

Research Paper

Isolation of *Chlamydia Pneumoniae* from Serum Samples of the Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Limited body of evidence suggests that lipopolysaccharide of *C. pneumoniae* as well as *C. pneumoniae*-specific immune complexes can be detected and isolated from human serum. The aim of this study was to investigate the presence of viable elementary bodies of *C. pneumoniae* in serum samples of patients with acute coronary syndrome and healthy volunteers.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Serum specimens from 26 healthy volunteers and 56 patients with acute coronary syndrome were examined subsequently by serological (*C. pneumoniae*-specific IgA and IgG), PCR-based and bacteriological methods. Conventional, nested and TaqMan PCR were used to detect *C. pneumoniae* genetic markers (ompA and 16S rRNA) in DNA from serum specimens extracted with different methods. An alternative protocol which included culturing high-speed serum sediments in HL cells and further *C. pneumoniae* growth evaluation with immunofluorescence analysis and TaqMan PCR was established. Pellet fraction of PCR-positive serum specimens was also examined by immunoelectron microscopy.

RESULTS: Best efficiency of final PCR product recovery from serum specimens has been shown with specific *C. pneumoniae* primers using phenol-chloroform DNA extraction protocol. TaqMan PCR analysis revealed that human serum of patients with acute coronary syndrome may contain genetic markers of *C. pneumoniae* with bacterial load range from 200 to 2000 copies/ml serum. However, reliability and reproducibility of TaqMan PCR were poor for serum specimens with low bacterial copy number (<200 /ml). Combination of bacteriological, immunofluorescence and PCR- based protocols applied for the evaluating HL cells infected with serum sediments revealed that 21.0 % of the patients with acute coronary syndrome have viable forms *C. pneumoniae* in serum. The detection rate of *C. pneumoniae* in healthy volunteers was much lower (7.7%). Immunological profile of the patients did not match accurately *C. pneumoniae* detection rate in serum specimens. Elementary bodies of *C. pneumoniae* with typical ultrastructural characteristics were also identified in serum sediments using immunoelectron microscopy.

Conclusions: Viable forms *C. pneumoniae* with typical electron microscopic structure can be identified and isolated from serum specimens of the patients with acute coronary syndrome and some healthy volunteers. Increased detection rate of *C. pneumoniae* in serum among the patients with an acute coronary syndrome may contribute towards enhanced pro-inflammatory status in cardiovascular patients and development of secondary complications of atherosclerosis.

Key words: Chlamydia pneumoniae, PCR, human serum, acute coronary syndrome, cultured cells

BACKGROUND

Despite unquestionable role of *C. pneumoniae* in pathogenesis of respiratory infections there are many questions about involvement of the pathogen in development other human diseases including atherosclerosis (1), multiple sclerosis (2,3), Alzheimer's disease (4), lymphogranuloma (5), reactive arthritis (6), Guillain-Barre syndrome (7). The progress in that field is substantially complicated by the lack of standardized criteria for laboratory diagnostics of chronic *C. pneumoniae* infection as well as contradictory information about distribution of the pathogen throughout of the tissues of human body.

Isolating and culturing of *C. pneumoniae* may represent significant challenge for non-specialized diagnostic labs. Several plasma serological markers have been recently proposed based on the results of proteomic analysis. In particular proteins encoded by Omp11, the PmpG family, IncA and by CpPLD are among promising candidates for immunological diagnostics of *C. pneumoniae* infection (8, 9). However, changed antigenic profile of *C. pneumoniae* during persistent colonization in human tissues (10, 11) undermines the diagnostic value of serological markers.

Among molecular diagnostic criteria used for detection of *C. pneumoniae* in human specimens are polymerase chain reaction (PCR), in-situ hybridization method and enzyme immunoassay protocols (12, 13). PCR-based approach usually targets parts of chlamydial genome, in particular genes encoding 16S rRNA, major outer membrane protein (OmpA), as well as Pst1 (13).

However poor reproducibility limits significantly the diagnostic importance of PCR and in-situ hybridization for non-respiratory specimens. Detection of chlamydial lipopolysaccharide in serum is claimed to improve reliability of molecular biology methods when used in addition to PCR and in situ hybridization protocols (12).

There are multiple reports validating the presence of *C. pneumoniae* in respiratory secretion fluid, nasal, tracheal and lung tissues of the patients with inflammatory lung disease (13, 14, 15). Moreover, *C. pneumoniae* can efficiently propagate in blood cells, in particular in mononuclear cells and lymphocytes (16,17,18). The presence of *C. pneumoniae* in the blood cells predetermines the possibility of pathogen dissemination from respiratory system to different organs and tissues. Besides respiratory organs *C. pneumoniae* can be detected in specimens from atherosclerotic plaques (1, 19), cerebrospinal fluid (2) and endothelium (20).

In the present paper we report, that viable elementary bodies of *C. pneumoniae* with typical electron microscopic structure can be isolated from the serum samples of the patients with acute coronary syndrome. Furthermore, using combination of bacteriological and PCR-based methods we show herein that patients with acute coronary syndrome have higher *C. pneumoniae* detection rate in serum as compared to healthy volunteers.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Cell lines and bacterial strains

HL cells (Washington Research Foundation, Seattle, USA) as well as *C. pneumoniae* (strain Kajaani 6, K6) were kindly provided by Dr. P.Saikku (University of Oulu, Finland). HL cells were grown in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% FCS at 37° C in 5% CO₂. *C.pneumoniae* was initially propagated in HL cells and elementary bodies (EB) were purified by Renografin gradient centrifugation as widely described (21, 22). EB of *C. pneumoniae* were used as a reference for genetic and electron microscopy analysis.

Patients and serum specimens.

The study protocol was approved by the Rostov-on-Don Medical University Ethics Committee. All patients were informed about the purpose of the study and have given written consent regarding participation in the study. Initial observation has been done on the group of 18 patients with acute coronary syndrome (11 males and 7 females aged from 47 to 68). Once conditions for combined microbiologic and nucleic acid amplification protocol were established, 38 more patients with acute coronary syndrome (21 males and 17 females, aged from 42 to 71) and 26 healthy volunteers with no indication of cardiovascular disease were enrolled (major groups of the study). Blood samples were collected into plastic tubes, kept at 37° C for 20 minutes and centrifuged at 1000g, 4° C for 10 min. Resulting serum was immediately separated and stored at - 80° C until assayed.

C.pneumoniae-specific IgA and IgG antibodies were evaluated by using *Chlamydia pneumoniae*-IgG-ELISA medac plus and *Chlamydia pneumoniae*-IgA-ELISA plus commercial kits with highly purified *C.pneumoniae* specific antigen without LPS. (Medac, Hamburg, Germany).

Bacteriological assay.

Tubes containing 3 ml of frozen serum samples were thawed on ice and subjected to the centrifugation on Beckman centrifuge AN (Beckman Coulter,

Inc., USA) at 16000 g for 45 min at 4° C. Obtained sediments were gently resuspended with micropipette in 1.0 ml of RPMI 1640 with 5% FCS, amphotericin B (5 µg/ml) and gentamycin (4 µg/ml). Resulting suspension was transferred to subconfluent monolayer of HL cells grown in 24- well plate. After inoculation the plates were centrifuged at 1600g for 1 hour at 30° C and incubated for 2 h at 37° C in 5% CO₂. The medium was removed and replaced with fresh RPMI 1640 supplemented with 1 µg/ml of cycloheximide and plates were cultivated for 72 hours at 37° C in 5% CO₂.

A 24 well plate rather than 96 well plates was used in the study to avoid potential cross contamination. Each serum specimen inoculated into 24 well dish was followed by two wells filled with incubation medium alone. All manipulation with the plates were done without agitation. Positive control plates were set and examined by the end of each working day and were kept in separate incubator. Each plate examination procedure was followed by careful disinfection of the equipment. Positive findings were reconfirmed.

The plates were evaluated for chlamydial growth by immunofluorescence microscopy with a *Chlamydia* genus-specific antibody against LPS prior to quantitative TaqMan- PCR for 16S rRNA of *C. pneumoniae*. Each isolate was passaged up to 3 times.

Immunofluorescence staining.

Infected HL monolayers grown on coverslips in 24-well plates were fixed with methanol. Permeabilized cells were stained by direct immunofluorescence using FITC - conjugated monoclonal antibody against chlamydial lipopolysaccharide (NearMedic Plus, RF). Inclusion-containing cells were visualized using Nikon Eclipse 50i microscope fluorescence microscope at x1350 magnification.

DNA isolation.

DNA isolation from whole serum

Briefly, 1.0 ml of whole serum was mixed with 0.5 ml of lysis buffer (0.2 M Tris-HCl buffer, pH 7,2 supplemented with 0.5 % SDS) with 0.25 mg/ ml proteinase K (Promega, USA) and incubated for 2 hours at 56° C. DNA from the resulting lysates was extracted using phenol-chloroform method as widely described (23) and precipitated with absolute ethanol. DNA pellet was finally resuspended in 25 µl of water. For comparison purpose bacterial DNA was extracted from the same volume of whole serum with QIAmp Blood Midi Kit (QIAGEN, Valencia, CA) according to the manual.

Bacterial DNA was also extracted from the bacterial particles trapped from the whole serum with

protein A from of *Staph. aureus*, insoluble (Sigma P7155). 1.0 ml of whole serum was mixed with 0.15 ml of protein A and incubated for 1 hour at 37 °C with occasional gentle shaking. The mixture was centrifuged for 5 min at 5000 g and DNA was extracted from the resulting pellet using QIAamp DNA Blood Mini Kit (QIAGEN INC., Valencia, Calif.) according to the manual.

DNA isolation from infected HL cells

Cells were harvested from 24 well plates and resuspended in 200 µl of lysis buffer and DNA was extracted using QIAamp DNA Blood Mini Kit (QIAGEN INC., Valencia, Calif.) according to the manual.

DNA isolation from *C.pneumoniae* reference strain

DNA was extracted from 100 µl of *C. pneumoniae* purified EB using reagents and protocol from QIAamp Blood Mini Kit (QIAGEN Inc., Valencia, Calif.).

PCR.

General Information

Numerous precautions were employed to ensure validity of PCR protocols, especially nested PCR. Different work areas/rooms, different sets of the pipets, barrier-filter tips and scrupulous cleaning/decontamination procedures were used. All samples were blinded for lab workers. Multiple controls were used for PCR reactions. DNA extracted from *C. pneumoniae* reference strain (low concentration) and/or DNA extracted from the serum sediment of two *C. pneumoniae* infected patients were used as positive control. Positive control specimens were selected using electron microscopy and serological assay. Serum specimens from serologically negative healthy volunteers with no *C. pneumoniae* EB detectable in serum sediments by electron microscopy were used as a negative control. Each PCR set was accompanied by a reaction mix with all PCR components except the target DNA. Positive findings were reconfirmed.

Conventional qualitative PCR.

Briefly, 2 µl of DNA solution were transferred to the reaction mixture containing 1x PCR buffer (Silex, Moscow, RF) containing 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8,3 , 2,5 mM MgCl₂, 200 µM of each dNTPs, 1 U Taq-DNA-polymerase, 15 pmol of each primer. Forty-five cycles of amplification were performed on a PCR Thermocycler Perkin Elmer. Each cycle consisted of denaturation step at 94°C for 45 sec, primer annealing at 63°C for 45 sec , primer extension at 72°C for 45 sec. Amplified product (10 µl) was visualized by electrophoresis in a 1.5% agarose gel with ethidium

bromide. Extracted DNAs were analyzed by PCR with primers CPN90-CPN91 specific for *C. pneumoniae* 16S rRNA as described (24).

Nested PCR.

To ensure the specificity of PCR analysis a protocol for nested PCR for OmpA of *C. pneumoniae* was employed. The outer (oCP1 - 5' TTACAAGCCTTGCTGTAGG 3', oCP2 - 5' GCGA TCCCAAATGTTTAAGGC 3') and nested (iCPC - 5' TTATTAATTGATGGTACAATA 3', iCPD - 5' ATCTACGGCAGTAGTATAGTT 3') primers were used as published (24).

2 µl of DNA was added to reaction mixture containing 1x PCR buffer (Silex, Moscow, RF) containing 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8,3, 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 15 pmol of each primer, 200 µM of each of dNTPs and 1 U of *Taq* polymerase. First run of amplification was conducted under cycling conditions consisting of an initial denaturation at 95°C for 5 min, followed by 45 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 30 sec, annealing at 63°C for 30 sec, and extension for 30sec at 72°C. For the second round of PCR, 2 µl of the first-round product was mixed with 23 µl of amplification mixture containing primers for iCPC and iCPD and amplified using following cycling conditions: 35 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 30 sec, annealing at 55°C for 30 sec, and extension for 30sec at 72°C. PCR products were visualized by agarose electrophoresis with ethidium bromide. *Taq* DNA polymerase and other reagents for nested PCR were from Promega (UK).

Quantitative TaqMan-PCR.

For quantification purpose, Real-time PCR for 16S rRNA of *C. pneumoniae* was conducted. PCR primers and TaqMan probe for 16S rRNA (GenBank accession number AF131889) were designed using Primer Express Software (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) and synthesized by Syntol (Moscow, RF). Designed primers and TaqMan probe (forward primer CPN90, 5'-GGTCTCAACCCCATCCGT GTCGG-3'; reverse primer CPN91, 5'-TGCGGAAAGCTGTATTCTACAGTT-3'; and TaqMan probe 557, 5'-TCCAGGTAAGGTCC TTCGCGTTGCATCG-3') generated a PCR product of predicted size (194 bp). The TaqMan probe was labelled at the 5' end with 6-carboxyfluorescein as the reporter dye and at the 3' end with 6-carboxytetramethylrhodamine as the quencher. An additional BLAST search analysis was conducted to unsure specificity of the primers and probe. Real-time PCR was performed with the iCycler IQ ystem (Bio-rad, USA). 2 µl of extracted DNA was analyzed with the PCR mixture in a total volume of 25 µl. The PCR

mixture consisted of 10 mM Tris (pH 8.3), 50 mM KCl, 1,5 mM MgCl₂, 200 µM of each dNTPs, 2,5 U of *Termostar Taq* DNA polymerase (Syntol, Moscow, RF); and 5pmol of both forward and reverse primers and 3,5 pmol probe. The real-time PCR run was 10 min at 95°C, and 50 repeats of 20 sec at 95°C and 50 sec at 62°C. All samples were analyzed in triplicates. A sample was considered positive if three of three assay results were positive in the triplicate test and if the average value for the PCR run was greater than or equal to 1.0.

Amounts of 16S rRNA are represented bellow in 16S rRNA genome equivalents per ml of serum. Calibrator standards were prepared using 194 bp 16S rRNA DNA fragment of *C pneumoniae* cloned into the pGEM-T plasmid vector (pVU56) using the TA cloning kit (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) similarly to Broccolo F (25).

The cycle threshold (C_T) values, defined as the number of cycles at which the fluorescence of the reporter dye first exceeds the calculated background level, were automatically estimated by the instrument for each reaction. C_T values for serum samples were plotted against calibrator standards of cloned DNA fragment.

Electron Microscopy.

Thawed serum samples (10 ml) were spun at 16000g for 60 min. Resulting pellets were analyzed by TaqMan PCR for *C. pneumoniae* 16S rRNA. Positive specimens were fixed for 4 hours in phosphate buffer (pH 7.8) containing 5% glutaraldehyde, post-fixed in 1% osmium tetroxide for 1 hour, dehydrated in ethanol and embedded in LR White resin (EMS, USA). Stained ultrathin sections (200-300Å⁰) were evaluated by electron microscopy using JEM-100B microscope (Japan Electron Optics Laboratory Co., Tokyo, Japan). Purified EB of *C. pneumoniae* reference strain were used as positive control for electron microscopy studies. PCR-negative sediments of serum obtained from healthy volunteers served as negative control.

Immunoelectron microscopy was performed in specimens fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde and 0.1 % glutaraldehyde in PBS (7.5) with further contrasting with 2% uranyl acetate. Acetone-dehydrated specimens were embedded into LR White Resin for ultrathin sectioning. The sections were blocked for 1 hour with 0.5% bovine serum albumin in PBS and incubated overnight with monoclonal antibody against chlamydial lipopolysaccharide (NearMedic Plus, RF). After washing in PBS sections were incubated for 2 hours with goat anti-mouse IgG conjugated with 10 nm colloid gold (Invitrogen, USA) and contrasted with uranyl acetate. Sections were examined with a

Joel 100B (Japan) electron microscope. Control sections were incubated with normal mouse IgG.

RESULTS

Initial observation took place when we obtained sera from 18 patients with ACS and analyzed them for presence of *C. pneumoniae* specific IgG and IgA using ELISA Medac kit (Germany) as well as for presence of genomic determinants of *C. pneumoniae*. As can be seen from Table 1, 7 patients from the initial group were positive for *C. pneumoniae*-specific IgG, whereas 4 patients had diagnostically relevant levels of IgA. Simultaneous detection of increased titers of IgG and IgA was documented only in 4 patients. Surprisingly, when DNA specimens extracted from 1.0 ml of serum aliquots were analyzed for presence of 16S rRNA by conventional PCR, we have found that 5 patients with ACS were positive for the genetic marker of *C. pneumoniae*. Finally, just 3 patients (out of 18) had increased levels of two Ig isotypes and positive signal in conventional PCR for 16S rRNA. Such inconsistency between serologic and genetic markers of *C. pneumoniae* infection is well known and widely discussed (1). However, detectability of the genetic marker of *C. pneumoniae* in human serum appeared to be a reasonably intriguing finding. Therefore, we decided to

optimize conventional PCR protocol for detection of the *C. pneumoniae* genetic markers in serum.

PCR-positive sera obtained from 2 randomly selected ACS patients were used for this purpose. As can be seen from Figure 1, there is an obvious increase in the final recovery of 194 bp PCR product (16S rRNA amplicon) when phenol-chloroform DNA extraction protocol has been used. Somehow QIAamp Midi Extraction kit (Qiagen) showed lower recovery rate of final PCR product which can be explained by lower efficiency of *C. pneumoniae* DNA extraction. Sufficient recovery of final PCR product has been also seen when protein A from *Staph. aureus* has been used for isolation of *C. pneumoniae* from whole serum. This fact may suggest that extracted DNA originates rather from intact chlamydial particles opsonized by immunoglobulins, than remnants of *C. pneumoniae* circulating in the blood.

To confirm the results obtained with conventional PCR and insure its specificity we compared side-by-side two amplification reactions with phenol-chloroform extracted *C. pneumoniae* DNA. One has been conducted with protocol using primers specific for 16S rRNA, another one – with the primers for ompA in nested PCR format. As can be seen from Figure 2, the sensitivity of PCR reaction was similar regardless of the primer set used.

Table 1. *C.pneumoniae* positivity status assessment using serological, RT- PCR and bacteriological analysis of serum specimens

GROUPS		Total	Number of individuals Positive in:			
			Serological assay IgA	IgG	TaqMan PCR in serum	Bacteriological assay with further PCR validation
PRELIMINARY GROUP	Patients with ACS	18	4	7	5	3
MAYOR GROUPS	Healthy volunteers	26	1	4	-	2
	Patients with ACS	38	6	13	-	8

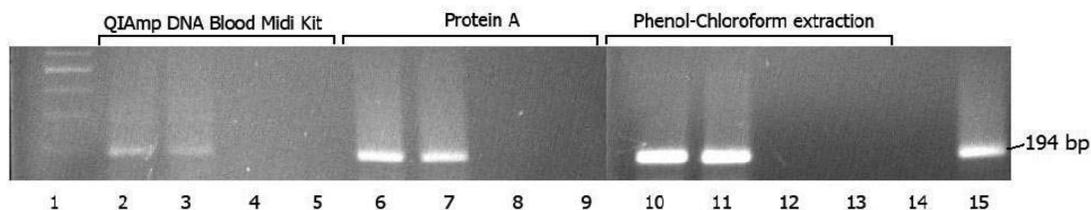


Figure 1. Recovery of PCR product in DNA samples isolated from serum specimens using QIAamp DNA blood midi kit, protein A and phenol-chloroform extraction method. 1 – molecular size standards; 2, 6 and 10 – PCR-positive serum from patient M; 3, 7 and 11 – PCR-positive serum from patient P; 4, 8 and 12 – PCR negative serum from patient S; 5, 9 and 13 – extraction control; 14 – negative control; 15 – positive control.

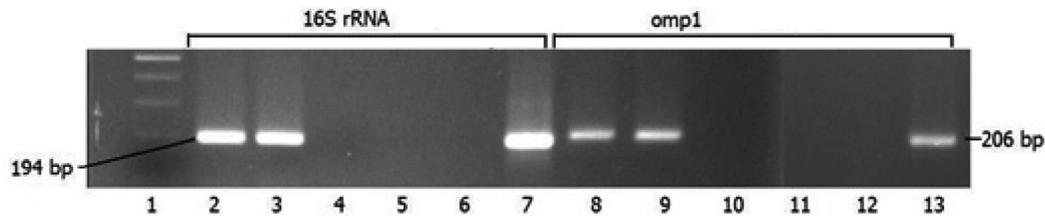


Figure 2. Recovery of PCR products in amplification reactions with different primers (chlamydial 16 S rRNA and omp1) using DNA extracted from human plasma by phenol-chloroform method. 1 – molecular size standards; 2, and 8 – PCR positive serum from patient M.; 3 and 9 – PCR positive serum from patient P.; 4 and 10 – PCR negative serum from patient S.; 5 and 11 - extraction control; 6 and 12 – negative controls; 7 and 13 – positive controls.

Next, we decided to employ TaqMan PCR protocol for quantification of *C. pneumoniae* DNA extracted from serum specimens with phenol-chloroform method. Standard curves were made using incremental dilutions of reference plasmid containing the primer-spanning region of *C. pneumoniae* 16S rRNA gene. These standard plasmid dilutions covered the range of plasmid concentration corresponding from 5 to $1,0^6$ copies/ μ l. According to the results obtained from the initial group, 5 serum specimens obtained from the patients with ACS had a positive TaqMan PCR assay with variations in bacterial load from 200 to 2000 copies/ml of serum. However 2 serum specimens with lowest copy numbers (<300 copies/ml) had inconsistent PCR readings with C_T values exceeding 30 cycles on two or more different attempts. Thus, TaqMan assay validates the presence of *C. pneumoniae* DNA in the serum samples of the patients with ACS. However it is clear that TaqMan PCR is associated with some sensitivity and reproducibility issues when *C. pneumoniae* is present in serum specimens at low copy number.

To confirm the presence of *C. pneumoniae* in serum specimens obtained from the patients with ACS we also used ultrastructural analysis. 16000g serum sediments from two patients were analyzed first by TaqMan assay and further electron microscopy method. As can be seen from Figure 3, 16000 g pellet fraction contained visually intact pear shaped electron-dense structures approximately 0.3 microns in diameter similar to elementary bodies of *C. pneumoniae* reference strain. Both serum sediments were positive in TaqMan PCR assay as well. Therefore, electron microscopy analysis supports PCR data demonstrating the presence of *C. pneumoniae* in serum specimens of the patients with ACS. The identity of ultrastructures in serum sediments was confirmed by immune-gold labeling protocol (Figure 4). However obtained results do not answer a question about viability

of *C. pneumoniae* particles present in the serum specimens.

To address this issue we decided to implement a combination of classical bacteriological protocol and nucleic acid amplification method in detection of *C. pneumoniae* in serum specimens of ACS patients. Statistically representative group of ACS patients (Table 1, clinical trial group) as well as age- and sex-matched control group were used for this purpose. According to the results diagnostically relevant levels of IgG for *C. pneumoniae* were found in 34.2% of the patients with ACS, whereas IgA positive were seen just in 19.7% of the ACS patients. Simultaneous detection of increased IgG and IgA took place just in 13.1 % of the ACS patients. Control group had a lower detection rate for both IgG and IgA (19.3% and 3,8% respectively).

16000 g pellet fraction of serum specimens obtained from 38 patients with ACS were resuspended and inoculated into cycloheximide-treated HL cells for further culture assay and immunofluorescence analysis with chlamydial LPS-specific antibody. A total of 8 specimens from ACS patients were positive for chlamydial growth with LPS-specific antibody revealing the presence of viable *C. pneumoniae* in serum. Positive immunofluorescence was usually seen within 72 hours after specimen inoculation. Inclusions varied in size and staining but were generally much smaller, than usually seen in case of *C. pneumoniae* infection in cultured cells and had reduced intensity of immunofluorescent staining (Figure 5) resembling those reported during persistent *C. pneumoniae* infection in presence of IFN- γ (26).

All 10 serum isolates survived at least 2 passages and were tested positive by 16S rRNA TaqMan-PCR assay, suggesting the identity of the isolates as *C. pneumoniae*. Just two serum specimen obtained from the control group had been confirmed to be positive for *C. pneumoniae* by culture assay and PCR analysis

despite of lack diagnostically relevant titers of IgG and IgA. Only 4 patients with ACS were assessed

positively by both bacteriological protocol and Medac IgG-IgA assay.

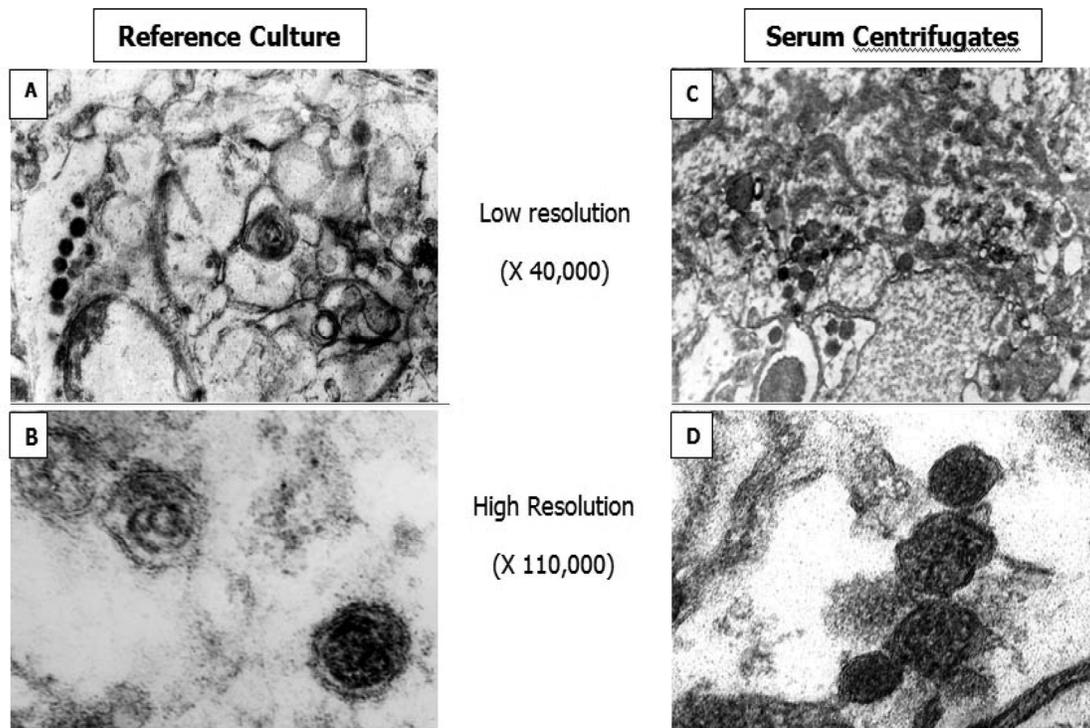


Figure 3. Electron-microscopic images of *C.pneumoniae* elementary bodies obtained from HL cells infected with *C. pneumoniae* reference strain (A and B) and serum centrifugates (C and D).

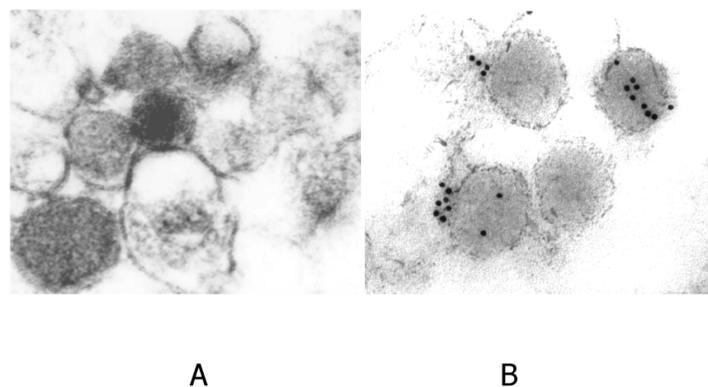


Figure 4. Electron-microscopic images. Immunogold labeling of *C.pneumoniae* elementary bodies in serum sediments. A – preincubation with normal mouse IgG. B – preincubation with monoclonal antibody against chlamydial LPS.

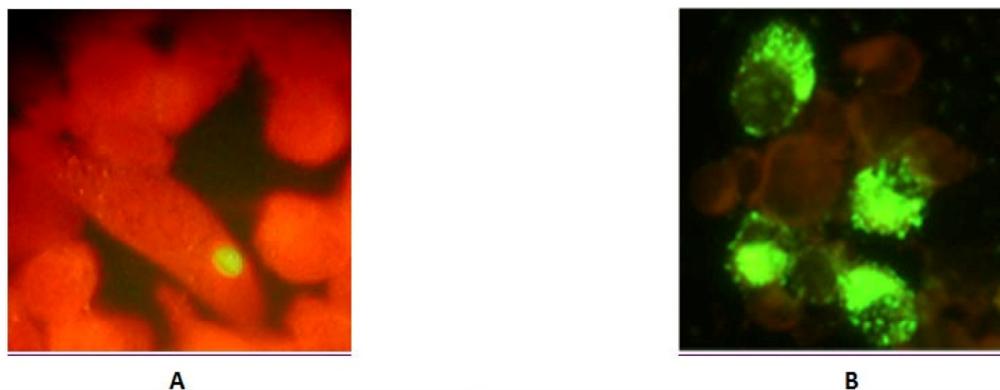


Figure 5. Immunofluorescence analysis of HL monolayers after inoculation of serum sediments (A), and reference culture (B) of *C. pneumoniae*.

DISCUSSION

C. pneumoniae is an obligate intracellular respiratory pathogen which can be identified in different tissues and organs. Dissemination of the pathogen is believed to be mediated by peripheral blood mononuclear cells known to harbor viable chlamydial particles (27). It is possible to culture *C. pneumoniae* from monocytes of cardiovascular patients suggesting that the ability to form virulent elementary bodies is not lost within the mononuclear cell (28). However, the elementary bodies of *C. pneumoniae* have never been found in free circulation within the bloodstream or any other bodily fluid except cerebrospinal fluid (2).

The major conclusion from the results presented above is that viable and virulent forms of *C. pneumoniae* can be isolated from the human serum. Despite atypical visual appearance of the inclusion bodies, the isolates can infect, survive and multiply in the host cells accomplishing full cycle of chlamydial infection. Moreover, genetic markers of *C. pneumoniae* (16S rRNA and omp1) as well as ultrastructures identified by immunoelectron microscopy as elementary bodies of Chlamydia spp. can be detected and in the human serum. These results were supported by nested PCR protocol and TaqMan PCR assay. The later revealed that chlamydial load in serum specimens varies among the individuals in the range of 200-2000 copies/ml of serum. The performance of nucleic acid amplification protocols used in our studies was highly dependable on the method DNA extraction and bacterial load value in the serum specimens. In particular, regardless of targeted sequence (16S rRNA or omp1), best PCR performance has been achieved with DNA extracted with phenol-chloroform protocol, whereas TaqMan PCR sensitivity became unsatisfactory at low values of bacterial load. On the other hand, serum

contains many PCR inhibitors (29) which undermines the usage of quantitative PCR in direct testing of serum specimens. Therefore, in the current attempt to evaluate the prevalence of *C. pneumoniae* bacteremia in cardiovascular patients we used a combination of cell culture technique with further evaluation of isolates by PCR. That approach confirmed our preliminary results and allowed us to find, that 21% of the patients with ACS appear to be positive for presence of *C. pneumoniae* in serum specimens. Much lower detection rate has been seen in control group (7.6%). Unfortunately, detectability of *C. pneumoniae* in serum specimens is in controversial agreement with seropositivity rate in Medac IgG and IgA assay. Currently, IgA level is considered to be indicative of active pathogen due to the short life of IgA (30). Nevertheless even this parameter alone does not match accurately the status of exposure of the patients to *C. pneumoniae* measured by cell culture test with further PCR.

To our best knowledge, our manuscript is a first communication reporting the isolation of *C. pneumoniae* from serum specimens. However, there are some other communications supporting indirectly our finding. In particular, it is well known that human serum contains detectable amounts of chlamydial LPS and *C. pneumoniae*-specific immune complexes (12, 31). In our view, serum-associated LPS is likely to derive from partially destroyed cell walls and apparently from intact elementary bodies of *C. pneumoniae*.

However, we have to acknowledge that our results do not resolve any current problems in laboratory diagnostics of chlamydial infection. The protocol used in our study is hardly adjustable to routine work in regular diagnostic laboratory since it requires cultured cells and significant volumes of serum. A sensitive PCR protocol is urgently in need for quantification of chlamydial bacterial load in clinical specimens.

Some other questions need to be addressed in future research. First of all, our results do not reveal the origin of chlamydial particles in human serum. It is possible, that they may originate from destructed mononuclear cells and/or macrophages residing in the atherosclerotic plaques. However regardless of the origin, we can claim that the presence of virulent chlamydial particles in serum is an apparent sign of *C. pneumoniae* circulation in the bloodstream and may represents a new potential mechanism of the pathogen generalization throughout the human body. At the same time, we realize disputable relevance of our results to pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis. The finding of *C. pneumoniae* in serum of ACS patients does not establish causality for the pathogen in development of atherosclerosis. However, increased positivity rate for presence of *C. pneumoniae* in serum among ACS patients is very likely to contribute towards enhanced pro-inflammatory status in cardiovascular patients and development of secondary complications of atherosclerosis.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have declared that no conflict of interest exists.

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