Chlamydia pneumoniae in Atherosclerotic Middle Cerebral Artery

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Background and Purpose—Atherosclerotic middle cerebral arteries are frequent sites of thrombosis, leading to stroke. Previous studies have suggested a role for Chlamydia pneumoniae in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. However, the presence of this pathogen in atherosclerotic middle cerebral arteries has heretofore not been documented. In the present study, we analyzed atheromatous plaques from middle cerebral arteries for the presence of C pneumoniae.

Methods—Atherosclerotic middle cerebral arteries from 15 cadavers who died of natural causes and corresponding nonatherosclerotic arteries from 4 otherwise healthy trauma victims were examined. Assays for C pneumoniae DNA were carried out by nested polymerase chain reaction (nPCR) specific for the C pneumoniae ompA gene. The presence of the bacterium was assessed by transmission electron microscopy.

Results—Five of the 15 atherosclerotic arterial samples and none of the control tissues were positive for C pneumoniae by nPCR. Particles similar in morphology and size to C pneumoniae elementary bodies were detected by transmission electron microscopy in 4 of the 5 nPCR-positive atherosclerotic samples.

Conclusions—The demonstration of C pneumoniae in atherosclerotic middle cerebral arteries is consistent with the hypothesis that this bacterium is involved in acute and chronic cerebrovascular diseases. (Stroke. 2001;32:1973-1978.)

Key Words: atherosclerosis ■ C pneumoniae ■ cerebrovascular disorders

Atherosclerosis is a multifactorial disease. The various explanations of the pathogenic process include chronic infection with certain pathogens. The microorganism most strongly implicated in the initiation/progression of atherosclerosis is the obligate intracellular bacterium Chlamydia pneumoniae, which commonly causes respiratory infections.

Evidence for a possible link between C pneumoniae infection and atherosclerosis at different vascular sites has come from seroepidemiology, analysis by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), electron microscopy, in situ hybridization, immunohistochemistry, culturing, and animal models.1–4 However, the association of chronic C pneumoniae infection and cerebrovascular diseases has not been well investigated.

Case-control studies revealed that specific anti–C pneumoniae antibody levels were significantly higher in patients with cerebrovascular disease than in control patients,5–7 and a follow-up study indicated that high antibody titers to C pneumoniae were associated with an increased risk of future stroke.8 Immunoreactivity to C pneumoniae–specific antigen was recently demonstrated in a low percentage of anterior and posterior cerebral arteries but not in middle cerebral arteries.9

The middle cerebral artery and internal carotid artery are frequent sites of thrombosis leading to stroke. One of the most important factors in the development of local thrombosis is the underlying atherosclerosis of the vessel wall. In the present study, we used nested PCR (nPCR) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) to examine samples of middle cerebral arteries with atheromatous plaques and also samples of nondiseased vessels for the presence of C pneumoniae.

Subjects and Methods

Atherosclerotic samples of middle cerebral arteries were obtained from 15 consecutively autopsied subjects. Samples were collected within 24 hours after death with the use of sterile instruments. Half of each sample was frozen at −70°C for nPCR analysis; the other half was fixed in 3% glutaraldehyde for TEM and histology. For control tissues, samples of 4 nonatherosclerotic middle cerebral arteries were collected from trauma victims who died (at ages 31 to 40) during the study period. Histological assessment of the vessel samples from the 15 patients indicated moderate or severe atherosclerotic stenosis. The control samples from the trauma victims were assessed as histologically normal. The study was approved by an institutional review committee.

DNA was extracted from frozen samples with the High Pure PCR Template Preparation Kit (Boehringer-Roche) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Samples from cases or controls were tested in a blinded fashion for C pneumoniae DNA with a GeneAmp 2400 PCR system (Perkin-Elmer) with the use of nPCR primer pairs...
Patient Characteristics Reviewed From Autopsy Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age, y</th>
<th>C pneumoniae PCR</th>
<th>Organ Manifestations of AT</th>
<th>Diseases Other Than AT</th>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>CI, IHD, severe in aorta</td>
<td>Bilateral chronic pyelonephritis</td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>CI, severe in aorta, renovascular hypertension</td>
<td>Duodenal ulcer</td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<td>Cirrhosis of liver</td>
<td>Cardiac failure</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>F</td>
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<td>Essential hypertension</td>
<td>Sepsis</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>78</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Mild in aorta and cerebral vessels</td>
<td>Chronic lymphoid leukemia</td>
<td>Purulent bronchiolitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>IHD, mild in aorta and cerebral arteries</td>
<td>Essential hypertension</td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>CI, IHD, moderate in aorta</td>
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<td>Pneumonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>CI, IHD, atherosclerotic aneurysm in aorta</td>
<td>Bilateral chronic pyelonephritis</td>
<td>AMI</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Essential hypertension</td>
<td>Small bowel infarction</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>F</td>
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<td>IHD, severe in aorta and cerebral vessels</td>
<td>Perforated gastric ulcer</td>
<td>Peritonitis</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<td>Diabetes, essential hypertension</td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Moderate in aorta and cerebral vessels</td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>IHD, severe in aorta and cerebral vessels, gangrene of leg</td>
<td>Hypopharynx cancer</td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AT** indicates atherosclerosis; **M**, male; **F**, female; **CI**, cerebral infarct; **IHD**, ischemic heart disease (critical stenoses in coronaries with or without microscopic foci of myocardial fibrosis and/or with or without myocardial scar); and **AMI**, acute myocardial infarction.

Results

The patient characteristics reviewed from the autopsy records and the nPCR results are listed in the Table. *C pneumoniae* DNA was amplified in 5 of the 15 atherosclerotic samples, as demonstrated by a 206-bp DNA fragment visualized by agarose gel electrophoresis, whereas none of the 4 arterial samples from healthy trauma victims were nPCR positive (Figure 1). Sequencing of nPCR fragments from 2 of the 5 atherosclerotic samples revealed identity to the ompA sequences obtained from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) database (which can be accessed online at http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov). Three of the 5 nPCR-positive cases had symptomatic cerebrovascular disease (cerebral infarct), whereas only 2 of the 10 nPCR-negative cases had symptomatic cerebrovascular disease. The direct cause of death was related to infectious respiratory diseases in 9 of the 15 cases; there was uniform distribution among nPCR-positive and -negative individuals (Table).

TEM of intimal plaques showed structures resembling *C pneumoniae* elementary bodies in 4 of the 5 nPCR-positive atherosclerotic arterial samples. These structures had a pear-shaped appearance with a dense core (Figures 2A and 2B) and were $\approx 0.3 \mu m$ in diameter, i.e., similar to the size of the elementary bodies detected in control infected tissue culture cells (Figure 2C). None of the 5 nPCR-negative atherosclerotic samples examined by TEM exhibited *C pneumoniae*-like structures.

**Figure 1.** nPCR amplification of *C pneumoniae* ompA gene. Lanes are as follows: 1 to 5, nPCR-positive atherosclerotic samples (206-bp fragments); 6, nPCR-negative sample; 7, negative control; and 8, positive control. M indicates molecular size marker (100-bp DNA ladder, Sigma).
small numbers of nPCR-positive and -negative cases, statistical comparison is not helpful, and this possibility cannot be excluded. The present study has demonstrated the presence of \textit{Chlamydia pneumoniae} DNA in some atherosclerotic samples from middle cerebral arteries, but further studies appear desirable to test for the presence of this organism in these vessels in relation to age and the occurrence of symptomatic cerebrovascular diseases. Because there was no difference in the incidence of respiratory diseases as the direct cause of death among the nPCR-positive and -negative cases, it is improbable that \textit{Chlamydia pneumoniae} nPCR positivity was secondary to the infectious diseases, which are rather considered to be terminal-stage diseases that developed a few days before death.

A commercial kit for the molecular detection of \textit{Chlamydia pneumoniae} is not available, but the considerations applied in our work suggest that our PCR assay is appropriate.\textsuperscript{10–12}

The detection of pear-shaped structures in \textit{Chlamydia pneumoniae} nPCR-positive atherosclerotic samples by TEM suggests that not only was bacterial DNA present but that the complete pathogen was also present in the intimal plaque. A striking aggregation of dense particles indicates an intracellular accumulation of these structures. The additional presence of this microorganism extracellularly suggests either spontaneous autolysis of the cells followed by bacterial flow into the extracellular matrix or the accumulation of these pathogens outside the cell during a certain stage of their life cycle. \textit{Chlamydia pneumoniae} organisms were earlier found by electron microscopy in cells and interstitially in atherosclerotic lesions of the aorta or carotid or coronary arteries but not in the adjacent nonatherosclerotic tissue.\textsuperscript{17}

The middle cerebral arteries are important sites of cerebral thrombosis. The presence of \textit{Chlamydia pneumoniae} in the atheromatous plaques of the middle cerebral artery does not necessarily mean that the organism is a causative agent of the disease; it rather raises the possibility of a role for this bacterium in the pathogenic process. Such a role would point to the value of antibiotic treatment as a means of attenuating cerebrovascular diseases relating to \textit{Chlamydia pneumoniae}. Tests on a larger number of cases and age- and sex-matched controls appear warranted, extending to the \textit{Chlamydia pneumoniae} serostatus and the presence of \textit{Chlamydia pneumoniae} DNA and antigens in vessels other than middle cerebral arteries in the same subjects.

Acknowledgments

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References


Editorial Comment

Chlamydia pneumoniae: In Your Heart and on Your Mind

Infections have long been recognized as causes of cerebrovascular disease. Infectious endocarditis, meningovascular syphilis, and varicella zoster virus–associated vasculitis are rare but well-known infectious syndromes of stroke. In the past decade, interest in the role of more common pathogens in the pathophysiology of atherosclerosis and stroke has grown. The best-studied of these infections is Chlamydia pneumoniae, but there is a growing body of literature implicating other organisms, including cytomegalovirus, Helicobacter pylori, and the multitude of bacteria that participate in periodontitis.

It is now widely believed that atherosclerosis is predominantly an inflammatory condition produced by a “response to injury.” A number of toxic stimuli can lead to endothelial injury, resulting in a cascade of events, culminating in smooth muscle cell proliferation and fibrous plaque formation. Oxidized LDL is a well-recognized cause of this endothelial injury, but homocysteine, toxic constituents of cigarette smoke, and high shear force have also been implicated. Infectious agents are hypothesized to be one more potential source of injury.

Since the original observations in 1988 that the prevalence of antibodies directed against C pneumoniae is higher among those with coronary artery disease than among controls, a number of retrospective and prospective epidemiological studies have found an association of serological evidence of C pneumoniae infection and coronary disease risk. A smaller number of studies have found similar associations for risk of ischemic stroke, though not all studies have been positive. The conclusions drawn from these studies, however, have been limited by methodological considerations, including the heterogeneity of stroke subtypes enrolled and the absence of well-standardized tests for C pneumoniae. Although some data suggest that specific antibody isotypes, such as immunoglobulin A antibodies, may be more specific for the chronic infection thought to be associated with atherosclerotic disease, this conjecture has not yet been validated. More recent efforts using PCR of peripheral blood mononuclear cells in larger populations may help resolve these epidemiological issues, although methodological concerns plague these studies as well.

Ultimately, however, because analytic observational studies cannot provide proof that infection with C pneumoniae causes atherosclerosis, investigators have relied on parallel areas of clinical and basic investigation, including pathology, in vitro and animal models, and clinical trials. The article by Virok et al addresses the pathology and thus the biological plausibility of the role of infection in cerebrovascular disease. The authors used nested PCR to assess the presence of C pneumoniae infection in middle cerebral arteries (MCAs) taken at autopsy from 15 individuals with atherosclerosis of the MCA and 4 healthy young individuals who died of traumatic causes. Histologically, the case subjects all had moderate or severe MCA atherosclerosis, while the MCA was normal in all the control subjects. Five of the 15 case specimens showed evidence of C pneumoniae DNA, whereas none of the control samples did. Moreover, 3 of the 5 polymerase chain reaction (PCR)-positive cases (60%) had symptomatic disease, whereas only 2 of the 10 PCR-negative cases (20%) were symptomatic. Electron microscopy, furthermore, demonstrated presence of C pneumoniae in 4 of 5 of the PCR-positive specimens.

While this study is limited by small numbers, it nonetheless offers evidence that C pneumoniae can be found in cerebral blood vessels. Because the controls selected were relatively young, however, it is possible that the presence of the
organism simply reflects age; it would have been ideal to have had age-matched controls without atherosclerosis. Still, the organism appears to have been found more often in the atherosclerotic cerebral vessels.

Discovery of *C pneumoniae* DNA by PCR in tissue from the MCA is not surprising. Several studies have found evidence of *C pneumoniae* in arterial tissue from sites throughout the body, including the coronary arteries, aorta and femoral arteries. Closer to the brain, *C pneumoniae* has been identified using PCR and immunohistochemical techniques in carotid atherosclerotic tissue taken from endarterectomy specimens. The organism, notoriously difficult to culture, has also been cultured from the carotid artery. A 1997 review of studies of *C pneumoniae* in atherosclerotic tissue found that 257 of 495 samples of atheromatous tissue (52%) were positive for *C pneumoniae*, while only 6 of 118 nonatheromatous specimens (5%) were positive. A more recent autopsy study sampled 33 arterial sites throughout the body of each of 24 elderly individuals and found *C pneumoniae* immunostaining in at least one artery in all subjects. Almost all arteries were affected in at least some individuals, although the prevalence was greatest in the abdominal aorta, iliac arteries, and coronary arteries. Importantly, the prevalence was highest at sites of greatest luminal stenosis, and in sites typically affected clinically. The organism was found in only 2% of all large cerebral vessels in that study, however, compared with 33% of coronary vessels, and not in any of the MCA specimens. The present study is thus the first to find *C pneumoniae* in MCA tissue. It is of interest that the organism was found so much more commonly in the MCA tissue in the study by Virok et al, but this may simply reflect the different patient population, which in their sample included 15 patients with moderate or severe MCA stenosis.

Of course, the presence of *C pneumoniae* in arterial tissue cannot itself establish this, or any other organism, as a causative agent in atherosclerosis. Lipid-rich atherosclerotic tissue may simply be an attractive resting ground for the organisms, or they may be brought in by circulating macrophages entering the developing plaque. *C pneumoniae*, according to this critique, is simply an “innocent bystander,” and not involved directly in the pathogenic process. A small but growing body of experimental and other animal evidence is available to support the pathogenic role of *C pneumoniae* in atherosclerosis, however. The presence of chlamydial lipopolysaccharide, for example, facilitates conversion of macrophages to foam cells and increases oxidative metabolism of LDL, potentially damaging endothelium. *C pneumoniae* has also been shown in vitro to induce human peripheral blood monocytes to secrete proinflammatory cytokines known to participate in the atherosclerotic process. In experimental models, rabbits inoculated with *C pneumoniae* develop atherosclerotic lesions while controls do not, and azithromycin, a macrolide antibiotic active against chlamydiae, retards this process.

There is also evidence to suggest that some of the adverse effects of infections on atherosclerosis could be caused indirectly by immunological mechanisms, without the persistence of organism itself in the vessel wall—what has been called a “hit and run” effect. In rats undergoing arterial balloon injury and infected with rat cytomegalovirus, for example, arterial wall thickening progresses even after infection is completed and cytomegalovirus DNA is no longer detectable in the vessel.

Currently, several large-scale clinical trials are ongoing among coronary disease patients to assess whether antibiotic therapy can prevent recurrent events. Atherosclerosis, however, has several logically distinct, if continuous, phases, including atherogenesis, progression, and plaque rupture, the most common precipitant of an acute event. Different mechanisms may be operative in each of these phases. A trial directed at reducing clinical events, therefore, even if negative, cannot prove that infectious agents are not involved in the earlier processes of atherogenesis or progression.

No clinical trials in stroke have yet been initiated. It is important to remember, however, that while the term “brain attack” has heuristic value, a stroke is not simply a “heart attack” of the brain. Again, even if negative, trials in heart disease cannot definitively answer the question of the association of *C pneumoniae* and stroke. The etiologies of stroke are more heterogeneous than those of coronary artery disease, and it is possible that there are differential effects on the two. Recent data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, for instance, suggest an association of periodontal disease with stroke but not heart disease.

The study by Virok et al, then, is important in being the first to focus on the presence of this organism in the brain’s vessels and thus in its recognition that research in stroke should begin with an investigation of the brain’s arteries, and not simply those elsewhere in the body. Further studies of the prevalence of this organism in brain arteries and its clinical consequences are needed.

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References
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