

QUANTITATIVE STUDIES OF THE IMMUNOGLOBULIN
SEQUENCE IN THE RESPONSE OF THE RABBIT TO A
SOMATIC ANTIGEN*

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(Received for publication 28 April 1966)

The immune response of mammals to most soluble protein and viral antigens appears to differ in several respects from that induced by the somatic antigens of Gram-negative organisms (1-12). Though both classes of antigens elicit varying quantities of γ M-antibody, much less γ G-antibody has been reported to appear in the serum following lipopolysaccharide immunization. Several experiments had failed to demonstrate any γ G-antibody to this antigen (1, 5-7). More recently, several reports have indicated that relatively low titers may be detected following repeated large doses of somatic antigen (8-11).

The sequence of production of γ M- and γ G-antibody has also been reported to differ in response to O antigen. γ G-globulin activity is found in the serum within a few days after the first γ M activity following administration of most antigens to mature animals (1-4). In contrast, immunization with the somatic antigen evokes γ M-antibody production within a few days of injection, but γ G-antibody activity does not seem to appear for a month or more (5-7, 10-12).

Lastly, the failure of animals to demonstrate higher levels of anti-O activity in whole serum following each of repeated immunizations has often been interpreted as indicating a lack of immunological anamnesis to the somatic antigen (1, 6, 11). Although the increasing γ G-antibody activity induced by repeated immunization over prolonged periods has suggested that some form of immunological memory of this class of antigen exists (10), the characteristics of a secondary response observed with protein antigens have not been reported.

Recent data of Robbins et al. (13) showed that highly purified γ M anti-*Salmonella typhimurium* O antibody had as much as 1000 times the agglutinating, bactericidal, and opsonizing activity of its γ G-globulin counterpart when compared on a molar basis. In addition, the procedure used for isolating these two antibodies from whole

*Supported in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (HD-00384-08 and HD-0054-06) the American Heart Association (64-G-158), and the Stargaart Allergy Research Fund.

†Special Trainee in Pediatrics, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (TI-HD-54).

§Career Development Award (HD-22856-02), National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

hyperimmune serum unexpectedly yielded much more γ G- than γ M-specific antibody. Thus it seemed possible that differences in the immune response to proteins and these O antigens could be explained on a basis of differential sensitivities of detection of the two classes of immunoglobulins in whole serum.

In the studies to be described, the sequence of anti-O antibodies in the serum after primary and secondary stimulation was examined by a specific immunoglobulin assay. The sensitivity of detection of both γ G- and γ M-agglutinins was increased by specific anti- γ G- and - γ M-globulin reagents. This technique, similar to that described by Coombs et al. for erythrocytes (14), and used previously for O titration (15-17), augments agglutinin titers as much as 256-fold. Estimations were made of the concentration of each immunoglobulin antibody in a single serum sample during the O antigen response by calculating from concurrent titrations of isolated and purified γ M and γ G anti-*Salmonella typhimurium* O antibodies of known concentrations.

The data show that the immunoglobulin response to O antigens has all the characteristics described as occurring after immunization with protein antigens, including rapid appearance of γ G-antibody in large amount after initial immunization and a secondary-type response to reinjection. Further, this technique permitted indirect examination of certain qualitative changes of both types of antibody during the course of the immune response

Materials and Methods

Preparation of Antigen.—*Salmonella typhimurium* strain 7 (4, 5, 12:z) was inoculated from stock frozen brain heart infusion slants into brain heart broth. After incubation with shaking at 37°C for 8 hr the bacteria were washed twice with saline, heated to 100°C for 2 hr, and washed, in order, with saline, 95% acetone, and finally saline. The suspension was adjusted to 1×10^{10} organisms per cc by spectrophotometric absorption, using as a reference a bacterial suspension standardized with a particle counter. It was necessary to use the antigen within 3 days to insure the reproducibility of titrations.

Immunization.—Adult hybrid rabbits screened for low or undetectable agglutinin levels for the *S. typhimurium* somatic antigen were injected intravenously with specified amounts of this antigen in 1 ml of saline. Sequential bleedings on the indicated days following immunization were made by intracardiac puncture or from the ear artery. After incubation for 1 hr at 37°C and overnight at 4°C the serum was separated by centrifugation and stored in sterile tubes at 4°C.

Exposure to Reducing Agent.—2-Mercaptoethanol (2-ME) was used in a manner similar to that described by Chan and Deutsch (18). Briefly, dialysis of the sera at 4°C against 0.1 M 2-ME in pH 7 buffered saline for 24 hr was followed by dialysis against 0.02 M iodoacetamide for 6 to 8 hr, and then saline for 5 to 7 days. Prolonged saline dialysis of the reduced serum was necessary to insure reproducible titers, especially those following antiglobulin potentiation. Purified γ G-antibody was included with each reduction procedure as a control; no loss of agglutinating activity occurred in saline or after antiglobulin potentiation. The corresponding purified γ M anti-O control lost over 95% of its saline-agglutinating activity.

Antiglobulin Reagents.—Specific goat anti-rabbit γ M- and γ G-globulin reagents were prepared by immunizing goats with purified rabbit γ M-globulin (13) or with the peptide Fc

derived from papain-digested pooled isolated rabbit γ G-globulin (19) emulsified in Freund's adjuvant. The schedule of γ M-globulin injection for immunization was similar to that used for the preparation of the anti-fragment Fc reagent (20). The anti- γ M serum was absorbed with insoluble rabbit γ G-globulin prepared by cross-linkage of this protein with bis-diazobenzidine (BDB) (21). In a similar manner, the anti-Fc, hereafter referred to as anti- γ G, was absorbed with small increments of the soluble Fab peptide, followed by insoluble BDB-linked Fab fragment when the anti- γ G formed a barely perceptible precipitate with the Fab peptide. After the specificities of both reagents were established (see below) they were concentrated by 37% ammonium sulfate precipitation. The antiglobulin preparations were diluted with buffered saline to their respective volumes before absorption, sterilized by filtration (Millipore Corp., Bedford, Massachusetts), and stored in 5 ml aliquots at -10°C .

Bacterial Agglutination.—The tube dilution titrations were done as described (13) except that 0.25 ml of antigen suspension containing 1.25×10^8 bacteria was added to each tube. After agglutination titers were recorded, the bacteria were washed twice with 1.0 ml aliquots of saline at 0°C . The tubes were then centrifuged at 2000 *g* for 20 min and the supernatant was discarded after each washing. After the second wash, the bacterial pellet was resuspended in 0.5 ml of a 1:1000 dilution of the respective antiglobulin reagent in saline. After the tubes were reincubated at 37°C for 1 hr and 4°C for 24 to 36 hr, the titers were again recorded. Each serum specimen was assayed at least twice, and in most cases three or more times on different days to minimize inherent errors in tube dilution techniques. The variation of titers was within ± 1 tube with rare exceptions.

Controls and Standards.—Specified amounts of the isolated γ M and γ G anti-*S. typhimurium* antibodies mixed with 0.1 ml of normal rabbit serum containing no detectable agglutinins with or without antiglobulin augmentation were always included as a control for the agglutination and augmentation procedure. The purification and characterization of rabbit γ G- and γ M-antibodies for *S. typhimurium* somatic antigen has been described (13). Three different preparations of γ M- and two preparations of γ G-immunoglobulin antibodies were used in these experiments without significant variation in the specific agglutination activity. Immunoelectrophoresis, protein determinations, and sucrose gradient ultracentrifugation techniques, using standard procedures, were performed as described previously (13). Rabbit γ A-immunoglobulin was prepared for immunodiffusion studies as described elsewhere (22).

Evaluation of Antiglobulin Augmentation Method.—Several procedures were employed in experiments to examine the reproducibility and specificity of the antiglobulin technique.

In agar diffusion analysis (Fig. 1 *a, b*) each goat antiserum would only precipitate its respective immunoglobulin. The antiglobulin reagents augmented only the titer of their respective isolated antibodies (Table I). The specificity of these reagents was also shown by the inability of the anti- γ G-globulin to augment the titers of purified isolated γ M and anti-*S. typhimurium* O antibody. In a similar fashion, anti- γ M did not augment purified γ G antibody-titers at the same concentration. Each antiglobulin would augment its corresponding antibody titer 8- to 16-fold at all dilutions tested. A dilution of 10^{-3} of each antiglobulin reagent, which yielded maximum enhancement of agglutinin activity, was chosen, and this concentration was used for all experiments.

The specificity of the antiglobulin reagents in whole hyperimmune serum was also examined (Fig. 2). Analysis of the rapidly and slowly sedimenting fractions obtained by sucrose gradient ultracentrifugation revealed that goat anti-rabbit γ M reagent increased titers associated with the rapidly sedimenting fraction and the anti- γ G reagent augmented only the agglutinin activity of the more slowly sedimenting fractions.

Several possible sources of error may be introduced when the activity of one class of antibody is measured in the presence of the other in whole or 2-ME-treated serum. Since isolated γ G and γ M anti-*S. typhimurium* O appear to have specificity directed toward the same so-

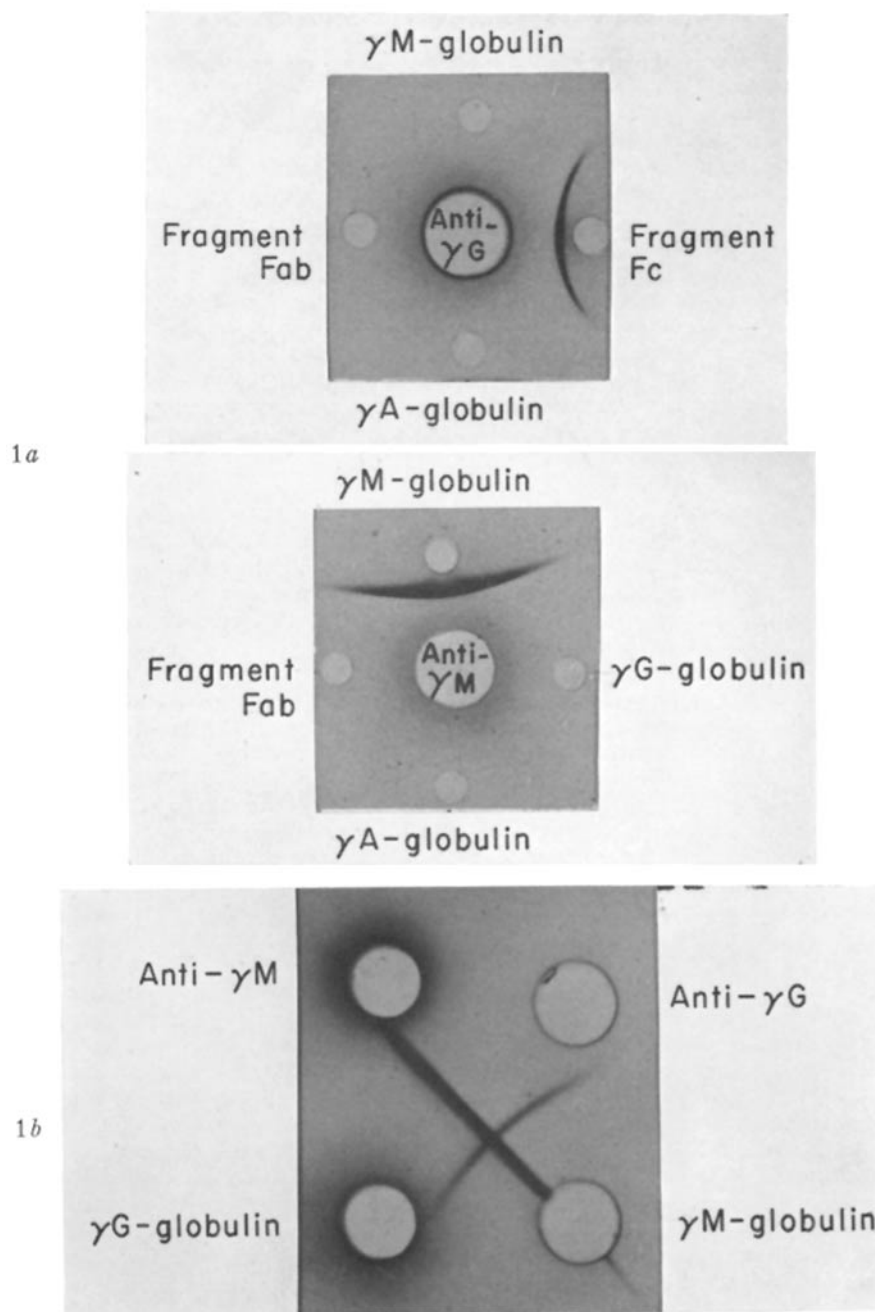


FIG. 1. Immunodiffusion analysis of the goat anti-rabbit immunoglobulins, individually (Fig. 1 *a*) and in a "forced cross" pattern (Fig. 1 *b*). All antigen concentrations used were 1.0 mg/ml except for γ A-globulin, which was 0.7 mg/ml. The anti- γ G precipitated only fragment Fc of rabbit γ G-globulin, and the anti- γ M serum precipitated only γ M.

matic antigen (13), mixtures of these in whole serum could conceivably be additive, yielding higher titers than either antibody would individually. On the other hand, γ G-antibody with a relatively high avidity but low activity (13) could conceivably lower the measured titer of γ M antibody by competing for antigenic sites. To assess these possibilities, isolated antibodies were combined in artificial mixtures which might simulate various conceivable conditions in whole serum. The results of representative experiments are given in Table II.

Concentrations of γ G which were approximately twice those of the γ M (Table II A) did not change the saline titer of the γ M. The concentration of γ G could be increased to as much as 17 times that of γ M without changing the end point of the augmented γ M titer (Table II B). Lastly, it was determined that reduced and alkylated γ M-antibody in concentrations

TABLE I
*Selective Augmentation of Isolated γ M and γ G Anti-Salmonella typhimurium O Antibodies**

Antibody	Antibody concentration	Antiglobulin reagent dilution	Agglutinin titer			
			Saline	Anti- γ M	Saline	Anti- γ G
γ M	mg/ml 0.88	1:100	320	5120	640	640
		1:500	320	2565	640	640
		1:1000	320	5120	640	640
		1:5000	320	2565	—	—
γ G	0.57	1:100	20	10	—	—
		1:500	10	5	20	320
		1:1000	10	5	20	160
		1:5000	—	—	20	320

* Specific augmentation of agglutination activity of purified rabbit γ M and γ G anti-*S. typhimurium* O is shown. The titer is expressed as the reciprocal of the last dilution to show agglutination activity. The goat antiglobulin reagents were diluted to the indicated dilution and 0.5 ml of each preparation was added to bacteria coated with either antibody. The agglutination activity of each antibody was enhanced only with the specific anti-immunoglobulin reagent.

16 times higher than γ G did not change the anti- γ G augmented titers of the γ G-antibody (Table II C).

Within the limits of these experimental variables, therefore, neither the saline nor the augmented titer of mixtures of the two antibody classes was significantly different from the highest titers of the separate antibodies. Therefore, γ M-antibody activity was taken as the titer of whole serum before addition of goat anti-rabbit γ M-globulin reagent, and the augmented titer was the titer after this addition. The activity of γ G antibody was taken as the titer in reduced and alkylated serum diluted in saline, and the augmented titer was the titer after addition of anti-rabbit γ G reagent to this serum. The expected minimum concentrations of antibody in whole serum detectable by this method would be: γ M, 0.6 μ g antibody protein per ml; γ G, 3.3 μ g antibody protein per ml (Table III).

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The Primary and Secondary γ M- and γ G-Agglutinin Response to Salmonella typhimurium O Antigen.—In order to examine the relative titers of γ M- and

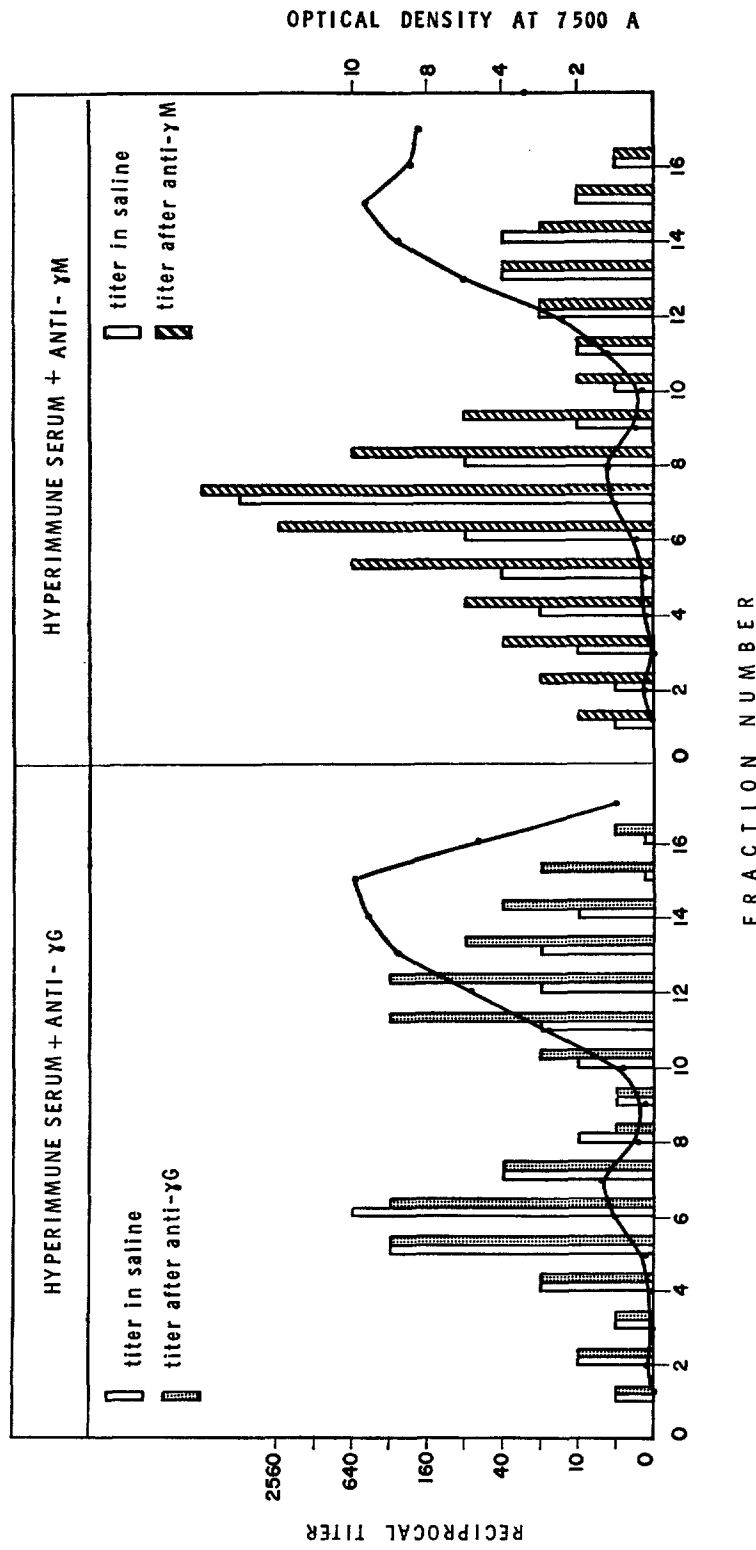


Fig. 2. Selective augmentation of γM and γG anti-O antibodies in whole hyperimmune serum subjected to sucrose gradient ultracentrifugation. Each fraction was assayed for agglutination activity in saline and after addition of the specific antiglobulin reagent. Adjacent bars represent titers before and after addition of the specific antiglobulin. The rapidly sedimenting agglutinins were augmented only by anti- γM , whereas the slowly sedimenting agglutinins were augmented only by the anti- γG reagent.

γ G-antibodies in the primary and secondary response to the somatic antigen of *Salmonella typhimurium*, multiple serum samples from 10 immunized rabbits were examined by the direct and indirect techniques described. Groups of 3 or 4 rabbits received 1×10^8 , 1×10^9 , or 1×10^{10} organisms intravenously. After

TABLE II
*Agglutinin Activity of Various Mixtures of γ M and γ G Anti-Salmonella typhimurium O Immunoglobulins**

Experiment	Immunoglobulin in reaction mixture	Agglutination titer	
		Saline	Antiglobulin (reagent indicated)
A	$\mu\text{g/ml}$		
	1. γ G (73.0)	5	—
	2. γ M (38.0)	20	—
B	3. γ G (73.0) + γ M (38.0)	20	—
	1. γ G (525)	40	20 (γ M)
	2. γ M (30.0)	10	160 (γ M)
C	3. γ G (525) + γ M (30.0)	40	160 (γ M)
	1. γ M (330)	160	160 (γ G)
	2. γ M 2-ME (330)	0	0 (γ G)
	3. γ G (20.0)	0	10 (γ G)
	4. γ M 2-ME (330) + γ G (20.0)	0	10 (γ G)

* Mixtures of purified antibodies were prepared to simulate conditions in whole serum and assayed for agglutination activity in saline or after the addition of antiglobulin reagents. The titer is expressed as the reciprocal of the last dilution to show visible agglutination.

TABLE III
Concentration of Isolated Anti-O Antibodies Required to Agglutinate Salmonella typhimurium

Isolated antibody	Method of detection	Average minimum end point concentration of isolated purified antibody*	Minimum concentration of antibody detectable in whole serum†
		$\mu\text{g/ml}$	$\mu\text{g/ml}$
γ M	Titered in saline	2.5	13
	Anti- γ M augmentation	0.121	0.6
γ G	Titered in saline	16.5	83
	Anti- γ G augmentation	0.66	3.3

* Each concentration represents an average of at least 50 titrations.

† This is the product of the average end point concentration (third column) and the first serum dilution (1.5) which could show agglutination in the standard titration method.

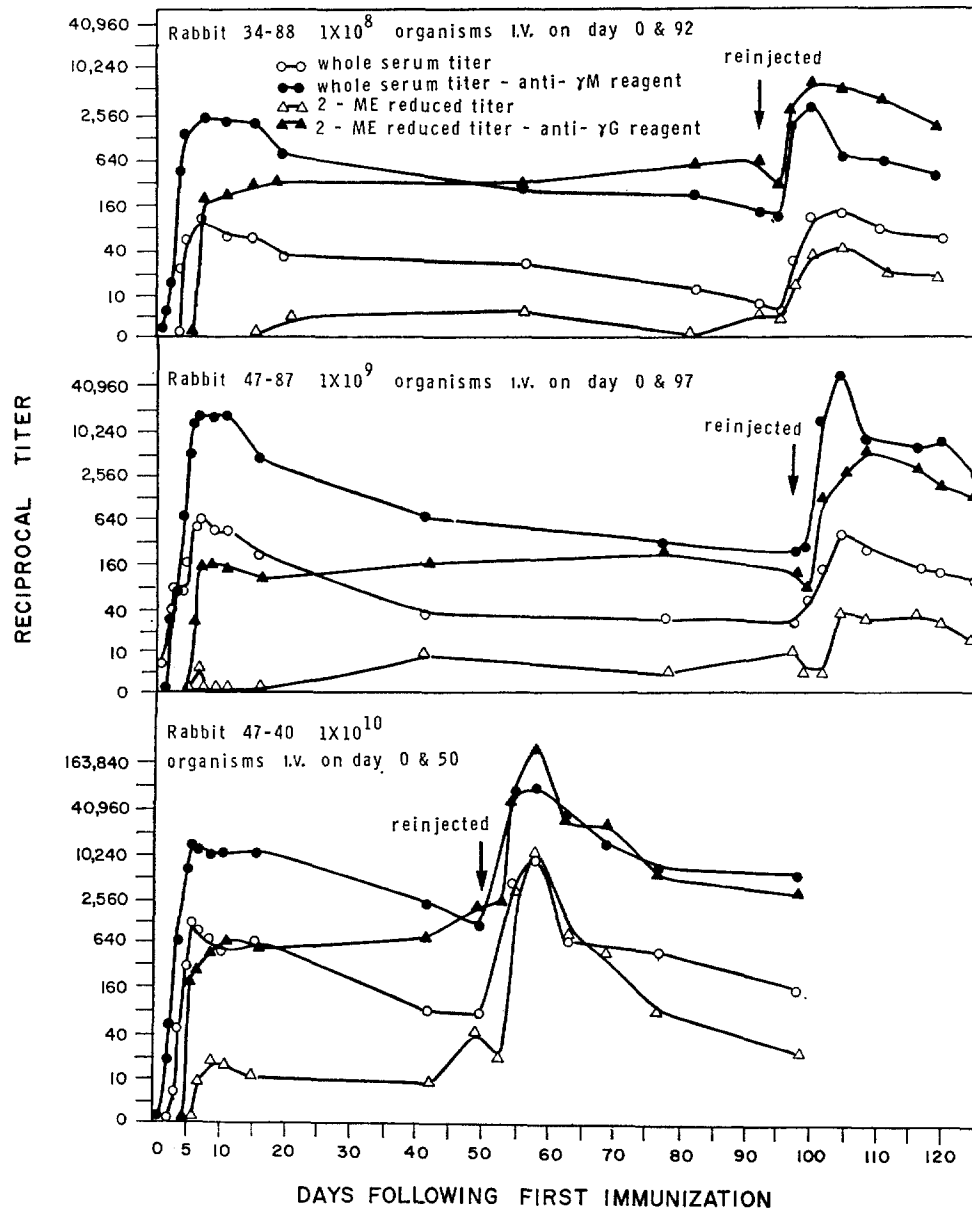


FIG. 3. The agglutinin activity of serial serum samples is illustrated for a representative animal from each group that received an intravenous injection of heat-killed *Salmonella typhimurium*. The agglutination titer is recorded as the reciprocal of the last serum dilution to show agglutination.

immunization, the levels of agglutinating antibody were assayed at various intervals by the four techniques described. The titers of antibodies following initial immunization with the three doses of antigen are illustrated for representative animals in Fig. 3.

γ M-agglutinins to the O antigen, as indicated by whole serum titers in saline or anti- γ M augmented titers, appeared within 2 or 3 days after immunization. These agglutinin levels increased rapidly, reached a peak between 6 and 11 days, then fell gradually. γ M-antibody activity was detectable even without antiglobulin augmentation as long as 126 days after exposure. These findings confirm prior data (1, 5-12).

Without augmentation, the titers of 2-ME-reduced serum in saline remained absent or very low during the immune response. These agglutinins usually appeared late in the response, although occasionally titers of 1:5 were detectable within a week of immunization. Even when saline γ G-agglutinins were undetectable, γ G-antibody was demonstrable by specific augmentation with the anti- γ G reagent between 5 and 8 days after initial injection, except in a single animal in which γ G first appeared at 17 days. Sucrose gradient ultracentrifugation of whole sera from such animals (Fig. 4) confirmed that these agglutinins were γ G-immunoglobulins.

It was of interest to determine whether the early appearance of γ G-agglutinins was related to the form in which O antigen was given. A lipopolysaccharide endotoxin of the same strain of *S. typhimurium* was purified by aqueous ether extraction as described by Ribí et al. (23). Rabbits were immunized with 2 or 20 μ g of this preparation intravenously, and the serum collected at intervals during the subsequent 14 days was assayed by the technique described above. The γ G- and γ M-antibody response was similar in all respects to that observed following injection of the whole organisms (Fig. 3). γ G-agglutinins were first detected by specific antiglobulin augmentation 6 days after immunization, and peak augmented titers of 1:1280 or higher were achieved by the 10th day.

The secondary response was studied by reinjecting 5 animals with the same dose of whole heat-killed organisms 50 to 126 days after initial immunization. The secondary response differed in several ways from the primary response (Fig. 3). In most animals, the maximum anti-O γ M levels achieved after the second injection of antigen, as determined by both saline and antiglobulin titration, were comparable to the levels of γ M anti-O detected after the primary response. The pattern shown by the animal illustrated in the lower section of Fig. 3 was the only exception to the observation that titers of agglutinins in whole serum were not significantly higher than those of the primary response. Thus, neither the earlier appearance nor the higher serum antibody titers characteristic of the secondary response were observed with these measurements of γ M activity.

In contrast, the γ G-agglutinin response to a second immunization appeared

earlier than the primary response. Augmentation with anti- γ G revealed that the levels of γ G-agglutinins were 10 to 100 times higher than those of the primary response in all but one animal. Thus γ G-immunoglobulin agglutinins of the somatic antigen of *S. typhimurium* showed both of these characteristics

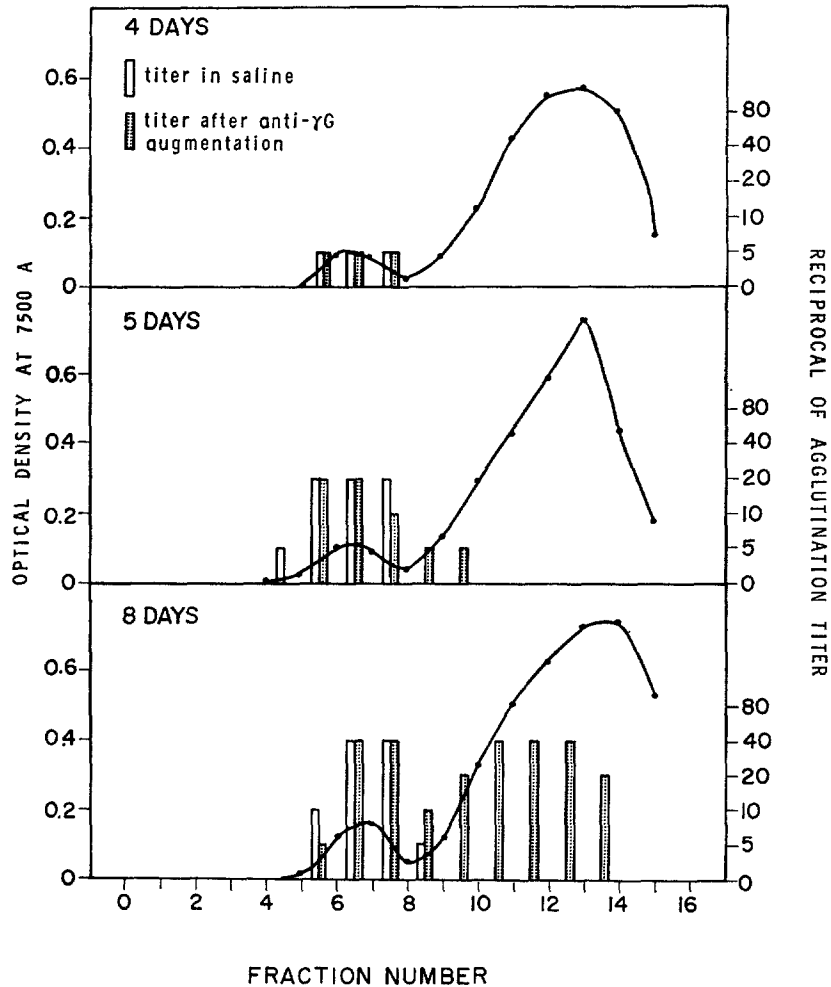


FIG. 4. Demonstration of γ G-agglutinins by anti- γ G augmentation of sucrose gradient fractions. Rabbit 34-88 received 1×10^8 *Salmonella typhimurium* on day 0. Sequential bleedings from day 4, day 5, and day 8 were examined for agglutinin activity in fractions of whole serum separated by sucrose gradient ultracentrifugation. Individual fractions were titered in saline (unshaded bar) and anti- γ G (shaded bar). The curves represent the protein concentration in each fraction. By this technique specific anti-O γ G antibody is detectable on the 5th day after immunization in whole serum samples.

of immunological anamnesis: earlier appearance and greater antibody production.

Estimation of the Relative Amounts of Immunoglobulin Antibodies Produced.—An objective of these experiments was to reexamine the sequence of formation of γ M and γ G anti-O agglutinins during the primary response. By increasing the sensitivity of detection with specific antiglobulins it was found that γ G activity appeared in high titer within 3 to 5 days of γ M-antibody rather than late in the response and at low levels. To conclude, however, that a 3 to 5 day interval separates the synthesis of the two classes of antibody is not necessarily justified. Such values represent only relative agglutinating capacity, not concentration of antibody.

A comparison of the actual amounts of each antibody necessary to cause agglutination and the sensitivity of detection of each in whole serum with the described titration techniques, given in Table III, shows that equal concentrations of γ G- and γ M-agglutinins yield different titers.

Isolated and purified γ M and γ G anti-*S. typhimurium* antibodies of known activity and protein content were used as standards to which titers in whole serum were compared in an attempt to estimate the concentration of the two antibodies. It was assumed that the isolated antibody gives a titration end point at the same concentration as the agglutinin being measured, and the product of the concentration of the standard agglutinin at its end point and the reciprocal of the titer of the unknown was taken as an estimate of the actual concentration of antibody in each unknown serum. Such estimates of antibody concentration give a more accurate picture of the timing of early antibody production, but they do not completely resolve sequence timing, for reasons that will be discussed.

The patterns of change in calculated concentrations of the two classes of antibodies during the primary response to *S. typhimurium* are shown for a representative rabbit in Fig. 5. The slope of initial rise of γ G-antibody protein concentration usually paralleled that of γ M and followed it by 2 or 3 days. In no animal studied was simultaneous appearance of the two immunoglobulins observed using these techniques.

Such calculations also indicate the accumulation of high concentrations of γ M-antibody early in the primary response. The maximum levels were usually 1 to 3 mg of antibody protein per milliliter of serum and averaged 1.4 mg per milliliter. With few exceptions, however, the levels of γ G-antibody ultimately equaled or surpassed the γ M-antibody concentrations. These calculations compare γ M- and γ G-antibody production on a weight basis. Comparison of their molar concentrations (24, 25) does not change the basic shape of either curve, but results in an approximately 6-fold increase of the γ G component. The initial slopes remain parallel, but the interval between the appearance of the two immunoglobulins is reduced to approximately 1.5 days.

Changes in Degree of Augmentation by Antiglobulin Reagents during the Primary and Secondary Response.—The quantitative estimations of immunoglobulin antibody concentrations described above are based upon the assumption that single isolated γ M and γ G standards are representative of the antibody produced in all phases of the primary or secondary response; i.e., that the γ M- and γ G-antibodies change quantitatively but not qualitatively during

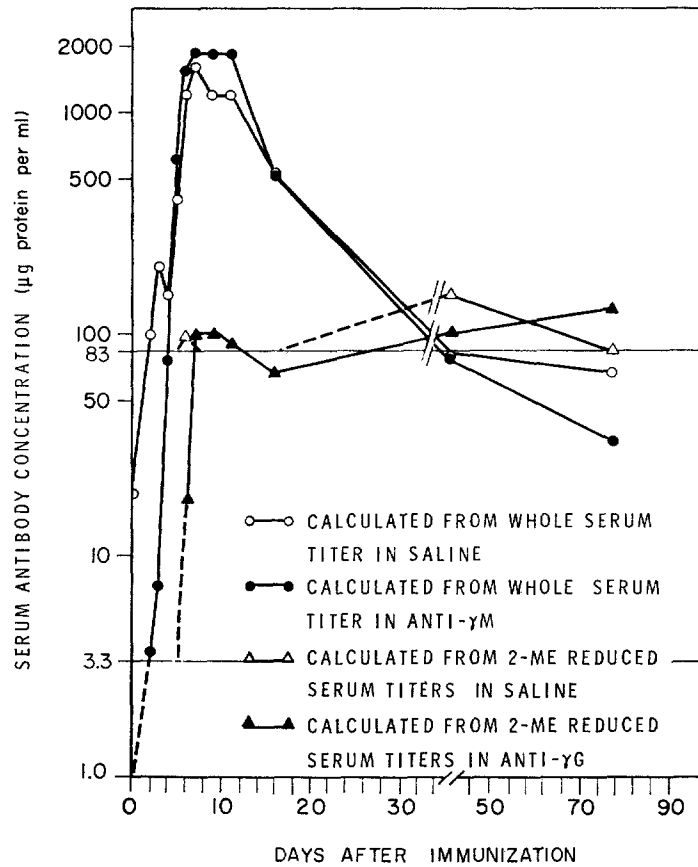


FIG. 5. Calculated levels of γ M and γ G anti-*Salmonella typhimurium* O antibodies during the primary response of rabbit 47-87 to 1×10^9 organisms given intravenously. Concentrations of antibody below the limits of detection are shown only by the broken lines leading to the first detectable antibody level. The horizontal lines represent the smallest serum concentrations of isolated γ G detectable in saline (83 μ g/ml) and after anti- γ G augmentation (3.3 μ g/ml). The early divergence in γ M concentrations calculated from whole serum and augmented titers was more pronounced in animals having low preimmunization agglutinins. Much less difference was evident in the first calculated levels of γ M from rabbits without preexisting agglutinins, such as 34-88 (Fig. 3).

this period. Variations in avidity characteristics during the primary and secondary responses in several other systems (26-32) suggest that this assumption is not necessarily valid.

A qualitative change in both γ G- and γ M-antibodies during the immune

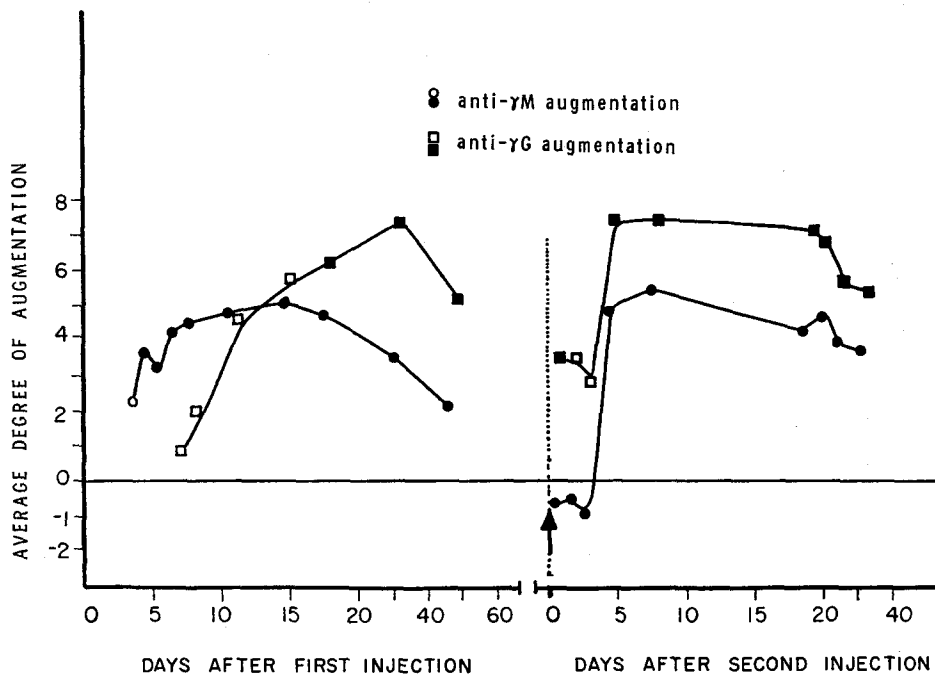


FIG. 6. Variations in the degree of augmentation during the course of γ G and γ M anti-O production by a representative rabbit (47-04) which received 1×10^8 organisms intravenously on days 0 and 126. The degree of augmentation is represented by the difference between the average number of tubes with agglutination after augmentation, and the average number of positive tubes in saline. For example, a value of +3 indicates that the titer was 3 tubes higher after augmentation, and represents an 8-fold increase in titer. In those cases in which augmentation could not be estimated because the titer in saline was less than 1:5, the degree of augmentation was calculated from an assumed base line of 1:5; in this case the circle or square is open.

response is indicated by the varying ability of antiglobulin reagents to augment the agglutinating activity of both immunoglobulins. This is illustrated in Fig. 6. A progressive increase in the degree of augmentation of whole serum titers of γ M occurred during the first 2 weeks of the primary response. This effect was most marked in animals with low levels of preimmunization agglutinins, since in this case the earliest titers of serum samples often declined after the addition of the anti- γ M reagent. The degree of γ M-agglutinin augmenta-

tion increased, then fell slowly late in the primary response, and increased again after reimmunization. Similar analysis of the primary response γ G augmentation was limited because 2-ME-resistant agglutinins in saline were frequently absent and thus provided no base line to determine the degree of augmentation. However, the same pattern was suggested in those few bleedings which had low levels of saline γ G-agglutinins after primary immunization. Serial changes in degree of augmentation were clearly evident for γ G-agglutinins during the secondary response.

These variations in augmentation obviously affect the accuracy of the quantitative estimates of antibody protein by the indirect methods employed here. The degree of augmentation of γ M activity during the first 4 days of the immune response was always less than that of the isolated γ M-antibody, or the γ M activity in whole serum taken during the 2 weeks of peak γ M production. Quantitative calculations must therefore be assumed inaccurate during the phase of the response when the first antibody is detected. Since the assay system is imprecise during the first days after antibody appears in the serum, it is difficult to be certain that γ M-antibody actually appears before γ G. γ G levels early in the secondary response calculated from assay data are likewise misleading because of the higher degree of augmentation of whole serum γ G-antibody as compared with the isolated γ G-antibody.

DISCUSSION

The use of sensitive methods to measure agglutinating antibodies of the γ G- and γ M-globulin classes has been used to characterize the primary and secondary responses to somatic antigen in the form of whole heat-killed *Salmonella typhimurium*. In contrast to data reported previously (1, 5-12), γ G-antibody usually appeared within 5 to 8 days of primary immunization and exhibited an initial increase in concentration roughly parallel to that of γ M-antibody. After a second identical antigenic stimulus, γ G-antibody activity began to increase sooner and reached titers 10 to 100 times those noted in the primary response, establishing a secondary response to this form of antigen.

The immune response of newborns to somatic antigens has been reported to be poor or absent in both human beings (33, 34) and rabbits (35). Reexamination of this response in newborn rabbits using antiglobulin augmentation in preliminary experiments indicates that low levels of γ M- and γ G-agglutinins of this O antigen are produced in a majority of animals. There remains little reason to consider the antibody response to somatic antigens to be different from that induced by protein and other antigens.

The quantitative techniques used gave peak γ M levels that averaged 1.4 mg/ml. Such levels are high as compared with established values for total precipitating antibody, even after repeated immunization with the somatic antigen (9, 11). If these estimates are correct, it must be assumed that a large proportion of the agglutinating antibody does not precipitate with antigen.

Staub (36) found that agglutinin activity did not parallel precipitin content of serum from rabbits immunized with a purified somatic polysaccharide. Also, agglutinin activity was reduced but not abolished by removal with specific antigen of precipitins in immune rabbit serum. The very high antibody concentrations observed here perhaps explain the hypergammaglobulinemia reported to occur after intensive stimulation with somatic antigen (9, 12).

The timing of initial γ M- and γ G-antibody appearance in the serum during the primary response is a matter of considerable theoretical interest. It bears on the question whether a single cell differentiates through stages in which γ M-antibody is produced followed by γ G synthesis, or whether this event occurs in separate cell lines. This problem has in part been dealt with in the past by examining primary response sera for the earliest macroglobulin, and 7S immunoglobulin activities by a variety of methods. Since γ M activity was usually found before that of γ G, it appeared that a sequence was involved in their synthesis. Evidence has recently been presented that this may be due in part to greater sensitivity of γ M-antibody detection in the systems used (13, 37, 38). With techniques that apparently detect lower levels of γ G-antibody, it can be found sooner in the primary response (37, 38). Freeman and Stavitsky (39), using radioautographs, recently reported specific antigen binding by γ G-globulins appearing simultaneously with γ M-antibodies after primary immunization. However, the relative amount of each class of antibody protein measured by this technique is unknown. Therefore, unless equal sensitivity for both classes can be documented, inaccuracy in the timing of first appearance would be expected.

The problem is even more complex if the immunoglobulins undergo qualitative as well as quantitative changes during the interval when the sequence is to be examined, as appears to be the case from the studies we report here. In all experiments at least 1 or 2 days separated the first γ M detected and the first γ G-antibody appearing in serum. However, progressive changes in augmentation cast doubt upon this conclusion. This question can be approached more directly on a cellular level than by measurements of serum antibody. Studies using fluorescence microscopy to determine the sequence of γ G- and γ M-antibody-producing cells during a primary response are underway in this laboratory. Such experiments also have the advantage of avoiding added complexities of interpreting serum antibody measurements, such as differences in the vascular and extravascular distribution (40) and rates of catabolism of the two immunoglobulin classes (41).

The observed changes in degree of augmentation during various phases of the immune response remain unexplained, but best fit the concept that avidity is low early in the primary response and increases in the primary and early in the secondary response. If this is correct, the first antibody produced, being of relatively low avidity, would be eluted off the antigen during the washing process preceding addition of the antiglobulin reagent, and consequently slight

augmentation would be expected. The occurrence of changing degrees of avidity in itself requires further explanation in terms of theories of antibody formation and cell selection. One attractive possibility is that there is a feedback stimulation of those cells producing the more avid early antibody, resulting in the selection and stimulated proliferation of those ultimately producing the antibody of highest affinity for the specific antigenic determinant site. Data supporting the assumption of such a mechanism are unknown at present.

SUMMARY

Employing a sensitive and immunoglobulin-specific assay method based upon antiglobulin augmentation, quantitative and qualitative aspects of the primary and secondary response of the rabbit to *Salmonella typhimurium* O antigens have been evaluated. These studies examine the validity of the method of assay for detecting and measuring γ G- and γ M-antibodies produced in response to whole organisms or its lipopolysaccharide.

The results show that during the primary response γ G-antibodies, not detectable by usual techniques, are produced in a pattern similar to that reported in animals stimulated by other classes of antigens. Moreover, the γ G response following reinjection is characteristic of a secondary-type response. In contrast, γ M-antibody levels after both primary and secondary stimulation rose equally to levels between 1 and 4 mg/ml. Despite increased sensitivity of detection and quantitative estimates of the actual molar concentration of each immunoglobulin, the minimal interval between γ M and γ G appearance in serum was not less than 1.5 days. The variable degree of augmentation of agglutination by antiglobulin reagent found during the immune response severely limits the quantitative usefulness of the methods developed. However, the data suggest that qualitative changes in anti-O antibodies interpretable as changes in avidity occur regularly during the immune response.

The authors are indebted to Mrs. Jean Curry for invaluable assistance.

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