Specific immunity to human papilloma virus (HPV) in patients with genital warts

J. VIAC, M. J. STAQUET, M. MIGUET, M. CHABANON, AND J. THIVOLET
From Fra Inserm No. 11 Recherche Dermatologique et Immunologie Clinique Dermatologique, Hôpital Edouard Herriot, France

SUMMARY A study of human papilloma virus (HPV) specific cellular and humoral immunity in 30 patients with genital warts is reported. By in vivo testing with purified, inactivated plantar wart virus, a cell-mediated immunity to HPV was determined in 60% of patients. Circulating antibodies, evaluated by immunofluorescence testing, were rare, but these increased after an intradermal test had been carried out, especially in patients with a positive skin test, suggesting a booster effect. No significant difference was found between this group of patients and those having skin warts. Our results showed a specific immune response to HPV in most patients, confirming the role of the viral agent in the induction of genital warts.

Introduction
The viral aetiology of genital warts has now been well established by the presence of virus particles with typical human wart virus morphology (Dunn and Ogilvie, 1968; Oriel and Almeida, 1970) in these lesions. However, there is no evidence as yet of antigenic identity between the viruses found in different clinical types of wart in man (Almeida et al., 1969) and very few studies have been undertaken on specific immunity to human papilloma virus (HPV) in patients with genital warts. Most studies carried out on humoral immunity have been on patients suffering from skin warts (Ogilvie, 1970; Cubie, 1972; Pyrhönen and Penttinen, 1972) and specific cellular immunity studies have been performed using only in vitro tests (Morison, 1974; Ivanyi and Morison, 1976; Lee and Eiseinger, 1976). This study was therefore aimed at determining the levels of specific humoral and cellular immunity in patients with genital warts before and after an in vivo test (intradermal test), using purified, inactivated HPV prepared from plantar warts, and comparing them with results obtained in a normal infected population (Thivolet et al., 1977).

Material and methods
PATIENTS The group studied comprised 25 Caucasians and 5 Arabs (19 males, 11 females). They had had genital warts for an average period of five months (minimum 1 month, maximum 15 months). None had a history of skin warts. Their average age was 26 years (minimum 16 years, maximum 55 years).

Forty adults and 23 children with various dermatoses but no clinical evidence or history of cutaneous viral warts were used as controls.

VIRUS PURIFICATION HPV was obtained from plantar warts, acquired after surgical excision, immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -25°C. This HPV was purified according to the procedure described by Pass and Marcus (1973) and inactivated with 0.4% formalin, dialysed against phosphate buffer solution (PBS), and diluted to approximately 10^10 particles per 0.1 ml (5 µg proteins). Controls were set up according to a method previously described (Thivolet et al., 1977) (Fig. 1).

INTRADERMAL TEST (IDT) The patients were injected intradermally with 0.1 ml HPV suspension containing 5 µg virus protein. They were examined after 24, 48, and 72 hours. Erythema...
Specific immunity to human papilloma virus (HPV) in patients with genital warts and induration were considered as indications of a positive test after a minimum of 24 hours.

**Humoral Immunity Test**
Sera were taken from patients just before IDT and eight days after. Indirect immunofluorescence (IF) tests were then performed as described by Genner (1971) (Fig. 2). In these tests sheep antihuman IgG and antihuman IgM conjugates (Behring-Hoechst) were used after absorption and dilution. Frozen sections of plantar warts, which showed specific nuclear fluorescence with a rabbit HPV antiserum (Viac et al., 1977b) were used to detect antibodies in the patients’ sera. The specificity of the IF test was shown by the absence of staining in a pre-immune rabbit serum and in human sera derived from children under the age of five years, who did not have warts. Sections of normal adult skin, exposed to the positive sera, also failed to yield fluorescence. All sera were tested at a dilution of 1:10 and slides were viewed with a Leitz fluorescence microscope (epi-illumination Orthoplan).

**Statistical Analysis**
Comparison between the observed percentages was based on the $\chi^2$ test and the degree of significance was derived from the $\chi^2$ table of Fisher and Yates.

**Results**

**Cellular Immunity Test**
The percentage of positive IDT in patients with genital warts is shown in Table 1. This percentage (60%), similar to that obtained from patients with plantar warts (64.3%), is higher than that seen in patients with hand (42.9%) or flat warts (41.8%). However, there is no statistical difference between these different values. The $\chi^2$ values between genital warts and hand or flat warts were respectively 2.29 and 1.74. The percentage of positive IDT among all patients with different types of warts (52.5%) is

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**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of case</th>
<th>No. of cases</th>
<th>IDT positive</th>
<th>Positive (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantar</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>64.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat (face or hand)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>41.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 1–5 years</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Fig. 1 Electron micrograph of HPV particles purified according to the procedure described by Pass and Marcus (1973) and observed after negative staining with 2% phosphotungstic acid buffered to pH 7.0 $\times$ 250 000
statistically higher than that of the control group (6·3%) ($\chi^2$ value = 36·2). The control group comprised 40 adults, of whom four showed positive IDT, and 23 children aged 1–5, all of whom had negative results.

HUMORAL IMMUNITY TEST
The incidence of circulating antibodies was low before IDT (27·6%) but increased significantly after the skin test, to a value of 75% ($\chi^2$ value = 11; p = 0.0001). Most of the antibodies detected were of the IgM class (Table 2). Patients with a positive result to the skin test had a better seroconversion (86·6%) than patients with a negative result (55·5%); they also had a spontaneous incidence of antibodies greater than the negative group (Table 3).

Table 2 Incidence of circulating antibodies (IF test) in patients with genital warts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>No. of sera</th>
<th>IgG</th>
<th>Total (IgM, IgG)</th>
<th>Positive (%)</th>
<th>p level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before IDT</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>27·6</td>
<td>0·001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After IDT</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>75·0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion
A few studies have been carried out on specific immunity in patients with genital warts. Cell mediated immunity to HPV has been studied by in vitro tests (Morison, 1974; Ivanyi and Morison, 1976), but there is much controversy regarding the significance of these tests (Lee and Eiseinger, 1976) and, in general, patients with anogenital warts were excluded from these studies (Morison, 1974).

Other authors (Maderna, 1934; Biberstein, 1944) tested skin hypersensitivity in patients with genital warts, but they used a saline extract of wart tissue, rather than purified HPV.

In this study, cellular immunity to wart virus has been tested directly by an IDT, using purified inactivated HPV. As already shown, the skin test we used seemed to be specific and sensitive in preliminary sera (Thivolet et al., 1977). The incidence of positive IDT in patients with genital warts was as high as in patients with plantar warts and showed the existence of a cell-mediated immunity to HPV within these patients.

Table 3 Correlation between IDT and circulating antibodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDT</th>
<th>No. of sera</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Positive (%)</th>
<th>No. of sera</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Positive (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>36·9</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>86·6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10·0</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>55·5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2 Cryostat section of plantar wart. × 40. Nuclei containing viral antigen. Stained with sheep antihuman IgG conjugate
Serological studies have demonstrated the existence of wart virus specific antibodies in the sera of patients with genital warts (Ogilvie, 1970). However, Almeida et al. (1969) found a one-way cross-reaction in such sera, which reacted with virus only from genital warts and not with that from skin warts, while sera from skin warts reacted with both types of virus, but more strongly with the homologous virus. In our study, a few sera (27.6%) had antibodies detectable by IF testing on plantar warts; this small percentage can be explained by the difference in antigenic affinity between plantar and genital wart viruses, or by the lower antigenic stimulus received in such patients, due to the lower number of virus particles present in genital warts (Ogilvie, 1970). The seroconversion observed after the skin test (27.6–75%), especially in patients with a positive skin test (36.9–86.6%) was in favour of wart virus specific antibodies present at low levels in many cases.

Thus, genital warts induced a specific immune response to HPV: a cell mediated immunity which seemed to play a major role in the cure of skin warts (Viac et al., 1977a) and, less frequently, wart virus specific antibodies, which increased significantly after the skin test, thus acting as a booster effect.

Our results were similar to those obtained with patients bearing skin warts (Viac et al., 1977b) and confirmed the existence of a host immune response directed toward the genital wart inducing viral agent (HPV).

This work was supported by Inserm Atp 77–79.

We are grateful to Dr Y. Chardonnet for advice on virus purification and to Miss H. Linois for technical assistance.

References