

Proteolytic Cleavage of the *Plasmodium falciparum* Circumsporozoite Protein Is a Target of Protective Antibodies

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Studies in animals and human volunteers demonstrate that antibodies against the repeat-region of the *Plasmodium* circumsporozoite protein (CSP) abrogate sporozoite infection. However, the realization that the N- and C-terminal regions flanking the repeats play essential roles in parasite infectivity raised the possibility that they could be targeted by protective antibodies. We characterized a monoclonal antibody (mAb5D5) specific for the N-terminus of the *P. falciparum* CSP, which inhibits the proteolytic cleavage of the CSP, a key requirement for parasite infection of hepatocytes. Adoptive transfer of mAb5D5 strongly inhibits the in vivo infection of sporozoites expressing the N-terminus of *P. falciparum* CSP, and this protection is greatly enhanced when combined with antirepeat antibodies. Our results show that antibodies interfering with molecular processes required for parasite infectivity can exert a strong in vivo protective activity and indicate that pre-erythrocytic vaccines against *Plasmodium* should include the CSP N-terminal region.

Keywords. antibodies; CSP; malaria; *P. falciparum*; sporozoites; vaccine.

The circumsporozoite protein (CSP) is the major surface protein of *Plasmodium* sporozoites, forming a dense coat on the parasite's surface. This protein plays a critical role in the journey of *Plasmodium* parasites from the mosquito to the mammalian host and it is expressed in sporozoites of rodent, primate, and human *Plasmodium* species. The basic structure of the CSP consists of a central repeat domain flanked by an N-terminal portion containing a conserved proteolytic cleavage site, and a C-terminal flanking region containing a type I thrombospondin repeat (TSR) motif. As the

parasites migrate from the mosquito salivary glands to the liver of the mammalian host, the CSP undergoes major conformational changes [1, 2]. Sporozoites injected into the skin display a folded CSP, such that the N-terminal region masks the C-terminal TSR. Upon reaching the liver, this protein undergoes proteolytic cleavage of the N-terminal domain, exposing the C-terminus region, in what appears to be a critical requirement for hepatocyte invasion by sporozoites [1, 2].

CSP has been intensively studied as a vaccine candidate, as it is well established that antibodies and T-cell responses against this antigen inhibit infection in mammalian hosts and provide protective immunity in experimental animal models and humans [3, 4]. The malaria vaccine candidate RTS,S is a virus-like particle consisting of the central repeat and C-terminal regions of the *P. falciparum* CSP fused to a hepatitis B virus surface antigen (HBV sAg). A number of phase 2 and 3 vaccine trials showed that 30%–50% of children were protected after vaccination [5–9]. These studies also indicated that anti-CSP antibody titers specific for the repeat domain strongly correlate with the protection observed among vaccinees. The protective efficacy of the RTS,S vaccine

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candidate is encouraging and suggests that further improvements of this subunit vaccine may provide increased protection. Importantly, the RTS,S vaccine does not include the CSP N-terminal region, which contains important functional domains, such as a ligand-binding domain [10] and a proteolytic processing site [2], and may be an important target for protective antibodies.

Here we describe the characterization of a monoclonal antibody, mAb5D5, which binds to a linear epitope located in the N-terminal region of the *P. falciparum* CSP and prevents its enzymatic processing. Using *P. berghei* transgenic parasite strains expressing a chimeric CSP that contains the N-terminal region of *P. falciparum* [11], we demonstrate that mAb5D5 strongly inhibits sporozoite infection in vivo. Moreover, we show that combining mAb5D5 with antibodies against the repeat domain of the *P. falciparum* CSP greatly enhances the in vivo neutralization of sporozoites.

Taken together, these data demonstrate that the CSP N-terminus represents a promising target for antibody-based protection against parasite infection of hepatocytes, and indicates that this CSP region should be included as part of a CSP-based, pre-erythrocytic vaccine construct.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Antibody Development

Antibodies were prepared by Precision Antibody, a division of A&G Pharmaceutical Inc (Columbia, Maryland) using proprietary technology and mouse immunization protocols. Mice were immunized with full-length recombinant CSP (rCSP) [12] and serum titers determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Splenocytes were harvested and fused once titers exceeded 1:50 000. Hybridoma supernatants were screened for reactivity to rCSP by ELISA. A total of 14 clones were selected for monoclonal antibody (mAb) production and immunoglobulin G (IgG) was purified using a Protein G column followed by a buffer change to phosphate-buffered saline (PBS).

Epitope Specificity Analysis

The fine epitope specificity of mAb5D5 was determined using 2 types of ELISAs.

1. Direct binding to short *P. falciparum* CSP peptides. An ELISA with CSP 15-mer peptides overlapping by 11 amino acids (GenScript, Piscataway Township, New Jersey), spanning the entire length of the protein (*P. falciparum*, 3D7 strain), was used to determine the epitope specificity. Briefly, MaxiSorp ELISA plates (Thermo Scientific Nunc, Rochester, New York) were coated with 100 microliters of a synthetic CSP peptides (1 µg/mL) and incubated overnight at room temperature. The wells were then washed and incubated with PBS and 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) (Sigma-Aldrich) (PBS-1% BSA) for 1

hour at room temperature. Then, the wells were washed and incubated for 1 hour at room temperature with 250 ng/mL of mAb5D5 in PBS-1% BSA. After another washing step, the plate was incubated for 1 hour at room temperature with a peroxidase-labeled goat antimouse (IgG H + L) secondary antibody (KPL, Gaithersburg, Maryland) at 0.5 µg/mL in PBS-1% BSA. The assay was developed using a horseradish peroxidase substrate kit (KPL, Gaithersburg, Maryland), according to the manufacturer's specifications.

2. Competitive ELISA by short synthetic CSP peptides against *P. falciparum* recombinant CSP. To further corroborate the mAb5D5 epitope specificity, we sought to inhibit antibody binding to rCSP [12] using short synthetic peptides. In brief, ELISA plates coated with 100 microliters of rCSP (200 ng/mL) were incubated overnight at room temperature. Then, the plates were incubated with PBS-1% BSA for an hour at room temperature. mAb5D5 (15 ng/mL) was incubated for 2 hours at 37°C with different concentrations of selected CSP15-mer peptides in a total volume of 100 microliters of PBS-1% BSA. Then, the antibody-peptide mixtures were transferred to the CSP-coated ELISA plate and incubated for 1 hour at room temperature. The plate was then washed and incubated with the peroxidase-labeled secondary antibody and developed as described above.

Transgenic Parasites

Plasmodium berghei NK65 strain expressing the repeat domain and a portion of the N-terminal region of *P. falciparum* CSP [11], *P.b.-Pf.* CSP-R, was kindly provided by Dr Elizabeth Nardin (New York University). A new transgenic strain, derived from *P. berghei* ANKA strain expressing the N-terminus of *P. falciparum*, was generated using the plasmid pR-CSPfNT, which carries the N-terminal region of the *P. falciparum* CSP. This plasmid was derived from plasmid pIC-CSPfNT, which resulted from the replacement of the *P. berghei* CSP N-terminus with the N-terminal region of the 3D7 strain of *P. falciparum* CSP. Briefly, a 570-base pair (bp) restriction fragment encompassing base pairs 65 to 634 of the *P. berghei* *csp* gene was excised from pIC-CSwt [13] using the restriction enzymes PflMI and EagI and then replaced with a fragment comprising the *P. falciparum* CSP N-terminal region. The *P. falciparum* CSP N-terminus was excised within a 579-bp PflMI-EagI restriction fragment from plasmid pPfNT (Genescript, Piscataway Township, New Jersey), synthesized to comprise the *P. falciparum* CSP N-terminal region flanked by a PflMI restriction site at its 5' end and 372 bp from the *P. berghei* CSP (base pairs 267 to 639) at its 3' end. Thus, the *csp* gene in the resulting plasmid, pIC-CSPPfNT, consists of the *P. berghei* CSP signal sequence (base pairs 1 to 69) followed by the N-terminal region of *P. falciparum* CSP (base pairs 70 to 285) and the remainder of the *P. berghei* CSP (base pairs 285 to 1032). We then excised the hybrid *csp* gene from pIC-CSPfNT as a KpnI-XhoI fragment

and inserted it into the transfection plasmid, pR-CSPfNT. KpnI and SacI were used to release the inserted fragment from pR-CSPfNT prior to transfection of wild-type (WT) *P. berghei* (ANKA strain) parasites, as previously described [14].

Transgenic parasites were selected in Swiss Webster mice by treatment with pyrimethamine (MP Biomedicals, Solon, Ohio) in drinking water (0.07 mg/mL). Pyrimethamine-resistant parasites were then cloned by limiting-dilution. Successful recombination at the 5' and 3' ends of the locus was verified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The primers used to confirm 5' integration were 5'-F (TCACCCTCAAGTTGGGTA AAA) and PbPfNT-R (TTATATAAATTAGTGCCTGCATTATCA); the primers to verify integration at the 3' end were 3'-F (TGTA AAAATGTGTATGTTGTGTGC) and 3'-R (GTGCC ATTACGACTTTGCT). To verify that the cloned parasite population did not have contaminating WT *P. berghei* parasites, we developed a PCR assay using primers that flank the replaced N-terminal CSP sequence and then digested the resulting product using AflII. This restriction site is not present in the WT *P. berghei* CSP sequence but was inserted by replacement with our synthetic construct. The primers used for this PCR analysis were 5'-F and the reverse primer PbWT N-terminus (NT) (ACAATCCACAACCACAGC). Lastly, DNA isolated from the cloned chimeric parasites was sequenced to confirm the replacement of the *P. berghei* N-terminal region with the *P. falciparum* CSP N-terminus sequence.

Mosquito Infection, Parasite Development, and Sporozoite Infectivity of the *P. berghei*-*P. falciparum* CSP N-terminus

Anopheles stephensi female mosquitoes were fed on Swiss Webster mice infected with blood stages of cloned *P. berghei*-*P. falciparum* CSP N-terminus (*P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT) parasites. The development of viable male gametocytes in blood was qualitatively determined by means of an exflagellation assay as described previously [15] and performed prior to mosquito feeding. The development of oocysts in mosquito midguts was assessed 14 days post blood meal. The midguts were dissected in sterile PBS and stained in a 0.1% mercury chromate solution.

The in vivo infectivity of chimeric *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT sporozoites was assessed in C57BL/6 mice. The liver parasite load was measured by reverse transcription followed by quantitative real-time PCR (RT-qPCR) upon intravenous challenge of mice with 10^4 chimeric sporozoites [16]. To evaluate the infectivity of *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT sporozoites by mosquito bite, 3 infected *A. stephensi* mosquitoes were allowed to feed on mice for 3 minutes. The development of blood-stage parasites was then determined by performing daily blood smears.

Immunofluorescence Assay

An indirect immunofluorescence assay (IFA) was used to characterize the reactivity of mAb5D5 against both live and air-dried *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT sporozoites. In brief, for live-sporozoite IFAs, 4×10^4 parasites were incubated on ice with different

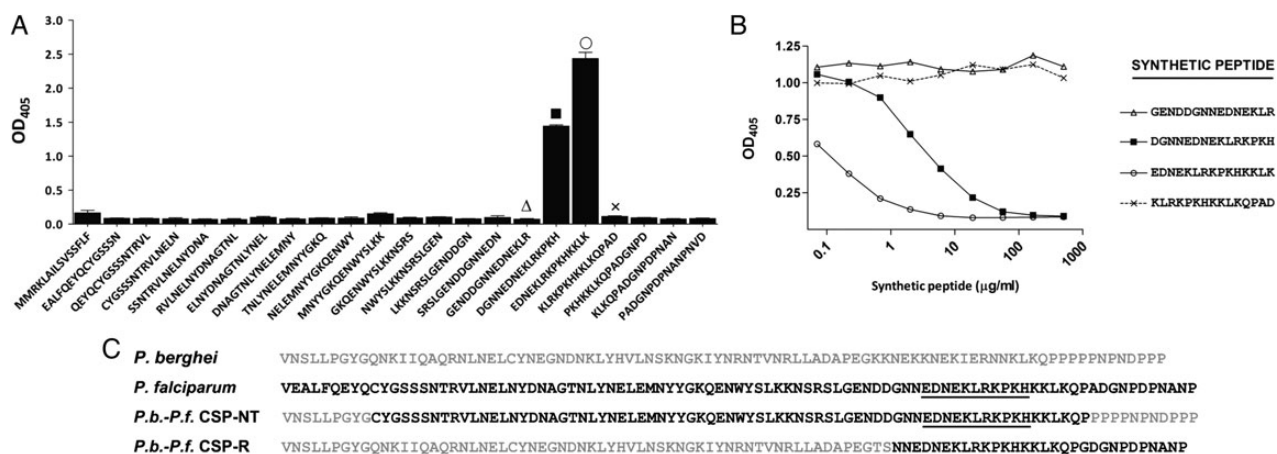


Figure 1. Epitope specificity of the mAb5D5 determined by ELISA. *A*, Direct binding of mAb5D5 to overlapping synthetic peptides representing the entire N-terminus of *P. falciparum* CSP. mAb5D5 specifically binds to the peptides ⁷⁷DGNNEDEKLKPKH⁹⁰ and ⁸¹EDNEKLKPKHKHKLK⁹⁵. *B*, Competition ELISA between synthetic peptides and rCSP for mAb5D5 binding. Preincubation with different concentrations of synthetic peptides ⁷⁷DGNNEDEKLKPKH⁹⁰ and ⁸¹EDNEKLKPKHKHKLK⁹⁵ was able to inhibit binding of mAb5D5 to *P. falciparum* CSP; no effect was observed with the flanking peptides ⁷³GENDDGNNEDNEKL⁸⁷ and ⁸⁵KLRPKPKHKHKLKQPAD⁹⁹. Results are expressed as optical density at 405 nm. *C*, Comparison of CSP N-terminal region amino acid sequences beginning after the signal sequence of *P. berghei* (ANKA), *P. falciparum* (3D7), *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT, and *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-R. The *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT amino acid sequence was derived from DNA sequencing of clonal transgenic parasites. Underlining denotes the core sequence recognized by mAb5D5. Abbreviations: CSP, circumsporozoite protein; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; mAb5D5, monoclonal antibody 5D5; OD, optical density; *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT, *P. berghei*-*P. falciparum* CSP N-terminus; *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-R, *P. berghei*-*P. falciparum* CSP repeat domain; rCSP, recombinant CSP.

concentrations of mAb5D5. Sporozoites were then washed 3 times with cold PBS-1% BSA, resuspended in 0.2 mL, and placed into the well of the Lab-Tek chamber (Thermo Scientific Nunc). The chamber was then spun at 300 g for 2 minutes and, after discarding the supernatant, 0.2 mL of PBS-4% paraformaldehyde (Sigma) were added. Samples were incubated for 1 hour at room temperature, washed 3 times with PBS, and incubated with secondary antibody for 30 minutes. Samples were then washed and green-fluorescent sporozoites were visualized using a Nikon Eclipse 90i fluorescent microscope. IFAs using air-dried sporozoites were performed as previously described [15]. *Plasmodium falciparum* (3D7) sporozoites were obtained from *A. stephensi* mosquitoes infected with in vitro culture gametocytes of *P. falciparum*. IFA was performed as described in the preceding items.

Pulse-Chase Metabolic Labeling Experiments

Pulse-chase metabolic labeling experiments were performed as previously described [2]. Briefly, freshly dissected *P. falciparum* sporozoites were metabolically labeled in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) without Cys/Met, 1% BSA and

400 μ Ci/mL L-[35S]-Cys/Met for 1 hour at 28°C and then kept on ice or chased at 28°C for 2 hours in DMEM with Cys/Met and 1% BSA in the presence of the indicated concentrations of mAb5D5, in the presence of the isotype control mAb3D11 (specific against the *P. berghei* CSP repeat region [17]), or in the absence of antisera. Chased sporozoites were lysed and labeled CSP was immunoprecipitated with mAb2A10 (specific against the *P. falciparum* CSP repeat region [18]) conjugated to sepharose, eluted from the beads, and analyzed by sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) followed by autoradiography.

Inhibition of Sporozoite Infectivity by Passive Transfer of Monoclonal Antibodies

Monoclonal antibodies were passively transferred into C57BL/6 mice by intravenous injection. Immediately after antibody transfer, mice were challenged with 10^4 sporozoites, delivered by tail vein injection into each mouse. Forty-two hours after challenge, livers were harvested to assess the parasite burden by RT-qPCR. In addition to the newly developed chimeric *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT strain, these experiments were performed

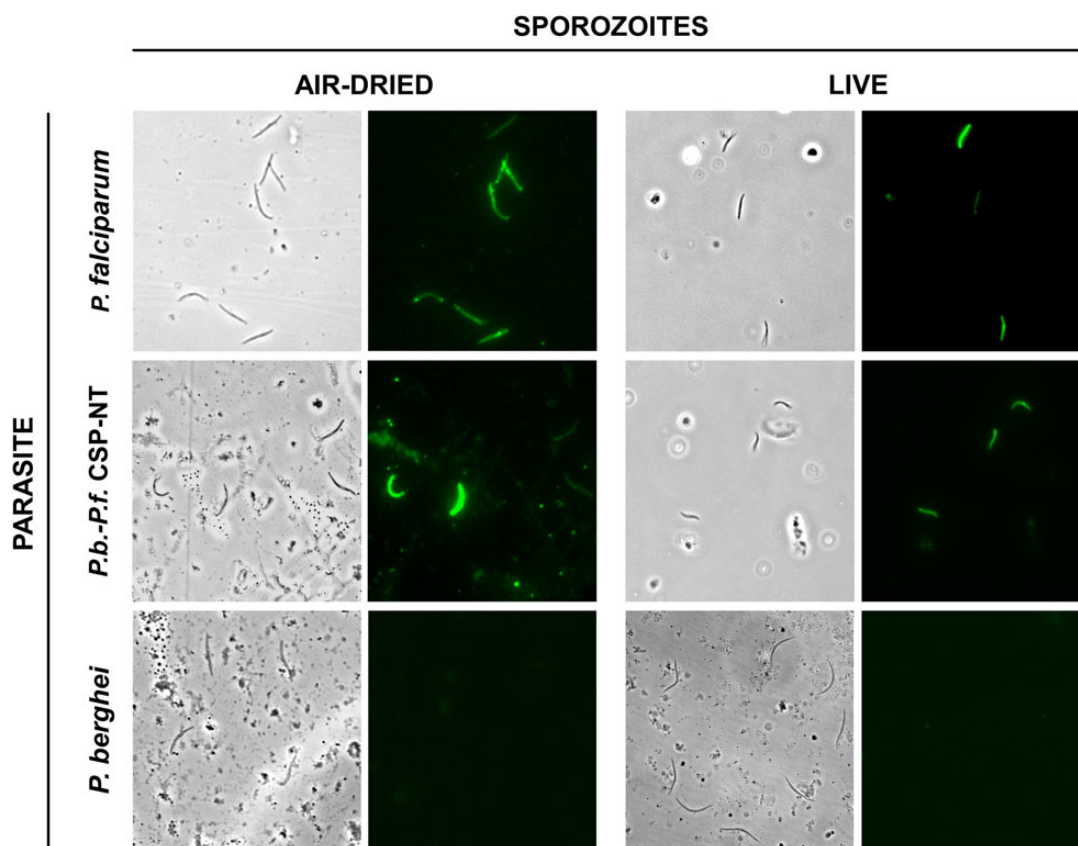


Figure 2. Recognition of air-dried and live sporozoites by mAb5D5. *P. falciparum* (3D7), chimeric *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT and *P. berghei* (ANKA) sporozoites were stained with mAb5D5 (1 μ g/mL) live or after air-drying. Abbreviations: CSP, circumsporozoite protein; mAb5D5, monoclonal antibody 5D5; *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT, *P. berghei*-*P. falciparum* CSP N-terminus.

using another *P. berghei*-*P. falciparum* chimera, which also contains the amino acid sequence recognized by mAb5D5. This chimera "*P.b.-P.f.* CSP-R" expresses the repeat region and 23 residues upstream of the repeats of the *P. falciparum* 7G8 strain [11].

Data Analysis

Data were plotted using Graph Pad Prism 4 software. Unless otherwise stated, data were compared for significance using a Mann-Whitney test.

Study Approval

Animal studies were conducted at The Johns Hopkins University. Five- to 8-week old female C57BL/6 or Swiss Webster mice were purchased from NCI (Frederick, Maryland). All experimental procedures involving mice were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of The Johns Hopkins University.

RESULTS

mAb5D5 Targets an Epitope in the N-terminal Region of the *P. falciparum* CSP

A series of monoclonal antibodies were isolated after immunization of mice with a full-length *P. falciparum* recombinant CSP (rCSP) [12]. Early experiments indicated that these antibodies bind to rCSP, as assessed by ELISA and Western blot analysis (data not shown). In initial studies, long synthetic peptides representing the N-terminal, repeat, or C-terminal regions of the *P. falciparum* CSP were used to determine the epitope specificity of selected anti-CSP monoclonal antibodies (Supplementary Figure 1). One of these antibodies, mAb5D5, recognized the peptide representing the N-terminal region of *P. falciparum* 3D7 CSP, residues 26 to 99. The fine epitope specificity of mAb5D5 was then defined by ELISA using immobilized 15-mer overlapping synthetic peptides representing residues 25 to 97 of the *P. falciparum* 3D7 CSP. Using this assay, we found that mAb5D5 bound to peptides ⁷⁷DGNNEKLRKPKH⁹⁰ and ⁸¹EDNEKLRKPKHKKLK⁹⁵, which represent a region spanning amino acids 81 to 90 in the *P. falciparum* 3D7 CSP (Figure 1A). Further confirmation of this epitope specificity was obtained from assays in which these synthetic peptides were used in soluble form, to inhibit the binding of mAb5D5 to immobilized rCSP. Consistent with the ELISA results using immobilized peptides, we found that peptides ⁷⁷DGNNEKLRKPKH⁹⁰ and ⁸¹EDNEKLRKPKHKKLK⁹⁵ inhibited the binding of mAb5D5 to rCSP. No such effect was observed with the peptides flanking these peptides, namely ⁷³GENDDGNNEKLR⁸⁷ and ⁸⁵KLRKPKHKKLKQPAD⁹⁹ (Figure 1B). Taken together, these results indicate that the core sequence recognized by mAb5D5 in CSP is an epitope defined by the 11-amino-acid peptide ⁸¹EDNEKLRKPKH⁹¹ of the *P. falciparum* 3D7 CSP.

mAb5D5 Recognizes the *P. falciparum* CSP Expressed in Live Sporozoites and Inhibits CSP Processing

To determine whether this antibody recognized native CSP as expressed in sporozoites, we performed IFAs using *P. falciparum* sporozoites. The results of these assays using air-dried fixed and live sporozoites clearly indicated that mAb5D5 binds to the native *P. falciparum* CSP and, most important, that this epitope is exposed in live parasites (Figure 2).

Given that the binding of mAb5D5 site lies in close proximity to Region I, which contains the CSP proteolytic processing site, we performed pulse-chase metabolic labeling experiments to determine if this antibody could inhibit processing of CSP by *P. falciparum* sporozoites. These sporozoites were metabolically labeled using ³⁵S-cysteine/methionine and then chased in the presence of mAb5D5 or an isotype-control antibody. We found that 100 µg/mL and 50 µg/mL of mAb5D5 had a strong inhibitory effect on CSP processing (Figure 3). These results further highlight mAb5D5's fine epitope-specificity and

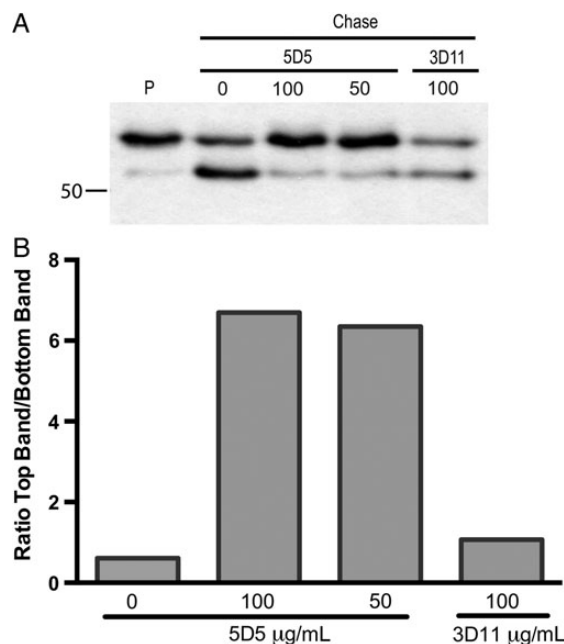


Figure 3. CSP processing is inhibited by mAb5D5. *A*, *P. falciparum* sporozoites were metabolically labeled with ³⁵S-Cys/Met and then kept on ice (pulse, P) or chased for 2 hours in the absence (C) or presence of the indicated concentrations (µg/mL) of mAb5D5 or an isotype control (mAb3D11). Sporozoites were then lysed, and CSP was immunoprecipitated and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography. Molecular mass is indicated in kilodaltons on the left-hand side of the autoradiograph. *B*, Densitometry analysis of scanned film using ImageJ software. Shown for each chased sample is the ratio of the density of the high MW CSP band to the low MW CSP band. A ratio of 1 indicates that the density of the top and bottom bands is the same. These results are representative of 2 independent experiments. Abbreviations: CSP, circumsporozoite protein; mAb5D5, monoclonal antibody 5D5; MW, molecular weight; SDS-PAGE, sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

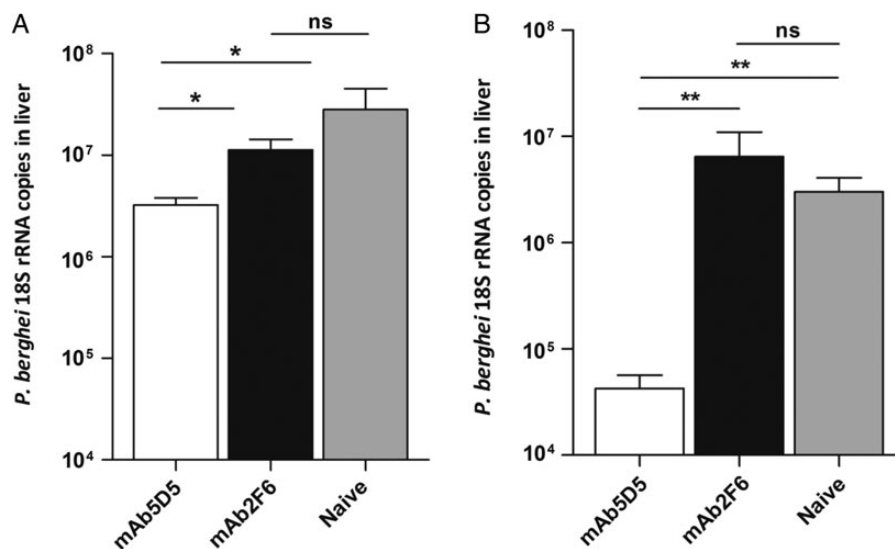
indicate that antibody binding to, or close to, the proteolytic cleavage site sterically inhibit CSP processing.

The 5D5 Antibody Strongly Inhibits Infection of Hepatocytes

Because the regulated cleavage of CSP is an important step for efficient hepatocyte invasion by sporozoites, we next investigated whether mAb5D5 had an inhibitory effect on sporozoite infectivity in vivo. For this purpose, we performed infectivity assays using *P. berghei* parasites expressing a chimeric CSP in which the N-terminal region of the *P. falciparum* replaced the native *P. berghei* N-terminal sequence, *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT (Supplementary Figure 2A–C). We did not modify the *P. berghei* CSP's signal sequence (amino acids 1 to 23), thus in the chimeric CSP, amino acids 24 to 92 of the *P. berghei* CSP have been replaced with residues 25 to 97 from the *P. falciparum* 3D7 CSP (Figure 1C). The transgenic parasites develop normally in mosquitoes and efficiently infect naive C57BL/6 mice after intravenous injection of sporozoites (Supplementary Figure 2D). In addition, all mice developed blood-stage parasites by 5 days after feeding 3 infected mosquitoes on them, as also observed with mice infected with WT *P. berghei* (Supplementary Table 1). Furthermore, mAb5D5 (1 µg/mL) recognized live chimeric *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT sporozoites by IFA, thus confirming its epitope specificity. A weak cross-reactivity, possibly due to low sequence homology, was only observed with WT *P. berghei* parasites when using high concentrations of mAb5D5 (100 µg/mL) (data not shown). These results further corroborate

the specificity of mAb5D5 and the recognition of an antigenic determinant that is displayed on the surface of live parasites.

To evaluate the in vivo protective effect of mAb5D5, we passively transferred 300 µg of this antibody into naive C57BL/6 mice which were then challenged with the transgenic *P. berghei* strain, *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT. We found that mice receiving mAb5D5 and challenged with the *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT sporozoites had nearly 1 log reduction in parasite burden in the liver compared to naive controls (Figure 4A). Control mice receiving an irrelevant antibody, mAb2F6, had parasite loads comparable to those of naive controls. We also evaluated the protective effect of this antibody using a different strain of transgenic *P. berghei* sporozoites that express part of the N-terminal region (residues 97–111) and the repeat domain of *P. falciparum* 7G8 CSP, (*P.b.-P.f.* CSP-R) [11] (Figure 1C). As determined by IFA, the sporozoites of this transgenic strain are also recognized by mAb5D5 (data not shown). As observed with *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-NT sporozoites, when this antibody was passively transferred into mice subsequently challenged with *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-R sporozoites, it reduces by approximately 2 logs the parasite burden in the liver (Figure 4B). The fact that mAb5D5 can inhibit sporozoite invasion in 2 different chimeric strains rules out the possibility that the observed inhibitory effect could be due to spurious reactivity of mAb5D5 with the repeat domain of *P. falciparum* or *P. berghei* CSP. All together, these results confirm the epitope-specificity and remarkable neutralizing capacity of mAb5D5 against sporozoites bearing the N-terminal region of the *P. falciparum* CSP.



Enhanced In Vivo Sporozoite Neutralization by Combining mAb5D5 and mAb2A10

Next, we investigated whether the antibody-mediated sporozoite neutralization could be enhanced by combining antibodies that recognize different epitopes of the *P. falciparum* CSP. First, we performed passive transfer experiments to compare the neutralizing capacities of mAb5D5 and mAb2A10, specific for the repeat domain [18]. Recipient mice and control mice were challenged with the *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-R parasite strain, expressing both the N-terminal and repeat-domain epitopes. As expected, both antibodies inhibited parasite infection, although in repeated experiments we consistently observed that mAb5D5 displayed a higher inhibitory activity than mAb2A10 (Figure 5). To determine whether the neutralizing effect of these antibodies was additive, we compared liver parasite burden of mice that received 25 µg of mAb5D5 or 100 µg of mAb2A10 to that of mice receiving both antibodies (ie, mAb5D5 and mAb2A10). When compared to mice that received a single antibody, passive transfer of mAb5D5 together with mAb2A10 resulted in significantly enhanced inhibition of parasite infection (Figure 6).

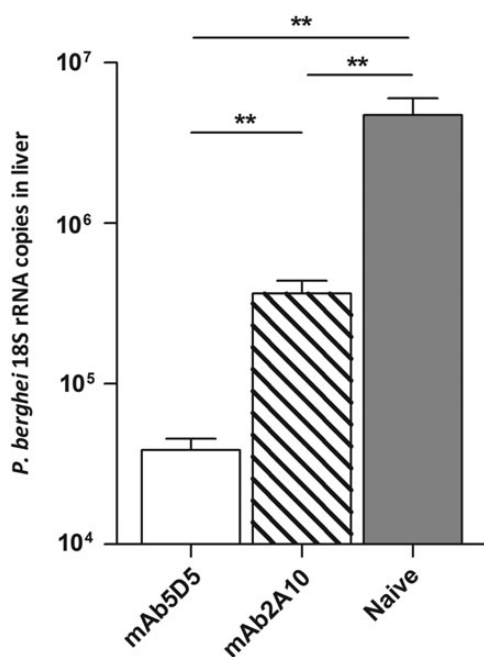


Figure 5. Comparison of the sporozoite-neutralizing effect of mAb5D5 and mAb2A10. A total of 300 µg of mAb5D5 or mAb2A10 were inoculated intravenously into C57BL/6 mice immediately prior to injection of 10⁴ *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-R sporozoites. Passive transfer of both monoclonal antibodies had a significant protective effect compared to mice-naive controls. Mean ± SEM; n = 5, results are representative of 2 independent experiments. ***P* < .01. Abbreviations: CSP, circumsporozoite protein; mAb, monoclonal antibody; ns, not significant; *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-R, *P. berghei*-*P. falciparum* CSP repeat domain; rRNA, ribosomal RNA; SEM, standard error of the mean.

DISCUSSION

In this study, we report the characterization of a mAb specific for the *P. falciparum* CSP, which recognizes an epitope located in the N-terminal region of *P. falciparum*. This antibody binds to a linear epitope defined by the sequence ⁸¹EDNEKLRKPKH⁹¹, which is exposed on the surface of live sporozoites. Using transgenic *P. berghei* parasites, expressing the N-terminal region of the *P. falciparum* CSP we demonstrate, for the first time, that a single mAb against the N-terminal region of the CSP region can neutralize sporozoite infectivity in vivo. Importantly, we show that mAb5D5 blocks the enzymatic processing of CSP, as it recognizes an epitope adjacent to the proteolytic cleavage site of the CSP N-terminal region. These findings are in full agreement with previous studies demonstrating that proteolytic processing of the CSP is a required step for an efficient sporozoite invasion of hepatocytes [1, 2]. Finally, our results are also in agreement with in vitro observations reporting that polyclonal antibodies raised against the N-terminal region of *P. falciparum* CSP can inhibit sporozoite invasion of in vitro cultured hepatocytes. [10, 19–21].

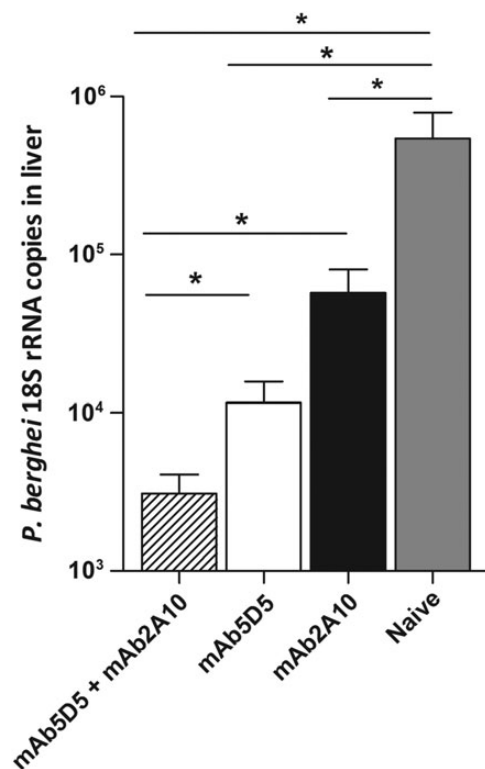


Figure 6. Enhanced inhibitory effect upon combination of antibodies of different epitope specificity. The antibodies mAb5D5 (25 µg) and mAb2A10 (100 µg) were administered combined or independently to assess their additive effect against 10⁴ *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-R sporozoites. Mean ± SEM; n = 5, results are representative of 2 independent experiments. **P* < .05. Abbreviations: CSP, circumsporozoite protein; mAb, monoclonal antibody; *P.b.-P.f.* CSP-R, *P. berghei*-*P. falciparum* CSP repeat domain; rRNA, ribosomal RNA; SEM, standard error of the mean.

The protective effect of RTS,S in humans appears to be largely mediated by antibody responses elicited against CSP's repeat region [5–9, 22]. Our data indicate that the neutralizing capacity of anti-CSP antibodies is enhanced when combining antibodies of different epitope specificity, suggesting that vaccines inducing anti-CSP antibodies responses of broad epitope specificities may result in increased protective efficacy. Our results strongly suggest that the N-terminal region of the *P. falciparum* CSP should be included in RTS,S or similar CSP-based vaccine candidates, as it is apparent that antibodies against this important region can have a major inhibitory effect on sporozoite infectivity. For years it has been suggested that the dominant antibody response to the CSP repeat region could represent a parasite strategy to divert the host immune response by preventing the recognition of regions of critical importance for parasite invasion. The availability of rodent parasites expressing distinct domains of human parasite orthologues should help answer some of these questions and advance research to study the immunogenic properties of the different CSP regions. Further studies should seek to determine whether induction of multidomain protective antibody responses can be better induced by immunizing with full-length recombinant CSP or with independent constructs representing individual CSP domains. In fact, while mAb5D5 recognizes a linear epitope and live sporozoites, it remains to be determined whether a similar antibody could be induced by native parasite protein.

Finally, our study shows that research aimed at defining the functional roles that molecules or specific domains may have on the parasite's biology and infection can provide critical information for identifying functionally important molecular domains that could be targeted by vaccine-induced protective antibody responses.

Supplementary Data

Supplementary materials are available at *The Journal of Infectious Diseases* online (<http://jid.oxfordjournals.org>). Supplementary materials consist of data provided by the author that are published to benefit the reader. The posted materials are not copyedited. The contents of all supplementary data are the sole responsibility of the authors. Questions or messages regarding errors should be addressed to the author.

Notes

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