

Plasmodium vivax malaria in Madagascar

P. vivax infection & clinical malaria in Duffy-negative
Malagasy people

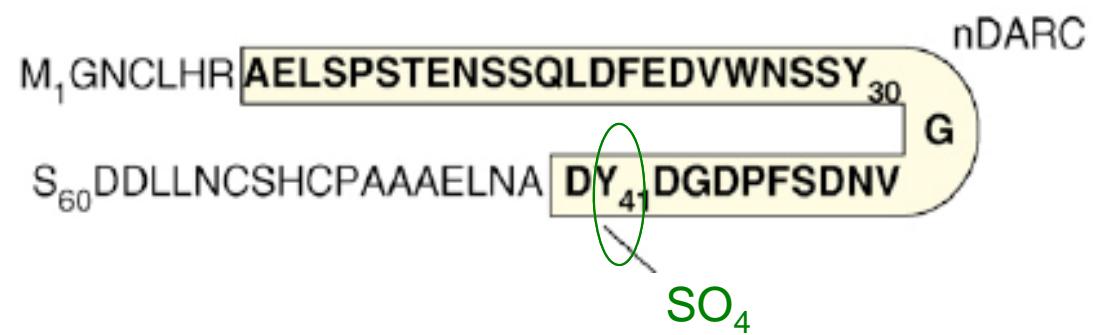
Ménard D, Barnadas C et al, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2010 Mar 30;107(13):5967-71

Insights into the possible molecular basis

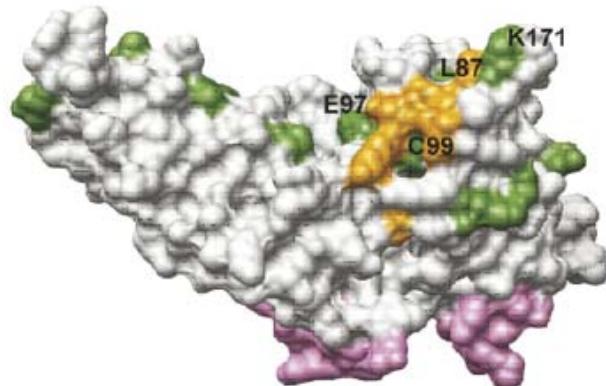
P. vivax interaction with Duffy is required to enable its invasion of human erythrocytes



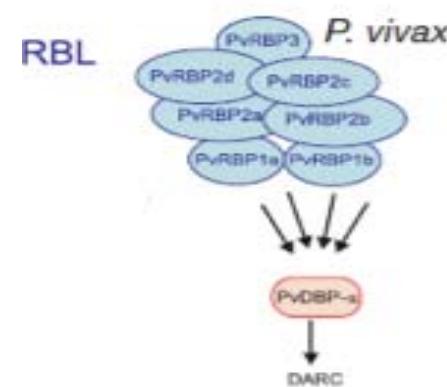
Duffy/DARC : 10^4 copies/RBC



P. vivax Duffy Binding Protein



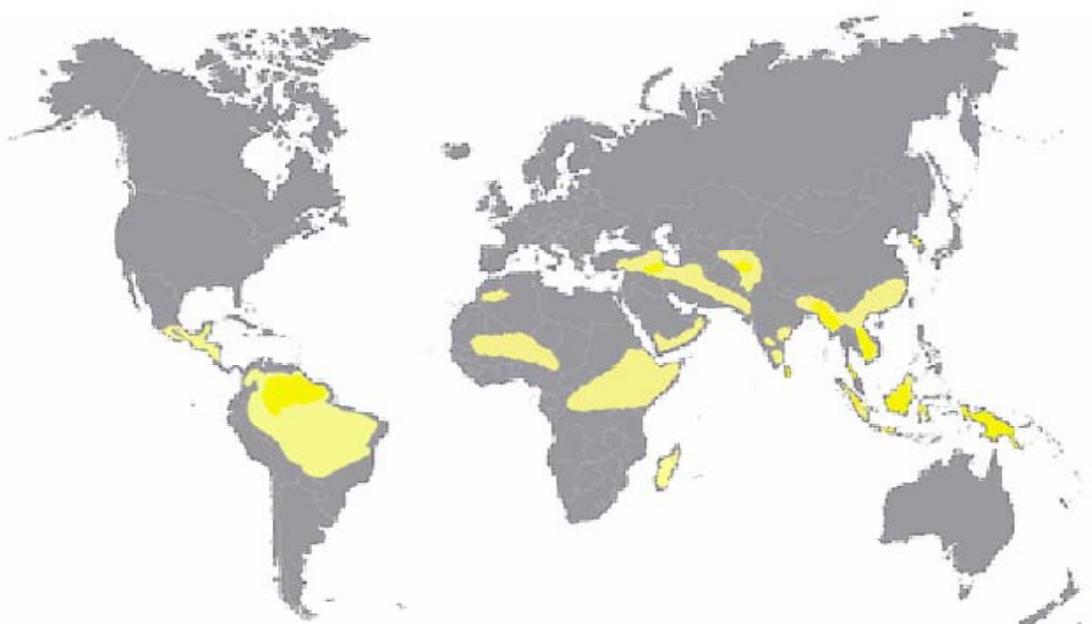
RBL



Reticulocyte
Binding
Protein



Assaults on the paradigm: Major role of the Duffy antigen in *P. vivax* invasion mechanisms



Worldwide distribution of *P. vivax*

From Picot S, 2006

✓ **Ryan et al, 2006 :**
report of anopheles infected by *P. vivax* in Kenya (duffy negative populations)

✓ **Cavasini et al, 2007 :**
report of *P. vivax* PCR positive patients, genotyped as Duffy negative (n=2) in Brazilian Amazon region

Madagascar: cross road

RECENT (only 2300y before present)

Peopled by succession of Asian and African migrations: African



Coexistence of 4 human malaria species *falciparum*, *vivax*, *ovale*, *malariae*

Study population

- ✓ 8 sentinel sites, 2006-2007

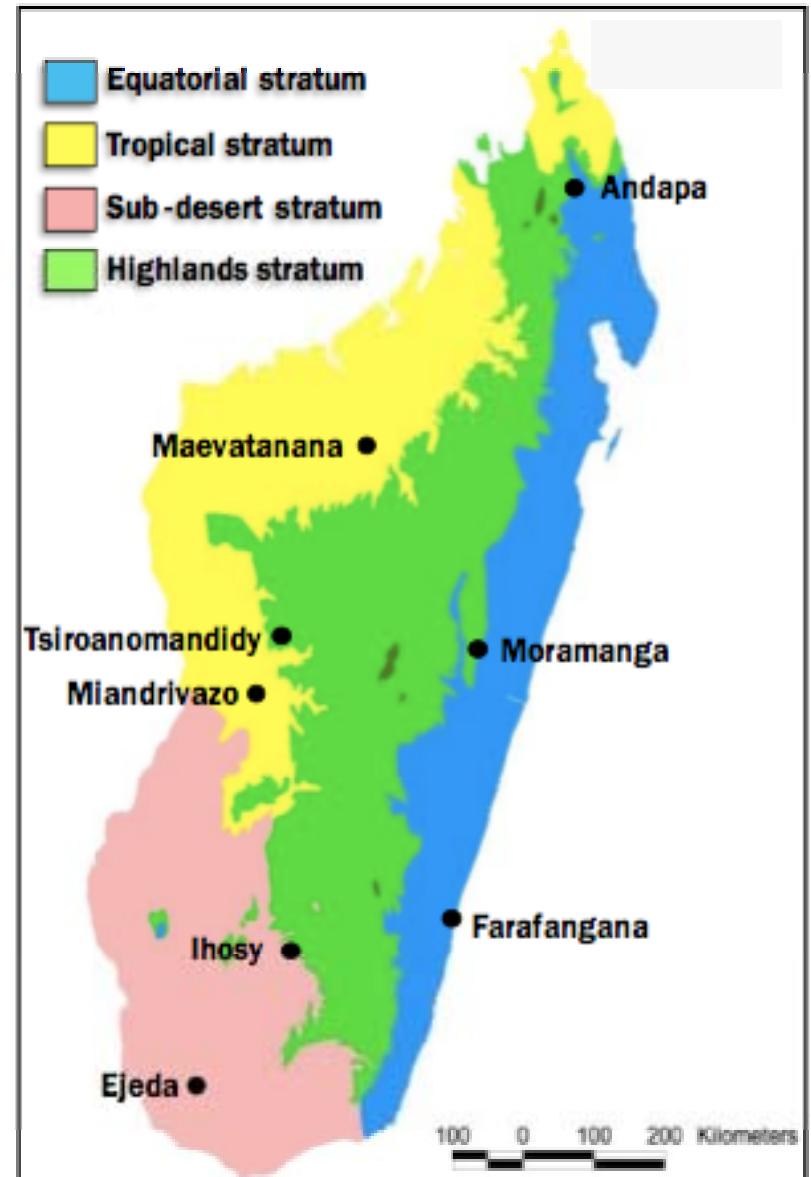
Asymptomatic Schoolchildren
(3-13 y old) (Razakandrainibe et al, 2009)

Malaria Patients /Health Centers

- ✓ Malaria diagnosis:
PCR SSU rDNA & microscopy

- ✓ Duffy genotyping

Duffy -33, promoter +/- (FY^{ES}),
codon 42, FY*A or FY*B;
codon 89, FY*B or FY*X



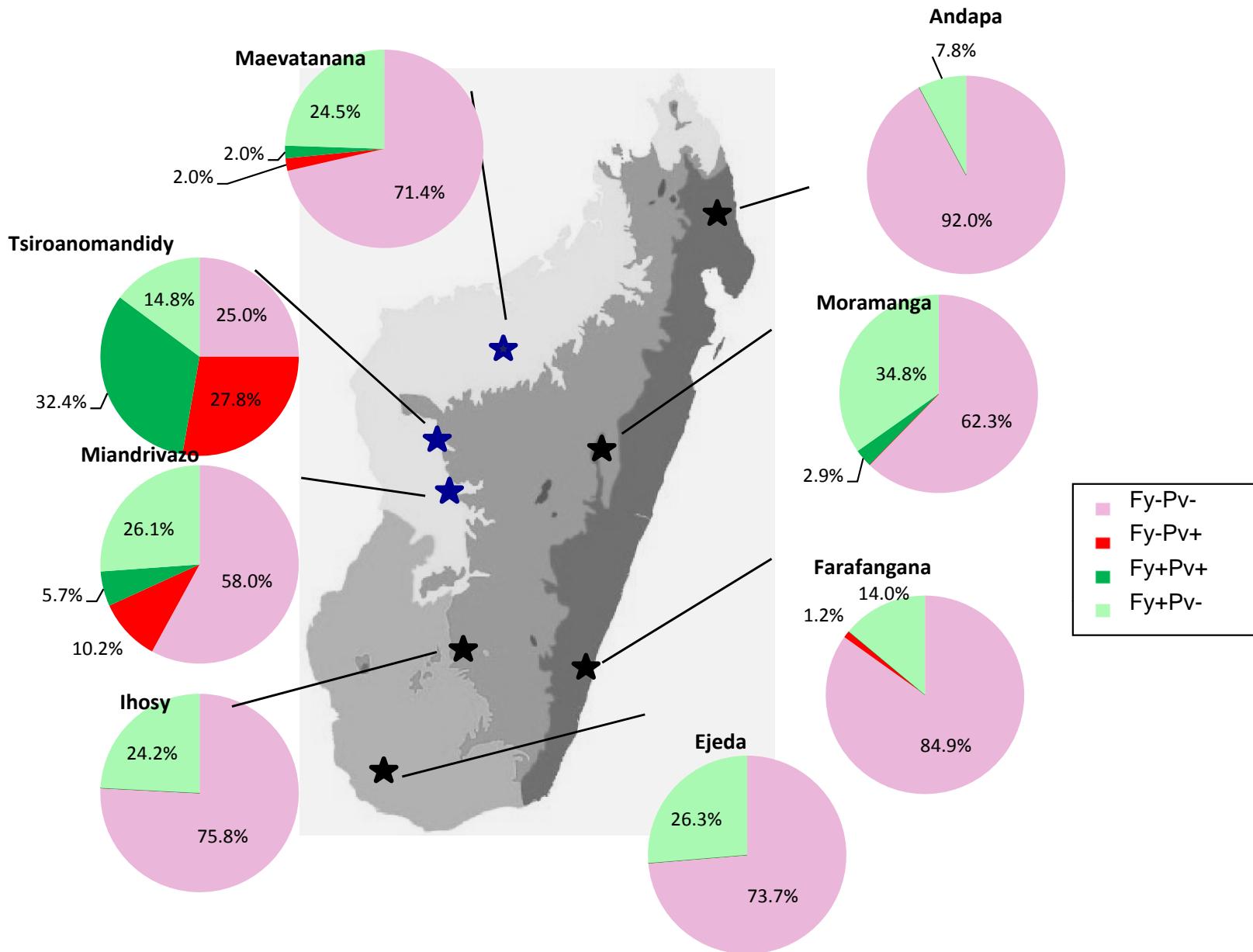
Plasmodium infections and duffy genotype: asymptomatic population (Malagasy schoolchildren)

661/709 (93%) were successfully genotyped

Duffy Phenotype	Fya ⁺ /Fyb ⁻	Fya ⁺ /Fyb ⁺	Fya ⁻ /Fyb ⁺	Fya ⁻ /Fyb ⁻	Totals		
Duffy Genotype	<i>FY</i> [*] <i>A</i> / <i>A</i>	<i>FY</i> [*] <i>A</i> / <i>B</i> ^{E/S}	<i>FY</i> [*] <i>A</i> / <i>B</i>	<i>FY</i> [*] <i>B</i> / <i>B</i>	<i>FY</i> [*] <i>B</i> ^E / <i>*B</i> ^E		
Total population	25 (3.8%)	117 (17.7%)	11 (1.7%)	1 (0.1%)	31 (4.7%)	476 (72.0%)	661
<i>P. vivax</i> infection (prevalence)	2 (8.0%)	33 (28.2%)	5 (45.5%)	-	4 (12.9%)	42 (8.8%)	86 (13.0%)
<i>Plasmodium</i> sp infection (prevalence)	12 (48.0%)	45 (38.5%)	6 (54.5%)	-	6 (19.4%)	121 (26.7%)	190 (28.7%)

Duffy genotyping was based on the SNPs Duffy -33, promoter +/-; codon 42, *FY*^{*}*A* or *FY*^{*}*B*; codon 89, *FY*^{*}*B* or *FY*^{*}*X*) using a post-PCR LDR-FMA (ligase detection reaction-fluorescent microsphere assay).

Plasmodium species diagnosis was based on species polymorphisms of the small-subunit ribosomal (SSU) rRNA gene.



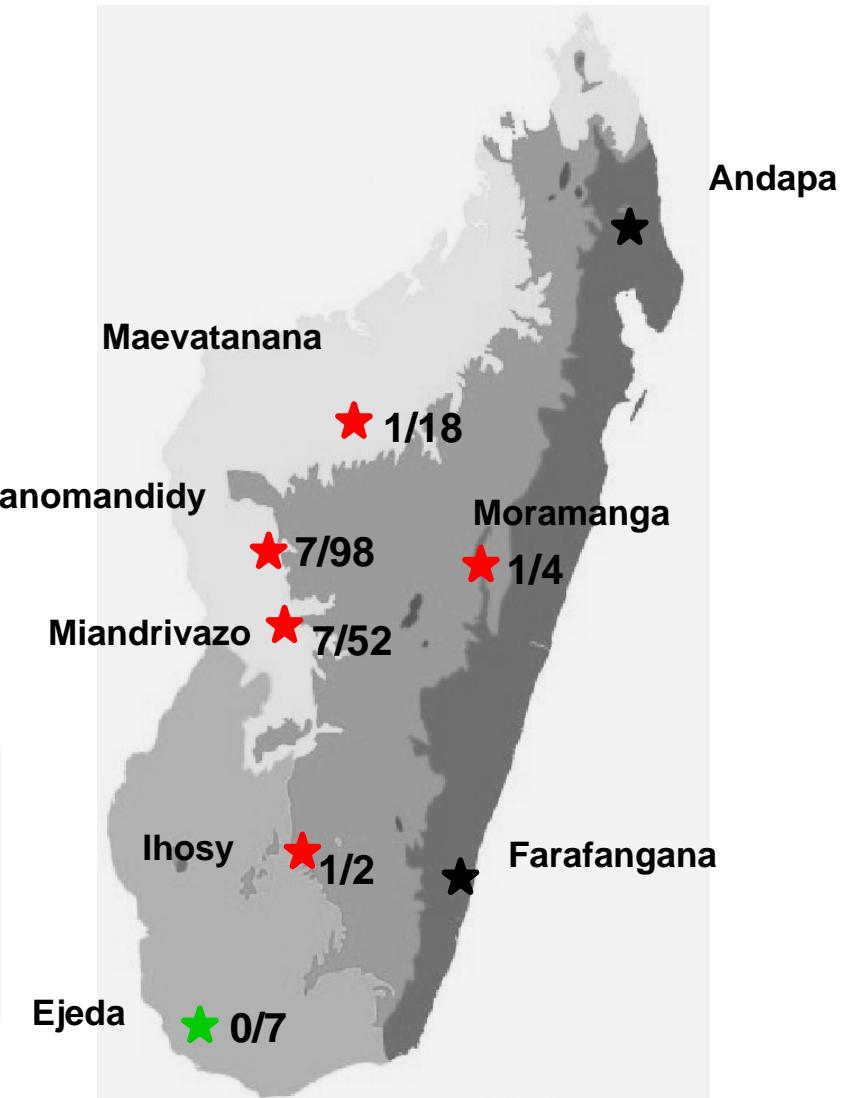
➡ Asymptomatic children: release of merozoites from the liver?
True intraerythrocytic infection?

Plasmodium infections and duffy genotype: clinical malaria

183 *P. vivax*-positive infections in malaria patients:

- 150 *P. vivax* mono-infections
9 in Duffy-neg
- 33 *P. vivax/P. falciparum* infections:
8 in Duffy-neg

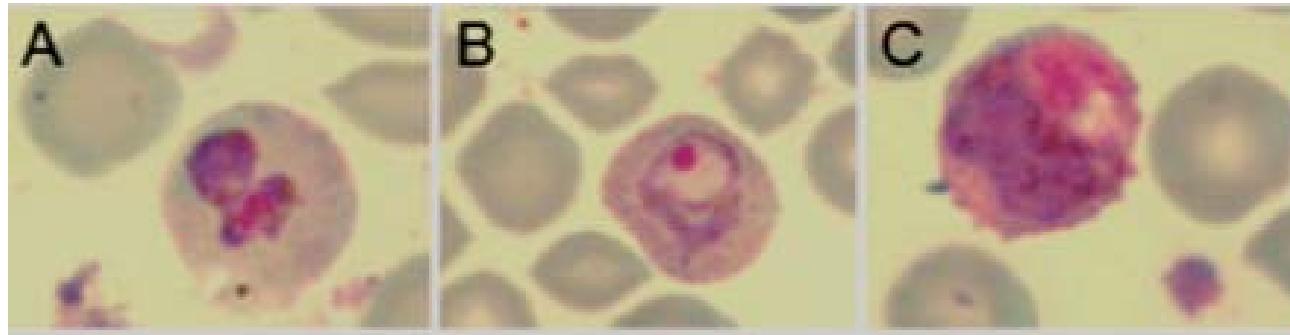
Evidence of *vivax* clinical malaria
17/183 malaria patients with *P. vivax*
are Duffy-neg



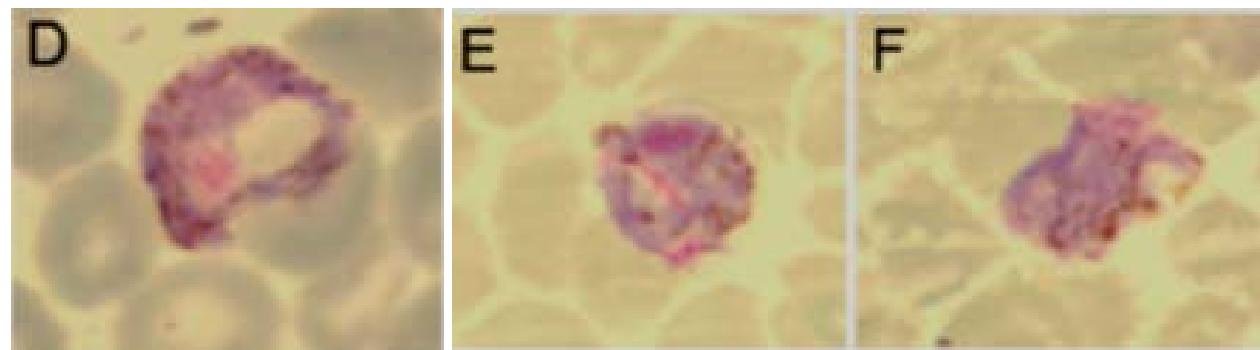
Microscopy evidences?

P. vivax intra-erythrocytic infection in Duffy negative patients: microscopy

(PCR confirmation and exclusion of *P. ovale*, *P. malariae*)



- genotyped as Duffy-negative ($FY^*BES/*BES$), 4 year old female patient, Tsiroanomandidy,
- microscopy: mixed infection *P. vivax* (3040 infected cells/ μ l) - *P. falciparum* (980 infected cells/ μ l).
- PCR confirmation



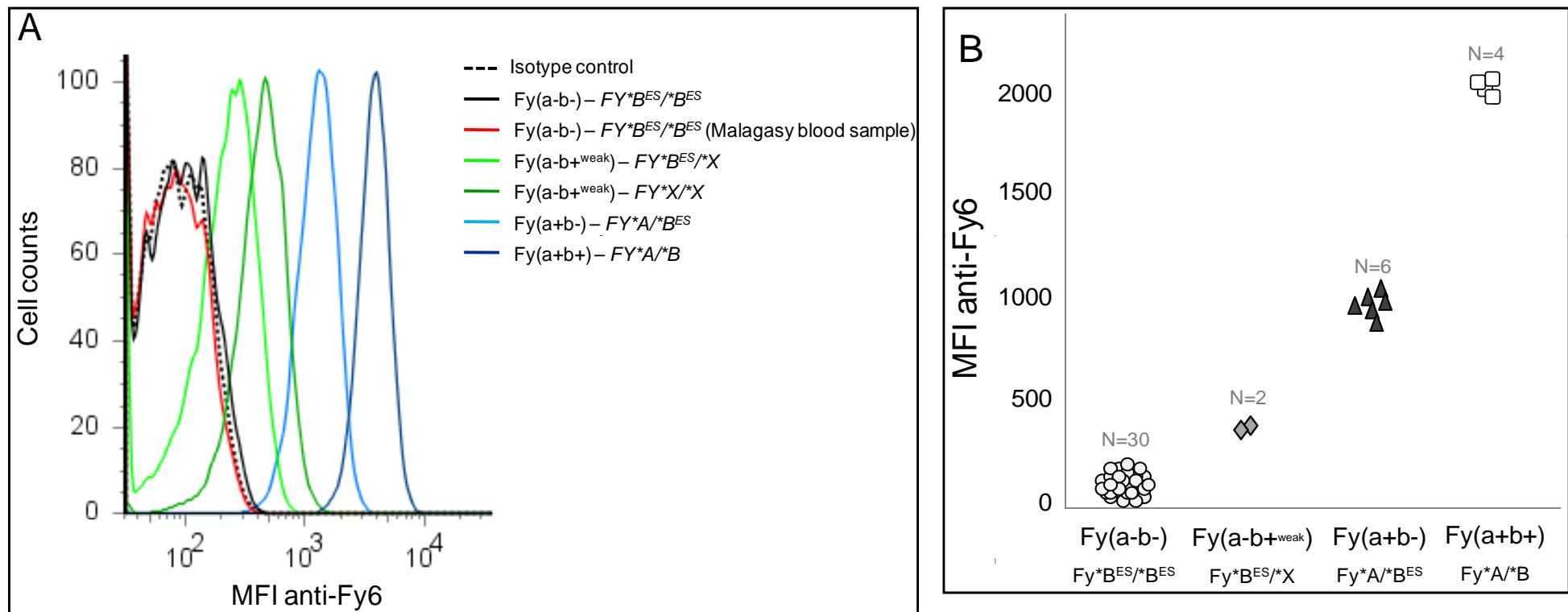
- genotyped as Duffy-negative ($FY^*BES/*BES$), 3 year old female patient, Moramanga,
- microscopy: *P. vivax* (3368 parasites infected cells/ μ l).
- PCR confirmation

Evidence for intraerythrocytic development : asexual and sexual stages

-  42 *P. vivax* infections (8.8%) in asymptomatic children genotyped Duffy negative
-  9 cases of *P. vivax* clinical malaria in Duffy negative patients (5.9%)
- ■■■  Evidence of intraerythrocytic infections
-  Genotype..... Phenotype??

Concordance between Duffy genotype and phenotype (serotyping)

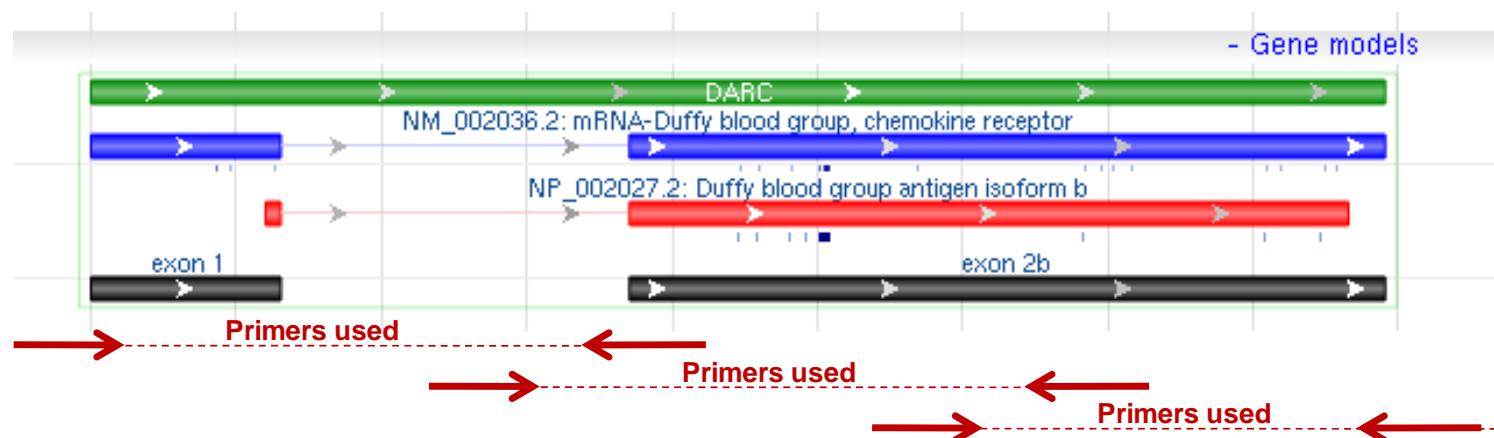
- ✓ New collection of samples from 43 schoolchildren from Tsiroanomandidy
- serology (DIAMED® card): 100% concordant with genotyping results
- flow cytometry (anti-Fy6 antibody labeling)



Mean fluorescence intensities reflecting the Duffy antigen specific anti-Fy6 antibody

Extended Duffy gene sequencing

- ✓ Extended genotyping of Duffy blood group locus in 14 Duffy negative Malagasy patients :
- 1. single SNP (T > C) -33 in GATA-1 transcription factor binding site of the gene promoter that governs Duffy expression in erythroid cells
- 2. Intact, full length coding sequence
- 3. 100% concordance with 3 Duffy negative West African samples.



Genetic diversity of *P. vivax* strains infecting Duffy-negative Malagasies

Multilocus genotyping

1. Circumsporozoite protein (PvCSP)

VK210, n=6; VK247, n=1; VK210 and VK247, n=9.

2. Microsatellites : 5 loci

Heterogeneity for individual loci was > 75% (No alleles/locus = 6-13)

>>> Multi-lineage background ; Duffy-neg =Duffy-pos



multiple extant *P. vivax* strains carry the capacity to infect Duffy-negative erythrocytes

Diversity of *P. vivax* Duffy Binding Protein

Duffy Binding domain Sequenced
(N=243)

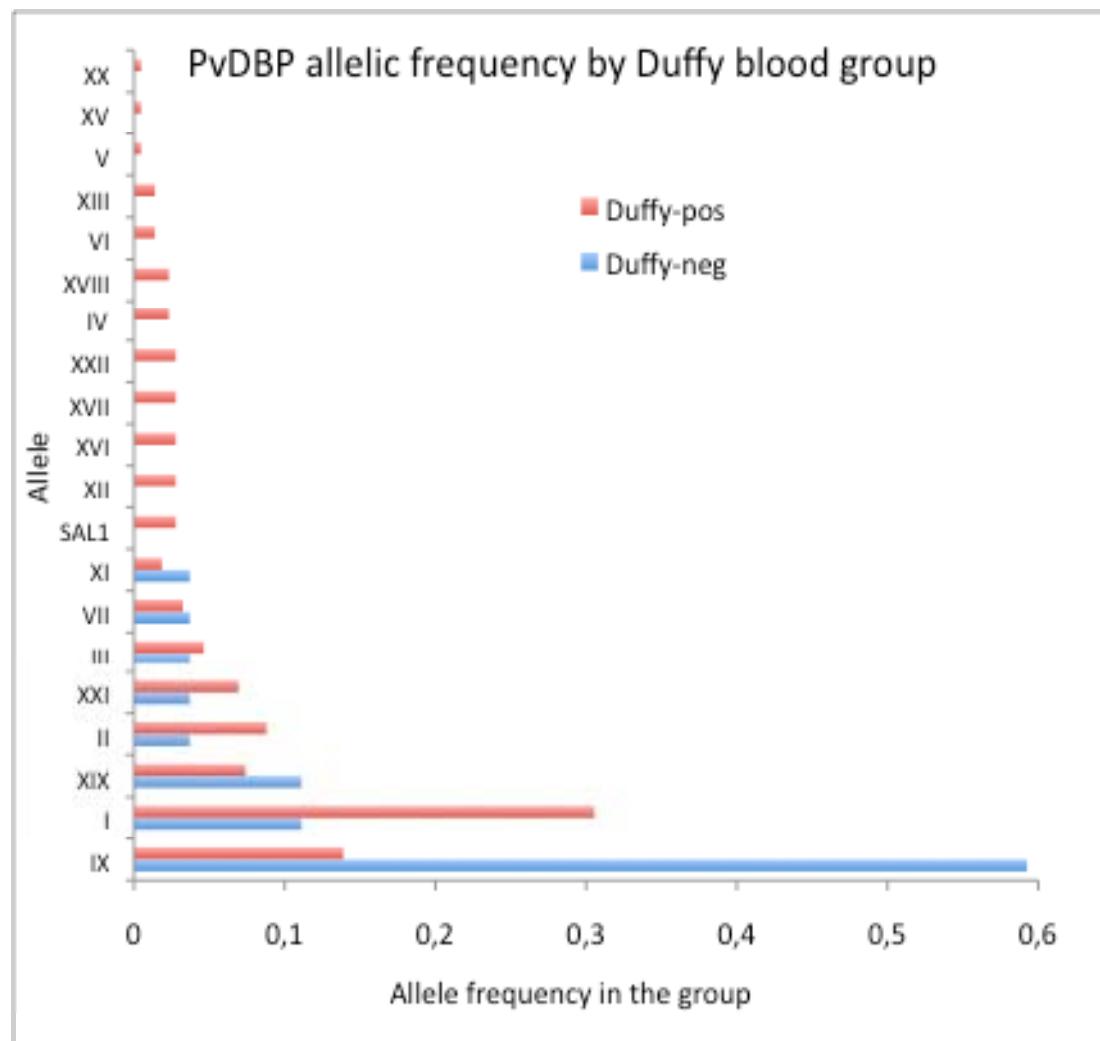
21 Alleles observed

Skewed distribution,

- ✓ 8 alleles in Duffy negatives (n=27),
- ✓ 21 alleles in Duffy positives (n=216) (Chi², p<0.01).

In Tsiroanomandidy :

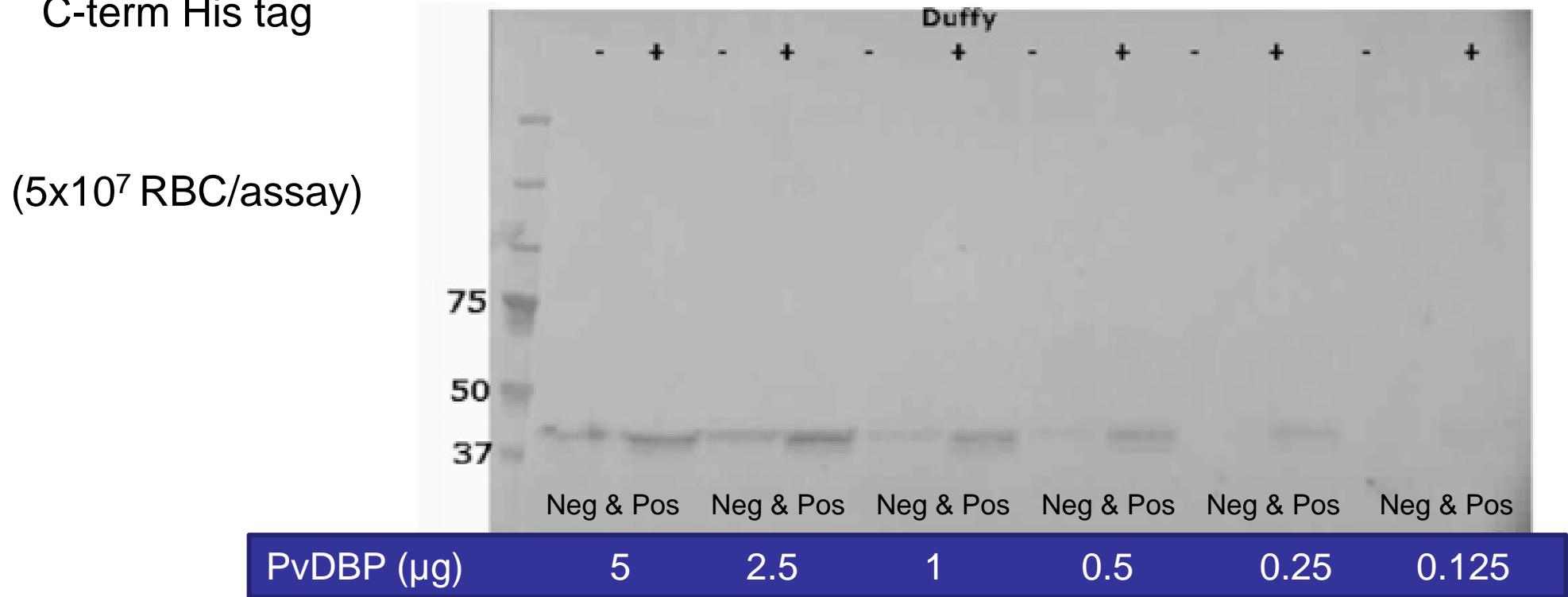
- 2 alleles in Duffy negatives (N=13)
8 alleles in Duffy positives (N=16)
(Chi², p=0.007):



Allele IX much higher frequency in Duffy-negatives (P<10-6)

PvDBP allele IX binds Duffy-negative RBC

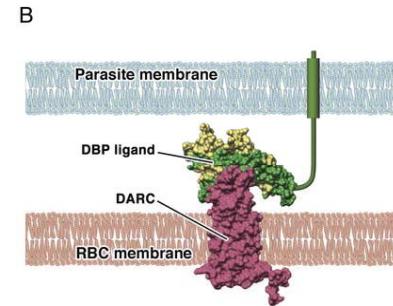
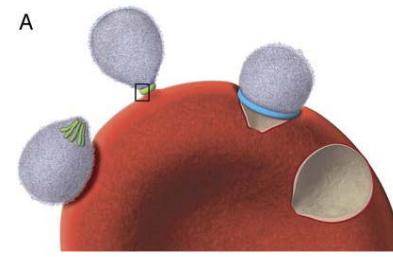
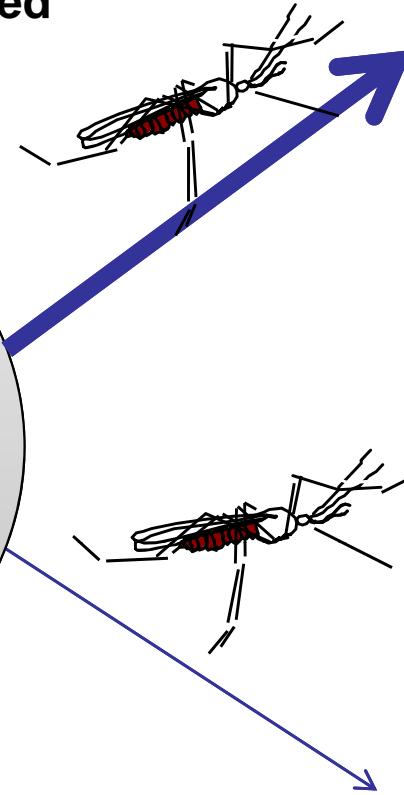
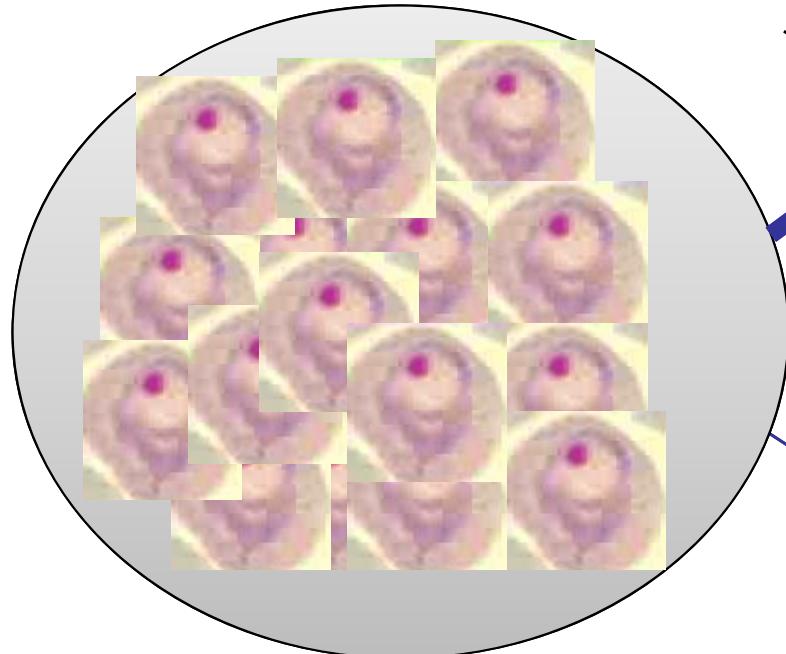
PvDBP allele IX: Baculovirus expression :
N glycosylation sites mutated
C-term His tag



with reduced efficacy of binding compared to
Duffy-pos RBC

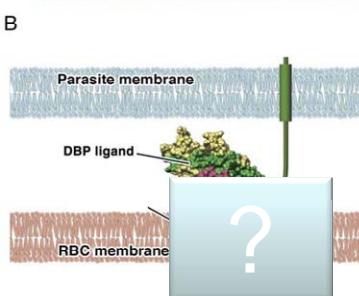
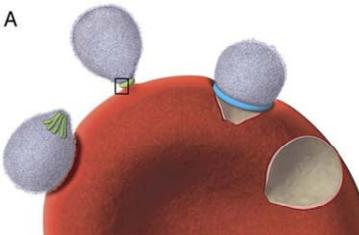
Hypothesis

reservoir of Duffy positive infected carriers



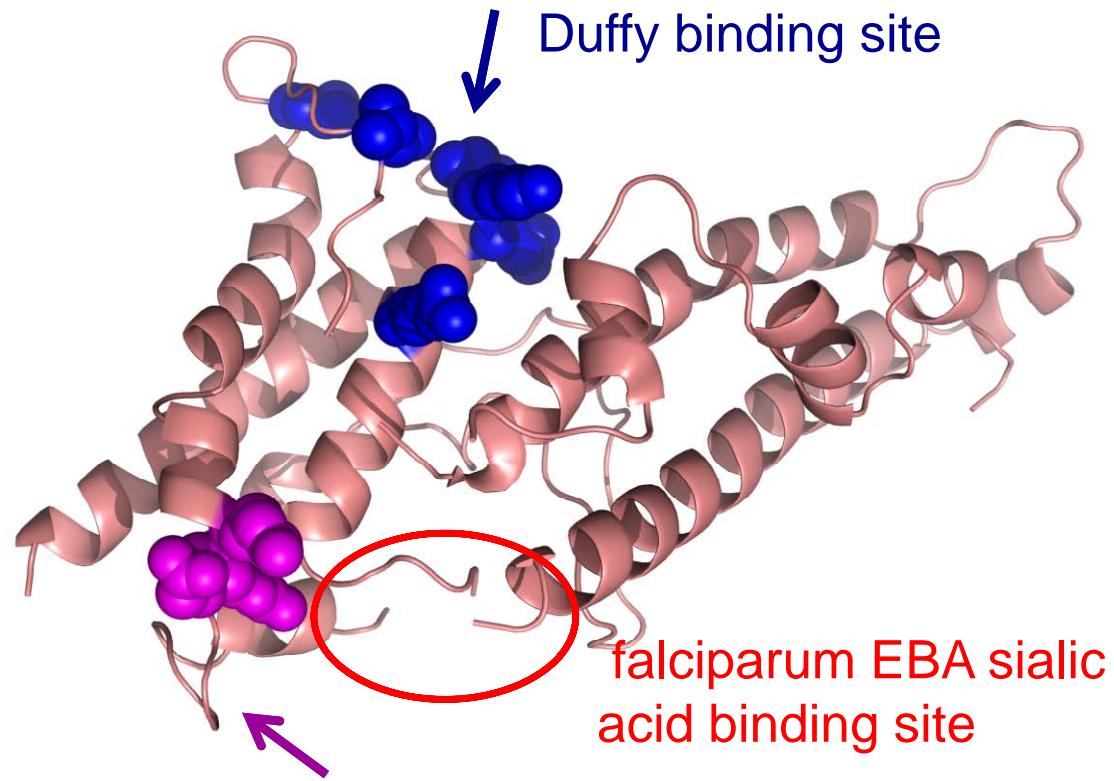
Duffy positive RBC

Invasion of through DARC pathway



Duffy negative RBC

Alternative invasion pathway (less efficient)
but possibly involving
mutant PvDBP.



- ✓ Surface exposed contact residues required for **recognition of DARC** on human erythrocytes are **conserved** in all *P. vivax* samples.

Dual functionality?



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