



Reply to Vanderberg, “Further Mechanisms and Locations in Which Antisporozoite Antibodies Neutralize Malaria Sporozoites”

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We would like to respond to the letter from Dr. Vanderberg in which he suggests that an additional mechanism by which circumsporozoite protein (CSP) antibodies act at the inoculation site is by impacting the inoculation of sporozoites by infected mosquitoes. In their 2009 paper (1), they find that high concentrations of CSP antibodies in the rodent host lead to fewer sporozoites inoculated by infected mosquitoes due to the agglutination of sporozoites as they are inoculated. While we do not doubt the validity of these results, the experimental conditions we used differ significantly, and therefore, those findings may not be relevant to our conclusions (2). Specifically, we used significantly lower amounts of CSP antibodies, resulting in concentrations more in line with levels observed in RTS,S-vaccinated individuals (3). In the Vanderberg study, passive immunization was performed with 320 μ g of antibody *in vivo*, and *in vitro* studies demonstrating sporozoite agglutination used 1 mg/ml of antibody. In our studies, in which we compared sporozoite infectivity in immunized and naive mice after challenge with mosquito- and intravenous-inoculated sporozoites, passive immunizations were performed with 12 to 50 μ g of antibody. At these doses, serum antibody levels would be 6 to 25 times lower than those used in the Vanderberg study. Importantly, at these antibody concentrations, we did not observe any agglutination of sporozoites when they were inoculated by using a needle and observed by intravital microscopy. Thus, while we do not doubt the previous findings of Vanderberg et al. (1), we do not find them relevant to our work.

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