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Citation

Published Version
doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0002618

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Accelerated Detection of Mycolactone Production and Response to Antibiotic Treatment in a Mouse Model of Mycobacterium ulcerans Disease

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Abstract

Diagnosis of the neglected tropical disease, Buruli ulcer, can be made by acid-fast smear microscopy, specimen culture on mycobacterial growth media, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and/or histopathology. All have drawbacks, including nonspecificity and requirements for prolonged culture at 32 °C, relatively sophisticated laboratory facilities, and expertise, respectively. The causative organism, Mycobacterium ulcerans, produces a unique toxin, mycolactone A/B (ML) that can be detected by thin layer chromatography (TLC) or mass spectrometric analysis. Detection by the latter technique requires sophisticated facilities. TLC is relatively simple but can be complicated by the presence of other lipids in the specimen. A method using a boronate-assisted fluorogenic chemosensor in TLC can overcome this challenge by selectively detecting ML when visualized with UV light. This report describes modifications in the fluorescent TLC (F-TLC) procedure and its application to the mouse footpad model of M. ulcerans disease to determine the kinetics of mycolactone production and its correlation with footpad swelling and the number of colony forming units in the footpad. The response of all three parameters to treatment with the current standard regimen of rifampin (RIF) and streptomycin (STR) or a proposed oral regimen of RIF and clarithromycin (CLR) was also assessed. ML was detectable before the onset of footpad swelling when there were <10^5 CFU per footpad. Swelling occurred when there were >10^5 CFU per footpad. Mycolactone concentrations increased as swelling increased whereas CFU levels reached a plateau. Treatment with either RIF+STR or RIF+CLR resulted in comparable reductions of mycolactone, footpad swelling, and CFU burden. Storage in absolute ethanol appears critical to successful detection of ML in footpads and would be practical for storage of clinical samples. F-TLC may offer a new tool for confirmation of suspected clinical lesions and be more specific than smear microscopy, much faster than culture, and simpler than PCR.


Editor: Richard O. Phillips, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) School of Medical Sciences, Ghana

Received September 19, 2013; Accepted November 21, 2013; Published January 2, 2014

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Funding: The authors are grateful for the funding of this work that was provided by NIH-NIAID (http://www.niaid.nih.gov) R01-AI082612. YX, KHK, and YK gratefully acknowledge the Eisai USA Foundation for financial support to Harvard University. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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Introduction

Buruli ulcer, a neglected tropical disease caused by Mycobacterium ulcerans, occurs in marshy environments in scattered countries and regions on most of the world’s continents [1]. While its mode of transmission remains uncertain, it is now known that the principal virulence factor is a secreted cytotoxic lipid, mycolactone [2], whose synthetic enzymes are encoded on a giant plasmid [3]. Both features are unique among mycobacteria. Until nearly 10 years ago, the only accepted mode of treating the disease was to surgically remove the lesion and surrounding tissue followed by skin grafting [1]. Using a mouse footpad model developed in the 1950s [4] and applying the lessons of tuberculosis and leprosy chemotherapy, combination regimens of antibiotics were tested in the early 2000s [5–7]. The most effective treatment was found to be a combination of rifampin (RIF), an oral drug used for treatment of most mycobacterial infections, and streptomycin (STR), an injectable drug originally used to treat tuberculosis. Subsequent clinical studies [8–11] supported the efficacy of this regimen and resulted in the replacement of surgery with antimicrobial treatment in most programs around the world [1]. Different forms of mycolactone are produced by M. ulcerans in different locales. They can be detected by mass spectrometry, cytotoxicity assays, or thin-layer chromatography (TLC) [12–17]. The major mycolactone is mycolactone A/B [18]. Total synthesis of the mycolactones was demonstrated [19,20] and synthetic mycolactone A/B has been made available for research purposes. Seeking to improve the TLC method by reducing background spots, Spangenberg and Kishi [17] developed a boronate-assisted fluorescent-TLC (F-TLC) method in which there is a marked reduction of background spots. The TLC plate is developed by immersion in a boronic acid acetone solution that binds to mycolactone, and fluoresces on excitation by ultraviolet light. Interestingly, this method is specific to detect human mycolactones, but not fish or frog mycolactones, as well as some unknown contaminants. Unpublished results indicated that synthetic mycolactone spiked
into tissue could be detected by F-TLC but detection in clinical samples was often problematic, probably due to the storage method of samples. These results prompted further development and refinement of the F-TLC assay, which is reported here.

The mouse footpad model has the advantage of a readily visible and progressive swelling of the infected foot [1,5–7]. Harvested footpads can also be processed for enumeration of *M. ulcerans* colony forming units (CFU) by culture on mycobacterial media for up to 12 weeks at 32°C. Previous studies documented histological and microbiological changes after infection as well as changes in toxin levels in frozen footpads before and after treatment with RIF+STR [21–26]. Among the goals of the World Health Organization Global Buruli Ulcer Initiative is to find an all-oral regimen, in other words to replace STR with an oral alternative such as clarithromycin (CLR) [27–29].

In the current study, we documented weekly changes in footpad swelling, CFU counts, and toxin levels in infected mouse footpads before and after treatment, comparing the efficacy of RIF+STR and RIF+CLR. After preliminary studies with convenience samples, we were able to show that mycolactone may be best preserved not by freezing but by storage in absolute ethanol, a finding that could also be of practical benefit under field conditions.

**Materials and Methods**

**Bacteria**

*M. ulcerans* 1615 (Mu1615), an isolate originally obtained from a patient in Malaysia in the 1960s [30], was kindly provided by Dr. Pamela Small, University of Tennessee. According to Dr. Small (personal communication), this strain is a stable producer of mycolactone A/B whereas modern African strains often lose the capacity to produce mycolactone unless passed in mice (Drs. Stewart Cole and Laurent Marsollier, personal communication to JHG). Previous studies have confirmed that this strain produces mycolactone A/B and kills macrophages and fibroblasts [24, 31,32]. The strain was passaged in mouse footpads before use in these studies. The bacilli were harvested from swollen footpads at the grade 2 level, i.e., swelling with inflammation of the footpad [6].

**Author Summary**

The diagnosis of Buruli ulcer, caused by infection with *Mycobacterium ulcerans*, is complicated by its resemblance to other diseases that may also cause ulcers in the skin. Clinical diagnosis can be supported by microscopic detection of acid-fast bacilli in the skin, by prolonged culture of at least 8 weeks, in a dedicated incubator set at 32°C, or by the polymerase chain reaction in a well-equipped laboratory usually far from the clinic where the patient comes for treatment. The treatment involves taking two drugs, one requiring injections, every day for two months, a burden for patients and their families. Since all drugs may have side effects, it is important that the treatment be appropriate for the patient’s disease. We describe a new technique to rapidly and inexpensively detect the presence of the unique toxin produced by *M. ulcerans* in the mouse footpad model of Buruli ulcer. We show that the toxin can be detected in footpads before the development of signs of the disease, that more toxin is produced as the disease progresses, and that toxin levels decline in mice treated with either the current standard regimen of rifampin and streptomycin or a proposed all-oral drug regimen of rifampin and clarithromycin.

**Ethics statement**

All animal procedures were conducted according to relevant national and international guidelines. The study was conducted adhering to the Johns Hopkins University guidelines for animal husbandry and was approved by the Johns Hopkins Animal Care and Use Committee, protocol MO11M240. The Johns Hopkins program is in compliance with the Animal Welfare Act regulations and Public Health Service (PHS) Policy and also maintains accreditation of its program by the private Association for the Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care (AAALAC) International.

**Antibiotics**

RIF and STR were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). CLR was kindly provided by Abbott (Abbott Park, IL). STR and RIF were dissolved in distilled water, and CLR was dissolved in distilled water with 0.05% agarose for administration to mice. All drugs were administered 5 days per week in 0.2 ml. RIF (10 mg/kg) and CLR (100 mg/kg) were administered by gavage. STR (150 mg/kg) was administered by subcutaneous injection.

**Infection and CFU analysis**

BALB/c mice, age 4–6 weeks (Charles River, Wilmington, MA), were inoculated in the right hind footpad with approximately 4.54 log10 (3.45×105) CFU of Mu1615 in 0.03 ml PBS. Footpads were harvested weekly from 8 mice (5 for CFU count, 3 for ML detection) at different time points after infection (Table 1) and before treatment, up to ≥grade 3 swelling. After the onset of grade 2 swelling (week 6), treatment with RIF+STR or CLR was administered for 5 weeks (week 11 after infection). Groups of treated mice were also sacrificed for these analyses. Footpad tissue was harvested, minced with fine scissors, suspended in 2.5 ml PBS, serially diluted, and plated on Middlebrook selective 7H11 plates (Becton-Dickinson, Sparks, MD). Plates were incubated at 32°C and colonies were counted after 10 weeks with a final determination at 12 weeks of incubation.

**Analysis of mycolactone A/B**

**Tissue harvest.** Footpads were harvested for detection of mycolactone by stripping bottom and top sides of the infected and contralateral footpads and then immediately immersing the two sides into a polypropylene Microtub® tube with O-ring and screw cap (Simport Scientific, Beloeil, QC, Canada) containing 750 µl absolute ethanol. Preliminary experiments indicated that mycolactone is stably preserved in ethanol for at least 3 weeks. Tubes were wrapped and kept in the dark at room temperature. Samples were usually shipped overnight to the Harvard lab within 24 hours and on one occasion after 7 days for logistical reasons.

**Tissue processing.** The EtOH solvent was transferred to a glass vial (VWR 66011-041) and evaporated. Footpad was weighed (wet weights of footpads varied from ~50 mg [grade 1 infection] up to 120 mg [grade 4 infection]), before transferring the tissue to a 7-ml Dounce tissue grinder and homogenization in 1.0 mL ethyl acetate (EtOAc). The homogenate was filtered through a Pasteur pipette containing a cotton plug into the original glass vial that had contained the EtOH solvent. The pestle was then rinsed with ~1.5 ml EtOAc and the solvent was again evaporated. After evaporation, 50 µl of EtOAc was added to the vial and 35 µl was spotted onto a 3×6 cm fluorescent-dye free TLC plate (TLC silica gel 60, EMD Millipore, Darmstadt, Germany; Gibbstown, NJ, USA) along with spots for 5, 10, and 20 ng synthetic mycolactone A/B standards. The plates were developed in 90:10:1 chloroform:methanol:water, air-dried, and dipped in boronic acid [17], heated...
for 5–10 seconds at 100°C, before wiping the glass back with acetone on a paper towel. The plate was placed on a UV lamp with a 365 nm filter. Fluorescent spot intensity was compared to that of the standards to estimate the amount of mycolactone A/B in the sample. TLC photos were taken and subjected to resolution enhancement (Adobe Photoshop CS 6). TLC-pictures thus obtained serve for recording purposes, although the sensitivity with eye-analysis is better. For illustration, F-TLC pictures for Week 8 of untreated and RS-treated (for 2 weeks) are shown in Figure 1.

As 70% of the EtOAc solution (35 μl out of 50 μl EtOAc) was used for F-TLC analysis, an amount of mycolactone A/B present in a footpad corresponds to (estimated amount from F-TLC) ng × (50/35).

**Statistical analysis**

GraphPad Prism 4 was used to compare group means by student’s T test and analysis of variance and linear regression analysis for comparison of slopes and intercepts.

**Results**

**Footpad swelling**

The most rapid but least specific method of assessing *M. ulcerans* infection in human disease is to check for typical lesions. In the mouse model where infection time is known, the method is straightforward and well documented [6, 24, 27, 31]. Figure 2 shows a detailed assessment of swelling progression with weekly observations. Swelling was suggested as early as 4 weeks after infection with unambiguous enlargement (grade 1 + 0.25) of footpads at week 5. The average footpad-swelling grade increased to level 2 (2.25 + 0.66) at week 6 and increased again to grade 3 (3.17 + 0.38) at week 7. At week 8 when the average reached 3.5 + 0.00, mice were sacrificed per protocol. The contralateral uninfected footpads showed no indications of swelling throughout the experiment. What was unknown in this time course was whether swelling is preceded by the presence of detectable mycolactone or if the number of organisms present in the footpad determines swelling.

**Mycolactone production**

In this experiment, footpads stored in absolute ethanol were shipped overnight to the chemistry lab and quantitative mycolactone A/B results were determined within 24–48 hours of footpad harvest. As shown in Figure 3, mycolactone was detectable at 11ng (+7.5ng×50/35)/footpad at week 4, one week before the observation of unambiguous footpad swelling. The amount increased to 26 ng (+22 ng×50/35)/footpad at week 5, 31 ng (+22 ng×50/35) at week 6, the beginning of treatment, 40 ng (+28 ng×50/35) at week 7, and 49 ng (+34 ng×50/35) at week 8 in untreated mice. These results indicate that the mycolactone toxin is present in “pre-clinical” lesions and can be detected in footpad tissue extracts by fluorescent TLC.

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Mice were randomized after infection with 0.03 ml of an inoculum containing 6.06 log10/ml; Treatment with RS: RIF, 10 mg/kg, +STR, 150 mg/kg or RC: RIF, 10 mg/kg, +CLR, 100 mg/kg.

Treatment (Rx) start time was week 6 when mice had average swelling grade of 2 and continued for 5 weeks (i.e. week 11 after infection);

*Week 6+1 Day treatment;
†Week 6+3 Days treatment;

CFU counts done only on infected right hind footpad (RHFP);
ML = Mycolactone A/B detection experiments done on both footpads.

**Table 1. Experimental scheme.**

**Figure 1. TLC-pictures for Week 8 of untreated and RS-treated mice.** TLC-photos were taken and subjected to resolution enhancement (Adobe Photoshop CS 6). Panel A: untreated mouse. By visual comparison with the controls, the amount of mycolactone A/B in the right hind footpad (RHFP) sample was estimated to be 35–40 ng, which corresponds to 50–57 ng per footpad. No mycolactone A/B was detected in the left hind footpad (LHFP). Panel B: RS-treated (for 2 weeks) mouse. By visual comparison with the controls, the amount of mycolactone A/B in the RHFP sample was estimated to be 15–20 ng, which corresponds to 21–28 ng per footpad. No mycolactone A/B was detected in the LHFP.

**Figure 3.** TLC-photos were taken and subjected to resolution enhancement (Adobe Photoshop CS 6). Panel A: untreated mouse. By visual comparison with the controls, the amount of mycolactone A/B in the right hind footpad (RHFP) sample was estimated to be 35–40 ng, which corresponds to 50–57 ng per footpad. No mycolactone A/B was detected in the left hind footpad (LHFP). Panel B: RS-treated (for 2 weeks) mouse. By visual comparison with the controls, the amount of mycolactone A/B in the RHFP sample was estimated to be 15–20 ng, which corresponds to 21–28 ng per footpad. No mycolactone A/B was detected in the LHFP.

**PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases | www.plosntds.org 3 January 2014 | Volume 8 | Issue 1 | e2618**
treatment at week 11. Again, neither regimen displayed discernible
beginning of treatment to less than 5 ng/footpad after 5 weeks of
ing the organism. Levels declined from 29
occurs after there are approximately 5log 10 organisms in the
increase. From these data, we conclude that footpad swelling only
However, swelling and mycolactone production continued to
mycolactone A/B by F-TLC, regardless of antimicrobial regimen.
there was also a steady decrease in the production of detectable
RIF
steadily after the onset of treatment (week 6) with either the current
combination in eliminating apparent signs of disease.

M. ulcerans multiplication
Using quantitative culture at 32°C on selective Middlebrook
7H11 plates, countable colonies were present only after 10 weeks. At
baseline, on day 1 after infection the CFU counts were 3.45±0.34
log10 per footpad. There was a gradual increase weekly with the
CFU burden being 3.65±0.17, 4.26±0.18, 4.50±0.26, 4.92±0.19,
and, at the time of detectable footpad swelling, just over 5 log10 at
5.20±0.10 log10 per footpad at weeks 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, respectively,
after infection (Figure 4). After initial footpad swelling, there was a
further increase in M. ulcerans CFU to 5.96±0.26 log10 at which
point there was a plateau with counts at subsequent weeks (7 and 8)
being 6.13±0.28 and 6.25±0.41 log10/footpad, respectively.
However, swelling and mycolactone production continued to
increase. From these data, we conclude that footpad swelling only
occurs after there are approximately 5log10 organisms in the
footpad and that bacterial multiplication increases only slightly after
that time while footpad swelling increases dramatically.

Impact of RIF+STR and RIF+CLR treatment
Footpad swelling. On average, footpad swelling decreased
steadily after the onset of treatment (week 6) with either the current
standard regimen of RIF+STR or the proposed oral regimen of
RIF+CLR from an average of grade 2 to an average of less than
grade 1 as shown in Figure 2. Treatment was for only 5 weeks rather
than the standard 8 weeks, which we have shown previously [24]
using RIF+STR to render all or nearly all mice free of detectable
footpad swelling. From these data, it would appear that the
RIF+CLR combination should be equally effective as the RIF+STR
combination in eliminating apparent signs of disease.

Mycolactone production. Over the 5 weeks of treatment,
there was also a steady decrease in the production of detectable
mycolactone A/B by F-TLC, regardless of antimicrobial regimen.
This suggests that the drugs cripple mycolactone production either
by inhibiting the machinery of the M. ulcerans plasmid or by killing
the organism. Levels declined from 29±2 ng/footpad at the
beginning of treatment to less than 5 ng/footpad after 5 weeks of
treatment at week 11. Again, neither regimen displayed discernible
superiority on disabling the production of mycolactone A/B
(Figure 3).

M. ulcerans multiplication and survival. As shown previously
[24,27], there is a rapid decrease in the number of M.
ulcerans CFU after the beginning of treatment with RIF+STR. The
decrease in this experiment was greater during the second week of

Figure 2. Footpad swelling in mice infected with M. ulcerans
before and after antibiotic treatment. After infection in the right
hind footpad (RHFP), grade 1 swelling was first detected at 5 weeks.
Treatment began when swelling averaged grade 2 at week 6. Swelling
continued to increase for the next two weeks to grade 3.5 in untreated
control mice (red squares). Swelling was arrested in mice treated with
either rifampin and streptomycin (RS, green circles) or rifampin and
clarithromycin (RC, blue triangles) and then declined at a comparable
rate to a grade of <1 over the 5-week treatment period used in this
experiment. No swelling occurred in the uninfected contralateral left
hind footpads.
doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0002618.g002

Figure 3. Detection of mycolactone A/B in footpads infected
with M. ulcerans before and after antibiotic treatment. After
infection with M. ulcerans in the right hind footpad (RHFP), ~11 ng
(~7.5 ng×50/35) mycolactone A/B per footpad was detected at 4
weeks, one week before the observation of grade 1 swelling of the
footpads. Treatment began when swelling averaged grade 2 at week 6
and mycolactone A/B levels were at 31±2 ng ((22±2 ng×50/35) per
footpad. Mycolactone production continued to increase for the next
two weeks in untreated control mice (red squares), reaching 49±4 ng
((34±3) ng×50/35). Mycolactone production was arrested in mice
infected with either rifampin and streptomycin (RS, green circles) or
rifampin and clarithromycin (RC, blue triangles) and then declined to
near undetectable levels (<5 ng) over the 5-week treatment period
used in this experiment. At no time was mycolactone A/B detected in
the contralateral left hind footpads.
doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0002618.g003

Figure 4. M. ulcerans CFU in mouse footpads before and after
antibiotic treatment. After infection in the right hind footpad (RHFP),
there were increases in the numbers of M. ulcerans detected in the
footpads. At week 4, the time of detectable mycolactone A/B, there
were 4.9±0.2 log10 CFU in the footpads and there were 5.2±0.1 log10
CFU at week 5, the time of observable footpad swelling. CFU levels
peaked at 6.2±0.4 log10 at week 8 in untreated mice, little changed
from the 6.0±0.3 log10 found at the beginning of treatment at week 6.
M. ulcerans growth was arrested in mice treated with either rifampin
and streptomycin (RS, green circles) or rifampin and clarithromycin (RC,
blue triangles). After 5 weeks of RS treatment, all footpads were culture
negative whereas 3/5 mice treated with RC were culture negative.
doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0002618.g004
treatment than during the first week, particularly in the RIF+STR-treated mice and these mice were all culture negative by the completion of 5 weeks of treatment (Figure 4). There was a parallel decrease in the RIF+CLR-treated mice in which 3 of 5 mice were culture negative by the completion of treatment. In summary, although there was no significant difference between the slopes of the curves of the two regimens as assessed by linear regression analysis, the time to culture negativity at 10.5 weeks vs. 11.1 weeks was statistically significantly earlier (p<0.025) in mice treated with RIF+STR.

Discussion

The described developments in the fluorescent TLC procedure for the detection of mycolactone A/B in mice infected with M. ulcerans may have practical implications. This detection technique for the unique toxin of M. ulcerans may enable simpler and earlier specific diagnosis of Buruli ulcer in humans. Acid-fast microscopy for detection of M. ulcerans is also relatively rapid but lacks both sensitivity and specificity and histology requires expertise often not present in endemic areas. Molecular tests can also be applied but have similar limitations though PCR is relatively sensitive [33,34]. The most sensitive and specific method of detection is culture at 32°C on microbiological media but it requires up to 8 weeks for detection and up to 12 weeks for quantification in this model [24,33,35] and is prone to contamination. Here, detection of mycolactone, a specific marker of M. ulcerans, was achieved within days of tissue harvest and even before the presence of a lesion (i.e., footpad swelling) in the mouse model. Compared to our previous studies [24] with frozen footpads and mycolactone detection by mass spectrometry, storage in absolute ethanol appears to be the key for detection at earlier phases of the infection and to increase sensitivity of TLC. Ethanol is also a more practical option than deep-freezing in the field. Experiments comparing ethanol with iso-propanol and ethyl acetate as the storage medium indicated that iso-propanol might be slightly superior to ethanol but that iso-propanol and ethyl acetate as the storage medium indicated deep-freezing in the field. Experiments comparing ethanol with

Figure S1 Schematic of fluorescent thin layer chromatography (f-TLC) procedure with examples. Top left) Explanation of the f-TLC method; Top right) Schematic of f-TLC layout. Center, Stained TLC plates of mouse footpads, untreated on left and treated (RS) on right, from top to bottom: 6, 7, and 8 weeks after infection. (TIF)

Supporting Information

Conceived and designed the experiments: PJC JHG. Performed the experiments: PJC YX SYL. Analyzed the data: PJC JHG DVA ELN YK YX. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: YK YX KHK. Experiments: PJC YX ST SYL. Analyzed the data: PJC JHG DVA ELN YK YX KHK. Wrote the paper: PJC JHG ELN YK.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: PJC JHG. Performed the experiments: PJC YX SYL. Analyzed the data: PJC JHG DVA ELN YK YX. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: YK YX KHK. Wrote the paper: PJC JHG ELN YK.

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