A Novel ENU-Mutation in Ankyrin-1 Disrupts Malaria Parasite Maturation in Red Blood Cells of Mice

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Abstract

The blood stage of the plasmodium parasite life cycle is responsible for the clinical symptoms of malaria. Epidemiological studies have identified coincidental malarial endemicity and multiple red blood cell (RBC) disorders. Many RBC disorders result from mutations in genes encoding cytoskeletal proteins and these are associated with increased protection against malarial infections. However the mechanisms underpinning these genetic, host responses remain obscure. We have performed an N-ethyl-N-nitrosourea (ENU) mutagenesis screen and have identified a novel dominant (haploinsufficient) mutation in the Ank1 gene (Ank1MRI23420) of mice displaying hereditary spherocytosis (HS). Female mice, heterozygous for the Ank1 mutation showed increased survival to infection by Plasmodium chabaudi adami D5 with a concomitant 30% decrease in parasitemia compared to wild-type, isogenic mice (wt). A comparative in vivo red cell invasion and parasite growth assay showed a RBC-autonomous effect characterised by decreased proportion of infected heterozygous RBCs. Within approximately 6–8 hours post-invasion, TUNEL staining of intraerythrocytic parasites, showed a significant increase in dead parasites in heterozygotes. This was especially notable at the ring and trophozoite stages in the blood of infected heterozygous mutant mice compared to wt (p<0.05). We conclude that increased malaria resistance due to ankyrin-1 deficiency is caused by the intraerythrocytic death of P. chabaudi parasites.

Introduction

Malaria is caused by transmission of the protozoan parasite Plasmodium, and kills almost 1 million people annually, and affects a further 300–500 million (WHO 2010). Multiple epidemiological studies in human populations have shown that host genetics is a major determinant in the susceptibility to malaria infection. [1–3]. Numerous variants and mutations have been identified that associate with survival and impaired parasite growth, including several polymorphisms in genes encoding erythrocyte-expressed proteins [4–8]. For example the erythrocyte Duffy antigen receptor for chemokines (DARC), encoded by the F1t gene, is necessary for the invasion by P. vivax [9–11]. A mutation in the GATA motif of the F1t promoter prevents erythrocyte expression of FY. This mutation is common in African populations and confers protection against P. vivax infection [12].

The cytoskeleton of erythrocytes has been a major interest in red cell biology for decades as multiple disorders arise from mutations in cytoskeletal components [13]. Several such red cell disorders are also associated with resistance to malarial infection [14–18]. For example, individuals with hereditary elliptocytosis have deficiencies in either protein 4.1 or glycophorin C and have been reported to show resistance towards malaria infections [19]. Other RBC disorders such as hereditary spherocytosis (HS) [13,20] have also shed light into the host-parasite interaction due to their involvement in malaria pathogenesis [21,22]. However the elucidation of the mechanisms of resistance mediated by changes to these host erythrocytic proteins remains incomplete.

The murine host response to a malarial infection is faithful to the human response to human malarials [23–26]. Mouse models of malaria have been used to study genetic factors that determine the host response to infection and to identify novel mechanisms that confer protection against Plasmodium [27,28]. Similar to humans, there is considerable variability in either the rate of development of blood parasitemia or outcome to infection in different inbred mouse strains [29–31]. Beside the identification of several quantitative trait loci that determine susceptibility towards rodent malarial infection, investigation of various mouse mutants have revealed novel genes associated with malaria pathogenesis [24,30–33]. Given the difficulty identifying genes underpinning quantitative trait loci, we have employed a complementary approach using N-ethyl-N-nitrosourea (ENU) to generate random point mutations in mice to identify novel genes and mechanisms that underlie susceptibility to malaria infection. This strategy has been previously employed to decipher the genetic architecture determining several phenotypes [34,35] including other infectious diseases [36–38]. In our ENU mutagenesis screen, we aimed to identify novel mutations that increase the resistance of an
otherwise susceptible strain of mouse to a malarial infection. We describe here an ENU-mutant line of mouse with increased survival to P. chabaudi/adami DS infection, carrying a novel hypomorphic mutation in the Ank-1 gene (Ank-1MRI23420).

Ank-1 is a large (210 kDa) cytoskeletal protein encoded by the Ank-1 gene and is found predominantly in the erythrocyte membrane. Mutations in human Ank-1 have been studied for their role in the inherited hemolytic anaemia disorder, HS [20]. Over 50% of HS cases are caused by mutations in this gene [39]. Recently, Ank-1 has been investigated for its role in malaria infections using a naturally occurring mutant (Ank-1<sup>17</sup>) [17] and an ENU generated mutant (Ank-1<sup>1MRI23420</sup>) mouse line [14]. Both of these mutations result in an abnormal ankynr-1 protein in the erythrocyte. Mutant mice carrying these mutations are more likely to survive infections from P. chabaudi and P. berghei [14,17]. However the role of mutant ankynr-1 in conferring increased resistance remains a point of conjecture. Studies have variously suggested that merozoite release [40–42] parasite invasion [17] and intracytometric development [17] may be affected, although the evidence for these is not conclusive.

In this study we aimed to further characterise the mechanistic basis of malarial resistance imparted by ankynr-1 deficiency through the analysis of the Ank-1MRI23420 mouse line. We present novel evidence that maturation of intracytometric P. chabaudi parasites is impaired in ankynr-1 deficient RBCs. Although we cannot exclude other contributions such as spleen clearance we conclude that parasite growth retardation is the major mechanism contributing to the resistant phenotype observed in Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice.

Results

Identification of a Novel ENU Ank-1MRI23420 Mutation

The ENU mutant line MRI23420 was generated during a screen for dominant ENU-induced mutations that affect RBCs in an inbred line of mice, SJL/J. Full automated blood analysis was conducted on samples collected from G1 animals at 7–8 weeks of age. The line MRI23420 was identified based on a mean corpuscular volume (MCV) that was 3 standard deviations less than the normal population (MCV = 54.2±0.2 fl in mutant versus MCV = 52.0±0.4 fl in wild type mice; p-value <0.001) (Table 1).

The mutation was mapped by backcrossing SJL/J mice exhibiting the mutant phenotype to C57BL/6 animals. Using an affected-only mapping strategy, progeny (F1s & N2s) were selected on the basis of an MCV <50.0 fl and DNA analysed using genome-wide SNP genotyping (20 affected N2 mice using 300 polymorphic SNPs). Linkage analysis identified a region on chromosome 8 shared by all affected N2 mice (LOD = 5.11), and the critical interval was further defined using microsatellite mapping to a region 22 - 25 Mb from the centromere (Fig. 1A).

Within this interval, the Ank-1 gene was selected as a candidate and sequencing the affected G1 founder mouse revealed a single heterozygous mutation, which was also present in the affected N2 animals. The mutation, a single point transversion (T A) in exon 11 at nucleotide position 1265 of Ank-1 (Fig. 1B), creates a premature termination codon at position 422 predicted to produce an Ank-1 protein truncated within the band 3 binding domain (Fig. 1C &1D).

To investigate the effect of the mutation on Ank-1 expression, we conducted immunoblotting on whole blood lysates from wt, Ank-1MRI23420/+ and Ank-1MRI23420/MRI23420 mice. A 210 kDa anti-mouse ANK-1 immunoreactive band, corresponding to the full-length protein, was observed in samples from the wt and heterozygous mice, while this band was not detected in the homozygote mice (Fig. 2A and 2B). A smaller band (~50 kDa) was also present in the homozygous and homozygous mutant samples, closely matching the theoretical size of the truncated form of ankynr-1 (49 kDa; Fig. 2A). Quantification of these immunoreactive bands revealed reduced levels of the full-length protein in Ank-1MRI23420/+ blood cells compared to wt cells, while Ank-1MRI23420/MRI23420 cells displayed a greater amount of the truncated form compared to their heterozygous relatives. To assess if a compensatory mechanism substitutes for the lack of functional protein, a quantitative PCR was conducted using two ANK-1 primers spanning before and closely after the ENU mutation (Fig. S1A and S1B). Relative quantification of Ank-1 mRNA expression in different tissues found significantly elevated levels of transcript in some Ank-1MRI23420/+ tissues. In the spleen and in the brain, the transcript level of Ank-1MRI23420/+ is respectively 4 and 2.5 fold over expressed and 0.7 fold under expressed in the kidney. No differences were found on transcripts level in the liver.

The ENU Blood Mutant MRI23420 Displays an Hereditary Spherocytosis Phenotype

The observed frequency of 10% live births of homozygous littermates compared to an expected 25% suggesting that mice homozygous for the mutation are embryonic or neonatal lethal. Ank-1MRI23420/MRI23420 mice displayed severe jaundice and had a life expectancy of only 12–48 h (Fig. 3C). Autopsy revealed distinct splenomegaly (spleen weight divided by body weight in wt mice 5.5±0.4 g versus 7.1±0.6 g in Ank-1MRI23420/MRI23420 mice; p-value <0.05) and Giemsa stained blood smears showed distinct amorphous poikilocytosis with marked spherocytes, severe RBC fragmentation, and increased immature RBCs (Fig. 3D). Due to the severity of their phenotype, homozygote mice were not subject to malarial studies.

| Table 1. Haematological parameters on wild-type and Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                         | WBC  | RBC   | HGB  | HCT  | MCV  | MCH  | MCHC | RDW |
| Wild-type               | 6.1±0.1 | 5.1±0.1 | 70.4±1.7 | 0.25±0.01 | 53.4±0.2 | 15.7±0.5 | 293.9±8.3 | 15.4±0.1 | 498.3±7.8 | 25.0±0.2 |
| Ank-1MRI23420/+         | 6.1±0.2 | 5.5±0.1** | 72.0±1.4 | 0.26±0.02 | 45.3±0.1** | 13.6±0.3** | 285.7±5.9 | 15.5±0.1 | 540.6±13.4* | 3.0±0.2 |

Automated full blood analyses were obtained on 69 wt and 72 Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice at 7 weeks of age. Values are represented as mean value ±SEM. Statistical differences are indicated as (*) p-value <0.05 and (**) p-value <0.001. WBC indicates white blood cell count; RBC, red blood cell count; HGB, hemoglobin; HCT, hematocrit; MCV, mean corpuscular volume; MCH, mean corpuscular hemoglobin; MCHC, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration; RDW, red cell distribution width; PLT, platelet count; and %Retic, %Reticulocytes.

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In addition, Perl's blue Prussian staining revealed extramedullary iron deposition (Fig. S3A and S3B). Quantification of non-heme iron (Fig. S3C) demonstrated an almost 2 fold increase in iron deposition in the spleen of heterozygous mice consistent with an iron overload phenotype. Hematological analysis of the heterozygous mutant mice revealed a number of red cell abnormalities (Table 1) including a marked microcytosis and mild polycythemia. This was confirmed in peripheral blood smears, where small, hyperchromic red blood cells were observed (Fig. 3A,B). Scanning electron microscopy imaging revealed that over half (68.9 ± 17.4%) of the red cells in Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice were severely deformed with obvious membrane blebbing, although no fragmentation was seen. By comparison wt controls exhibited 6.25 ± 3.95% of abnormal RBCs (Figure 4B-D). To investigate this further, we conducted osmotic fragility assays and found that cells from heterozygous mice lysed at significantly higher salt concentrations than wt (Fig. 4A). In concert with the observed anaemic phenotype we observed an almost two-fold increase in serum levels of the erythropoietin, the hormone controlling erythropoiesis in Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice (530.7 ± 47.7 pg/ml; p-value < 0.001) compared to wt (278.3 ± 24.9 pg/ml). Several cases of Ank-1 mutations in both human and mice have been reported in the literature and all of them have been associated with a HS phenotype exhibiting anaemia, splenomegaly, and a higher osmotic fragility in RBCs [14,39,43,44].

**Ank-1MRI23420/+ Mice are Resistant to Malaria Infection**

We sought to characterise the effect of the Ank-1MRI23420 mutation in a malarial infection. Heterozygous and wt mice of both gender were challenged with a normally lethal dose of *P. chabaudi adami* DS. A dramatic increase in survival of the Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice compared to wt SJL was observed in both males and females (p<0.001 and p<0.0001, respectively, using a Mantel-Cox test); the respective mortality rates for each sex were 6% (females) and 38% (males) for Ank-1MRI23420/+ and Ank-1MRI23420/MRI23420 mice. Further we monitored the development of blood parasitemia. The proportions of infected RBCs in mutant animals of both sexes peaked at a significantly lower level and later time (one or two days) compared to wt (Fig 5C-D). Therefore as well as acting dominantly to cause an HS-like phenotype, a single copy of the Ank-1MRI23420 mutation also results in a dramatically enhanced resistance to malaria infection.
The Ank-1MRI23420 Malaria Resistant Phenotype is due to a Red Cell Autonomous Effect

To assess the contribution of abnormal red cells and possible secondary effects of the mutation (eg, altered splenic function) in the malaria resistant phenotype, we developed an in vivo parasite invasion and growth assay. RBCs isolated from uninfected wt and Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice were labelled with individual fluorescent markers (ATTO-495 and -633), mixed in equal proportions and injected back into the bloodstream of infected recipient mice of either genotype (wt and Ank-1MRI23420/+). Following a period to allow for parasite reinvasion, samples were collected and examined for the proportion of infected cells of each labelled population growing in animals of each genotype (Fig. S4A-B). The results revealed a significant decrease in the proportion of infected cells from the Ank-1MRI23420/+ line compared to wt (p<0.0001; Fig. 6). This difference was observed irrespective of dye used to label each type of cell, and occurred independently of the genotype of the recipient animal. Therefore, the Ank-1MRI23420 mutation appears to confer the resistant phenotype by directly affecting the ability of the host red to support either invasion, egress and/or growth of the parasite. However, we also observed a modest but significant increase in spleen weight in infected mutant mice around the time of peak parasitaemia (0.30±0.03 g for wt versus 0.82±0.10 g for Ank-1MRI23420/+; p-value <0.05), consistent with increased splenic clearance of RBCs. This phenomenon was visible 6–8 hours (37.4%±6.3 in Ank-1MRI23420/+ vs. 17.6%±1.1 in wt RBCs; p-value <0.05) (Fig. 7A and 7B) and 18–20 hours (40.7%±8.0 in Ank-1MRI23420/+ vs. 16.3%±2.2 in wt RBCs; p-value <0.05) (Fig. 7C and 7D) post-invasion. From this observation we speculated that parasites are less healthy while growing in mutant RBCs and hypothesised that P. chabaudi may suffer from retarded development during the erythrocytic life cycle in Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice. Further we observed that in Ank-1MRI23420/+ compared to wt RBCs parasite replication was noticeably lower after 18–20 hours post-invasion (Fig. S5).

Intraerythrocytic Parasites Die during Infection in Ank-1MRI23420/+ Mice

After merozoites invade RBCs malaria parasites transform into ring forms and subsequently develop into trophozoites that undergo nuclear divisions becoming mature schizonts. In the case of P. chabaudi the parasites intraerythrocytic life cycle lasts 24 hours [45] and the parasites show a synchronous growth cycle at low parasitemia. During our observation of the parasites’ asexual life cycle under a light microscope it became noticeable that when compared to wt RBCs, a significant larger proportion of parasites in mutant RBCs were smaller and pyknotic. This phenomenon was visible 6–8 hours (37.4%±6.3 in Ank-1MRI23420/+ vs. 17.6%±1.1 in wt RBCs; p-value <0.05) (Fig. 7A and 7B) and 18–20 hours (40.7%±8.0 in Ank-1MRI23420/+ vs. 16.3%±2.2 in wt RBCs; p-value <0.05) (Fig. 7C and 7D) post-invasion. From this observation we speculated that parasites are less healthy while growing in mutant RBCs and hypothesised that P. chabaudi may suffer from retarded development during the erythrocytic life cycle in Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice. Further we observed that in Ank-1MRI23420/+ compared to wt RBCs parasite replication was noticeably lower after 18–20 hours post-invasion (Fig. S5).
To objectively quantify these observations we used the TUNEL stain procedure adapted to detect sheared or fragmented DNA, indicative of dying or dead intraerythrocytic parasites (Fig. 8A-C) [46]. Compared to wt, a significant increase of almost two-fold (<0.05 p-value) in dead parasites was apparent in blood taken from mutant mice approximately 6–8 hours after parasite invasion. The proportion of dead parasites in mutant compared to wt mice remained significantly higher 12 hours later (18–20 hours post-invasion) wt (p-value <0.05) (Fig. 8D). This is consistent with our observation of morphologically compromised parasites in mutant cells at both time points and the lower parasite replication rate noticed after 18–20 hours post-invasion. Together this suggests an increased death rate of parasites during their development within Ank-1MRI23420/+ RBCs.

Discussion

In this study, we identified a novel ankyrin-1 mutation and characterized several associated hematological phenotypes. Further we investigated the mechanism of malaria resistance seen in these ankyrin-1 deficient mice. For the first time, we demonstrate that a mutation in the Ank-1 gene decreases susceptibility to malaria by reducing survival of P. chabaudi in affected RBCs.

Ankyrin-1 protein is a crucial component of the RBC cytoskeletal complex and its deficiency is responsible for the most common type of human hereditary spherocytosis (HS) [20,39,47]. Likewise, mice lacking a functional form of the ankyrin-1 protein also share most of the signs and symptoms of human HS [14,43,48]. In this report, we demonstrate that our novel ENU-induced mutation in Ank-1MRI23420 mice displays a clinical phenotype mostly consistent with the HS Ank1E924X mouse model [43]. It has more pronounced symptoms than either the recessively inherited Ank1 mutation [48] and the null mutant Ank11674 [14]. Notably, Ank-1MRI23420 homozygous mice exhibit a 100% postnatal death rate with severe signs of jaundice due to massive hemolysis. Heterozygous Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice display a regenerative anemia and splenomegaly with iron overload. The closest human counterpart to the Ank-1MRI23420 murine mutation is the Ank-1Bari mutation which has a frame-shifting deletion in exon 12 leading to a truncated protein. Interestingly, and similar to the Ank-1MRI23420

Figure 3. Identification of Ank-1MRI23420/+ and Ank-1MRI23420/23420 mice. Giemsa stained peripheral blood smears from (A) wt, (B) Ank-1MRI23420/+, and (D) Ank-1MRI23420/23420 mice. Black arrows indicate microcytic RBC in Ank-1MRI23420/+ and spherocytes in Ank-1MRI23420/23420. (C) Jaundiced postnatal day 1 of Ank-1MRI23420/23420 pup and an Ank-1MRI23420/+ control littermate. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0038999.g003
focused on two different dramatic increase in resistance towards malaria. Previous studies with dominant inherited HS.

Therapeutic interventions for the treatment of affected individuals and red cell deformity. Therefore, this novel ENU-induced This includes an increased RBC count, increased osmotic fragility murine HS models all shared several hematological symptoms. Despite the differences in the phenotypic severity between the severe phenotype than other human ankyrin-1 mutations [44].

Ank-1MRI23420/ phenotype, humans with the Ank-1Bari mutation have a more severe phenotype than other human ankyrin-1 mutations [44]. Despite the differences in the phenotypic severity between the murine HS models all shared several hematological symptoms. This includes an increased RBC count, increased osmotic fragility and red cell deformity. Therefore, this novel ENU-induced mutation represents another model for the trial of preclinical therapeutic interventions for the treatment of affected individuals with dominant inherited HS.

Importantly, heterozygous Ank-1MRI23420 mice exhibited a dramatic increase in resistance towards malaria. Previous studies focused on two different Ank-1 mice carrying different mutations in the regulatory domain of the protein; the normoblastosis mutation (Ank-1nb) [48] and Ank-11674 (Rank et al. 2009). Both of these strains exhibit HS and also display a survival advantage to Plasmodium chabaudi infection [14,17]. However, the ENU-induced Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice exhibited a delay in the rise of peak parasitemia and a more dramatic reduction in the height of the peak (at least 20 to 40%) compared to heterozygous Ank-1nb mice (10%). Increased malaria resistance was initially observed 20 years ago in the Ank-1nb mice; however the mechanism underpinning malaria resistance in mice carrying ankyrin-1 mutations remains elusive. Rank and colleagues [14] examined several potential mechanisms including a hypothesised impaired invasion mechanism of the parasite into RBCs. Despite their efforts no differences in invasion efficiency or altered RBC survival between mutant and wt was found. The only possible functional difference between Ank-11674 and wt mice was a significant increase in osmotic fragility in affected RBCs. This could possibly result in an increased clearance of infected mutant cells from the circulation by the spleen.

A postulated impairment of parasite invasion into ankyrin-1 deficient RBCs has received considerable attention. This is not surprising considering that the observed increase in osmotic fragility and deformity in ankyrin-1 deficient RBCs is likely to disrupt an association between the cytoskeleton and invading parasite. In support of this hypothesis, elliptocytic RBCs with protein 4.1 and glycophorin deficiencies have been reported to inhibit P. chabaudi entry. In contrast is the study by Rank and colleagues [14] which did not find evidence for this mechanism using an in-vitro invasion assay system with P. berghei as a parasite model. Nevertheless by injecting a 1:1 mix of both host fluorescently labelled RBCs into wt and Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice in an in-vivo assay system we demonstrated that Ank-1MRI23420/+ RBCs were significantly less likely to be infected than wt in a cell-autonomous manner. So far we cannot conclude from our results if the decrease in infectivity is due to impaired invasion as we cannot rule out other contributions such as impaired schizogony due to growth retardation or clearance from the circulation. However the latter explanation is unlikely given that it would have to be young ring-stage parasites that were being cleared. Therefore it remains open if a deficiency of ankyrin-1 in RBCs perturbs invasion of malaria parasites.

However we noticed that intraerythrocytic parasites appeared morphological abnormal in Ank-1MRI23420/+ RBCs. The parasites growing in mutant cells were noticeably condensed and smaller 6–8 hours after invasion. The same phenomenon was observed at trophozoite stage (18–20 hours post-invasion). Given that this may represent parasite death, we investigated the health of parasites using the TUNEL stain. The proportion of TUNEL stained dead parasites was significantly greater at ring stage. The observation from both Ank-1MRI23420/+ and wt mice was a significant increase in osmotic fragility in affected RBCs.
the TUNEL experiments and microscopic, morphological changes that parasites begin dying as early as 6 hours after invasion indicates that survival of parasites in mutant RBCs is affected before trophozoite development. This contrasts to the study from Dhawan and colleagues [40] showing that ring stage parasites incubated with the anti-ANK-1 peptide, matured to trophozoites comparably to their control group. Our observation would suggest that decreased ankyrin-1 levels affect the parasite’s survival in RBCs via mechanisms additional to falcipain-2 cleavage.

Several studies have suggested that abnormal cytoskeletal proteins of RBCs may disrupt survival of intraerythrocytic parasites [15–17]. Pantaleo and colleagues [51] have reported that phosphorylation of several RBC membrane proteins, including band 3 and ankyrin-1, is influenced by the parasite during maturation. They speculated that the observed phosphorylative changes of cytoskeletal proteins including ankyrin-1 may be a response to perturbation of RBC homeostasis during parasite growth. However, these did not address any functional consequences of these changes. To our knowledge this is therefore the first evidence that increased resistance of Ank-1 impaired mice is most closely related to intraerythrocytic parasite growth rates during the initial expansion in circulating parasite mass and this is consistent with a red cell autonomous effect.

In summary we generated a novel ENU-mutation in Ank-1 resulting in an HS phenotype in mice. We demonstrated that a decrease in ankyrin-1 protein levels reduced susceptibility to malaria infections. Furthermore we revealed that P. chabaudi parasites display reduced growth and probably invasion and/or egress capacity in RBCs exhibiting ankyrin-1 abnormalities. The importance of ankyrin-1 during the parasites maturation stage gives us further insights into the understanding of the molecular interactions between the parasite and its host cell. This study provided also the first direct evidence that a cytoskeletal host protein plays a crucial role in parasite maturation. Further it highlights the importance of host mediated genetic resistance from cytoskeletal protein abnormalities towards malaria resistance.

Materials and Methods

Mice and Ethics Statement

All mice in this study were housed under controlled temperature (21±1°C) with a 12:12 h light-dark cycle. All procedures were conducted in accordance with the policies of the University of Tasmania and conformed to the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Australian code of Practice. The work was performed under the agreement Ethics No A0104070 approved and obtained from the Animal Ethics Committee at University of Tasmania.
ENU Mutagenesis and Dominant Phenotype Screening

SJL/J male mice received two intraperitoneal injections of 150 mg/kg ENU (Sigma-Aldrich, Oakville, ON, Canada) at one week interval. Mutagenized SJL/J males (G0) were crossed to SJL/J females and the first generation progeny (G1) were screened for a peripheral blood (PB) phenotype from seven weeks old on an

Figure 7. Impaired phenotype of *P. chabaudi* parasites in Ank-1<sup>MRI23420/−</sup> RBCs. Giemsa stained blood smears showing the morphology of parasites in wt and Ank-1<sup>MRI23420/−</sup> mice 6–8 hours (A-B) and 18–20 hours (C-D) post-invasion. Black arrows indicate condensed phenotype of intraerythrocytic parasites observed in heterozygous mutant mice.
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automated blood analyser (Siemens Advia 120 Automated Hematology Analyser). Mice with a “mean corpuscular volume” (MCV) parameter deviating from littermate over 3 standard deviations below the average of the G1 mice were selected and tested for their heritability through SJL/J progeny testing (G2). A student’s t-test was performed to assess statistical differences for all parameters. For genetic mapping G2 animals were backcrossed to C57BL/6 mice. F1 were screened for their microcytic MCV phenotype and affected F1 were mated with C57BL/6J strain to produce N2 generation mice that were also screened for their MCV.

**Gene Mapping**

Genomic DNA was purified from the tail using the phenol chloroform extraction procedure described by Kochl *et al.* [52]. A genomewide SNP analysis on a MASSarray platform using the iPLEX GLOD technology (Sequenom Inc, San Diego, CA) was conducted on 20 affected N2 mice using a mouse linkage marker set of over 600 SNPs markers including 300 polymorphic ones between C57BL/6 and SJL/J evenly distributed throughout the genome. The lod score was determined by using a chi-square test between observed values (number of heterozygous genotype mice per SNP), and theoretical values. Fine mapping of the critical interval was conducted with microsatellites genotyping of recombinant mice for chromosome 8 between 22 and 44 Mb (D8Mit170a, D8Mit95, D8Mit190, D8Mit65). Sequencing of the Ank-1 gene was done by amplification of all exon and intron/exon boundaries using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). For a single PCR 12.5 μL of GoTaq Green Mastermix containing Taq polymerase, magnesium chloride, DNTPs, and the loading buffer (Promega, Madison WI), 5.5 μL of distilled H2O, 1 μL of each specific primer (concentration 10 μmol/L), and 5 μL of the corresponding DNA sample (concentration of 20 ng/μL) were used. PCR products were purified using a DNA clean up kit (Promega Corporation, Madison WI) before sent for Sanger sequencing at the Australian Genome Research Facility (AGRF).

**SDS Page and Western Blot Analysis**

For Western blotting whole blood lysate samples were separated by non-denaturing sodium dodecyl sulfate–polyacrylamide gel
electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) [53] using 8% gradient gels. For immunoblotting, samples were transferred to nitrocellulose membranes. The membrane was then incubated with either the mouse monoclonal GAPDH (Millipore) or the N-terminal Ank-1 antibody “p99” (kindly provided by Connie Birkenmeier, Jackson Laboratory, USA) and then washed extensively prior to incubation with peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies. After further washes, the blots were visualized using enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) reagents (Amersham Biosciences, Piscataway, NJ). Densitometry analysis was done in Photoshop CS4 (Adobe). Each band was masked containing equal amount of pixel and the mean from the histogram recorded. Values were subtracted from background and divided by the signal from corresponding GAPDH bands.

**Quantitative PCR**

RNA was isolated from kidneys, spleens, brain and livers of uninfected SJL and Ank-1MRI23420 heterozygous mice using the Tri-reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. RNA was cleaned-up using the Qiagen midi kit (Qiagen, Valencia CA) and reverse transcribed with the cDNA synthesis kit (Roche-Applied Science, Basel, Switzerland) with Oligo-p(dT)15 primers. Quantitative PCR of cDNA was conducted using the SYBR green fluorescent dye (Roche, Basel, Switzerland) at a serial concentration from 1:10 to 1:160. The gene expression study was conducted on a Light Cycler 480 (Roche, Basel, Switzerland) with Oligo-p(dt) 15 primers. Quantitative PCR of cDNA was conducted using the SYBR green fluorescent dye (Roche, Basel, Switzerland) at a serial concentration from 1:10 to 1:160. The gene expression study was conducted on a Light Cycler 480 (Roche, Basel, Switzerland). The expression of the gene Ank-1 was normalised to β-Actin using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C T}$ formula and expressed as a fold change of the wild-type mice. Primers from with either hematoxylin-eosin or Perl’s Prussian Blue staining.

**Histology**

Spleens and livers from uninfected SJL and Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice were collected and fixed overnight in 10% formalin for 24 hours, dehydrated on the Leica ASP200 S Tissue Processor (Leica Microsystems) and embedded in paraffin wax. Sections were cut with a microtome at 5 μm and fixed to glass slides and then stained with either hematoxylin-eosin or Perl’s Prussian Blue staining.

**Total Non-heme Assay in Mouse Tissue**

Liver and spleen tissue were dissected from uninfected animals. Between 50–100 mg of each tissue was dried at 45°C for 48 h hours and placed in 10% Hydrochloric acid/10% Trichloroacetic acid solution to digest for 48 hours at 65°C. Samples were then centrifuged at 13000 rpm for 5 minutes. 200 μl of supernatant was then added to 1 ml of 1,10-Phenanthroline monohydrate solution (Sigma-Aldrich) and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. After incubation 300 μl of sample was transferred to a flat bottom plate and absorbance measured at 508 nm. All samples were duplicated and for all statistical analyses a student’s t-test was performed.

**Scanning Electron Microscopy**

One to two drops of tail venous blood were sampled from uninfected and infected mice at low parasitemia (3–8%) displaying synchronised ring stage. The blood was collected in 1 ml of 1x MT-PBS (pH 7.2) and centrifuged at 500 rpm for 5 minutes at room temperature. The pellet was then fixed in 1 ml of 2.5% glutaraldehyde for 1 h under constant agitation before stored at 4°C for up to 3 days until further processing. Cells were placed on THERMANOX coverslips (ProSciTech - Queensland) and postfixed with 2.5% osmium tetroxide (OsO4) for 30 minutes at room temperature. Samples were rinsed 2–3 times in 10% EtOH before dehydrated through a number of incubations with increasing concentrations of ethanol (10 minute changes in each of 30, 50, 70, 80, 90, 95, 100, 100% EtOH, 100% dry EtOH, and 100% dry acetone). Thereafter samples were critical point dried with a 30 minutes purge time (tousinis autosanwdri-815) and mounted on metal stups with a carbon disk underneath. Edges were sealed with carbon paint for better conductivity and samples were sputtercoated with a 6 mm platinum layer (Cressington sputter coater 208HR with Cressington thickness controller mtn20). Imaging was carried out using a JEOL JSM-6701F scanning electron microscope.

**Osmotic Fragility**

Fresh blood was collected from 7 week old heterozygous and wt mice and incubated in different NaCl concentrations (from 0 to 160 mmol) for 30 min at 37°C. After gentle centrifugation, supernatant was taken and the absorbance was measured at 540 nm. The absorbance of each sample in water was recorded as 100% lysis.

**Erythropoietin Immunoassay**

Blood was collected from adult uninfected wt and Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice and left to clot at room temperature for 2 hours. Samples were centrifuged at 2000 g for 20 min and serum removed. A Quantikine Mouse/Rat Immunoassay (R &D Systems, Minneapolis) was used to measure the concentration of erythropoiesis (EPO) according to manufacturer instructions.

**Malaria Infection with P. chabaudi**

The rodent malarial parasite species *P.chabaudi adami* DS was used for all experimental infections. 250 μL of thawed parasite stocks were injected into the intraperitoneal cavity of C57BL/6 donor mice. When donors reached 5–15% parasitemia, blood was

![Figure 9. Examples of the defined morphology of RBCs in the quantification of mis-shaped RBC with SEM. (A) normal RBC and (B) abnormal RBC.](doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0038999.g009)
collected by mandibular bleeding. An appropriate amount of blood was then diluted into 25 ml of HEM (HEPES-buffered minimum Essential Media) which consisted in Mini Essential Media (MEM) +2% of MEM and 1% Penicillin from total volume and pre-heated to 37°C to give a final parasite concentration of 1 x 10⁶/parasitised RBCs. Mice were monitored daily by Giemsa stained blood smears from tails. Thin smears were fixed in methanol for one minute, following with ten minutes in 10% Giemsa. Parasitised RBCs were then examined under a light microscope at 100x magnification and the percentage of infected to uninfected RBCs calculated. Survival challenges were split by gender as males are known for their increased susceptibility to P. chabaudi infections [34,35]. Statistical analysis for malarial survival was determined by a Mantel-Cox log rank test on a Kaplan-Meier survival curve using Prism 5.04 (Graphpad). A student’s t-test was performed for all parasitemia screens. For the erythrocytic parasite stage assay one drop of tail blood was sampled at 8 am and 8 pm. The assay was conducted at low parasitemia (starting at 2–4%) displaying the more likely synchronised parasites. Around 500–600 infected RBC displaying parasitemia (starting at 2–4%) were counted per slide under a light microscope (magnification 100x). In contrast to healthy ring parasites (6–8 hour post-invasion) displaying a big (1/4–1/5 of RBC size) ring body form (Fig. 7A), ring stage parasites expressing a pyknotic phenotype (Fig. 7B) were defined if their body size is either below ≤1/4 the size of a RBC or lack a classic ring form. Pyknotic parasites 18–20 hour post-invasion (Fig. 7D) were identified if they exhibited a similar small (≤1/4 the size of a RBCs), dense, and irregular body shape lacking a clear cross-hatch or similar line pattern as opposed to healthy trophozoites (Fig. 7C). Statistical Analysis If not otherwise mentioned all statistical analyses were evaluated with a Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test under R.2.15.0 (http://cran.r-project.org/).

**Invasion/growth in-vivo Assay**

Fresh blood was collected from at least 7 weeks old uninfected wt and Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice. RBCs were concentrated by centrifugation. Wt and Ank-1MRI23420/+ RBCs were stained with the fluorescent dyes, ATTO 633 and 495 (Sigma Aldrich, St Louis, Missouri) in all possible combinations (wt-ATTO 633, wt-ATTO 495, Ank-1MRI23420/+ATTO 633 and Ank-1MRI23420/+ATTO 495). The blood was stained with the dyes according to manufacturer instructions. Stained cells were mixed into the following combinations: wt-ATTO 633 with +ATTO 495 and wt-ATTO 495 with Ank-1MRI23420/+ATTO 633 at a ratio of 1:1 and diluted with 1x MT-PBS to a cell concentration of 1 x 10⁶ cells/mL. 0.1 mL from each blood combination was injected intraperitoneal into separated groups of infected wt and Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice in the evening. The day of cell labelling and injection was chosen when parasitemia of infected mice was still similar between both cohorts at day 6 or 7 post inoculation (2–4%) as observed on giemsa stained blood smears. The next day, early morning, one drop of blood from mouse tail was collected into FACS buffer (1% BSA, 0.1% Sodium Azide in 1x MT-PBS) and stained with TER119-PE (BD Biosciences PharMingen) and Hoechst 233380. Samples were analysed using flow cytometry (FACS Canto II, BD Bioscienes PharMingen). This involved gating all events for TER199+ve. From this gate the rate of double positive (ATTO 633+Hoescht23380) out of the total ATTO-633 and the rate of the double positive (ATTO 495+Hoescht23380) to the total number of total ATTO-495 for each recipient strain (SJL and Ank-1MRI23420/+ ) was calculated. In wt mice the combined means of wt (double positive for either TERR199+ ATTO 633+Hoescht23380 or TERR199+ ATTO 495+Hoescht23380) and Ank-1MRI23420/+ (double positive for either TERR199+ ATTO 633+Hoescht23380 or TERR199+ ATTO 495+Hoescht23380) infected RBCs were expressed as 100% and the proportion of infected RBCs for each cohort were calculated. The same comparison was repeated separately in infected Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice.

**Terminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase dUTP Nick End Labeling (TUNEL)**

Blood smears from the mouse tail were fixed in 100% MeOH. For all TUNEL staining an APO-BrdU TUNEL assay kit was used (Invitrogen). Slides were initially washed 3 times with 1 ml of wash buffer solution before incubated with 50 μl of DNA labelling solution mix (according to manufacturer instructions) overnight at room temperature. The next day slides were rinsed 3 times with 1 ml rinse solution with 2 minutes incubation time each. Stain sections were then incubated with 100 μl of BrdU-antibody for 1 hour in the dark at room temperature with subsequent washes in 1%BSA/1x MT-PBS (3 times with 2 minutes soaks each). Slides were then further labelled with 100 μl of nuclear yellow (Invitrogen) (1:5000 in 1% BSA/1 x MT-PBS) for 1 minute in the dark. After further washes with 1 ml MT-PBS (3 times with 2 minutes soaks each) sections were affixed with Fluorescent Mounting Medium (DakoCytomation). Once the medium dried, slides were examined on an upright epifluorescence microscope (Olympus BX50) between 600x and 1000x magnification. At least 100 nuclear yellow positive parasites present inside red blood cells were counted per slide. They were identified as having DNA fragmentation if they also stained positive for TUNEL.

**Quantification of Pyknotic Intracellular Parasites**

The percentage of pyknotic vs. healthy looking intracellular parasites were calculated under a light microscope at 100x magnification. In contrast to healthy ring parasites (6–8 hour post-invasion) displaying a big (1/4–1/5 of RBC size) ring body form (Fig. 7A), ring stage parasites expressing a pyknotic phenotype (Fig. 7B) were defined if their body size is either below ≤1/4 the size of a RBC or lack a classic ring form. Pyknotic parasites 18–20 hour post-invasion (Fig. 7D) were identified if they exhibited a similar small (≤1/4 the size of a RBCs), dense, and irregular body shape lacking a clear cross-hatch or similar line pattern as opposed to healthy trophozoites (Fig. 7C). Statistical Analysis If not otherwise mentioned all statistical analyses were evaluated with a Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test under R.2.15.0 (http://cran.r-project.org/).

**Supporting Information**

**Figure S1** Gene expression level of Ank-1MRI23420/+ and wild type mice in the spleen, liver, kidney and brain. (A) Ank-1 primers spanning the exons 6 and 7 upstream and (B) downstream (exons 17 and 18) of mutation. Error bars indicate SEM and (*) statistical differences were indicated by * with a p-value <0.05. (TIF)

**Figure S2** H & E stained spleen tissue from uninfected wt and Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice. Spleen section from uninfected (A) wt and (B) heterozygous mice with a reduced medulla and a proliferation of the extramedullar compartment. (TIF)

**Figure S3** Uninfected Ank-1MRI23420/+ mice exhibit an iron overload phenotype in the spleen. Histology and Perl’s blue Prussian staining for iron in (A) wt and (B) Ank-1MRI23420/+ spleens. (C) Colourimetric analysis of non-heme iron in spleen and liver from uninfected Ank-1MRI23420/+ and wt mice. Error bars are presented as SEM and (*) indicate statistical differences with a p-value <0.05. (TIF)
Figure S4  Example of flow cytometry plots corresponding to invasion/growth in-vivo assay. (A) Quantification of infected Ank-1 MRI212/0+ (ATTO 633 + Hoechst 34580+) and wt (ATTO 495 + Hoechst 34580+) RBCs in (A) Ank-1 MRI212/0+ and (B) wt host mice. (TIF)

Figure S5 Parasitemia curve between Ank-1 MRI212/0+ and wt mice corresponding to the TUNEL experiment. Blood was collected from infected mice (dose 4×10^4 IRBC) at the same time as for the time points used in the TUNEL experiment including a day after. Error bars are presented as SEM and (*) indicate statistical differences with a p-value <0.05. (TIF)

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: AG RB GM BJM. Performed the experiments: AG GR SL FR PM MRT KD. Analyzed the data: AG GR S JF BJM. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: AG GR S JF BJM. Wrote the paper: AG GR S BJF.
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