

Modification of sample processing for the *Limulus* amoebocyte lysate assay enhances detection of inflammogenic endotoxin in intact bacteria and organic dust

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Abstract

The pro-inflammatory potency and causal relationship with asthma of inhaled endotoxins have underscored the importance of accurately assessing the endotoxin content of organic dusts. The *Limulus* amoebocyte lysate (LAL) assay has emerged as the preferred assay, but its ability to measure endotoxin in intact bacteria and organic dusts with similar sensitivity as purified endotoxin is unknown. We used metabolically radiolabeled *Neisseria meningitidis* and both rough and smooth *Escherichia coli* to compare dose-dependent activation in the LAL with purified endotoxin from these bacteria and shed outer membrane (OM) blebs. Labeled [¹⁴C]-3-OH-fatty acids were used to quantify the endotoxin content of the samples. Purified meningococcal and *E. coli* endotoxins and OM blebs displayed similar specific activity in the LAL assay to the purified LPS standard. In contrast, intact bacteria exhibited fivefold lower specific activity in the LAL assay but showed similar MD-2-dependent potency as purified endotoxin in inducing acute airway inflammation in mice. Pre-treatment of intact bacteria and organic dusts with 0.1 M Tris-HCl/10 mM EDTA increased by fivefold the release of endotoxin. These findings demonstrate that house dust and other organic dusts should be extracted with Tris/EDTA to more accurately assess the endotoxin content and pro-inflammatory potential of these environmental samples.

Keywords

Asthma, endotoxin, house dust, lipopolysaccharide, organic dust

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Introduction

Organic dusts are airborne particles of vegetable, animal and/or microbial origin. These dusts are present at many industrial and agricultural workplaces, as well as in homes.^{1,2} A constituent of virtually all organic dusts are Gram-negative bacteria (GNB) endotoxins.^{1,3,4} Endotoxins are highly abundant integral membrane glycolipids present uniquely in the outer membrane (OM) of GNB, in shed OM-rich nanoparticles (OM blebs) from these bacteria, and as supramolecular aggregates after extraction and purification of endotoxin from the GNB OM.^{5–7} Endotoxins are recognized causal agents for asthma, recurrent wheeze and organic dust toxic syndrome.^{8–10} Many GNB endotoxins are remarkably potent stimuli of human and murine inflammatory and immune responses.^{5,11} The ability of inhaled or aspirated purified endotoxin to simulate many of the effects of

inhaled organic dusts on airway immunity and pathophysiology has stimulated extensive efforts to measure endotoxin contamination of diverse organic dusts and

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test experimental mitigation strategies directed at blocking or modulating endotoxin-triggered innate immune responses.^{3,4,12,13}

Two large US nationwide representative studies have demonstrated significant association of increased household endotoxin exposure with asthma and wheeze outcomes,^{2,14} and have demonstrated that higher household endotoxin concentrations are associated with low household income; children in the home; and carpeting, cockroaches, pets, smoking and mold in households.^{14,15} A growing number of studies have also demonstrated a protective effect of growing up on a farm with associated exposures to endotoxin and other microbial agents against development of allergies and atopic asthma.^{16–18} Stein et al. demonstrated that Amish farm children have four- and sixfold lower asthma and allergic sensitization rates, respectively, and sevenfold higher endotoxin exposures than Hutterite farm children,¹⁶ attributable to early stimulation of innate immune responses.

Endotoxins [LPS and lipo-oligosaccharides (LOS)] are comprised of a structurally unique and generally conserved lipid A region, normally embedded in the GNB-OM, linked via a unique eight-carbon acidic sugar [3-deoxy-d-manno-oct-2-ulosonic acid (Kdo)] to a more variable core \pm O-antigen oligo- or polysaccharide chain that extends outward into the extracellular surroundings.⁵ The most efficient mechanisms of mammalian recognition and response to endotoxin depend on the polyanionic and hydrophobic properties of the Kdo-lipid A region and host (e.g. mouse or human) innate immune proteins that bind OM endotoxin with high affinity.^{19,20} These interactions trigger extraction and transfer of individual molecules of endotoxin to cellular pro-inflammatory MD-2/TLR4 receptors via interactions with MD-2.^{11,21}

In environmental samples, endotoxin may exist in diverse physical states, including as aggregates containing thousands of endotoxin molecules/aggregate, or still embedded within the OM of intact or fragmented bacteria, or of naturally shed nano-sized OM vesicles (blebs). For three decades, assessment of organic dust contamination with endotoxin and environmental exposure to endotoxin has relied on the chromogenic *Limulus* amoebocyte lysate (LAL) assay,^{1,22} with little regard to the physical form of the endotoxin. This assay is based on the presence in this ancient horseshoe crab, *Limulus polyphemus*, of an endotoxin-activated pro-coagulant protease.²³ Strengths of this assay include its simplicity, quantitative sensitivity and its generally similar structure-activity relationship for many extracted and purified natural endotoxin species in activation of the LAL and MD-2/TLR4-dependent inflammatory responses.^{24–27}

However, the efficiency of detection in the LAL assay when endotoxin is present as an integral membrane component of intact bacteria or of even more

complex particulate samples (e.g. house dust, agricultural organic dust, ambient air samples) has not been studied. Potent pro-inflammatory effects *in vivo* of bacteria-derived endotoxin depend on specific extracellular and cell surface host proteins that can extract and transfer individual molecules of endotoxin from tightly packed endotoxin-rich monolayers (e.g. outer leaflet of GNB OM) to MD-2/TLR4.^{20,21} The absence of functionally analogous proteins in the LAL assay could lead to selective under-recognition of endotoxin in intact bacteria and other complex particulate preparations in comparison with purified endotoxin standards that are pre-extracted and purified by specific mixtures of organic and aqueous solvents. Such a variable recognition of endotoxin by the LAL assay depending on the physical context of its presence would preclude accurate exposure assessment and establishment of meaningful health-based exposure standards.

To address these issues, we used metabolically labeled *Neisseria meningitidis* and rough and smooth *Escherichia coli* and endotoxins extracted and purified from these metabolically labeled bacteria, and compared the ability of purified endotoxin and endotoxin in intact bacteria to activate the LAL and induce acute airway inflammation in mice. Our findings demonstrate that bioactive endotoxin in intact bacteria, capable of inducing airway inflammation, has reduced activity in the LAL assay, resulting in significant under-estimation of the bioactive endotoxin content of intact bacteria and organic dusts that may contain intact bacteria. This limitation of the LAL assay can be largely overcome by pre-treatment of these particulate samples with Tris/EDTA, a procedure that induces release of OM LPS.²⁸

Materials and methods

Growth and metabolic radiolabeling of bacteria

AceE mutants of *N. meningitidis* serogroup B strain (NMB) and of *E. coli* CL99²⁹ were metabolically labeled in, respectively, supplemented Morse's defined broth medium or nutrient broth/0.9% saline plus [1,2-¹⁴C]-acetic acid sodium salt (110 mCi/mmol) and unlabeled sodium acetate to final concentrations of 2 μ Ci/ml and 2.0 mM sodium acetate. Parallel cultures of *E. coli* CL99 were grown \pm 2 mM d-galactose to yield 'rough' bacteria producing exclusively Rc chemotype LPS (–gal) and 'smooth' bacteria containing longer-chain LPS (+gal).^{30,31} Each of the cultures were grown to late log phase/early stationary phase of bacterial growth (c. 6–8 h at 37°C).

Purification of endotoxin (aggregates) and OM blebs from metabolically labeled bacteria

After harvesting the metabolically labeled bacteria, [¹⁴C]-LOS (NMB) and [¹⁴C]-LPS (*E. coli*) were purified

from the bacterial pellets and [^{14}C]-OM blebs were isolated from the conditioned bacterial medium as previously described.^{6,29} The yield of OM blebs from the conditioned media of *E. coli* cultures was insufficient for subsequent functional studies and thus only recovered purified OM blebs from NMB were used in this study. Test materials were analyzed for the presence of β -glucans using the endpoint GlucateLL assay (Associates of Cape Cod, East Falmouth, MA, USA) and were all below the limit of detection of 25 pg/ml.

Assay of [^{14}C]endotoxin content of metabolically labeled samples

We took advantage of the unique presence of 3-OH-fatty acids in LOS of meningococci [12:0(3-OH) and 14:0(3-OH)²⁹] and LPS of *E. coli* [virtually exclusively 14:0(3-OH)⁵] to normalize and quantify the endotoxin content of metabolically labeled intact bacteria and OM blebs vs. purified endotoxin (LOS or LPS) aggregates. In brief, samples were treated sequentially with 4 N HCl and 4 N NaOH at 90°C to release ester- and amide-linked fatty acids from the parent [^{14}C]-labeled lipids.³² Samples were then subjected to Bligh-Dyer extraction and the released [^{14}C]-labeled free fatty acids were recovered in the chloroform phase. Individual [^{14}C]fatty acids were resolved by reverse-phase TLC (0.2 mm HPTLC, RP-18; Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) using acetonitrile/acetic acid (1:1, v/v) as the solvent system.²⁹ Resolved radiolabeled species were detected and quantified by image analysis using a tritium screen that permitted quantitation of as little as 200 cpm and identified by co-migration with authentic [^{14}C]-fatty acid standards. Quantitation was done using ImageQuant software (Amersham Biosciences, Little Chalfont, UK). Comparison of the ratio of the [^{14}C]-14:0(3-OH) derived radioactivity to that of the total cpm of purified endotoxin vs. purified OM blebs and intact bacteria indicated that 20% of the total radioactivity of the metabolically labeled intact bacteria was derived from LOS (or LPS) and 40% of the radiolabeled material in OM blebs was [^{14}C]-LOS. This permitted calculation of the relative LOS (or LPS) content of the purified endotoxin, OM blebs and intact bacteria stocks used in this study based on the concentration of total [^{14}C] radioactivity in each stock, as determined by liquid scintillation spectroscopy.

The specific radioactivity of [^{14}C]-LOS (or LPS) was determined by liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry (LC-MS) after isolation of [^{14}C]-14:0(3-OH) by reverse-phase HPLC.³³ In brief, chemically hydrolyzed samples containing free fatty acids in the chloroform phase after Bligh-Dyer extraction were dried under nitrogen, dissolved in 90% methanol/0.05% acetic acid and applied to a 5- μm Grace Prevail organic acid 10 mm \times 250 mm column. Applied samples were eluted with the same solvent at a flow rate of

1 ml/min on a Beckman System Gold HPLC (Beckman Coulter, Brea, CA, USA) and collected in 0.5-ml fractions. Elution of [^{14}C]-labeled free fatty acids was monitored by liquid scintillation spectroscopy. Fractions for LC-MS analysis were selected on the basis of co-elution with purified [^{14}C]-14:0(3-OH) standard, confirmed by subsequent LC-MS analysis using a Waters Q-TOF Premier with an Acquity UPLC system. Comparison of the test samples to a dose curve of known quantities of commercially obtained purified 14:0(3-OH) permitted calculation of the mass of 14:0(3-OH) in the test samples and hence the specific radioactivity of NMB and *E. coli* 14:0(3-OH) [range 25–50 cpm/ng 14:0(3-OH), corresponding to 6–10 cpm/ng LOS (or LPS)].

Collection and extraction of house and barn dusts

Reservoir house dust was obtained from archived samples collected from a previous study on indoor dust exposures.³⁴ Samples were collected using a High Volume Small Surface Sampler,³⁵ and were collected from four locations in each of 10 homes as previously described.³⁴ Barn reservoir dust samples were brushed off horizontal surfaces (e.g. stanchions) into 50-ml endotoxin-free polypropylene tubes in a farrowing swine barn. Collected house and barn dust were sieved through a 0.355-mm mesh, barcoded and stored at -20°C until extraction.

To compare the efficiency of different pre-treatments on endotoxin activity from house and barn dusts, 50-mg aliquots of individual dust samples were weighed on a microbalance (MT-5; Mettler-Toledo, Columbus, OH, USA) and incubated in 2-ml cryovials with either pyrogen-free water (PFW) \pm 0.05% Tween 20, 10 mM EDTA or 0.1 M Tris-HCl/10 mM EDTA (Tris/EDTA) at a concentration of 50.0 mg dust/ml. The Tris/EDTA had a pH of 7.8. After 1 h incubation with shaking at 22°C, the samples were centrifuged at 600 \times g for 20 min at 4°C and the recovered supernatant (extract) was tested *in vitro* (LAL assay; see below) and *in vivo* (induction of acute airway inflammation in mice; see below).

Measurement of endotoxin activity by kinetic, chromogenic LAL assay

The kinetic chromogenic LAL assay (Kinetic-QCL; Lonza, Basel, Switzerland) for endotoxin measurement was performed as previously described.⁹ Briefly, three- or fourfold dilutions in PFW of the sample preparations were made in depyrogenated borosilicate tubes; dilutions in the 10²–10⁵ range are presented. Two-fold dilutions of control standard endotoxin (CSE; *E. coli* O55:B5) were assayed to create a 12-point standard curve ranging from 0.0244 to 50.0 endotoxin units (EU)/ml. The preparations and controls were assayed in 96-well microplates

(Corning, Corning, NY, USA) and the rate of change in absorbance was measured at 405 nm every 30 s for 90 min using a microplate reader (SpectraMax 384 Plus with Softmax PRO 4.0; Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA, USA). Samples pre-treated (1 h at 22°C) with Tris/EDTA were diluted > 100-fold with PFW to avoid inhibitory effects of Tris/EDTA on the LAL assay observed at higher concentrations of Tris/EDTA. All samples assayed by the LAL assay were diluted to yield at least four separate dose points that fell within the CSE curve. Quality-assurance measures for the LAL assay were as previously described.¹⁴

Assay of acute airway inflammation following intranasal instillation of endotoxin-containing samples

Animal care, exposure and necropsy were performed as previously described.⁷ Experimental protocols were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee and adhered to NIH Guidelines. Briefly, 6-wk-old C3HeB/FeJ wild type (WT) mice (Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, ME, USA) and MD-2^{-/-} mice on a C57BL/6 background (Courtesy of Douglas T Golenbock, University of Massachusetts) were intranasally (i.n.) instilled with 50 µl of three different endotoxin doses (3, 30, 300 ng/mouse) in the form of whole bacteria, OM blebs or aggregates originated from NMB and whole bacteria or aggregates from *E. coli* (smooth and rough strains) or with equivalent 100-fold dilutions (in PFW) of PFW vs. Tris/EDTA barn dust extracts. I.n. instillation was performed under brief isoflurane anesthesia. Controls were sham exposed with the extraction diluent, either Tris/EDTA diluted to 1:100 in PFW (or PFW alone) or with PBS + 0.1% human serum albumin. Untreated sentinel mice from the same shipment remained in the vivarium and were necropsied at the beginning and end of the experiments to confirm the health condition of the animals. Groups of 4–6 mice (see legends to Figures 2, 3 and 5) were used for each experimental condition.

The mice were euthanized 4 h after i.n. instillation to monitor early, acute airway inflammatory responses. After bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) using 4 × 1.0 ml saline, lungs were excised and fixed in zinc formalin for archival. The BAL fluid was assayed for IL-6 and TNF-α by ELISA (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Total cell counts of the BAL fluid were performed using a hemocytometer and cell differential counting was performed by microscopy after fixing and staining the slides with Diff-Quik. Differential cells were enumerated independently by two qualified technicians.

Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were conducted separately for each bacterial species to test if the form of presentation

affected the endotoxin assessment in the LAL assay as compared to the assessment from scintillation counting. A generalized linear model (GLM) was built using the form of presentation (aggregates, intact bacteria and OM blebs), experiment replicate and scintillation counting of the endotoxin concentration using SAS Version 9.2 (SAS Inc., Cary, NC, USA). A model was created for each of the three bacterial species (NMB, *E. coli* smooth and *E. coli* rough) using the *in vivo* response or the log ratio of endotoxin concentration from the LAL assay to [¹⁴C]-endotoxin concentration as the dependent variables. The dependent variables were log-normally distributed and were therefore log-transformed. Because each experiment was run in multiple replicates, we tested for interaction between replicate and form of presentation. In all models the interaction was not significant (*P*-values were >0.15). Inclusion of the effect of scintillation counting for endotoxin concentration was necessary because each preparation and experiment had a somewhat different concentration of endotoxin (i.e. the doses were not exactly 3, 30 and 300 ng/mouse). In all models, the differences between the three forms of presentation were assessed using the ratios of the corresponding modeled least squares (LS) means with the associated *P*-value testing whether the ratio was different from 1.0.

Statistical analysis also tested if the extraction methods contributed to a significant change in the ability of the LAL to detect endotoxin in the intact bacteria form. A GLM was built using the log ratio of endotoxin concentration from the LAL assay to ¹⁴C-endotoxin concentration as the response variable, and the extraction method, experiment replicate and the scintillation count as the covariates. The LS means were calculated using PFW or PFW + shaking as the reference extraction method to determine if the new pre-treatment method significantly increased detection in the LAL assay.

Results

Comparison of endotoxin-specific activity in LAL assay of purified endotoxin aggregates and endotoxin in OM blebs and in intact bacteria

Key to our studies was the ability to quantify sensitively and accurately the endotoxin content of samples independent of the form of presentation of endotoxin in these samples (e.g. whether as an integral constituent of the GNB OM or as aggregates of purified endotoxin after extraction and isolation). For this purpose, we initially made use of endotoxin (LOS) present in or derived from NMB that had been metabolically labeled with [¹⁴C]-acetate during several generations of growth. This yields uniform and selective radiolabeling of the acyl chains of LOS.³⁶ As the fatty acid composition of each of the LOS molecules is essentially the same [2 mol

each of 12:0(3-OH), 14:0(3-OH), and 12:0], metabolic radiolabeling of the LOS with [^{14}C]-acetate yields essentially equivalent radiolabeling of each LOS molecule. Among the various metabolically labeled fatty acids of GNB, the 3-OH fatty acids are unique to endotoxin.³⁷ Thus, sequential treatment of the various samples with 4 N HCl followed by 4 N NaOH at 100°C to release amide- and ester-linked fatty acids (e.g. from LOS) followed by separation of the 3-OH fatty acids from non-hydroxylated fatty acids by either TLC and [^{14}C] image analysis, or HPLC and liquid scintillation counting of the collected samples,³³ permitted precise quantification of the endotoxin content of each sample (i.e. a gold standard). In each set of comparative analyses, purified endotoxin, shed OM blebs and intact bacteria were derived from the same population of metabolically labeled bacteria. In parallel, analysis of recovered HPLC-purified 14:0(3-OH) by LC-MS permitted calculation of the LOS concentration added in each sample as represented on the x-axes of Figure 1 and 2.

Figure 1 shows a comparison of the LAL-activating potency of meningococcal endotoxin presented either as aggregates of purified endotoxin (LOS-agg), purified OM blebs or intact bacteria plotted against the concentration of LOS added based on the [^{14}C]-LOS content of these samples. Over an overlapping and nearly 100-fold concentration range of the various sample stocks tested, the endotoxin activity of LOS-agg and OM blebs were similar, whereas the activity of the same endotoxin, when an integral component of intact

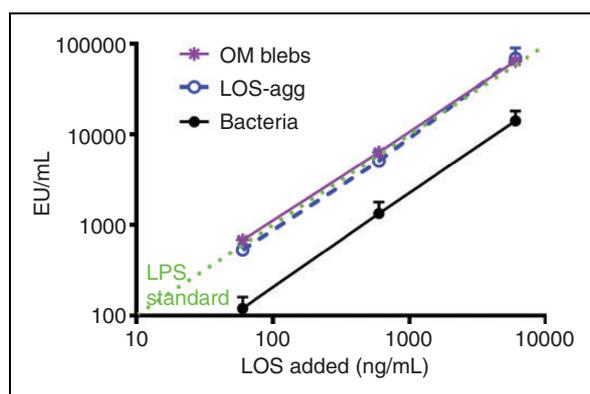


Figure 1. Comparison of dose-dependent activation of *Limulus* amoebocyte lysates by meningococcal endotoxin (LOS) presented either in purified form (LOS-agg), or as an integral membrane component of purified OM blebs or intact bacteria, as indicated with dispersion using PFV. The doses of each are normalized based on their LOS content, measured by 14:0(3-OH) analyses as described in 'Material and methods'. Data shown at each dose represent the mean \pm SEM of calculated EU/ml derived from testing of three or more dilutions of the indicated sample using the LAL assay. These results are representative of three or more separate experiments. The "LPS standard" line represents the activity of the CSE (10 EU/ng).

bacteria, was about fivefold lower in the LAL assay. Comparison of the calculated EU/ng of endotoxin (LOS) tested to that of the purified *E. coli* in the LAL assay showed that meningococcal LOS, either in the form of LOS-agg or as a component of OM blebs, had similar LAL-activating potency to the purified *E. coli* LPS standard (10 EU/ng), whereas the potency of LOS in whole bacteria was fourfold lower (Table 1; $P < 0.001$).

Similar analyses were extended to LPS of 'rough' and 'smooth' *E. coli*, using metabolically labeled 14:0(3-OH) to assess and normalize the amount of LPS tested, either in the form of aggregates of purified LPS (LPS-agg) or as part of whole bacteria. As shown above for LOS of *N. meningitidis*, purified LPS from rough and smooth *E. coli* had similar LAL-activating potency to the purified *E. coli* LPS standard, whereas in the whole bacteria, endotoxin activity was reduced about fivefold (Table 1; $P < 0.01$). Thus, in each of the three populations of GNB tested, presentation of LOS/LPS as part of whole bacteria resulted in an approximately fivefold lower specific endotoxin activity (EU/ng endotoxin) in comparison with the same LOS/LPS that we purified from these bacteria or the purified LPS standard used as reference in the LAL assays.

Similar potency of purified NMB and *E. coli* endotoxin and of intact bacteria in induction of acute airway inflammation in mice

In contrast to the reduced LAL-activating potency of intact bacteria (vs. corresponding amounts of purified LOS or LPS), each of the three species of intact bacteria—NMB (Figure 2a), rough *E. coli* (Figure 3a), and smooth *E. coli* (Figure 3b) had similar potency to purified LOS or LPS in inducing acute airway inflammation following i.n. instillation in mice. This was apparent both by measurement of the mobilization of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN) and accumulation of TNF- α and IL-6 recovered by BAL 4 h after i.n. administration. As the bacteria produce and contain other bioactive products (e.g. PAMPs) in addition to endotoxin that could also acutely activate innate immune responses in the airway, it seemed possible that the greater ability of intact GNB to induce airway inflammation vs. activate LAL could be due to the added contribution of these endotoxin-independent inflammogens. To test this possibility, we compared the ability of NMB to induce airway accumulation of PMN in WT mice expressing both MD-2 and TLR4, as needed for sensitive responses to i.n. administered endotoxin vs. MD-2 null mice.⁷ As shown in Figure 2(b), mobilization of PMN in the airway by intact NMB was reduced 100-fold in mice lacking MD-2, indicating that the measured response was MD-2-dependent and attributed to the endotoxin MD-2-dependent

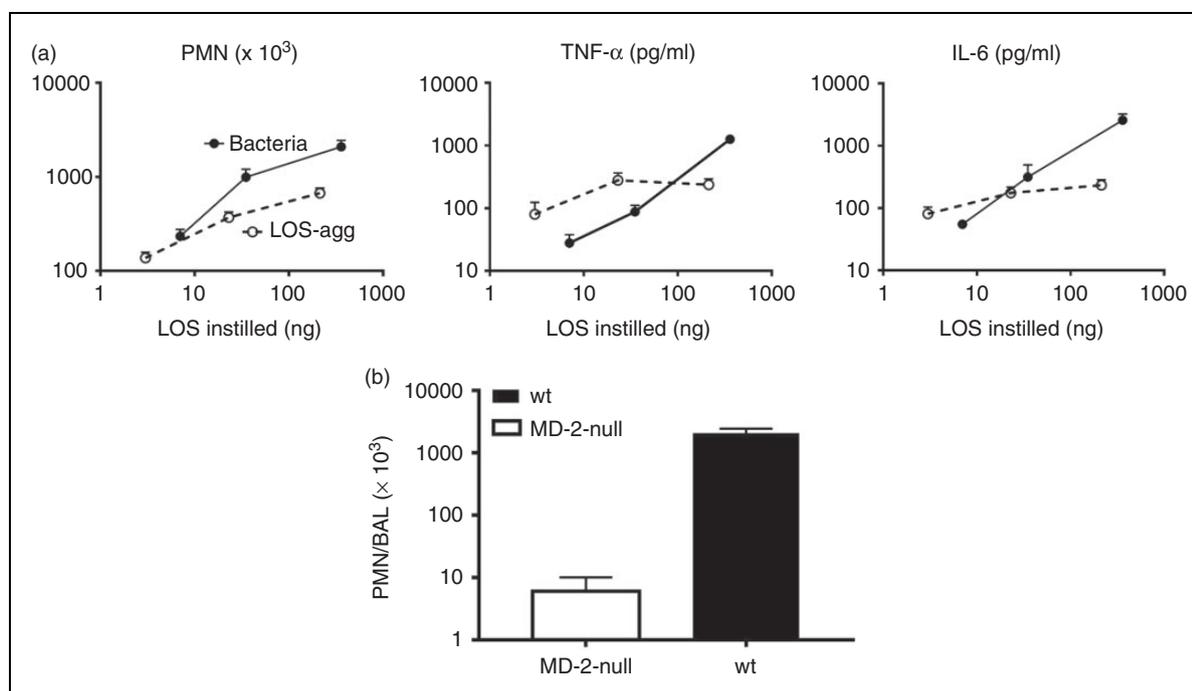


Figure 2. (a) Comparison of dose-dependent induction of acute airway inflammation in mice by purified LOS-agg or intact bacteria (NMB) measured 4 h after i.n. administration. The doses of LOS-agg and of intact bacteria are normalized based on their LOS content (see legend to Figure 1). (b) Induction of accumulation of PMN recovered in BAL 4 h after instillation of 2×10^7 meningococci (containing 300 ng LOS) is MD-2-dependent. Data shown represent the mean \pm SEM of results obtained from groups of (a) five or (b) four mice and represent the results of one of two similar experiments. Mice exposed to vehicle (PBS) alone had $< 1 \times 10^3$ PMN in recovered BAL.

Table 1. Comparison of the activity of endotoxin detected in the LAL assay (with PFW extraction), normalized to the concentration measured from the [¹⁴C] labeling. Data clearly show reduced activity of endotoxins in the LAL assay when presented as part of intact bacteria.

Endotoxin source	EU/ng endotoxin ^a
<i>N. meningitidis</i>	
LOS-agg	8.8 \pm 1.0
OM blebs	11.3 \pm 0.6
Intact bacteria	2.5 \pm 0.5
<i>E. coli</i> ('rough')	
LPS-agg	11.8 \pm 2.1
Intact bacteria	2.1 \pm 1.1
<i>E. coli</i> ('smooth')	
LPS-agg	11.9 \pm 2.6
Intact bacteria	2.0 \pm 0.8

^aEU/ng endotoxin was calculated as described in 'Material and methods' and the legend to Figure 1. Results shown represent the mean \pm SEM of at least six separate determinations for each sample.

inflammatory pathway. Taken together, these findings indicate that, in contrast to the reduced ability of endotoxin in intact NMB to activate LAL, its potency in inducing acute airway inflammation in mice is similar to that of purified endotoxin.

Treatment of *E. coli* with Tris/EDTA increases detection of bioactive endotoxin by the LAL assay

A possible explanation for the reduced activation of the LAL assay by LOS or LPS presented as part of intact bacteria is that the dense packing of endotoxin in the OM of intact bacteria impedes interactions of the *Limulus* lysate with the endotoxin molecules necessary for activation and subsequent quantification using the LAL. To test this hypothesis, we pre-treated *E. coli* and, for comparison, LPS purified from the same bacteria with 0.1 M Tris-HCl/10 mM EDTA vs. PFW before diluting at least 100-fold with PFW and assaying LAL activation. Under these conditions, pre-treatment with Tris/EDTA caused release of nearly 50% of the bacterial OM LPS resulting in significantly ($P < 0.01$) increased LAL activation from the intact bacteria sample (Figure 4a). The increased potency of LAL activation by *E. coli* following Tris/EDTA pre-treatment was three- to fivefold, resulting in measured EU/ng endotoxin concentration that was, on average, two-thirds that of purified LPS-agg. Tris/EDTA pre-treatment of LPS-agg, by contrast, had little or no effect on the potency of LAL activation, indicating no alteration by Tris/EDTA of the activity of the *Limulus* lysate. These findings are consistent with the hypothesis that detection of bioactive endotoxin of intact GNB is

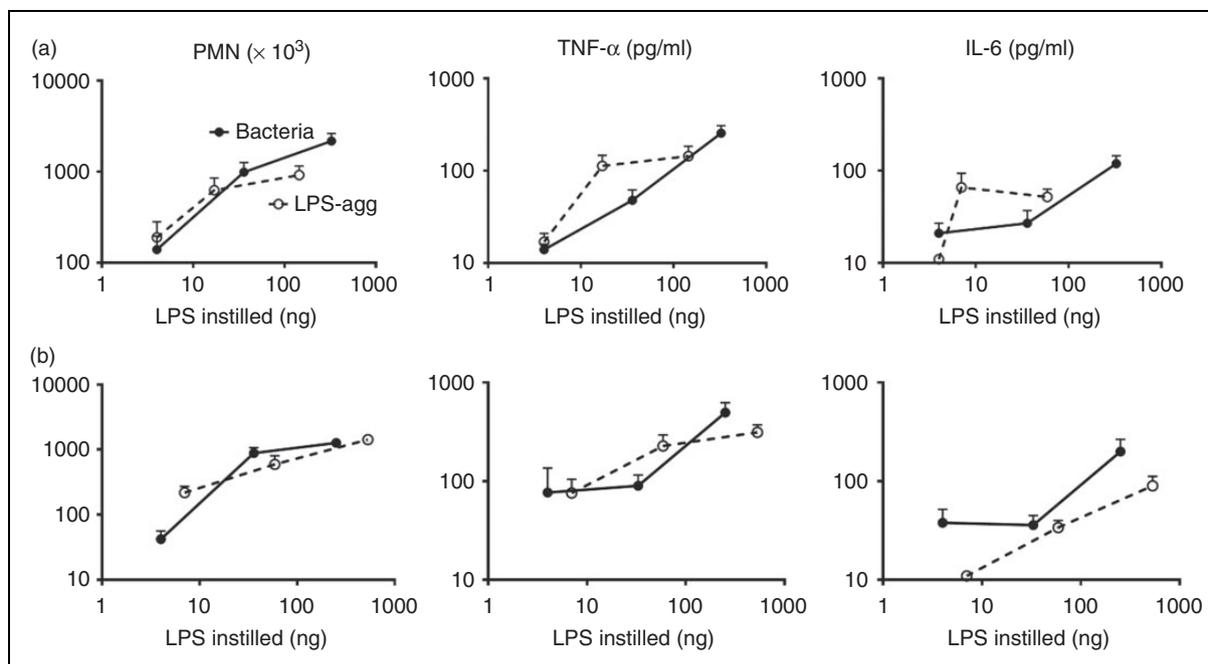


Figure 3. Comparison of dose-dependent induction of acute airway inflammation in mice by purified LPS-agg or intact bacteria derived from *E. coli* CL99 grown in the (a) absence or (b) presence of 2 mM d-galactose ('rough' and 'smooth' bacteria, respectively) measured 4 h after i.n. administration. See legend to Figure 2 for further details.

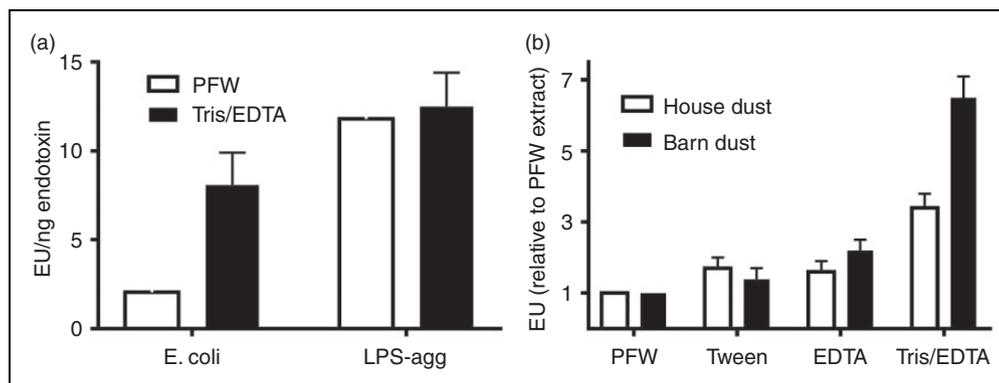


Figure 4. Pre-treatment of (a) intact bacteria and (b) organic dusts with Tris/EDTA significantly ($P < 0.01$) increased detection of bioactive endotoxin by the LAL assay. In contrast, similar treatment of LPS-agg has no significant effect. See 'Material and methods' for additional experimental details. Results shown represent the mean \pm SEM of four separate determinations.

impeded by the dense packing of LPS within the outer membrane of intact bacteria which can be overcome by pre-treatment of the bacteria with Tris/EDTA.

Detection of bioactive endotoxin in house and barn dust is also enhanced by Tris/EDTA pre-treatment

The above findings prompted us to consider the possibility that the bioactive endotoxin content of other complex particulate samples may also be underestimated by the LAL assay given current protocols for sample handling. To test this hypothesis, we compared the endotoxin activity of two different aliquots each of house dust and of barn dust following pre-treatment

and extraction either with: PFW; PFW supplemented with 0.05% Tween 20 (Tween); 10 mM EDTA (EDTA); or 0.1 M Tris-HCl/10 mM EDTA (Tris/EDTA). As shown in Figure 4(b), endotoxin activity of both organic dusts was significantly greater when pre-treated with Tris/EDTA in comparison with the other tested conditions. Extending the comparison between PFW vs. Tris/EDTA pre-treatments to several additional aliquots of the same batch mixtures of house and barn dust confirmed a reproducible and significant increase in endotoxin activity extracted from both organic dusts by Tris/EDTA ($P < 0.001$) (Table 2). The effect of Tris/EDTA pre-treatment was greater on barn dust (5.6-fold) than on house dust (3.1-fold).

Table 2. Increased detection of endotoxin activity in barn and house dust following pre-treatment with Tris/EDTA.

Organic dust	Pre-treatment	EU/mg dust ^a	Fold increase (P-value)
Barn dust	Pyrogen-free water	305 ± 10	
	Tris/EDTA	1701 ± 83	5.6 (<0.001)
House dust	Pyrogen-free water	73 ± 5	
	Tris/EDTA	228 ± 11	3.1 (<0.001)

^aSeveral aliquots (50 mg each) of a single collection of barn dust and of house dust were dispersed and extracted in 1 ml PFW or Tris/EDTA, as indicated. Each of the recovered supernatants was tested by the LAL assay for endotoxin and expressed as EU/mg of dust. Results represent the mean ± SEM of at least 10 separate determinations.

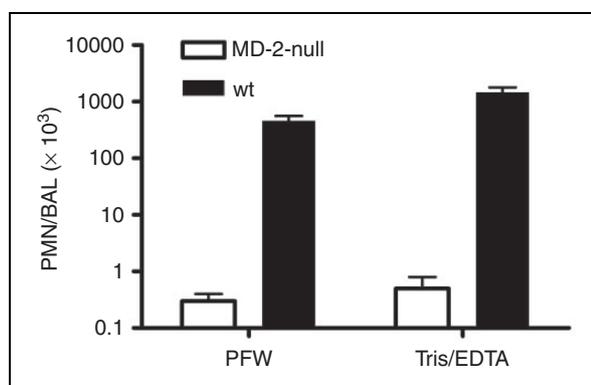


Figure 5. The increased airway inflammation in mice induced 4 h after i.n. instillation of barn dust was MD-2-dependent for both Tris/EDTA and PFW dust extracts. See 'Material and methods' and the legend to Figure 2b for further experimental details. Results shown represent the mean ± SEM of groups of four mice/treatment. The difference in recovery of PMN following bronchoalveolar lavage of WT mice exposed by i.n. instillation to Tris/EDTA vs. PFW barn dust extract is statistically significantly ($P < 0.02$).

Both PFW and Tris/EDTA dust extracts induced acute MD-2-dependent airway inflammation in mice, which was also greater when the same dust was extracted with Tris/EDTA (Figure 5).

Tris-EDTA pre-treatment increases detection by LAL assay of endotoxin activity from house dust collected at each of several different sites

The studies reported thus far on house and barn dust were of several independent aliquots of dust each derived from the same mixture of homogenized reservoir dusts from a dozen or more homes or of barn dust (see 'Material and methods'). Thus, to extend our testing to a broader array of separate individual dust samples, we compared the effect of Tris/EDTA vs. PFW

extraction on 40 samples of reservoir house dust representing samples from 10 different homes, with each home having dust collected from four different locations. After both PFW and Tris/EDTA extraction, the highest levels of bioactive endotoxin were measured in children's bedroom floor samples (Figure 6a), with the play area sofa and floor-derived dust containing three- to fourfold lower endotoxin activity and the children's bedroom bedding nearly 10-fold less endotoxin activity. Despite these differences in endotoxin content, each of the 40 house dust samples displayed significantly greater endotoxin activity when extracted by Tris/EDTA (vs. PFW) before LAL assay (Figure 6b). Of the 10 different homes from which dust was collected, there was an approximately fivefold increase in measured endotoxin activity (EU/mg dust) of the Tris/EDTA vs. PFW extracts ($P < 0.01$) at each site in the house from which dust was collected. However, the extent to which Tris/EDTA treatment amplified detection of bioactive endotoxin in individual dust samples varied by almost 10-fold (Figure 6b), suggesting varying degrees of endotoxin contained within intact bacteria.

Discussion

We have demonstrated that the recognition of bioactive endotoxin by the LAL assay is significantly reduced when endotoxin is presented as an integral constituent of the OM of intact GNB. This was observed both in encapsulated (NMB) and non-encapsulated (*E. coli* CL99) bacteria producing endotoxin containing lipid A linked to core polysaccharide alone, as well as in smooth *E. coli* producing LPS species containing longer polysaccharide chains (Table 1). The similarity of our observations in NMB and *E. coli* in which there are also compositional differences within the lipid A and core oligosaccharide regions,^{5,38} strongly suggests that the differences in specific endotoxin activity between intact bacteria and aggregates of purified endotoxin are not dependent on species-specific structural properties of bioactive endotoxins. Thus, the differences we observed are likely to be manifested across the spectrum of environmental GNB and their endotoxins. Extensions of our observations can make use of the metabolic labeling and analytical approaches described in this study. What accounts for the reduced activation of the LAL assay by endotoxin present in intact GNB is not yet fully clear. The similar specific activity of endotoxin in purified, spontaneously shed meningococcal OM blebs and in aggregates of purified meningococcal LOS (Figure 1, Table 1) indicate that the reduced activity of the same endotoxin in intact bacteria (Figure 1, Table 1) is not simply a consequence of presentation of endotoxin as an integral OM constituent and/or of its interactions with other OM components.

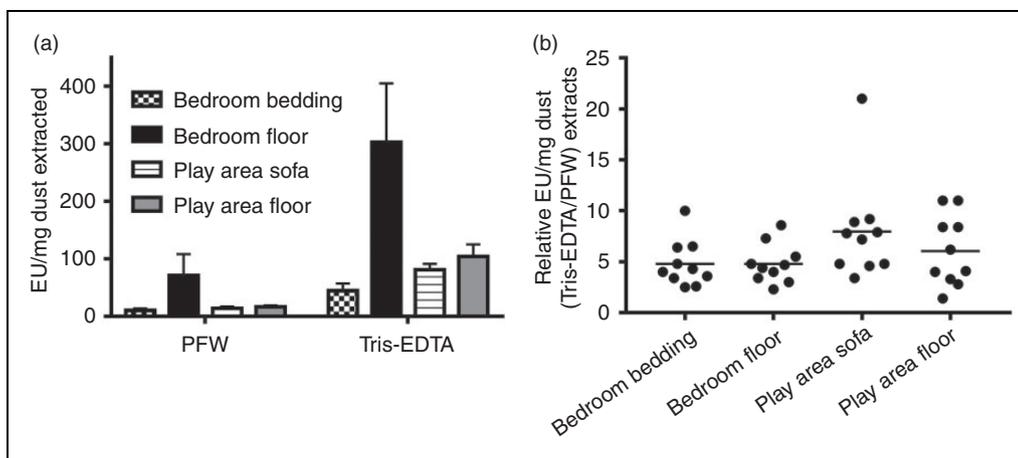


Figure 6. Tris/EDTA pre-treatment increased detection by LAL assay of endotoxin-like activity from house dust collected at each of several different locations. Each location indicated was sampled (see ‘Material and methods’) in each of 10 different homes. An equal portion of each of the filters containing collected dust was treated with either 100 mM Tris-HCl/10 mM EDTA or PFW and tested by LAL assay. (a) Mean \pm SEM of endotoxin activity of PFW vs. Tris/EDTA extracts from each location, expressed as EU/mg dust extracted. The differences are statistically significant ($P < 0.01$) for each of the four sites of collection. (b) Relative activity of Tris/EDTA pre-treatment as compared to PFW of each collected house dust, expressed as EU/mg dust extracted.

One possibly relevant distinguishing characteristic between intact bacteria and OM blebs may be the density of intermolecular packing of LOS within the outer leaflet of the OM where endotoxin resides, influenced, at least in part, by differences in membrane curvature.³⁹ In comparison to intact bacteria, the higher curvature of the small vesicles (50–150 nm) and increased presence of phospholipids in the outer leaflet, as observed in NMB OM blebs,⁶ is likely to result in lower surface density and reduced intermolecular packing of endotoxin.^{39,40} The dense packing of endotoxin in intact bacteria requires tightly bound divalent cations (Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+}) to reduce the electrostatic repulsion that would otherwise be manifest between neighboring endotoxin molecules due to the presence in each molecule of multiple anionic moieties within and near the lipid A region.^{28,39} This is illustrated by the effects of Tris/EDTA treatment, which, by displacing and then chelating the divalent cations, induces the release of up to 50% of the OM endotoxin.²⁸ The increased ability of the endotoxin in intact bacteria to activate LAL following Tris/EDTA treatment and subsequent dilution with PFW (above 100-fold; Figure 4a) is thus consistent with a role for endotoxin surface density and packing in limiting endotoxin-induced LAL activation. That the same treatment does not increase the specific activity of aggregates of purified LOS toward the LAL (Figure 4a) may reflect looser intermolecular packing of LOS within the aggregates vs. intact bacteria that is more favorable for LAL activation.

Endotoxin activity, as measured in this study, reflects binding and activation of *Limulus* Factor C, an endotoxin-binding protein stored within granules of hemocytes with endotoxin-induced proteolytic activity.²³ Our findings imply that the activation of Factor C

by endotoxin is regulated by the form of presentation of endotoxin (i.e. diminished when endotoxin is presented as part of intact bacteria vs. its presentation as aggregates of purified endotoxin or shed OM blebs). Effects of variables in endotoxin presentation on interactions with other endotoxin-binding proteins, most notably the bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein (BPI), have been previously demonstrated.^{30,41} Diminished affinity of BPI for endotoxin of intact bacteria vs. aggregates of purified endotoxin was most pronounced in bacteria that expressed LPS with longer polysaccharide chains, apparently reflecting greater steric hindrance of BPI access to the polyanionic inner core lipid A region to which it binds when the polysaccharide chains of LPS are longer and more densely packed.³⁹ Although we did not observe significantly lower specific activity in the LAL assay of LPS in intact smooth vs. rough *E. coli*, this may be owing to the relatively low fraction and moderate length of LPS that contains O-antigen chains in the smooth *E. coli* CL99 used in this study.⁴²

From the perspective of the assessment of bioactive endotoxin content of environmental samples, our most striking observation was the demonstration that Tris/EDTA treatment also markedly increased detection of endotoxin activity of both barn and house dust samples by the LAL assay. The adequacy of sample handling in environmental assessment studies—especially for a class of compounds as amphipathic as endotoxins—has long been a source of concern. In 2000, the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) published a protocol for assessment of airborne endotoxin in occupational settings.⁴³ While this represented movement toward method harmonization, it was found lacking.⁴⁴ It failed to specify the extraction solution or storage

conditions to use and provided no data to support the recommended methodology. Spaan et al. undertook extensive studies to address these limitations by systematically investigating the effects of sample handling and storage, storage of extracts, filter type and assay medium using air samples collected in work sites.⁴⁴ The conclusion of this work was 'the extraction method appeared to be the most important determinant'. The authors recommended using PFW with 0.05% Tween-20 (PFW-Tween) rather than PFW alone. In follow-up work this group further evaluated extraction solutions and found that PFW-Tween yielded better results than PFW alone, PFW-triethylamine phosphate or PFW-Tris.⁴⁵ These studies did not evaluate the efficacy of Tris/EDTA nor did they employ an external means of evaluating total endotoxin such as with radiolabeling as done here.

The aforementioned studies recommended use of 0.05% Tween 20 in PFW to improve dispersion of endotoxin in these complex particulate samples.^{44,45} In limited testing in this study, we reproduced the approximately twofold increase reported previously in endotoxin units measured by the LAL assay of both house and barn dust treated with PFW supplemented with 0.05% Tween 20 (Figure 4b). By comparison, Tris/EDTA treatment had a greater effect, increasing, on average, LAL activation by house and barn dust approximately three- and sixfold, respectively (Figure 4b), and increasing in mice the induction of MD-2-dependent airway inflammation. The ability of Tris/EDTA treatment to increase endotoxin activity measured by the LAL assay was highly reproducible, as judged both by repeated sampling and assay of single mixtures of house and barn dust extracts (Table 2), and testing of 40 independent house dust collections (Figure 6). Conceivably, the increased activation of LAL by pre-treatment of Tris/EDTA vs. PFW of these dusts reflects increased extraction of bioactive endotoxin from intact GNB present within these particulate samples. The greater effect of Tris/EDTA treatment of barn vs. house dust (Figure 4b; Table 2) is consistent with such a hypothesis. However, we cannot exclude other possible constraints on endotoxin presentation within organic dusts and therefore other possible means by which Tris/EDTA treatment increases detection of dust-derived endotoxin by the LAL assay. Fungal-derived glucans that are also commonly present in dust samples require much harsher conditions for solubilization (e.g. autoclaving or 0.3 N sodium hydroxide) and thus do not contribute to LAL activation by the centrifuged extracts recovered after pre-treatment with PFW or Tris/EDTA.

Importantly, our *in vivo* studies demonstrate that endotoxin presented in intact bacteria is equally potent for induction of airway inflammation as LOS or LPS aggregates (Figures 2 and 3). Thus, use of the LAL assay without Tris/EDTA pre-treatment leads to

an underestimation of exposure to bioactive endotoxin in environmental and occupational assessments. Hence, occupational exposure limits based on data from the conventional LAL assay will be set erroneously—our data suggest as much as fivefold too low. Epidemiologic studies relating endotoxin exposures to asthma outcomes have not adequately accounted for household endotoxin contained within bacterial OM.^{2,14,16,17,46,47}

In summary, our findings strongly suggest that current protocols used for quantitative testing of organic dusts significantly underestimate the bioactive endotoxin content of these samples. The significance of this limitation and benefit of modified sample processing by Tris/EDTA is supported by evidence that the magnitude of acute airway inflammation induced by intact bacteria following *i.n.* instillation (Figures 2 and 3) is better predicted by the endotoxin activity of Tris/EDTA than of PFW extracts of the bacteria (Figure 4a). Moreover, the variable extent to which Tris/EDTA pre-treatment amplifies detection of bioactive endotoxin in individual house dust samples (Figure 6b) implies an underestimate of endotoxin content of dusts by current testing methods that varies among individual dust samples, under-cutting its utility for establishing risk-based exposure guidelines. Studies are underway to test whether the greater endotoxin content of organic dusts revealed after Tris/EDTA pre-treatment in the LAL assay better predicts the pro-inflammatory capacity of such dust when inhaled as airborne particles. Results of these studies should help determine if organic dusts should be pre-treated with Tris/EDTA to more accurately assess the endotoxin content and airway pro-inflammatory potential of these environmental samples.

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