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Polymorphism of the parasite lactate dehydrogenase gene from *Plasmodium vivax* Korean isolates

Hyun-Il Shin¹, Jung-Yeon Kim¹, Won-Ja Lee¹, Youngjoo Sohn², Sang-Wook Lee³, Yoon-Joong Kang^{4*†} and Hyeong-Woo Lee^{3*†}

Abstract

Background: Assaying for the parasitic lactate dehydrogenase (pLDH) is widely used as a rapid diagnostic test (RDT), but the efficacy of its serological effectiveness in diagnosis, that is antibody detection ability, is not known. The genetic variation of Korean isolates was analysed, and recombinant protein pLDH was evaluated as a serodiagnostic antigen for the detection of *Plasmodium vivax* malaria.

Methods: Genomic DNA was purified, and the pLDH gene of *P. vivax* was amplified from blood samples from 20 patients. The samples came from five epidemic areas: Bucheon-si, Gimpo-si, and Paju-si of Gyeonggi Province, Gangwha-gun of Incheon metropolitan city, and Cheorwon-gun of Gangwon Province, South Korea, from 2010 to 2011. The antigenicity of the recombinant protein pLDH was tested by western blot and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

Results: Sequence analysis of 20 Korean isolates of *P. vivax* showed that the open reading frame (ORF) of 951 nucleotides encoded a deduced protein of 316 amino acids (aa). This ORF showed 100% identity with the *P. vivax* Belem strain (DQ060151) and *P. vivax* Hainan strain (FJ527750), 89.6% homology with *Plasmodium falciparum* FCC1_HN (DQ825436), 90.2% homology with *Plasmodium berghei* (AY437808), 96.8% homology with *Plasmodium knowlesi* (JF958130), and 90.2% homology with *Plasmodium reichenowi* (AB122147). A single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at nucleotide 456 (T to C) was also observed in the isolate from Bucheon, but it did not change in the amino acid sequence. The expressed recombinant protein had a molecular weight of approximately 32 kDa, as analysed by sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) analysis. Of the 40 *P. vivax* patients, 34 (85.0%) were positive by ELISA.

Conclusions: The pLDH genes of 19 isolates of *P. vivax* were identical, except one for SNP at nucleotide 456. This observation indicates that this gene is relatively stable. Based on these results, the relationship between antibody production against pLDH and the pattern of disease onset should be investigated further before using pLDH for serodiagnosis.

* Correspondence: yjkang@jwu.ac.kr; rainlee67@naver.com

†Equal contributors

⁴Department of Biomedical Science, Jungwon University, Goesan Chungbuk 367-805, Republic of Korea

³Department of Pathology, College of Medicine, University of Florida, J-566, 1275 Center Drive, Gainesville, USA

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Background

Global figures for deaths caused by malaria range from 1.5 to 2.7 million each year, most of which are children under five years of age and pregnant women. Most of the deaths are caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* [1,2]. The clinical diagnosis of malaria still relies upon the identification of malaria parasites in Giemsa-stained blood smears of peripheral blood. Therefore, microscopic observation of the *Plasmodium* species is regarded as the “gold standard” for malaria diagnosis. Despite the simplicity and low cost, such a diagnostic technique is not always available [3]. Rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) have been introduced to overcome time constraints, a lack of trained personnel in remote or isolated areas, and the low sensitivity when diagnosing malaria infections with a low level of parasitaemia [4]. These lateral-flow immunochromatographic tests detect specific antigens that are produced by malaria parasites and are rapid and simple to carry out without electricity, specific equipment or intensive training [5-8]. To detect *Plasmodium*, monoclonal antibodies against parasite lactate dehydrogenase (pLDH), histidine-rich protein-2 (HRP-2), and aldolase are widely used. The genetic diversity of HRP-2 is known to partly influence the sensitivity of RDT. pLDH catalyzes the inter-conversion of lactate into pyruvate. Therefore, this enzyme is essential for energy production in *Plasmodium* species. The level of pLDH in the blood has been directly linked to the level of parasitaemia [9-12]. pLDH (L-lactate: NAD⁺-oxidoreductase, EC 1.1.1.27) is the one of the first malaria parasite enzymes that was shown to be electrophoretically and kinetically distinct from a human enzyme [13,14]. Glucose utilization in *P. falciparum*-infected erythrocytes is as much as 100 times the rate observed in uninfected erythrocytes [15]. pLDH plays an important

role in regulating glycolysis and in balancing the reduced/oxidized state of the malaria parasites [16,17]. Using RDTs of monoclonal antibodies against the pLDH antigen, sensitivity was over 90%, with high parasite density of *P. falciparum*. However, the sensitivity decreased to under 70% in parasitaemia of less than 50 parasites/ μ l [6,18,19].

The creation of diagnostic tools and methods for asymptomatic and low parasitaemia patients has been attempted by the malaria team of the Korean National Institute of Health (KNIH). To accomplish this task, genetic variations of *P. vivax* pLDH were investigated to identify the typical strain of Korean isolates, and its recombinant protein was evaluated as an antibody detection tool whether it could compensate for the missing cases by antigen detection with RDTs which showing low antigen detection ability in low parasite density.

Methods

Blood sample collection

Patients with clinically suspected malaria attending the Public Health Centers in Gangwha-gun, Gimpo-si, Bucheon-si, and Paju-si of Gyeonggi Province and Cheorwon-gun of Gangwon Province, South Korea from 2010 to 2011 were examined for malaria parasites. Approximately 3 ml of blood was collected from each symptomatic patient. Thin and thick blood smears were prepared for microscopic examination. Blood samples were transported to the Korean National Institute of Health (KNIH), where sera were separated and stored at -20°C for future analysis. Informed consent was obtained from all patients, and all samples were collected under human use protocols

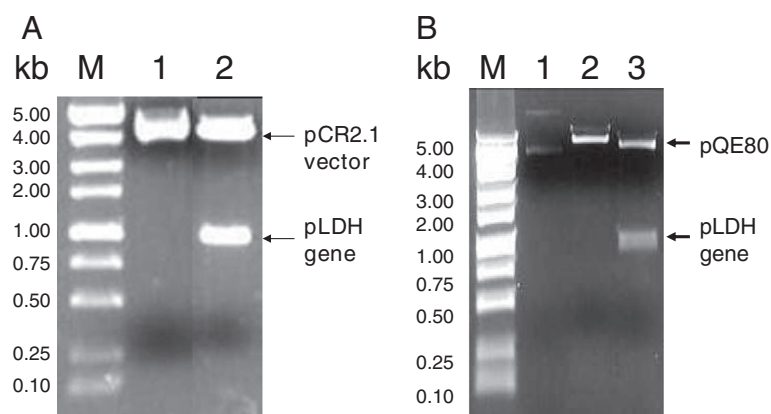
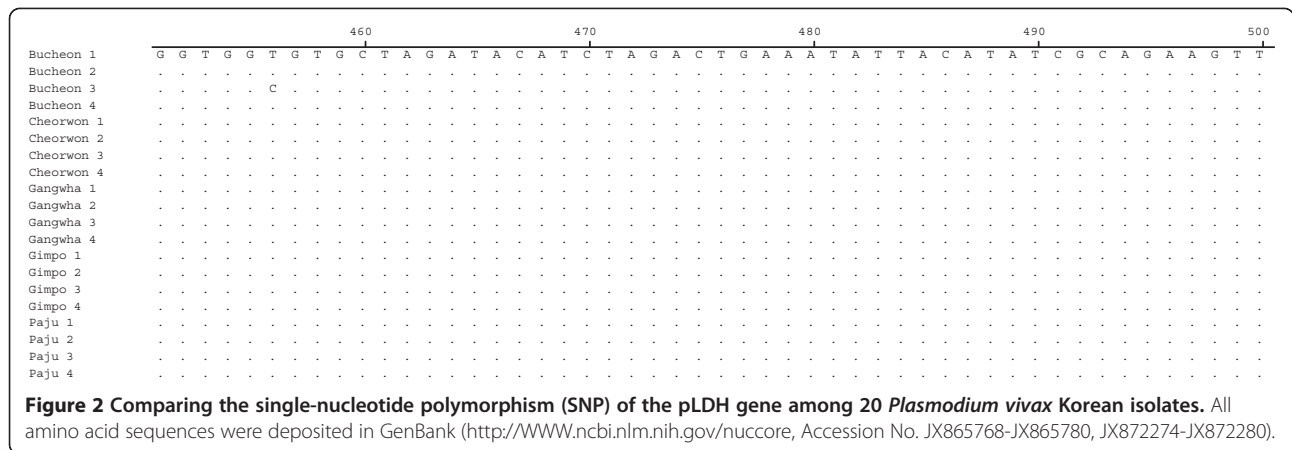


Figure 1 A) The conformation of cloned pCR-pLDH containing the pLDH gene by digestion with *EcoRI*. M, Molecular size marker; lane 1, non-inserted clone; lane 2, pLDH gene inserted clone (pVpLDH). B) Confirmation of pLDH gene in *Escherichia coli* DH5 α by restriction enzyme digestion with *EcoRI* and *HindIII*. M, Molecular size marker; lane 1, Undigested Plasmid; lane 2, *Bam*HI digested Plasmid; lane 3, *EcoRI* and *HindIII* digested plasmid.



that have been reviewed and approved by the Human Ethics Committee of the National Institute of Health (Osong, Korea).

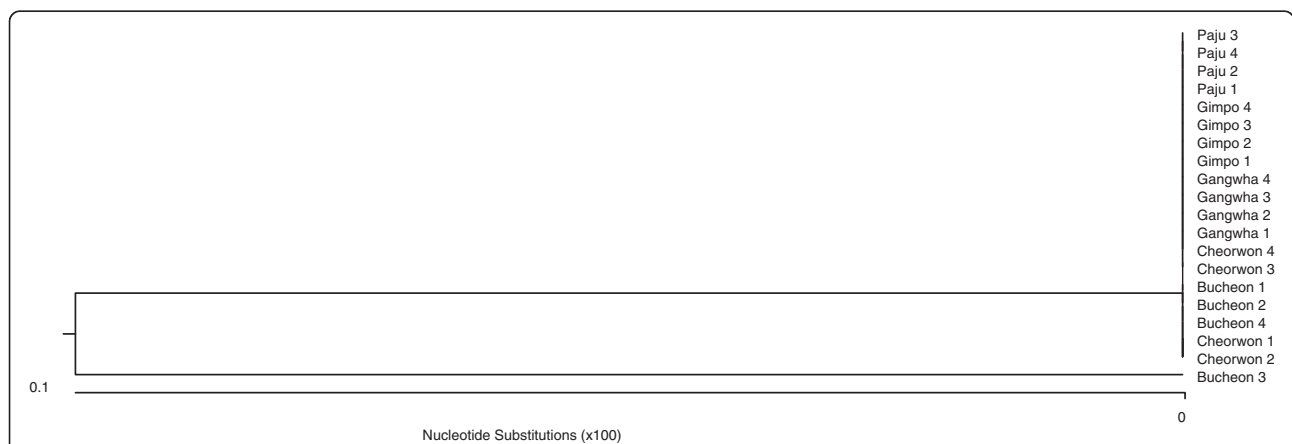
Amplification of pLDH

For the purpose of the expression of the pLDH gene, genomic DNA was extracted from the whole blood of a malaria patient using a QIAamp Blood Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). PCRs were performed using AccuPower PCR Premix (Bioneer, Taejeon, Korea), 50 ng of purified genomic DNA, and 40 pmoles each of forward (pLDH-F1; 5'-GGA TCC GCT ACT CAG AGG GAG GTG CTC GTC GAA ATC-3') and reverse primers (pLDH-R1; 5'-GCA TGC GAG GCA GTA CTC TCC GCA GTC CGG ATC AGT-3'), and the total volume was adjusted to 20 ml with distilled water. The thermocycler conditions were as follows: denaturation at 94°C for 5 min; 35 cycles of 1 min at 94°C, 1 min at 58°C and 2 min at 72°C; and incubation at 72°C for 5 min. All of the PCR products were analysed on a 1.0% agarose gel, confirmed under a UV transilluminator and

purified with a Qiagen plasmid mini kit (Qiagen). The purified PCR products were ligated into a pCR2.1 cloning vector (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and then transformed into *Escherichia coli* Top10 according to Invitrogen's procedures.

DNA sequencing and analysis

The PCR product inserted into *E. coli* Top10 was selected for on ampicillin- and 5-bromo-4-chloro-indolyl-β-D-galactopyranoside (X-gal)-containing medium. To confirm transformants, gel electrophoresis was performed after *EcoRI* digestion (Figure 1A) of a plasmid prepared with a Qiagen plasmid mini kit, according to the protocol supplied by the manufacturer. The pLDH gene sequence was determined using an ABI PRISM dye terminator cycle sequencing ready reaction kit FS (Perkin Elmer, Cambridge, MA, USA) according to the supplied manual. M13 reverse and M13 forward (-20) primers were used in sequencing. Nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences were analysed using EditSeq and Clustal in the MegAlign program, a multiple alignment program in the



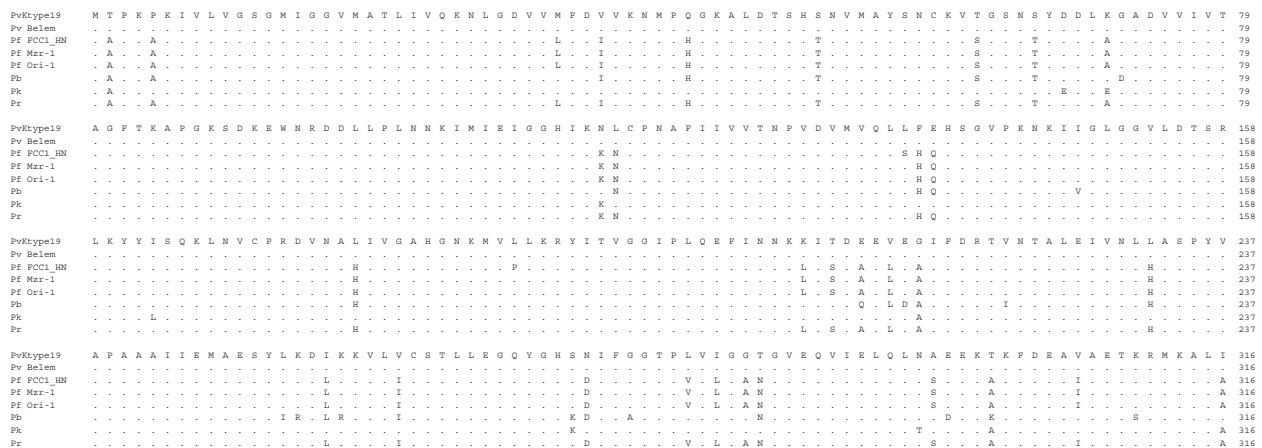


Figure 4 Multiple amino acid sequence alignment of pLDH among *Plasmodium* species. The deduced amino acid sequence of the PvKtype19 type strain in *P. vivax* Korean isolates was aligned with those from other *Plasmodium* species. Computer analysis was performed using the multiple sequences alignment of MegAlign. All amino acid sequences were obtained from GenBank BLAST (<http://WWW.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nucore>). Pv Belem (*P. vivax*, Accession; DQ060151), Pf FCC1_HN (*P. falciparum*, DQ825436), Pf Mzr-1 (*P. falciparum*, JN54719), Pf Ori-1 (*P. falciparum*, JN547218), Pb (*P. berghei*, AY437808), Pk (*P. knowlesi* strain H, JF958130), and Pr (*P. reichenowi*, AB122147).

DNASTAR package (DNASTAR, Madison, WI, USA). The internet-based BLAST search program of the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) was used to search protein databases. The gene sequences of pLDH from the Korean isolates were deposited in GenBank (Accession No. JX865768-JX865780, JX872274-JX872280).

Construction of the pLDH expression vector

For the expression of the pLDH gene of the PvKtype19 type strain in *E. coli*, the gene fragment was amplified from the DNA of blood samples that were confirmed to be infected with *P. vivax* as described above and which had *Bam*HI and *Sph*I sites on their 5' ends. Amplified PCR products were digested with *Bam*HI and *Sph*I, purified with a Qiagen Gel Extraction Kit after running on an agarose gel and integrated into the *Bam*HI and *Sph*I

cleavage sites of a pQE80 expression vector (Qiagen). The resulting plasmid was subsequently used for the expression of the pLDH recombinant protein in *E. coli* DH5 α . Transformants were confirmed by gel electrophoresis of plasmid DNA after restriction enzyme digestion with *Eco*RI and *Hind*III (Figure 1B).

Expression and purification of recombinant pLDH protein

Expression of the pLDH recombinant protein was induced in *E. coli* with isopropyl-1-thio- β -D-galactopyranoside (IPTG). A total of 1 mM IPTG was added to cultures of *E. coli* DH5 α (pVKtype19) grown to the logarithmic phase in liquid Luria Bertani (LB) medium containing 100 μ g/ml ampicillin to induce expression of the target protein. Purification of pLDH recombinant protein was carried out using immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography [20]. The purification was performed under native conditions

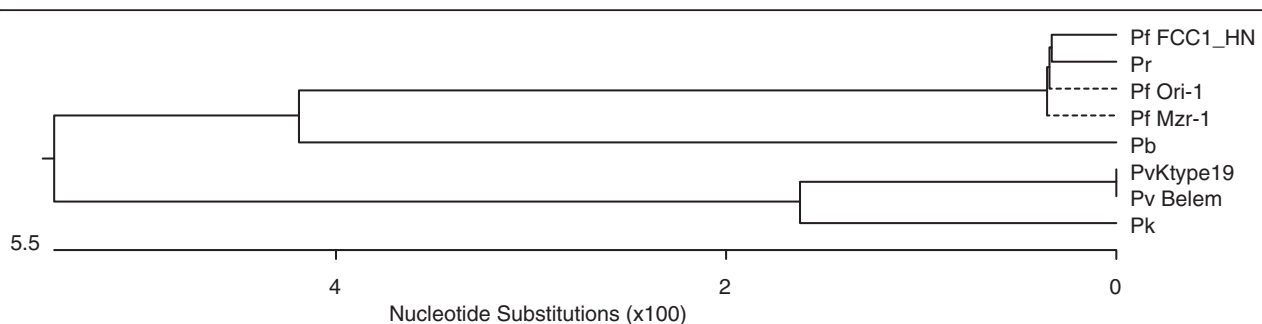


Figure 5 Amino acid sequence differences in pLDH among *Plasmodium* species. The deduced amino acid sequence of the PvKtype19 type strain in *P. vivax* Korean isolates was aligned with those from other *Plasmodium* species. Computer analysis was performed using the multiple sequences alignment tool of MegAlign. All amino acid sequences were obtained from GenBank BLAST (<http://WWW.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nucore>). Pv Belem (*P. vivax*, Accession; DQ060151), Pf FCC1_HN (*P. falciparum*, DQ825436), Pf Mzr-1 (*P. falciparum*, JN54719), Pf Ori-1 (*P. falciparum*, JN547218), Pb (*P. berghei*, AY437808), Pk (*P. knowlesi* strain H, JF958130), and Pr (*P. reichenowi*, AB122147).

PvKtype19	M T P K P K I V L V G S G M I G G V M A T L I V Q K N L G D V M F D V V K N M P Q G K A L D T S H S N V M A Y S N C K V T G S N S Y D D L K G A D V V I V T	79
PvKvar	.....	79
Pv Belem	.....	79
Pv Hainan	.....	79
Goa-1	..... R	79
Krt-1	.....	79
Ori-1	..... R M M	79
PvKtype19	A G F T K A P G K S D K E W N R D D L L P L N N K I M I E I G G H I K N L C P N A P I I V V T N P V D V M V Q L L F E H S G V P K N K I I G L G G V L D T S R	158
PvKvar	.....	158
Pv Belem	.....	158
Pv Hainan	.....	158
Goa-1	..... N F B P	158
Krt-1	.....	158
Ori-1	..... G N	158
PvKtype19	L K Y Y I S Q K L N V C P R D V N A L I V G A H G N K M V L L K R Y I T V G G I P L Q R P I N N K K I T D E E V E G I F D R T V N T A L E I V N L L A S P Y V	237
PvKvar	.....	237
Pv Belem	.....	237
Pv Hainan	.....	237
Goa-1	.....	237
Krt-1	.....	237
Ori-1	..... I B	237
PvKtype19	A P A A A I I R M A E S Y L K D I K K V L V C S T L L E G Q Y G H S N I F G G T P L V I G G T G V E Q V I E L Q L N A E R K T K F D R A V A E T K R M K A L I	316
PvKvar	.....	316
Pv Belem	.....	316
Pv Hainan	.....	316
Goa-1	.....	316
Krt-1	.....	316
Ori-1	.....	316

Figure 6 Multiple amino acid sequence alignment of pLDH among *Plasmodium vivax*. The deduced amino acid sequence of the PvKtype19 type strain in *P. vivax* Korean isolates was aligned with those from other *Plasmodium* species. Computer analysis was performed using the multiple sequences alignment tool of MegAlign. All amino acid sequences were obtained from GenBank BLAST (<http://WWW.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nucleotide>). PvKtype19 (Korean type strain), PvKvar (Variant form of Korean isolate), Pv Belem (*P. vivax*, Accession; DQ060151), and Pv Hainan (*P. vivax*, FJ527750).

according to the manufacturer's protocol (Qiagen). Proteins were analysed by sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) after each purification step.

Western blot analysis

Recombinant pLDH protein was separated on a 12% SDS-PAGE gel and was then transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane. After the transfer, the membrane was cut into strips and blocked for nonspecific binding with 5% skim milk for 12 hours at 4°C. The membrane was then washed in PBS with 0.15% Tween 20 for 3 × 10 min. The strips were allowed to react with the sera from malaria patients or from uninfected people (diluted 1:100, vol/vol) for four hours and then washed using the procedure described above. The membrane was subsequently incubated with diluted peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-human IgG secondary antibody (1:1,000, v/v) (Sigma) for three hours at room temperature. For colour

development, a solution containing 0.2% diaminobenzidine and 0.02% H₂O₂/PBS was applied to each well [21].

Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

Sera from patients infected with *P. vivax* were analysed for the presence of antigen-specific antibodies using 96-well plates coated with 0.5 mg/ml purified recombinant protein that had been expressed in *E. coli* and dissolved in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.4) overnight at 4°C. Malaria patient serum was diluted 1:100 (v/v) in blocking buffer (0.25% PBS-Tween 20 with 1% bovine serum albumin, pH 7.4) and incubated for one hour, followed by incubation with peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-human IgG secondary antibody at a 1:1,000 dilution (v/v, Sigma). Optical density was measured with a spectrophotometer at 405 nm (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA, USA) [22]. Samples were regarded as positive when sera were over the cut-off value, which was calculated as the mean + 2 X the standard deviation (SD) of the negative controls.

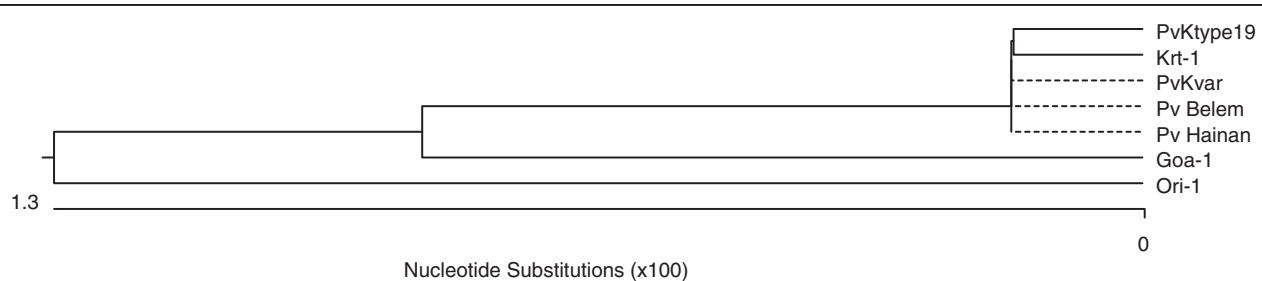
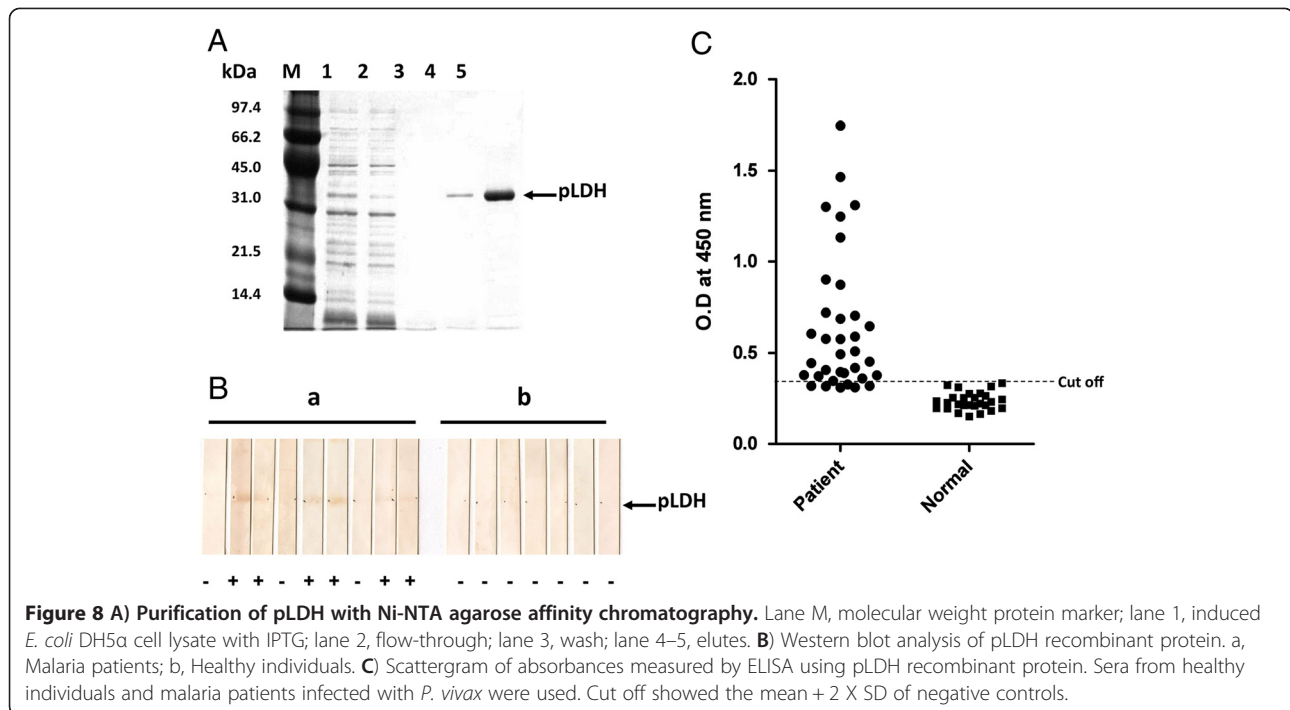


Figure 7 Phylogenetic relationships among the pLDH of several strains of *Plasmodium vivax*. Computer analysis was performed using the multiple sequences alignment tool of MegAlign. All amino acid sequences were obtained from GenBank BLAST (<http://WWW.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nucleotide>). PvKtype19 (Korean type strain), PvKvar (Variant form of Korean isolate), Pv Belem (*P. vivax*, Accession; DQ060151), Pv Hainan (*P. vivax*, FJ527750), Ori-1 (*P. vivax*, JN547221), Krt-1 (*P. vivax*, JN547225), and Goa-1 (*P. vivax*, JN547223).



Results

Sequence variation of pLDH genes from *Plasmodium vivax* Korean isolates

The geographical locations of blood sample collection were Gangwha (37.31 N 125.33E) of the Incheon metropolitan city, Gimpo-si (37.33 N 126.48E), Bucheon (37.29 N 126.46E), Paju (37.88 N 126.76E) of Gyeonggi Province, and Cheorwon (38.10 N 127.30E) of Gangwon Province. Four blood samples infected with indigenous *P. vivax* were collected from each city during 2010–2011. The pLDH gene was amplified from the genomic DNA of 20 *P. vivax* Korean isolates. Amplification of the pLDH gene yielded a product of approximately 950 base pairs. After purification, the DNA fragment was ligated into the pCR 2.1 cloning vector (3.9 kb). The plasmid containing the PCR product was named pVpLDH (5.0 kb) and was used for DNA sequence analysis (Figure 1). Based on DNA sequencing, the cloned pLDH gene was 951 bp and consisted of 316 amino acids that were deduced by DNASIS. One single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) was detected at base pair 456 (n = 1), from T to C, in the Bucheon 3 isolate (isolated on Sep. 14th 2010) designated as PvKvar (Figures 2 and 3), but it did not change in the amino acid sequence. Therefore, of the 20 Korean isolates of pLDH, 19 isolates had the same DNA and amino acid sequences as *P. vivax* Belem (DQ060151). These isolates were designated as type strain PvKtype19. When the amino acid sequence of PvKtype19 was compared with several *Plasmodium* species, PvKtype19 showed 89.5% identity with *P. falciparum* FCC1_HN

(DQ825436), 90.2% with *P. falciparum* Mzr-1 (JN54719), 90.2% with *P. falciparum* Ori-1 (JN547218), 90.2% with *P. berghei* (AY437808), 96.8% with *Plasmodium knowlesi* (JF958130), and 90.2% with *Plasmodium reichenowi* (AB122147) (Figures 4 and 5). When the amino acid sequence of PvKtype19 was compared with several *P. vivax* strains, PvKtype19 showed 100% identity with *P. vivax* Hainan (FJ527750), 97.8% with *P. vivax* Ori-1 (JN547221), 99.7% with *P. vivax* Krt-1 (JN547225), and 98.4% with *P. vivax* Goa-1 (JN547223) (Figures 6 and 7).

Expression of pLDH in *Escherichia coli*

The resulting plasmid pVKtype19 contained a pLDH gene fused to a (His)₆-tag based on pQE80 (Figure 1B). The recombinant plasmid pVKtype19 was then transferred into *E. coli* DH5 α . As analysed by SDS-PAGE followed by Coomassie blue staining, the pLDH recombinant protein was 32 kDa under native purification conditions (Figure 8A).

Antigenicity of the pLDH recombinant protein

To determine the antigenicity of the pLDH recombinant protein by western blot and ELISA, the sera of malaria patients that had been collected between 2009 and 2010, which confirmed by microscopic examination but did not count the parasites (parasitaemia), and kept by the KNIH were analysed. Negative sera were collected from staff volunteers from the KNIH.

The sera of six of nine malaria patients exhibited a positive reaction by western blot, while the sera from the normal control group (n = 7), who had never been exposed to malaria, tested negative (Figure 8B). After the number of malaria patients was increased, the antigenicity of the recombinant pLDH protein was evaluated by ELISA. Thirty-four of the 40 sera (85.0%) from malaria patients, as confirmed by microscopic analysis, reacted with the pLDH recombinant protein. In addition, all of the 26 samples from the normal control group failed to react with the pLDH recombinant protein (Figure 8C).

Discussion

pLDH is one of the target antigens that is widely used in developing the monoclonal antibodies that are part of the RDT that comprises the non-microscopic immunochromatographic assay. Interestingly, the level of pLDH has been shown to decline in parallel with the clearance of asexual parasitaemia; therefore, it has been suggested that the disappearance of the parasite-specific enzyme pLDH after anti-malarial drugs may be useful in predicting treatment failure [23]. These characteristics of pLDH led us to investigate the sequence variability of pLDH in Korean isolates. PvKtype19, which was the predominant form of pLDH in Korean isolates, exhibited higher identity with *P. knowlesi* (96.8%, JF958130) than with *P. falciparum* Ori-1 (JN547218) (Figures 4 and 5). However, PvKtype19 showed 97.8-100% identity with other subspecies of *P. vivax* (Figures 6 and 7). Only one synonymous SNP was found in 20 Korean isolates, at base pair 456 (n = 1) (Figures 2 and 3).

Plasmodium vivax has presumably been prevalent in Korea for a long time. However, as a result of a national malaria eradication programme and with help from the World Health Organization (WHO), the incidence of vivax malaria has rapidly decreased [24,25]. After the latest report of two malaria patients in 1985 [26], there were no additional reported cases until one case was reported in 1993 [27] and two indigenous cases were reported in 1994 [28]. Malaria cases then rapidly increased until approximately 2000 [29,30]. After that, the reported malaria cases decreased for several years due to efforts to limit the incidence of malaria. However, malaria has not been thoroughly eradicated in the Korean peninsula because 2 to 3% of patients experience failed drug treatment every year, and many travellers and workers come from malaria-prevalent areas, including North Korea [31]. For these reasons, serological diagnostic tools are needed to support both traditional microscopic diagnosis and antibody testing on a population level, to get a proxy about exposure to malaria in Korea. Currently, IFAT (Immunofluorescence antibody test) is used as the standard serological diagnostic method due to its high sensitivity in this context. However, the sensitivity might be affected by the training and ability of examiners.

Therefore, a new antigen is needed for serodiagnosis. Several recombinant proteins cloned from Korean isolates of *P. vivax* have been tested for use as antigens for serodiagnosis, including circumsporozoite protein (CSP), subtypes Pv210 [32] and Pv247 [33], merozoite surface protein (MSP) [34], and CSP and MSP chimeric proteins [35,36]. None of these antigens were capable of replacing the IFAT method because their sensitivity was less than that of IFAT. Therefore, it was decided to focus on pLDH. Monoclonal antibodies against pLDH have been used in several RDTs and exhibit a relatively high sensitivity for the detection of malaria parasites. However, the ELISA detected only 85.0% (34/40) of microscopic positive samples, even though it was cloned from a Korean vivax malaria strain (pVKtype19, Figure 5). Therefore, antibody detection using the pLDH recombinant protein is not sufficient to compensate the disadvantage of antigen detection using its monoclonal antibody. However, it should be investigated whether pLDH recombinant protein can detect asymptomatic patients or symptomatic patients who have low parasitaemia (under 50/μl) using by antibody detection methods, for example, ELISA or Western blot. Therefore, when using the RDT in the field, it is likely better to use both antigen and antibody detection RDTs to compensate for their individual limitation.

Conclusions

The pLDH gene from *P. vivax* Korean isolates has an SNP at position 456 (T to C). New information from the geographic mapping of pLDH at the national or regional scale would provide a valuable aid for developing and updating the national anti-malarial policy guidelines in Korea. Additionally, more information is needed before using pLDH as a serological diagnostic antigen.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

YJK, YS, HIS and HWL conceived and designed the study and contributed to the execution of the research. HWL wrote the manuscript. YJK, HIS and WJL collected the blood samples in the field. YJK and HIS performed the preparation of DNA samples for DNA sequencing. SWL, who had been working at the University of Florida as a volunteer, (Eastside High School) expressed recombinant pLDH and performed the western blot and ELISA. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

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Author details

¹Division of Malaria and Parasitic Diseases, National Institute of Health, Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Osong 363-951, Republic of Korea. ²Department of Anatomy, College of Korean Medicine, Institute of Korean Medicine, Kyung Hee University, Seoul 130-701, Republic of Korea. ³Department of Pathology, College of Medicine, University of Florida, J-566, 1275 Center Drive, Gainesville, USA. ⁴Department of Biomedical Science, Jungwon University, Goesan Chungbuk 367-805, Republic of Korea.

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