Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 Serum Neutralizing Antibody Titers Increase during Latency in Rabbits Latently Infected with Latency-Associated Transcript (LAT)-Positive but Not LAT-Negative Viruses

GUEY-CHUEN PERNG,1 SUSAN M. SLANINA,1 ADA YUKHT,1 HOMAYON GHIASI,1,2 ANTHONY B. NESBURN,1,2 AND STEVEN L. WECHSLER1,2* 

Ophthalmology Research Laboratories, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center Burns & Allen Research Institute, Los Angeles, California,1 and Department of Ophthalmology, UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles, California2

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The herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) latency-associated transcript (LAT) gene is essential for efficient spontaneous reactivation in the rabbit ocular model of HSV-1 latency and reactivation. LAT is also the only viral gene abundantly expressed during latency. Rabbits were ocularly infected with the wild-type HSV-1 strain McKrae or the McKrae-derived LAT null mutant dLAT2903. Serum neutralizing antibody titers were determined at various times during acute and latent infection. The neutralizing antibody titers induced by both viruses increased and were similar throughout the first 45 days after infection (P > 0.05). However, by day 59 postinfection (approximately 31 to 45 days after latency had been established), the neutralizing antibody titers induced by wild-type virus and dLAT2903 diverged significantly (P = 0.0005). The dLAT2903-induced neutralizing antibody titers decreased, while the wild-type virus-induced neutralizing antibody titers continued to increase. A rescuant of dLAT2903, in which spontaneous reactivation was fully restored, induced wild-type neutralizing antibody levels on day 59 postinfection. A second LAT mutant with impaired spontaneous reactivation had neutralizing antibody levels comparable to those of dLAT2903. In contrast to the results obtained in rabbits, in mice, neutralizing antibody titers did not increase over time during latency with any of the viruses. Since LAT is expressed in both rabbits and mice during latency, the difference in neutralizing antibody titers between these animals is unlikely to be due to expression of a LAT protein during latency. In contrast, LAT-positive (LAT+), but not LAT-negative (LAT−), viruses undergo efficient spontaneous reactivation in rabbits, while neither LAT+ nor LAT− viruses undergo efficient spontaneous reactivation in mice. Thus, the increase in neutralizing antibody titers in rabbits latently infected with LAT+ viruses may have been due to continued restimulation of the immune system by spontaneously reactivating virus.

Following initial exposure to an infectious virus, a neutralizing antibody response is mounted by the host. Significant serum neutralizing antibody titers usually become detectable approximately 1 week after exposure. Typically, the neutralizing antibody titer continues to increase until it reaches a peak approximately 3 to 6 weeks after exposure, and then it decreases, eventually stabilizing at a fairly low level. Subsequent reexposure to the virus results in a rapid increase in serum neutralizing antibody titer. If repeated reexposure occurs (as with booster vaccinations), the neutralizing antibody titer will usually increase to levels higher than the original peak values.

Following primary ocular infection with herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1), the virus establishes a lifelong latent infection in the neurons of the trigeminal ganglia (TG). From time to time, the virus may reactivate, producing recurrent ocular infections. Serum neutralizing antibody titers develop following primary HSV-1 infection but may require several exposures to the virus (i.e., recurrences) to attain maximum levels (3). In addition, the average HSV-1 neutralizing antibody titer in individuals with recurrent herpetic disease is approximately two times higher than in seropositive individuals with no history of recurrent disease (16a).

During HSV-1 neuronal latency, the latency-associated transcript (LAT), is the only viral gene that is abundantly transcribed during latency (14). LAT transcription-negative mutants reactivate poorly by explant or induced reactivation in the mouse (6, 7, 15), by induced reactivation in the rabbit (1, 17), and by spontaneous reactivation in the rabbit (9, 11). Thus, LAT is essential for efficient, wild-type (wt) reactivation from sensory neurons. We were interested in determining the effects of LAT mutants on the development of serum neutralizing antibody titers, a question that to our knowledge, has not previously been addressed. In this report, we therefore infected rabbits with wt HSV-1 or various LAT mutants and examined serum neutralizing antibody titers over time.

Rabbits were bilaterally ocularly infected with 2 × 105 PFU of wt HSV-1 strain McKrae in each eye as we previously described (9, 11). By day 18 to 20 postinfection, virus can no longer be detected in eyes or TG. By day 21 to 28 postinfection, all surviving rabbits have a latent infection in both TG and virus is detected only during sporadic spontaneous reactivation events. McKrae has a high level of spontaneous reactivation in the rabbit, with reactivated virus being detectable in approximately 10% of ears at any given time between 30 and 90 days postinfection (8–12). Rabbits were similarly infected with dLAT2903 (9), a McKrae-based LAT null mutant with reduced spontaneous reactivation. Serum was collected from five
dLAT2903 in each eye as we previously described (9). All surviving rabbits harbor bilateral latent infections of both TG by day 21 to 28 postinfection. At the indicated times, serum was collected from five rabbits per group and their neutralizing antibody titers were individually determined as follows. wt HSV-1 (50 PFU) was incubated for 30 min at 37°C with twofold serial dilutions of individual serum samples, plated in triplicate on monolayers of RS cells in 12-well plates, overlaid with medium containing 1% methylcellulose, incubated for 3 days at 37°C, and stained with crystal violet, and then plaques were counted. The 50% plaque reduction titer for each individual serum sample was calculated for 3 days at 37°C, and stained with crystal violet, and then plaques were counted.

The above results suggest that the average neutralizing antibody titer in rabbits infected with LAT3.3A was similar to that of wt McKrae ($P > 0.05$ by ANOVA Tukey post test) and significantly greater than that of dLAT2903 ($P < 0.01$) (Fig. 2A). Thus, the lower neutralizing antibody titers in rabbits infected with dLAT2903 appeared to be due to the lack of transcription of the first 1.5 kb of LAT and/or the resulting impaired spontaneous reactivation.

To examine a different LAT mutant with impaired spontaneous reactivation, neutralizing antibody induced by LAT2.5A was examined (Fig. 2B). LAT2.5A is similar to LAT3.3A, except that the ectopic insert contains only the first 661 nucleotides of the primary LAT transcript rather than the first 1,499 nucleotides. The spontaneous reactivation rate of LAT2.5A is indistinguishable from that of dLAT2903 (unpublished results). Consistent with this, on day 80 postinfection, the average neutralizing antibody titer in rabbits infected with LAT2.5A was similar to that of rabbits infected with dLAT2903 ($P > 0.05$ by ANOVA Tukey post test) and significantly less than that of rabbits infected with wt McKrae ($P < 0.05$) (Fig. 2B). Thus, two LAT-negative (LAT$^{-}$) mutants with reduced spontaneous reactivation both had reduced neutralizing antibody titers during latency. Preliminary observations suggest that this is also the case with d34.5, an ICP34.5 (v34.5) deletion mutant with reduced spontaneous reactivation (13) (data not shown).

The above results suggest that the average neutralizing antibody titer in rabbits infected with LAT-positive (LAT$^{+}$) spontaneous reactivation-competent HSV-1 continued to increase during latency, while in rabbits infected with LAT$^{-}$ spontaneous reactivation-impaired mutants, the average neutralizing antibody titer decreased during latency. These results suggest two likely possibilities. Either the increasing neutralizing antibody titers seen during latency were due to continued restimulation of the immune system by spontaneously reactivating virus, or alternatively, the increasing neutralizing antibody titers were due to an immune response to a theoretical
LAT protein continually produced during latency. To distinguish between these possibilities, we made use of a major difference between the rabbit and mouse ocular models of HSV-1 latency and reactivation. HSV-1 establishes latency in the TG of both mice and rabbits with similar levels of continued LAT expression. However, in mice, spontaneous reactivation is virtually undetectable (4, 16), regardless of the HSV-1 strain used, while spontaneous reactivation occurs in humans and in rabbits infected with HSV-1 strain McKrae.

Mice were infected with wt McKrae or dLAT2903, and serum neutralizing antibody titers were determined as described above. Two independent experiments were performed. In the first, neutralizing antibody titers were determined at various times on pooled serum samples from four mice at each time point (Fig. 3A). With both viruses, the neutralizing antibody titers appeared similar, peaking around day 20 and then falling rapidly. In the second experiment, neutralizing antibody titers were determined on individual serum samples from five mice per group at each time point (Fig. 3B). Again, with both the wt and dLAT2903 viruses, the neutralizing antibody titer appeared to fall after day 20. At all time points during acute and latent infection, the neutralizing antibody titers for the wt virus- and dLAT2903-infected mice were similar (P > 0.05 by the Student t test). Thus, in an animal model that expresses LAT during latency but in which spontaneous reactivation is extremely rare, HSV-1 neutralizing antibody titers fell during latency regardless of whether the virus was LAT+ (wt) or LAT− (dLAT2903). This suggests that the increasing neutralizing antibody titers seen in rabbits latently infected with wt virus was due to continued restimulation of the immune system by reactivating virus, rather than an immune response to a theoretical LAT protein.

Despite the differences in average neutralizing antibody titers between LAT− and LAT+ viruses shown here during latency in rabbits, we were unable to detect any significant correlation between increased neutralizing antibody titers and increased detectable virus shedding in the tears for individual rabbits within each group. This suggests that the elevated neutralizing antibody titers induced by LAT+ viruses during latency were due to reactivation events other than those detectable by daily examination of tears for reactivated virus. Thus, spontaneous reactivation detected by shedding of reactivated virus in tears may grossly underestimate the amount of reactivation that occurs at the neuronal level. It is possible that the majority of neuronal reactivations in LAT+ viruses are terminated by viral or cell factors and/or immune factors prior to the presence of detectable amounts of infectious virus in the tears and that the host immune response is restimulated without detectable virus shedding.

To our knowledge, this is the first report comparing neutralizing antibody titers of LAT+ and LAT− viruses during latency in the rabbit. Our results suggest that during the first 2 to 3 months following acute infection, sporadic reactivations in the rabbit resulted in restimulation of the immune response and elevated serum neutralizing antibody titers. This is consistent with human infections in which individuals with clinical recurrences have average neutralizing antibody titers approximately two times those of seropositive individuals with no clinical recurrences (16a). This is similar to some human infections in which two or three exposures to the virus may be required for the development of maximum HSV-1 neutralizing antibody titers (3). In addition, the increased neutralizing antibody titers seen here with reactivation-competent viruses may provide a much less labor-intensive method of screening suspected reactivation-impaired mutants in the rabbit. It requires much less time and labor to determine serum neutralizing antibody titers at a single time point during latency (anywhere from 59 to 80 days postinfection) than it does to perform daily eye swabs for 3 to 4 weeks and individually analyze them for the presence of spontaneously reactivated virus. Perhaps more importantly, only 5 rabbits/group are required for the serum neutralizing antibody assays, while 10 or more rabbits/group are usually required for more direct analysis of spontaneous reactivation.

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REFERENCES


