

HORSESHOE CRABS: PREHISTORIC PARAMEDICS

*How the horseshoe crab transformed
the science of medical safety*

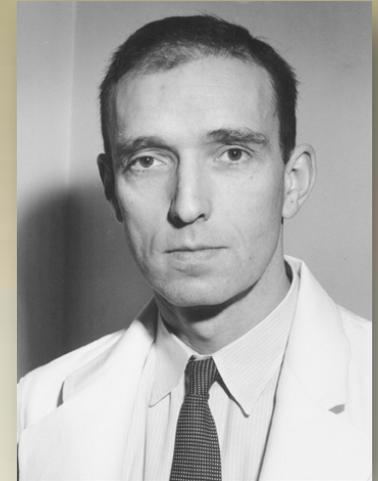
Supplemental Presentation
High School—Grades 9-12



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It all started with a Bang

- Dr. Fred Bang studied horseshoe crabs at Johns Hopkins University.
- Dr. Bang noticed something strange about a dying horseshoe crab – it's blood had turned to a gel-like substance!
- Dr. Bang investigated further and determined that infection from **bacteria** caused the blood to clot.
- He teamed up with Dr. Jack Levin, a hematologist, to study this phenomenon further.

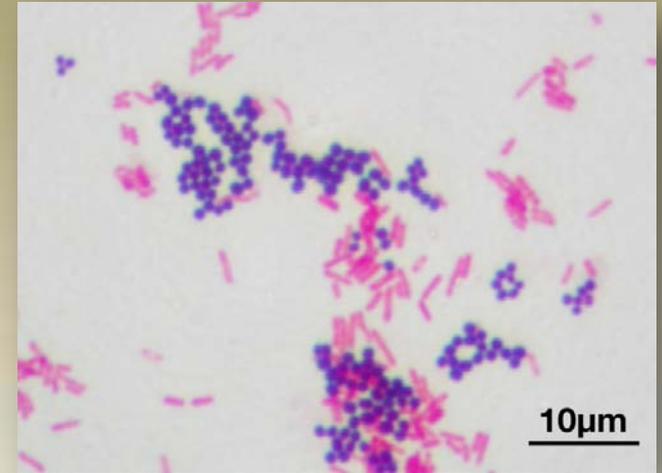


Dr. Frederick B. Bang

*(Courtesy The Alan Mason Chesney
Medical Archives of The Johns
Hopkins Medical Institutions)*

But first--some background on bacteria

- Bacteria are grouped into two major categories
 - **gram-negative**
 - **gram-positive**
- “Gram” comes from a cell staining technique developed by Dr. Hans Christian Gram.
- Gram-positive (+) bacteria stain purple with this technique. Gram-negative (-) do not.
- Gram-negative bacteria have an outer cell membrane, which prevents the cell from staining.



The Good and the Bad

- Gram-negative bacteria are everywhere.
 - Air
 - Water
 - Your intestines!
- How bacteria can be helpful:
 - Fixing nitrogen (*Nitrosomonas europaea*)
 - Making vinegar (*Acetobacter aceti*)
 - Cleaning up chemical spills (*Pseudomonas putida*)
 - Digestion (*Escherichia coli*)



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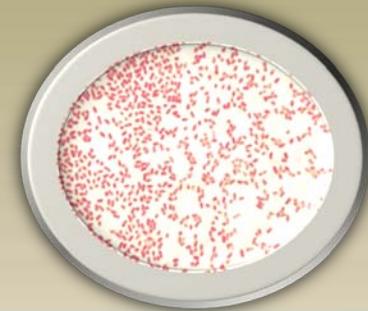


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The Good and the Bad

- How bacteria can be harmful:

- Food poisoning (*Salmonella enterica*)
- Meningitis (*Neisseria meningitides*)
- Pneumonia (*Streptococcus pneumoniae*)



Preventing Infections

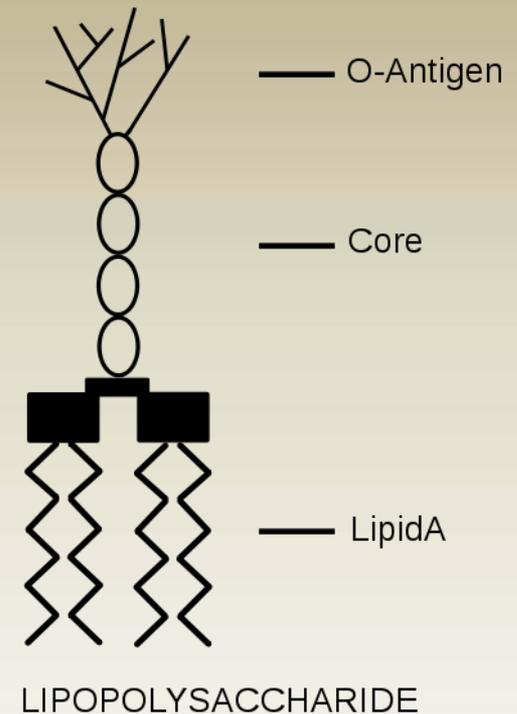
- Our skin, gastrointestinal tract, liver, and mucus membranes usually protect us from harmful gram-negative bacteria.
- If these bacteria enter our bloodstream directly, they can cause severe infections.
- Bacteria produce **endotoxins**, which cause fevers.



What's an endotoxin?

- Endotoxins are toxic compounds formed in the outer cell membrane of gram-negative bacteria.
- Endotoxins are a type of **pyrogen**.
- Pyrogens cause severe fevers in mammals.
- “Pyro” means fire or heat.

Endotoxin Schematic



Pyrogen-free, please

- All injectable medicines, vaccines, and surgical equipment must be certified as “**pyrogen-free.**”
- Sterilization with heat may kill bacteria, but it doesn't remove the endotoxins produced by bacteria.
- How can we be sure our medicines are safe?



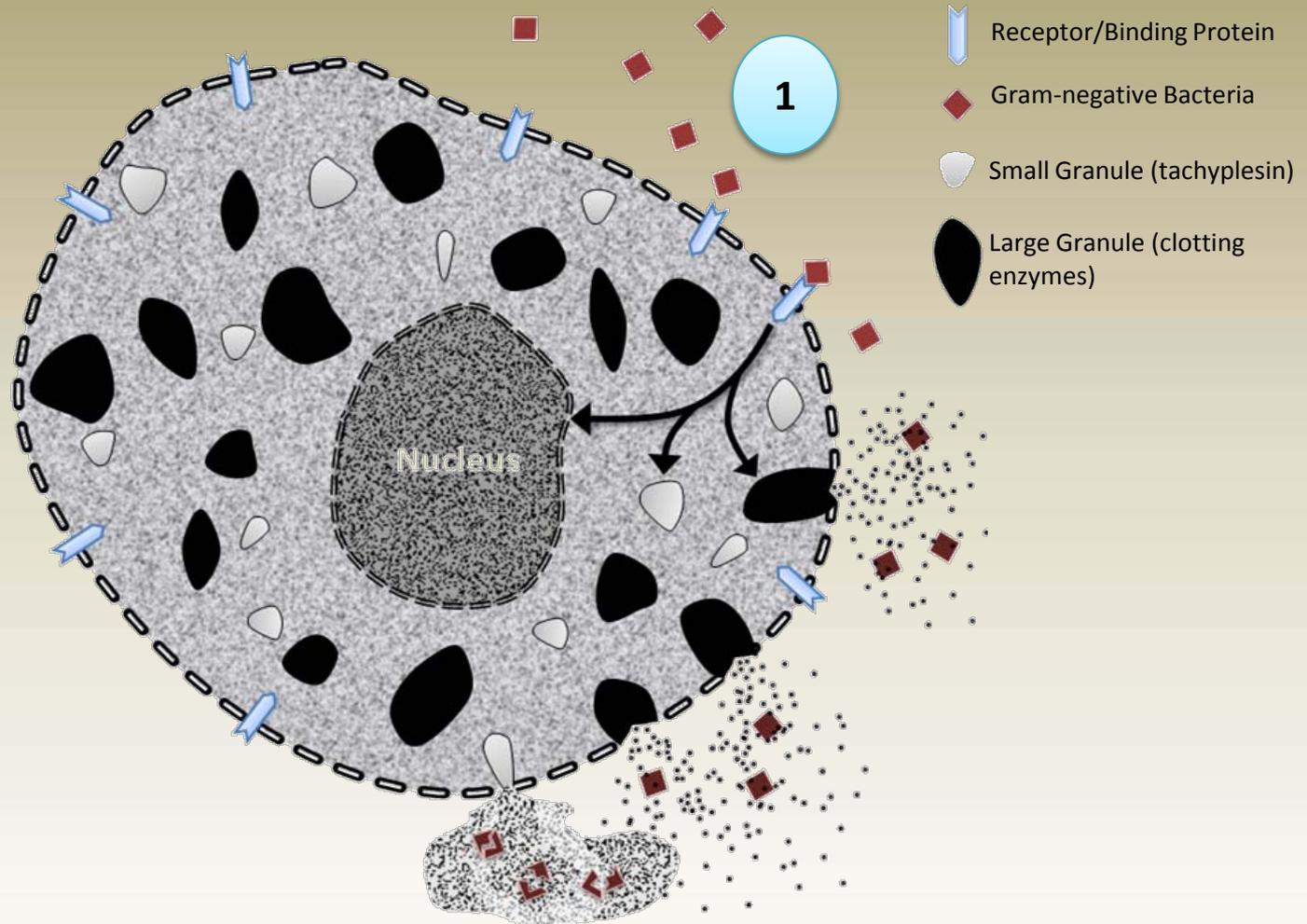
Back to Bang and Levin

- **Dr. Bang** and **Dr. Levin** continued their study of the horseshoe crab immune system.
- They discovered that **amoebocytes** in horseshoe crab blood act like a primitive immune system.
- Dr. Bang realized that amoebocytes could be used to test drugs for the presence of endotoxins.
- Up until then, rabbits were used to see if medicines were contaminated.



Amoebocytes at Work

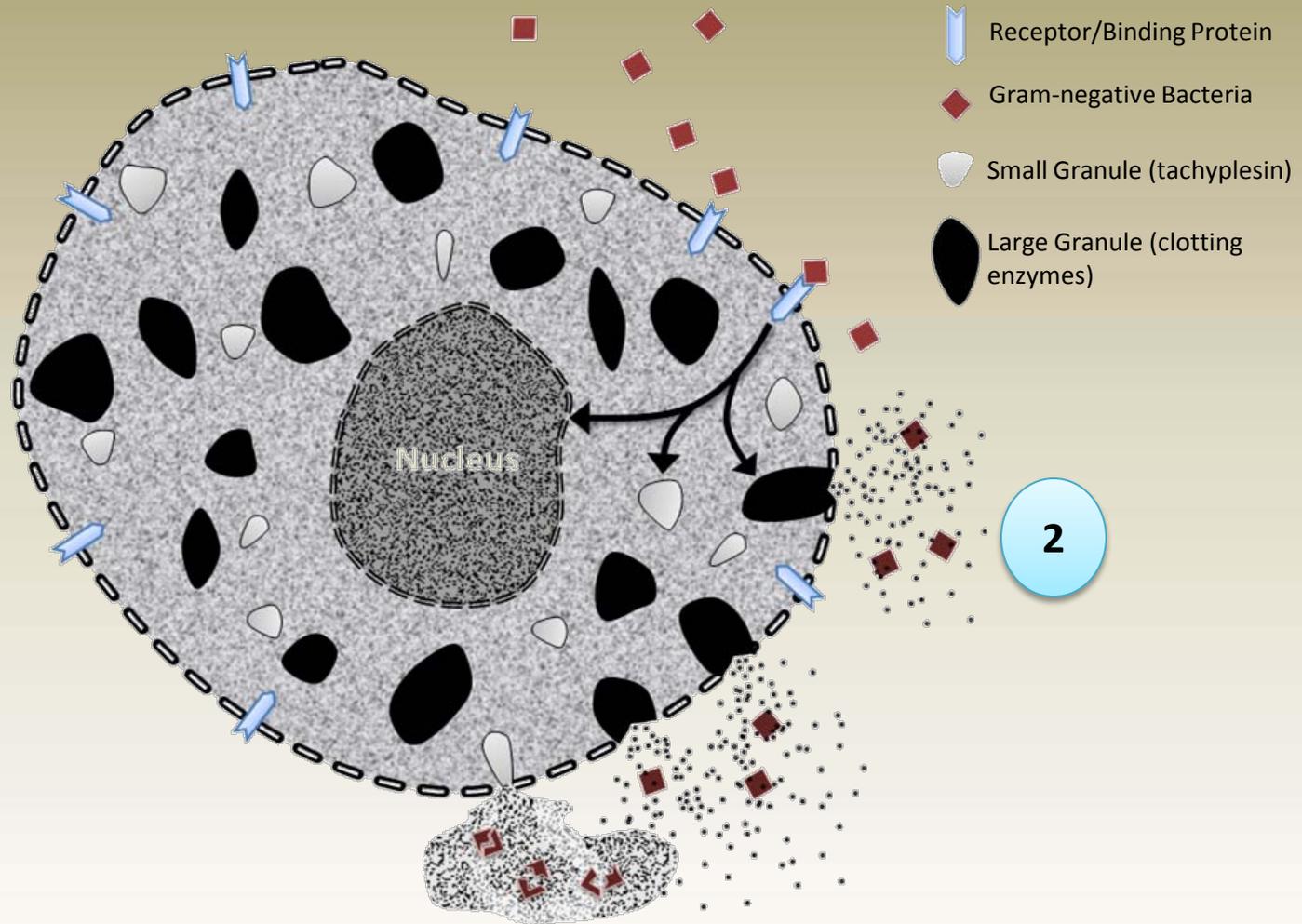
1—Receptors on the plasma membrane of the amoebocyte detect the presence of endotoxins from gram-negative bacteria. This results in cellular reactions, which direct large and small granules to the plasma membrane.



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Amoebocytes at Work

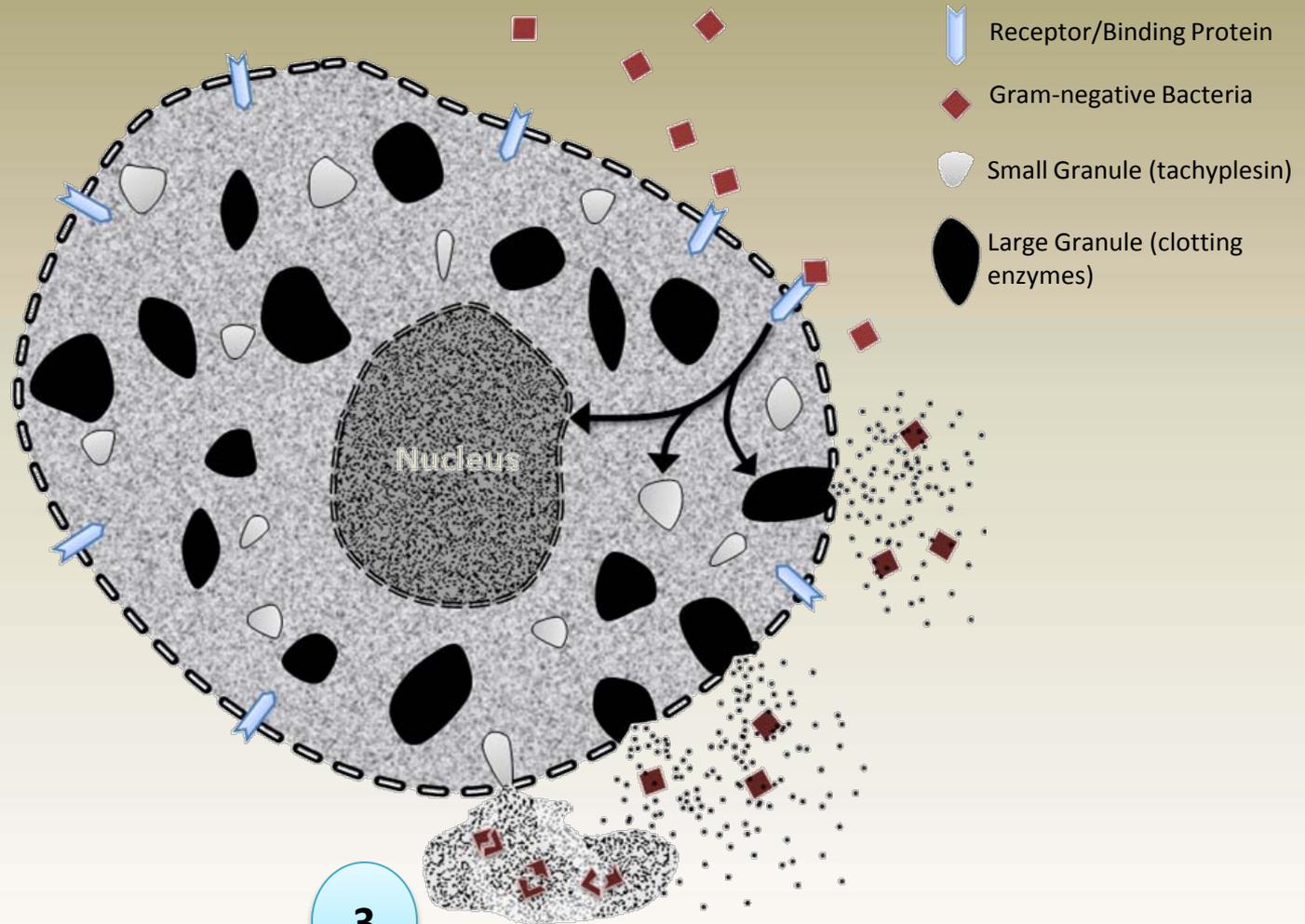
2—Clotting enzymes and coagulating proteins are released from the large granules into the surrounding plasma. This activates the clotting mechanism and a gel-like clot forms around the invading microbes.



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Amoebocytes at Work

3—Anti-microbial compounds, such as tachyplesin, are released from the small granules resulting in the destruction of the bacteria.

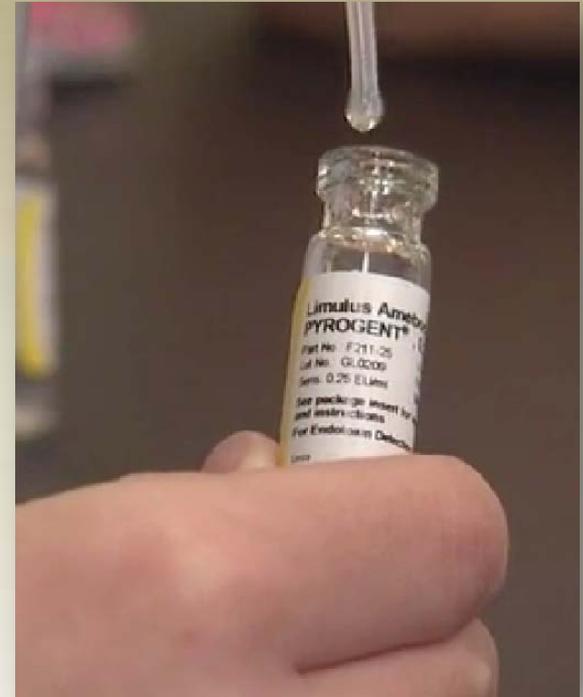


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The LAL Test

- The **gel-clot reaction** of the amoebocyte immune response is the basis for the LAL test.
 - **L**= Limulus, the genus of the Atlantic horseshoe crab
 - A**= amoebocyte
 - **L**= lysate, the cell contents extracted from amoebocytes after they are lysed (broken down)
- After Bang and Levin published their findings, other researchers investigated and refined the LAL technology.
- Today, the LAL test is an industry standard for detecting endotoxins.
- Many lives have been saved by this scientific discovery.





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