Distinct Antibody Signatures Associated with Different Malaria Transmission Intensities in Zambia and Zimbabwe

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ABSTRACT Antibodies to *Plasmodium falciparum* are specific biomarkers that can be used to monitor parasite exposure over broader time frames than microscopy, rapid diagnostic tests, or molecular assays. Consequently, seroprevalence surveys can assist with monitoring the impact of malaria control interventions, particularly in the final stages of elimination, when parasite incidence is low. The protein array format to measure antibodies to diverse *P. falciparum* antigens requires only small sample volumes and is high throughput, permitting the monitoring of malaria transmission on large spatial and temporal scales. We expanded the use of a protein microarray to assess malaria transmission in settings beyond those with a low malaria incidence. Antibody responses in children and adults were profiled, using a *P. falciparum* protein microarray, through community-based surveys in three areas in Zambia and Zimbabwe at different stages of malaria control and elimination. These three epidemiological settings had distinct serological profiles reflective of their malaria transmission histories. While there was little correlation between transmission intensity and antibody signals (magnitude or breadth) in adults, there was a clear correlation in children younger than 5 years of age. Antibodies in adults appeared to be durable even in the absence of significant recent transmission, whereas antibodies in children provided a more accurate picture of recent levels of transmission intensity. Seroprevalence studies in children could provide a valuable marker of progress toward malaria elimination.

IMPORTANCE As malaria approaches elimination in many areas of the world, monitoring the effect of control measures becomes more important but challenging. Low-level infections may go undetected by conventional tests that depend on parasitemia, particularly in immune individuals, who typically show no symptoms of malaria. In contrast, antibodies persist after parasitemia and may provide a more accurate picture of recent exposure. Only a few parasite antigens—mainly vaccine candidates—have been evaluated in seroepidemiological studies. We examined antibody responses to 500 different malaria proteins in blood samples collected through community-based surveillance from areas with low, medium, and high malaria transmission intensities. The breadth of the antibody responses in adults was broad in all three settings and was a poor correlate of recent exposure. In contrast, children represented a better sentinel population for monitoring recent malaria transmission. These data will help inform the use of multiplex serology for malaria surveillance.

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Accurate measurement of the burden of malaria and monitoring of the effectiveness of interventions are essential for effective malaria control and elimination programs. Current methods measure the disease incidence or parasite prevalence in children or defined populations using microscopy, rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs), or molecular methods through passive or active case detection (1). Although these methods are useful, they typically provide prevalence estimates over a narrow window of time, unless they are repeated frequently, and may be imprecise in areas with low or changing transmission (2). Serology is an alternative tool for malaria surveillance and provides a measure of parasite exposure over broader time frames than standard diagnostic tests (3), although the patterns, breadth, and duration of parasite antigen-specific antibodies in different transmission settings are not well characterized. Serological surveys have been used to identify spatial heterogeneities in malaria transmission (4–7), monitor the impact of malaria control interventions (8), and characterize malaria transmission intensity (3, 9). Despite its wide application, the choice of antigens for malaria serological surveys has been restricted to vaccine candidates, such as apical membrane antigen 1 (AMA-1), merozoite surface protein 1 (MSP1), or MSP2. These antigens were identified in searches of antigens that induce protective immunity and may not necessarily be good candidates to measure the history of exposure to malaria parasites. The protein microarray is a highly versatile and high-throughput platform to study protein interactions, including, but not limited to, profiling of the serological responses following infection by pathogens of interest. Many studies have used protein microarrays to identify antibody signatures associated with protective immunity to Plasmodium falciparum infection (10–16). However, the application of protein microarray data for disease surveillance is in its infancy (17).

To identify the serological profiles associated with different malaria transmission settings, a protein array platform in which expressed proteins are printed onto a support surface was used to measure antibodies to 500 P. falciparum antigens in samples collected in community-based surveys in three transmission settings in Zambia and Zimbabwe: (i) Choma District in Southern Province, Zambia (18), which underwent a dramatic decline in malaria transmission over the past decade and where malaria is nearing elimination; (ii) Nchelenge District in Luapula Province in northern Zambia (18), which has had high, perennial transmission, despite the use of malaria control measures, such as insecticide-treated bed net distribution and focal indoor residual spray (IRS) campaigns; and (iii) Mutasa District in eastern Zimbabwe (18, 19), which borders Mozambique and which experienced a malaria resurgence after successful malaria control, although recent IRS campaigns with pirimiphos-methyl have successfully reduced the malaria burden (20) (Fig. 1). The serological profiles among children and adults in these different ecological and geographical settings reflect the malaria transmission histories and inform progress toward control and elimination.

RESULTS

Characteristics of study population. A total of 429 samples were collected in serial, cross-sectional, community-based surveys from 290 individuals from 3 sites in 2015. Data from 213 individuals were analyzed (Table 1). In the low-transmission setting in Choma District, Zambia, 70 samples from 70 individuals were analyzed. In the intermediate-transmission setting in Mutasa District, Zimbabwe, 156 samples from 78 individuals were analyzed, and in the high-transmission setting in Nchelenge District, Zambia, 124 samples from 69 individuals were analyzed. The age of the participants ranged from younger than 1 year to 86 years, with the median age per site ranging from 15 to 21 years. Fever (tympanic temperature, ≥38°C) on the day of screening was rare among this population across all the transmission intensity levels, indicating that most infected individuals were asymptomatic. As not all residents were home at the...
time of the study visit, the number of visits per participant varied. Samples collected from 13 adults in Choma District, Zambia (median age at the first visit, 57 years) from 5 time points spanning June 2013 to June 2015 were also analyzed. In addition to the samples collected from community surveys, samples from 35 RDT-positive, symptomatic patients attending rural health centers in the Macha Hospital catchment area in Choma District, Zambia, were analyzed (Table 1).

**Overall serological profiles in different malaria transmission settings.** Of the 500 *P. falciparum* antigens on the array, the number of antigens recognized in individual participants (breadth of the antibody profile) was highly variable, ranging from less than 10 to more than 300 antigens, depending on the age of the participants and the sites where the samples were collected. Overall, 129 antigens were above the seropositivity threshold (log₂ fold change in expression over that for the control, i.e., fold over control [FOC], >1) based on the mean signal for the whole study population. Shown in Fig. 2 are the average signal intensities against these 129 seropositive antigens for children (age range, 0 to 5 years) and adults (age, >20 years) in each site. The greatest difference between children and adults was in the low-transmission setting in Choma District (Fig. 2A), whereas the lowest difference was in the high-transmission setting in
### TABLE 1 Characteristics of study sites and participants

| Characteristic                                      | Choma District, Zambia | Mutasa District, Zimbabwe | Nchelenge District, Zambia | Choma District, Zambia, complete follow-up for 2 yr | Clinical samples from Choma District, Zambia |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| **Sampling date(s)**                                | Jun 2015               | Apr and Aug 2015          | Apr, Jun, and Aug 2015    | Jun and Dec 2013, Jun and Dec 2014, Jun 2015         | Nov 2013 to May 2015                          |
| **Malaria transmission**                            | Near elimination       | Intermediate              | High                      | Near elimination                                    | Near elimination                             |
| **No. of participants**                             | 70                     | 78                        | 69                        | 13                                                  | 35                                            |
| **% male participants**                             | 51                     | 46                        | 45                        | 54                                                  | 63                                            |
| **Median (interquartile range) age (yr) at first visit** | 17 (6–47)              | 15 (6–33)                 | 21 (9–39)                 | 57 (44–68)                                          | 11 (4.4–33)                                   |
| **No. of plasma samples**                           | 70                     | 156                       | 124                       | 65                                                  | 35                                            |
| **% of participants febrile on day of screening**   | 0                      | 0.4                       | 1.7                       | 0                                                   | 84                                            |
| **% of participants microscopy positive**            | 0                      | Ap, 1.3; Aug, 1.3         | Ap, 27; Jun, 25; Aug, 21  | 0                                                   | NA\(^a\)                                      |
| **% of participants RDT positive**                  | 0                      | Ap, 2.6; Aug, 1.3         | Ap, 36; Jun, 43; Aug, 27  | 0                                                   | 100                                           |

\(^a\)NA, not applicable.
Nchelenge District (Fig. 2C). Mutasa District showed an intermediate picture (Fig. 2B). Similarly, the number of exon products that were differentially recognized (Benjamini-Hochberg (BH)-corrected P value \( P_{BH} \rangle 0.05 \)) by children and adults was 97, 100, and 1 in the Choma District, Mutasa District, and Nchelenge District, respectively (data not shown).

Unsupervised principal-component analyses (PCA) of the profiles in children separated the three sites from each other and from U.S. naive controls (Fig. 3A), consistent with the different transmission intensities across the three sites. Despite adults having broader and more overlapping profiles than children, the adult profiles also resolved into distinct clusters according to transmission intensity (Fig. 3B), possibly reflecting a geographical component to the antibody signature. This hypothesis was supported by hierarchical clustering of data for all 500 exon products on the array (see Fig. S1 in the supplemental material). In children, samples from Nchelenge District, Zambia, and Choma District, Zambia, clustered together on the same major limb of the dendrogram, despite having the highest and lowest signals, respectively, while samples from Mutasa District, Zimbabwe, clustered in a separate limb.

**Magnitude of age-specific serological profiles for the top 30 antigens in different malaria transmission settings.** We then examined the responses to the dominant antigens, defined by ranking all 500 *P. falciparum* antigens on the array by the average fluorescence signal in descending order. The top 30 dominant antigens (listed in Table S1) included six *P. falciparum* EMP1 (PfEMP1) exon products mapping to the conserved intracellular domain, five merozoite surface proteins (MSP1, -2, -4, -10, and -11), three early transcribed membrane proteins (ETRAMP2, -5, and -14), and two liver-stage antigens (LSA1 and -2).
Scatter plots of the average signal intensity of the top 30 antigens for the 3 settings, as well as signals from adults from the United States (a nontransmission setting) and adults from Papua New Guinea (PNG; a high-transmission setting) (Fig. 4), revealed age- and transmission intensity-dependent patterns similar to those achieved with all 129 seropositive antigens. In the low-transmission setting in Choma District, Zambia, the signals were the lowest in children younger than 5 years of age. None had an average log₂ FOC above the cutoff of 1, and the signals were similar in magnitude to the corresponding antibody signals in healthy U.S. adults (Fig. 4A and D, respectively), reflecting the low transmission in Choma District. The antibody signal intensity increased with increasing age, with 81% of adults in Choma District older than 20 years of age seropositive for the highest-intensity 30 antigens. These may represent the durable antibody responses generated when transmission was higher in this location.

In the resurgent malaria transmission setting in Mutasa District, Zimbabwe, antibody signals for the highest-intensity 30 antigens also increased with age (Fig. 4B) but were higher than those in the low-transmission setting in Choma District, Zambia, particularly among children and adolescents. Thirty-seven percent of children younger than 5 years of age and 83% of adults older than 20 years of age were seropositive for the highest-intensity 30 antigens.

In the high-transmission setting in Nchelenge District, Zambia, antibody signals were high across all ages, with all participants, including children younger than 5 years of age, being seropositive for the highest-intensity 30 antigens (Fig. 4C). These signals were comparable in magnitude to those of samples from PNG.

**Breadth of antigen-specific antibody responses by age in different malaria transmission settings.** The results of analysis of the antibody responses to the individual top 30 antigens are shown in Fig. S2. These mirrored the average signal data.
described above and further highlight age-specific differences in the breadth of the antibody responses in different transmission settings. In the low-transmission setting in Choma District, Zambia, children younger than 5 years of age not only had the lowest antibody signal intensities but also had the narrowest antibody profiles, being seropositive for only 5 of 500 *P. falciparum* antigens (Fig. S2). The antibody breadth increased 5-fold in children 6 to 10 years of age (seropositive to 25 antigens) and 15-fold in individuals 11 to 20 years of age. Adults between 20 and 40 years of age were seropositive to 153 of 500 antigens. In the intermediate-malaria-transmission setting in Mutasa District, Zimbabwe, the antigen-specific antibody signal intensity similarly increased with age, but the breadth of the antibody response was greater in each age group in this setting than in the low-transmission setting. Specifically, children younger than 5 years of age were seropositive to 15 antigens and children 6 to 10 years of age were seropositive to 53 antigens. In contrast to the low- and intermediate-transmission sites, the acquisition of antigen-specific antibodies in Nchelenge District, Zambia, was rapid. Children younger than 5 years of age had antigen-specific antibody profiles that were approximately 80% of those of adults.

**Magnitude of antibody signals associated with parasitemia.** It was of interest to determine the effect of infection with *P. falciparum* on the magnitude of antibody signals and the breadth of antibody profiles. Therefore, we compared RDT-positive and -negative samples for the 3 sites (open and filled symbols in Fig. 4, respectively). For
Children younger than 5 years of age as a sentinel surveillance population. The utility of children younger than 5 years of age as a sentinel surveillance population for serological monitoring of ongoing malaria transmission and documentation of elimination was tested by comparing the signals to the top 30 antigens in children and adults across the three transmission settings and in the U.S. and PNG controls (Fig. 5; Table S2). The signals from children in Choma District and U.S. adults were not significantly different, consistent with the low transmission in Choma District. Although children in Mutasa District had a higher median signal to the top 30 antigens than children in Choma District, consistent with reemergence in Mutasa District prior to the recent decline, the difference was not significant.

The signals from children from Choma and Mutasa Districts were highly significantly different from those from children in Nchelenge District, consistent with the higher transmission in the latter setting. Unlike the signals from children, signals from adults
were less discriminatory, with the distribution of the average signals for the top 30 antigens being indistinguishable between Choma and Mutasa Districts. The signals from adults in both districts were significantly lower than those from adults in Nchelenge District. Antigen-specific antibody signal intensities among adults in the high-transmission setting in Nchelenge District, Zambia, were not significantly different from those in a high-transmission reference sample from PNG. Antigen-specific antibody signal intensities among adults in the low-transmission setting in Choma District, Zambia, and the intermediate-transmission setting in Mutasa District, Zimbabwe, were lower than those in the high-transmission setting but higher than those in U.S. adults.

With the aim of achieving improved discrimination between children in low- and intermediate-transmission settings (Choma District and Mutasa District, respectively), signals for individual top 30 antigens were compared using both t tests and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analyses (Fig. S4). A number of discriminatory antigens produced significantly higher signals in children from Mutasa District than in children from Choma District. Four of these yielded area-under-the-ROC-curve (AUC) values of >0.9; specifically, these were ApiAP2 (0.976), PFEMP1 (0.963), SERA4 (0.919), and a protein of unknown identity (PF3D7_0903500). Further experiments using purified protein antigens in other immunoassay formats, such as enzyme immunoassays, would be needed to validate these as potential serodiagnostic antigens for recent exposure.

**Antibodies persist after reduction of malaria transmission.** The prevalence of antibodies to *P. falciparum* in adults in Choma District, Zambia, following a dramatic decline in malaria transmission over the past decade suggests long-term antibody
persistence. This was confirmed by measuring antibody responses to the 30 antigens with the highest antibody signals in a cohort of 13 adults from Choma District, Zambia, from whom samples were assayed at five time points between June 2013 and June 2015 (Fig. 6). The magnitude of the responses to the 30 antigens was stable during the 2-year period, as was the breadth of the antibody profile. However, slopes for 26 of the 30 antigens were negative (data not shown), consistent with some waning of antibody levels.

Validation of diagnostic antigens. Analysis of the data using the two-component mixture model generated a list of 30 dominant antigens (Table S1), of which 27 were also on the top 30 antigen list using the FOC method. This provides a useful cross-validation using two independent analytical methods. One of the goals of this study was to identify and validate potentially useful biomarkers for monitoring recent exposure to *P. falciparum*. Several reactive antigens identified among corresponding in vitro transcription/translation (IVTT)-expressed exon products were also represented by *Escherichia coli*-derived purified proteins on the same array (Table S3), namely, EBA175, MSP1, MSP2, LSA1, and CSP. Scatter plots of array signal intensity data for purified
protein versus an IVTT-expressed exon product(s) were generated (Fig. S5). Good correlations were seen for MSP2 ($R^2 = 0.89$) and EBA175 ($R^2 = 0.75$), and modest correlations were seen for CSP ($R^2 = 0.6$), LSA1 ($R^2 = 0.57$), and MSP1 ($R^2 = 0.58$ for IVTT segment 2 and $R^2 = 0.47$ for IVTT segment 1). The highest correlation was seen for MSP2, where both the IVTT and purified versions were full-length proteins. Full-length PfCSP was also represented as an IVTT protein and a purified protein, although the reactivity to the purified protein was considerably higher than that to the IVTT protein, with a correspondingly lower correlation. This may reflect the low expression levels of this particular protein in the IVTT system. EBA175 also gave relatively good correlations, despite the different lengths of proteins used. Thus, for IVTT expression, exon 1 (4,263 bp) was amplified and expressed as two half-size segments (segments S1 and S2) and printed separately. Shown in Fig. S5 is the correlation of the antibody signals obtained using IVTT-expressed S2 (corresponding to residues 702 to 1421) and purified EBA175 conserved regions RIII to RV (25, 26), corresponding to residues 761 to 1298 (27). The IVTT expression product overlapped the entire RIII to RV purified protein fragment, and any discrepancies in the correlation may be accounted for by the additional 59 and 123 amino acids at the N- and C-terminal ends of the IVTT expression product, respectively, that may provide epitopes for antibody recognition that are absent from the RIII to RV fragment. MSP1 gave weak correlations. For IVTT expression, the single exon of MSP1 (5,163 bp) was amplified in two segments (segments S1 and S2) corresponding to the N- and C-terminal 870 and 868 residues, respectively, and printed separately. Figure S5 shows the correlation obtained using IVTT-expressed segment S1 or S2 compared to purified MSP1-19 (corresponding to residues 1607 to 1702 of MSP1) glutathione S-transferase fusion protein. Segment S1 and MSP1-19 do not overlap, which presumably accounts for the weakest correlation seen in Fig. S5. Although segment S2 completely overlaps MSP1-19, the IVTT exon product has an additional ~770 residues that may provide epitopes for antibody recognition that are absent from the MSP1-19 fragment. Finally, for IVTT expression of LSA1, the single exon (3,489 bp, 1,162 amino acids) was amplified in two segments. Segment 1 of 2 contains the N-terminal 250 residues. Figure S5 shows the correlations of the antibody signals obtained using IVTT segment 1 and the purified LSA-NRC vaccine antigen, which comprises the N- and C-terminal regions of LSA1 (residues 28 to 154 and 1630 to 1909) with two 17-amino-acid repeats located between (28). The correlation between IVTT protein and purified protein was weak, presumably because the IVTT expression product lacks the C-terminal region that may provide additional epitopes for antibody recognition that are absent from the IVTT-expressed segment. Given that many of the IVTT-expressed versions were exon products and not full-length proteins, strong correlations are not expected for all antigens.

Additional validation using purified proteins, preferably of equivalent length, is needed. Nevertheless, these arrayed purified proteins also reflected the same age- and transmission intensity-dependent patterns seen with the average top 30 IVTT expression exon products (Fig. S6). Thus, all five antigens revealed significantly higher signals in children from Nchelenge District than in children from Choma District and Mutasa District, while signals in adults in Nchelenge District were not significantly higher than those in adults at the other two sites.

**DISCUSSION**

A protein array platform was used to characterize age-specific serological profiles and the breadth of antibody responses to 500 *P. falciparum* antigens in three transmission settings in Zambia and Zimbabwe. Based on the 30 antigens with the highest signal intensity, distinct age-specific patterns that reflected recent and past *P. falciparum* transmission levels were identified. Thus, young children in the low-transmission setting of Choma District, Zambia, had antibodies to the fewest *P. falciparum* antigens. This reflected the recent decline in malaria transmission and the sustained low malaria transmission and could lead to methods to document progress toward elimination. By comparison, adults in the low-transmission setting had high antibody signals, which
persisted for the 2 years of a longitudinal study, highlighting their durability. We speculate that these are a legacy of the hyperendemic malaria that existed in this area over a decade ago but could reflect periodic exposure to *P. falciparum* in the absence of clinical disease. Asymptomatic and low-parasitemic infection occurs even in the setting of declining malaria transmission in Choma District, Zambia. Community-based epidemiological surveillance studies reported a low but persistent parasite prevalence in the population (29, 30). Both studies reported that approximately half of individuals with parasitemia by PCR had insufficient parasite levels to be detected by RDTs (subpatent infection) and that most were asymptomatic. Persistent antibody levels in adults from Choma District may therefore reflect more recent subpatent infection. Interestingly, adults in the resurgent setting of Mutasa District, Zimbabwe, had lower antibody signals and breadth than similarly aged individuals in Choma District, Zambia, again, likely reflecting higher levels of malaria transmission in Choma District, Zambia, more than a decade ago. In contrast, in the high-transmission setting of Nchelenge District of Zambia, the antibody signal intensities for children younger than 5 years of age resembled those for adults from the same setting, reflecting the persistent high transmission.

Numerous studies have characterized serological responses to *P. falciparum* antigens in sub-Saharan Africa, but none have measured antibodies to 500 *P. falciparum* proteins across such divergent transmission settings using the same protein array platform. Recently, serological studies measuring antibody responses to malaria vaccine candidates, such as apical membrane antigen 1 (AMA-1) and merozoite surface protein 1 (MSP1) blood-stage antigen, were used to identify the spatial heterogeneity in malaria transmission that could be used to target malaria interventions (31). In a preelimination setting in Swaziland, where only 2 individuals among 4,330 participants were found to be parasitemic by PCR, pooled PCR and serology were shown to be valuable surveillance tools (32). Seropositivity to AMA-1 and MSP142 were associated with age older than 20 years and recent travel to Mozambique (32). Across different transmission settings in Uganda, serological responses to AMA-1 were a better metric of transmission intensity than anemia or parasitemia (33).

The full breadth of reactive antigens in malaria was not fully appreciated until proteome-wide screening techniques, such as the multiplex microarray, were introduced (34–36). The array revealed many novel antigens with potential diagnostic and vaccine applications (11, 14, 21, 37, 38). The array format is also high throughput and inherently sample sparing, yet the real strength in the multiplex format lies in the collective profile of the reactive antigens that it generates, which frequently allows for discrimination between patient groups, such as children with and without clinical immunity (11, 15), or recent and past exposure (17), superior to that which can be achieved from individual antigens alone. Measurement of antibodies to 500 *P. falciparum* proteins across divergent transmission settings using the same protein array platform provides a collective profile of reactive antigens. The dominance of antibodies to blood-stage antigens is consistent with the findings of other antibody profiling studies of naturally acquired immunity to *P. falciparum* in Africa (22, 23).

Age-specific seroprevalence profiles can be a useful marker of declining malaria transmission, as was shown in the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau (39), and seroprevalence in young children serves as the best indicator of recent malaria transmission. In our low-transmission setting in Choma District, Zambia, where malaria transmission has declined over the past decade, none of the study participants younger than 5 years of age were seropositive, whereas 81% of adults were seropositive, reflecting the recent changes in malaria transmission. Other studies in sub-Saharan Africa have similarly demonstrated the value of serosurveillance in young children. For example, declining malaria transmission in the Gambia was captured by detection of a decline in seroprevalence in children 1 to 5 years of age (40).

One limitation of this analysis is the focus on antibody responses to the 30 antigens with the highest signal intensity, perhaps selecting for antibodies with longer half-lives and obscuring important but less intense antibody responses with more variable decay
kinetics. Among adults residing in the low-transmission setting in Choma District, Zambia, antibodies to the 30 antigens with the highest signal intensity persisted long after the decline in malaria transmission over the past decade. In contrast, of the 14 \( P. falciparum \) antigens with short-lived antibody responses identified as markers of recent exposure in Ugandan children (17), 6 were represented among the 30 antigens with the highest signal intensity. The identification of antibodies to \( P. falciparum \) antigens with rapid decay kinetics may assist in the detection of recent exposure in preelimination settings. We previously measured serological responses to whole-parasite lysate in the low-transmission setting in Choma District, Zambia, and described increasing seroprevalence with age as well as a spatial overlap between areas of seropositivity and malaria risk based on parasite prevalence (41).

Multiplex serology is a more sensitive measure of exposure than other methods that depend on the presence of parasites (22, 23). There is an extensive literature on the use of serology for surveillance in malaria (42, 43), and wider use of the protein microarray technology to leverage these advantages will require a solution more deployable than conventional confocal laser scanners. To this end, we recently validated a portable digital complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) array imaging system as a low-cost and robust alternative that could easily be deployed in laboratory settings where the purchase and maintenance of a more complex machine would be cost prohibitive or impractical (44). We also reported that the probing protocol was readily translated to other labs, as shown by excellent correlations between the data generated by five independent laboratories (45). With the availability of training and commercial sources of arrays, the microarray technology can be disseminated more widely, particularly in areas of endemicity, where it will have the greatest impact on public health.

In summary, we showed that protein arrays permit measurement of antibody responses to hundreds of parasite antigens to identify antigen-specific antibody responses in different transmission settings and with different decay kinetics. Using samples obtained from divergent epidemiological settings, the 500-\( P. falciparum \)-protein microarray used in this study captured distinct serological profiles reflective of their malaria transmission histories. Furthermore, antibodies in adults persisted in the absence of significant recent transmission, but antibodies in children provided an accurate picture of recent changes in transmission intensity. Seroprevalence studies in children could be used to target malaria interventions and provide a valuable marker of progress toward malaria elimination.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Study sites.** Figure 1 shows the locations and trends in malaria transmission over time in each of the three study sites. Weekly rapid diagnostic test (RDT)-positive counts from local health facilities in individuals younger than 5 years of age and over 5 years of age were reported to the Southern Africa International Centers of Excellence in Malaria Research (ICEMR) and plotted (46–48). The low-malaria-transmission site (Fig. 1A) consisted of the catchment area of the Macha Mission Hospital, a rural settlement in Choma District, Southern Province, Zambia. The area has a tropical savannah climate with cool (May to July) and hot (August to October) dry seasons and a single rainy season (November to April). Malaria transmission is highest during the rainy season, with \( Anopheles arabiensis \) mosquitoes being the primary malaria vector (19, 49). Malaria transmission in Southern Province, Zambia, has declined over the past 15 years (19), with a parasite prevalence of approximately 1% by RDT.

The intermediate-malaria-transmission site (Fig. 1B) was Mutasa District, Manicaland Province, Zimbabwe, which lies in the mountainous area of eastern Zimbabwe bordering Mozambique. The seasonal rains are similar to those in Zambia, and the primary malaria vector is \( A. funestus \) mosquito (50). Mutasa District had an effective malaria control program from the early 1950s to early 1990s (47), but due to financial constraints, the malaria control program was halted and a resurgence of malaria occurred. Recent annual IRS campaigns using pirimiphos-methyl that began in 2014 successfully reduced the burden of malaria (20).

The high-malaria-transmission site (Fig. 1C) was in Nchelenge District, Luapula Province, Zambia, which shares a border in the west with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and lies in the marshlands of the Luapula River and Lake Mweru. The pattern of rain follows that of Southern Province, Zambia, although the monthly precipitation in Nchelenge District is higher. \( A. funestus \) and \( A. gambiae \) mosquitoes are the major malaria vectors, and the extended marshlands provide mosquito breeding sites throughout the year (51), resulting in perennial, holoendemic transmission. Despite intensified malaria control efforts, including IRS campaigns with pirimiphos-methyl, malaria transmission remains high (48), with parasite prevalence, as determined by RDT, being higher than 50% throughout the year.
Sample and data collection. Simple and stratified random sampling was used to select households for participation in community-based, cross-sectional, and longitudinal surveys as previously described (2). Briefly, households were randomly selected using high-resolution satellite images of the study area. All household residents present at the time of the visit were eligible for enrollment, and written informed consent was obtained from those who agreed to participate and from the caregivers of children. Household visits for the serological studies took place every 6 months between June 2013 and December 2015 in Choma District, Zambia, every 2 months between February and August 2015 in Nchelenge District, Zambia, and every 4 months between February and August 2015 in Mutasa District, Zimbabwe.

To screen for malaria at the household, a PfHRP2-based RDT (SD Bioline Malaria Ag Pf; Standard Diagnostics Inc., Republic of Korea) was performed using blood samples collected by finger prick. Artemether-lumefantrine was offered to treat RDT-positive male and nonpregnant female participants. For serological testing, blood was collected by finger prick using a capillary tube (Microvette CB300; Sarstedt, Nürnberg, Germany) and stored on ice packs until it was transported to a local laboratory. The blood sample was centrifuged at 14,000 rpm for 1 min to separate the plasma. Plasma samples were stored at −80°C until they were shipped to the University of California, Irvine, on dry ice, where they were again stored at −80°C until probing.

Protein microarrays. A custom protein microarray was used to measure antibody responses to P. falciparum as described previously (34). Briefly, 500 exons from P. falciparum (strain 3D7) were amplified from genomic DNA and cloned into a T7 expression vector using homologous recombination. Each was expressed in individual E. coli-derived in vitro transcription/translation (IVTT) reactions (5-Prime GmbH, Hilden, Germany) and printed directly onto nitrocellulose-coated glass slides (Grace Bio-Labs Inc., Bend, OR). In addition to the 500 exon products, each array also contained 24 IVTT control (IVTTC) reactions that lacked expression plasmids. Also printed on the array were several purified proteins designed to provide a useful bridge between the array platform and other assay formats that use purified antigens. These antigens included recombinant PfCSP (a gift of Ashley Birkett, PATH) (52, 53), PRLSA1 deleted of the internal repeat domain (a gift of David Lanar, WRAIR) (28), and PEBA175, PEBA140, PMSP1, PMSP2, PMSP3, PRF2, and two long synthetic peptides of PfRh1 (all gifts of James Beeson, Burnet Institute, Melbourne, Australia) (25). Each IVTT expression product contained N-terminal polyhistidine and C-terminal hemagglutinin epitope tags to monitor expression for quality control.

Array probing and data acquisition were performed as described previously (54). To minimize interexperimental variability and array print-batch effects, data were obtained by probing the samples at the same time on the same batch of arrays. Also probed were samples from 15 healthy U.S. adult controls and highly reactive RDT-negative sera from semi-immune adults from Papua New Guinea (PNG).

Raw data were collected as the median pixel signal intensity for each spot subtracted automatically from the local background. Data were normalized using the formula log$_{2}$(IVTT − (SM − GM))/GM, where IVTT is the exon product signal, SM is the median of the sample-specific IVTTC signals, and GM is the global median of the IVTTC signals. Fold over control (FOC) normalization provides relative measures of the specific antibody binding to the nonspecific antibody binding to the IVTT controls. Thus, with the normalized data, a value of 0.0 means that the intensity is not different from the background intensity and a value of 1.0 indicates a doubling with respect to the background. A threshold of a log$_{2}$ FOC of 1 was used to define seropositivity.

To compare the antibody responses between groups, two metrics were used: (i) magnitude, defined as the log$_{2}$ FOC for each antigen, in which antigens were ranked by the mean signal across the whole study population and the mean for the top 30 was used for comparisons between different age groups and settings, and (ii) the breadth of the antibody profile, defined as the number of seropositive antigens (log$_{2}$ FOC > 1) recognized by an individual or for a population using the mean signal intensity for the population. Differentially reactive proteins between groups were determined using signal intensities and a Bayes regularized population. Differentially reactive proteins between groups were determined using signal intensities and a Bayes regularized Bayesian method was used to control the false discovery rate to give corrected $P$ values ($P$$_BH$ < 0.05 was considered significant). Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analyses and the area under the ROC curve (AUC) were determined using the R statistical environment and the ROCR tool. Graphical outputs were produced in JMP (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC) and Excel (Microsoft, Redmond, WA) software. Principal-component analyses (PCA) on seroreactive antigens were conducted using JMP software to visually summarize signal intensity variance among the subject groups.

In parallel with the FOC method described above, a two-component mixture model was also used to rank antigens. Reactivity against all 500 exon products at all time points for each subject was applied to the mixture model using an R package (mixtools) for the R statistical environment (57). A subject-specific reactivity cutoff point was defined by the mean + 3 standard deviations for the low-reacting subpopulation distribution. An exon product with a reactivity above the cutoff point was identified as positive, and the total number of positive responses per participant defined the breadth of the profile for that subject. Antigens that induced a positive response in more than 25% of the total number of participants were defined as reactive at the population level. Reactive antigens were then ranked on the average signal intensity.

Ethical considerations. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, the Tropical Diseases Research Center Ethics Review Committee in Ndola, Zambia, for studies in Choma District and Nchelenge District, Zambia, and the Biomedical Research and Training Institute Institutional Review Board and the Medical Research Council of Zimbabwe for studies in Mutasa District, Zimbabwe. Participants provided written informed consent for themselves and their children.
Accession number(s). The full content of the array (which is designated PFPv-500) was deposited with the Gene Expression Omnibus database (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/) under accession number GSE18316, and the array data obtained in this study are publicly available at the PlasmoDB Plasmodium Genomics Resource (plasmodb.org).

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL
Supplemental material for this article may be found at https://doi.org/10.1128/mSphereDirect.00061-19.

FIG S1, TIF file, 0.5 MB.
FIG S2, TIF file, 0.2 MB.
FIG S3, TIF file, 0.1 MB.
FIG S4, TIF file, 0.1 MB.
FIG S5, TIF file, 0.1 MB.
FIG S6, TIF file, 0.2 MB.
TABLE S1, DOCX file, 0.02 MB.
TABLE S2, DOCX file, 0.2 MB.
TABLE S3, DOCX file, 0.02 MB.

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