Optimization of Infectious Conditions with Helicobacter Pylori in the Infection-highly Resistant Mongolian Gerbils Supplied in Japan

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ABSTRACT
Optimization of infectious conditions with Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) in the infection-highly resistant Mongolian gerbils was performed. Mongolian gerbils were inoculated with H. pylori without pre-treatment or administered with sodium bicarbonate prior to inoculation. Serum titers of IgG and IgM against H. pylori measured by ELISA. H. pylori were isolated from the stomachs of Mongolian gerbils with increased IgM and IgG titers. On the other hand, H. pylori were not isolated from the stomachs of Mongolian gerbils with unchanged titers. All of the Mongolian gerbils obtained from supplier A were infected with H. pylori suspended in sterilized saline without pre-treatment, while none of the Mongolian gerbils obtained from supplier B were infected with H. pylori suspended in sterilized saline, while 42%
of the Mongolian gerbils inoculated with *H. pylori* suspended in brain heart infusion medium were infected. Furthermore, infection with *H. pylori* in Mongolian gerbils previously administered with famotidine, an H2-blocker, was unsuccessful. Low infection rates were also observed in Mongolian gerbils administered 10% sodium bicarbonate solution prior to inoculation. However, infection with *H. pylori* in these Mongolian gerbils was successful after administration of 0.1% sodium bicarbonate solution prior to inoculation. The infection rate in Mongolian gerbils administered 0.1% sodium bicarbonate prior to inoculation with *H. pylori* was 90%, and this rate was higher than with other pre-treatment methods. *H. pylori* infection of highly resistant Mongolian gerbils supplied in Japan is possible by adjusting gastric pH.

**INTRODUCTION**

Marshall was the first to report a link between *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) infection and gastric cancer (Marshall 1983). *H. pylori* reportedly induces acute and chronic gastritis, gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer and gastric cancer (Warren et al., 1983, McNulty et al., 1999, Allen 2001, Eslick 2006), and Karita et al. (Karita et al., 1991, Eslick 2006) established an animal model for human *H. pylori* infection using BALB/c nude mice, BALB/c euthymic mice or germ-free mice (Karita et al., 1991, 1994). A severe *H. pylori* infection and inflammation model was subsequently established in Mongolian gerbils (Karita et al., 1991, Yan et al., 2004, Tukamoto et al., 2013). Thus, Mongolian gerbil models are essential experimental animals for infection experiments using *H. pylori*. Until recently, Mongolian gerbils supplied in Japan were readily infected *H. pylori* and infectious experiments were conducted without problems. However, this supplier has discontinued marketing Mongolian gerbils, leaving only one supplier of Mongolian gerbils in Japan. Unfortunately, Mongolian gerbils from this supplier are not readily infected with *H. pylori* using standard inoculation methods (Hirayama et al., 1996), and infection experiments with *H. pylori* using Mongolian gerbils are therefore impossible in Japan at present. Thus, Mongolian gerbils purchased from this supplier require pre-treatment for infection with *H. pylori*. The aim of this study was to investigate suitable conditions for *H. pylori* infection in infection-highly resistant Mongolian gerbils supplied in Japan.

**MATERIALS and METHODS**

**Bacterial strains**

Six strains of *H. pylori* isolated from humans were used in this study. One strain was donated by Professor Yasuhiro Koga, Laboratory for Infectious Diseases, Tokai University School of Medicine and five strains were donated by Incorporated Foundation Tokyo Kenbikyo-in. *H. pylori* was cultured as described by Kabir et al. (Kabir et al., 1997). Colonies were confirmed using a commercial *H. pylori* urease kit (CLO Test; Sysmex Corporation, Hyogo, Japan). *H. pylori* was suspended in sterilized saline or brain heart infusion culture medium (Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ), at a pH of 7.4. Mongolian gerbils were inoculated with *H. pylori* within 1 hour of extraction from petri dishes.

**Animals**

Mongolian gerbils (body weight; 20 to 30 g) were purchased from two different suppliers in Japan. One supplier (supplier A) has since stopped supplying Mongolian gerbils. The other supplier (supplier B) is currently the only supplier of Mongolian gerbils in Japan. Mongolian gerbils were kept in cages at a temperature of 23 ± 2°C, and a relative humidity of 55% ± 10%, on a 12/12 dark (18:00-6:00)/light (6:00-18:00) cycle with the air exchanged 12 times or more per hour. Mongolian gerbils were fed MF (Oriental Yeast Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan), and were allowed free access to water. For 18 hours before inoculation, Mongolian gerbils were deprived of food, but had free access to water.

All experiments were approved by the
Institutional Review Board of Azabu University and were conducted in accordance with the institute’s Animal Experimentation guidelines (Japanese Association for Laboratory Animal Science, JALAS, 1987).

**Experimental infection with *H. pylori***

In the first experiment, Mongolian gerbils from supplier A were inoculated with a 1-ml suspension of $5.0 \times 10^7$ CFU/ml *H. pylori* suspended in sterilized saline without pretreatment. Mongolian gerbils from supplier B were inoculated with a 1-ml suspension of $5.0 \times 10^7$ CFU/ml *H. pylori* suspended in sterilized saline or brain heart infusion medium (Becton, Dickinson and Company) without pretreatment.

In the second experiment, all Mongolian gerbils from supplier B were inoculated with *H. pylori* after pretreatment. First, *H. pylori* suspended in sterilized saline was given to Mongolian gerbils administered famotidine at 10 mg/kg body weight (Astellas Pharma Inc., Tokyo, Japan) 3 hours before inoculation. Furthermore, *H. pylori* suspended in brain heart infusion medium (Becton, Dickinson and Company) including 0.2 mg/ml urea (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan) was given to Mongolian gerbils.

Next, Mongolian gerbils were inoculated with *H. pylori* after administration of sodium bicarbonate solution (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) as pretreatment. *H. pylori* suspended in sterilized saline was inoculated into Mongolian gerbils administered 0.5 ml of 10% sodium bicarbonate solution (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) 10 or 30 minutes before inoculation. Subsequently, *H. pylori* suspended in sterilized saline or brain heart infusion medium (Becton, Dickinson and Company) was inoculated into Mongolian gerbils administered 0.3 ml of 0.1% of sodium bicarbonate solution 10 minutes before inoculation. *H. pylori* was inoculated either once or once a day for two days.

**Measurement of antibodies against *H. pylori***

Infection was confirmed by elevation of serum titers of IgG and IgM against *H. pylori*. Blood was collected by ventricular puncture before inoculation and at 1 week after inoculation, under anesthesia with pentobarbital (Kyoritsu Seiyaku Corporation, Tokyo, Japan).

Serum titers of IgG and IgM against *H. pylori* were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). *H. pylori* were disrupted with ultrasonic treatment, and were dissolved in phosphate buffered saline for use as somatic antigen. Somatic antigen was diluted in 0.05 M sodium bicarbonate buffer (pH 9.6) and was incubated at 100 µl/ml at room temperature for 1 hour. After blocking with 1% bovine serum albumin in sodium bicarbonate buffer (pH 9.6), sera from Mongolian gerbils inoculated with *H. pylori* were added at 100 µl/well. Plates were incubated at room temperature for 1 hour. HRPO conjugated goat anti mouse IgG (Bethyl Laboratories Inc., Montgomery, Table 1

**Table 1 Infection rates of Helicobacter pylori in Mongolian gerbils**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breeding supplier</th>
<th>Suspension with <em>H. pylori</em></th>
<th>Inoculation frequency</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Case of infection</th>
<th>Infection rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Sterilized saline</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Sterilized saline</td>
<td>once a day</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Brain heart infusion medium</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*H. pylori* was suspended suspension of $5.0 \times 10^7$ CFU/ml.
Table 2 Infection rate of Helicobacter pylori in the infection highly resistant mongolian gerbils with pre-treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-treatment method</th>
<th>Suspension with H. pylori</th>
<th>Inoculation frequency</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Case of infection</th>
<th>Infection rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H2-blocker (famotidine)</td>
<td>Sterilized saline</td>
<td>once a day</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All mongolian gerbils were purchased from supplier B. H. pylori was suspended suspension of 5.0×10⁷ CFU/ml.
heart infusion medium (Becton, Dickson and Company) including urea (Table 2).

Infection rates in Mongolian gerbils purchased from supplier B administered sodium bicarbonate before inoculation of *H. pylori* are shown in Table 3. The highest infection rate was 90% in Mongolian gerbils administered 0.1% sodium bicarbonate before inoculation with *H. pylori* suspended in brain heart infusion medium.

Titers of IgG and IgM against *H. pylori* did not increase in 18 Mongolian gerbils prior to inoculation with famotidine. *H. pylori* were not isolated from the stomach of ten randomly selected Mongolian gerbils from the 18 showing no changes in titer (Fig. 1). However, titers of IgG and IgM against *H. pylori* in nine Mongolian gerbils increased after administration of 0.1% sodium bicarbonate solution once a day for two days prior to inoculation of *H. pylori* suspended in brain heart infusion medium. Furthermore, these titers showed significant differences between pre-inoculation and post-inoculation. Moreover, *H. pylori* was isolated from the stomachs of these Mongolian gerbils (Fig. 1). On the other hand, *H. pylori* was not isolated from the stomach of one Mongolian gerbil that did not show increased titers against *H. pylori* (Fig. 1).

The infection rates for other *H. pylori* strains isolated from humans, donated by Incorporated Foundation Tokyo Kenbikyo-in, are shown in Table 4. One of the three Mongolian gerbils inoculated with two strains showed increased titers of IgM and IgG. The other strains did not show increased titers.

The pH of hydrochloric acid-containing simulated gastric solutions with various suspended solutions is
shown in Table 5. The pH of the solution with saline was 2.13. However, the pH of the *H. pylori* suspension with bicarbonate sodium or brain heart infusion was almost neutral.

**DISCUSSION**

*H. pylori* are considered to induce various gastric disorders in humans (Mshall 1994, Konturek et al., 2009). Mongolian gerbils are used as pathologic models for *H. pylori* infection (Hirayama et al., 1996). However, it is now difficult to obtain *H. pylori*-sensitive Mongolian gerbils in Japan. Thus, suitable conditions for infection with *H. pylori* in the infection-highly resistant Mongolian gerbils need to be elucidated.

Titers of IgG and IgM against in Mongolian gerbils isolated *H. pylori* from stomach increased significantly. A correlation between increases in IgG and IgM titers against *H. pylori* and isolation of *H. pylori* from stomach was confirmed. These results suggest that establishment of infection with *H. pylori* could be confirmed by detecting increases in these titers.

All Mongolian gerbils purchased from supplier B. These five strains were donated by Incorporated Foundation Tokyo Kenbikyo-in. *H. pylori* was suspended suspension of 5.0× 10^7 CFU/ml.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain number of <em>H. pylori</em></th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Suspension with <em>H. pylori</em></th>
<th>Inoculation frequency</th>
<th>Case of infection</th>
<th>Infection rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sterilized saline</td>
<td>once a day</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 5** The pH of hydrochloric solution adjusted gastric pH added with various suspended solution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Added solution</th>
<th>pH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate sodium</td>
<td>6.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain heart infusion medium</td>
<td>6.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate sodium and Brain heart infusion medium</td>
<td>6.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline</td>
<td>2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate medium and saline</td>
<td>6.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea and Brain heart infusion medium</td>
<td>6.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All mongolian gerbils were purchased from supplier B. These five strains were donated by Incorporated Foundation Tokyo Kenbikyo-in. *H. pylori* was suspended suspension of 5.0× 10^7 CFU/ml.
not considered to be a principal factor. *H. pylori* survives in the gastric environment by secreting urease to decompose ammonia and carbon dioxide from urea (Ha et al., 2001, Amin et al., 2010, Fahy et al., 2013). Mongolian gerbils administered antibodies against fragments of *H. pylori* urease could be infected with *H. pylori* (Mahdieh et al., 2012). Moreover, the survival of *H. pylori* incubated for 1 hour at pH 7.4 was higher than at pH 3.0 (Marcus et al., 2013). The pH of gastric juice was 1.52 in Mongolian gerbils in this study. Gastric pH was thus considered to be an important factor in *H. pylori* infection of highly resistant Mongolian gerbils.

Administration of 0.1% sodium bicarbonate solution to Mongolian gerbils inoculated with *H. pylori* suspended in brain heart infusion medium once daily for two days showed the highest infection rate. Infection rates increased with administration of sodium bicarbonate solution or urea prior to inoculation. In vitro, the pH of hydrochloric acid solution-containing simulated gastric solution increased by adding sodium bicarbonate, brain heart infusion medium or urea. Thus, it is possible to infect highly resistant Mongolian gerbils by elevating gastric pH prior to inoculation. The famotidine is an efficacious H2-blocker that elevates gastric pH by inhibiting gastric acid (Özer et al., 2012, Okabe et al., 2001). However, infection rates were lower with famotidine than with other pre-treatment methods. This may be because famotidine did not sufficiently adjust gastric pH for infection with *H. pylori*.

Mongolian gerbils are essential experimental animals for infection studies with *H. pylori*. However, it is now difficult to obtain Mongolian gerbils that can be stably infected with *H. pylori* in Japan. In the present study, infection-highly resistant Mongolian gerbils could be infected with *H. pylori* by elevating gastric pH with pre-treatment. Thus, gastric pH is an important factor in *H. pylori* infection of highly-resistant Mongolian gerbils.

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