

sia can develop, with an absence of circulating reticulocytes and giant pronormoblasts in the bone marrow, without maturing normoblasts. Hydrops fetalis from transplacental infection and usually transitory hemophagocytic syndrome are other clinical disorders caused by B19 [3].

Parvovirus B19 transmission by blood products and plasma derivatives, such as albumin, clotting factor concentrates, and intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) has been repeatedly demonstrated [4]. Transmissibility in coagulation products has occurred among patients who received heat-treated, pasteurized, monoclonally purified and solvent-detergent-treated concentrates [5]. Infection with B19 due to transfusion with cellular blood products is a rare event, but it has been reported twice with red blood cells and once with platelets [6-8]. We report a case of a myasthenic patient with pure red cell aplasia due to a parvovirus B19 infection.

CLINICAL CASE DESCRIPTION

In 1997, a 29-year-old woman complained of intermittent speaking difficulty (dysarthria). In April 1998, 10 days before the full-term delivery of her second healthy baby, more severe symptoms appeared, such as facial nerve and oro-pharyngeal deficit and weakness of the arms and legs. Ten days after delivery, the patient was admitted to a hospital for a typical myasthenic crisis with severe weakening of respiratory muscles, requiring a respirator to assist ventilation. Treatment was started with 4 consecutive plasma exchanges and administration of corticosteroids and cholinesterase inhibitors (pyridostigmine bromide) with marked clinical improvement. In August 1998, the patient withdrew from medical therapy, which led to a worsening of symptoms and a new hospitalization

in a different institution. There she was treated with 5 therapeutic plasma exchanges using albumin as replacement fluid. Medical treatment was started again. On August 31, she had a deep vein thrombosis, treated with IV heparin. On September 3, she was admitted to the Neurology Department of our hospital. At admission, the patient had normochromic-normocytic anemia (hemoglobin [Hgb], 97 g/L), with normal platelet and white blood cell counts.

Two weeks later, anemia worsened and was associated with thrombocytopenia (Hgb, 81 g/L; platelets, $57 \times 10^9/L$) (Figure 1). Schistocytes were absent. A diagnosis of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia was made. Heparin tapering was started, and the platelet count improved. A few days later, since anemia was still severe (Hgb, 80 g/L) and of an regenerative type with an absence of reticulocytes, a bone marrow aspirate was performed. This showed many moderate hypercellular marrow particles and an increased number of megakaryocytes. An erythroid series was markedly hypoplastic with complete maturative arrest. The only visible erythroid precursors were giant pronormoblasts with vacuolated deep basophilic cytoplasm, sometimes grouped in clusters simulating metastatic cells (Figures 2 and 3). Anemia with severe reticulocytopenia and morphology of bone marrow suggested a diagnosis of pure erythroblastopenia due to parvovirus B19 infection, which was confirmed by positive tests for IgM and IgG anti-B19 virus. Increased megakaryocytes tended to confirm that thrombocytopenia was heparin-induced. The patient was treated with immune globulin (0.4 g/kg for 4 days). Reticulocytosis appeared on September 30 ($202 \times 10^9/L$; normal values, $30-90 \times 10^9/L$). Anemia recovered slowly (Hgb, 92 g/L at discharge), and thrombocytopenia completely regressed. The patient was admitted again to

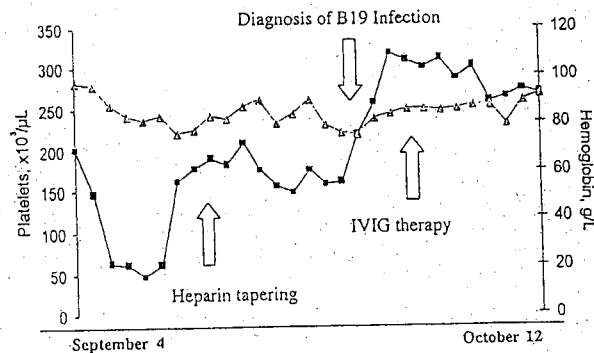


FIGURE 1. Hematological values and clinical course of the patient from admission (September 4, 1998) to discharge (October, 12 1998). Triangle indicates platelet count; square, hemoglobin concentration.

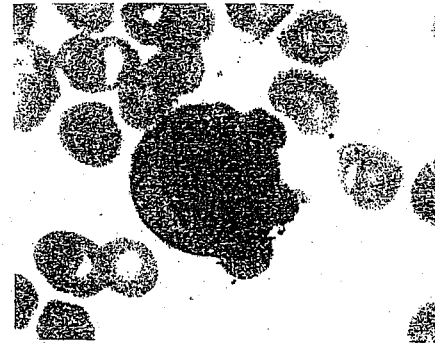


FIGURE 2. Basophilic giant pronormoblast with pseudopodia or "dog ears."



FIGURE 3. A cluster of pronormoblasts with maturative arrest.

the hospital in May 1999 for surgical resection of a thymoma. At that time, her full blood count was normal, IgM anti-B19 was negative, and IgG anti-B19 was still positive.

DISCUSSION

We described a case of pure red cell aplasia caused by parvovirus B19 in a patient with myasthenia gravis treated with plasma exchanges using albumin, corticosteroids, and cholinesterase inhibitors.

Parvovirus B19 has a particular tropism for erythroid progenitors. The cellular receptor for B19 is erythrocyte P antigen, a globoside that consists of a long-chain fatty acid on a ceramide back-bone structure with 4 sugar residues ending with terminal N-acetyl galactosamine. The P antigen is a common erythrocyte and erythroblast antigen, and it is expressed in almost all subjects. People who lack the P antigen are resistant to infection [1]. In this case, the patient had P₁ phenotype, which is the most common phenotype among Caucasians (79%) and Africans (94%). P₂ phenotype is more common among Asian people, such as Cambodians and Vietnamese. [9].

P antigen is also expressed on megakaryocytes, endothelial cells, synovium, villous trophoblast cells of placental tissues, fetal liver, and heart cells. B19 infection may also be responsible for thrombocytopenia, and megakaryocytes may be lysed by restricted expression of viral proteins in the absence of viral propagation [10]. In this case, thrombocytopenia was heparin-induced, confirmed by an increase of the peripheral platelet count when heparin tapering was started (Figure 1). Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia is more often reported after orthopedic, cardiac, or vascular surgery, but it may develop in any patient exposed to unfractionated heparin or low molecular weight heparin [11]. Furthermore, the patient's bone marrow showed

increased megakaryocytes, which tended to confirm that thrombocytopenia was heparin induced.

After binding with P antigen, the virus enters the targeted cells, probably because of the VP1 phospholipase activity, and starts to synthesize viral components. It has been demonstrated that B19 is a potent inhibitor of erythroid cell differentiation, and it is cytotoxic for erythroid precursors. It acts by inducing apoptosis through the activation of the caspase pathway or direct lytic effect on erythroid cells. Apoptosis is mediated by NS1 expression, which induces activation of caspase-3, caspase-6, and caspase-8 in a cellular model [12,13].

The virus is also responsible for a cytopathic effect on cells causing a maturative arrest in the erythroid cell line. In smears from bone marrow aspirate, the pathognomonic cell for B19 infection is the giant proerythroblast, which is a large cell, from 25 to 32 μm in diameter, with a high nucleocytoplasmic ratio; the nucleus is round and it has a fine and uncondensed chromatin pattern with irregular, indistinct purple-colored inclusions. A giant proerythroblast has a dark blue vacuolated cytoplasm with small broad-based cytoplasmic pseudopodia, named "dog-ear" projections. Sometimes they are grouped in clusters simulating metastatic cells [14]. As shown in Figures 2 and 3, the patient's bone marrow was characterized by the presence of large numbers of these immature erythroid cells. This accounts for anemia with severe reticulocytopenia, sometimes requiring red blood cell transfusions.

In patients with chronic hemolytic disorders, such as sickle cell disease and spherocytosis, B19 may cause transient aplastic crisis characterized by aregenerative acute anemia, sometimes associated with pancytopenia. Persisting B19 infection can occur in a wide variety of conditions, including congenital immunodeficiencies, HIV infection, lymphoproliferative disorders, and transplantation. In these cases, patients may have chronic pure red cell aplasia and more

rarely pancytopenia [15]. In pregnant women, parvovirus B19 may be transmitted to the fetus and may lead to miscarriage or hydrops fetalis [16].

Although the presence of giant proerythroblasts is suggestive of B19 infection, the diagnosis should be made by serological detection of antibodies or molecular detection of viral components. Serological determination of antibodies may be performed by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays that are able to identify IgM and IgG antibodies. IgM antibodies remain detectable for 2 or 3 months following the infection, as opposed to IgG antibodies which appear 2 weeks after the infection but persist for life. Immunocompromised patients sometimes are not able to produce IgM, and in these cases molecular tests, such as direct hybridization and gene-amplification methods, may be helpful to confirm a clinical suspicion [2]. For our patient, tests gave positive results for IgG and IgM at the time of the diagnosis. Some months later, because of a further admission, her test results for IgM anti-B19 were negative, while those for IgG anti-B19 were still positive. At that time, molecular tests were not performed.

In children and immunocompetent adults, B19 infection does not require any treatment. In patients with immunodeficiencies or pure red cell aplasia, treatment with IVIG may be helpful and should be associated with discontinuing immunosuppressive drugs. Generally a 5- or 10-day course of IVIG (0.4 g/kg of body weight) causes a rapid virus elimination associated with reticulocytosis and elevation of Hgb concentration [17].

B19 may be transmitted by respiratory droplets, but secondary infection among households and nosocomial infection have been described [18,19]. B19 transmission by blood products and derivatives, such as IVIG [20], solvent-detergent-treated pooled plasma [21], and clotting factor concentrates [5] has been repeatedly demonstrated, even after viral inactivation methods.

B19 is an envelope-free virus and therefore resistant to solvent-detergent treatment. This treatment is effective for clearance of HBV, HCV, and HIV, but it is not effective for HAV and B19, both of which lack the envelope. B19 resistance to heat is controversial. The virus is relatively heat stable [21], but Blümel et al [22] showed that pasteurization for 10 hours at 60°C rapidly inactivates B19. Although human B19 DNA content does not reflect infectivity, we cannot exclude the possibility that blood derivatives, such as albumin, clot factors, and immune globulin may be infectious. In our patient, we could not confirm whether an albumin-derived infection combined with a concomitant immunocompromised condition due to myasthenia and immunosuppressive treatment was responsible for the disease. Blood component B19 infection is still an unresolved problem. Many strategies such as new methods for viral inactivation and discarding positive-B19 units [23-25] may help to increase blood product safety.

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研究報告の概要		○マレーシアから帰国したヨーロッパ人旅行者におけるサルマリア 2007年にマレー半島でフィンランドの旅行者が <i>Plasmodium knowlesi</i> に感染した。 患者は53歳男性で、マレー半島を4週間旅行してフィンランドに帰国して3日後に高熱を発症し、翌日受診した。患者ははじめの2週間クアラルンプールに滞在し、周辺地域を数日間旅行した。その後自動車で北西の海岸部に向かい5日間イボア近郊のジャングルで過ごした。この間蚊帳のない家に泊まり防虫剤は使用していたが、蚊に刺されたという報告はなかった。最後の週はランカウイ・ピローチの高級ホテルに滞在していた。 血液塗抹検査でマリア原虫が陽性となり、入院後塩酸キニーネとドキササイクリンを合計10日間投与された。回復後12ヶ月間のフォローアップ期間中に再発は見られなかった。PCR産生物のヌクレオチド配列解析を行ったところGenBankに登録されていた <i>P. knowlesi</i> と一致した。 <i>P. knowlesi</i> は通常サルにマリアを引き起こす畜生虫であるが、ヒトマリアを引き起こす可能性がある第5のマリア原虫 (<i>Plasmodium</i> species) とされている。当該疾患はヒトの生命を脅かす恐れがあり、臨床医や臨床検査技師は、旅行者の当該病原体についての認識を高めるべきである。		今後の対応 日本赤十字社では、輸血感染症対策として問診時に海外渡航歴の有無を確認し、帰国(入国)後4週間は献血不適としている。また、マリア流行地への旅行者または居住経験者の献血を一定期間延期している(1~3年の延期を行うとともに、帰国(入国)後マリアを思わせる症状があった場合は、感染が否定されるまでの間について献血を見合わせる)。今後引き継ぎ、マリア感染に関する新たな知見及び情報の収集、対応に努める。		使用上の注意記載状況・その他参考事項等 解凍赤血球濃厚液「日赤」 照射解凍赤血球濃厚液「日赤」 解凍赤血球-LR「日赤」 照射解凍赤血球-LR「日赤」 血液を介するウイルス、細菌、原虫等の感染、vCJD等の伝播のリスク			
報告企業の意見		2007年にマレー半島でフィンランドの旅行者が、通常サルにマリアを引き起こす <i>Plasmodium knowlesi</i> に感染し、帰国後に発症したとの報告である。							

Monkey Malaria in a European Traveler Returning from Malaysia

Anu Kantele, Hanspeter Marti, Ingrid Felger, Daniela Müller, and T. Sakari Jokiranta

In 2007, a Finnish traveler was infected in Peninsular Malaysia with *Plasmodium knowlesi*, a parasite that usually causes malaria in monkeys. *P. knowlesi* has established itself as the fifth *Plasmodium* species that can cause human malaria. The disease is potentially life-threatening in humans; clinicians and laboratory personnel should become more aware of this pathogen in travelers.

Traditionally, only 4 *Plasmodium* species have been known to cause malaria in humans: *P. falciparum*, *P. vivax*, *P. ovale*, and *P. malariae*, although >26 *Plasmodium* species are known to circulate among primate populations (1). Some of these species have been implicated in symptomatic human malaria after experimental or accidental infection (2). Only a few reports of naturally acquired monkey malaria in humans are currently available (1,3-9). The lack of data may be because light microscopy has been used as the sole diagnostic method and an atypical *Plasmodium* species may have been misidentified as one of the 4 traditional *Plasmodium* species causing human malaria.

P. knowlesi was first described in 1931 in a long-tailed macaque imported from Singapore to India; in 1932, *P. knowlesi* was experimentally shown to be infectious to humans (10). The first natural infection of *P. knowlesi* in humans was reported in 1965 in a man returning to the United States after a visit to Peninsular Malaysia (11). Subsequently, in 1971, there was a report of a presumed natural infection in a citizen of Malaysia (6). Despite extensive studies in Malaysia in the 1960s (2), no other reports were published on naturally acquired *P. knowlesi* infections in humans until 2004, when Singh et al. studied PCR-negative *P. malariae* cases in the Kapit division in Sarawak, Malaysia (3). A different PCR analysis showed that *P. knowlesi* caused 58% of the 208 malaria cases studied. Further cases reported from China (4), Thailand (5), Philippines (8), and

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Singapore (12) show that *P. knowlesi* infections in humans are not found exclusively in Malaysia. Recently, Cox-Singh et al. reported that *P. knowlesi* is widely distributed among inhabitants of Malaysia (7).

The Study

A 53-year-old Finnish man was admitted to a local hospital in Finland in March 2007 with fever after 4 weeks of travel in Peninsular Malaysia. He had not taken any antimalarial prophylaxis. In Malaysia, he spent 2 weeks in Kuala Lumpur and made a few day trips to surrounding rural areas. Thereafter, he traveled by car to the northwestern coast and stayed for 5 days in the jungle ≈80 km south of Ipoh. While in this area, he slept in a house without mosquito screens or nets and did not use any repellents; he did not report any mosquito bites. The last week of his travel was spent in the Langkawi Beach area where he stayed at a high-quality hotel. During his trip he occasionally had some minor abdominal problems, but these symptoms subsided spontaneously after his return to Finland. High fever (38.8°C axillary temperature) occurred 3 days after his return to Finland but abated quickly. On the fourth day, the fever returned and he sought medical care at a local hospital. Laboratory tests showed the following results: C-reactive protein 2.0 mg/dL (normal range <1.0 mg/dL), hemoglobin 15.2 g/dL (normal range 13.4-16.7 g/dL), leukocyte count $2.6 \times 10^9/L$ (normal range $3.4-8.2 \times 10^9/L$), and thrombocytes $143 \times 10^9/L$ (normal range $150-360 \times 10^9/L$). Blood smear was positive for *Plasmodium* organisms, and the causative agent was identified as *P. falciparum* with levels of parasitemia <1.0%. The patient was admitted to the hospital and given intravenous (IV) quinine dihydrochloride and oral doxycycline.

On day 2 of the patient's hospital stay, fever returned and he was transferred to the Helsinki University Central Hospital (Department of Infectious Diseases at Aurora Hospital). Blood smears obtained there showed *Plasmodium* parasites that were considered atypical, and the laboratory reported suspicion of a co-infection (*P. falciparum* and *P. malariae*) (Figure). The IV quinine dihydrochloride was replaced with oral quinine dihydrochloride, and doxycycline was continued. During treatment, the patient experienced an attack of hypoglycemia (electrocardiogram and blood pressure was normal during this attack), transient mild visual and hearing loss, and transient lymphopenia (a low of $0.46 \times 10^9/L$). He received quinine hydrochloride and doxycycline for a total of 10 days.

Because identification of the *Plasmodium* species was difficult, a blood sample was drawn for PCR analysis on day 2 of hospitalization. First, a nested PCR was performed according to a standard protocol with *Oval* and *rPLU2* primers (template DNA purified in Basel from 200 µL of erythrocytes by QIAamp DNA Mini Blood Kit (QIAGEN,

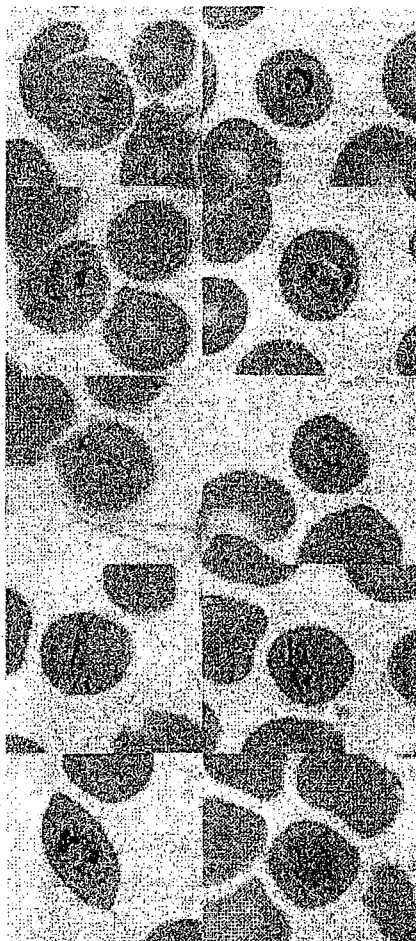


Figure. Microscopic findings in the thin blood smears of a patient with *Plasmodium knowlesi* malaria. Early ring forms are shown in the first row, later trophozoites in the second and third rows, trophozoites resembling band forms in the fourth row, and putative early gametocytes or schizonts in the fifth row. Size of the infected erythrocytes is normal. Antimalarial medications, given 8 hours before the blood shown in the smear was drawn, could have affected morphology. (Original magnification $\times 1,000$.)

Helsinki, Finland) (13,14), but the reaction did not yield any amplification product. Nested PCR was repeated with an alternative primer pair (rPLU6 and rPLU2) (14) derived from a conserved region of the 18S rRNA marker gene, and an amplicon was obtained. Failure of PCR amplification has been reported for some *P. ovale* isolates (15); therefore, a *P. ovale* infection was suspected, and the patient was given primaquine phosphate for 14 days as an outpatient to eradicate possible liver hypnozoites. The PCR product was subjected to direct nucleotide sequencing (GenBank accession no. FJ009511) and found to be identical to 2 *P. knowlesi* sequences previously submitted to GenBank, 1 human isolate from Malaysian Borneo (AY327556) and a *Macaca mulatta* isolate from Columbia (U72542). Six other published *P. knowlesi* sequences differ from our sequence only by 1 nucleotide (99% identity). In contrast, a number of differences were seen between our sequence and the *P. ovale* sequences (15). The sequence from our case showed only 50% identity to the *ovale* primer; therefore, we concluded that our patient was infected with *P. knowlesi*. During the 12-month follow-up period, the patient showed no signs of relapse.

Conclusions

We suggest that *P. knowlesi* infection should be considered in malaria patients who have a history of a travel to forested areas in Southeast Asia, especially if *P. malariae* malaria is diagnosed or atypical plasmodia are seen with microscopy. The asexual stages of various species of *P. knowlesi* can easily be misidentified as *P. malariae* in light microscopic examination (Figure) (3,7,10). Because most laboratories diagnose malaria by light microscope examination only, numerous cases of *P. knowlesi* malaria may have been misdiagnosed as ordinary *P. malariae* malaria; monkey malaria may be more widespread among humans than was previously thought. As the disease is potentially dangerous, a proper identification of the malaria species is crucial. If PCR assays for malaria detection are used, PCR primers specific for *P. knowlesi* (3) should be included to provide valuable diagnostic information.

P. knowlesi has established itself as the fifth species of *Plasmodium* that causes human malaria (3,7,12). Because the disease is potentially life-threatening in humans, laboratory clinicians and physicians (especially those taking care of travelers) should become more aware of this disease; it is easily misdiagnosed as a less severe form of malaria.

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DISPATCHES

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医薬品 研究報告 調査報告書

識別番号・報告回数	報告日	第一報入手日	新医薬品等の区分 該当なし	総合機構処理欄
一般的名称 販売名(企業名)	報告書の公表状況 研究報告の公表状況	2008. 9. 18 前野英毅, 村井活史, 武田芳於, 室塚剛志, 脇坂明美, 沼田芳彰, 堀内基広, 2008年プリオン研究会, 2008 Aug 29-30, 新得町.	公表国 日本	使用上の注意記載状況・その他参考事項等 解凍赤血球濃厚液「日赤」 照射解凍赤血球濃厚液「日赤」 解凍赤血球-LR「日赤」 照射解凍赤血球-LR「日赤」 血液を介するウイルス、細菌、原虫等の感染 vCJD等の伝播のリスク
研究報告の概要 ○ウイルス除去膜濾過による異常型プリオン蛋白質(PrP ^{Sc})の除去 【目的と意義】血漿分画製剤の濾過工程におけるPrP ^{Sc} 除去効果として評価するため、最も感染性があると報告されている17-27nmの小さなPrP ^{Sc} を使用し、日本赤十字社血漿分画センターで製造しているウイルス除去膜濾過工程を含んでいる2つの製剤(血液凝固第VIII因子製剤[FVIII]: プラノバ20N(平均孔径19nm)濾過、抗HBs人免疫グロブリン製剤[HBIG]: プラノバ35N(平均孔径35nm)濾過)についてその除去効果を検証した。 【材料と方法】263K株に感染したハムスターの10%脳乳剤よりスパイクマテリアルを10%濃度で調製し、30分攪拌後、製造と同じ条件にてプラノバ20N及びプラノバ35Nの濾過を行った。濾過前後の液を10%正常ハムスターの脳乳剤で段階希釈し、Protein Misfolding Cyclic Amplification(PMCA)でPrP ^{Sc} を増幅後、プロテアーゼK抵抗性プリオン蛋白質をウェスタンブロットで検出した。各検体を3回測定し、50%の確率で検出できる希釈倍率からPrP ^{Sc} 濃度を算出した。濾過膜の孔径より小さな材料をスパイクマテリアルとして、263K株に感染したハムスターより得たスパイクマテリアル中のPrP ^{Sc} が除去されたことを報告である。	今後の対応 今後も引き続き、プリオン病に関する新たな知見及び情報の収集に努めるとともに、血漿分画製剤の製造工程における病原因子の除去・不活化技術の向上に努める。			

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演題名 ウイルス除去膜濾過による異常型プリオン蛋白質(PrP^{Sc})の除去
 演者名 ○前野英毅¹⁾、村井活史¹⁾、武田芳於¹⁾、室塚剛志¹⁾、脇坂明美¹⁾、
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 研究科プリオン病学講座

【目的と意義】血漿分画製剤のvCJDに対する安全性を評価するために、プリオン病感染動物の脳乳剤を工程液に添加して、PrP^{Sc}の除去効果を検証することが一般的に行われている。しかし、血漿中のPrP^{Sc}が脳内のPrP^{Sc}と同様に凝集しているのかは不明であり、血漿中のPrP^{Sc}が小さなものであった場合には、濾過工程におけるPrP^{Sc}除去効果を過大に評価してしまう可能性がある。Silveiraらはスクレイピー263K株に感染したハムスターの脳乳剤をSodium Undecyl Sulfate(SUS)で処理し、最も感染性があるPrP^{Sc}は17-27nmであると報告したが、このような小さなPrP^{Sc}を用いれば濾過工程のPrP^{Sc}除去効果をワーストケースとして評価できると考えた。そこで、日本赤十字社血漿分画センターで製造しているウイルス除去膜濾過工程を含んでいる2つの製剤(血液凝固第VIII因子製剤[FVIII]: プラノバ20N濾過、抗HBs人免疫グロブリン製剤[HBIG]: プラノバ35N濾過)について、SUSで処理したPrP^{Sc}を用いてその除去効果を検証した。

【材料と方法】263K株に感染したハムスターの10%脳乳剤にSarkosylを1%となるように添加し、100,000×g、30分の超遠心により沈殿画分を得た。沈殿画分をPBSで溶解後、1%となるようSUSを加え、37℃で1時間放置した。これをプラノバ35N(平均孔径35nm)で濾過し、スパイクマテリアルとした。また、プラノバ20N(平均孔径19nm)で濾過してスパイクマテリアル中に含まれる19nmより小さいPrP^{Sc}量を確認した。スパイクマテリアル1mLをFVIII濾過前液に相当する溶液20mLに添加し、30分攪拌後、製造と同じ条件にてプラノバ20Nで濾過した。また、HBIGについては、濾過前液20mLに0.2mLのスパイクマテリアルを添加し、30分攪拌後、プラノバ35Nで濾過した。濾過前後の液を10%正常ハムスターの脳乳剤で段階希釈し、Protein Misfolding Cyclic Amplification(PMCA)でPrP^{Sc}を増幅した。増幅後、プロテアーゼK抵抗性プリオン蛋白質をウェスタンブロットで検出した。各検体を3回測定し、50%の確率で検出できる希釈倍率からPrP^{Sc}濃度(このPrP^{Sc}濃度をPMCA₅₀/mLと定義)を算出した。

【結果・考察】スパイクマテリアルの濃度は $\geq 10^{11.3}$ PMCA₅₀/mLであり、この内19nm以下のPrP^{Sc}は $10^{10.9}$ PMCA₅₀/mLであった。スパイクマテリアルをFVIIIに添加した濾過前液のPrP^{Sc}量は $10^{10.6}$ PMCA₅₀、プラノバ20N濾過後液では検出限界($\leq 10^{5.3}$ PMCA₅₀)以下となり、対数減少率(LRV)は ≥ 5.3 であった。一方、HBIGでは濾過前液のPrP^{Sc}量は $10^{10.4}$ PMCA₅₀、プラノバ35N濾過後液は $10^{8.9}$ PMCA₅₀であり、LRVは1.5であった。濾過膜の孔径より小さな材料をスパイクマテリアルとしているにもかかわらず、PrP^{Sc}がプラノバ35Nやプラノバ20Nで除去されたのは、PrP^{Sc}が凝集や膜へ吸着したためと考えられるが、現在、その除去の機構を明らかにしているところである。

識別番号・報告回数	報告日	第一報入手日 2008. 9. 18	新医薬品等の区分 該当なし	総合機構処理欄
一般的名称	解凍人赤血球濃厚液	津久井和夫, 湯川眞嘉, 小野寺 節, 2008年プリオン研究会, 2008 Aug 29-30, 新得町.	公表国 日本	
販売名(企業名)	解凍赤血球濃厚液「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 照射解凍赤血球濃厚液「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 解凍赤血球-LR「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 照射解凍赤血球-LR「日赤」(日本赤十字社)	研究報告の公表状況		
研究報告の概要	<p>○スクレイビー実験感染による血中PrP^{Sc}経時的変化の追跡</p> <p>背景: 昨年本シンポジウムにおいて酸性SDS沈降法(仮称)により血漿中PrP^{Sc}と思われる蛋白の検出を報告した。この蛋白は、PK抵抗性で且つ血漿中で糖鎖を介して凝集していると思われた。</p> <p>方法: 263K感染ハムスター脳乳剤を脳内接種した8週齢ゴールデンハムスター5匹(感染群)と同週齢の5匹のハムスター(非感染群)から、2週に一度の割合で経時的に採血し、血漿を分離した。血漿検体はPK処理後、酸性SDS沈降法により部分精製・濃縮し、一次抗体を3F4として、イムノプロットによる反応性蛋白を化学発光で検出した。</p> <p>結果: PK抵抗性3F4反応性蛋白バンドは、感染後4週から6週で認められ、10週ではほぼ消失した。PrP^{Sc}に特有と思われる25KDaバンドはピーク時のみで認められ、後に低分子量フラグメントに移行する様相を見せた。また、発症末期では、PrP^{Sc}と見られる血漿中蛋白バンドは認められなかった。</p> <p>考察: 血中PrP^{Sc}と思われる分子は、感染後定常的に蓄積するのではなく、発現と同時に暫時分解されて行くと思われた。これは他に報告されたPrP^{Sc}の脾臓による動態と近似しており、血中PrP^{Sc}が脳病変に由来するのではなく末梢組織(脾臓等)病変に由来していることを示唆している。この結果から、PrP^{Sc}をマーカーとした血液検査は、感染後発症前～発症中期までに限定されるという可能性が示唆された。</p>	<p>使用上の注意記載状況・その他参考事項等</p> <p>解凍赤血球濃厚液「日赤」 照射解凍赤血球濃厚液「日赤」 解凍赤血球-LR「日赤」 照射解凍赤血球-LR「日赤」</p> <p>血液を介するウイルス、細菌、原虫等の感染、vCJD等の伝播のリスク</p>		
報告企業の意見	今後の対応			
<p>ハムスターを使用した感染実験において、血中PrP^{Sc}を対象とし、血液検査は、感染後発症前～発症中期までに限定されるという可能性が示唆されたとの報告である。</p>	<p>今後も引き継ぎ、プリオン病に関する新たな知見及び情報の収集に努めるとともに、検査法の確立に向けた基礎研究を継続していく。</p>			

Poster-18

スクレイビー実験感染による血中 PrPres 経時的変化の追跡
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- 3) 東京大学農学生命科学応用免疫学教室

目的:

スクレイビー263K株実験感染による血中 PrPres の感染後発現動態の解析

背景:

vCJDの血液による二次感染が起こることがほぼ確定した現在、感染者の発病前診断をすることにより、血液を介した感染拡大を阻止することが必要である。このため、発病前キャリアー状態の感染者を検出するために、血液検査システムの確立がプリオン研究の緊急課題として強く求められている。我々は、昨年本シンポジウムにおいて酸性 SDS 沈降法(仮称)により血漿中 PrPres とと思われる蛋白の検出を報告した。この蛋白は、PK 抵抗性で且つ血漿中で糖鎖を介して凝集していると思われた。

方法:

1、8週齢ゴールデンハムスター5匹に263K感染ハムスター脳乳剤を脳内接種により投与し感染群とした。同週齢のハムスター5匹を非感染群として対照とした。感染群・非感染対照群各ハムスターは、眼窩静脈叢穿刺により2週に一度の割合で経時的に採血し、血漿を分離した。

2、血漿検体を直ちに37℃で1時間のPK処理をし、次いでペファブロックでPK反応を止めた後、SDSを終濃度3%及びDTTを終濃度60mM加え100℃10分の加熱処理により不活化して-80℃に保存した。保存した血漿検体は、室温で溶解し、酸性SDS沈降法(昨年本シンポジウムで報告)により部分精製・濃縮し、一次抗体を3F4として、イムノプロットによる反応性蛋白を化学発光で検出した。

結果:

1、PK抵抗性3F4反応性蛋白バンドは、感染後4週から6週で認められ、10週ではほぼ消失した。

2、検出された蛋白バンドは、PrPresに特有と思われる25KDaバンドはピーク時のみで認められ、後に低分子量フラグメントに移行する様相を見せた。

3、発症末期では、PrPresと見られる血漿中蛋白バンドは認められなかった。

考察:

血中PrPresと思われる分子は、感染後定常的に蓄積するのではなく、発現と同時に暫時分解されて行くと思われた。このため、血漿中PrPresの検出は一時的な検出陽性期間(4週~8週?)で可能であり、末期では検出困難となると推定された。これは、井上らの報告(Jpn.J.Infect.Dis., 58,78-82, 2005)によるPrPresの脾臓による動態と近似しており、血中PrPresが脳病変に由来するのではなく末梢組織(脾臓等)病変に由来していることを示唆している。この結果から、PrPresをマーカーとした血液検査は、感染後発症前～発症中期までに限定されるという可能性が示唆された。

謝辞:

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