

Immunogenicity and In Vivo Efficacy of Recombinant *Plasmodium falciparum* Merozoite Surface Protein-1 in Aotus Monkeys

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ABSTRACT

Background: The carboxy-terminus of the merozoite surface protein-1 (MSP1) of *Plasmodium falciparum* has been implicated as a target of protective immunity.

Materials and Methods: Two recombinant proteins from the carboxy-terminus of MSP1, the 42 kD fused to GST (bMSP1₄₂) and the 19 kD (γMSP1₁₉), were expressed in *Escherichia coli* and secreted from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, respectively. To determine if vaccination with these recombinant proteins induces protective immunity, we conducted a randomized, blinded vaccine trial in two species of Aotus monkeys, *A. nancymai* and *A. vociferans*. After three injections using Freund's adjuvant, the monkeys were challenged with the virulent Vietnam Oak Knoll (FVO) strain of *P. falciparum*.

Results: All three control monkeys required treatment by Day 19. Two of three monkeys vaccinated with bMSP1₄₂ required treatment by Day 17, whereas the third monkey controlled parasitemia for 28 days before

requiring treatment. In contrast, both of the *A. nancymai* vaccinated with γMSP1₁₉ self-resolved an otherwise lethal infection. One of the two γMSP1₁₉-vaccinated *A. vociferans* had a prolonged prepatent period of >28 days before requiring treatment. No evidence of mutations were evident in the parasites recovered after the prolonged prepatent period. Sera from the two *A. nancymai* that self-cured had no detectable effect on in vitro invasion.

Conclusions: Vaccination of *A. nancymai* with γMSP1₁₉ induced protective immune responses. The course of recrudescing parasitemias in protected monkeys suggested that immunity is not mediated by antibodies that block invasion. Our data indicate that vaccine trials with the highly adapted FVO strain of *P. falciparum* can be tested in *A. nancymai* and that MSP1₁₉ is a promising anti-blood-stage vaccine for human trials.

INTRODUCTION

Malaria is a problem of serious and increasing proportions. Effective antimalarial vaccines offer hope in reducing morbidity and mortality from

malaria in such a deteriorating situation. A number of parasite molecules from various stages of the parasite's life cycle have been suggested as vaccine candidates. One of the most studied antigens from the asexual blood stages of the life cycle is the 195-kD merozoite surface protein-1 (MSP1) (1). MSP1 is processed by proteolytic cleavage into a series of distinct fragments (2,3).

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These fragments remain associated through non-covalent linkages and are attached to the merozoite surface by the carboxy-terminal 42-kD fragment (MSP1₄₂). Around the time of red blood cell (RBC) invasion by merozoites, MSP1₄₂ is further processed into a 33-kD soluble polypeptide and a membrane-bound 19-kD carboxy-terminal fragment (MSP1₁₉). MSP1₁₉, which consists of two cysteine-rich EGF-like domains and a GPI anchor, continues to be present on ring forms in newly invaded RBCs (4,5). Several lines of evidence suggest that the carboxy-terminal fragments of MSP1 are targets of protective immunity: immunization/challenge studies with recombinant MSP1₁₉ in a murine model (6,7); and in vitro inhibition of erythrocyte invasion with anti-MSP1₁₉ monoclonal (4) and anti-MSP1₄₂ polyclonal antibodies (8).

The mechanism of protective immunity in humans is presently unclear: antibodies, cytokines, and antibody-dependent cellular inhibition have all been implicated. Therefore, until the mechanism(s) of in vivo efficacy has been elucidated, in vitro tests are of limited value. Aotus monkey models have been proposed as suitable models for identifying and testing potential vaccine candidates. We tested two recombinant MSP1 proteins—one secreted by yeast and the other expressed in bacteria—in two species of Aotus monkeys, *A. nancymai* and *A. vociferans*. Here, we describe the utility of Aotus monkeys in vaccine trials: *A. nancymai* challenged with the highly virulent Vietnam Oak Knoll (FVO) isolate of *Plasmodium falciparum* appears to be a sensitive model for testing MSP1₁₉ vaccines.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Vector Construction, Expression, and Protein Purification of rGST-MSP1₄₂

Primers (sense oligonucleotide 5'-GCGGATC CCAGTAACTACTTCCGTAATTGAT-3' and antisense oligonucleotide 5'-GCGAATTCAAGTTA GAGGAACTGCAGAAAAT-3') were used to clone the 42-kD carboxyl-terminus of the *P. falciparum* FVO strain MSP1₄₂ gene into expression vector pGEX3 under control of the IPTG-inducible ptac promoter. The gene encoding MSP1₄₂ was polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-amplified from a plasmid containing the MSP1 gene from genomic DNA of the FVO strain (S. Kumar, unpublished). The PCR-amplified MSP1₄₂ was cloned into the *EcoRI* and *BamHI* restriction sites of pGEX3, creating a

fusion protein between *Schistosoma japonicum* glutathione S-transferase (GST) and MSP1₄₂ (bMSP1₄₂). The recombinant plasmid was electroporated into *Escherichia coli* DH10B cells by using a Gene Pulse apparatus (Bio-Rad, Richmond, CA, U.S.A.). Bacterial cultures were grown overnight and then induced by addition of 1 mM IPTG to produce recombinant protein at 37°C for 2 hr. The cells were harvested and lysed by sonication. Recombinant protein was bound to a reduced glutathione-agarose column (Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ, U.S.A.) and eluted with 10 mM reduced glutathione (Cal-Biochem, San Diego, CA, U.S.A.).

Vector Construction, Expression, and Protein Purification of yMSP1₁₉

We planned to construct a shuttle plasmid that would secrete from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* a fusion protein consisting of the P30 and P2 universal helper T cell epitopes of tetanus toxoid (9) fused to MSP1₁₉. To express P30, a cassette was made using synthetic oligonucleotides (sense oligonucleotides 5'-CTGGTACCTTTGGATAAAAAGAG ACGCTGAAGCTTCTTTGGATAAAAAGATTCAACAA CTTCAGTGC-3' and 5'-TCTTTCTGGTTGAGAGTTA AGGTCTCCGCCTCCACCTCGAGAAC-3' and antisense oligonucleotides 5'-GTTCTCGAGGTGGGAG GCGGAGACCTTAACTCTCAACCAGAAAAGAGACA GTGAAGTTGTTGAA-3' and 5'-TCTTTTATCCAAAG AAGCTTCAGCGTCTCTTTTATCCAAAGGTACCAG-3') to encode tetanus toxoid amino acids 947–967, FNNFTVFSWLRVKVSASHLE (9). The P2 epitope was also constructed using oligonucleotides (sense 5'-CCGCTCGAGCAATACATTAAGGCTAACTCTAA GTTCATTGGTATTACTGAAGTCGACGAATCCGG-3' and antisense 5'-CCGGAATTCGTCGACTTCAGT AATACCAATGAACCTAGAGTTAGCCTTAATGTATT GCTCGAGCGG-3') encoding tetanus toxoid amino acids 830–843, QYIKANSKFIGITE (9). The MSP1₁₉ gene fragment (Asn-1631 to Ser-1723) was PCR-amplified from a plasmid containing the FVO MSP1 gene using the following primers: sense oligonucleotide 5'-CACCTCGAGAACATTTT ACAACACCAA-3'; antisense oligonucleotide 5'-CCACTAGTGGTGGT GGTGGTGGTACTGCAGAAAATACCATC-3'. The cassettes were ligated into pIXY 154 (a gift of V. Price of from Immunex and a derivative of pADH2 as described in Ref. 10) to create recombinant plasmid P30P2MSP1₁₉. The resultant recombinant plasmid was electroporated into the 2905/6 strain of *S. cerevisiae* (11). Expression and purification of the recombinant protein were done as described earlier (11). Briefly, *trp*⁺ recombinant yeast were fermented at

25°C by fed-batch with trp^- selective protein expression medium. The cells were collected 6–18 hr after induction with ethanol. Microfiltered culture supernatant was ultra- and then diafiltered with a 10-kD spiral fiber filter. The protein was recovered by batch binding to Ni-NTA agarose (Qiagen, Chatsworth, CA, U.S.A.) at 4°C for 2–18 hr. The resin was washed four times with $2\times$ phosphate buffered saline (PBS). The recombinant protein was eluted from the resin with 0.2 M Na-acetate/saline, pH 4.0. Protein concentrations were determined by BCA protein assay reagent (Pierce, Rockford, IL, U.S.A.) using bovine serum albumin as the standard. The amino acid sequence of the amino-terminus of γMSP1_{19} was determined by automated Edman degradation (Biological Resources Branch, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases).

DNA Sequence and DNA Fingerprinting Analyses

The DNA sequences of the coding regions of all expression constructs were determined from double-stranded plasmids using USB Sequenase version 2.0 (USB, Cleveland, OH, U.S.A.). To determine whether the MSP1_{19} DNA sequence of the parasites recovered from Monkey 1193 on the day of treatment was identical to that of the FVO parasite used for inoculation, the MSP1_{42} region was PCR-amplified from genomic DNA. The PCR-amplified fragment was cloned into the *PvuII* and *ApaI* restriction sites of plasmid vector pRE4 and sequenced as described above. Fingerprint analysis of genomic DNA was performed as previously described (12).

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay, Western Blot Analysis, and Immunofluorescence

For enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), 96-well plates were coated overnight at 4°C with 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ of γMSP1_{19} . The plates were blocked with TPBS ($1\times$ PBS and 0.05% Tween 20) and 1% BSA for 1 hr at 37°C. Log-fold dilutions of test Aotus sera (taken on Day 17 after the third immunization) in TPBS with 0.5% BSA were used as primary antibodies. Alkaline phosphatase-conjugated goat anti-human immunoglobulin (IgG) (Promega, Madison, WI, U.S.A.) was used as a secondary antibody. The ELISA end-point titer reported is the highest dilution at which the absorbance at 405 nm was 0.4 or greater.

For Western blot analysis, protein samples were size-fractionated on 4–16% SDS-PAGE

(ISS, Natick, MA, U.S.A.), electrophoretically transferred to nitrocellulose membranes, and then incubated with anti- MSP1_{19} mAbs 111.2 and 111.4 (3) and alkaline phosphatase-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (Promega) as secondary antibody. The protein bands were visualized by incubation with NBT/BCIP (Promega).

Immunofluorescence (IIF) was performed with methanol-fixed *P. falciparum* parasites of the FCRIII strain (FCRIII is similar to FVO in the 19-kD carboxy-terminus by allelic-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) PCR; S. Kumar and D. C. Kaslow, unpublished data). Briefly, air-dried parasites on toxoplasmosis slides (Bellco Glass, Inc., Vineland, NJ, U.S.A.) were fixed with dry-ice cold methanol for 15 min, washed twice with PBS, and blocked for 30 min with 1% BSA in PBS, then incubated with dilutions of Aotus sera (taken on Day 17 after the third immunization) for 30 min at room temperature in a humid chamber. After washing with PBS, FITC-conjugated sheep anti-human IgG (Becton-Dickinson, San José, CA, U.S.A.) was added to wells for 30 min. The slides were read by fluorescent light microscopy. The immunofluorescence was evaluated using a Zeiss Axiophot microscope equipped with differential interference contrast (DIC) optics.

Immunization and Parasite Challenge of Aotus Monkeys

Twelve Aotus monkeys of two species (seven *A. nancymai* and five *A. vociferans*) and of both sexes were used in the study (Table 1). The monkeys were housed at the National Institutes of Health, Primate Research Facility, according to *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, NIH*. After stratification for sex and species, the monkeys were assigned to groups by random card draw. The study was blinded to investigators who cared for or injected the animals, read smears, or determined when a monkey should be drug-cured; only after all control monkeys required treatment (Day 20) was the code revealed. Three groups of four monkeys each were immunized with γMSP1_{19} , bMSP1_{42} , or Freund's adjuvant alone. Monkeys from the two test vaccine groups received 250 μg of the respective recombinant protein. On Day 0, the first dose was emulsified in complete Freund's adjuvant and given subcutaneously in equal volumes at four sites. Two subsequent doses, emulsified in incomplete Freund's Adjuvant, were also given subcutaneously at four sites on Days 21 and 42. Blood for

serum was obtained from each monkey on Days 0, 21, 42, and 59.

After inoculating Monkey 1588 with freshly thawed *P. falciparum* parasites of the FVO strain (kindly provided by Dr. W. E. Collins, CDC), a frozen stock of FVO challenge parasites was prepared. On Day 11 after the third immunization, a donor monkey (No. T64) randomly selected from the control group by the investigator holding the code was infected intravenously with approximately 10^6 freshly thawed *P. falciparum* parasites from Monkey 1588. Six days later, blood collected from Monkey T64 was diluted in phosphate buffered saline to 2×10^4 parasitized red blood cells (PRBCs)/ml, and monkeys from all the groups were challenged intravenously with 0.5 ml of the diluted PRBCs. The challenge infection was on Day 59 after beginning of immunization and Day 17 after the last immunization.

Giemsa-stained thin smears were made from blood collected by puncture of superficial veins in the dorsum of the calf. For parasitemias of less than 0.1%, parasite numbers in approximately 10,000 RBCs (50 fields) were counted. For parasitemias of more than 0.1%, parasite numbers in 500–1000 RBCs were counted. Blood smears were taken daily from each monkey from Day 3 to Day 28 after challenge and then twice a week for 60 days unless the monkey received chemotherapy.

Inhibition of Erythrocyte Invasion In Vitro

To determine if immunization with recombinant MSP1-induced antibodies blocked invasion of merozoites into RBCs, synchronized *P. falciparum* parasites from in vitro culture were incubated in the presence of sera taken from Aotus monkeys on Day 17 after the third immunization (day of parasite challenge). To ensure synchrony, the FCRIII strain of *P. falciparum* was used 24 hr after thawing the parasites frozen in liquid nitrogen. A mixture of trophozoites and schizonts was diluted to about 0.2% PRBCs with a hematocrit of 5% human RBCs in RPMI medium containing 10% human serum and 8 μ g/ml of gentamicin. One hundred microliters of the mixture of parasitized and uninfected human RBCs and 100 μ l of RPMI medium + 20% serum (10% human serum + 10% Aotus test serum taken on Day 17 after the third immunization) were added to wells of a 96-well plate. The plate was placed in a gas-tight chamber, equilibrated with 5% O₂, 5% CO₂, and 90% N₂ for 10 min, sealed, and incubated at 37°C. After 22–24 hr, the contents

of the duplicate wells were collected and centrifuged. Air-dried blood films of each sample were fixed with methanol and Giemsa stained. The samples were coded, and the number of ring-stage parasites in 1500–4000 RBCs was counted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The *P. falciparum* parasite used in these studies was the Aotus monkey-adapted FVO strain. Intravenous inoculation of asexual blood-stage FVO parasites in nonsplenectomized *A. nancymai* causes fulminant infections that are uniformly fatal if untreated (13). Because of the limited availability of nonhuman primates for trials of malaria parasite vaccines, the consistent infectivity of this FVO parasite-Aotus model allows preliminary assessment of in vivo efficacy of blood-stage vaccine candidates in test groups of small numbers of monkeys.

To express MSP1₁₉ as a secreted fusion protein in *S. cerevisiae*, the carboxy-terminus of yeast α -factor preprosecretory signal sequence was fused to two helper T cell epitopes from tetanus toxoid (P30 and P2) that, in turn, were fused to the amino-terminus of MSP1₁₉. A His₆ tag was added to the carboxy-terminus to facilitate purification. Although an apparent full-length P30P2 MSP1₁₉ was observed on a Coomassie-stained SDS-PAGE, most of the secreted fusion protein was cleaved (data not shown). Automated Edman degradation revealed that approximately 80% of the nickel-NTA-purified proteins had at the amino-terminus the three carboxy-terminal amino acid residues, EVE, of the P30P2 sequence followed by the MSP1₁₉ amino-terminus, NISQHQPVQHQ—, indicating that the P30P2 fusion had been cleaved from MSP1₁₉. Mass spectroscopy confirmed that observed mass (M_r of 11,475.4) of the predominant protein species was similar to that predicted (M_r of 11,523) for the polypeptide NH₂-EVENISQHQ FDGIFC-SHHHHHH-COOH. Although full-length or truncated forms of P30P2 MSP1₁₉ could be present in the preparation used for immunizations, the predominant immunogen used in these studies (γ MSP1₁₉) lacked foreign helper T cell epitopes. The other fusion protein, bMSP1₄₂, designed to be expressed intracellularly in *E. coli*, was constructed with glutathione-S-transferase (GST) from *S. mansoni* fused to the amino-terminus of MSP1₄₂. Both γ MSP1₁₉ and bMSP1₄₂ proteins were recognized in ELISA and on Western blot by

TABLE 1. The Relation Between the Course of Infection in Vaccinated Aotus Monkeys and Neutralization of Invasion and Other Serologic Studies

Vaccine ^a	Monkeys ^b			Prepatent Period ^c (days)	Course ^d	Invasion ^e (% Infected RBCs)	IIF ^f	ELISA ^g
	#	Sex	Species					
Freund's alone	701	Male	N	9	Virulent	1.5	<10 ²	<10 ²
	886	Female	N	12	Virulent	1.7	<10 ²	<10 ²
	184	Male	V	7	Virulent	1.3	<10 ²	<10 ²
γMSP1 ₁₉	331A	Male	N	11	Self-resolved	1.6	10 ⁴	10 ⁶
	218	Female	N	12	Self-resolved	1.6	10 ⁴	10 ⁵
	1193	Male	V	28	Virulent	1.7	>10 ⁵	10 ⁶
	2458	Male	V	11	Virulent	2.1	10 ⁴	10 ⁶
bGST-MSP1 ₄₂	202	Male	N	10	Virulent	ND	10 ³	10 ³
	E851	Male	N	11	Persistent	ND	10 ³	10 ⁴
	T212	Male	V	8	Virulent	ND	10 ⁴	10 ⁴

^aγMSP1₁₉, yeast produced fusion of the 19-kD C-terminus of MSP1₁₉; GST-MSP1₄₂, bacterial produced 42-kD C-terminus of MSP1 fused with glutathione-S-transferase.

^bSpecies of Aotus: N, *A. nancymai*; V, *A. vociferans*.

^cPrepatent period: time from inoculation of parasites to first visualized parasite in the blood.

^dVirulent, rose to above 5%, requiring treatment; self-resolved, after a low-grade parasitemia of <0.1%; Persistent, no control, but parasitemia always below 5%.

^ePercentage of red cells that contained ring-stage parasites in the invasion assay performed in the presence of Aotus sera from Day 17 after the third immunization (the day of parasite challenge).

^fIIF, indirect immunofluorescence against FCRIII that has the identical C-terminus as the FVO strain of *P. falciparum*.

^gELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. End-point titers defined as the highest dilution of sera with an A₄₀₅ of 0.4 or greater (data from three different assays).

mAbs 111.2 and 111.4 that recognize reduction-sensitive epitopes of MSP1₁₉ (data not shown).

Because of limited availability in our colony of a single species of Aotus, two species of monkeys (seven *A. nancymai* and five *A. vociferans*) were used (Table 1). They were stratified according to species and sex and randomized to one of three groups: four test monkeys received γMSP1₁₉ emulsified in Freund's adjuvant; four test monkeys received bMSP1₄₂ fusion protein in the same adjuvant; and four control monkeys received adjuvant alone. In the first immunization, the adjuvant was Complete Freund's adjuvant, and the subsequent injections on Days 21 and 42 were with incomplete Freund's adjuvant. Seventeen days after the third immunization, the monkeys were inoculated intravenously with 10⁴ parasites of the FVO isolate of *P. falciparum* to assess the in vivo efficacy of vaccination. The three control monkeys became parasitemic by Day 12 postchallenge and were treated with antimalarial medications on or before Day 19

(Fig. 1 E and F). The course of parasitemia in these animals was similar to that previously observed in *A. nancymai* monkeys infected with the FVO strain of *P. falciparum* (13). In the group of four monkeys immunized with bMSP1₄₂, one monkey died after the first immunization. Upon challenge infection, *A. nancymai* (202) and *A. vociferans* (T212) were unprotected, and one *A. nancymai* (E851) controlled the initial peaks of parasitemia (Fig. 1 C and D). Monkey E851 had no detectable parasites from Day 18 through Day 22, but eventually developed a 1% parasitemia on Day 28 and required chemotherapy because of severe anemia.

The two *A. vociferans* immunized with γMSP1₁₉ were not protected (Fig. 1B). *A. vociferans* 2458 had the same course as control monkeys, having detectable parasitemia on Day 11 and requiring chemotherapy on Day 14. *A. vociferans* 1193 had no detectable parasitemia for 28 days, but on Day 32 the parasitemia was 4% and rapidly rose such that Monkey 1193 required treatment on Day 34

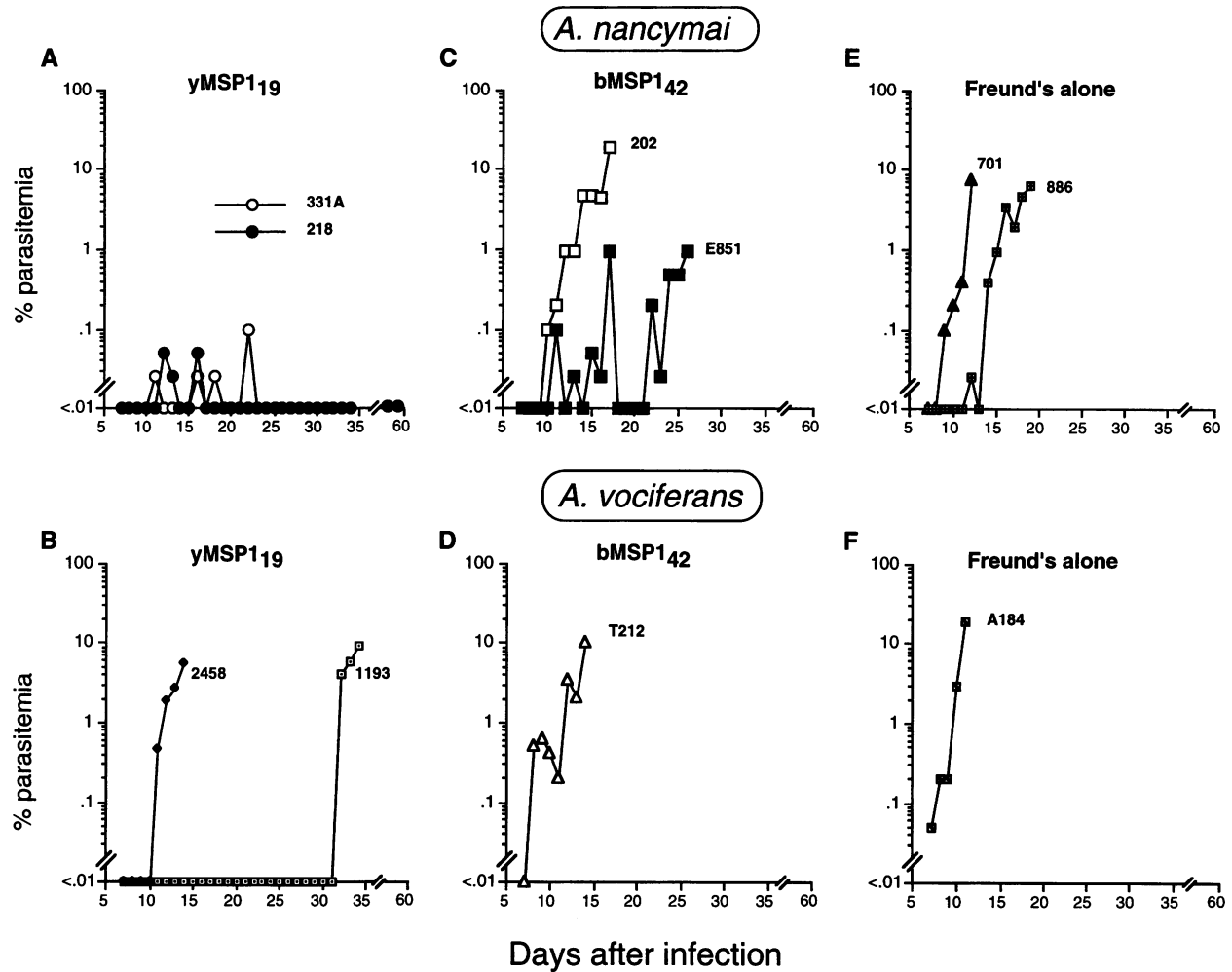


FIG. 1. Parasitemia curves for infections of the Vietnam Oak Knoll (FVO) strain of *Plasmodium falciparum* in *Aotus nancymai* or *A. vociferans* monkeys immunized with γ MSP1₁₉ (A and B), bMSP1₄₂ (C and D), or adjuvant alone (E and F)

(Fig. 1B). It is possible that the parasites that emerged after this prolonged prepatent period had a variant form of MSP1. Diversity in the single-copy MSP1₁₉ gene sequence (14) and in the reactivity of MSP1 with mAbs has been observed (15). Such vaccine-selected mutations have been described previously for other asexual blood-stage proteins (16). DNA fingerprints from the original inoculum and from the parasites isolated on Day 34 were identical (data not shown), indicating that the major clone in the inoculum caused the latent infection. To explore the possibility of mutations in MSP1₁₉, we compared the MSP1₁₉ DNA sequence of the original inoculum to that of recovered parasites. The DNA sequences were identical. Therefore, neither emergence of a minor clone nor selection of a MSP1₁₉ mutant explains the prolonged prepatent period

in Monkey 1193. Another possibility is that Monkey 1193 selected parasites expressing abnormal levels of MSP1₁₉ as a result of a mutation outside the coding region for MSP1₁₉ (e.g., a mutation elsewhere in the coding region or the MSP1 promoter). By immunofluorescence assay and immunoblot analysis, two anti-MSP1₁₉ mAbs, 111.2 and 111.4, reacted similarly with the inoculum parasites and the parasites recovered from Monkey 1193, confirming that the subcellular location (rim fluorescence suggestive of surface location) and the level of expression of MSP1₁₉ were unchanged in the recovered parasites (data not shown).

The two *A. nancymai* monkeys vaccinated with γ MSP1₁₉ (331A and 218) had peak parasitemias of <0.1% and self-cured their infections (Fig. 1A). Before becoming completely apara-

sitemic, these monkeys had one to three recurrences of detectable parasitemia at intervals of up to 5 days. Because RBCs infected with mature parasites bind endothelium, a fall in parasitemia may occur 24 hr after a peak. These sequestered parasites develop into merozoites, invade uninfected RBCs, and reappear in the peripheral blood 48 hr after the previous peak. In the absence of immunity, each subsequent peak of parasitemia should increase. Such a course of parasitemia was observed in control *A. nancymai* 886 from Day 12 to Day 14 (Fig. 1E). The course of parasitemia in protected animals was different in that the detectable parasitemias recurred at intervals of up to 5 days, and the parasitemia during the recurrence was similar to the previous peak. Therefore, immunity controlled the infection.

What, then, might be the mechanism of antigen-specific immunity in *A. nancymai* 331A and 218? Analysis of in vitro invasion inhibition assays indicated that sera from monkeys that self-resolved infections did not inhibit invasion of uninfected RBCs by merozoites (Table 1). These data suggest that the mechanism of protective immunity is not mediated solely by neutralizing antibodies that prevent parasites from invading erythrocytes. Further evidence that clearance of parasites is not entirely dependent on blocking antibodies comes from analysis of the kinetics of parasitemia in monkeys that self-resolved infections. If the control of the initial peak was caused by boosting of blocking antibody by infection, then recurrences should not have occurred a few days later.

The most likely explanation is that a recurring immune response is activated during each rise in parasitemia and declines as the parasitemia falls. One such mechanism has been proposed by Druilhe et al. to explain antibody-mediated immunity. In their study, IgG from immune African donors—when transferred to *P. falciparum*-infected Thai patients—controlled infection (17); however, the immune IgG did not block *P. falciparum* invasion of RBCs in vitro but did inhibit parasite development when parasites were cultured in the presence of monocytes. It has been proposed that cytophilic antibodies to parasite membrane proteins bind Fc receptors on monocytes, which leads to a transient release of cytokines that inhibit parasite growth. Such a mechanism is consistent with our finding of recurrence of parasitemia in the protected monkeys.

It remains to be determined whether antibody-independent, T cell-mediated mechanisms also contributed to immunity. The notion of cell-

mediated immunity was suggested in the initial murine immunization studies using purified *Plasmodium yoelii* MSP1 (18–20). Transfer of sera from immune mice did not transfer protection; rather, protection was correlated with delayed-type hypersensitivity to malaria parasites (20). However, antibody from mice immunized with a MSP-1 construct similar to the one used in the present study did transfer protection in a rodent malaria, *P. yoelii* (C. A. Long, personal communication). The MSP-1 vaccine in this rodent model was previously shown to give a high level of protection, indicating that the protection is at least in part antibody-mediated (6).

In previous studies, the FVO strain of *P. falciparum* caused a universally virulent infection in *A. nancymai* (Ref. 13 and S. Kumar, unpublished observations). That two of two *A. nancymai* were highly protected (maximum parasitemia of 0.1%) in the present study suggests that immunization with MSP1₁₉ induces an effective immune response. The virulent course we observed in *A. vociferans* after immunization with yMSP1₁₉ may reflect the fact that this species of *Aotus*, for unknown reasons, is more susceptible to infection by *P. falciparum*. For example, several strains of *P. falciparum* (FUP, Malay IV, Indochina, and FVO) follow a virulent course in *A. vociferans*, but only FVO is consistently virulent in *A. nancymai* (Ref. 13 and W. E. Collins, personal communication). The difference in parasitemia does not reflect failure to induce antibody, as *A. vociferans* and *A. nancymai* had similar anti-MSP1₁₉ titers by ELISA and similar IIF titers (Table 1).

In contrast to *A. vociferans*, *A. nancymai* appears to be a useful model for initial screening and testing of *P. falciparum* (FVO) asexual blood-stage vaccines. Using this model, yMSP1₁₉ is a promising vaccine candidate. Further studies in the FVO-*A. nancymai* model may help elucidate the relative contribution of antibodies, cellular responses, and cytokines in protective immunity induced by vaccination with MSP1₁₉.

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