

Diagnosis of Lyme Borreliosis

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INTRODUCTION

Lyme borreliosis (LB), or Lyme disease, which is transmitted by ticks of the *Ixodes ricinus* complex, was described as a new entity in the United States in the late 1970s (318, 319, 324, 325). Many of its individual manifestations had been documented many decades earlier in Europe (355). The etiologic agent, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, was recovered first in 1982 from the vector tick *Ixodes dammini* (now *I. scapularis*) (41) and subsequently from skin biopsy, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), or blood specimens of patients with LB in the United States (22, 323) and Europe (3, 14, 268). In the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) initiated surveillance

for LB in 1982, and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists adopted a resolution making LB a nationally notifiable disease in 1990. LB is the most common vector-borne disease in North America and represents a major public health challenge for the medical community. Since 1982, more than 200,000 LB cases in the United States have been reported to the CDC, with about 17,000 cases reported yearly between 1998 and 2001 (54). In 2002 the number of cases of LB in the United States increased to 23,763, with a national incidence of 8.2 cases per 100,000 population. Approximately 95% of the cases occurred in 12 states located in the northeastern, mid-Atlantic, and north central regions (54); these states were Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. LB is widely distributed in European countries and also occurs in far eastern Russia and in some Asian countries (128, 288, 351).

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During the past 20 years, notable advances have been made in understanding the etiologic agent, *B. burgdorferi*, and the illness that it causes. Many excellent reviews have been published detailing progress in expanding the knowledge base on the microbiology of *B. burgdorferi* (20, 29, 50, 283, 307, 351, 353) and on the ecology and epidemiology (12, 40, 247, 297, 299), pathogenesis (127, 225, 321, 335, 357), clinical aspects (219, 253, 313–316, 372), and laboratory diagnosis (18, 39, 291, 360, 362, 365) of LB. It has been estimated that more than 2.7 million serum samples are tested each year for the presence of *B. burgdorferi*-specific antibodies in the United States alone (339). To meet the demand for laboratory-based diagnosis, various new tests for direct detection of the etiologic agent, or for detection of specific antibodies by using whole-cell lysates, recombinant antigens, or peptide antigens in enzyme immunoassays (EIA), have been introduced into the clinical laboratory. This review attempts to provide a comprehensive assessment of the development and application of currently available tests for the laboratory diagnosis of LB. Future directions for improvement of established tests and for development of new approaches are also discussed.

CHARACTERISTICS OF *B. BURGDORFERI*

B. burgdorferi is a helically shaped bacterium with multiple endoflagella. The cells, configured with 3 to 10 loose coils, are 10 to 30 μm in length and 0.2 to 0.5 μm in width (20). This spirochete possesses several morphological, structural, ecological, and genomic features that are distinctive among prokaryotes.

Cultured *B. burgdorferi* organisms are motile and swim in freshly prepared slides. Live organisms can be visualized by dark-field or phase-contrast microscopy. They can also be recognized by light microscopy after staining with silver stains or by fluorescent microscopic methods. The ultrastructure of *B. burgdorferi* is comprised of an outer slime surface layer (S-layer), a trilaminar outer membrane surrounding the periplasmic space that usually contains 7 to 11 periplasmic flagella and an innermost compartment, the protoplasmic cylinder (120). Detailed information on the cell structure and biology of *B. burgdorferi* is found in published reviews (20, 353).

B. burgdorferi is the first spirochete whose complete genome was sequenced (98). The genome size of the type strain *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto B31 is 1,521,419 bp. This genome consists of a linear chromosome of 910,725 bp, with a G+C content of 28.6%, and 21 plasmids (9 circular and 12 linear) which have a combined size of 610,694 bp (52, 98). Comparative analysis of the genome of the recently sequenced *Borrelia garinii* strain PBi with that of *B. burgdorferi* B31 reveals that most of the chromosome is conserved (92.7% identity with regard to both DNA and amino acids) in the two species. The chromosome and two linear plasmids (lp54 and cp26), which carry approximately 860 genes, seem to belong to the basic genome inventory of the Lyme *Borrelia* species (105). Not all strains of *B. burgdorferi* have the complete complement of plasmids, and thus the cumulative genome size may vary among different *B. burgdorferi* isolates.

Genome analysis has revealed that *B. burgdorferi* possesses certain genetic structures that are uncommon among prokaryotes (98). These include (i) a linear chromosome and mul-

tiple linear and circular plasmids in a single bacterium; (ii) a unique organization of the rRNA gene cluster, consisting of a single 16S rRNA gene (*rrs*) and tandemly repeated 23S (*rrl*) and 5S (*rrf*) rRNA genes; (iii) over 150 lipoprotein-encoding genes, which account for 4.9% of the chromosomal genes and 14.5% of the plasmid genes, significantly higher than that of any other bacterial genome sequenced to date; (iv) a substantial fraction of plasmid DNA that appears to be in a state of evolutionary decay; (v) evidence for numerous, potentially recent DNA rearrangements among the plasmid genes; and (vi) a lack of recognized genes that encode enzymes required for synthesis of amino acids, fatty acids, enzyme cofactors, and nucleotides. *B. burgdorferi* also lacks genes coding for tricarboxylic acid cycle enzymes or for compounds involved in electron transport, findings which, taken together with the preceding, indicate the parasitic nature of this microorganism (52, 98, 353).

B. burgdorferi Genospecies

Eleven *Borrelia* species within the *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato complex have been described worldwide (16, 49, 99, 149, 168, 194, 264, 350). Of these, three species (*B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto, *Borrelia andersonii*, and *Borrelia bissettii*) have been identified in North America, five species (*B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto, *B. garinii*, *Borrelia afzelii*, *Borrelia valaisiana*, and *Borrelia lusitaniae*) have been recognized in Europe, and seven species (*B. garinii*, *B. afzelii*, *B. valaisiana*, *Borrelia japonica*, *Borrelia tanukii*, *Borrelia turdi*, and *Borrelia sinica*) have been identified in Asian countries (e.g., China, Japan, or Korea). Identification and differentiation of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species can be achieved by using several molecular approaches, which are reviewed elsewhere (351).

At least three *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species, i.e., *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto, *B. garinii*, and *B. afzelii*, are pathogenic to humans in Europe (342, 351). In contrast, *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto is the sole species known to cause human infection in the United States (195). However, several subtypes of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto have been identified (175, 176), and an association between specific subtypes of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto and hematogenous dissemination and invasion in patients (304, 370) and experimentally infected animals (348, 349) has been reported.

Of the seven *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species identified in Asia, only *B. garinii* and *B. afzelii* have been confirmed definitively to be pathogenic in humans. Although studies with both patients and laboratory animals have indicated the potential for *B. bissettii*, *B. valaisiana*, or *B. lusitaniae* to cause clinical disease (65, 81, 106, 257, 334), the pathogenicity of these *Borrelia* species in humans is not well established.

The genetic relatedness of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato isolates has been compared at the species, subspecies, or single gene level by various molecular approaches. Earlier analyses of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato isolates representing different species suggested that these species had highly conserved chromosomal gene orders (51, 232) with linear plasmid profiles similar to that described for the *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto type strain B31 (243). Recent studies, however, have documented genetic heterogeneity among *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato isolates in the United States (173, 195) and in Europe (263, 288, 352). A large

number of DNA sequences of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato genes are now available in the GenBank database from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/>). Examples include *fla*, *vlsE*, *bmpA*, and *dbpA* and genes encoding *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato 16S rRNA and outer surface proteins A and C.

It is well known that *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato expresses different surface proteins in adaptation to various microenvironments (79, 95, 299). For example, the spirochete expresses OspA but not OspC when residing in the midguts of unfed ticks. However, during a blood meal by the tick, some spirochetes stop expressing OspA and instead express OspC (230, 298). Certain *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato genes either are expressed only in a mammalian host or have significantly up-regulated expression in that environment; such gene products include VlsE (71, 230), DbpA (71, 129), BBK32 (96), Erp (202), and Mlp (376) proteins. Recently, whole-genome microarrays were employed to analyze gene expression of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato grown under conditions analogous to those found in unfed ticks, fed ticks, and mammalian hosts (32, 220, 231, 278). Gene expression analysis of *B. burgdorferi* B31 grown at 23°C and 35°C, to simulate temperatures found in tick vectors and mammalian hosts, respectively, demonstrated that a total of 215 open reading frames were differentially expressed at the two temperatures. Strikingly, 136 (63%) of the differentially expressed genes were plasmid carried, which highlights the potential importance of plasmid-carried genes in the adjustment of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato to diverse environmental conditions (231).

Genetic diversity and differential expression of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato genes in patients have important implications for development of molecular assays and serologic tests in the laboratory diagnosis of LB. As discussed in the following sections, the choice of PCR primers targeting different segments of the *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato genome, as well as the selection of particular antigens for serologic assays, may affect the sensitivities and specificities of these diagnostic assays (252, 291).

LYME BORRELIOSIS: DISEASE SPECTRUM

Infection with *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato can result in dermatological, neurological, cardiac, and musculoskeletal disorders. The basic clinical spectra of the disease are similar worldwide, although differences in clinical manifestations between LB occurring in Europe and North America are well documented (219, 316, 351). Such differences are attributed to differences in *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species causing LB on the two continents. Furthermore, differences in clinical presentations exist between regions of Europe, presumably due to differences in the rates of occurrence of infection caused by distinct *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species (128, 288, 342).

Patients with *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato infection may experience one or more clinical syndromes of early or late LB. Usually, early infection consists of localized erythema migrans (EM), which may be followed within days or weeks by clinical evidence of disseminated infection that may affect the skin, nervous system, heart, or joints and subsequently, within months, by late infection (219, 314, 316, 318, 373). Arthritis appears to be more frequent in North American patients (326, 332), whereas lymphocytoma, acrodermatitis chronica atrophica

(ACA), and encephalomyelitis have been seen primarily in Europe (313).

EM is the characteristic sign of early infection with *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato and the clinical hallmark of LB. In recent series it is recognized in at least 80% of patients with objective clinical evidence of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato infection who meet the CDC surveillance definition of LB (327). The rash begins at the site of the tick bite as a red macule or papule, rapidly enlarges, and sometimes develops central clearing. The clinical diagnosis of early LB with EM relies on recognition of the characteristic appearance of a skin lesion of at least 5 cm in diameter. At this stage, patients may either be asymptomatic or, more commonly in the United States, experience flu-like symptoms, such as headache, myalgia, arthralgias, or fever (309, 332). The presence of constitutional signs and symptoms in a patient with EM has been considered evidence of dissemination by some investigators, but this is not evidence based (192). Instead, we will refer to this clinical presentation as symptomatic EM later in this review.

Hematogenous dissemination of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato to the nervous system, joints, heart, or other skin areas, and occasionally to other organs, may give rise to a wide spectrum of clinical manifestations of what is called early LB. Usually, patients with objective evidence of dissemination experience one or more of the following syndromes: multiple EM lesions, atrioventricular conduction defects, myopericarditis, arthritis, facial palsy, meningitis, and meningoradiculoneuritis (Bannwarth's syndrome) (238, 333, 343).

Late LB may develop among some untreated patients months to a few years after tick-transmitted infection. The major manifestations of late LB include arthritis, late neuroborreliosis (peripheral neuropathy or encephalomyelitis), and ACA. Lyme arthritis begins as intermittent attacks of mono- or pauciarticular arthritis, especially of large joints. In up to 10% of patients, arthritis may persist for months or a few years despite treatment with antimicrobials. Treatment-resistant arthritis is more frequently seen in patients with the certain HLA DRB alleles (112, 145). It has been suggested that autoimmunity plays a role in this clinical entity (320, 338).

While Lyme arthritis is the most common late manifestation of LB in North America, ACA appears to be the most common manifestation of late LB in Europe. As mentioned earlier, these differences are likely due to the different species causing LB in the two continents (219, 316, 351).

More details on the clinical spectra of LB are found in recent reviews (219, 313, 314, 316, 372).

LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS

Direct Detection of *B. burgdorferi*

A variety of laboratory techniques have been developed for direct detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato. These assays provide evidence for the presence of intact spirochetes or spirochete components such as DNA or protein in tick vectors, reservoir hosts, or patients.

Four different approaches have been used in the clinical laboratory: microscope-based assays, detection of *B. burgdorferi*-specific proteins or nucleic acids, and culture. Of these, culture of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato undoubtedly offers the best

TABLE 1. Selected features of various modifications of Kelly medium

Name	Description (reference[s])
Stoenner modification.....	Addition of Yeastolate and CMRL 1066, without glutamine and without sodium bicarbonate (329)
Barbour modification (BSK II)	Use of CMRL 1066 without glutamine; Yeastolate; neopeptone as the peptone preparation; and HEPES as a buffer (17, 19)
Preac-Mursic modification (MKP ^a)	Removal of Yeastolate; different proportions of certain ingredients (267)
BSK-H.....	Deletion of gelatin; different proportions of certain ingredients (262)

^a Also referred to as the Pettenkofer modification (256).

confirmation of active infection and has been increasingly used as a diagnostic modality by many researchers on both sides of the Atlantic. The availability of cultured organisms has also allowed investigation of the structural, molecular, antigenic, and pathogenetic properties of the different *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species.

Direct microscopic detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato has limited clinical utility in laboratory confirmation of LB due to the sparseness of organisms in clinical samples (24, 27, 75–77, 125, 139, 153, 156, 190, 212, 221, 310). Antigen detection assays (aside from PCR) also suffer from the same limitations as microscopic detection. Although antigen capture tests have been used to detect *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antigens in CSF of patients with neuroborreliosis (67, 69) and in urine samples from patients with suspected LB (83, 131, 155), their reliability is poor or at best questionable (155). Our review of direct methods of detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato in clinical samples will focus on culture and molecular methods.

Culture of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato. (i) Culture techniques. The liquid media currently used to grow *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato were derived from the original Kelly medium (152) through various modifications made over time (17, 19, 267, 328, 329). Current versions of this medium (Barbour-Stoenner-Kelly II medium [BSK II] [17], BSK-H [262], and Kelly medium Preac-Mursic [MKP] [267]) are better able to support growth of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato in terms of recovery from low inocula, shorter generation times of the spirochete, and maximal concentration of spirochetes in culture ($\sim 10^8$ to 10^9 /ml) (Table 1). Key ingredients of BSK II include CMRL-1066, which is a standard medium used for growing various types of mammalian cells; bovine serum albumin fraction V, which serves as a rich source of protein and to stabilize the pH; *N*-acetylglucosamine, a precursor for bacterial cell wall biosynthesis; rabbit serum; citrate; pyruvate; and many others.

The growth-promoting capability of BSK II and related media depends upon the careful selection of certain key components that may be highly variable in composition depending on their source (262), particularly the specific preparations of bovine serum albumin (43) and rabbit serum (262). For example, a minority of preparations of rabbit serum contain anti-spirochetal antibodies, and inclusion of such preparations in the medium will reduce or entirely abrogate growth of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato (262). Consequently, as a necessary quality control measure, each new batch of liquid medium must be tested for its ability to support adequately the growth of laboratory-adapted strains of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato. Once prepared, BSK-H medium can be preserved for future use at -20°C for at least 8 months (262).

Cultures in liquid medium are usually incubated at 30° to 34°C under microaerophilic conditions. Incubation at temper-

atures of 39°C or higher may reduce or prevent growth (17). Cultures are incubated for up to 12 weeks, which is much longer than is necessary to grow most other human bacterial pathogens, due in part to the spirochete's prolonged generation time (7 to 20 h or longer) during log-phase growth (17, 266, 353). Detection of growth is accomplished by periodic examination of an aliquot of culture supernatant for the presence of spirochetes by dark-field microscopy or by fluorescence microscopy after staining with the fluorochrome dye acridine orange or a specific fluorescence-labeled antibody (277, 367). Visualized spirochete-like structures should be confirmed as *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato by demonstration of reactivity with specific monoclonal antibodies or by detection of specific DNA sequences by using PCR methodology (215, 312, 353, 367). Lack of experience in the microscopic detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato can lead to false-positive readings, as other structures such as cellular debris may appear thread-like and thus be mistaken for *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato (110).

B. burgdorferi sensu lato can also be grown on solid media with agarose to solidify the liquid media discussed above and incubated under microaerophilic or anaerobic conditions (17, 158, 266). An advantage of using solid media is that individual colonies can be identified as a means to select out particular clonal strains of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato.

Laboratory-propagated strains of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato can be successfully cocultivated with tick cell lines (157, 213, 229) and with certain mammalian cell lines (121, 311, 341). Cocultivation techniques may prove to be useful for primary isolation of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato from clinical specimens as well (311, 341).

(ii) Culture of clinical specimens. *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato can be recovered from various tissues and body fluids of patients with LB, including biopsy (14, 25, 31, 140, 165, 178, 200, 204, 209, 214, 221, 227, 237, 256, 267, 303, 327, 333, 342, 369) and lavage (369) specimens of EM skin lesions, biopsy specimens of ACA skin lesions (14, 258, 267, 342), biopsy specimens of borreliac lymphocytoma skin lesions (188), cerebrospinal fluid specimens (60, 147, 237, 267, 342), and blood specimens (13, 22, 189, 216, 221, 322, 367, 368, 374). Anecdotally, recovery of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato from other tissue or fluid specimens (189), such as synovial fluid (289), cardiac tissue (312), and iris (265), has also been reported.

Aside from the late cutaneous manifestation ACA, from which *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato has been recovered more than 10 years after onset of the skin lesion (14), the vast majority of successful isolations have been from untreated patients with early disease (EM or early neuroborreliosis) (147, 219, 303, 351, 360).

(a) *Erythema migrans.* Recovery of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato from 2- to 4-mm skin biopsy samples of an EM skin lesion can

TABLE 2. Cultivation of Lyme borreliae from clinical samples

Site	Representative culture yield (%) (reference[s])	
	United States	Europe
Skin		
Erythema migrans	>50 ^a (25, 200, 204, 214, 227, 303, 327, 369)	≥40 ^b (14, 31, 140, 165, 209, 237, 256, 333, 342, 380)
Acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans	ND ^h	≥22 ^c (14, 258, 342)
Borrelial lymphocytoma	ND	24 (188)
Cerebrospinal fluid	ND	10 ^d (60, 147, 237, 342)
Synovial fluid	Anecdotal	Anecdotal
Blood	>40 ^e (367, 368)	1.2 ^f to 9 ^g (13, 189)

^a Highest reported yield, 86% (25).

^b Highest reported yield, 88% (342).

^c Highest reported yield, 60% (342).

^d Highest reported yield, 17% (342).

^e Plasma (high volume, ≥9 ml) of untreated adult United States patients with erythema migrans.

^f Plasma (low volume, ≤3 ml) of European adults with erythema migrans.

^g Plasma (low volume, <1 ml) of untreated European children with erythema migrans.

^h ND, no data available.

typically be achieved for at least 40% of untreated patients (Table 2). The highest reported success rates were 86% in a study of 21 U.S. patients for whom 4-mm skin biopsy specimens were cultured (25) and 88% in a study from The Netherlands of 57 patients who underwent a 4-mm skin biopsy (342). *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato can be recovered from both primary (site of tick bite) and secondary (presumed to arise by hematogenous dissemination) EM lesions (204, 213). Despite the clinical tradition of biopsying the advancing border of an EM lesion, a recent systematic study of this question conducted in Europe found comparable yields from biopsy specimens taken from the EM center (140). According to one report, positive cultures can also be obtained from clinically normal-appearing skin 4 mm beyond the EM border (25).

B. burgdorferi sensu stricto can also be grown from culture of saline injected into and then withdrawn from an EM lesion. In one study of a group of U.S. patients with EM, cultures were established for both a 2-mm skin biopsy sample and a lavage sample in which nonbacteriostatic sterile saline was injected into the same EM lesion and then recovered using a novel two-needle technique (369). A version of this technique had previously been found to be successful in recovering *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato from the skin of infected animals (259). In the clinical study, excluding contaminated samples, *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto was recovered from 20 (74%) of the 27 skin biopsy specimens, compared with 12 (40%) of the 30 lavage samples ($P < 0.05$) (369). Although less sensitive, cutaneous lavage has the advantage of being less invasive.

Recovery of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto from solitary EM lesions is significantly more likely in U.S. patients with skin lesions of shorter duration (214), suggesting that the patient's immune response is usually effective in clearing the spirochete from that skin site over a relatively short time interval. Consistent with this premise are the results of a recent study in which the number of spirochetes in 2-mm skin biopsy samples of the advancing border of an EM skin lesion was determined using a quantitative PCR (qPCR) technique (177). This study demonstrated that significantly fewer spirochetes were present in older or larger EM lesions (in the United States the size of an EM lesion correlates directly with its duration) (23, 214,

215). The same phenomenon probably explains a much earlier clinical observation that in the absence of antibiotic therapy, EM lesions will nevertheless resolve in a median time period of approximately 4 weeks (317). Clearance of spirochetes from the skin in the absence of antibiotic treatment has also been documented in a rhesus macaque model of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto infection (254).

Borrelia burgdorferi sensu stricto usually cannot be recovered on culture of EM lesions of patients already receiving appropriate antibiotic treatment (372) and rarely, if ever, cannot be recovered from the prior site of a resolved EM lesion in U.S. patients who have completed a course of appropriate antimicrobial therapy (26, 214). *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu stricto has been recovered, however, from cultures of EM lesions of patients treated with the narrow-spectrum cephalosporin cephalexin, an antibiotic which is inactive in vitro against *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato and ineffective clinically (4, 226).

(b) *Whole blood, serum, and plasma.* The rate of recovery of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto from blood or blood components of untreated patients with EM had generally been 5% or less (22, 108, 323, 345), and until recently this source of culture material was largely abandoned. In past studies on the sensitivity of blood cultures for recovery of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto, only a very small volume of less than 1 ml of blood or blood components was cultured (22, 108, 216, 217, 322, 323, 345). For other bacterial infections, however, the volume of blood cultured is an important determinant of yield (201, 354, 356). The reason for this is that with more conventional pathogens the number of cultivable bacteria per milliliter of whole blood is less than 1 in 50% of bacteremic patients and less than 0.1 in nearly 20% (82, 151). Therefore, in view of the recommendation to culture quantities of blood as large as 20 to 30 ml for other bacterial infections, the rationale for culturing much smaller volumes for LB patients was open to challenge.

In a series of recent experiments with adult patients with EM from the United States, it was demonstrated that recovery of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto was better from serum than from an identical volume of whole blood (374) and that the yield from plasma was significantly greater than that from serum (367). Yield directly correlated with the volume of material cultured.

Recovery of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto from high-volume cultures of 9 ml of plasma inoculated into a modified BSK II preparation devoid of antimicrobials and gelatin, with a 20:1 ratio of medium to plasma, was consistently above 40% (367, 368). Unfortunately, high-volume plasma cultures are not appropriate for young children, since obtaining such a large quantity of blood would be unacceptable. Reported rates of recovery from blood of patients with EM in Europe have been <10% (13, 189). This may be due to a low frequency of hematogenous dissemination of *B. afzelii*, the principal cause of EM in Europe (351), or to culturing an inadequate volume of blood.

A study that addressed further increasing the volume of plasma from 9 ml to 18 ml for adult U.S. patients with EM found only a small increment of approximately 10% in culture yield (368), suggesting that if substantially greater yields from blood cultures are still possible, it will be by further modifying the culture medium rather than by increasing the volume of plasma cultured. In that study it was estimated that the average number of cultivable *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto cells per milliliter of whole blood was approximately 0.1, which, if correct, would explain why blood cultures had such a consistently low yield in former studies in which the volume of blood or blood components cultured was extremely small (368).

A recent study of patients with EM showed a greater recovery of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto from blood of symptomatic patients; nevertheless, the majority of symptomatic patients had negative blood cultures (371), raising doubts about the reliability of the assumption that the presence of symptoms indicates dissemination.

Although less extensively studied, culture of blood samples is rarely positive in patients with any objective clinical manifestation of LB other than EM (191, 216; J. Nowakowski, unpublished observations). Blood cultures are also negative in patients with persistent subjective symptoms following completion of an appropriate course of antibiotic treatment (154, 191).

(iii) Sensitivity of culture. Although a number of as low as one spirochete can be recovered on culture using laboratory-adapted and continuously propagated strains of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto (17, 254, 262, 331), the sensitivity of culture for clinical specimens is undefined. Compared to PCR for detection of spirochetes in cutaneous specimens, culture has proven to be slightly more sensitive in some studies but not in others (31, 165, 209, 227, 256, 303, 327, 380). Such disparate results are likely to be attributable to differences in the various studies in the PCR protocols employed, including type of PCR and/or primer and target selection and/or method of tissue preservation, as well as differences in culture techniques, including size of the skin biopsy sample cultured and/or choice of culture medium. In a recent U.S. study of skin biopsy samples of 47 untreated adult patients with EM lesions, culture grew *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto in 51%, compared with an 81% detection rate using a qPCR method ($P = 0.004$ by Fisher's exact test, two tailed) and a 64% detection rate using a nested PCR ($P = 0.3$) (227).

Although all of the different *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species and subspecies recognized to cause human infection can be cultivated, it is not clear whether the sensitivity of culture is identical for each. In one study, subtyping of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto was performed directly on 51 skin biopsy samples

of patients with EM by using PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism of the 16S-23S rRNA gene intergenic spacer region and also on the strains of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto that grew from culture of the same biopsy samples (176). No significant difference in the rate of recovery of any single subtype was observed. However, due to the relatively small number of isolates of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto in that study, further investigation of this question is needed.

(iv) Practical considerations. Culture has been principally used as a diagnostic modality in research studies and has enabled a better understanding of the clinical, laboratory, and pathogenetic aspects of LB through identification of a group of culture-authenticated patients (7, 215, 309, 332, 333). For example, the recognition that substantive differences exist in the clinical manifestations of patients with EM caused by *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto compared with those with EM caused by *B. afzelii* was based on analysis of culture-confirmed cases (332). In addition, culturing of ticks, EM skin lesions, and blood samples was instrumental in demonstrating that different subtypes of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto vary in their potential to spread to extracutaneous sites (304, 370). Patients with culture-confirmed LB have also been a valuable source of specimens to assess the accuracy of other diagnostic tests (7, 203). Such well-defined patient populations have also played an important role in studying therapeutic regimens (375) and vaccines (327).

Culture, however, has not been used in routine clinical practice as a diagnostic test for several reasons. One reason has been the lack of consistent availability of high-quality (i.e., borreliac growth-promoting) lots of liquid medium for growing *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato. Until fairly recently, this medium was not sold commercially, and although BSK-H is now available commercially, it has periodically been in short supply or of variable quality.

Furthermore, by most conventional bacteriologic standards, borreliac cultures are more labor-intensive, more expensive, and much slower, requiring up to 12 weeks of incubation before being considered negative. The rapidity of identifying a positive culture, however, is directly dependent on the frequency with which the culture supernatant is examined microscopically, since macroscopic changes in the appearance of the culture medium tend to occur later, if at all. In our research studies, in which *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto cultures are usually first examined only at 2 weeks, 70% of positive cultures of skin biopsy samples of EM lesions and approximately 85% of positive cultures of plasma from EM patients turned positive at 2 weeks, and approximately 95% of each type of sample turned positive by 4 weeks (G. P. Wormser, unpublished observations). The time to detection of a positive specimen can be reduced to a clinically relevant time frame if cultures are examined on a daily basis (203). For example, the Marshfield Laboratories identified 74 (82%) of 90 positive cultures within the first 7 days of incubation and 32 (35%) within the first 3 days (277). In the experience of that laboratory, the longest time to detection of a positive culture was 16 days. Culture positivity might be detected even more quickly if aliquots of culture supernatant were examined by PCR, rather than microscopy, to detect *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA (301), and in the future it is conceivable that such an approach might be adaptable to automation.

Another limiting factor is that culture is useful only for untreated patients. Culture positivity is rapidly aborted by even a few doses of appropriate antibiotic treatment (214, 303).

Perhaps the most fundamental limitation is that culture is far too insensitive in patients with extracutaneous manifestations of LB, which is unfortunately the group of patients who pose the greatest diagnostic confusion (219, 314). Culture has been most successful for patients with early LB who have EM, but visual recognition of the characteristic appearance of the skin lesion is usually sufficient for an accurate diagnosis, and no laboratory testing is indicated (218, 219). Culture would be helpful only in a minority of cases in which the rash may be atypical or the patient was not known to have had tick exposure in an area where LB is endemic.

Molecular methods of detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato.

For laboratory diagnosis of LB, the utilization of molecular techniques has focused mainly on PCR-based methods. The first PCR assay for specific detection of a chromosomally encoded *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato gene was reported in 1989 (282). Various other PCR protocols were subsequently developed for detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA in clinical specimens and were reviewed by Schmidt in 1997 (291).

(i) PCR analysis of clinical specimens. Given that the number of spirochetes in infected tissues or body fluids of patients is very low, appropriate procedures for sample collection and transport and preparation of DNA from clinical samples are critical for yielding reliable and consistent PCR results. A variety of clinical specimens from patients with suspected Lyme disease have been analyzed by PCR assays (291). Of these, skin biopsy samples taken from patients with EM or ACA have been the most frequently tested specimens (346). Depending on the clinical manifestations of the patients, appropriate body fluid samples (e.g., blood, CSF, or synovial fluid) can be collected and analyzed by PCR.

The sensitivity of PCR assays may be reduced by degradation of the *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA during sample transport, storage, and processing. If the tissue is kept in BSK medium for over 24 h, some spirochetes will have migrated from the skin biopsy to the culture medium. In this case, DNA should be prepared from both the skin biopsy and the medium and analyzed by PCR separately. Comparative analysis using a quantitative PCR assay of skin biopsy specimens placed in BSK overnight to 2 days (177) has demonstrated a higher copy number of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA in samples extracted from the medium than in those extracted from the skin sample. This may be attributed to migration of the spirochetes out of the skin sample and/or to the presence of PCR inhibitors in skin (G. Wang, unpublished data). Alternatively, spirochetes that have migrated into the medium can be collected by centrifugation and subjected to DNA extraction together with the biopsy tissue.

Clinical specimens collected from patients should be subjected to DNA extraction and PCR analysis shortly after collection, or they should be kept frozen. Studies on infected animal tissues suggest that PCR with DNA prepared from fresh frozen tissues has higher yields than that with DNA from paraffin-embedded, formalin-fixed tissues (163).

As host DNA can interfere with PCR detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato in clinical and tick samples (62, 302), an optimized DNA extraction procedure is essential to yield reli-

able PCR results for certain clinical samples (28). Also, PCR inhibitors may be present in various biological samples (blood, urine, synovial fluid, and CSF) obtained from patients (31); this can usually be assessed by spiking negative samples with a known number of spirochetes or particular amounts of spirochetal DNA during DNA extraction or PCR amplification. In most cases, inhibition of PCR may be minimized by dilution of the extracted DNA (62).

PCR results can be qualitative (conventional PCR and nested PCR) or quantitative (competitive PCR and real-time PCR). Each of these PCR methods has its advantages and disadvantages. For laboratory diagnosis of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato infection, a qualitative PCR is usually sufficient. Nevertheless, several real-time PCR instruments such as the Sequence Detection System (Applied Biosystems, Inc.) and LightCycler (Roche Diagnostics, Inc.) are now commercially available and offer options for automation in a clinical laboratory setting (90).

The efficiency of a PCR assay is determined by several factors. Among these, the selections of an appropriate gene target and primer set for PCR amplification are the most important in development of any new PCR protocols. In general, a PCR primer set yielding an amplicon of 100 to 300 bp is recommended, as it has high amplification efficiency under standard PCR conditions and can reduce the effects of DNA fragmentation during sample processing. Although PCR assays targeting numerous *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato genes have been employed in research laboratories, only a few of these genes have been utilized by clinical laboratories as targets for PCR analysis of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA in clinical specimens. These include chromosomally carried genes such as rRNA genes, *flaB*, *recA*, and *p66* and the plasmid-carried gene *ospA* (291).

(a) *PCR analysis of skin biopsy samples from patients with cutaneous manifestations.* *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA was first detected by PCR in skin biopsies from three of four patients with EM and four of five patients with ACA in The Netherlands in 1991 (199). In 1992, Schwartz et al. reported on the detection of *B. burgdorferi*-specific rRNA genes in skin biopsies from EM patients in the United States (303).

PCR targets that have been employed for detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA in skin biopsy specimens include *p66* (31, 210, 211, 344, 358, 359), the 16S rRNA gene (296, 303), *fla* (177, 234, 256), the 23S rRNA gene (31), the 5S rRNA-23S rRNA gene spacer (279), *recA* (177), and *ospA* (209, 279, 327).

The sensitivity of PCR for detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA in EM lesions is usually high, ranging from 36% to 88% (Table 3). A prospective study in the United States showed that 85 of 132 (64%) skin biopsies taken from EM patients during a phase III vaccine trial were positive by PCR (327). *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato-specific DNA has been detected in 54 to 100% of skin biopsy samples from patients with ACA in Europe (Table 3). The sensitivity of PCR for detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato in skin biopsy samples from ACA patients appears to be dependent on the target sequences selected. Rijpkema et al. reported that 15 of 24 (63%) skin biopsies from patients with ACA in The Netherlands were positive by a nested PCR targeting *ospA*; only 10 of these

TABLE 3. Sensitivities and specificities of PCR assays for detection of *B. burgdorferi* DNA in different clinical specimens from patients with LB^a

Clinical specimen and region	No. of studies included	Median % sensitivity ^b (range)	Reported % specificity range	References
Skin biopsy				
EM	16	69 (36–88)	98–100	
United States	4	64 (59–67)	98–100	177, 301, 303, 327
Europe	12	73 (36–88)	100	31, 165, 209–211, 234, 256, 272, 279, 344, 358, 359
ACA, Europe	8	76 (54–100)	100	31, 199, 209, 210, 256, 279, 344, 359
Blood, plasma, serum				
United States	6	14 (0–100)		
United States	3	18 (0–59)	100	108, 172, 345
Europe	3	10 (4–100)	NA ^c	78, 233, 234
CSF				
United States	16	38 (12–100)	93–100	
United States	6	73 (25–93)	93–100	134, 150, 172, 180, 223, 239
Europe	10	23 (12–100)	98–100	11, 57, 74, 88, 130, 162, 233, 236, 270, 377
Synovial fluid				
United States	8	78 (42–100)	100	
United States	4	83 (76–100)	100	30, 172, 224, 252
Europe	4	66 (42–85)	100	87, 133, 270, 293

^a Only studies published in MEDLINE-indexed periodicals during the years 1991 to 2003 and those examined by PCR assay for ≥ 5 cases are included.

^b Median sensitivity of PCR assays based on included studies. For studies tested with multiple PCR primer sets, the highest sensitivity reported was selected for analysis.

^c NA, not available.

samples (42%) were positive if a fragment of the 5S-23S rRNA gene intergenic spacer was targeted (279). Results also depended on which genes were used as targets in PCR for skin biopsies from ACA patients in a small study reported from Germany. Four of five patients with ACA were detected by PCR targeting the *p66* gene, versus two of five when the 23S rRNA gene was amplified (31).

(b) *PCR analysis of blood from patients with LB.* *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA has been detected by PCR in blood samples from patients with EM (108, 234) and early disseminated disease such as neuroborreliosis and carditis (78, 172). In a prospective study of U.S. patients with EM, *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto DNA was detected by PCR in 14 of 76 (18.4%) plasma samples (108).

In general, the sensitivity of PCR for detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA in blood, plasma, or serum samples from patients with Lyme disease is low (Table 3). The low yield could be a reflection of lack of spirochetemia or transient spirochetemia (22), a low level of spirochetes in blood (108), and/or the presence of PCR inhibitors in host blood (2, 62, 345).

In one study, PCR-documented spirochetemia in patients with EM was correlated with symptomatic illness and with the presence of multiple EM lesions (108); multivariate analysis indicated that a high number of systemic symptoms was the strongest independent predictor of PCR positivity (108).

None of 78 patients with post-Lyme disease syndromes (musculoskeletal pains, neurocognitive symptoms, dysesthesia, fatigue, malaise, headache, or sleep disturbance) had detectable DNA in blood specimens, despite a positive Western immunoblot (IB) for immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies against *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto in 39 of these patients (154).

(c) *PCR analysis of CSF specimens from patients with neuroborreliosis.* *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA has been detected by PCR in CSF specimens from patients with a variety of neurological symptoms in the United States and in Europe

(Table 3). Lack of a gold standard method to support the diagnosis of neuroborreliosis makes it difficult to assess the performance of PCR with CSF.

The sensitivity of PCR for detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA in CSF specimens may be dependent on the clinical presentation, CSF white cell counts, disease duration, and whether antibiotic treatment was given. In a study of 60 U.S. patients with neuroborreliosis (16 with early and 44 with late neuroborreliosis), the sensitivity of PCR in CSF was 38% in early and 25% in late neuroborreliosis, and an inverse correlation was found between duration of antimicrobial treatment and PCR results (223). In this study, four different PCR primer or probe sets were used, three targeting *OspA* genes and one targeting *OspB* genes, and concordance between the different assays was poor. In a Swedish study, *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA was detectable only in LB patients with CSF pleocytosis (7/36; 19.4%). None of 29 patients with clinical signs of LB (EM, cranial neuritis, or radiculoneuritis) without CSF pleocytosis was positive by PCR analysis of CSF specimens (236). Another study found that 7 of 14 (50%) neuroborreliosis patients from Denmark with disease duration of less than 2 weeks yielded a positive PCR result, compared with only 2 of 16 (13%) patients in whom the illness duration was greater than 2 weeks ($P = 0.045$) (165).

(d) *PCR analysis of synovial fluid from patients with Lyme arthritis.* PCR analysis of synovial fluid is a much more sensitive approach than culture for detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato in affected joints of patients with Lyme arthritis (30, 87, 133, 172, 224, 252, 270).

In a U.S. study of 88 patients, *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto DNA was detected in synovial fluid of 75 (85%) patients with Lyme arthritis (224). The PCR positivity rate was lower in patients who had received antibiotic therapy than in untreated patients. Of 73 patients who were untreated or treated with only short courses of oral antibiotics, 70 (96%) had a positive PCR in synovial fluid samples. In contrast, *B. burgdorferi* sensu

stricto DNA was demonstrated in only 7 of 19 (37%) patients who received either parenteral antibiotics or oral antibiotics for more than 1 month (224). Four PCR primer sets were used in this study, three amplifying DNA sequences encoding OspA and one targeting a portion of the gene encoding 16S rRNA. Among the 75 patients with positive PCR results, the most sensitive primer-probe set detected *B. burgdorferi sensu stricto* DNA in 89%, versus 56% for the least sensitive set. Only 48 of the 75 (64%) patients with a positive PCR result were positive with all three OspA primers (224). Therefore, the yield of PCR to detect *B. burgdorferi sensu lato* DNA in synovial samples will depend on the primer-probe set (s) used and the duration of antimicrobial therapy. It is noteworthy that *B. burgdorferi* DNA has been detected in synovial membrane samples of patients whose synovial fluid specimens were PCR negative after antibiotic treatment (269).

The observation of higher sensitivity of PCR targeting *B. burgdorferi sensu stricto* plasmid-encoded OspA than of that targeting the 16S rRNA chromosomally encoded genes in synovial fluid specimens (224, 252) has been referred to as "target imbalance." It has been speculated that *B. burgdorferi sensu stricto* present in the synovium may selectively shed OspA DNA segments into the synovial fluid.

(e) *PCR analysis of urine samples from patients with early Lyme borreliosis.* *B. burgdorferi sensu lato* has been frequently recovered from culture of urinary bladder specimens of experimentally infected laboratory animals (21, 348), suggesting that this spirochete could be excreted into the urine. However, although there have been reports of detection of *B. burgdorferi* DNA by PCR in urine specimens from patients with EM (28, 164, 290, 292), with neuroborreliosis (130, 146, 164, 172, 187, 270), or with Lyme arthritis (109, 146, 270), the sensitivity was highly variable. In addition, nonspecific amplification in urine PCR using different targets has been documented (31, 146, 172, 290). Thus, it is not appropriate to use urine PCR for the laboratory diagnosis of LB.

(ii) **Real-time quantitative PCR.** A real-time PCR assay was first used for quantitation of *B. burgdorferi* DNA in tissues from experimentally infected laboratory mice (208, 242). Subsequently, it has been employed to analyze the number of spirochetes in field mice (33, 349), dogs (330), field-collected or laboratory-infected tick vectors (103, 260, 347), and clinical specimens of patients with LB (177, 296; reviewed in reference 346). Also, real-time PCR assays have been utilized to genotype the pathogenic *B. burgdorferi sensu lato* species in both ticks and EM patients in Europe (207, 261, 276). In addition, real-time multiplex PCR assay has been applied for simultaneous detection of *B. burgdorferi sensu stricto* and *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* infections in ticks (66).

Recently, the number of spirochetes in clinical specimens of patients with LB was determined by real-time qPCR assays (177, 296). In one study, *B. burgdorferi sensu stricto*-specific *recA* DNA was detected by a LightCycler qPCR assay in 40 (80%) skin biopsy samples from 50 untreated adult U.S. patients with EM (177). The number of spirochetes in a 2-mm biopsy ranged from 10 to 11,000, with a mean number of 2,462 spirochetes. Significantly higher numbers of spirochetes were detected in culture-positive than in culture-negative skin specimens (3,940 versus 1,642 spirochetes; $P < 0.01$). In another study, *B. burgdorferi sensu lato fla* was detected using a Taq-

Man probe in 5 of 28 (17.9%) synovial fluid specimens and 1 of 5 (20%) synovial membrane biopsies obtained from 31 patients with arthropathies in Switzerland (296). The numbers of spirochetes varied from 20 to 41,000/ml of synovial fluid. Of 56 CSF samples from 54 patients with a clinical suspicion of neuroborreliosis, only one (1.8%) was positive by real-time PCR (296). It is not clear whether these CSF specimens were simultaneously analyzed by conventional PCR or any other molecular assays.

(iii) **PCR sensitivity and specificity.** Table 3 summarizes the sensitivities and specificities of PCR assays for the detection of *B. burgdorferi* DNA in different clinical samples as published in MEDLINE-indexed periodicals during the years 1991 to 2003. Of the 24 studies in which *B. burgdorferi sensu lato* DNA in skin biopsies was examined, the sensitivities of the PCR assays varied from 36 to 88% for patients with EM and from 54 to 100% for patients with ACA. The median sensitivities of the reported PCR assays for detection of *B. burgdorferi* DNA in skin biopsies from patients with EM and ACA were 69% and 76%, respectively. The sensitivity of PCR assays for detection of *B. burgdorferi sensu lato* in whole blood (plasma or serum) and CSF specimens is low (Table 3). By contrast, higher PCR sensitivities were reported in both U.S. and European studies with synovial fluid samples from patients with Lyme arthritis.

A published meta-analysis also demonstrated that PCR is a very sensitive approach when it is employed to detect *B. burgdorferi sensu lato* DNA in skin biopsy and synovial fluid specimens from patients with LB, whereas the diagnostic value of PCR assays for detection of *B. burgdorferi sensu lato* DNA in blood (plasma or serum) and CSF specimens is low (85).

(iv) **Applications and limitations of molecular methods.** PCR-based molecular techniques have been employed for (i) confirmation of the clinical diagnosis of suspected LB, (ii) molecular species identification and/or typing of the infecting spirochetes in clinical specimens or on cultured isolates, and (iii) detection of coinfection of *B. burgdorferi sensu lato* and other tick-borne pathogens. However, PCR assays have not been widely accepted for laboratory diagnosis of LB because of low sensitivity in CSF and blood. PCR as a diagnostic tool may be hampered by potential false-positive results due to accidental contamination of samples with a small quantity of target DNA. False-positive PCR results have been reported for LB (206).

Although PCR is highly sensitive for detection of *B. burgdorferi sensu lato* DNA in skin biopsy samples from patients with EM (85), such testing is rarely necessary, as a clinical diagnosis can be easily made if the characteristic skin lesion is present. For patients with LB involving systems other than skin, PCR sensitivity is in general low, with the exception of patients with Lyme arthritis.

Immunologic Diagnosis of *B. burgdorferi Sensu Lato* Infection

The complexity of the antigenic composition of *B. burgdorferi sensu lato* has posed challenges for the serodiagnosis of LB. As described above, a sizable number of antigens are differentially expressed in the vector and the host (103, 300), and some are exclusively expressed in vivo in the infected mammalian host (72, 94). Furthermore, antigenic differences

exist among the *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species causing LB (117, 135, 281, 336).

Due to limitations in direct detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato in clinical specimens, antibody detection methods have been the main laboratory modality used to support a clinical diagnosis of LB. Although a cellular immune response is also elicited, most methods used in the laboratory confirmation of LB involve detection of serum antibodies. It is, however, important to emphasize that relatively few studies have evaluated serologic tests in culture-confirmed populations. Therefore, conclusions derived from published studies on the serology of patients with clinically defined Lyme borreliosis, discussed later in this review, have inherent limitations.

***B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antigens of importance in immunodiagnosis.** It is important to understand the antigenic composition of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato, as it pertains to immunodiagnosis. Numerous early studies recognized the importance of the flagellar protein flagellin (41 kDa), or FlaB, as an immunodominant antigen (63, 70). Strong IgG and IgM responses to this protein are developed within a few days after infection with *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato (8, 84, 111). Thus, some immunoassays consist of purified flagella alone (114, 115, 138, 148), whereas in others, flagellin is added to enrich the antigenic mixture (174). Unfortunately, although highly immunogenic, this antigen is highly cross-reactive with antigens in other bacteria, particularly when denatured, as in immunoblots (35, 91, 179). Certain flagellin epitopes are also cross-reactive with antigens found in mammalian tissues such as neural tissues, synovium, and myocardial muscle (1, 179). The internal portion of the flagellin molecule, containing the variable, genus-specific immunodominant domain, is less cross-reactive with antigens of other bacteria than the whole protein (101, 179, 274). The flagellar outer sheath protein FlaA, with a molecular size of 37 kDa, is another immunodominant antigen, especially in early disease (7, 84, 104, 246).

One of the most immunodominant antigens early after infection with *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato is the plasmid-encoded OspC protein (molecular size of about 21 to 25 kDa) (8, 84, 89, 241, 363), which begins to be expressed during tick feeding while the spirochete is still in the tick midgut. Highly passaged in vitro-cultured *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato does not express OspC, which explains why the importance of this antigen was unrecognized in early studies that used high-passage *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato as the source of antigen (63, 70). OspC is heterogeneous, and amino acid differences exist among the sequences of OspC proteins from the different *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species (135, 197, 336). Furthermore, intraspecies differences also exist; for example, at least 13 OspC serotypes have been identified in *B. garinii* by using a panel of monoclonal antibodies (361). Sixty-nine *ospC* groups have been described among *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species isolated from different sources in Europe and United States when assayed using the technique of single-strand conformational polymorphism (159). Of interest is that invasive *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato strains appear to belong to just 24 of the 69 *ospC* groups (159). It is postulated that OspC is an important virulence factor for both infectivity and invasiveness of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species (86, 193, 304). Antibodies elicited against OspC may be borreliacidal and thus may play a role in the functional antibody assays described below. The search for

immunogenic, conserved epitopes within the OspC protein has led to the development of a synthetic peptide that contains the conserved C-terminal 10 amino acids of OspC (pepC10) (198).

The chromosomally encoded 39-kDa protein BmpA (306) is also immunogenic. The gene encoding this protein is located in a *bmp* cluster that also includes genes for BmpB, BmpC, and BmpD; all have molecular sizes similar to that of BmpA (271). However, it is unclear if BmpB through -D have any utility as antigens in serologic assays. Genetic and antigenic differences have been found among BmpA sequences of different *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species, which may limit the use of this antigen in serologic testing (281).

Decorin binding protein A (DbpA) (also referred to as Osp17), which has a molecular size of approximately 17 kDa, is immunogenic (124, 136). DbpA is associated with binding of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato to the host collagen-associated proteoglycan decorin. Similar to the case for other *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato proteins, considerable differences in amino acid sequences exist among DbpA proteins of different *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species.

Neither OspA (31 kDa) nor OspB (34 kDa) is significantly expressed by *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato during early stages of infection. OspA is down-regulated in the tick midgut during tick feeding (298, 299). Presumably OspA and OspB are eventually expressed in mammals, since antibodies to these antigens can be detected during late infection (10, 84). Antibodies to OspA or OspB may be borreliacidal (46, 132, 286, 287). OspA antibodies were readily generated after administration of the recombinant OspA vaccine, which was commercially available in the United States for use in humans until March 2002 (327).

Recently, the Vmp-like sequence expressed (VlsE) protein, a surface-exposed lipoprotein encoded by the linear plasmid lp28-1 of *B. burgdorferi* B31, has been found to be highly immunogenic (378). Antigenic variation in *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato occurs when recombination between silent *vls* cassettes and *vlsE* takes place. VlsE in *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato has a predicted molecular mass of approximately 34 to 35 kDa and contains variable and invariable domains. Studies on the antigenicity of this protein demonstrated that one invariable region (IR6), which is found within the variable portion of VlsE, is highly immunogenic (161, 170). This sequence is conserved among *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species, making it an appealing candidate as a broadly reactive immunodominant antigen.

Several other antigens expressed in vivo in the mammalian host appear promising in the search for highly specific immunodominant antigens. Among these are the P35/BBK32 and P37 proteins (10, 94, 96). BBK32 is a fibronectin binding protein first described as P35 in a form lacking some of its N-terminal amino acids; it has an apparent molecular mass of about 47 kDa (96). The in vivo-expressed P35/BBK32 and P37 proteins are not equivalent to other *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato proteins of diagnostic significance of similar size, such as VlsE, FlaA, or the P35 scored by Engstrom et al. in their immunoblot evaluation (89). Expression of P37 or P35/BBK32 by *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato in clinical materials, as well as in ticks during a blood meal, has supported their presence in the early stages of infection (80, 96).

Antibody detection methods. Several methods have been used for detection of antibodies to *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato. Early modalities included indirect immunofluorescent-anti-

TABLE 4. Reactivities obtained using different methods to detect antibodies to *B. burgdorferi* in Lyme borreliosis in patients from the United States

Test	% Reactivity (reference[s]) in patients with:			
	EM, acute phase	EM, convalescent phase ^a	Neurological involvement	Arthritis
Whole-cell ELISA	33–49 (7, 8, 89, 337)	76–86 (7, 8, 89, 337)	79 (IgG ELISA) (84)	100 (IgG ELISA) (84)
IgM IB ^b	43–44 (7, 89)	75–84 (7, 89)	80 ^c (84)	16 ^c (84)
IgG IB ^b	0–13 (7), 43.6 ^d	15–21 (7), 80 ^d	64–72 (84)	96–100 (84)
Two-tier testing	29–40 (7, 15, 89, 227, 337)	29–78 (7, 15, 89, 227, 337)	87 (15)	97 (15)

^a Sera obtained after antimicrobial treatment.

^b IgM and IgG IB criteria are those of Engstrom et al. (89) and Dressler et al. (84), respectively, except as indicated.

^c IgM IB criteria of Dressler et al. (84).

^d IgG IB criteria of Engstrom et al. (89).

body assays (IFA) and a variation of this assay using antigens attached to a membrane (FIAX) (251). These assays have for the most part been replaced by EIA, including enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and enzyme-linked fluorescent assay (ELFA), that are more amenable to automation (366). Additional immunoassays in use are Western IBs and immunochromatographic and dot blot assays. Methods less frequently used are assays that detect borreliacidal (functional) antibodies, antibodies bound to immune complexes (IC), and hemagglutinating antibodies (46, 48, 248, 287).

At least 70 different commercial immunoassays to detect *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto antibodies have been approved for use in the United States by the Food and drug Administration (FDA) (6, 55). Several of these assays are sold under a label different from that under which they were originally marketed, and others are no longer available. Most of these assays use the B31 type strain of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto as the source of antigen. Other strains of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto have been used in assays developed by academic centers in the United States, and various *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species have been employed in in-house or commercial assays available in Europe.

(i) **IFA.** IFA uses cultured organisms fixed onto glass slides. Serum specimens are diluted in preparations that may include an absorbent such as material derived from Reiter treponema or egg yolk sac to remove nonspecific antibodies. After addition of fluorescein isothiocyanate-labeled anti-human IgG or IgM, the presence of antibodies is detected by fluorescence microscopy. Specimens testing reactive at screening dilutions are serially diluted, and titers of 128 or 256 for IgM or IgG, respectively, are usually considered positive (186, 284). Limitations of this assay include the need for fluorescence microscopy and for well-trained personnel and the subjectivity in reading and interpreting fluorescence microscopy. These issues were addressed in the modification of this assay that was available about a decade ago (FIAX; Whittaker), which used antigens applied to membranes, with the degree of fluorescence read by an automated system.

(ii) **Enzyme immunoassays.** ELISA is the most frequently used format to test for antibodies to *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato. Most commonly, antigen mixtures comprised of whole-cell sonicates of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato are used as the source of antigen for the detection of IgG, IgM, or IgA antibodies individually or in combination (most frequently IgG-IgM combinations). Purified antigens, such as flagellar components, or

recombinant antigens, such as P39, have been added to the antigen mixture in some kits (6). Recently, an ELISA using only a single synthetic peptide derived from the VlsE sequence (IR6 or C6 peptide) as the source of antigen has become commercially available.

Using sonicated whole-cell preparations of low-passage *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato, the sensitivity of ELISA is in general less than 50% in acute-phase sera of patients with EM of a duration of less than 1 week. Sensitivity increases rapidly over time after the first week in untreated patients with EM. Sensitivity is also high in patients with EM who are symptomatic or who have multiple EMs. Sensitivity is very high in patients with objective evidence of extracutaneous involvement (e.g., carditis or neuroborreliosis) (84). ELISA is almost invariably positive in sera of patients with late disease such as arthritis (Table 4) (84).

One of the limitations of ELISA for detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibodies is lack of standardization. Variations exist between assays in terms of antigenic composition and in the detection of specific immunoglobulin classes, particularly in the detection of IgM antibodies (7, 8, 34, 167, 337). Such variations may occur among different commercial kits as well as between lots of the same kit. Unlike serological assays for detection of antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus, *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto antibody assays cleared by the FDA have not been standardized against a panel of well-characterized sera. The regulatory process for clearance of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto serological assays requires only that the manufacturer provide information demonstrating that the new test is substantially equivalent to a test already approved by the FDA (34).

Whole-cell antigen preparations lack specificity because of the presence of cross-reacting antigens of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato. These include common bacterial antigens such as heat shock proteins, flagellar antigens, and others (35, 64, 89, 91). Specificity is also affected by the choice of absorbent material used to dilute the serum specimens. Sera of individuals who received OspA vaccination may react in ELISA using whole-cell sonicates (9). Although the commercial availability of the vaccine has been discontinued, some previously vaccinated individuals may still have antibodies reacting with OspA. Specificity is in general better with substitution of selected recombinant or peptide antigens for whole-cell sonicates.

ELISA has advantages over other immunoassays, including ease of testing, objective generation of numerical values that

correlate in relative terms with the quantity of antibodies present, and the capability of automation. Due to lack of specificity of ELISA and other first-tier assays, such as ELFA or IFA, using whole-cell antigen preparations, a positive test is not indicative of seropositivity. A recent analysis of results obtained with an automated ELFA found that the specificity was 91% for 559 samples from a control population (137). Serum specimens testing positive or equivocal with a sensitive ELISA, ELFA, or IFA should be retested with IB; this approach is termed two-tier testing (53). First-tier assays should detect both IgG and IgM antibodies to *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto, and separate IgG and IgM IBs should be done as the second tier.

(iii) Western IB. The use of antigens separated by molecular size in IB assays has contributed to the determination of which antigens of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato are immunodominant at different stages of LB. Academic centers in the United States have evaluated in-house IB assays using *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto strains other than B31 (84, 89). The few commercial IB assays that are currently available in the United States use *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto strains; two manufacturers use B31 (6). Various *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species and strains isolated from different geographic locations have been studied in Europe (117, 118, 280). Based on recognized inter- and intraspecies differences among the immunodominant antigens of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato, it is not surprising that the source of antigens in IB affects the detection of antibodies in European patients with LB (280).

Whether *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antigens elicit IgM versus IgG antibodies depends on the duration of infection and the manifestation of LB. Detection of reactivity is also affected by the quality of the antigen used in the immunoassays (including the type and source of antigen). In early LB, IgM antibodies are directed to OspC and the flagellar antigens, FlaB (41 kDa) and FlaA (37 kDa) (7) (Fig. 1, left). Variable rates of IgM response to BmpA (39 kDa) have been observed in sera of patients with early LB, which appears to be related in part to the source of antigen used and/or the duration of disease prior to testing for antibodies (7, 84, 89, 181). The highest rates for IgM reactivity to the 39-kDa protein were reported by Engstrom et al. (89), using *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto strain 297 (84%), and by Ma et al. (181), using B31 (50%). In contrast, Dressler et al. (84), using *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto strain G39/40, reported IgM reactivity to the 39-kDa protein in only 4 and 8% of acute- and convalescent-phase sera of patients with EM, respectively. The infrequency of reactivity to BmpA antigen reported by Dressler et al. could be attributed to the low expression of this antigen by the *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto G39/40 strain used in their study. We have observed IgM reactivity to this antigen in only 3% of acute-phase sera of patients with EM of a duration of less than 1 week and in 35% of acute-phase sera of untreated patients with EM of a duration of more than 7 days, using a commercial IB kit prepared with the *B. burgdorferi* B31 strain; convalescent-phase sera from the same groups showed IgM reactivity to the 39-kDa protein in 37% and 31%, respectively (7).

The number of antigens recognized in IgM IB and the intensity of the immune response as determined by band intensity are greater in sera of symptomatic patients with EM, those with multiple EMs, or those with EM of a duration of more

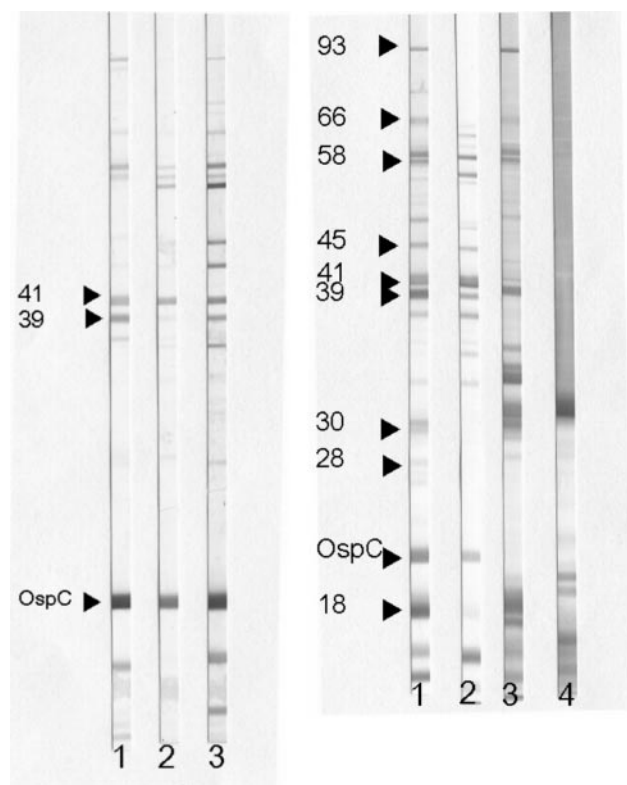


FIG. 1. (Left) Selected IgM immunoblot reactivities. Lane 1, serum band locator control showing several bands, including the significant 41-kDa protein, 39-kDa protein, and OspC (arrows). Lane 2, serum sample from a patient with early LB with EM. Lane 3, serum sample from a patient with early disseminated LB with multiple EM lesions. Note the larger number of bands observed in serum of the patient with early disseminated LB. (Right) Selected IgG immunoblot reactivities. Lane 1, serum band locator control showing several immunoreactive bands, including those considered significant in the IgG blot criteria (arrows). Lane 2, serum sample from a patient with early disseminated LB with neurological involvement. Lane 3, serum sample from a patient with Lyme arthritis. Lane 4, serum sample from an individual who received three doses of OspA vaccine. In lane 4, note the strong reactivity with OspA (31 kDa) and other antigens below OspC.

than 2 weeks at presentation, compared to asymptomatic patients with a solitary EM of a duration of less than 2 weeks (7) (Fig. 1, left). An expanded immunologic response is also found in patients with early neuroborreliosis (84).

In early LB, IgG antibodies are directed to OspC and flagellin (41 kDa). IgG reactivity to BmpA (39 kDa) was reported by Engstrom et al. to occur in 85% of acute-phase sera of patients with EM (89). In our experience, antibody to this antigen is detected in 35% of acute-phase sera of untreated patients with EM of a duration of more than 7 days and in 33% and 64% of convalescent-phase sera of treated patients with EM of durations of less than 7 days and more than 7 days, respectively (7). Other antigens that elicit IgG immunoreactivity detectable by IB prepared with *B. burgdorferi* B31 are the 93 (also referred as P83/100)-, 66-kDa, 45-, 35-, 30-, and 18-kDa antigens. IgG antibodies reacting with a large number of antigens are typically seen in sera of patients with neuroborreliosis or late LB (84, 280) (Fig. 1, right).

In an attempt to standardize serologic diagnosis of LB, cri-

teria for IB interpretation have been established in the United States (53). These guidelines were derived from the systematic evaluation of IB in LB by two academic centers. The IgM criteria adopted were those of Engstrom et al. (89) based on a study of patients with EM using *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto strain 297. According to these criteria, a positive IgM blot is defined by the presence of two of three particular immunoreactive bands (OspC, 41 or 39 kDa). The IgG criteria are based on a study by Dressler et al. (84), who used *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto isolate G39/40 as the source of antigen for evaluation of sera from patients with various manifestations of LB. These criteria require the presence of at least 5 of 10 particular bands (93, 66, 58, 45, 41, 39, 30, 28, 21 [OspC], or 18 kDa). The guidelines for IB interpretation further state that IgM or IgG criteria can be used during the first 4 weeks of illness, but only IgG criteria can be used after 4 weeks after onset of disease.

Guidelines for IB interpretation in Europe have recently been published, but consensus on criteria has not been reached (118). Criteria applicable to each species causing LB may be needed in Europe (280). IB studies using members of each of the three different *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species causing LB in Europe as a source of antigen to test sera from German patients with various manifestations of LB indicated that the overall highest sensitivity was achieved with *B. afzelii* pKo (118). Levels of immunoreactivity are also a function of the specific manifestation of LB in Europe. For example, OspC of *B. garinii* strains has better immunoreactivity than OspC of other *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species in detecting IgM antibodies in patients with neuroborreliosis. This is most likely explained by the fact that *B. garinii* is the species that most frequently causes neuroborreliosis in Europe (197).

In general, IB and ELISA have similar sensitivities except in the detection of acute-phase antibodies in early LB (7, 8). In a study of well-characterized sera from 46 culture-confirmed U.S. patients with EM, IgM IB was positive in 43% of acute-phase sera, compared with 33% by whole-cell ELISA (7). IB and ELISA have similar sensitivities when sera of patients with extracutaneous manifestations or late stages are tested (Table 4). The specificity of IB is greater than that of ELISA, as interpretation of IB relies on the presence of specific immunoreactive bands; nevertheless, it is important to emphasize that the specificity of IB is not 100%. Sera of individuals who received the recombinant OspA vaccination may show several bands on IB, depending on the source of antigen used in IB. Most frequently there is IgG reactivity to the 31-kDa antigen (OspA) and to other fragments of this antigen migrating below OspC (Fig. 1, right). These latter bands might be confused with the 18-kDa antigen included in the IgG criteria for IB interpretation (9, 205).

Major limitations of IB include the visual scoring and subjective interpretation of band intensity that may lead to false-positive readings, the cost, and the variability of antibody responses in patients with the same clinical manifestation of LB. False-positive readings are particularly seen in IgM IB due to the presence of low-level reactivities to the 41-kDa and OspC antigens in sera from individuals presenting with other infectious and noninfectious illnesses (84, 89). False-positive IgM IB results have been reported in 6% of patients with illnesses such as rheumatoid arthritis, infectious mononucleosis, and systemic lupus erythematosus (89). Furthermore, IgM reactiv-

TABLE 5. Comparison of the sensitivities of various diagnostic methods for 47 adult patients with erythema migrans evaluated in 2000 at the LB Diagnostic Center in Valhalla, N.Y.^a

Diagnostic method	Sensitivity (%)
Culture	
Skin biopsy of EM.....	51
Plasma	45
PCR on skin biopsy of EM	
Nested	64
Quantitative	81
Two-tier serologic testing	
Acute phase	40
Convalescent phase	66

^a Modified from reference 227 with permission of the publisher.

ity may persist for prolonged periods of time after treatment of early Lyme borreliosis (7). In addition, there is lack of standardization of the antigen source and preparations used in IB. Important methodological considerations include the use of appropriate positive control sera. Alternatively, the use of monoclonal antibodies raised to immunodominant antigens may assist in band location and interpretation. In the absence of an objective means of determining band intensities (densitometry), the use of intensity cutoff materials (weak control sera) is recommended.

(iv) **Two-tier testing.** The use of two-tier testing for serodiagnosis of LB was an attempt to improve test accuracy in the United States. It has increased the specificity of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto antibody testing while slightly decreasing the sensitivity, particularly when testing sera of patients with EM (7, 167, 337). Relatively few studies using currently available commercial tests have evaluated the performance of the recommended two-tier testing on well-characterized sera from patients with extracutaneous manifestations of LB. Comparison of sensitivities and specificities between studies is difficult due to the use of different antigen preparations and test methods and inclusion of sera from LB patients with undefined disease duration and treatment history.

The most comprehensive study on the two-tier approach evaluated sera of 280 patients with various manifestations of LB (15). A sensitivity of 38% was observed for sera of patients with EM during the acute phase, which increased to 67% during convalescence after antimicrobial treatment (15). The sensitivity increased to 87% in sera of patients with early neuroborreliosis and to 97% in those with Lyme arthritis (Table 4). In this study specificity was set at 99%. Similar results were obtained for 47 patients with clinically defined EM, for whom the sensitivities of the two-tier test were 40.4% in acute-phase sera and 66% during the convalescent phase after treatment (Table 5) (227).

The restriction of use of the IgM IB criteria to the first 4 weeks of early disease is directed mainly at increasing the specificity of IB, since IgM may persist for prolonged periods of time after treatment and after resolution of symptoms (7). Furthermore, a positive IgM IB using current guidelines for IB interpretation may be found in asymptomatic individuals living in areas of endemicity or in patients with non-Lyme disease illnesses (308). This time-restricted use of the IgM IB may,

TABLE 6. Selected recombinant and peptide antigens used for detection of IgM, IgG, or polyvalent antibodies to *B. burgdorferi*

Recombinant antigen or peptide	Location	Range % positive in the indicated LB disease stage									References
		EM			Neurological			Late			
		IgM	IgG	Polyv ^a	IgM	IgG	Polyv	IgM	IgG	Polyv	
OspC	United States	41–73	35–43								100, 102, 183, 184, 241 144, 196, 244, 275
	Europe	35–44	5–35		47–53	6–33		7–53	3–60		
pepC10	United States	40–53			53			9			15
	Europe	36	5		45	8		0	0		196
P41 internal fragment	United States	43–53	35–52								183, 184
	Europe				49	34–60					119, 144, 273
VlsE	United States	19–40	44–63	63	73	100	100	39	97	87	15, 161, 185
Invariable region 6 (IR-6, C6 peptide)	United States										
	Acute Convalescent Europe		45–74 70–90 87			60–95 64			94–100 83–98		15, 171, 255 122, 169
FlaA (37 kDa)	United States	45–68	15								104
	Europe	27			58	74		37	79		246
DbpA	Europe	9	17			100			93–98		122, 123
BBK32	Europe	13	74–100			100			96–100		122, 123, 160
P66	United States	80	24		50	57		35–63	75–100		228

^a Polyv, polyvalent enzyme immunoassay.

however, reduce the sensitivity of two-tier testing for confirmation of seroconversion in treated patients evaluated slightly beyond the 4-week time point in early convalescence, before IgG antibodies have fully developed (337).

Newer EIA antibody tests. Because of the above-described limitations of current ELISA and IB testing, there is interest in developing simplified but accurate new approaches for serodiagnosis. The principal focus has been on the use of purified, recombinant, or synthetic peptides as the source of antigens in immunoassays. Unfortunately, so far no single antigen has demonstrated sufficient sensitivity and specificity to warrant replacing two-tier testing. As mentioned earlier in this report, antigenic variability among *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species and the temporal appearance of antibodies to different antigens at various stages of LB make the choice of a single antigen a difficult task.

(i) Enzyme immunoassays using recombinant antigens. Several immunoassays using recombinant antigens have been developed and evaluated for the serodiagnosis of LB. Recombinant antigens have included those containing the internal portion of the flagellin (P41-G or 41-i), as well as FlaA, BBK32, P39, P35, and outer surface proteins A, B, C, E, F, VlsE, and DbpA (92, 94, 97, 100, 102, 119, 122–124, 144, 160, 182–184, 235, 241, 244, 275, 294).

In serodiagnosis, recombinant antigens have been used alone or in combination. Particularly in Europe they have been prepared from different *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species and used in both ELISA and IB formats in an attempt to increase sensitivity. The performance of selected immunoassays using recombinant antigens is shown in Table 6.

In general, preparations containing recombinant OspC have performed better with sera of patients with early LB and when

IgM antibodies are tested (100, 196). Padula et al., using a recombinant OspC derived from a *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto strain, found that it detected IgM antibodies in 62% of U.S. patients with EM (241). However, some European studies have shown lower (30 to 44%) IgM reactivity to recombinant OspC in sera of patients with EM than was found in U.S. studies (196, 244).

Studies using the recombinant internal region of the flagellin protein have demonstrated it to be less sensitive than purified whole flagellin preparations when testing sera from patients with any stage of LB (119). Moreover, although it shows less cross-reactivity than the whole protein when testing sera from non-LB patients, the internal region of this protein still suffers from this limitation (183, 184, 273).

Assays using recombinant VlsE have shown that it has sensitivity comparable to that of recombinant OspC during early disease and superior sensitivity in sera of patients with neuroborreliosis or late manifestations of LB (15, 161, 185). Recombinant VlsE binds IgM antibodies more frequently than the VlsE invariable region 6 (IR6, C6 peptide) in sera of patients with EM (but IgG anti-C6 is already present in patients with EM) or early neuroborreliosis (161, 171, 185).

Recombinant DbpA preparations obtained from different *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species have been evaluated in Europe to detect antibodies in patients with LB (61, 122, 124). These recombinants detect mostly IgG antibodies and have the greatest sensitivities (93 to 100%) in sera from patients with neuroborreliosis and late stages of LB. They performed poorly with sera from European patients with EM (124).

European studies have shown that recombinant BBK32 shows high sensitivity (74 to 100%) in the detection of anti-

bodies at any stage of LB, including EM (122, 123, 160). Similar to DbpA, however, this antigen mostly binds IgG antibodies. Epitopes not included in these recombinant antigens may perhaps bind IgM antibodies, since the BBK32 antigen is expressed in vivo during the early stages of infection.

Use of recombinant P66 in the serodiagnosis of LB in the United States has shown promising results. The 66-kDa protein is a candidate ligand for β_3 -chain integrins with apparent surface localization that is recognized by sera of patients with LB; IgG reactivity to the 66-kDa protein is one of the significant bands included in the IgG IB criteria (84). The central portion of this protein is involved in integrin recognition, while the C terminus contains a surface-exposed immunodominant loop. Studies using cloned segments of this protein as an antigen source in immunoassays show that different portions of P66 protein appear to be preferentially recognized by sera from patients with different manifestations of LB (228). Sera from patients with late disease manifestations most frequently had IgG antibodies to the C terminus. Specificities for IgM and IgG antibodies to full-length P66 were 94% and 91%, respectively (228).

(ii) Peptide-based immunoassays. The generation of peptides containing selected immunoreactive epitopes of immunodominant protein antigens has led to the evaluation of pepC10 and C6 (IR6). The advantage of these two peptides is that they are highly conserved among different *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species and should be less cross-reactive than the full-length antigens.

(a) *pepC10 peptide.* pepC10 peptide has been evaluated both in Europe (196) and in the United States (15). This peptide preferentially binds IgM antibodies. The reported sensitivity in patients with EM was 40%, increasing to 53% in patients with early neuroborreliosis (15). This peptide does not detect antibodies in patients with late LB (Table 6). Reported specificities of pepC10 are 92 to 99% (15, 196). The presumed advantage of pepC10 over recombinant OspC is that pepC10 is less heterogeneous than recombinant OspC, suggesting that it should be more broadly reactive in samples of patients with LB from different geographic locations, particularly in Europe.

(b) *C6 peptide (IR6).* The discovery of IR6, a highly immunogenic and highly conserved region of VlsE, brought great optimism to the prospect of finding a single-tier assay for serodiagnosis of LB. Although a C6 peptide assay is now commercially available, most studies published to date have used in-house assays rather than the commercially available test. Published studies have shown that despite not eliciting an IgM response, C6 peptide assays have high sensitivity in all stages of LB. The sensitivity of the C6 assay surpasses that of VlsE in patients with EM (IgG positivity in up to 90% versus 63%) (171, 185). Recombinant VlsE, however, may detect antibodies from patients with neuroborreliosis more frequently than C6 (15, 161). Using a kinetic ELISA, Bacon et al. found that IgG antibodies to recombinant VlsE were detected in 15 of 15 patients with acute neuroborreliosis, compared with 9 of 15 (60%) for IgG antibodies to C6 and 13 of 15 (87%) for two-tier testing (15). Whether additional epitopes present in VlsE but not contained in C6 are needed to detect antibodies in acute neuroborreliosis is currently unknown. Further investigation into the performance of C6 in sera of patients with neuroborreliosis is warranted.

Overall similar sensitivities were found by Bacon et al. for an in-house synthetic peptide C6 assay and two-tier testing with 280 serum samples from patients with various manifestations of LB (66% versus 68%, respectively) (15).

Assays using C6 peptide have also been evaluated in Europe on sera obtained from 23 culture-confirmed EM patients (10 from Austria and 13 from Italy) and on 41 sera from patients with late manifestations of LB (21 from Austrian patients with ACA and 20 from Italian patients with late neuroborreliosis). C6 seroreactivity was observed in 20 of 23 (87%) sera from patients with EM, in 20 of 21 (95%) sera of Austrian patients with ACA, and in 14 of 20 (70%) sera of Italian patients with late neuroborreliosis (169). Fifty-one of 52 (98%) German children with Lyme arthritis tested positive for C6 antibodies in another study (122) (Table 6). These findings further support the notion that C6-based enzyme immunoassays are broadly reactive in sera of patients with LB from different geographic localities.

It has been claimed that the C6 ELISA can be used to assess the outcome of therapy for LB. Philipp et al. reported that 80% of a subset of patients treated for early localized or disseminated LB had a ≥ 4 -fold decrease in their reciprocal geometric mean titers to C6 at 6 months or thereafter (255). Other studies have not confirmed these findings. Peltomaa et al. found that 33% and 86% of patients with early and late LB, respectively, had a < 4 -fold decline in C6 titers (250). Those authors also reported that in another group of patients, 50% of those with early LB and 83% of those with late LB still had detectable C6 reactivity 8 to 15 years after treatment. Likely explanations for the discrepancies in the findings of Philipp and Peltomaa include differences in serum dilutions used to calculate the decline in antibodies, whether patients had sufficient titers at baseline to permit detection of a fourfold decline at least 6 months later, and/or the patient populations studied (250, 255).

(iii) Use of a combination of recombinant or peptide antigens in immunoassays. Since no single antigen appears to have the desirable sensitivity to be used alone in the serodiagnosis of LB, some authors have evaluated their use in combination. Rauer et al. (275) investigated the combination of recombinant OspC and P41-i in sera of patients with early LB. Detection of IgM antibodies by the hybrid ELISA was 46%, similar to the sensitivity obtained with whole-cell ELISA (45%) using the *B. afzelii* pKo strain (275). Other combinations that have been evaluated include P41-i and a 59-kDa fragment of P83 (273) and P41-i, recombinant OspC, and recombinant P83 (144). The latter three-antigen combination showed a sensitivity of greater than 90% in sera of patients with neuroborreliosis.

An immunochromatographic assay that includes recombinant, chimeric, truncated forms of OspA, OspB, OspC, P93, and flagellin as the antigen is currently commercially available in the United States to test for *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto antibodies in serum or whole blood (107). This assay is being promoted as a method for first-step testing that can be performed in the health care provider's office. A specificity of 85% was obtained with sera of syphilitic patients with this ELISA (107). Since it includes OspA, this assay would be expected to show reactivity with sera of individuals who have received OspA vaccination. The sensitivity of an ELISA with the same antigen mixture was 44%, compared with 39% for a commer-

cial whole-cell ELISA, in a study of sera from 41 patients with culture-confirmed EM; sensitivities of 62% and 54% for the chimeric versus the whole-cell ELISA were observed with sera of patients with early disseminated LB (patients with multiple EMs or EM plus objective signs of neurologic or cardiac involvement), respectively. A sensitivity similar to that of whole-cell ELISA was seen in patients with late LB.

Other commercially available immunoassays that contain mixtures of purified or recombinant antigens have been formatted as dot blot assays on strips. One of these assays uses whole borrelial lysates plus recombinant high-molecular-weight antigens, purified flagellin, recombinant flagellin, and recombinant OspC. Another uses whole borrelial lysates plus recombinant P39 and purified flagellin (6). Limited information is available on the performance of these assays.

Bacon et al. (15) evaluated recombinant VlsE for detection of IgG and/or IgM antibodies, the peptide pepC10 for detection of IgM antibodies, and the peptide C6 for the detection of IgG antibodies, in comparison to the two-tier approach, for testing sera from 280 patients with LB. They analyzed the results of individual assays and of their potential combinations. The overall best sensitivity was seen with the combination of C6 IgG and pepC10 IgM compared with two-tier testing (78% versus 68%, respectively). The greatest difference was observed with sera of patients with EM; 63% of samples were positive for C6 IgG-pepC10 IgM during the acute phase, compared with 38% by two-tier testing. By convalescence after treatment, 80% and 67% were positive with the combined peptides and two-tier testing, respectively. Both VlsE IgG-pepC10 IgM and VlsE IgG-VlsE IgM had higher sensitivity (100%) in sera of patients with early neuroborreliosis compared with C6 IgG-pepC10 IgM (73%) or two-tier testing (82%). All test combinations had high sensitivities in late LB. The specificity of these assays was set at $\geq 98\%$.

Whether the use of immunoassays using recombinant or synthetic peptide antigens will become the standard of practice for diagnosis of LB is currently unknown. More studies are needed to determine the applicability of such antigens to the serodiagnosis of patients with various manifestations of LB in both the United States and Europe. A desirable feature is that they are potentially amenable to automation, which would avoid the subjectivity of immunoblot interpretation. The cost will depend on patent and ownership issues.

Other antibody detection methods. (i) Functional antibodies: borreliacidal antibody assays. Antibodies to certain antigens of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato, in particular to certain outer surface proteins, may have bactericidal activity (46, 132, 249, 286, 287). Borreliacidal antibodies have been used in the immunodiagnosis of early and late LB by a few centers (5, 47, 48). In these assays live *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto is incubated with patient serum plus an exogenous source of complement for 16 to 72 h (47). Growth inhibition of *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto can be determined by visual inspection of the percentage of nonmotile spirochetes, color changes by use of a pH indicator, or flow cytometry after staining with acridine orange. The advantage of these assays is their high specificity in untreated patients compared with matrix-based nonfunctional assays. Invariably these tests are nonreactive in healthy control populations or in sera of non-Lyme disease patients with rheumatological diseases (47, 48). Modifications of the assay with

reported higher sensitivities employ *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto strain 50772, which lacks OspA and OspB (44, 45). Major disadvantages include the need for cultured live *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto, interference from antimicrobials that might be present in patient sera, and the relatively cumbersome nature of the assays.

(ii) Detection of antibodies bound to circulating immune complexes. It has been proposed that seronegativity in early LB is mainly due to the formation of specific antigen-antibody complexes that impede the detection of free antibodies by conventional methods. Some studies have suggested that IC are found not only in serum but also in other body fluids such as cerebrospinal and synovial fluids of patients with LB (68, 116, 295, 379).

Detection of antibodies bound to immune complexes involves the treatment of serum with polyethylene glycol to precipitate the IC, followed by dissociation through alkalization of the complexes to release antibodies that can then be detected by ELISA or IB. A recent modification of this assay, the enzyme-linked IgM capture IC biotinylated antigen assay, was compared to IgG and IgM ELISA and IB with sera collected from clinically defined patients with LB and a control population. The enzyme-linked IgM capture IC biotinylated antigen assay was found to be more sensitive and specific than the aforementioned tests and furthermore detected antibodies more consistently in those patients with clinical evidence of active disease (62 of 64 patients; 97%) than in those with past infection (4 of 28; 14%). In that study, standard IgM ELISA and IgM IB were reactive in 67% and 58%, respectively, of patients with active disease and in 43% and 39%, respectively, of patients with past infection (36).

Potential utilities of this type of assay include detection of antibodies in seronegative patients during early disease and ascertainment of whether persistent seropositivity is due to ongoing infection, since IC are speculated to be present only in active infection (36). Although these assays appear to be helpful in certain clinical scenarios, only a few investigators have used them.

Detection of antibodies in cerebrospinal fluid. There are currently no FDA-approved tests to measure intrathecal production of antibodies in CSF. Methods that have been used to detect antibodies in CSF include capture immunoassays, CSF/serum indices determined by ELISA, and Western immunoblots (69, 113, 364). Determination of intrathecal production of antibodies can be accomplished by measuring the CSF/serum index of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibodies. CSF and serum samples diluted to match the total IgG concentration in CSF are run in parallel in an IgG ELISA. Positive intrathecal production is indicated by CSF/serum optical density ratios of >1.3 (364). Intrathecal production can also be determined by testing CSF and serum at matching concentrations of IgG and IgM in IgG and IgM IB, respectively. Greater numbers and intensities of bands in CSF compared with the corresponding serum would be consistent with intrathecal antibody production, but this has not been well substantiated (356). Specific intrathecal production of IgG, IgA, and/or IgM *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibodies has been described by several investigators (56, 58, 59, 141, 340). Recombinant antigens have also been studied in Europe for evaluation of intrathecal antibody production (142, 143, 245). The use of recombinant internal

fragment of flagellin, although of lower sensitivity than whole-cell preparations, has shown greater specificity in the detection of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibodies in CSF (142, 143). Detection of intrathecal antibodies by using three variants of the recombinant proteins DbpA, BBK32, and OspC, each variant originating from a different species of Lyme *Borrelia*, plus synthetic peptide IR6 as the source of antigens was superior to a commercial flagellum-based ELISA in a Finnish study of 89 patients with neuroborreliosis (245). In this study, the highest sensitivities for each antigen for the detection of IgG antibodies in CSF were 88% for DbpA, 80% for IR6, 76% for BBK32, 75% for OspC, and 52% for flagella.

Intrathecal *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibody detection in patients with neuroborreliosis in the United States seems to be less frequent than that in such patients from Europe. A factor contributing to this discrepancy may be the difference in *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato species causing neuroborreliosis in Europe and the United States. Several European studies dealing with typing of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato strains cultured from CSF samples or detected by PCR have demonstrated that the most frequent species is *B. garinii* (42, 166, 285). Only four of 36 (11%) CSF isolates from German patients and 1 of 40 (2.5%) CSF isolates from Slovenian patients were *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto (42, 285).

Cellular immune response in LB: T-lymphocyte and mononuclear cell proliferation assays. The development of a cellular immune response in Lyme borreliosis has been observed in assays using peripheral blood mononuclear cells or cells present in affected tissues of patients with LB (37, 38, 73, 240, 305). However, the initial enthusiasm for use of an in vitro lymphoproliferation assay for diagnosis of LB has been tempered. T-lymphocyte proliferation assays have seldom been used as diagnostic tests due to their cumbersome nature and concerns about specificity and standardization (126).

TEST INTERPRETATION

Of the nonculture direct methods of detection, PCR is the most promising in providing assistance in the diagnosis of LB. A positive PCR result in a synovial fluid specimen of a patient with exposure to an area where LB is endemic and who also has a positive *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato ELISA and IgG IB is strongly supportive of a diagnosis of Lyme arthritis. Untreated patients with Lyme arthritis, as well as patients during the first days to weeks of therapy, may exhibit a positive PCR result in synovial fluid.

Positive PCR results for *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato nucleic acids obtained in samples from patients with possible extracutaneous manifestations of LB in the absence of serological evidence of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato infection, however, should be interpreted with caution. In those situations, PCRs are often false positive. One of the limitations of nucleic acid amplification methods is the generation of false-positive results due to contamination. Adherence to rigorous quality control steps is of utmost importance.

Interpretation of serology in LB requires an understanding of the use and limitations of the currently available tests for *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibodies.

(i) These tests detect antibodies reacting with *B. burgdorferi*

sensu lato and can support the clinical suspicion of LB, but in and of themselves they do not diagnose LB.

(ii) Antibodies may not be detectable at the time the patient presents with signs and symptoms of early LB with EM, and their presence correlates directly with the duration of disease prior to seeking medical attention, as well as with the presence of symptoms or objective signs of dissemination (for example, multiple EMs or cranial nerve palsies). For patients with early LB who have EM, the diagnosis is established on clinical grounds if the skin lesion is characteristic. In situations where the skin lesion is atypical or absent, tests to detect *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibodies may be necessary, as follows.

(a) When antibodies are not detectable or not diagnostic in the acute-phase serum specimen, a convalescent-phase specimen should be collected 2 to 4 weeks later and tested for *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibodies (7, 89).

(b) In patients treated with antimicrobials, testing of the convalescent-phase sample within 1 month of onset of symptoms will maximize sensitivity, since the criteria for test positivity at this time point include IgM IB seroconversion, whereas after 1 month IgG seroconversion is required for seropositivity.

(iii) Testing for *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibodies should include the two-tier approach as currently recommended (53). In those specimens testing positive or equivocal by first-tier assays, second-tier IB is used to improve specificity. IB should not be used with sera testing negative by the first tier, as this would reduce specificity compared to the two-tier testing strategy (369a). Patients who received the OspA vaccine may be seropositive due to the presence of OspA in whole-cell *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato preparations or in other antigen preparations that include recombinant OspA in the mixture. Vaccine reactivity can often be distinguished from antibodies elicited by natural infection with *B. burgdorferi* sensu stricto by IB (9) (Fig. 1, right).

(iv) *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibodies, both IgG and IgM, may persist for many years after successful treatment of LB (93). Thus, persistent seropositivity is not, per se, an indication of treatment failure. Persistence of antibodies to *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato in sera of individuals residing in areas where LB is endemic and who have been treated for LB, or who have resolved an asymptomatic infection, may limit the utility of future serologic testing as a diagnostic tool when such persons present with a new clinical event. In these circumstances, a change in reactivity between acute- and convalescent-phase specimens may be of assistance, although this has never been systematically evaluated. An increase in antibody concentration as determined by optical density in EIA, or by IFA titers, in first-tier assays or by an increase in intensity or appearance of new immunoreactive bands by IB might suggest a new or recent *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato infection. Physicians caring for these patients should store an aliquot of an acute-phase serum specimen to be submitted along with the convalescent-phase sample for testing in parallel for *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibodies.

(v) Patients with late manifestations of LB usually have a high concentration of antibodies by first-step tests and have numerous immunoreactive bands in IgG blots, often far surpassing the number of bands required in the IgG IB interpre-

tation criteria (84). A lack of seropositivity in patients suspected of having late LB practically excludes this diagnosis.

(vi) Laboratories performing *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato serology should use assays of proven performance as determined by the summary of surveys run by the College of American Pathologists or local or state proficiency programs.

(vii) Laboratorians should make an attempt to avoid scoring weak bands leading to false-positive readings in IB, particularly IgM IB. This can be avoided by strict adherence to comparison of band intensity to those of cutoff intensity control materials.

(viii) The use of laboratory tests or interpretation strategies that have not been appropriately validated is of great concern and is strongly discouraged (53). Currently there are commercial laboratories offering *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato urine antigen tests, immunofluorescent staining for cell wall-deficient forms of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato, and lymphocyte transformation tests. In addition, some laboratories are performing PCR for *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato DNA on inappropriate samples such as blood and urine or are interpreting IB by using criteria that have not been validated (53).

(ix) The use of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibody testing should be restricted to those patients with a 0.2 to 0.8 pretest probability of having LB as recommended by the American College of Physicians (339). The use of these tests in unselected populations with a low pretest probability of the disease is more likely to yield false-positive than true-positive results. Testing is not recommended for patients presenting with classic EM, since treatment without testing is more cost-effective and *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibody assays have low sensitivity at this stage (222). Since the specificity of *B. burgdorferi* sensu lato antibody testing is not 100% and since approximately 2.7 million tests are estimated to be done yearly in the United States, for every 1% reduction in test specificity there will be approximately 27,000 false-positive results per year, dwarfing the true positive incidence of about 20,000 cases/year.

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