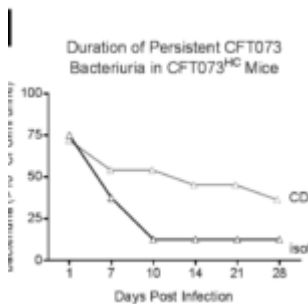
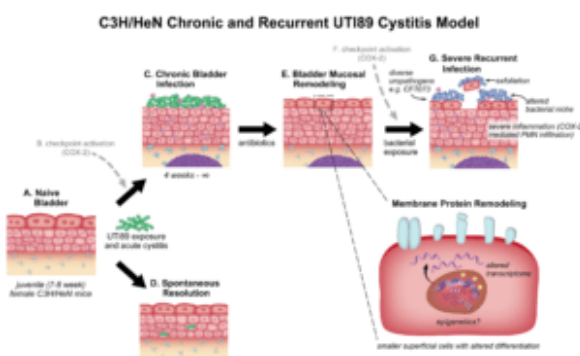


Strain specific host restriction of recurrent UTIs



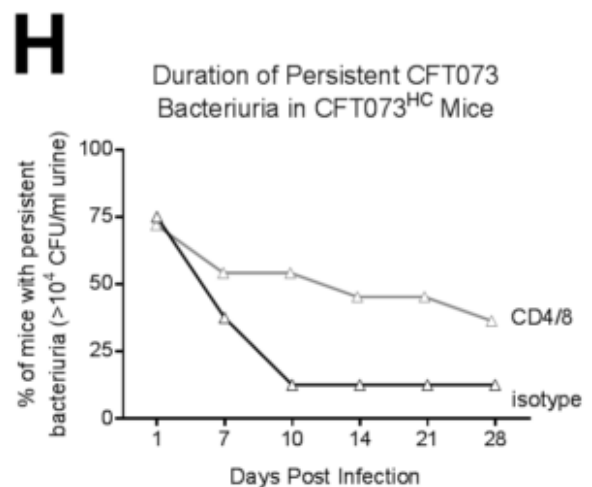
Urinary tract infections (UTIs) caused by uropathogenic *E.coli* (UPEC) are one of the most common bacterial infections that predominantly affects women. Some individuals spontaneously resolve UTI, whereas other others require antibiotic treatment to clear the infection. Despite antibiotic treatment, some individuals still have recurrent UTI caused by the initial UPEC strain. This suggests that adaptive immunity is not always sufficient to confer protection. O'Brien *et al.*, aimed to determine the role of bacterial diversity and adaptive immunity during UTI. They conducted an *in vivo* murine model of UTI, where mice (C3H/HeN strain) were either infected with clinical UPEC strains UT189 or CFT073.



The C3H/HeN mouse model of chronic and recurrent cystitis using the clinical cystitis isolate UTI89. [\(See O'Brien et al., 2018 for full description\)](#)

Researchers have previously shown in mice that UT189 either spontaneously resolves or causes chronic bladder infection that requires antibiotic treatment to clear. In addition, they showed that chronic bladder infection occurred after activation of COX-2, and results in a molecular imprint rendering the mice highly susceptible to severe recurrent infections. In this study O'Brien *et al.*, showed that CFT073 does not cause a chronic infection, instead the infection spontaneously resolves without the need of antibiotic treatment. Unlike the UT189 strain, CFT073 prevents recurrent UTI due to CFT073. However, this protective effect was not observed in response to secondary challenge with UT189, highlighting a strain-specific predisposition to recurrent UTI. This finding suggested a potential role of adaptive immunity in clearing infection and preventing reinfection.

To determine if cellular immunity contributed to this predisposition, they depleted T cells during either during primary or secondary UTI. O'Brien *et al.*, showed that T cell depletion did not affect UTI kinetics. Interestingly they showed that though T cell depletion increased susceptibility to recurrent CFT073 infection but had no effect on UT189 reinfection.



Shown are the percentages of CFT073^{HC} mice with persistent high-titer

recurrent CFT073 bacteriuria (>10⁴ CFU/ml urine) during the challenge infection. (O'Brien et al., 2018)

In summary, this study showed that protective immune responses to UPEC are strain specific, where CFT073 but UT189 is able to induce protective immunity that involves T cells. Further studies are needed to elucidate the mechanisms of protective adaptive cellular immunity against UTI.

Journal Article: O'Brien et al., 2018. [Host restriction of Escherichia coli recurrent urinary tract infection occurs in a bacterial strain-specific manner.](#) Plos Pathogens

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