Expression of Tetanus Toxin Subfragments In Vitro and Characterization of Epitopes

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To define epitopes of tetanus toxin, we compared four different in vitro systems in terms of their ability to produce tetanus toxin-specific subfragments from cloned DNA. A transcription-translation system developed from a nontoxigenic strain of Clostridium tetani was found to yield predominantly full-sized peptides. Such peptides were used to map six different epitopes for eight monoclonal antibodies. The toxin-neutralizing properties of the antibodies were determined in an in vitro assay, based on the toxin-mediated inhibition of norepinephrine release from rat brain particles. Two monoclonal antibodies recognizing epitopes within the regions Ser-744 to Ser-864 and Ile-1224 to Asp-1315 could neutralize the toxin. A third nonneutralizing antibody was shown to recognize the synthetic peptide Phe-947 to Ghu-967 derived from the tetanus toxin sequence. This peptide contains a human T-cell epitope.

Tetanus toxin is a highly potent neurotoxin produced by the anaerobic bacterium Clostridium tetani. The toxin blocks release of inhibitory transmitter substances from central synapses (21) after a process that involves binding to ganglioside receptors at the nerve terminals, receptor-mediated endocytosis, intra-axonal transport, and transsynaptic transfer (13, 25).

The structural gene for the toxin is located on a 75-kilobase (kb) plasmid (8, 11, 16) and has been sequenced recently (8, 9). The toxin (Mr 150,700) is synthesized as a single-chain polypeptide. Upon release from the bacterium, it is processed by endogenous proteases into two subunits, designated A and BC, which are held together by a single disulfide bond (4, 8). Proteolytic cleavage is paralleled by an increase in toxicity (3, 35), and the A-framegment is translocated into the cytoplasm to block transmitter release (2).

Efficient resistance to tetanus is induced by vaccination with formaldehyde-treated toxin or toxin subfragments (10, 15, 34). In this study we searched for an in vitro system that allows the characterization of toxin-neutralizing antibodies. For this purpose, we first compared different cell-free systems for their capacity to produce nontoxic peptides from cloned toxin-specific DNA. We show that a transcription-translation system established from a nontoxigenic strain of C. tetani was superior to other systems in furnishing full-sized peptides. Second, we mapped epitopes for monoclonal antibodies originally raised against tetanus toxin or toxoid with recombinant polypeptides. Third, two antibodies, binding to different epitopes within the C-terminal part of the BC-fragment, blocked the toxin-specific effects on the release of norepinephrine from rat brain homogenates in vitro. A third antibody which did not show the toxin-neutralizing effect was inhibited by a synthetic peptide carrying a human T-cell epitope.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacteria and plasmids. C. tetani EK11, a nontoxigenic variant of E88 (strain Massachusetts), was kindly provided by Dr. Engelhardt (Behringwerke, Marburg, Federal Republic of Germany [FRG]). Escherichia coli JM101 (23) and HB101 (6) were used for purification of pUC12 and pUC13, pSP64 and pSP65 (22), or pGEM1 and pGEM2 plasmid vectors (Promega Biotech, Madison, Wis.). The pEx31a, pEx31b, and pEx31c vectors (32) carrying a polylinker in three reading frames within the M52 polymerase gene were kindly provided by E. Beck (Zentrum für Molekularbiologie, Heidelberg, FRG).

Enzymes and chemicals. Restriction endonucleases, T4 DNA ligase, Klenow polymerase, SP6 and T7 RNA polymerases, RNAsin, and nucleotides were purchased from Boehringer. L-[13S]methionine (>800 Ci/mmol), [3H]norepinephrine (43.7 Ci/mmol), and Amplify from Amersham Buchler (Braunschweig, FRG); diethylpyrocarbonate was from Sigma Chemical Co. (Deisenhofen, FRO); and protein A-Sepharose was from Pharmacia (Freiburg, FRG).

Cloning of DNA. Cloning of defined tetanus toxin-specific DNA fragments (Table 1) was performed under L2B1 containment following standard protocols (18). For nucleotide numbers defining the positions within the tetanus toxin gene, see Eisel et al. (8). The vectors pJ5 and pEJ97, described previously (8), contain the toxin promoter region within 548 and 322 5' noncoding nucleotides, respectively, placed upstream from the tet5 and tet97 sequences listed in Table 1.

In vitro synthesis of capped mRNA. The details of in vitro transcription have been described previously (19). The characteristics of the transcripts and of the corresponding peptides are summarized in Table 1.

In vitro translation of toxin-specific mRNA. Nucleoside-treated wheat germ extract was purchased from Bethesda Research Laboratories (Neu-Isenburg, FRG) and optimized with tet5-specific RNA at 25°C. Optimal results were obtained with 1.0 μg of RNA in a 15-μl assay mix. Nucleoside-treated rabbit reticulocyte lysate was obtained from Amersham. Translation reactions were performed according to the manufacturer's protocol. A 15-μl assay mix contained 1.0 μg of RNA and 10 μCi of [35S]methionine.

Expression in a cell-free system from E. coli. A DNA-directed nucleoside-treated S30 extract from E. coli was purchased from Amersham and optimized by the method of Pratt (27) with pAT153 DNA as a control. A 15-μl assay mix

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TABLE 1. Plasmid vectors for the synthesis of tetanus toxin-specific polypeptides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Parental vectora</th>
<th>Tetanus toxin-specific sequencesb</th>
<th>Length of transcriptc (nt)</th>
<th>Size of polypeptide (Da)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pSP6tet15</td>
<td>pSP64 (HincII-BamHI)</td>
<td>−2 to 1215 (SnaBI-BglII)</td>
<td>1,259</td>
<td>46,935</td>
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<tr>
<td>pSP6tet97</td>
<td>pSP64 (HincII-EcoRI)</td>
<td>−2 to 1604 (SnaBI-EcoRI)</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>61,806</td>
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<tr>
<td>pGEMtet6</td>
<td>pGEM1 (HindIII-HincII)</td>
<td>1215 to 2227 (BglII-BglII)</td>
<td>1,076</td>
<td>38,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pGEMtet266</td>
<td>pGEM2 (EcoRI-HindIII)</td>
<td>2002 to 2774 (HpaI-HpaI)</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>28,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pGEMtet9</td>
<td>pGEM1 (HincII-EcoRI)</td>
<td>2401 to 2774 (Hax-I-EcoRI)</td>
<td>1,292</td>
<td>47,392</td>
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<td>pEJ4</td>
<td>pEJ97 (SnaBI-EcoRI)</td>
<td>3155 to 3673 (ScaI-EcoRI)</td>
<td>19,657</td>
<td>49,163</td>
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<td>pEJ5</td>
<td>pUC12 (BamHI)</td>
<td>−548 to 1215 (BglII)</td>
<td>61,806</td>
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<tr>
<td>pEJ9</td>
<td>pUC12 (HindIII-EcoRI)</td>
<td>−322 to 1604 (HindIII-EcoRI)</td>
<td>38,382</td>
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<tr>
<td>pEJ6</td>
<td>pUC12 (BamHI)</td>
<td>1215 to 2227 (BglII-BglII)</td>
<td>1,076</td>
<td>38,382</td>
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<td>pExtet51</td>
<td>pEx31b (31) (BamHI)</td>
<td>−2 to 273 (SnaBI-NcoI)</td>
<td>23,021</td>
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<tr>
<td>pExtet52</td>
<td>pEx31b (BamHI-BglII)</td>
<td>270 to 1218 (NcoI-BglII)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pExtet31</td>
<td>pEx31a (BglII-BamHI)</td>
<td>2228 to 3155 (BglII-ScaI)</td>
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<td>pExtet7</td>
<td>pEx31a (EcoRI)</td>
<td>1603 to 3673 (EcoRI-EcoRI)</td>
<td>93,366</td>
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<tr>
<td>pExtet15</td>
<td>pEx31c (EcoRI-HindIII)</td>
<td>1810 to 3945 (HindIII-HindIII)</td>
<td>29,482</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

a Sites used for subcloning shown in brackets.
b Terminated down from the coding sequences. nt., Nucleotides.
c Deduced from the nucleotide sequence.
d The fragment was cloned into the BamHI site of pUC12 and recovered by digestion with HindIII and SmaI.
e Ends were filled in with Klenow polymerase, and the fragment was subcloned into the ScaI site of M13E1 (26) and released with EcoRI and HindIII.
f Ends were filled in with Klenow polymerase.
g Protruding ends were removed with E. coli DNA polymerase.
h The fragment was cloned into pHK400 (8) and released with EcoRI and HindIII.

Development of a cell-free protein-synthesizing system from C. tetani EK11. An S30 extract was prepared from C. tetani according to Pratt (27) with the following modifications. EK11 cells were grown to an optical density of 490 nm at 1.6. The cells were lysed under anaerobic conditions by a single passage through a French press. A low-molecular-weight mixture (LM-mix; 375 μl) was freshly prepared from stock solutions as follows: 40 μl of 2.2 M Tris-acetate, pH 8.2; 5 μl of 0.55 M dithiothreitol; 50 μl of 38 mM ATP, pH 7.0; 15 μl of a mix containing 88 mM each CTP, GTP, and UTP, pH 7.0; 100 μl of 0.24 M phosphoenolpyruvate, pH 7.0; 10 μl of amino acid mix (each amino acid at 55 mM, excluding methionine); 75 μl of 40% (wt/vol) polyethylene glycol 6000; 20 μl of folinic acid (2.7 mg/ml); 20 μl of E. coli tRNA (17.4 mg/ml); and 40 μl of salt solution (1.4 M ammonium acetate, 1.4 M potassium acetate, 0.38 M calcium acetate). The concentration of S30 extract was varied in a range between 10 and 60 μg of protein per assay mix, yielding optimal protein synthesis with 1 μl (20 μg of protein) of S30 extract. The time dependence of incorporation of radiolabeled methionine was followed for 15 to 75 min. Protein synthesis proceeded rapidly for 35 min and reached its highest levels after 45 min. The Mg2+ and K+ concentrations were varied in the range of 5 to 25 mM and 0 to 120 mM, respectively. Optimal protein synthesis was obtained with 14 mM Mg2+ and 80 mM K+. A 15-μl assay mix contained 1 μl of S30 extract, 3.75 μl of LM-mix, 13 mM magnesium acetate, 7.5 μCi of [35S]methionine, and 2 to 5 μg of cesium chloride gradient-purified plasmid DNA. The mixture was preincubated without methionine and DNA for 20 min in 2.2-ml Eppendorf cups (wide bottom) in a rotating (270 rpm) water bath at 37°C. The reaction was started by the addition of [35S]methionine and DNA. After a 40-min pulse, 40 μg of unlabeled methionine was added, and incubation was continued for 5 min.

Alternatively, the reactions were carried out in the presence of 10.0 μCi of [35S]methionine diluted with unlabeled methionine to a final concentration of 5 μM. The samples were centrifuged for 4 min in an Eppendorf centrifuge and analyzed as described below.

Characterization of the expression products. Samples of the assay mixtures were analyzed under reducing conditions by sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) on 13% polyacrylamide gels. Immunoprecipitations with protein A-Sepharose were performed in RIPA buffer as described previously (26). For Western immunoblotting analyses, the method of Blake et al. (5) was used. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) reactions were performed with the immunoglobulin G (IgG)-horseradish peroxidase method (33).

Immunization of rabbits with toxin-specific fusion proteins. Fusion proteins containing an N-terminal part of the MS2 polymerase fused in frame to the Tet5, Tet7, or Tet15 regions of the toxin were induced and purified as described above (8, 32). The enriched protein fraction (4.0 mg of protein per ml) was mixed with complete Freund adjuvant prior to immunization of 6-week-old New Zealand White rabbits. Each rabbit received about 100 μg of antigen, injected intradermally. Antibody titers were determined by ELISA with purified tetanus toxin as well as the corresponding fusion protein as antigens. For optimal titers, rabbits were boosted 3 weeks after the first injection with the same amount of antigen lacking adjuvant. Ten days later, serum was collected.

Inhibition of [3H]norepinephrine release from rat brain homogenate. The experimental procedure has been published in detail previously (12). Briefly, prewashed rat brain homogenate was suspended at 2% (wt/vol) in Krebs-Ringer-HEPES buffer (KRH; 130 mM NaCl, 4.75 mM KC1, 2.54 mM CaCl2, 1.2 mM KH2PO4, 1.2 mM MgSO4, 10 mM HEPES [N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid], 11 mM glucose, 20 μM ascorbic acid, 10 μM isonicotinic acid 2-isopropylhydrazide) and incubated for 15 min at 37°C with the same volume of KRH containing 2 μCi of [3H]norepinephrine per ml. After two washing steps with the same buffer lacking the radiolabeled compound, 200 μl of the
preloaded suspension (2% wt/vol) was mixed with 100 \mu l of a solution of tetanus toxin (200 ng/ml in KRH containing 0.1% bovine serum albumin) which had been preincubated for 30 min at room temperature with the individual antiserum or preimmune serum. After 2 h at 37°C, the samples were transferred to Millipore GF-C glass fiber filters and washed with KRH buffer for 15 min. For a 2-min pulse, the potassium ion concentration was increased to 31 mM, while the sodium ion concentration was simultaneously reduced to 106 mM. This treatment generally released about 40% of the total radiolabel from control samples. The capacity of individual antisera to abolish the inhibitory effects of tetanus toxin on release was determined by measuring the levels of extracellular and total radiolabeled norepinephrine. Each antiserum was tested in three independent experiments, yielding essentially identical results. Toxin neutralization studies involving monoclonal antibodies were initially performed with unpurified ascites fluids. When toxin neutralization was observed, tests were repeated with purified IgG at concentrations corresponding to the dilutions in Table 2.

RESULTS

In vitro synthesis of tetanus toxin-specific fragments from in vitro-synthesized mRNA. Our first approach to obtain defined toxin-specific peptides was based on the in vitro synthesis of mRNA and its subsequent translation in appropriate translation systems. Five different constructs containing different fragments of the toxin gene (Fig. 1) were prepared in pSP64 or pGEM vectors as explained in Table 1.

By using SP6 RNA polymerase and DNA templates that were linearized downstream from the toxin-specific sequences, mRNA of the expected size was obtained in microgram yields (data not shown). For subsequent translation assays in reticulocyte lysate, the mRNA was capped by adding the capping analog m7G5'ppp5'G in a 10-fold excess over GTP. In the wheat germ system, capping did not improve the translation efficiency, as also documented by others (29).
synthesis was obtained with 10 μg of exogenous total RNA from *C. tetani* (Fig. 4A). It should be noted that a plateau value was not reached even at the highest RNA concentration tested (666 μg/ml). Stimulation by exogenous DNA was less efficient than stimulation by RNA. In combined transcription-translation assays, the best results were obtained with 2 to 5 μg of supercoiled DNA, yielding a 3.5-fold stimulation of protein synthesis.

The clostridial system was superior to the previous systems since it yielded predominantly full-sized peptides, irrespective of whether the toxin-specific sequences were derived from the N- or C-terminal part of the molecule (Fig. 4B). With none of the other systems could the 23,100-Da peptide, representing Tet4 (Fig. 1), be obtained in adequate amounts. This peptide was expressed at high levels under control of the toxin promoter (Fig. 4B, lane d). The clostridial system, however, was not very efficient when expression was driven by the lac promotor. From pEJ6, for example, the largest detectable peptide (32,000 Da) was considerably smaller than the expected 41,580-Da species. In vitro studies involving RNA polymerase purified from *C. tetani* indicated that this polymerase transcribed genes under control of the lac or tac promotor, albeit at a reduced efficiency (U. Eisel and H. Niemann, unpublished).

**Mapping of antigenic determinants.** In a first attempt to apply peptides synthesized in the clostridial system in the characterization of 22 different monoclonal antibodies raised against tetanus toxin or toxoid (1), we performed immunoprecipitation reactions (Table 2). Figure 4C shows an example of such an experiment. Antibody 993D5 precipitated the Tet97 and Tet5 peptides equally well (lanes a and c), while antibody 161D6 or 162D2 recognized Tet97 exclusively, indicating that the corresponding epitope was located within the additional C-terminal sequences present in Tet97. Since these latter two antibodies were specific for the BC-fragment (Table 2), their epitopes had to reside within region II in Fig. 1.

To our surprise, however, only eight monoclonal antibodies (Table 2) could be applied successfully in immunoprecipitations of in vitro-translated peptides. The amounts of recombinant peptides obtained by in vitro translations were not sufficient to be analyzed by ELISA or Western blotting. Therefore, we extended our studies to fusion proteins synthesized in *E. coli* (Fig. 5). Monoclonal antibody 993D5 bound to fusion proteins containing Tet5 and Tet97 sequences as well as those containing Tet53. In contrast, fusion proteins consisting of Tet52 or Tet51 were not recognized, although such fusion proteins were equally well precipitated with a polyclonal serum. These findings suggest that both antibodies recognized an epitope (region I in Fig. 1) located in the vicinity of amino acid 90, the border between the Tet51 and Tet52 sequences. Computer-assisted analyses of the toxin sequence by the method of Hopp and Woods (14) indicated a strong epitope, D(81)SDKDR(86), in this domain. This predicted epitope had the highest $A_h$ value (2.55) of the entire toxin molecule.

The data obtained with the MS2-Tet fusion proteins confirmed the results obtained by immunoprecipitation of in vitro-translated peptides (Table 2). No additional epitopes could be detected with this experimental approach, however.

**Inhibition of the effects of tetanus toxin on rat brain...**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antibody</th>
<th>Specificity&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Reactive</th>
<th>Nonreactive</th>
<th>IgG class</th>
<th>Conc (mg/ml)&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>ELISA reactivity&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Inhibition of toxin effects&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monoclonal 993D5</td>
<td>A [I], Tet5 [W], Tet53 [W], Tet97 [I, W], region I</td>
<td>BC [I, E, W], Tet51 [I, E, W], Tet52 [I, E, W]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>0.171</td>
<td>1:10</td>
<td>9 ± 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>161D6</td>
<td>BC [I, E, W], Tet6 [I, W], Tet97 [I, W], region II</td>
<td>A [I, E, W], Tet5 [I, W], Tet7 [I, W], Tet15 [I, W]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>0.177</td>
<td>1:25</td>
<td>1 ± 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>162D6</td>
<td>BC [I, E, W], Tet6 [W], Tet97 [W], region II</td>
<td>A [I, E, W], Tet5 [W], Tet7 [W], Tet15 [W]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>0.193</td>
<td>1:10</td>
<td>19 ± 6</td>
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<td>161A1</td>
<td>BC [E, W], Tet7 [E, W], region III</td>
<td>A [I, E, W], Tet15 [W]</td>
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<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>1:25</td>
<td>17 ± 6</td>
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<td>104A1</td>
<td>BC [I, E, W], Tet266 [I, W], Tet7 [E, W], Tet15 [E, W], Tet31 [E, W], region IV</td>
<td>A [I, E, W], C [I, E, W]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>1:10</td>
<td>22 ± 5</td>
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<td>164B4</td>
<td>BC [E, W], C [E, W], Tet31 [E, W], Tet7 [E, W], Tet15 [E, W], Tet15 [E, W], 947-FNNFTVSFWLRVPKvsASHLE-967, region V</td>
<td>A [I, E, W], Tet4 [E, W], Tet266 [E, W]</td>
<td>1/2B</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>0.092</td>
<td>1:10</td>
<td>16 ± 6</td>
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<td>165B2</td>
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<td>0.113</td>
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<td>Tet6 [I, E, W], Tet7 [I, E, W]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.172</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anti-Tet5</td>
<td>Tet5 [I, E, W]</td>
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<td>Anti-Tet7</td>
<td>Tet7 [I, E, W]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anti-Tet15</td>
<td>Tet15 [I, E, W]</td>
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</table>

<sup>a</sup> The reactivity of antibodies to specific subfragments was determined by immunoprecipitation [I], Western blotting [W] (5), or ELISA [E] (33). For locations of the fragments see Fig. 1.

<sup>b</sup> Determined by affinity purification and ELISA with subclass-specific antibodies.

<sup>c</sup> Determined at an antibody dilution of 1:10<sup>4</sup> by ELISA with 10 µg of purified tetanus toxin per ml.

<sup>d</sup> Expressed as the mean of triplicate values determined by the norepinephrine release assay in vitro.
contrast, antibodies that recognized domains within the A-fragment, such as 993D5 and anti-tet5, were less efficient in neutralizing the toxin in this in vitro assay.

**DISCUSSION**

We used recombinant tetanus toxin-specific peptides to characterize the epitopes of monoclonal antibodies whose toxin-neutralizing activity was determined in an in vitro assay. Four different cell-free systems were compared for their efficiency in producing subfragments of the toxin molecule in vitro from cloned DNA. This study was carried out because previous experiments had indicated that clostridial DNA with a G+C content of merely 27% was expressed at low levels in *E. coli* (8). Our studies showed that clostridial DNA yielded preferentially full-sized peptides in a homologous cell-free system developed from a nontoxic strain of *C. tetani*. Optimization studies revealed a similar dependency of this system on Mg<sup>2+</sup> (13 to 15 mM) and K<sup>+</sup> (80 mM) as described for systems from *E. coli* (27), *Bacillus subtilis* (17, 20, 36), and *Clostridium perfringens* (30, 31). Total RNA from *C. tetani* stimulated protein synthesis in the clostridial system about 30-fold at a concentration of 300 µg/ml. Stallcup et al. (31) reported a sixfold stimulation with similar amounts of RNA with a reconstituted S30 extract from *C. pasteurianum*. Only a 3.5-fold stimulation, however, was obtained with supercoiled exogenous DNA containing the promoter of the toxin gene. Fractionation and reconstitution of the S30 extract according to protocols published for *C. pasteurianum* (31) did not improve the levels of transcription in our system.

In reticulocyte lysate and wheat germ extract systems, the translation efficiency of presynthesized toxin-specific mRNA was quite low in comparison to that of standard globin or coronavirus mRNA (19). In both systems, premature termination of translation was a major reason for the reduced yields. The combined transcription-translation system for *E. coli* did not prove satisfactory with clostridial DNA. Even though ribosomes from gram-negative bacteria have been reported to be less restricted with respect to the nature of the mRNA than ribosomes from gram-positive organisms (31), exogenously added total clostridial RNA was translated quite inefficiently in the *E. coli* system (not shown). In addition, peptides encoded by entirely toxin-specific DNA were again poorly synthesized in vivo, while MS2 fusion proteins were made in normal amounts, as shown in Fig. 5. These findings suggest that in this system, initiation of translation could play the crucial role.

Using such recombinant peptides, we coarsely mapped the epitopes of eight monoclonal antibodies. Of a total of 22 different antisera, all of which were shown previously to bind to tetanus toxin (1), only 8 reacted with toxin fragments produced either in vitro or in vivo, as determined by immunoprecipitation, ELISA, or Western blotting. These eight monoclonal antibodies recognized six different epitopes.

None of the eight antibodies alone was capable of neutralizing 10 50% lethal doses when coinjected into mice; each only prolonged the time to death. Similar observations have been reported previously (24, 34). However, such in vivo experiments are costly in terms of test animals and monoclonal antisera. Therefore, to assess the toxin-neutralizing activity of monoclonal antibodies, we used an in vitro system in which the essential steps of the toxification process, namely, binding and internalization of the toxin, are maintained. Our data demonstrate that sera directed against the A-subunit of tetanus toxin, such as polyclonal rabbit...
anti-Tet5 or the monoclonal antibody 993D5, which could be used in immunoprecipitations and thus presumably also bind to the toxin in solution, barely neutralized the toxin. Similar properties of monoclonal antibodies against the A-fragment have been reported previously (34). Three epitopes were mapped with the help of monoclonal antibodies in the B-fragment. This domain of the toxin has been suggested to play an important role in the interaction of the toxin with a putative proteinaceous receptor (25) and could be involved in the translocation of the A-subunit into the cytosol (reviewed in reference 13). One of the antibodies (104A1) caused marked neutralization of the toxin by binding to region IV, while antibodies 162D2 and 161D6, both recognizing region II of the toxin and both useful in immunoprecipitations, only reduced the toxin effects to about 20% of the value without antibody. Unfortunately, no conclusions concerning binding of antibodies to epitopes III and V can be drawn, since the corresponding antibodies (161A1 for region III, 164B4 and 165B2 for region V) did not bind to radiola-beled tetanus toxin in solution (data not shown). In competitive ELISA reactions, binding of the latter two antibodies to region V could be specifically inhibited by the synthetic peptide NH2-F(947)NNFTVSLWLRVPKVSASHL(967), carrying a human T-cell epitope (7). Apparently region V becomes exposed at the periphery of the molecule only after treatment with detergent or, in the host, after proteolytic processing by antigen-presenting cells. Our finding suggests that B cells and T cells can principally recognize the same epitope. We cannot exclude, however, that a peptide of 21 amino acids exhibits more than one epitope and that the murine B-cell and the human T-cell clones therefore recognize different sites. Recently, a pentapeptide sequence from human cytomegalovirus was demonstrated to be sufficient for major histocompatibility complex-restricted T-cell stimulation (28). Systematic modifications of the peptide from either end will now allow the precise characterization of the T- and B-cell epitope(s). In agreement with published observations (10, 15, 34), antibodies binding to fragment-C showed the most pronounced toxin-neutralizing activities. This is not surprising, since fragment-C has been shown to be nearly as effective as the holotoxin with respect to binding to thyroid or neural membranes or to certain gangliosides. Recent studies have indicated that monoclonal antibody 75A4 indeed inhibits binding of tetanus toxin to gangliosides (H. Niemann, unpublished observation). Epitope VI is localized within the 80 carboxy-terminal amino acids. Although steric hindrance caused by the bound antibody cannot be excluded as an indirect reason for inhibition of toxin binding, it is possible that this part of the toxin molecule participates directly in the binding to the ganglio-side receptor.

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