

# Developmental Regulation of *Dirofilaria Immitis* Microfilariae and Evaluation of Ecdysone Signaling Pathway Transcript Level Using Droplet Digital Polymerase Chain Reaction

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## Research

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# Abstract

## Background

Current *Dirofilaria immitis* prevention relies on macrocyclic lactones but evidence of drug-resistant isolates has called for the need for alternative approaches to disease intervention. As microfilariae are known to be in a state of developmental arrest in their mammalian host and then undergo a rapid molt once inside the arthropod, this study aimed to look at the developmental regulation of *D. immitis* microfilariae that occurs in their arthropod host using *in vitro* approaches and to investigate the role of the ecdysone signaling system in this development.

## Methods

*D. immitis* microfilariae extracted from dog blood were incubated in various media conditions to identify suitable conditions for *in vitro* culture and development, and to determine the effects of FBS, mosquito cells, and ecdysteroid on the development of the microfilariae. Transcript level of the ecdysone signaling pathway components were measured with droplet digital PCR.

## Results

*In vitro* conditions that best promote early development of *D. immitis* microfilariae to the “late sausage stage” have been identified. FBS showed inhibitory effects on the development and motility of the microfilariae, but media conditioned with *Anopheles gambiae* cells was favorable to microfilarial growth. Transcript level study using droplet digital PCR also showed that developing microfilariae displayed upregulation of the ecdysone signaling system components, and 20-hydroxyecdysone increased the proportion of larvae developing to the sausage and late sausage stages *in vitro*.

## Conclusions

The arthropod host environment provides cues required for the rapid development of the *D. immitis* microfilariae and the ecdysone signaling system may play an important role in filarial nematode developmental transitions. This study contributes to a better understanding the developmental process of *D. immitis* microfilariae.

## Background

*Dirofilaria immitis*, also called the dog heartworm, is the causative agent of cardiovascular dirofilariasis, a serious and potentially fatal disease in pets that is spread by mosquitoes. All canids, regardless of age or sex, are highly susceptible to heartworm infections [1]. According to the 2019 American Heartworm Society (AHS) incidence survey, the total number of cases of dogs with heartworm disease reported in the U.S. has risen by about 12% since the organization’s first survey 18 years ago. Prophylaxis relies heavily on macrocyclic lactones (ML), which mainly target the third and fourth stage larvae, but long-term use of ML has led to the development of drug-resistant isolates, challenging current therapeutic control [2–8].

Studying the regulation of other developmental stages of the nematode thus provides an attractive approach to identifying alternative therapeutic targets.

*Dirofilaria immitis* requires an arthropod and a mammalian host to complete its life cycle. Inside the mammalian host, adult female worms residing in the pulmonary vasculature can release high numbers of microfilariae into the circulation after mating with the male worms [9]. These microfilariae remain developmentally arrested in the bloodstream for up to 2.5 years until an arthropod vector ingests them [10, 11]. A wide range of mosquito species can be exploited by the parasite [12, 13]. Upon being taken up by a mosquito, microfilariae will migrate from the midgut to the Malpighian tubules, and quickly undergo developmental transitions known as molts, or the shedding of the old exoskeleton. The parasite's first molt will cause the stoma to open to the exterior, and the second molt to the third stage larvae (L3) will remove the anal plug [14, 15]. This indicates that the developmental cues that trigger molting are closely tied to the transition to a new host environment. Inhibition of the molting process would thus arrest the life cycle and prevent the pathology of dirofilariasis.

Like nematodes, arthropods are ecdysozoans that develop through a series of periodic larval stage molts before reaching adulthood [16]. Key pathways that regulate the growth of insects have been well-characterized: cell and tissue growth rates are known to be controlled by the insulin/insulin-like growth factor signaling pathway, whereas developmental transitions and metamorphosis are under the control of the ecdysone signaling pathway [17]. Ecdysteroids are sterol derivatives that bear similar structural features and are synthesized in arthropods from dietary cholesterol upon metabolism by cytochrome P450 enzymes. 20-hydroxyecdysone (20E), the active ecdysteroid hormone that regulates the physiological and behavioral changes during insect molting [18], is converted from ecdysone by the ecdysone 20-monooxygenase in peripheral tissues such as the fat body, ovaries, midgut, and Malpighian tubules [19–22]. The hormonal action of 20E is exerted through binding to the ecdysone receptor (EcR), a heterodimeric nuclear receptor (NR) composed of EcR and the ultraspiracle protein (USP), the insect orthologue of the mammalian retinoid X receptor protein (RXR) [23–25]. Upon activation, EcR/USP directly activate a cascade of gene expression by recognizing the ecdysone-response element (EcRE) 5'-(A/G) G (G/T) T C A N T G A (C/A) C (C/T)-3' [26, 27]. According to the Ashburner model [28, 29], this leads to the expression of a set of early regulatory genes (at least six in *Drosophila melanogaster*, including *E74*, *E75*, *E78*, *HR3*, *HR4*, and *βFtz-F1*) [30], but represses the expression of the late regulatory genes. The proteins of the early genes then repress their own promoters while inducing the expression of the late genes, whose protein products play a more direct role in controlling molting and metamorphosis.

As in insects, a possible candidate pathway that controls molting in filarial nematodes is the ecdysone signaling pathway. Both free and conjugated ecdysteroids have been detected in the larval and adult stages of several species of filarial nematodes, including *D. immitis* and *Onchocerca volvulus* [31, 32]. Factors of the ecdysone signaling pathway and the NRs that function downstream of EcR and USP have also been identified in *D. immitis* [33–36]. In addition, evidence for a functional ecdysone signaling system in filarial nematodes was also demonstrated in *Brugia malayi* in a study by Tzertzinis et al. [37]. When exogenously applied, ecdysteroids have been shown to exert biological effects on the molting of

third stage and fourth stage nematodes. For example, low concentrations of 20E were found to stimulate the molting of *D. immitis* [38] and *Ascaris suum* third stage larvae [39], as well as *Nematospiroides dubius* fourth stage larvae [40]. In addition, non-steroidal ecdysteroid agonists (RH compounds) were also found to induce the molting of third stage larvae of *D. immitis* [38]. Although the role that the ecdysone signaling pathway plays in the developmental transition of third stage and fourth stage larvae is evident, the role of ecdysteroids in microfilarial development is largely unknown.

This study attempts to establish an *in vitro* culture condition similar to the mosquito host environment to determine factors that stimulate the development of *D. immitis* microfilariae and to identify the role of the ecdysone signaling system during the process. This work advances understanding of *D. immitis* microfilaria *in vitro* development and offers insights to novel targets for drug development.

## Methods

### **In vitro culture of *D. immitis* microfilariae**

Microfilariae of *D. immitis* (2005 Missouri strain) were provided by FR3 Molecular Resources through BEI resources [41]. Blood samples containing microfilariae were collected from infected dogs and shipped overnight to McGill University. Upon arrival, blood samples were diluted with NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (Sigma Aldrich) and filtered through 3.0 µm polycarbonate membrane filters as previously described [42]. After several PBS washes, microfilariae were plated in a 24-well plate at a density of 500 microfilariae per well in culture media supplemented with 100 U/mL penicillin (Gibco), 100 µg/mL streptomycin (Gibco), 0.25 µg/mL amphotericin B (Gibco), and 0.01 mg/mL gentamicin (Sigma). Media tested include RPMI-1640 with L-glutamine (Gibco), Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) with high glucose and L-glutamine (Gibco), Ham's F-12 with L-glutamine (Gibco), DMEM and Ham's F12 mixed at a 1:1 ratio, and Schneider's insect medium with Lglutamine (Sigma). The parasites were incubated at 26°C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> for 22 days, with/without the presence of *Anopheles gambiae* cells or FBS. To test the effects of serum, 10% (v/v) heat-inactivated FBS (Gibco) was added to each well.

To assess the effects of ecdysteroid on the development of microfilariae *in vitro*, microfilariae were incubated in DMEM and Ham's F-12 mixed at a 1:1 ratio without *An. gambiae* cells or conditioning with these cells. 20-hydroxyecdysone (20E) (Cayman Chemical) dissolved in DMSO was added to the incubation at a final concentration of 5 µM, 0.05% (v/v) DMSO. To increase the possible uptake of 20E to the *D. immitis* larvae, 0.004% (v/v) (2-Hydroxypropyl)-β-cyclodextrin (Sigma Aldrich) was included in the control and 20E incubations.

### **Anopheles gambiae cell culture**

*Anopheles gambiae* cell line 4a-3B (provided by Dr. George K. Christophides) was maintained at 26°C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> in Schneider's insect medium supplemented with 10% (v/v) heat-inactivated FBS, 100 U/mL penicillin, and 100 µg/mL streptomycin. When co-culturing with *D. immitis* microfilariae, cells were seeded at a density of 5 × 10<sup>4</sup> cells / cm<sup>2</sup> 48 h prior to coculturing and washed with PBS 24 h later. Cells were

then incubated in the culture medium intended for culturing the parasite for the remaining 24 h before microfilariae were introduced. Cells were re-seeded every 3 days. To condition media with *An. gambiae* cells, cells were seeded at the same density and after 24 h, washed with PBS, and incubated in the culture medium for another 24 h. Only the cell culture medium was then collected and used for *D. immitis* culture.

### **Development of *D. immitis* microfilariae**

Microfilariae were observed every 24 h during the 22-day incubation, and culture media was renewed every day with fresh complete medium. Body dimensions of the parasites were measured and analyzed with the Nikon NIS-Elements Advanced Research image analysis software. Morphological changes of the parasites were noted and motility of the parasite was measured as any movement within a 30-sec timeframe. The percentage of each stage of development was calculated as the mean of stage-specific parasite from a triplicate or quadruplicate assay / total number of microfilariae x 100.

For the IncuCyte live worm analysis, live microfilariae were cultured in 24-well cell culture plates at 26°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, and imaged with the IncuCyte ZOOM system (Essen BioScience) at 20X magnification.

### **Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)**

Microfilariae were pre-chilled at 4°C for 30 min and placed in fixative of 2.5% glutaraldehyde and 1.5% formaldehyde in PBS for 2 h. The samples were then washed with PBS (3 × 10 min), and dehydrated in ethanol: 30% (1 × 10 min), 50% (1 × 10 min), 70% (1 × 10 min), 80% (1 × 10 min), 90% (1 × 10 min), 100% (3 × 30 min). Dehydrated samples were critical point dried by CO<sub>2</sub> treatment (Leica EM CPD300) or chemically dried with hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS) (Sigma) (3 × 15 min). Dried samples were sputter-coated with 4 nm of gold and palladium (Leica EM ACE200) and mounted onto aluminum stubs for SEM observation (Hitachi TM1000).

### **Quantification of transcript level**

Adult *D. immitis* samples (Kentucky strain, ML-susceptible strain) were provided by Zoetis for the transcript level study. The adult worms were obtained through necropsy of experimentally-infected dogs and flash-frozen upon collection.

Total RNA from 6–8 × 10<sup>4</sup> *D. immitis* microfilariae (Missouri strain) and individual male or female adult worms (Kentucky strain) was isolated with TRIzol™ reagent (Ambion), following the manufacturer's protocol. Homogenization was performed with the crushing of parasite using plastic pestles and 425–600 µm glass beads (Sigma). Extracted RNA was treated with DNase using an Invitrogen DNA-free kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific). RNA concentration was assessed with a NanoDrop One<sup>C</sup> spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific) and the quality determined by running an aliquot of the RNA sample on a native agarose gel. cDNA was obtained by reverse transcription using SuperScript III first-strand synthesis system (Thermo Fisher Scientific) with oligo (dT)<sub>20</sub> primers.

Detection of target gene and validation of primers (Additional file 1: Table 1) were performed with PCR and qPCR, using *Taq* DNA polymerase (Invitrogen) and 2X SYBR Select Master Mix (Applied Biosystems), respectively. The absolute quantification of target nucleic acids present in the sample was determined by ddPCR. In brief, ddPCR mix comprised of 2X QX200 ddPCR EvaGreen Supermix (Bio-Rad), 250 nM final concentration of each forward and reverse primer, cDNA sample, and nuclease-free water. Droplet generation oil (Bio-Rad) was added to the ddPCR mix and the mixture was partitioned into 20,000 nanoliter-sized droplets by a QX200™ Droplet Generator (Bio-Rad). The droplets were then subjected to standard PCR amplification and read with a QX200™ Droplet Reader (Bio-Rad) to determine the target concentration using Poisson's statistics [43]. Results were analyzed by normalizing the copy number of the gene of interest against the geometric mean of the copy numbers of three reference genes. The fold change in transcript level was then calculated by comparing the normalized value to the baseline day 1 transcript level.

### **Statistical analysis**

All experiments were performed with at least three individual replicates. Data presented for the *in vitro* culture of *D. immitis* are shown as mean data  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD). The effects of *Anopheles gambiae* cells and 20E on the *in vitro* development of *D. immitis* microfilariae, as well as the motility of the cultured microfilariae were analyzed by 2-way ANOVA with a 95% confidence interval. The transcript levels of the ecdysone signaling system genes were analyzed by unpaired t-test with Welch's correction, two-tailed *p*-value, and 95% confidence interval. All analysis was performed using Prism 6.0c (Graph Pad Software, Inc.).

## **Results**

### **Microfilariae develop into pre-sausage, sausage, and late sausage stages**

Development of *Dirofilaria immitis* larvae was categorized as microfilaria, pre-sausage, sausage, or late sausage stage, based on their morphological differences (Fig. 1a-d). When first extracted from dog blood samples, parasites were in the microfilaria stage and appeared elongated and slender, with vigorous serpentine movements (Additional file 2: Vid 1). When microfilariae were incubated *in vitro*, the body of the parasite shortened and the posterior region began to enlarge after several days, making the tail more distinct; this stage was classified as the pre-sausage stage. Compared to the microfilaria stage, the pre-sausage stage was more granular in appearance, and parasite movement was slowed (Additional file 3: Vid 2). Over the next few days, the pre-sausage stage larvae grew shorter in length, resulting in a stumpy appearance with a fine tail at the tip, approaching the sausage stage. The sausage stage was more basophilic than the microfilaria, with heavy internal granulation, and movement was sluggish (Additional file 4: Vid 3). At the late sausage stage, movement of the parasite continued to decline (Additional file 5: Vid 4) and at the same time, the anterior region of the sausage stage larvae started to enlarge while the body became more elongated. The length and width of the parasites were measured to determine the mean body dimensions for the different stages (Fig. 1e).

## **Pre-sausage, sausage, and late sausage stage parasites are L1 larvae**

To further study the morphological differences between the microfilaria, pre-sausage, sausage, and late sausage stage parasites and to observe possible signs of molting, SEM analysis and live-cell analysis were performed. Numerous transverse grooves in the cuticle were evident in all the developmental stages, giving the parasite a striated appearance (Fig. 2a-d). The grooves seemed to become more noticeable as the parasite became more developed. No visible difference was seen in the stoma region among the four stages; all the parasites had a circular tissue located at the tip of the head and layers of folded tissue that surrounded it. Results of the live-cell analysis with the IncuCyte ZOOM system also showed that development to the late sausage stage was not accompanied by any shedding (Additional file 6: Vid 5), although separation of the outer cuticle could be seen.

## **DMEM/Ham's F-12 provides a relatively favorable condition for the *in vitro* cultivation of *D. immitis* microfilariae**

To determine suitable conditions for the *in vitro* cultivation of *D. immitis* microfilariae, extracted microfilariae were incubated in various commercially available culture media at 26°C for 22 days. Results showed that both RPMI 1640 and Schneider's insect medium were poor at sustaining the development and motility of the microfilariae (Fig. 3a-b). DMEM maintained microfilariae motility but was unable to initiate development into the pre-sausage stage (Fig. 3c), while Ham's F-12 was beneficial to their development but motility was compromised (Fig. 3d). When mixed at a 1:1 ratio, DMEM/Ham's F-12 provided a favorable condition for the microfilariae and supported larvae development to the pre-sausage and sausage stage (Fig. 3e).

When 10% heat-inactivated FBS was added to the microfilaria culture, development and motility of the parasite were both drastically lowered, and microfilariae appeared more lethargic and degenerated, with little development to the pre-sausage stage observed in most groups (Fig. 3a, b, d, e). An exception was seen in those that were incubated in DMEM and 10% FBS (Fig. 3c); although development was initiated in this group and some pre-sausages developed into sausages, most of the parasites appeared degenerated and motility was greatly reduced compared to the group without 10% FBS.

## ***Anopheles gambiae* cells and cell-secreted factors promote *D. immitis* microfilariae development**

*Anopheles gambiae* cells were introduced to the culture of microfilariae incubated in DMEM/Ham's F12 for 22 days to test the effect of insect cells on the development of the microfilariae. Consistent with results in Fig. 3, larvae incubated in DMEM/F-12 in the absence of mosquito cells developed into the pre-sausage stage at around day 4, with few that developed into the sausage stage throughout the 22-day incubation period. The presence of *An. gambiae* cells, however, initiated faster development and significantly higher levels of sausage stages were observed as early as day 8 (Fig. 4a-b). Also, some parasites were able to develop into the late sausage stage.

When medium conditioned with *An. gambiae* cells was used instead of having physical cells in the culture, a similar effect in the development of microfilariae was also seen. In fact, there was a significant decrease in the percentage of microfilaria and an increase in the number of pre-sausage stage larvae during early incubation. In addition, more sausage stage larvae were observed when the cell-conditioned medium was used compared to when microfilariae were in physical contact with the insect cells (Fig. 4c-d).

In terms of motility, the presence of cells and cell-conditioned media seemed to improve and maintain parasite activity, whereas in the absence of cells, motility dropped at a faster rate and the parasites appeared more sluggish. The presence of physical cells in the culture also appeared to slow the drop in motility compared to parasites cultured in cell-conditioned media (Fig. 4e).

### **EcR, *rxr-1* and downstream early regulatory genes are upregulated in developing microfilariae**

As the steroid-nuclear hormone receptor signaling plays an important role in ecdysozoans development [44], microfilariae were collected every 3 days and the transcript levels of the *DimEcR*, *Dim-rxr-1*, and downstream early regulatory genes were measured to determine the transcriptional change in the ecdysteroid signaling pathway during microfilarial developmental changes. *Dimnhr-7* and *Dim-nhr-6*, orthologues of *E78* and *E75*, respectively, are both downstream early regulatory genes of the ecdysone receptor. Putative EcRE was found in the upstream promoter regions of both *Dimnhr-7* and *Dim-nhr-6*, indicating that *Dim-nhr-7* and *Dimnhr-6* can potentially be regulated by EcR directly (Fig. 5). All primer pairs (Additional file 1: Table 1) were optimized for specificity and efficiency, and the cycle threshold (Ct) values from qPCR were used to estimate template concentrations for use on the ddPCR. After normalizing the genes of interest to three reference genes *DimGAPDH*, *Dim-Actin*, and *Dim-β-tubulin*, results in Fig. 6a-d show that *Dim-EcR*, *Dim-rxr-1*, *Dim-nhr-7*, and *Dim-nhr-6* were all upregulated to different magnitudes in developing L1 larvae. In both no-cell and *An. gambiae* cell-conditioned media groups, transcript levels of all four genes consistently increased during the first few days of development. However, in no-cell groups, transcript levels incurred a drop at around day 13–16 for all four genes, after which an increase was seen again on day 19. In groups cultured in the cell-conditioned medium, a gradual increase throughout the 22-day incubation period was seen for *Dim-EcR*, *Dim-rxr-1*, and *Dimnhr6*, with a sharp rise on day 22. On the other hand, the transcript level of *Dim-nhr-7* in the cell-conditioned medium group remained relatively constant during the early incubation period, but a sharp rise could be seen on day 22.

Overall, developing larvae in cell-conditioned medium groups expressed higher transcript levels than those that were not incubated in cell medium, an exception would be the transcript level of *Dimnhr-7*, where the no-cell group has a higher transcription level, but the transcript level of the cell-conditioned medium group quickly rose higher on day 22. In addition, the overall transcript level of *Dim-nhr-6* in developing microfilariae was significantly higher than those of the other three genes. Transcript levels of female and male adults were also included as a comparison, and results showed that the transcript level of the ecdysteroid signaling system components was higher in females than in males for all four genes.

## 20-hydroxyecdysone promotes development to sausage and late sausage stage larvae

In view of the upregulation of genes involved in the ecdysone regulatory development pathway, the effects of 20-hydroxyecdysone (20E) were investigated on microfilariae cultured *in vitro*, without insect cells or insect cell-conditioned medium. When microfilariae were treated with 5  $\mu$ M 20E every day, with (2-Hydroxypropyl)- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin (HP- $\beta$ -CD) as the carrier of the hydrophobic compound, there were significantly higher levels of sausage stage and late sausage stage larvae in the culture at the end of the 22-day incubation, compared to the DMSO + HP- $\beta$ -CD control group. This was accompanied by a drop in the level of the pre-sausage stage larvae (Fig. 7ab). In terms of the overall motility, there was no significant difference between the parasite activity of the 20E-treated group and the control group, except a slightly higher level of motility for the 20E-treated group on day 16 of the incubation (Fig. 7c).

## Discussion

As very little literature has reported the *in vitro* development of *D. immitis* microfilariae, this research sought to understand the developmental regulation underlying the development of *D. immitis* microfilariae in the hope of finding an alternative way to truncate the life cycle of the parasite.

### The media composition of DMEM and Ham's F-12 promote the *in vitro* development of *D. immitis* microfilariae

In this study, *D. immitis* microfilariae developed into late L1 parasites that could be classified as pre-sausage, sausage, and late sausage stages. These late L1 stages differed considerably in their morphological appearances (Fig. 1, 2), although none actually developed past the L1 stage, as no visible opening of the stoma was observed (Fig. 2) and no physical molting took place between the transitions (Additional file 6: Vid 5).

Among the commercially available culture media tested, DMEM and Ham's F-12 mixed at a 1:1 ratio provided a relatively favorable condition for the *in vitro* cultivation of microfilariae. Schneider's insect medium and RPMI 1640 medium, on the other hand, were both poor at sustaining parasite development and motility (Fig. 3). A closer look at the media composition showed that Schneider's insect medium contains high levels of intermediate compounds of the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle while lacking in most B vitamins. As some filarial nematodes have low TCA cycle enzyme activity [46–48], it is possible that intermediates of the TCA cycle do not contribute significantly to the overall energy metabolism of the parasite, and the lack of B vitamins may be detrimental to the growth and development of the microfilariae [49]. In addition, compared to DMEM and Ham's F-12, RPMI 1640 is comparatively lower in the variety of inorganic salts and lacks in sources of certain ions, such as copper, iron, and zinc [50, 51], which could have contributed to the poor growth and motility of the parasite. On the other hand, high levels of glucose, vitamins [49], and amino acids [52] in DMEM may be important energy sources for sustaining parasite motility, while the diversified components in Ham's F-12, including diamines [53], polyunsaturated fatty acid [54], organosulfur compound, purine and pyrimidine [55], may contribute to the initiation of microfilaria development.

## **Microfilaria development is driven by cues from the arthropod host cells but inhibited by mammalian-derived metabolites**

The importance of mosquito cells in microfilarial cultures have been reported [56–58], but the secretion of microfilarial growth-promoting factors by mosquito cells has been demonstrated for the first time in this study. The favorable effect of mosquito cells was shown when *D. immitis* microfilariae were cultured with *Anopheles gambiae* 4a-3B cells, where microfilariae that were cultured with mosquito cells showed early appearance of the sausage and late sausage stage parasites (Fig. 4). Because there was no observable interaction between the parasite and the cell layer underneath, we hypothesized that the growth-promoting factors of the cells may be secreted into the media. On further testing, media conditioned with *An. gambiae* cells also had a similar effect, indicating that factors secreted by the mosquito cells offered conditions similar to the environment in the mosquito and promoted faster microfilarial development.

FBS was found to inhibit the development of the microfilariae *in vitro* (Fig. 3). A possible inhibitory component of the serum could be mammalian cholesterol derivatives, such as cholestenic acid. Cholesterol derivatives have been found to contribute to the molting of *D. immitis* L3, a stage that develops inside the mammalian host [59]. This indicates that the presence of mammalian cholesterol metabolites may imitate the mammalian host environment, in which microfilariae would be in a state of developmental arrest. However, it remains unclear why the motility of the parasites in the presence of FBS was reduced. Whether or not this is reflective of reduced vitality still needs further evaluation.

## **The upregulation of the ecdysone signaling pathway plays an important role in microfilaria developmental transitions**

Since the ecdysone signaling pathway plays a role in the morphological development of infective L3 larval stage of *D. immitis*, we hypothesized that the ecdysone signaling pathway may also play a role in the morphological changes observed in developing microfilaria culture. Sequence alignment of *Dim-nhr-6* and *Dim-nhr-7* with the EcRE consensus sequence identified putative EcRE in the promoter region of both genes, indicating that both could possibly act as downstream targets of the EcR (Fig. 5). Using ddPCR, we performed absolute quantification of the ecdysone signaling system gene transcripts, and showed for the first time, that morphologically distinct *D. immitis* L1 larvae displayed different transcript expression of the ecdysone signaling cascade. The results showed that the overall transcript expression of the ecdysone signaling system components increased gradually towards the end of the 22-day *in vitro* incubation period in both no-cell and *An. gambiae* cell-conditioning group, with *An. gambiae* cell-conditioning group showing higher transcript level for *Dim-EcR*, *Dim-rxr-1*, and *Dimnhr-6* genes (Fig. 6). Although microfilariae cultured without cells showed higher transcript level of *Dimnhr-7* during the beginning of the culture period, the transcript level of microfilariae cultured with *An. gambiae* cell-conditioned medium rose quickly by day 22. The fact that the overall transcript levels for the ecdysone signaling system components tend to be higher in microfilariae cultured in *An. gambiae* cell-conditioned media, which corresponded to higher numbers of developing larval stages in the *in vitro* culture, suggests that factors secreted by *An. gambiae* cell may activate the EcR and the downstream ecdysone signaling

system, and that the activation of the EcR may play an important role in the morphological transition of the microfilarial stage. It would be of interest, in a future study, to attempt to identify (a) factor(s) released by the insect cells which activate the EcR.

Interestingly, while all four genes of the ecdysone signaling cascade targeted in this study displayed similar pattern of expression over time, the large increase in the overall transcript level of *Dim-nhr6* in developing larvae suggests that the EcR/RXR complex possibly upregulates the mRNA expression level of *Dimnhr6* to a much higher extent than *Dim-nhr-7*, and that *Dim-nhr-6* might be a crucial downstream target of EcR.

Given the increase in expression of genes in the ecdysone signaling pathway, it was interesting that 20E significantly increased the numbers of *D. immitis* microfilariae that developed to the sausage and late sausage larval stages (Fig. 7). The incubations with 20E were conducted in the absence of the insect cells or their secretions in order to establish whether 20E itself had an effect. While 20E did increase the number of larvae developed, 20E by itself did not have as dramatic effect on the development as did the factors released by, or changed by, the mosquito cells.

Although previously published results mentioned the sex-specific pattern of the ecdysone cascade members in the *D. immitis* adults was possibly due to gravidity of the female adult worms [33–36], ddPCR results from this study showed that expression of the ecdysone cascade members could still be detected in adult male parasites, although the mRNA levels in males were lower than those of the females (Fig. 6). This could mean that expression of the ecdysone signaling pathway in adult females is not entirely involved in microfilaria production, and that further experiments are needed to determine the role of the ecdysone signaling pathway in the female and male adult stages.

## Conclusions

To our knowledge, this study is the first to depict, *in vitro*, the detailed morphological transitions of *D. immitis* L1 larvae that occur inside the arthropod host. The present work shows *in vitro* culture conditions that allow microfilariae to develop to pre-sausage, sausage and late sausage stage L1 larvae. However, many of the later stage larvae were somewhat degenerated, development did not proceed through the L1/L2 molt, and the time it took for the development observed *in vitro* was longer than the time it takes in the mosquito. More work is needed to improve further the *in vitro* culture conditions to better mimic development in the mosquito, and perhaps the *in vitro* culture conditions will need to change as development occurs. Results also demonstrated that factors secreted from mosquito cells play an important role in the development of *D. immitis* microfilariae and that the ecdysone cascade may contribute to the morphological changes seen with cultured microfilariae. These findings contribute to a better understanding of the developmental regulation of *D. immitis* microfilariae and opens up new avenues for future investigations of the effects of ecdysone compounds and components released by mosquito cells on microfilarial development.

# Abbreviations

ML: macrocyclic lactone; L1: first stage larvae L3: third stage larvae; 20E: 20-hydroxyecdysone; NR: nuclear receptor; EcR: ecdysone receptor; EcRE: ecdysone-response element; USP: ultraspiracle protein; RXR: mammalian retinoid X receptor protein; HP- $\beta$ -CD: (2-Hydroxypropyl)- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin; ddPCR: droplet digital polymerase chain reaction; *nhr*: nuclear hormone receptor genes.

# Declarations

## Acknowledgements

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## Arthurs' contributions

TCSK and RKP conceptualized and designed the experiments. TCSK carried out the experiments and the analysis. TCSK wrote the manuscript with input from RKP. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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## Availability of data and materials

The data supporting the conclusions of this article are included within the article.

## Ethics approval and consent to participate

All experimental procedures were approved by McGill University in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations.

## Consent for publication

Not applicable.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## References

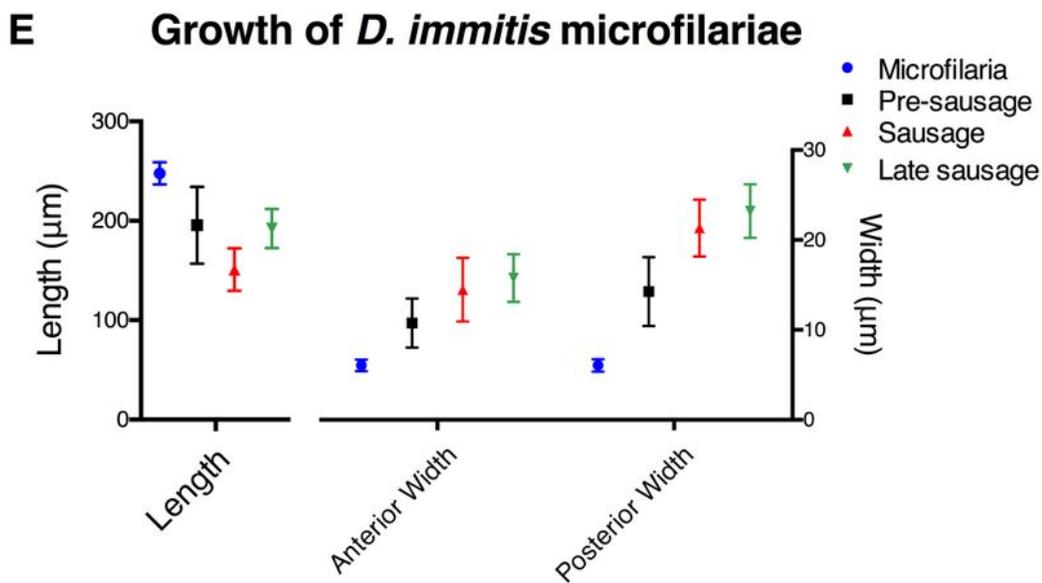
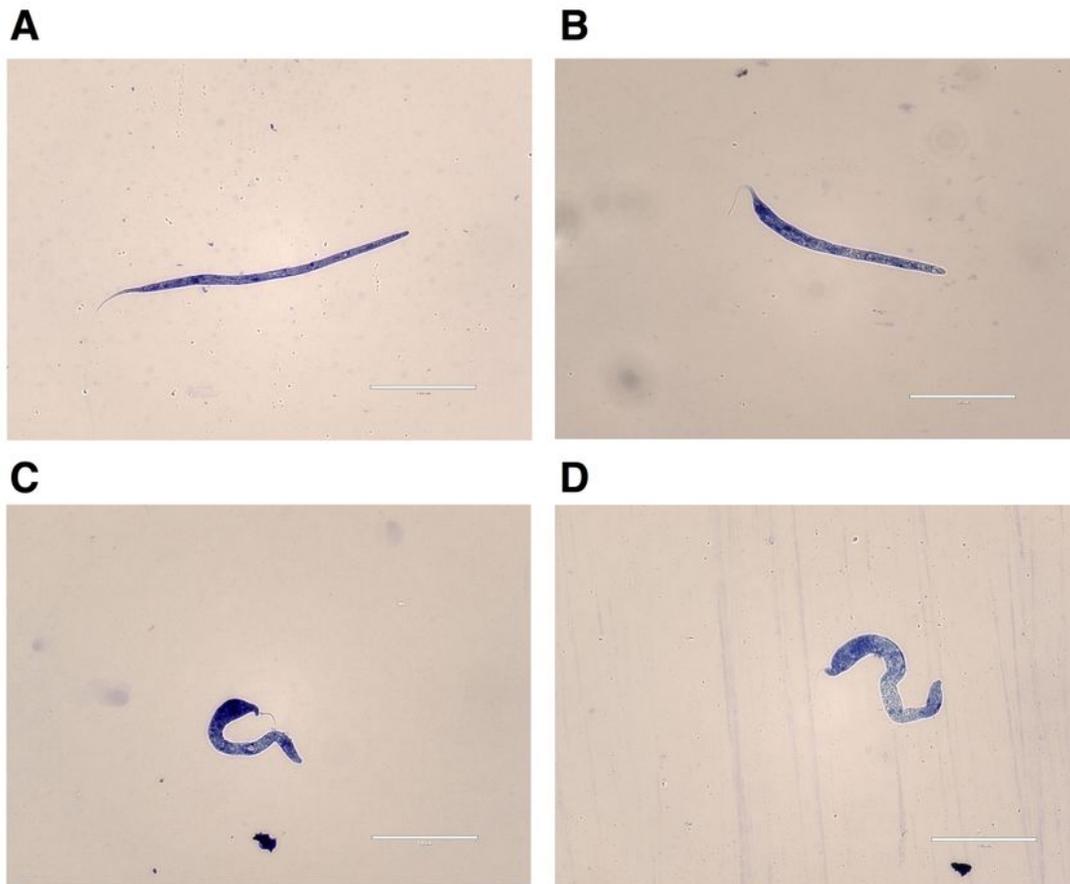
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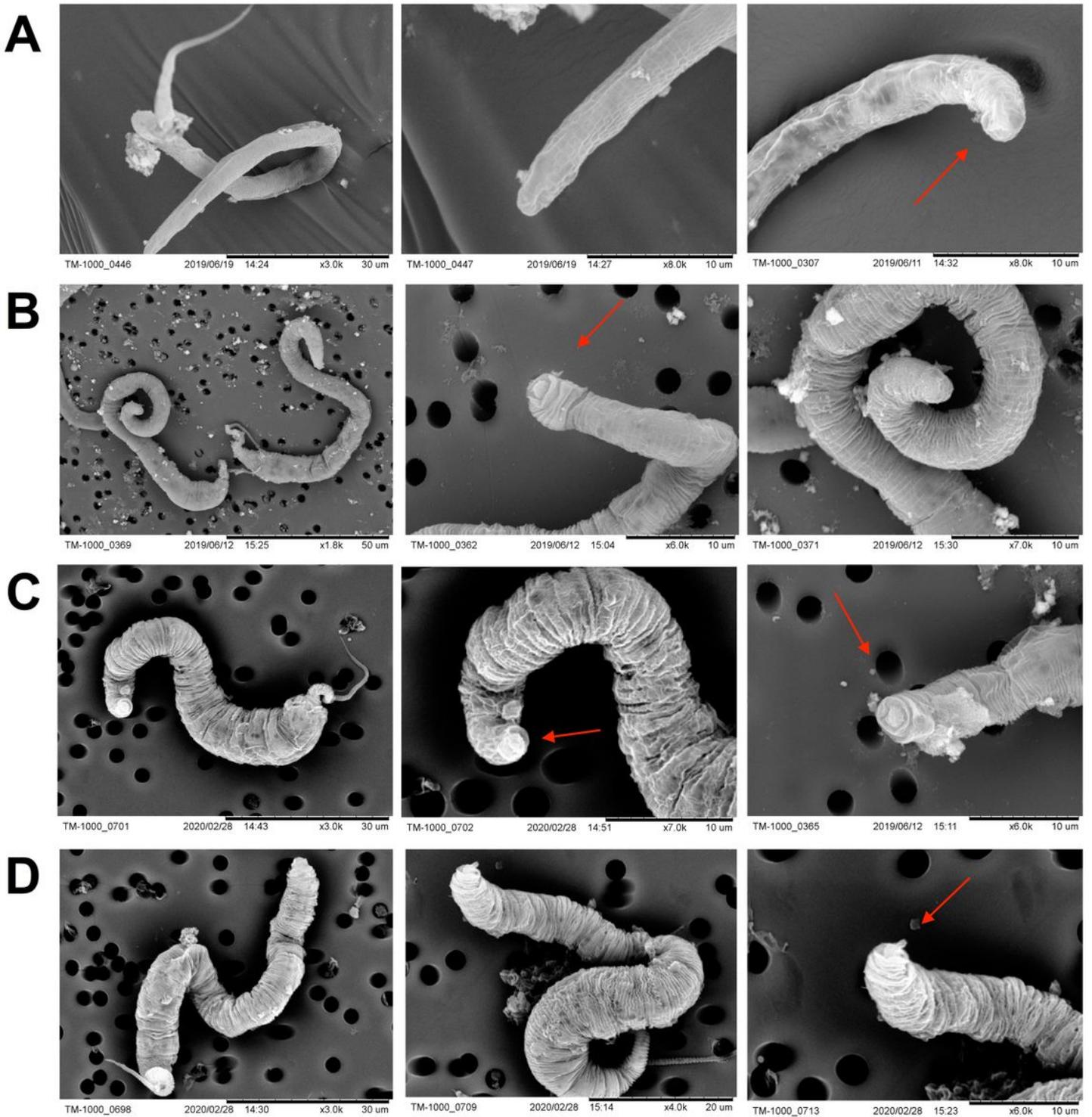
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## Figures



**Figure 1**

Morphological development and body dimensions of *D. immitis* microfilariae. Light microscopy images of methylene blue-stained (a) Microfilaria, (b) Pre-sausage, (c) Sausage, (d) Late sausage parasite at 40X magnification. (e) Mean body dimensions of microfilariae developmental stages. Data reported as means with standard deviation (SD) from ten counts.

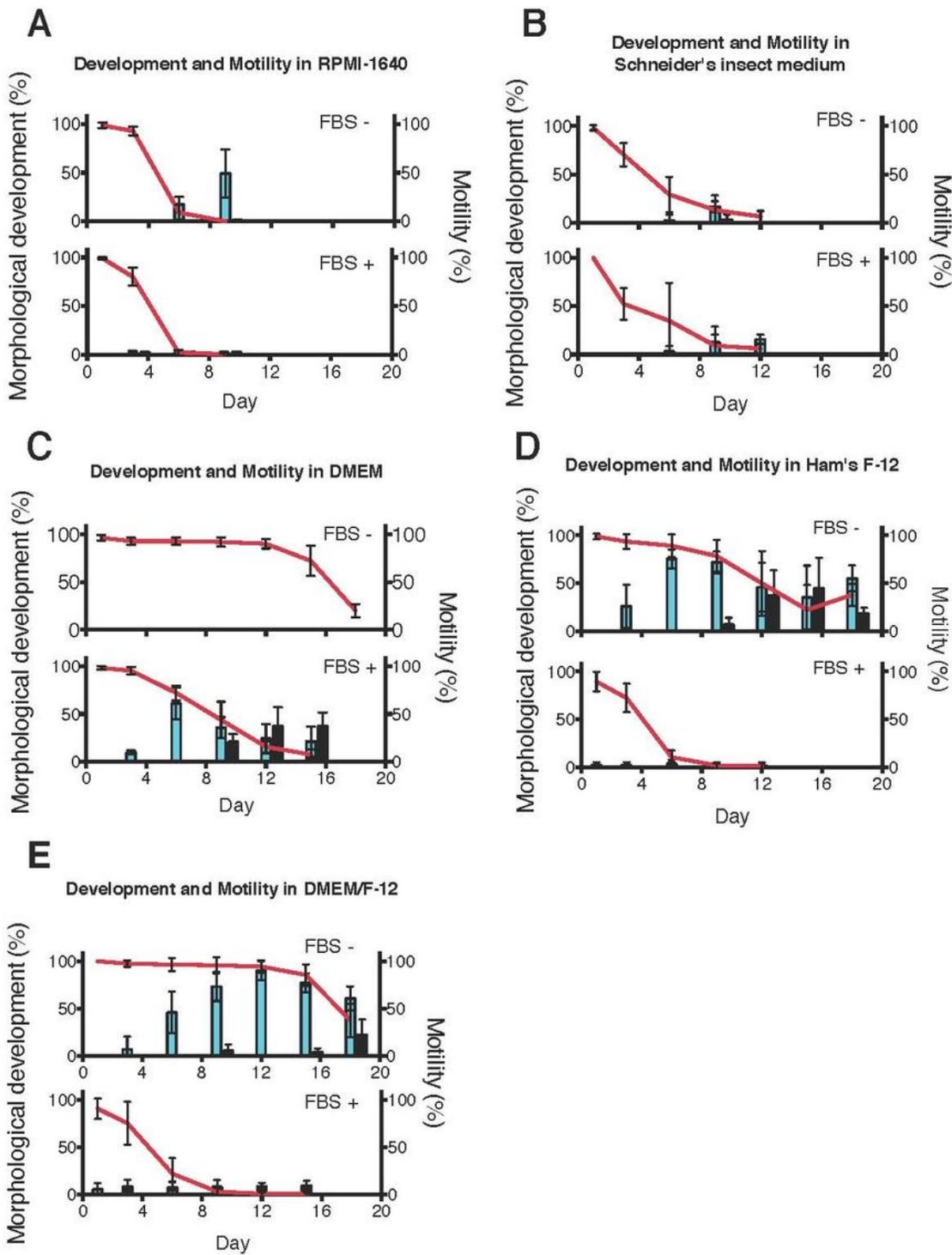


**Figure 2**

SEM analysis of *D. immitis* microfilaria, pre-sausage, sausage, and late sausage stages. (a) Microfilaria mounted on a double-sided tape showing whole parasite (left), enlarged head region (middle), ventral anterior view (right). (b) Pre sausage stage larvae mounted on a 3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  polycarbonate membrane filter showing whole parasites (left), enlarged head region (middle and right). (c) Sausage staged larvae mounted on a 3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  polycarbonate membrane filter showing whole parasite (left) and enlarged head

region (middle and right). (d) Late sausage staged larvae mounted on a 3.0  $\mu\text{m}$  polycarbonate membrane filter, showing whole parasite (left and middle) and enlarged region (right). Red arrows show where the stoma opening would be.

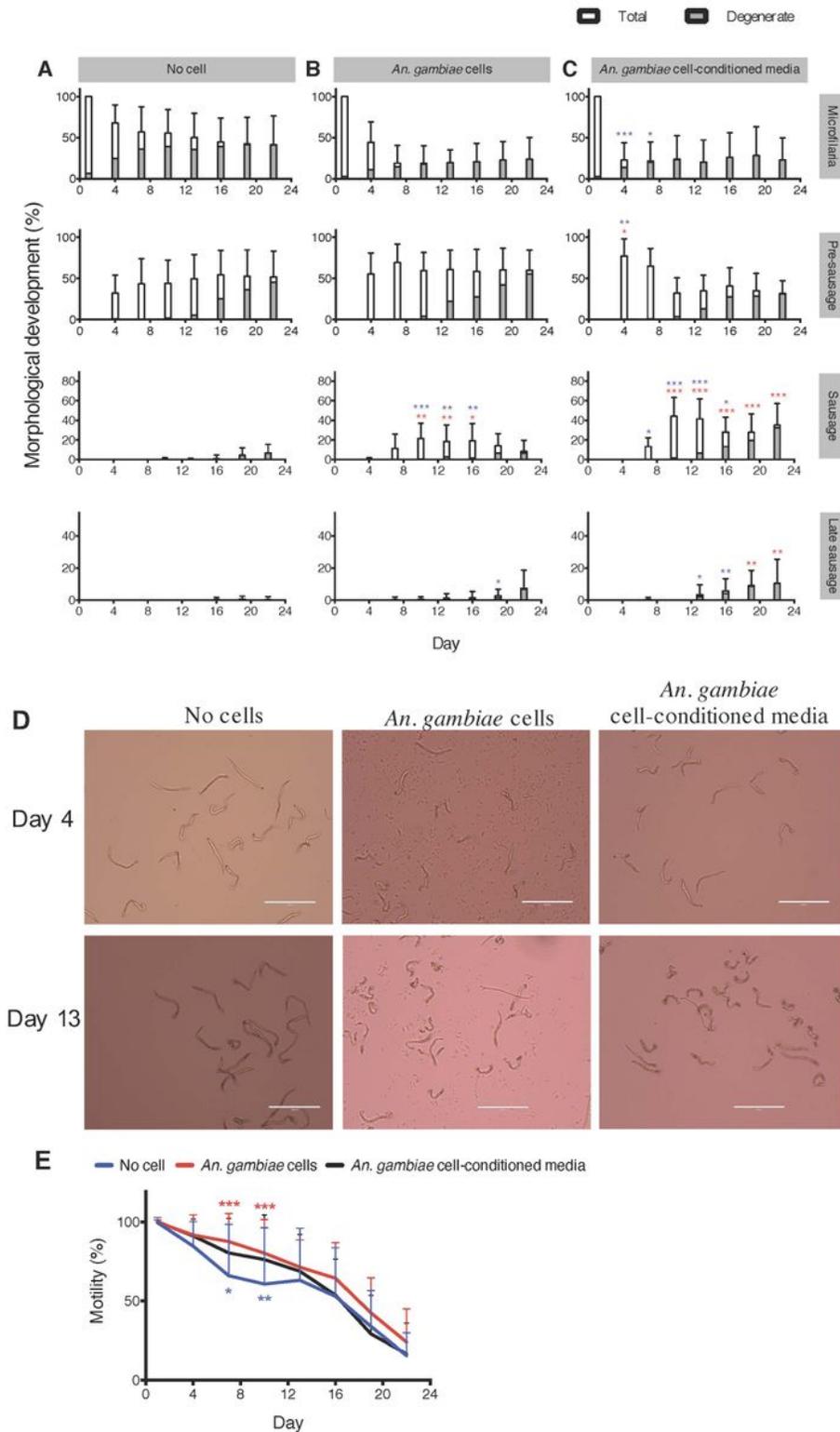
— Motility    ■ Pre-sausage    ■ Sausage



**Figure 3**

Development and motility of *D. immitis* microfilariae in commercially available media and FBS. (a) RPMI-1640 medium (b) Schneider's insect medium (c) DMEM (d) Ham's F-12 (e) DMEM/Ham's F-12. All data

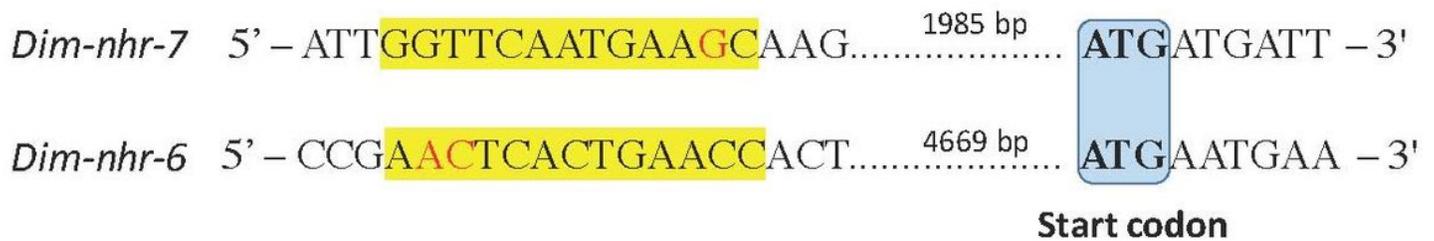
reported as mean percentages, with error bars corresponding to the SD from at least four individual replicates.



**Figure 4**

Development of *D. immitis* microfilariae cultured with *An. gambiae* cells or cell-conditioned media. Results show percentages of larvae at the microfilaria, pre sausage, sausage, and late sausage stages cultured (a) in the absence of *An. gambiae* cells, (b) with *An. gambiae* cells, (c) with *An. gambiae* cell-

conditioned media. All data reported as mean percentages, with error bars corresponding to the SD from at least three individual replicates that were performed three times. The significance of the effects of *An. gambiae* cells on *D. immitis* development was analyzed by two-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison test and 95% confidence interval, using Prism 6.0c (Graph Pad Software, Inc.). Asterisks denote the statistical difference between total (\*) and healthy (\*) parasites versus the no-cell group. \**p* < 0.05, \*\**p* < 0.01, \*\*\**p* < 0.001. (d) Light microscopy of *D. immitis* microfilariae cultured with no cells, *An. gambiae* cells, or *An. gambiae* cell-conditioned media at day 4 and day 13. (e) Motility of microfilariae cultured in the absence of cells, with *An. gambiae* cells, or with *An. gambiae* cell-conditioned media. The significance of the effects of *An. gambiae* cells or cell-conditioned media on *D. immitis* motility was analyzed by two-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison test and 95% confidence interval, using Prism 6.0c (Graph Pad Software, Inc.). Asterisks denote the statistical difference between *An. gambiae* cells (\*) and cell-conditioned media (\*) compared to the no-cell group. \**p* < 0.05, \*\**p* < 0.01, \*\*\**p* < 0.001.

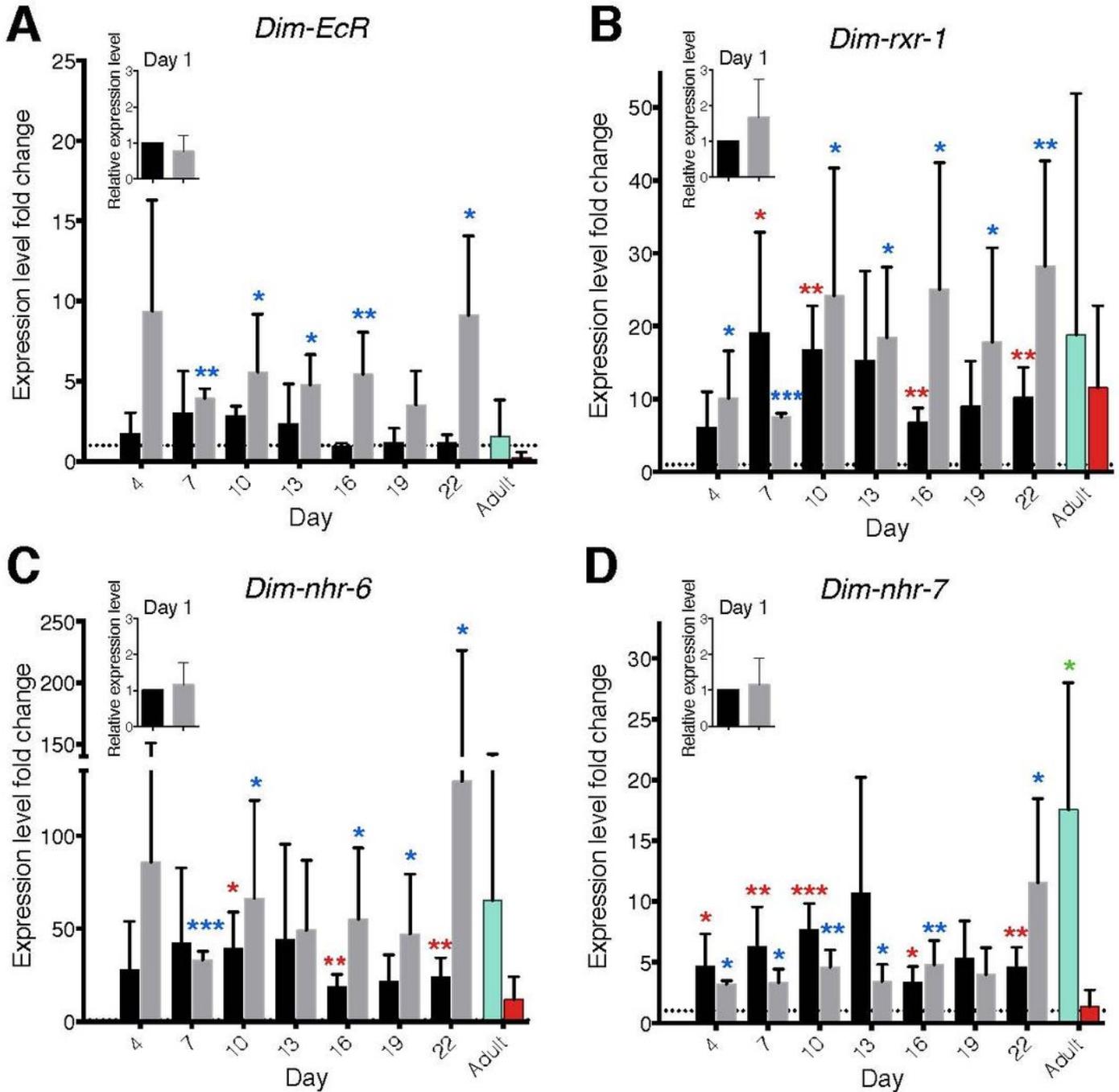


**Figure 5**

Putative EcRE in the promoter region upstream of *Dim-nhr-7* and *Dim-nhr-6* start codon. Upstream promoter sequence of *Dim-nhr-7* nDi.2.2.2.g02617 and *Dim-nhr-6* nDi.2.2.2.g04428 [45] were screened for EcRE. Start codons are marked with the blue box, putative EcREs are highlighted in yellow, and nucleotides that differ from the canonical EcRE are highlighted in red.

No-cell microfilariae
  Female

Cell-conditioned media microfilariae
  Male



**Figure 6**

Transcript level of the ecdysone signaling system in *D. immitis* using ddPCR. Fold changes for both no-cell and cell-conditioned media groups were calculated relative to day 1 of each medium. Fold changes for adults were calculated relative to day 1 of the cell-conditioned media group. Insert figures show transcript level at day 1 for both media. All transcript levels were normalized to three reference genes: Dim GAPDH, Dim-Actin, and Dim- $\beta$ -tubulin. (a) *Dim-EcR* (b) *Dim-rxr-1* (c) *Dim-nhr-6* (d) *Dim-nhr-7*. All data

reported as mean fold change, with error bars corresponding to the standard deviation from at least two individual replicates that were performed three times. The significance of the transcript level fold changes compared to day 1 baseline level was analyzed by unpaired t-test with Welch's correction, two-tailed p-value, and 95% confidence interval using Prism 6.0c (Graph Pad Software, Inc.). Asterisks denote the statistical difference between no-cell microfilariae (\*), cell-conditioned media microfilariae (\*), adults (\*) versus Day 1 groups (-). \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001.

□ Total    ■ Degenerate

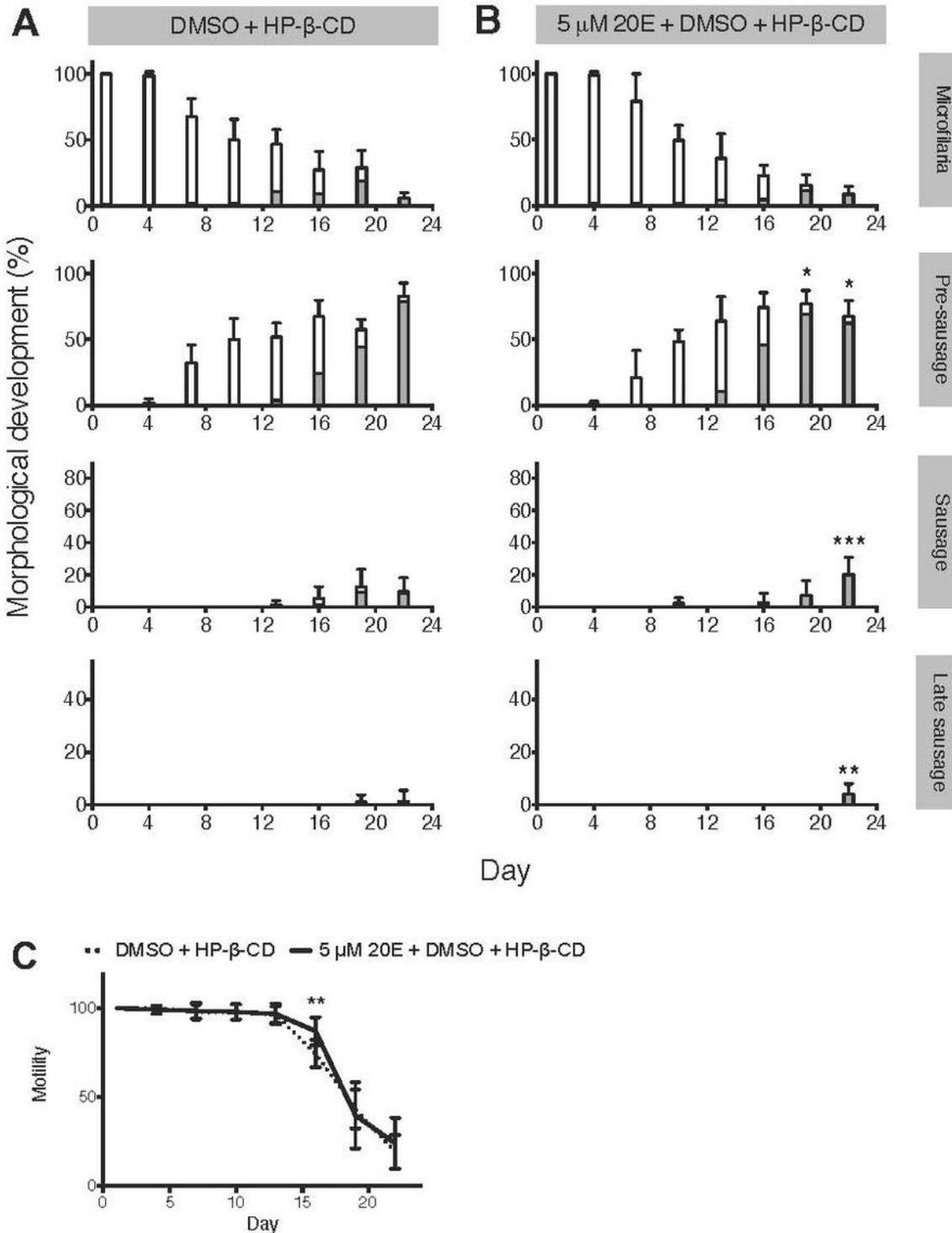


Figure 7

Development and motility of *D. immitis* microfilariae treated with 20 hydroxyecdysone. Results show percentages of larvae at the microfilaria, pre sausage, sausage, and late sausage stages cultured in (a) 0.05% DMSO + 0.004% HP- $\beta$ -CD, (b) 5  $\mu$ M 20E + 0.05% DMSO + 0.004% HP- $\beta$ -CD. All data reported as mean percentages, with error bars corresponding to the SD from at least three individual replicates. The significance of the effects of 20E on *D. immitis* development was analyzed by two-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparison test and 95% confidence interval, using Prism 6.0c (Graph Pad Software, Inc.). Asterisks denote the statistical difference between total parasites versus DMSO + HP- $\beta$ -CD group. \* $p$  < 0.05, \*\* $p$  < 0.01, \*\*\* $p$  < 0.001. (c) Motility of microfilariae cultured in 0.05% DMSO + 0.004% HP  $\beta$  CD or 5  $\mu$ M 20E + 0.05% DMSO + 0.004% HP- $\beta$ -CD. The significance of the effects of 20E on *D. immitis* motility was analyzed by two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparison test and 95% confidence interval, using Prism 6.0c (Graph Pad Software, Inc.). Asterisks denote the statistical difference between 5  $\mu$ M 20E + DMSO + HP- $\beta$ -CD versus DMSO + HP- $\beta$ -CD group. \* $p$  < 0.05, \*\* $p$  < 0.01, \*\*\* $p$  < 0.001.

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