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Ph.D. Student, Infectious Diseases Second Year ARCS Scholar Hinkle Award



Novel murine model reveals an early role for pertussis toxin in disrupting neonatal immunity to Bordetella pertussis

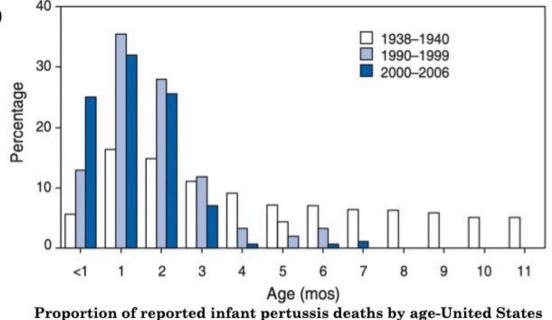
## Introduction: Bordetella pertussis causes "whooping cough" Gram-negative Causes respiratory disease Attach to cilia of respiratory epithelial cells Bacterial factors delay immune cell action, leading to inflammation and disease Transmission of the bacteria by aerosols Secretion of other toxins, which cause systemic reactions Transmission of the bacteria and increase in the secretion of mucus Secretion of other toxins, which cause systemic reactions

## Introduction: High incidence and mortality in newborns

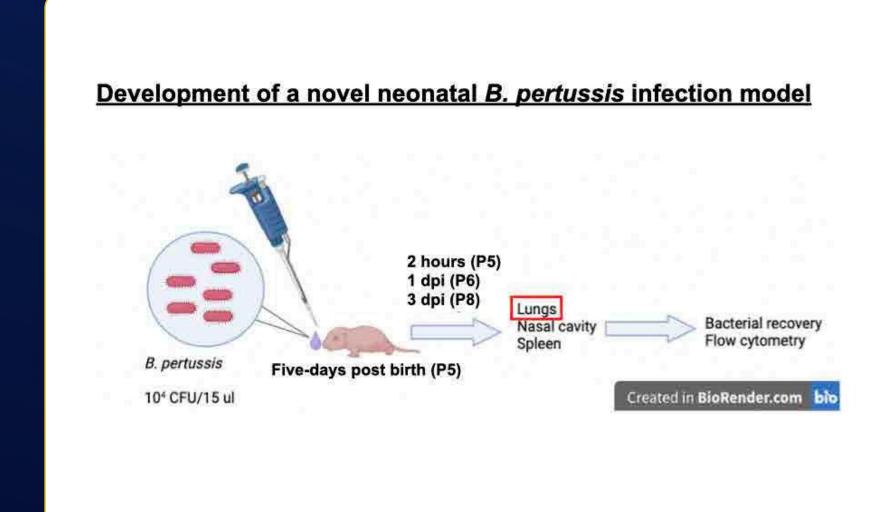
Incidence for persons >20 years is 1.4 per 100,000

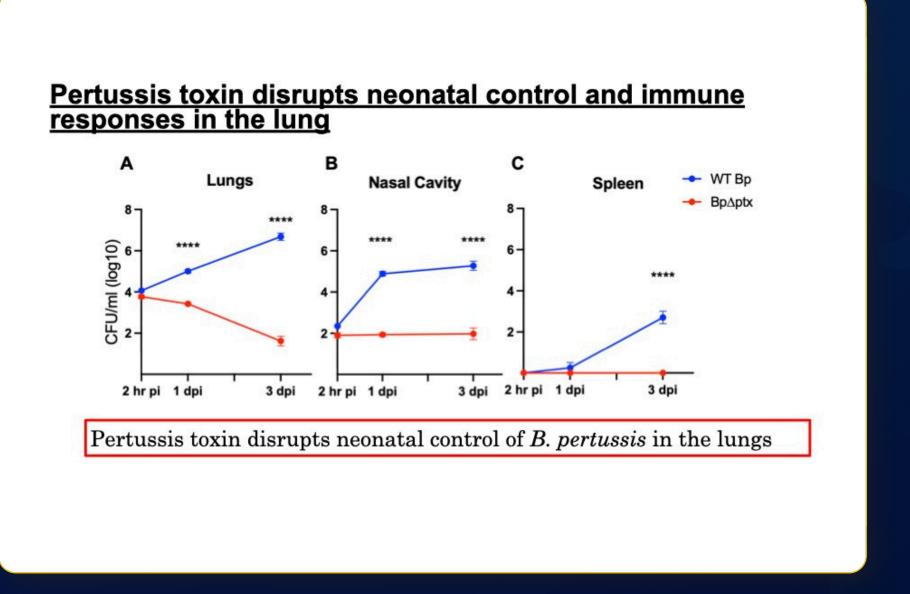
Incidence for infants <6 months is 72.3 per 100,000

Infants under 3 months suffer the most complications and severe disease related to *B*. pertussis



Source: Prevention of pertussis, tetanus, and diphtheria among pregnant and postpartum women and their infants. Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)





## Pertussis toxin disrupts neonatal control and immune responses in the lung

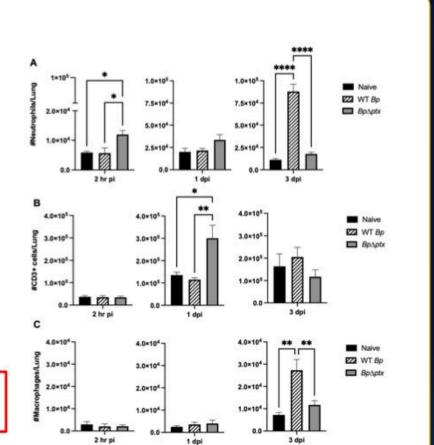
Pups inoculated with  $Bp\Delta ptx$  had significantly higher neutrophil counts at 2 hours and T cells at 1 dpi

significantly higher neutrophils and

Pups inoculated with WT Bp had

macrophages at 3 dpi

Pertussis toxin disrupts early accumulation of neutrophils and T cells



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