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OspC facilitates *Borrelia burgdorferi* invasion of *Ixodes scapularis* salivary glands

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Outer surface protein C (OspC) is a differentially expressed major surface lipoprotein of *Borrelia burgdorferi*. *ospC* is swiftly upregulated when spirochetes leave the *Ixodes scapularis* tick gut, migrate to the salivary gland, and exit the arthropod vector. Here we show that OspC strongly binds to the tick salivary gland, suggesting a role for OspC in spirochete adherence to this tissue. In vivo studies using a murine model of Lyme borreliosis showed that while OspC F(ab)₂ fragments did not influence either the viability of spirochetes or *ospC* gene expression, they did interfere with *B. burgdorferi* invasion of tick salivary glands. We then generated *ospC* knockout spirochetes in an infectious clone of *B. burgdorferi* and examined them within the vector. OspC-deficient or wild-type spirochetes persisted equally within the gut of unfed ticks and multiplied during the tick engorgement; however, unlike wild-type *B. burgdorferi*, the mutants were unable to invade salivary glands. Salivary gland colonization of OspC-deficient spirochetes was completely restored when this mutant was complemented *in trans* with a plasmid harboring the wild-type *ospC* gene. These studies conclusively demonstrate the importance of OspC in the invasion of tick salivary glands by *B. burgdorferi*, a critical step in the transmission of spirochetes from the arthropod vector to the mammalian host.

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Introduction

Borrelia burgdorferi is the causative agent of Lyme disease, a common arthropod-borne illness in the US, Europe, and parts of Asia (1, 2). The bacterium is maintained in an enzootic life cycle, which in the US mainly involves *Ixodes scapularis* ticks and *Peromyscus leucopus*, the white-footed mouse (2). Larval ticks acquire spirochetes by feeding on infected mice and remain infested in the subsequent nymphal and adult stages of development. *Ixodes* ticks have the capacity to feed on a wide variety of vertebrate hosts and deposit spirochetes into the skin during engorgement (3). The bacterium soon spreads locally, often causing a skin rash known as erythema migrans in humans (4). After several weeks, the spirochetes may dis-

seminate to distant organs, including the joints, heart, and nervous system. Laboratory mice can be infected with *B. burgdorferi* and serve as an experimental model for the study of pathogen transmission (5).

B. burgdorferi has developed strategies to survive in diverse environments (6). Differential gene expression by the spirochete at specific locations within a host may contribute to this adaptive process. As examples, *B. burgdorferi* synthesizes a fibronectin-binding protein (BBK32), a decorin-binding protein (DbpA), a family of anticomplement proteins (Erp's), and several VlsE proteins in mammals, and these proteins facilitate spirochete dissemination and survival within the mammal (7–10). In contrast, outer surface protein A (OspA) and OspB are expressed mainly by *B. burgdorferi* in ticks (3). Spirochetes synthesize OspA when entering *I. scapularis* from an infected host and continue to produce abundant OspA within the resting tick (11). Recent studies have indicated that OspA mediates adherence of the spirochete to the tick gut (12). Taken together, these experiments support the notion that differentially expressed genes contribute to the *B. burgdorferi* survival in the reservoir host and the arthropod vector.

OspC is a major 23-kDa protein expressed by *B. burgdorferi* during transmission of spirochetes from ticks to mammals as well as in the vertebrate host (13, 14). Interestingly, when an infested tick engorges, *B. burgdorferi* within the gut multiply and downregulate *ospA* (15). At the same time, the spirochetes start pro-

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Conflict of interest: The authors have declared that no conflict of interest exists.

Nonstandard abbreviations used: outer surface protein (Osp); salivary gland extract (SGE); 0.05% Tween-20 and 5% normal goat serum (PST); National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI); 6-carboxyfluorescein (FAM); 6-carboxy-N,N',N',N'-tetramethylrhodamine (TAMRA); streptomycin resistance (Strep^r); kanamycin resistance (Kan^r).

ducing OspC in the feeding gut and continue to produce OspC throughout the transmission process and during the establishment of early vertebrate infection (11, 16). This pattern of expression suggests that OspC may serve a function in the tick, possibly facilitating the migration of the spirochete from the vector gut to the salivary glands during transmission (17). After transmission from the tick, OspC may also play a role in colonization of host tissues (18). Here, we have investigated the potential role of OspC as a spirochete ligand that binds to tick salivary glands and whether interference with OspC-vector interactions can prevent the invasion of *I. scapularis* salivary glands by *B. burgdorferi* in vivo.

Methods

***B. burgdorferi* and *I. scapularis*.** A low-passage clonal isolate of *B. burgdorferi* N40 that is infectious for mice was used throughout the study, except for the generation of OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi*, which were derived from a clonal, low-passage, virulent *B. burgdorferi* 297. Adult female *I. scapularis* ticks were collected in Connecticut. The egg masses were laid in the laboratory. Hatched larvae were allowed to feed on uninfected C3H/HeN mice to produce pathogen-free nymphs. The Yale University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee approved experimental procedures involving the use of animals.

ELISA and confocal microscopy to assess protein binding to the tick salivary glands. Recombinant OspC and ErpT (a representative control protein) from *B. burgdorferi* N40 were expressed and purified in their nonlipidated forms as previously described (12). OspC, ErpT, and BSA were labeled with fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) from Molecular Probes (Eugene, Oregon, USA). In a typical labeling reaction, 1 pmol of OspC, ErpT, or BSA bound to 2.3, 2.1, or 6.6 pmol of FITC, respectively. Salivary glands from flat nymphal *I. scapularis* were dissected and homogenized in PBS on ice with a Kontes microhomogenizer (VWR, West Chester, Pennsylvania, USA) as described (12). Homogenized proteins from salivary glands isolated from one nymph or 100 μ l of soluble salivary gland extract (SGE) (5 μ g/ml) or fetal bovine serum (FBS) (10 μ g/ml) were used to coat microtiter wells (ICN, Costa Mesa, California, USA) and were incubated overnight at 4°C. Nonspecific sites were blocked by incubation of SGE-coated wells with 15% FCS for 2 hours at 37°C. Plates were then incubated with 100 μ l of FITC-labeled OspC, ErpT, or BSA (10 μ g/ml) at 37°C for 1 hour. The samples were washed three times with PBS with 0.05% Tween-20 (PBS-Tween-20). Binding was detected using anti-FITC HRP-conjugated IgG (Amersham, Piscataway, New Jersey, USA) as a secondary reagent and a microwell peroxidase substrate (KPL, Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA) was used for color development. The OD was measured at 450 nm after 15 minutes.

Assessment of protein binding by confocal microscopy was performed as described (12). Salivary glands were dissected, placed on silylated glass slides (PGC, Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA), washed twice with PBS, and incubated with PBS-Tween-20 with 5% FCS for 30 minutes

at room temperature. Samples were then incubated for 1 hour at room temperature with FITC-labeled OspC, ErpT, or BSA (50 μ l of 10 μ g/ml of FITC-labeled protein). Samples were subsequently stained with propidium iodide (50 μ l of a 10- μ g/ml solution) for 3 minutes at room temperature, washed three times with PBS-Tween-20, and mounted in antifade reagent (Molecular Probes) for examination. The tissues were viewed using a Zeiss LSM 510 scanning laser confocal microscope equipped with an argon/krypton laser.

Antibodies and the generation and characterization of F(ab)₂ fragments. Generation of OspC polyclonal Ab against *B. burgdorferi* N40 has been described (19). A volume of 10 ml of normal rabbit sera or polyclonal antisera was passed over a 0.5-ml protein A column (Bio-Rad, Hercules, California, USA), and the column was washed twice with 20 ml of PBS, pH 7.4. The bound IgG was eluted in 1 ml of 0.1 M glycine, pH 3.0, concentrated, and desalted with a spin column (Millipore, Bedford, Massachusetts, USA). Immobilized pepsin was used to generate F(ab)₂ fragments from the whole IgG fraction of normal rabbit sera or OspC antisera [ImmunoPure F(ab)₂ preparation kit; Pierce, Rockford, Illinois, USA]. Purified IgG was dialyzed overnight against 20 mM sodium acetate buffer at pH 4.5 and was concentrated to 20 mg/ml IgG. The IgG was added to a tube containing immobilized pepsin (250 μ g/10 mg IgG) and was incubated for 4 hours at 37°C. The cleaved F(ab)₂ fragments were separated from Fc fragments or undigested IgGs using an immobilized protein A column. The eluate was dialyzed overnight against PBS, pH 7.4, within a tube with a molecular weight cut-off of 50 kDa and was concentrated using spin columns. An aliquot of the F(ab)₂ fragments was separated by 12% SDS-PAGE which demonstrated nearly 100% purity of the F(ab)₂ fragments without any detectable IgGs or other contaminants.

The binding of OspC F(ab)₂ to *B. burgdorferi* lysates or whole spirochetes was analyzed by ELISA or immunofluorescence microscopy, respectively. For ELISA, soluble *B. burgdorferi* N40 proteins (10 μ g/ml) were coated onto microtiter wells. Nonspecific sites were blocked with 15% FBS and samples were incubated with a 1:100 dilution of normal rabbit sera or OspC antiserum or 8 μ g/ml of purified IgGs or F(ab)₂. Bound antibodies were detected using an anti-rabbit F(ab)₂ fragment-specific goat IgG conjugated to HRP (Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, Pennsylvania, USA). In selected wells, primary Ab was omitted to measure nonspecific binding. Binding of OspC F(ab)₂ fragments to the surface of *B. burgdorferi* was performed as described (20) with the following modifications. A volume of 5 μ l of spirochetes (10⁹/ml) in PBS was spotted on silylated glass slides, allowed to dry on slides, and incubated for 30 minutes in PBS supplemented with 0.05% Tween-20 and 5% normal goat serum (PST) at room temperature. Samples were then incubated with F(ab)₂ fragments (10–100 μ g/ml) prepared either from normal rabbit sera or OspC antisera in PST at room temperature for 1 hour. Samples were washed twice for 5 minutes in PBS and incubated with an anti-rabbit F(ab)₂

fragment specific goat IgG (1:100 dilution) conjugated to FITC (Jackson ImmunoResearch) at room temperature for 1 hour. The samples were washed three times with PBS and mounted in antifade reagent. The spirochetes were imaged by the Zeiss LSM 510 confocal microscope.

Bactericidal assay. F(ab)₂ fragments were tested for their bactericidal activity against *B. burgdorferi* N40 by dark-field microscopy as described (20). Briefly, spirochetes (5×10^6 /ml) were incubated in BSK-H medium (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, Missouri, USA) supplemented with purified F(ab)₂ fragments (50 µg/ml) for 24–48 hours at 33 °C. Anti-*B. burgdorferi* serum from a patient with late-stage Lyme disease served as a control in the bactericidal assay. The percentage of viable spirochetes was determined by dark-field microscopic observation of the loss of spirochete motility and refractivity in ten random fields by experimenters “double-blinded” to sample identity. In addition, 50-µl aliquots from each control or F(ab)₂-treated groups were removed, incubated with 500 µl of BSK-H medium at 33 °C for 5 days, and examined for viable spirochetes.

In vivo invasion studies. Pathogen-free NCr mice were purchased from the NIH. Spirochete-infested nymphs were generated from *I. scapularis* larva that fed on *B. burgdorferi* N40-infected C3H/HeN mice and molted into nymphs. The animals (three mice per group) were injected (100 µl intraperitoneally and 100 µl subcutaneously) with selected F(ab)₂ fragments (100 µg/mouse). Twenty-four hours later, 25 infected *I. scapularis* nymphs were placed on each mouse. The animals were again treated with F(ab)₂ fragments on the next day to maintain an effective concentration of F(ab)₂ in the blood. Batches of feeding nymphs were removed from the mouse skin at 24-hour intervals after attachment. Remaining nymphs fed to repletion and detached from the mice, usually at 72–96 hours. Salivary glands and guts from each group of nymphs were dissected under a microscope in sterile PBS and examined by RT-PCR and confocal microscopy at 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours after tick attachment.

Organs from nymphal ticks were prepared for microscopy as described previously (20). Salivary glands or gut were dissected, washed three times in PBS, placed on silylated glass slides, allowed to dry, and fixed with acetone for 5 minutes. Fixed slides were rinsed twice with PBS and incubated for 30 minutes with PST at room temperature. Organs were incubated with an affinity-purified FITC-labeled goat anti-*B. burgdorferi* (KPL) at a dilution of 1:50 in PST at room temperature for 1 hour. The samples were counterstained with propidium iodide (50 µl of a 10-µg/ml solution) and viewed with the Zeiss LSM 510 confocal microscope. The distribution of spirochetes inside the salivary glands and gut was determined by scanning of the entire organ from end to end on the horizontal axis and throughout its depth on the vertical plane at each point.

RT-PCR and quantitative PCR. Oligonucleotide primers used for RT-PCR and quantitative PCR studies are

described in Supplementary Table 1, <http://www.jci.org/cgi/content/full/113/2/220/DC1>. As an internal control for the loading of cDNA isolated from infected ticks, a portion of the *I. scapularis* β -actin gene was amplified and cloned by PCR. Degenerate primers were synthesized based on known tsetse fly β -actin gene sequence (21), and PCR was performed with *I. scapularis* cDNA as template. The amplified *I. scapularis* β -actin gene product was cloned into a TA vector, pCR 2.1 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, California, USA), which had over 90% sequence homology to known arthropod β -actin genes in GenBank (National Center for Biotechnology Information). A set of *I. scapularis* β -actin specific forward and reverse primers were designed and used for expression studies. The primer pair produced a single 400-bp amplicon from *I. scapularis* DNA template but did not generate a product when murine or spirochete DNA was used as template (data not shown). The *I. scapularis* β -actin sequence data were submitted to NCBI GenBank with the accession number AF426178.

RT-PCR detection of *B. burgdorferi* was performed as described (22). Fed *I. scapularis* were removed from the mice at specific time intervals and total RNA was isolated from gut or salivary glands using the NucleoSpin RNA II Kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, California, USA). Total RNA (2 µg) was converted to cDNA using the ProSTAR First Strand RT-PCR Kit (Stratagene, La Jolla, California, USA) with random hexamers and was used for PCR to amplify 333-bp *B. burgdorferi* N40 flagellin (*flaB*) transcripts. In selected tubes, RT-PCR was conducted without the addition of reverse transcriptase to confirm the absence of DNA contamination. An aliquot of the RT-PCR product was analyzed on a 1.5% agarose gel.

For quantitative analysis of the *flaB* or *ospC* transcripts by real-time PCR, total RNA was isolated from the guts of fed *I. scapularis* nymphs. RNA (2 µg) was converted to cDNA, and quantitative PCR was performed on a Bio-Rad iCycler according to the manufacturer's instructions. The oligonucleotide probes for real-time PCR were synthesized by ABI (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA) and contained a 5' reporter, 6-carboxyfluorescein (FAM), and a 3' quencher, 6-carboxy-N, N, N', N'-tetramethylrhodamine (TAMRA). The 70-bp *B. burgdorferi* N40 *flaB* and 128-bp *ospC* and a 122-bp fragment of the *I. scapularis* β -actin gene were amplified using the following cycles: 95 °C for 4 minutes, and 40 cycles of 95 °C for 15 seconds and 60 °C for 1 minute. Standard curves for *flaB*, *ospC*, or β -actin were prepared using tenfold serial dilutions of known quantities (10 to 10⁻⁷ ng) of *B. burgdorferi* DNA or the plasmid pCR 2.1- β -actin. The amount of tick cDNA in each sample was first normalized by measurement of levels of tick β -actin transcripts in quantitative PCR reaction, and equal amounts of tick cDNA were then used for measuring levels of *B. burgdorferi* *flaB* or *ospC* transcripts. For quantitative analysis of the *B. burgdorferi* burden in mice, DNA was isolated from murine skin samples using the DNeasy Tissue Kit (Qiagen Inc.,

Valencia, California, USA). Real-time PCR was then performed on equal amounts of isolated DNA using *flaB* primers as described above.

Generation of *OspC*-deficient and *OspC*-complemented *B. burgdorferi*. A clonal isolate of infectious *B. burgdorferi* 297 was used to generate an *OspC*-deficient mutant because of previous success with genetic manipulation of strain 297 (23). *B. burgdorferi* N40 and *B. burgdorferi* 297 are both prototypic *B. burgdorferi sensu stricto* strains with a high degree of *OspC* homology (24). Primers used to generate the *OspC*-deficient *B. burgdorferi* are indicated in Supplementary Table 2, <http://www.jci.org/cgi/content/full/113/2/220/DC1>. The origin of the resistance markers used for the genetic manipulation of *B. burgdorferi* 297 in this study has been published (25, 26). Two 1.75-kb DNA fragments were amplified by PCR from *B. burgdorferi* 297 genomic DNA using either primer pair 1 and 7 (to amplify the DNA fragment containing sequence upstream of the *ospC*) or primers 2 and 8 (to generate the DNA fragment containing part of the *ospC* open reading frame as well as downstream sequence of *ospC*). A *Bgl*II site was engineered at the 5' end of primers 7 and 8. The resulting two PCR fragments were digested with *Bgl*II and ligated together. A 3.5-kb fragment was then amplified by PCR using primers 1 and 2 and was subsequently cloned into the pCR-XL-TOPO cloning vector (Invitrogen). The resulting plasmid was designated pOspC-*Bgl*II. Then, an *aadA* cassette (which confers streptomycin resistance [*Strep*^r] to *B. burgdorferi*) driven by a *flgB* promoter from *B. burgdorferi* (26) was inserted at the *Bgl*II site of pOspC-*Bgl*II, resulting in plasmid pOspC-*Strep*. For generation of the *OspC* mutant, 20 µg of pOspC-*Strep* plasmid DNA was electroporated into an infectious clone of *B. burgdorferi* 297, designated BbAH130, as previously described (23). After the samples recovered overnight, the transformation mixture was then plated on pBSK agar medium containing 50 µg/ml of streptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich). More than 50 recombinants with *Strep*^r were recovered within 2 weeks of plating. PCR amplification with various primer pairs was performed on whole-cell lysates of these transformants to verify that transformants with *Strep*^r contained the correct *aadA* insertion. Allelic exchange was selected by double cross-over. PCR analysis for the presence of all known 21 endogenous plasmids in strain 297 was also performed as described previously (27).

To complement the *OspC*-deficient *B. burgdorferi* with a wild-type *ospC* gene, shuttle vector pBSV2-*ospC* (28), which confers kanamycin resistance (*Kan*^r) (25), was constructed. First, a 1-kb DNA fragment containing a wild-type *ospC* gene was amplified by PCR from *B. burgdorferi* 297 using primers 9 and 10 (Supplementary Table 2, <http://www.jci.org/cgi/content/full/113/2/220/DC1>) and was subsequently cloned into pCR-XL-TOPO (Invitrogen), resulting in plasmid pXT-*ospC*. pXT-*ospC* was then digested with *Hind*III and *Xba*I, and the 1-kb fragment containing the *ospC* gene was inserted into the corresponding sites of shuttle vector pBSV2, kindly provided by Philip Stewart (Rocky Mountain Laboratories, National

Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, NIH, Hamilton, Montana, USA) (28). The resulting plasmid was designated pBSV2-*ospC*. For complementation, 20 µg of pBSV2-*ospC* DNA was electroporated into the *OspC*-deficient *B. burgdorferi*, and about 20 clones with *Kan*^r/*Strep*^r were obtained. At the concentrations of 200 µg/ml kanamycin and 50 µg/ml of streptomycin used in the present study, we did not observe any cross-resistance between these two antibiotic markers. To confirm that the complemented clones contained the pBSV2-*ospC* plasmid, whole-cell lysates from 10⁷ *B. burgdorferi* cells with *Kan*^r/*Strep*^r were used to transform TOP10 *Escherichia coli* chemical-competent cells (Invitrogen). More than 100 *Kan*^r/*Strep*^r-positive colonies/plate were obtained. Plasmids were rescued from five randomly selected *E. coli* transformants, and restriction digestion was performed to verify the recovery of plasmid pBSV2-*ospC*.

Microinjection of *B. burgdorferi* into ticks. For the generation of wild-type or *OspC*-deficient *B. burgdorferi*-infected ticks, a microinjection method was developed to introduce live spirochetes into the guts of *I. scapularis* nymphs. For microinjection, cells were grown in BSK-H medium (Sigma-Aldrich) and concentrated to a density of 1 × 10⁹ spirochetes/ml. Then, 10 µl of the cells was loaded into a glass capillary needle 1 mm in diameter (World Precision Instruments, Sarasota, Florida, USA) using a microloader (Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany). Unfed *I. scapularis* nymphs were attached with the ventral side facing up onto a glass slide using double-sided tape. The tip of the capillary needle with the spirochete solution was carefully inserted into the rectal aperture through the forced opening of the rectal valves and the solution was injected with the aid of a stereo dissecting binocular microscope (Olympus, Melville, New York, USA) and a femtojet microinjector system (Eppendorf). The microinjection setup included an injection pressure of 1,000 hPa, an injection time of 1 second, and a compensation pressure of 8 hPa. The enema technique produced no mortality in injected nymphs. After microinjection, ticks were reared in a humid chamber for several days. Groups of ticks were sacrificed and assessed for spirochetes by dark-field microscopy, culture, and RT-PCR. Spirochetes (10³) were injected into ticks, and groups of ticks with spirochete infestation rates of approximately 100% were then used for the experimental *in vivo* invasion studies.

Statistical analysis. Results are expressed as the mean ± SEM. The significance of the difference between the mean values of the groups was evaluated using the Student's *t*-test with StatView software (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina, USA).

Results

***OspC* binds to the *I. scapularis* salivary gland.** When an infected tick takes a blood meal, *B. burgdorferi* within the gut produces *OspC* and invades tick salivary glands before migrating to the vertebrate host. We have previously shown that *OspC* does not significantly bind to the *I. scapularis* gut (12). To explore the possibility that *OspC* interacts with the tick salivary gland, we examined the

Table 1
Borreliacidal activity of OspC F(ab)₂ fragments against *B. burgdorferi*

	Viable <i>B. burgdorferi</i>	
	24 h	48 h
Control (no addition)	100	100
NRS F(ab) ₂	102 ± 2.5	96 ± 13
OspC F(ab) ₂	106 ± 4	119 ± 12.5
<i>B. burgdorferi</i> antisera	11 ± 9	0

B. burgdorferi N40 were incubated in BSK-H medium in the absence (Control) or presence of F(ab)₂ fragments prepared from normal rabbit sera [NRS F(ab)₂], polyclonal anti-OspC sera [OspC F(ab)₂], or a borreliacidal serum from a patient with diagnosed Lyme disease. The number of spirochetes was assessed by dark-field microscopy after 24 and 48 hours, and data are expressed relative to controls without Ab treatment. Data represent the number of spirochetes remaining viable after the treatment (mean ± SEM, *n* = 3). Differences between control and NRS F(ab)₂- as well as OspC F(ab)₂-treated samples were not statistically significant (Student's *t*-test).

adherence of OspC to soluble tick SGE by ELISA. Binding of recombinant FITC-labeled OspC from *B. burgdorferi* N40, a prototypic infectious *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto isolate, was assessed. OspC strongly bound to SGE compared with other control proteins, such as BSA or *B. burgdorferi* ErpT, which adhered poorly to the SGE (*P* < 0.001) (Figure 1a). The binding was specific, as OspC bound only weakly to antigens in FBS (Figure 1a). OspC also adhered strongly to unfixed tick salivary gland when examined by confocal microscopy (Figure 1b). Compared with FITC-labeled OspC, the control proteins FITC-labeled ErpT and FITC-labeled BSA bound poorly to the tick salivary gland (Figure 1b).

OspC F(ab)₂ fragments reduce the invasion of salivary glands by B. burgdorferi. Since OspC binds to the tick salivary gland, we assessed whether *B. burgdorferi* coated with OspC Ab could effectively enter and colonize this organ. Bactericidal effects of *B. burgdorferi* antibodies within ticks have been reported (15, 29, 30). We therefore generated IgG F(ab)₂ fragments from polyclonal OspC antisera so that interference with spirochete invasion of the gland could be distinguished from the borreliacidal effect of OspC antibodies. ELISA with *B. burgdorferi* lysates and immunofluorescence studies using unfixed spirochetes showed specific and comparable binding of F(ab)₂ fragments and OspC antisera to the surface of *B. burgdorferi* (Figure 2); however, no significant bactericidal activity was found when *B. burgdorferi* were exposed to OspC F(ab)₂ fragments in vitro (Table 1).

For in vivo invasion studies, mice were injected with F(ab)₂ fragments prepared from either normal rabbit IgG or anti-OspC IgG before *B. burgdorferi*-infested nymphs were placed on the mice. The numbers of spirochetes inside the salivary glands or gut at different time points after tick attachment was assessed using confocal microscopy. SCID mice were used in these studies, as the effects of the administered F(ab)₂ fragments could then be evaluated without the confounding influence of host antibodies on the spirochete. When guts of feeding ticks were stained for *B. burgdorferi* at 24–96 hours after the onset of feeding, comparable numbers of spirochetes

were noted within the ticks that fed on the immunized mice, indicating that OspC F(ab)₂ fragments did not interfere with the multiplication or survivability of the spirochetes within the tick gut (Figure 3a, bottom row). In ticks that fed on mice administered normal rabbit IgG F(ab)₂ fragments, spirochetes could be found within the salivary glands between 48 and 96 hours after the onset of feeding (Table 2 and Figure 3a, top left panel). In contrast, invasion of salivary glands was significantly blocked in ticks that fed on mice receiving OspC F(ab)₂ (Table 2, *P* < 0.04 at all the time point assessed, and Figure 3a, top right panel). Detection of viable spirochetes within the feeding gut or colonized salivary glands was further evaluated by RT-PCR analyses of *flaB* transcripts. At 48 and 96 hours of feeding, comparable levels of *flaB* RNA could be detected in the tick gut (Figure 3b, right panels). In contrast, lower levels of *flaB* RNA were evident in the salivary glands of ticks treated with OspC F(ab)₂ than in those of controls (Figure 3b, left panels). These data indicate that OspC plays an important role in the invasion of *B. burgdorferi* into the tick salivary glands during transmission from the vector to the murine host.

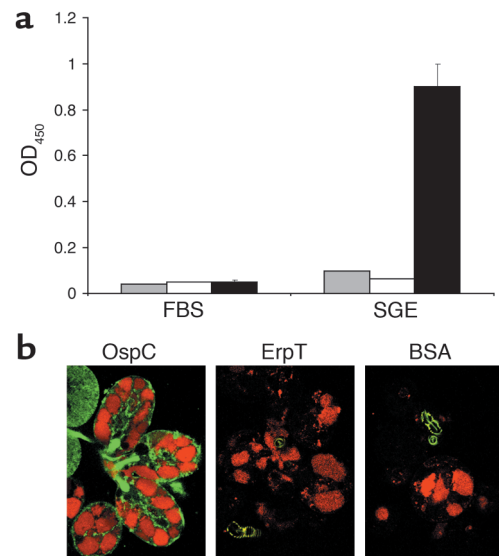


Figure 1
OspC binds to *I. scapularis* salivary glands. (a) FITC-labeled OspC (black bars), ErpT from *B. burgdorferi* N40 (white bars), and BSA (gray bars) were used to probe SGE- or FBS-coated wells. Data represent the OD₄₅₀ at 15 minutes (mean ± SEM, *n* = 3). The differences between the binding of OspC to SGE and its binding to BSA or ErpT are highly significant (*P* < 0.001). (b) Direct binding of FITC-labeled OspC to the intact unfixed tick salivary gland was detected using confocal microscopy. FITC-labeled ErpT and FITC-labeled BSA were used as controls. After the tick salivary gland was probed with FITC-labeled protein (shown in green), the tissues were stained with propidium iodide to localize the nuclei of the salivary gland cells (shown in red). The objects stained green in the ErpT and BSA panels are not a part of the salivary gland. The endogenous weak green fluorescence of tick salivary glands was adjusted in the confocal microscope to compare the binding of different FITC-labeled antigens. The FITC and propidium iodide images were examined at ×400 magnification and are presented as merged images for clarity (*n* = 3).

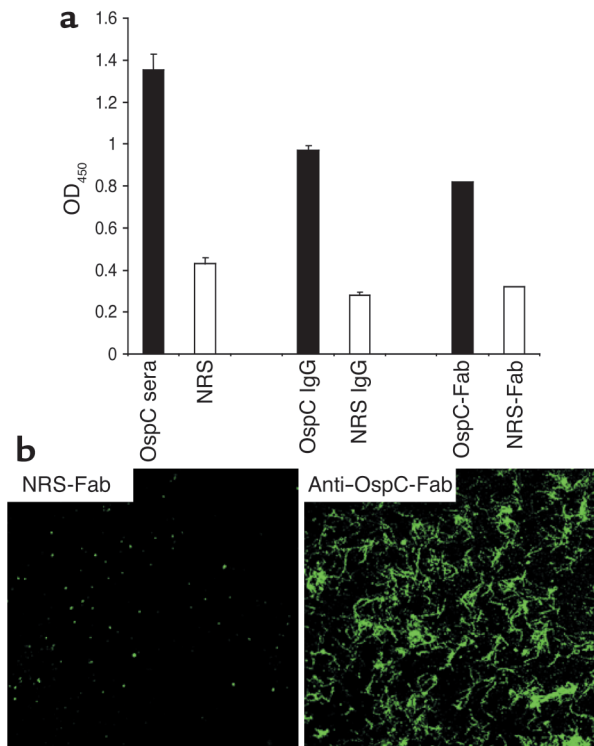


Figure 2

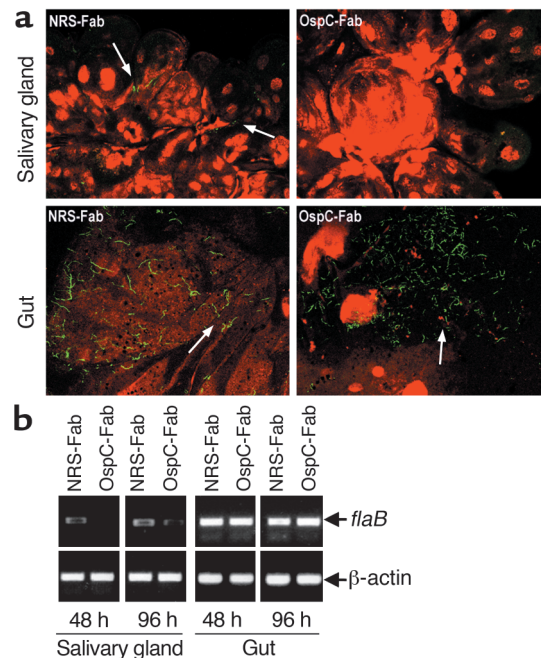
Binding of OspC F(ab)₂ fragments to *B. burgdorferi* N40. (a) Binding of anti-OspC sera (black bars), normal rabbit sera (white bars), IgG, or F(ab)₂ by ELISA. *B. burgdorferi* N40 lysates were immobilized onto microtiter wells (10 µg/ml) and probed with a 1:100 dilution of sera (OspC sera) or normal rabbit sera (NRS), or 8 µg/ml of purified IgGs (OspC IgG or NRS IgG) or 8 µg/ml of purified F(ab)₂ fragments (OspC-Fab or NRS-Fab). Binding was detected using anti-rabbit F(ab)₂ fragment-specific goat IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase. Data represent the OD₄₅₀ at 15 minutes (mean ± SEM, n = 3; differences between values of wells treated with OspC or NRS Ab were at least P < 0.001). (b) OspC F(ab)₂ fragments directly bind to the surface of intact *B. burgdorferi*. Unfixed *B. burgdorferi* were immobilized onto glass slides and incubated in the presence of F(ab)₂ fragments prepared from normal rabbit sera (NRS-Fab) or anti-OspC sera (anti-OspC-Fab). Binding was detected using anti-rabbit F(ab)₂ fragment-specific goat IgG labeled with FITC. Images were obtained using a 40× objective lens on a Zeiss LSM 510 confocal microscope (n = 3).

OspC F(ab)₂ did not influence the number of spirochetes or ospC expression by *B. burgdorferi* in feeding gut. Previous studies have suggested that *B. burgdorferi*-induced host antibodies could influence the number of viable *B. burgdorferi* as well as ospC gene transcription within murine hosts or within ticks (29, 30). We therefore measured the levels of viable *B. burgdorferi* and ospC gene expression by quantitative PCR in the feeding tick gut to determine whether the inhibitory effect of OspC

F(ab)₂ fragments on *B. burgdorferi* invasion of salivary gland could be due to an effect on spirochete levels or downregulation of the ospC gene, respectively. Quantitative assessment of *B. burgdorferi* flaB expression in feeding tick guts treated with OspC F(ab)₂ or control F(ab)₂ was contrasted with RT-PCR results of *B. burgdorferi* flaB expression (as shown in Figure 3b), which revealed no loss of spirochete viability within the gut (Figure 4a). We were also unable to detect significant differences in ospC expression, relative to flaB expression, when ticks were exposed to F(ab)₂ fragments prepared from either OspC sera or normal rabbit sera (Figure 4b). Thus, OspC F(ab)₂ fragments did not influence spirochete multiplication or ospC expression in feeding tick guts, further suggesting that OspC F(ab)₂ fragments blocked *B. burgdorferi* invasion of salivary glands by interfering with the interaction of OspC with the *I. scapularis* salivary gland.

Figure 3

OspC F(ab)₂ fragments interfere with the invasion of *B. burgdorferi* to the *I. scapularis* salivary glands. (a) Distribution of *B. burgdorferi* within the *I. scapularis* salivary glands (top row) or gut (bottom row) 72 hours after the onset of feeding. *B. burgdorferi*-infested nymphal ticks were fed on mice that had been treated with F(ab)₂ fragments prepared from either normal rabbit sera (NRS-Fab) or polyclonal OspC sera (OspC-Fab). The spirochetes (arrows) were stained with a FITC-labeled goat anti-*B. burgdorferi* (shown in green), and the nuclei of the gut epithelial cells were stained with propidium iodide (shown in red). Due to the lower abundance of spirochetes in the salivary gland than in gut, only a few spirochetes can be visualized through a single focal plane of the microscope. Images were recorded at ×400 magnification and are presented as a merged images for clarity (n = 3). (b) Detection of *B. burgdorferi* mRNA within engorged *I. scapularis* salivary glands or gut. Nymphs treated with NRS-Fab or OspC-Fab were analyzed by RT-PCR for the detection of viable *B. burgdorferi* at 48 or 96 hours after the onset of feeding. Equal amounts of total RNA from ticks that fed on F(ab)₂-treated mice were converted to cDNA with reverse transcriptase, subjected to PCR with flaB primers, and analyzed on a 1.5% agarose gel. *I. scapularis* β-actin was used as a control to confirm equal loading of total RNA isolated from infected, fed ticks. An aliquot of prepared RNA from each group was subjected to RT-PCR in the absence of reverse transcriptase to confirm the absence of genomic DNA (data not shown).



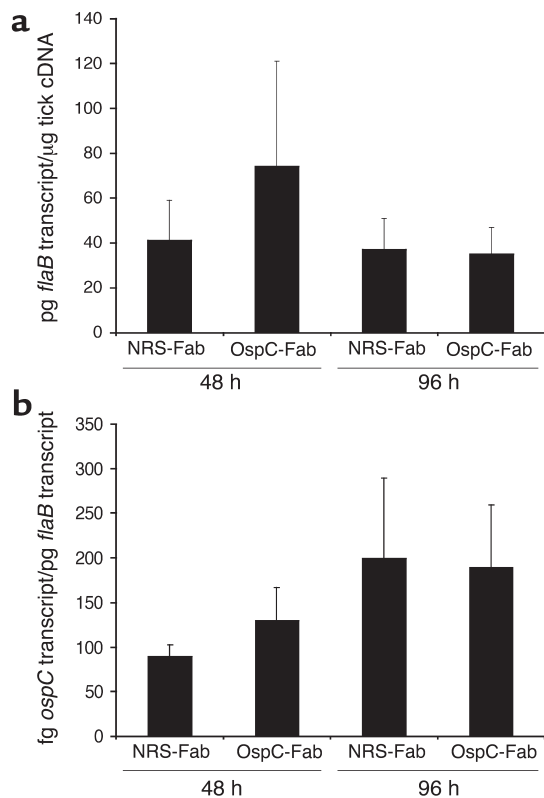


Figure 4

Measurement of viable *B. burgdorferi* and *ospC* gene expression in feeding ticks exposed to OspC F(ab)₂. (a) Assessment of viable *B. burgdorferi* as measured by quantitative PCR of *flaB* mRNA in feeding tick gut. *B. burgdorferi*-infected nymphs were treated with NRS-F(ab)₂ or OspC-F(ab)₂ (NRS-Fab or OspC-Fab, respectively) were analyzed at 48 or 96 hours after the onset of feeding. Equal amounts of cDNA, converted from total RNA from each group of ticks, were subjected to quantitative PCR. Known quantities of *B. burgdorferi* DNA and pCR 2.1 plasmid carrying the tick β -actin gene were used to prepare standard PCR curves. Amounts of tick β -actin were determined in each samples and use to normalize the quantities of spirochete DNA between the samples. Differences in *flaB* RNA amounts between NRS-Fab and OspC-Fab groups of tick at 48 or 96 hours were not significant ($n = 3$). (b) Measurement of *ospC* transcripts in feeding tick gut by quantitative PCR as described above. NRS-Fab and OspC-Fab nymphs were analyzed at 48 or 96 hours after the onset of the feeding. The amounts of *flaB* and *ospC* transcripts were measured in each samples and data shown are the quantities of *ospC* cDNA relative to *flaB* cDNA in normalized tick samples. Differences in *ospC* cDNA amounts between NRS-Fab and OspC-Fab groups of tick at 48 or 96 hours were not significant ($n = 3$).

Assessment of OspC function in ticks in vivo using OspC-deficient B. burgdorferi. For further study of the role of OspC in the transmission of *B. burgdorferi*, an OspC-deficient mutant was generated using an infectious clone of *B. burgdorferi* 297. Genetic manipulation of *B. burgdorferi* is not well developed; therefore, we choose to use strain 297 instead of N40, as the former isolate has been successfully standardized and was used for previous genetic manipulation studies (23, 31). In addition, OspC proteins from N40 and 297 are highly homologous (24), both strains express *ospC* very efficiently, and both are highly infectious with a similar ID₅₀ value (50–100 organisms) (U. Pal, E. Fikrig, X. Yang, and M.V. Norgard, unpublished observations; and ref. 23). The strategy for *ospC* inactivation is shown in Figure 5, a–c. The plasmid for transformation contained a disrupted *ospC* gene with an *aadA* marker, which confers Strep^r to wild-type *B. burgdorferi*. The resulting transformants with Strep^r were verified by PCR for the desired *aadA* insertion (Figure 5c). None of the transformants expressed *ospC* mRNA or protein (Figure 6, a–c, lanes 1 and 2). To confirm that a defect associated with the OspC deficiency was solely due to the loss of *ospC* expression, the OspC-deficient mutant was then complemented *in trans* with a shuttle vector containing a wild-type *ospC* gene (Figure 5b). In this complemented isolate, both *ospC* mRNA and OspC protein were fully restored (Figure 6, a–c, lane 3). PCR analysis of wild-type spirochetes or genetically manipulated *B. burgdorferi* showed similar endogenous plasmid profiles for each isolate (data not shown).

For the generation of nymphal *I. scapularis* infected with wild-type or mutant *B. burgdorferi*, a microinjection method was developed to introduce spirochetes into the guts of the unfed ticks. This method ensures the loading of equal numbers of spirochetes into the tick gut and eliminates the need to produce infected nymphs from a larval feeding on *B. burgdorferi*-infected mice. In addition, the possibility that OspC deficiency could alter spirochete infection of mice used as blood meal host is excluded. The spirochete-injected ticks were allowed to rest within a humid chamber and were dissected at 24-hour intervals to assess the gut, salivary glands, or hemocoelic contents for the

Table 2

Effect of OspC F(ab)₂ on the invasion of *B. burgdorferi* to the tick salivary gland

Time	Antibodies transferred	
	OspC F(ab) ₂	NRS F(ab) ₂
	(No. of spirochetes detected/ tick salivary gland lobe)	
24 hours	0	0
48 hours	0.05 ± 0.02 ^A	1.9 ± 0.17
72 hours	0.14 ± 0.03 ^B	1.7 ± 0.11
96 hours	0.13 ± 0.08 ^C	2.1 ± 0.38

Naive NCr SCID mice were fed upon by *B. burgdorferi*-infested *I. scapularis* nymphs before administration of F(ab)₂ fragments at 24 hours before tick placement. Engorged ticks were examined using confocal microscopy to enumerate *B. burgdorferi* within the tick salivary gland tissue from 24 to 96 hours after attachment to mice. Only a few spirochetes can be visualized through a single focal plane of the microscope; therefore, both salivary glands from each nymph were examined by scanning of the entire organ from end to end on the horizontal and vertical planes at each point. Counts were made from at least five fed ticks from each group per experiment. Each *I. scapularis* salivary gland contains several lobes and the average number of lobes in a salivary gland was 32 (range, 20–47). Data are the average (mean ± SEM) number of spirochetes per lobe, counted from at least 15 ticks in each group from a total of three experiments. Differences between values in the NRS F(ab)₂-treated group are ^A $P < 0.01$; ^B $P < 0.01$; and ^C $P < 0.04$.

Table 3

Detection of wild-type spirochetes, OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi*, OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* complemented with a plasmid encoding OspC within the tick salivary glands

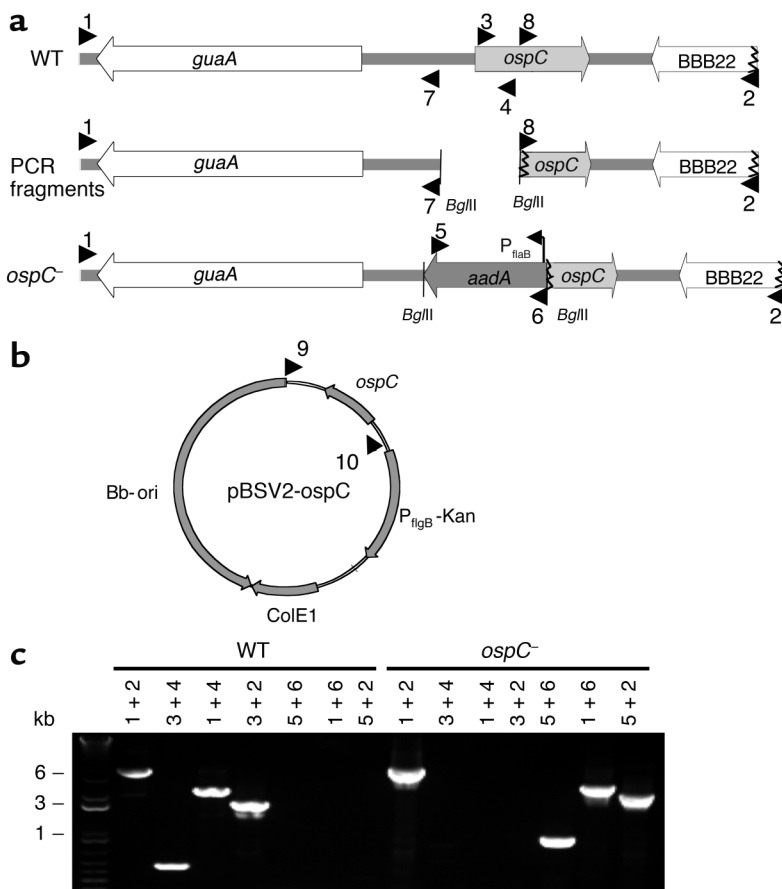
Time	Wild-type (No. of spirochetes detected/tick salivary gland lobe)	OspC-deficient ^A	OspC-complemented
24 hours	0.63 ± 0.08	0	0.50 ± 0.15
48 hours	0.77 ± 0.07	0	0.78 ± 0.16
72 hours	0.99 ± 0.18	0.09 ± 0.08	0.61 ± 0.17

Groups of three C3H/HeN mice were fed upon by *B. burgdorferi*-infected *I. scapularis* nymphs (25 nymphs/mouse) 3 days after microinjection of spirochetes. Engorged ticks were examined using confocal microscopy to enumerate *B. burgdorferi* within the tick salivary gland tissue from 24 to 72 hours after attachment to mice. Both salivary glands from each fed nymph were examined by scanning of the entire organ from end to end on the horizontal and vertical planes at each point, and counts were made from at least five fed ticks from each group. The mean (± SEM) number of spirochetes per salivary gland lobe from three independent experiments is presented. ^ADifference between OspC-deficient groups with wild-type or OspC-complemented groups at 24 hours, 48 hours, or 72 hours is at least $P < 0.01$ ($n = 3$). Wild-type, wild-type spirochetes; OspC-deficient, OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi*; OspC-complemented, OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* complemented with a plasmid encoding OspC.

presence of viable spirochetes for a duration of 1 week. In each analysis, we found comparable numbers of live *B. burgdorferi* in dissected gut contents from different groups of ticks by dark-field microscopy (data not shown) and by RT-PCR (Figure 7a, left panel). All samples that were positive for RT-PCR had viable *B. burgdorferi* upon culture in BSK-H medium. We failed

to detect spirochetes in dissected salivary glands or hemocoelic fluid of microinjected ticks.

We next examined the capacity of OspC-deficient spirochetes to invade tick salivary glands. Ticks were microinjected with parental or mutant spirochetes. These ticks were then allowed to engorge on mice, and the dissected salivary glands were assessed for *B. burgdorferi*. When guts of ticks were assessed by RT-PCR or were stained for *B. burgdorferi* during tick feeding, comparable numbers of spirochetes were noted within tick guts injected with wild-type spirochetes, OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi*, or OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* complemented with OspC (Figure 7, a and b). These data indicate that wild-type spirochetes and mutant *B. burgdorferi* were able to survive and multiply in feeding ticks. We then assessed invasion of salivary glands by spirochetes using confocal microscopy. At 24–72 hours of feeding, when salivary glands were invaded by wild-type *B. burgdorferi*, OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* were not detected within the salivary glands (Table 3 and Figure 7c). Invasion of salivary glands was completely restored in OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* that was complemented with a plasmid encoding OspC (Table 3 and Figure 7c). We finally assessed spirochete transmission to the murine host by comparing the *B. burgdorferi* burden in mice that had been fed upon by ticks harboring the experimental or control spirochetes. Skin samples were collected from mice 1 week following the tick engorgement to assess the levels of OspC-deficient, OspC-com-

**Figure 5**

Inactivation and complementation of the *ospC* gene in *B. burgdorferi*. (a) Strategy for inactivation of the *ospC* gene (see Methods for details). Arrowheads denote numbers and positions of oligonucleotide primers for PCR analysis of mutants (*ospC*⁻). *guaA*, GMP synthetase; BBB22, conserved hypothetical protein. (b) Diagram of the shuttle vector used for complementing the *ospC* mutant. *Bb*-ori, *B. burgdorferi* plasmid origin of replication; Kan, kanamycin; *ColE1*, *E. coli* plasmid origin of replication; *P_{flgB}*, promoter. (c) PCR analysis of the OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi*. Number combinations above lanes indicate the primer pairs from a used for the PCR. Lane at the left is a DNA ladder; left margin, molecular sizes.

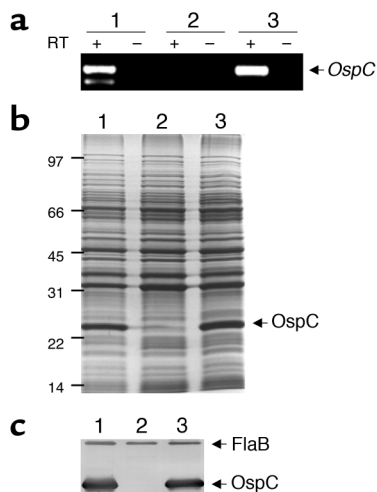


Figure 6

Characterization of OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi*. (a–c) Lane 1, wild-type *B. burgdorferi*; lane 2, OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi*; lane 3, OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* complemented with the shuttle vector harboring a wild-type *ospC* gene. (a) RT-PCR analysis of *ospC* expression in *B. burgdorferi* isolates. The presence (+) or absence (–) of reverse transcriptase (RT) in RT-PCR reaction is indicated above lanes. (b) SDS-PAGE (Coomassie blue stain) analyses of the *B. burgdorferi* isolates. Numbers along the left margin indicate positions of protein molecular mass markers in kDa. (c) Western blot analysis of samples corresponding to the gel shown in b. *B. burgdorferi* FlaB or OspC antibodies were used to detect the respective proteins (arrows).

plemented, and wild-type *B. burgdorferi* by quantitative PCR using *flaB* primers. Comparable levels of wild-type spirochetes (9.6 ± 1.2 fg *flaB*/μg total DNA) as well as OspC-complemented *B. burgdorferi* (8.0 ± 2.4 fg *flaB*/μg total DNA) were detected within the murine skin samples at 12 days following tick engorgement. In contrast, much lower levels of OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* (0.01 ± 0.003 fg *flaB*/μg total DNA) were detected within murine skin samples (differences with the levels of wild-type or complemented isolates were highly significant, at least $P < 0.008$). These data indicate that OspC-

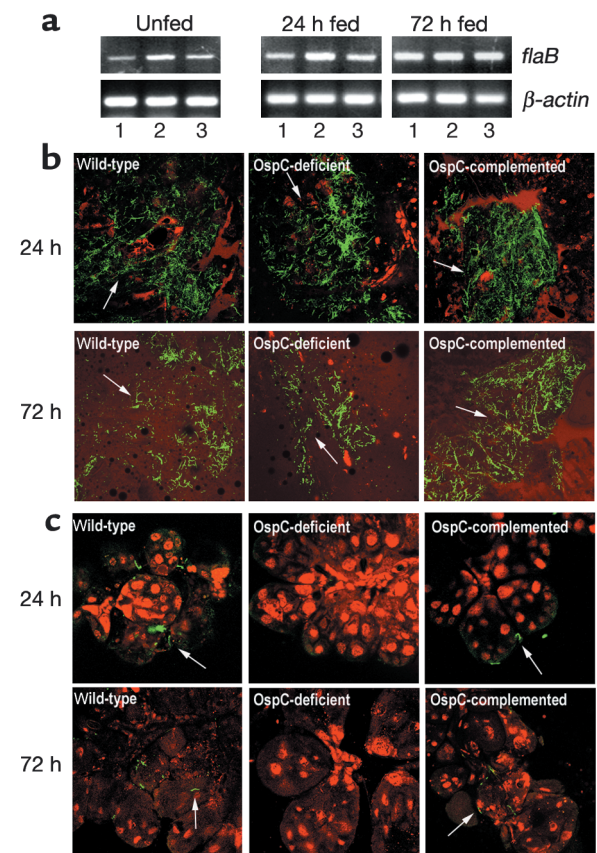
deficient *B. burgdorferi* have a markedly reduced capacity (approximately 800-fold less than control spirochetes) for successful transmission to mice.

Discussion

B. burgdorferi is an obligate parasite of both ticks and mammals (1, 3). Differential display of surface lipoproteins by *B. burgdorferi* plays a central role in spirochete adaptation to these phylogenetically diverse environments. In the vector-host transmission cycle, the spirochetes alter their surface structure inside the engorging tick (16, 32). *B. burgdorferi* upregulates *ospA* during entry into ticks, and this protein contributes to the colonization of spirochetes within the vector gut (12, 20). *B. burgdorferi*, in contrast, does not produce abundant OspC in the gut of an unfed tick (11). When a tick feeds

Figure 7

OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* persists within the *I. scapularis* gut but fails to invade the salivary gland during feeding. (a) Detection of *B. burgdorferi* mRNA within guts of unfed or engorged *I. scapularis* which were microinjected with wild-type spirochetes (lane 1), OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* (lane 2), or OspC-deficient spirochetes that were complemented with a plasmid expressing *ospC* (lane 3). Injected unfed nymphs were analyzed by RT-PCR for the detection of viable *B. burgdorferi* at 7 days after injection or 24–72 hours after the onset of feeding. Equal amounts of total RNA from ticks (25 ticks/group) were converted to cDNA with reverse transcriptase, subjected to PCR with *flaB* primers, and analyzed on a 1.5% agarose gel. *I. scapularis* β -actin was used as a control to confirm equal loading of total RNA isolated from infected ticks. An aliquot of prepared RNA from each group was subjected to RT-PCR in the absence of reverse transcriptase to confirm the absence of genomic DNA (data not shown). (b) Distribution of microinjected wild-type *B. burgdorferi* (WT), OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* (OspC-deficient), and OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* complemented with a plasmid carrying the *ospC* gene (OspC-complemented) within *I. scapularis* gut at 24 or 72 hours of feeding. The spirochetes (arrows) were stained with FITC-labeled goat anti-*B. burgdorferi* (shown in green), and the nuclei of the gut epithelial cells were stained with propidium iodide (shown in red). Images were obtained at $\times 400$ magnification and are presented as merged images for clarity. (c) Migration of microinjected spirochetes from feeding gut, as shown in b, to salivary glands at 24–72 hours of feeding. Salivary glands were invaded by wild-type and OspC-complemented *B. burgdorferi* (arrows); no spirochetes were detected within the salivary glands of ticks that were microinjected with OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi*. Images were obtained at $\times 400$ magnification and are presented as merged images for clarity ($n = 3$).



on a mammal, *B. burgdorferi* within the gut swiftly upregulates *ospC* and invades the salivary gland, and is then transmitted to the host dermis along with tick saliva (14). Although the feeding tick gut may harbor a mixed population of spirochetes with variable *ospC* expression, *B. burgdorferi* found within the tick salivary glands usually produce OspC (32, 33). Spirochetes also generally continue to express *ospC* in the reservoir host (34). This protein, therefore, has been proposed to have functions in transmission from the vector (17) and in early mammalian infection (16, 18, 35). Here, we demonstrate that OspC binds strongly with *I. scapularis* salivary gland and that OspC F(ab)₂ fragments interfere with spirochete invasion of the salivary gland during tick feeding. Targeted ablation of OspC in infectious *B. burgdorferi* also prevented salivary gland invasion of spirochetes in feeding ticks, which was completely restored when OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* were complemented with a plasmid encoding OspC.

The F(ab)₂-blocking study provides initial insight into the function of OspC in the *B. burgdorferi* life cycle. Although OspC is polymorphic in isolates of *B. burgdorferi*, strain-specific bactericidal activity of OspC antibodies have been reported (36). One earlier study suggested that active immunization with OspC prevented spirochete transmission (17). However, it is possible that this was due to killing of the organism in the feeding tick gut rather than specific interference with the function of *B. burgdorferi* OspC (18). To minimize the bactericidal activity of OspC antibodies in the feeding tick gut, we generated OspC F(ab)₂ fragments and assessed binding of F(ab)₂ fragments to intact unfixed spirochetes. Our in vivo studies demonstrated that OspC F(ab)₂ fragments, but not control F(ab)₂ fragments, significantly prevented *B. burgdorferi* from invading the *I. scapularis* salivary gland. The small proportion of *B. burgdorferi* invaded the salivary glands in the presence of OspC F(ab)₂ fragments (Table 2) is consistent with a previous study that suggested that a minor population of spirochetes, which do not produce OspC, can be detected at the tick bite site of the murine dermis; however, the authors of that study were unable to establish infection in mice (32). The inhibition of spirochete invasion of tick salivary glands by OspC F(ab)₂ fragments was due to direct interference with OspC function rather than to any residual bactericidal activity, as quantitative RT-PCR demonstrated comparable numbers of viable spirochetes within the guts of feeding ticks exposed to control or OspC F(ab)₂ fragments. OspC F(ab)₂ fragments prepared from the polyclonal antisera are therefore likely to bind epitope(s) on OspC and interfere with the *B. burgdorferi* adherence to the tick salivary gland.

It has been suggested that expression of *B. burgdorferi ospC* may be influenced by host-generated immune responses or by passive transfer of *B. burgdorferi* antibodies to the murine host or to feeding ticks (29, 30, 37). Passive immunization of mice with OspA antibodies altered *B. burgdorferi* numbers and resulted in reduced *ospC* expression by spirochetes in feeding ticks; it was postulated that this could be due to a quorum-sensing mech-

anism (29). To prove that the inhibition of spirochete invasion of tick salivary gland by OspC F(ab)₂ fragments in our in vivo study was not associated with the down-regulation of *ospC* expression by *B. burgdorferi* in the feeding gut, *ospC* transcripts relative to *flaB* transcripts were measured by quantitative RT-PCR. The *B. burgdorferi flaB* gene served as a control gene (22); quantities of *flaB* mRNA increase linearly during spirochete multiplication in feeding ticks (38). Thus, measurement of *ospC* transcripts in *flaB*-positive *B. burgdorferi* allowed us to quantitate viable OspC-producing spirochetes. *B. burgdorferi ospC* expression in ticks exposed to F(ab)₂ fragments prepared either from normal rabbit sera or OspC antisera was similar, indicating that OspC F(ab)₂ fragments did not influence *ospC* expression by spirochetes.

Inhibition of spirochete salivary gland colonization by OspC F(ab)₂ fragments suggested the involvement of OspC in this process. However, F(ab)₂-mediated interference could also result from steric hindrance of other potential ligands on the spirochete surface. To precisely implicate OspC in salivary gland colonization, we generated an OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* and determined whether *B. burgdorferi* lacking OspC could significantly invade the tick salivary gland. Recent efforts toward the genetic manipulation of *B. burgdorferi* to explore protein function have had limited success (23, 31, 39, 40). The OspC-deficient *B. burgdorferi* generated in earlier studies (41) could not be used in our study of OspC function, as they were derived from noninfectious, high-passage spirochetes that expressed *ospC* poorly and had lost many of the endogenous plasmids. Successful generation of an OspC-deficient spirochete in a low-passage, infectious isolate of *B. burgdorferi* allowed us to demonstrate that OspC production is necessary for significant invasion of tick salivary glands by spirochetes as well as for their transmission to mice. Genetic complementation (42) of the mutant is necessary for conclusive assessment of spirochete gene function (23, 43). We therefore complemented the mutant with a wild-type *ospC* gene and showed that the inability of the OspC-deficient spirochetes to colonize salivary glands was due to the loss of OspC rather than to any other potential aberration caused by the genetic manipulation process. We developed a microinjection method to introduce spirochetes into ticks, which will be an invaluable tool for future studies investigating transmission of spirochetes from ticks to hosts using other *B. burgdorferi* mutants.

The molecular interaction between microbes and arthropods is important for the transmission and persistence of pathogens in a complex enzootic life cycle. Many arthropod-borne pathogens are transmitted to a host via the salivary gland during the blood meal (44). OspC, a feeding-induced *B. burgdorferi* ligand, participates in pathogen colonization of *I. scapularis* salivary glands during engorgement. It was recently shown that *ospC* expression is controlled by the Rrp2-RpoN-RpoS regulatory pathway in vitro (23, 45). It remains to be determined, however, whether this pathway governs the differential expression of *ospC* during vector-borne trans-

mission of *B. burgdorferi*. Our results underscore the utility of genetic manipulation of infectious spirochetes for characterization of ligand-receptor interactions at the arthropod-pathogen interface. Understanding the microbial and vector ligands that participate in pathogen transmission may lead to new vector-based approaches to interfere with the *B. burgdorferi* life cycle, thus reducing the incidence of Lyme disease.

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