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<sup>Sc</sup>) の除去 演者名 ○前野英毅<sup>1)</sup>、村井活史<sup>1)</sup>、武田芳於<sup>1)</sup>、室塚剛志<sup>1)</sup>、脇坂明美<sup>1)</sup>、 沼田芳彰<sup>1)</sup>、堀内基広<sup>2)</sup>

所属機関名 1)日本赤十字社血漿分画センター、2)北海道大学大学院獣医学 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、この様な小さな  $PrP^{sc}$  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 IIBs 人免疫グロブリン製剤 [IBIG]: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<sup>∞</sup>量を確認した。スパイクマテリアル 1mLをFV回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<sup>∞</sup>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プロットで検出した。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<sup>∞</sup>濃度(このPrP<sup>∞</sup>濃度をPMCA<sub>50</sub>/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 $\geq 10^{11.3}$  PMCA<sub>50</sub>/mL であり、この内 19nm 以下の PrPS<sup>c</sup> は  $10^{8.9}$  PMCA<sub>50</sub>/mL であった。スパイクマテリアルを FV皿に添加した濾過前 液の PrPS<sup>c</sup> 量は  $10^{10.6}$  PMCA<sub>50</sub>、プラノバ 20N 濾過後液では検出限界( $\leq 10^{5.3}$  PMCA<sub>50</sub>)以下となり、対数減少率(LRV)は $\geq 5.3$  であった。一方、HBIG では濾過前液の PrPS<sup>c</sup> 量は  $10^{10.4}$  PMCA<sub>50</sub>、プラノバ 35N 濾過後液は  $10^{8.9}$  PMCA<sub>50</sub> 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、PrPS<sup>c</sup> がプラノバ 35N やプラノバ 20N で除去されたのは、PrPS<sup>c</sup> 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。

# 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 2008. 9. 18	1	<b>等の区分</b> 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		公表国	
販売名(企業名)	解凍赤血球濃厚液「E 照射解凍赤血球濃厚液 解凍赤血球-LR「日 照射解凍赤血球-LR「	夜「日赤」(日本赤十字社) 赤」(日本赤十字社)	研究報告の公表状況	況 節. 2008年プリオン研究会; 2008 Aug 29-30; 新得町.		日本	

○スクレイピー実験感染による血中PrPres経時的変化の追跡

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<sup>res</sup>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: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、イムノブロットによる反応性蛋白を化学発光で検出した。

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<sup>res</sup>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<sup>res</sup>と見られる血 壊中蛋白バンドは認められなかった。

考察:血中PrP<sup>res</sup>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。これは他で報告されたPrP<sup>res</sup>の脾臓による動態と近似しており、血中PrP<sup>res</sup>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<sup>res</sup>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。

# 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

ハムスターを使用した感染実験において、血中PrPresを対象とした血液検査は、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との報告である。

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、検査法の確立に向けた基礎研究を継続していく。



14. IDMA/11/ 44 A

# Poster-18

# スクレイピー実験感染による血中 PrPres 経時的変化の追跡 津久井和夫 1) 湯川眞嘉 2) 小野寺節 3)

- 1) 日本赤十字社中央血液研究所
- 2) 日本大学生物資源学部動物医科学研究センター
- 3) 東京大学農学生命科学応用免疫学教室

#### 目的:

スクレイピー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精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50mM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、イムノブ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:

実験を行うに当たり、日本大学生物資源学部動物医科学研究センターの佐藤雪太先生及び豊島亮子・高野樹里両氏による経時的眼窩静脈叢採血と採血後のPK処理・熱不活化処理を実行していただきました。豊島・高野両氏に深く感謝いたします。

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		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 2008. 9. 16	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		Houston F, McCutch	weon S, 公表国	
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	Goldmann W, Chong Siso S, Gonzalez L, J Hunter N. Blood. 200	J	
ウシ海綿状脳症( 伝播リスクの可能 よび自然発生スク の最終結果は、	ジジにおいて輸血により効率的に伝播す (BSE)のエピデミックに続く変異型クロイン性が懸念され、血液供給を保護するため レイピーが輸血により伝播することをヒント想以上に高い輸血伝播率(BSE36%、スの臨床症状を示すことなく、最高7年間	ソフェルトヤコブ病(vCJD) りに費用のかかる制御措置 ソジにおいて示した予備デ ・クレイピー43%)を示してv	置がとられることとなっ ータを報告した。本れ る。 輸血によりBSE原	った。以前我々は、BSEお 腐で報告する当該実験 惑染した受血ヒツジの一	'

告の影 概

である。

された血液から生じた。この伝播率の高さ、および臨床症状を示す受血ヒツジの潜伏期が比較的短く一定であることから、血中の感染価が高いこと、および(または)輸血により効率的に伝播することが示される。当該実験により、血液製剤によるヒトでの vCJD伝播の調査に関して、ヒツジの使用が有用なモデルであることが示された。

|解凍赤血球-LR「日赤」 |照射解凍赤血球-LR「日赤」

細菌、原虫等の感染 vCJD等の伝播のリスク

報告企業の意見	今後の対応
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# blood

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# Prion diseases are efficiently transmitted by blood transfusion in sheep

Fiona Houston, Sandra McCutcheon, Wilfred Goldmann, Angela Chong, James Foster, Silvia Siso, Lorenzo Gonzalez, Martin Jeffrey and Nora Hunter

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#### Prion diseases are efficiently transmitted by blood transfusion in sheep.

Running title: Transmission of sheep TSEs by blood transfusion

Fiona Houston<sup>1,4</sup>, Sandra McCutcheon<sup>1</sup>, Wilfred Goldmann<sup>2</sup>, Angela Chong,<sup>2</sup>, James Foster<sup>2</sup>, Silvia Sisó<sup>3</sup>, Lorenzo González<sup>3</sup>, Martin Jeffrey<sup>3</sup>, and Nora Hunter<sup>2</sup>

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#### Abstract

The emergence of variant Creutzfeld-Jakob disease (vCJD), following on from the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) epidemic, led to concerns about the potential risk of iatrogenic transmission of disease by blood transfusion and the introduction of costly control measures to protect blood supplies. We previously reported preliminary data demonstrating the transmission of BSE and natural scrapie by blood transfusion in sheep. The final results of this experiment, reported here, give unexpectedly high transmission rates by transfusion of 36% for BSE and 43% for scrapie. A proportion of BSE-infected transfusion recipients (3/8) survived for up to 7 years without showing clinical signs of disease. The majority of transmissions resulted from blood collected from donors at >50% of the estimated incubation period. The high transmission rates and relatively short and consistent incubation periods in clinically positive recipients suggest that infectivity titres in blood were substantial and/or that blood transfusion is an efficient method of transmission. This experiment has established the value of using sheep as a model for studying transmission of vCJD by blood products in humans.

#### Introduction

Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) are neurodegenerative diseases, which include Creutzfeld-Jakob disease (CJD) in man, scrapie in sheep and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle. A new variant of CJD (termed vCJD) was recognised in the United Kingdom in the mid-1990s, apparently as a result of transmission of BSE to humans<sup>1</sup>. To date, there have been 166 cases of vCJD recorded in the UK, as well as several cases in other countries. Human TSEs are characterised by long asymptomatic incubation periods (usually several years), and there is no reliable test for detecting infection before the onset of clinical disease. It is not known how many people in the UK harbour vCJD, although estimates based on screening of tonsil and appendix samples suggest there could be up to 4000<sup>2</sup>. These infected individuals pose a risk of human-to-human transmission via blood transfusion or contaminated surgical instruments.

In patients with vCJD there is widespread replication of the infectious agent and deposition of PrP<sup>Sc</sup> (disease-associated form of prion protein) in lymphoreticular tissues such as the tonsil, spleen and lymph nodes, in contrast to sCJD, where lymphoreticular involvement is minimal<sup>3</sup>. The fact that lymphocytes continually recirculate between blood and lymphoreticular tissues strongly suggests that the blood of vCJD patients is likely to be infectious. Data from rodent TSE models had shown that the highest levels of infectivity in blood were associated with leukocytes and, to a lesser extent, plasma<sup>4</sup>. As a result, costly control measures such as leucodepletion (filtration of blood and blood products to remove leukocytes) and importation of plasma were introduced to protect UK blood supplies, despite the limited data that were then available to judge the size of the risk and the efficacy of the control measures.

The potential for using sheep as a model for studying the risks of vCJD transmission by blood transfusion was highlighted by the similarity between the distribution of infectivity and PrPSc in sheep infected with TSEs and humans infected with vCJDS-7. One factor limiting the successful transmission of TSEs by blood in rodent models

was the small volumes of blood that could be injected. In contrast, the relative similarity in size of sheep and humans means that volumes of blood comparable to those used in human transfusion practice can be collected from and transfused into sheep. Using this model, we previously reported preliminary results showing that both BSE and natural scrapie could be transmitted between sheep by blood transfusion<sup>8,9</sup>. Although scrapie is not thought to be transmissible to humans, it was included as a representative of infection acquired under field conditions, which may give different results to those obtained from experimentally infected animals. Our blood transfusion experiment in sheep is complete after nine years, and this paper presents the full data from the study. The overall transmission rates for both scrapie and BSE are surprisingly high when factors such as the stage of infection and genetic background are taken into account, suggesting that blood transfusion represents an efficient route of transmission.

#### Materials and Methods

#### Donor and recipient sheep

The animal work was reviewed and approved by internal Ethical Review procedures at the Institute for Animal Health, UK, and carried out under the authority of Home Office Project Licences.

PrP genotypes of all sheep were confirmed by sequencing the coding region of the PrP gene<sup>10</sup>, and are represented by single letter amino acid code for codons 136, 154 and 171, which have been linked to scrapie susceptibility (e.g. ARQ represents alanine, arginine and glutamine respectively at codons 136, 154 and 171).

All donor sheep were from the Edinburgh NPU Cheviot flock, which has endemic natural scrapie. The recipient sheep (including scrapie negative control donors) were Cheviots derived from the DEFRA scrapie-free (DEFRA/SF) flock of New Zealand origin. Transfusion recipients, positive and negative controls were housed in a purpose-built isolation unit on a different site to the donors, with strict procedures in place to minimise the risk of cross-contamination between groups, as described. The sheep were scored at weekly intervals for clinical signs of TSEs, and killed when they reached humane end points agreed with the Home Office. For experimentally inoculated animals (BSE donors, positive controls and transfusion recipients), the incubation period (IP) in clinically positive sheep was defined as the period between the date of inoculation and the date of death. For scrapie-exposed donors, the IP in clinically positive sheep was defined as the age at death (i.e. they were assumed to have become infected immediately after birth).

#### Blood collection and transfusion

Procedures for blood collection/transfusion were as previously described<sup>9</sup>. Briefly, venous blood (450-500ml = 1 unit) was collected into sterile collection bags (NBPI-Fresenius, Emmer-Compascuum, NL) containing citrate phosphate dextrose adenine solution as anticoagulant. From donors that were about to be euthanased, 2 units were collected just before post-mortem, while from donors that were to be left alive, separate collections of 1 unit were made at least 28 days apart. However, for practical reasons it was not always possible to collect 2 units of blood from every donor sheep.

In most cases where 2 units of blood were obtained, one was transfused as whole blood (without leucodepletion) and the other was used to prepare a buffy coat fraction.

#### **BSE** blood transfusions

Fifteen sheep experimentally inoculated either orally (14) or intracerebrally (1) with 5g or 0.05g respectively of BSE-infected cattle brain homogenate were used as blood donors. The donor PrP genotypes were ARQ/ARQ (n = 3), ARQ/AHQ (n = 5) or AHQ/AHQ (n = 7), which are resistant to natural scrapie in the NPU flock, but produce the shortest IPs after inoculation with BSE. Two sheep previously reported as donors were excluded from the study (along with their recipients) when regenotyping showed them to be ARQ/ARR and VRQ/AHQ respectively, genotypes which result in relative resistance to oral infection with BSE.

Eleven donor sheep provided blood for transfusion at the preclinical stage of infection. Eight of these were culled at the time of donation as part of a separate time course pathogenesis experiment. The remaining three pre-clinical donors went on to develop clinical signs of BSE, with respective IPs of 629, 761 and 2131 days post infection. Four sheep were used as blood donors once they had developed clinical signs of BSE at 561-671 days post infection. PrP<sup>Sc</sup> deposits in brain and/or in peripheral tissues were confirmed in all clinically affected donors by immunohistochemistry (IHC). In two donors culled at the pre-clinical stage, sparse PrP<sup>Sc</sup> deposits were found in only one tissue in each sheep: Peyer's patch (58x81) and dorsal root ganglion (60x49). However, a negative result was obtained when the same tissues were immunostained in another laboratory. There were 15 ARQ/ARQ recipients of whole blood and 7 ARQ/ARQ recipients of buffy coat from BSE-infected donors. Figure 1 gives a summary of the experimental design, while details of the donor and recipient sheep are in Table 1.

#### Scrapie blood transfusions

The donors for this experiment were ten VRQ/VRQ and one VRQ/ARQ Cheviot sheep from the Edinburgh NPU flock, where sheep of these genotypes show a disease incidence approaching 100%. Epidemiological and pathological evidence suggests that infection occurs around the time of birth. Blood collections were made from animals in 3 different age groups (200-250 days, 450-500 days, 700-850 days) to represent donors at different pre-clinical stages of disease, as well as from one clinical case. Seven donors were culled after developing clinical signs of scrapie at ages ranging from 1081 to 1556 days, and were confirmed positive by histopathology and IHC. Two donors were culled before the onset of clinical signs at 1197 and 1350 days of age respectively, but PrPSc was detected in their tissues by IHC. Two donors died prematurely at 349 and 974 days of age: one was IHC negative, in the other, the tissues were too decomposed to allow analysis. There were 21 recipients (all VRQ/VRQ PrP genotype) of blood from scrapie-exposed donors; eleven were transfused with buffy coat and ten with whole blood. See Figure 1 for a summary of the experimental design, and Table 2 for details of donor and recipient sheep.

#### Positive and negative controls

Seven ARQ/AHQ and three ARQ/ARQ sheep were infected intravenously with 0.2g of the same BSE-infected cattle brain homogenate as given orally to the blood donors, and served as positive controls. No positive controls were used in the scrapie transfusion experiment. As negative controls for the BSE transfusion experiment, 12 ARQ/ARQ recipients were given transfusions of whole blood (6) or buffy coat (6) from 7 uninfected donors (6 ARQ/AHQ, 1 ARQ/ARR). Two recipients died at 633 days and 1181 days post transfusion respectively, and the remaining 10 recipients were culled between 2462 and 2586 days post transfusion. As negative controls for the scrapie experiment, 16 VRQ/VRQ sheep received either whole blood (8) or buffy coat (8) collected from 8 uninfected VRQ/VRQ donors. There were two intercurrent deaths at 397 days and 464 days post transfusion, and the other 14 animals were culled between 2052 and 2409 days post transfusion. None of the negative controls for the BSE or scrapie experiments showed clinical signs of TSEs and all were IHC negative for PrPsc.

#### PrPSc detection by immunohistochemistry (IHC)

Tissue samples from the brain, spleen, mesenteric lymph node and palatine tonsil of the sheep under study were fixed in formaldehyde and processed according to standard procedures. Sections were immunolabelled for PrPSc detection by IHC with primary antibody R145, which recognizes the 222-226 amino acid sequence of ovine PrP11, as described previously 12,13.

#### Results

#### 1) BSE transfusion experiment

A total of five transfusion recipients showed clinical signs of TSEs, and were confirmed positive by IHC and/or Western blot (see Table 1 & Figure 2). These included two (F19 and D505) out of twelve sheep transfused with whole blood from donors in the pre-clinical phase of infection (at 45% and 50% of estimated IP, respectively), as reported previously<sup>8,9</sup>. Two out of three recipients of whole blood and one out of two recipients of buffy coat from donors clinically affected by BSE developed clinical BSE. The IPs in the five clinically positive recipient sheep ranged from 531 to 610 days post transfusion (mean  $\pm$  SD =  $565 \pm 35$  days), and there was no obvious difference in the IPs of those that received blood from pre-clinical or clinical donors.

One recipient (D452) of whole blood from a pre-clinical donor died of unrelated causes at 1139 days post transfusion, but had PrP<sup>Sc</sup>-positive IHC labelling in brain and other tissues. One of three recipients of whole blood (G92) and one of two recipients of buffy coat (G61) from clinical donors showed weak PrP<sup>Sc</sup> deposition in the brain and lymphoid tissues after being culled at 2003 and 2497 days post transfusion respectively, in the absence of clinical signs: Full sequencing of the PrP gene of these sheep revealed that they carried an additional proline (P) to leucine (L) substitution at codon 168<sup>14,15</sup>, which appears to be associated with the prolonged survival of these infected sheep. The polymorphism was also identified in two recipients of blood from a pre-clinical BSE-challenged donor, neither of which showed evidence of infection.