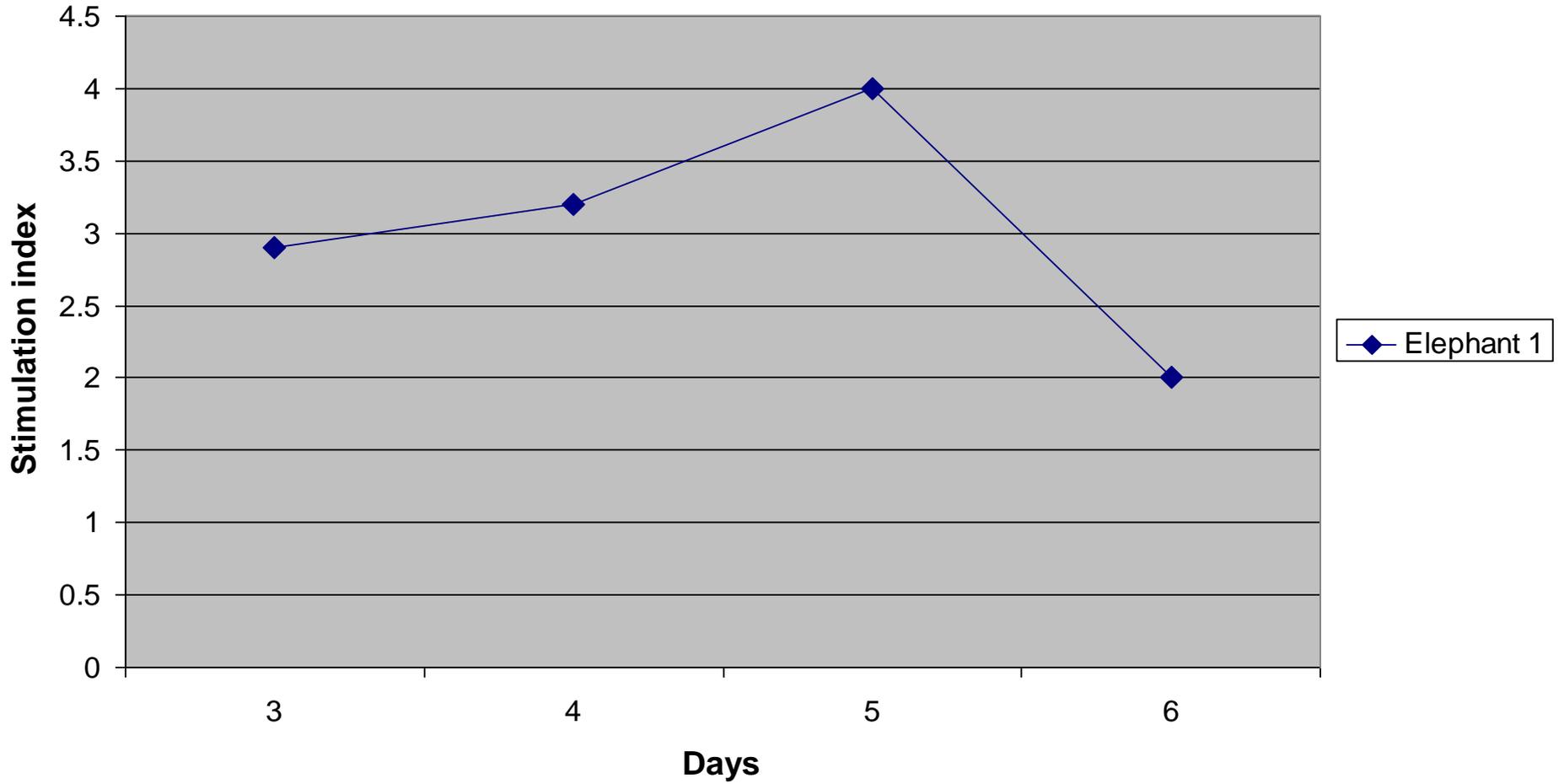
# Progress to date

- Validation and optimization of standard PBMC culture procedures for use with elephant samples
  - Cell concentration
  - Mitogen/antigen concentration
  - Incubation time

## Elephant 2



## Incubation time PPD bovis



# Samples needed!

- Peripheral whole blood from any and all TB positive Asian elephants



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# Elephant TB immunity

- Findings thus far suggest elephant immune response to TB is mixed  $T_H1/T_H2$
- $T_H2$  component may contribute to disease susceptibility
- Analysis of cytokine expression following mycobacterial antigen stimulation could provide more definitive information

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Questions?