Human Granulocytic Anaplasmosis, Japan

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We retrospectively confirmed 2 cases of human Anaplasma phagocytophilum infection. Patient blood samples contained unique p44/msp2 for the pathogen, and antibodies bound to A. phagocytophilum antigens propagated in THP-1 rather than HL60 cells. Unless both cell lines are used for serodiagnosis of rickettsiosis-like infections, cases of human granulocytic anaplasmosis could go undetected.

Japanese spotted fever (JSF) and scrub typhus, which are caused by infection with Rickettsia japonica and Orientia tsutsugamushi, respectively, are common rickettsioses in Japan (1). National surveillance (http://idsc.nih.go.jp/idwr/CDROM/Main.html [in Japanese]) indicates that JSF occurs frequently in central and western Japan and that scrub typhus is present throughout Japan, except in Hokkaido. In JSF- and scrub typhus–endemic areas, cases of non-JSP and non–scrub typhus disease with rickettsiosis-like fever have often been reported. And, human infection with R. heilongjiangensis, a spotted fever group (SFG) rickettsia, has been identified in Japan (2). Furthermore, Anaplasma phagocytophilum has been detected in Ixodes persulcatus and I. ovatus ticks, and Ehrlichia chaffensis has been detected in deer (3–6). More recently, we identified A. phagocytophilum infection in ticks (Haemaphysalis formosensis, H. longicornis, H. megaspinosa, and Amblyomma testudinarium) from central and western Japan, the JSF-endemic areas of the country (7,8). We conducted this retrospective study to determine the cause of non-JSP and non–scrub typhus disease in 2 men in western Japan who had rickettsiosis-like fever.

The Study

In 2002–2003 in Kochi Prefecture, western Japan, 2 men sought medical care for rickettsiosis-like signs and symptoms. Case-patient 1 (61 years old) sought care for fever (39.2°C), chills, and malaise 10 days after traveling to the mountains (day 0, the day of symptom onset). His physician prescribed cefdinir (300 mg/day). By day 3, signs and symptoms had not improved and an erythematous rash on his trunk had spread; the physician suspected infection with R. japonica or O. tsutsugamushi. The patient was hospitalized and intravenously administered minocycline (200 mg/day). Results (and reference values) for laboratory tests (day 3) follow: leukocytes, 5.8 × 10⁹ cells/L (3.5–9.2 × 10⁹ cells/L); thrombocytes, 225 × 10⁹ cells/L (155–365 × 10⁹ cells/L); aspartateaminotransferase, 59 U/L (<38 U/L); alanineaminotransferase, 61 U/L (<36 U/L); and C-reactive protein, 12.1 mg/dL (<0.3 mg/dL).

Case-patient 2, a 73-year-old lumberjack, sought medical care for fever (39.2°C), headache, and malaise (day 0, the day of symptom onset). On day 4, a disseminated maculopapular rash was noticed, especially on the trunk and lower limbs; JSF or scrub typhus infection was suspected. The patient was hospitalized and intravenously administered minocycline (200 mg/day). Results for laboratory tests (day 4) follow: leukocytes, 6.4 × 10⁹ cells/L; aspartateaminotransferase, 100 U/L (<36 U/L); alanineaminotransferase, 45 U/L; and C-reactive protein, 17.2 mg/dL.

In 2003, blood clots and serum samples from the 2 patients were transferred from Kochi Institute of Health to the University of Shizuoka, where they were stored at -20°C until a retrospective analysis could be performed. DNA was extracted from the blood clots, and nested PCR was performed, as described (3,9), to detect SFG rickettsiae 16S rDNA, O. tsutsugamushi 16S rDNA, A. phagocytophilum p44/msp2, and Ehrlichia spp. p28/omp-1 (Table 1). To avoid DNA contamination, we performed PCR, electrophoresis, and cloning were performed in separate laboratories. As a negative control, nested PCR without DNA template samples was performed for each sample. PCR detected A. phagocytophilum p44/msp2 multigens in acute-phase blood clots from both case-patients, and SFG

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DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1902.120855
brane proteins (P44s) of cultured in A. phagocytophilum shown), supporting the IFA result. A. phagocytophilum same serum samples, we could not detect P44 antigens of serum samples (Figure 2, Table 2). However, using the THP-1 cells and/or to the recombinant P44-1 (rP44-1) in confirmed the specific reaction to the 44-kDa outer mem from case-patient 2. Western blot analysis further con jected in these areas. We found A. phagocytophilum infection in.

Table 1. Results of PCR for select rickettsial organisms for 2 men with human granulocytic anaplasmosis, Kochi Prefecture, Japan*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days after symptom onset</th>
<th>SFG rickettsia 16S rDNA</th>
<th>Orientia tsutsugamushi 16S rDNA</th>
<th>Anaplasma phagocytophilum p44/msp2</th>
<th>Ehrlichia sp. p28/omp-1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Case-patient 1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case-patient 2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*SFG, spotted fever group; NA, not available.
†After in-hospital treatment with minocycline (200 mg/d), both case-patients improved clinically and were discharged on days 20 and 12, respectively, after symptom onset.
‡Before being used in PCR, blood clots from the patients were homogenized by using BioMasher (Nippi Inc., Tokyo, Japan) and treated overnight with 100 U of streptokinase (WAKO Pure Chemical Industries Ltd, Osaka, Japan). DNA then was extracted by using the QIAamp DNA Mini Kit (QIAGEN, Valencia, CA, USA). Multiplex nested first-step PCR for SFG rickettsiae and O. tsutsugamushi was performed by using the following primers: RO-1F (5’-CCGTAACAGTGAGCTGCTAGA-3’) and RO-R1 (5’-CGCGAAAGTATTCCACCCG-3’). Multiplex nested second-step PCR for SFG rickettsiae 16S rDNA was performed by using the following primers: R-2F (5’-GAGATTTCTCTTGTTGTGTTCCG-3’) and R-2R (5’-GCTCTGCTCTCCTCTGTAACC-3’). Multiplex nested second-step PCR for O. tsutsugamushi 16S rDNA was performed by using the following primers: O-2F (5’-GAAGATGCAGTGCCGAAAAATG-3’) and O-2R (5’-TGCAATTCCGAAGCTGAGATAACC-3’). A. phagocytophilum p44/msp2 was amplified by using primers p3728, p4257, p3761, and p4183, and Ehrlichia spp. p28/omp-1 was amplified by using primers conP28-F1, conP28-R1, conP28-F2, and conP28-R2, as described (3,9).

Serologic evidence of infection was demonstrated by using indirect immunofluorescence assay (IFA) and Western blot analysis as described (10,11). In IFAs, IgM and/or IgG from serum samples from the case-patients reacted with A. phagocytophilum cultured in THP-1 rather than HL60 cells, and seroconversion was stronger in convalescent-phase serum samples (Table 2). IgG titers against R. japonica were also higher in convalescent-phase samples from case-patient 2. Western blot analysis further confirmed the specific reaction to the 44-kDa outer membrane proteins (P44s) of A. phagocytophilum cultured in THP-1 cells and/or to the recombinant P44-1 (rP44-1) in serum samples (Figure 2, Table 2). However, using the same serum samples, we could not detect P44 antigens of A. phagocytophilum propagated in HL60 cells (data not shown), supporting the IFA result.

In central and western Japan, most cases of tickborne infectious and febrile disease have been reported as JSF (1,13), and R. japonica has been frequently detected in ixodid ticks in these areas. We found A. phagocytophilum infection in
several species of ticks, and at least 3 species (H. formosensis, H. longicornis, and I. ovatus) seem to be associated with R. japonica and A. phagocytophilum (7,8). National surveillance during 1999–2010, showed that JSF was endemic in Kochi Prefecture during 1999–2004. More recently, JSF-endemic areas are Mie, Kagoshima, Wakayama, and Kumamoto Prefectures rather than Kochi Prefecture. Our survey demonstrating the presence of A. phagocytophilum–infected ticks in Mie and Kagoshima Prefectures indicates that there is a risk for dual infection with R. japonica and A. phagocytophilum in JSF-endemic areas of Japan.

A. phagocytophilum cultured in HL60 cells is generally used as a source of antigen for serodiagnosis of human anaplasmosis. Our findings show, however, that titers of antibody against A. phagocytophilum propagated in THP-1 cells were higher than those propagated in HL60 cells. We further analyzed the transcription of p44/msp2 multigenes encoding P44 repertoires (major antigens of A. phagocytophilum) in infected HL60 and THP-1 cells by using reverse transcription PCR followed by TA cloning as described (7). The analyses showed that a transcript from the p44-60 gene and another from the p44-47 gene (75% and 25% of transcripts tested, respectively) were dominantly expressed in A. phagocytophilum propagated in THP-1 cells but not in HL60 cells; several transcript species other than p44-60 and p44-47 of p44/msp2 multigenes were expressed in A. phagocytophilum propagated in HL60 cells (data not shown). A previous proteomic study supported the variety of P44 repertoires produced by A. phagocytophilum (14). The difference of p44/msp2 expression between HL60 and THP-1 cell cultures may reflect the discrepancy of antibody titers obtained by IFAs. Furthermore, in IFAs using infected THP-1 antigens, IgM titers tended to be higher than IgG titers, even in convalescent-phase serum samples. These patients probably produced IgG reactive with P44 species other than P44-60 and P44-47 that were dominantly expressed in A. phagocytophilum propagated in THP-1 cells; Western blot analysis showed that IgG in patients strongly bound to recombinant P44-1 rather than P44s (probably including P44-60 and P44-47) of A. phagocytophilum propagated in THP-1 cells. Thus, cases of human anaplasmosis could go undiagnosed if only infected HL60 cells, and not THP-1 cells, are used as antigen for serodiagnosis of rickettsiosis-like infections, as is currently done when using IFAs.

Conclusions

We documented 2 cases of human granulocytic anaplasmosis in Japan, 1 with and 1 without JSF coinfection.

Table 2. Detection of IgM and IgG in serum samples from 2 men with human granulocytic anaplasmosis, Kochi Prefecture, Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days after symptom onset</th>
<th>R. japonica, cultured in L929 cells†</th>
<th>O. tsutsugamushi, cultured in L929 cells§</th>
<th>Anaplasma phagocytophilum, propagated in HL60 cells</th>
<th>THP-1 cells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Case-patient 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>&lt;20/&lt;20</td>
<td>&lt;20/&lt;20</td>
<td>&lt;20/&lt;20</td>
<td>80/&lt;20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>&lt;20/&lt;20</td>
<td>&lt;20/&lt;20</td>
<td>&lt;20/&lt;20</td>
<td>320/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case-patient 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>&lt;20/&lt;20</td>
<td>&lt;20/&lt;20</td>
<td>20/&lt;20</td>
<td>40/40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>&lt;20/320</td>
<td>&lt;20/&lt;20</td>
<td>&gt;20/&lt;20</td>
<td>160/80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All Western blot testing using recombinant P44-1 antigen detected IgM and IgG; the antigen reacted with all sera tested, as shown in Figure 2.
†Determined by using indirect immunofluorescence assay.
‡Rickettsia japonica strain YH.
To avoid misdiagnosing cases of human anaplasmosis, we recommend that *A. phagocytophilum* propagated in THP-1 and in HL60 cells be used as antigens for the serodiagnosis of rickettsiosis-like infections.

This work was supported in part by grants for Research on Emerging and Reemerging Infectious Diseases from the Association for Preventive Medicine of Japan and from the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (H18-Shinkou-Ippan-014, H21-Shinkou-Ippan-006, and H24-Shinkou-Ippan-008); N.O. received a grant for the Global Center of Excellence Program from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

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References


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