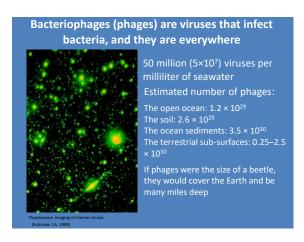
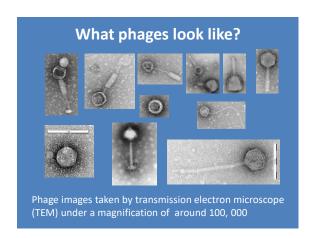
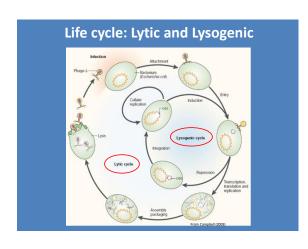
# Is there a place for bacteriophages in diagnosis and treatment of Lyme Disease? Jinyu Shan¹ (js401@le.ac.uk), Louis Teulières², and Martha Clokie¹¹¹pepartment of Infection, Immunity, and Inflammation, University of Leicester, LE1 6RH, UK²Neurological disabilities Center, Fondation A De Gaulle, Versailles, 78000, France UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER PHELIX RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

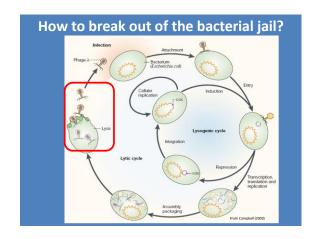
### Alternatives to treatment of Lyme disease are needed

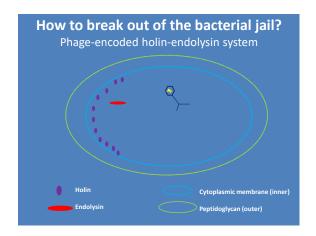
- Although no evidence of antibiotic resistance to Borrelia has been reported to date, multiple observations have given cause for the concern regarding the ability of antibiotics to completely eradicate Borrelia in an infection setting.
- To avoid a future of 'post-antibiotic era' and to improve current treatments, there is a need for alternatives to treat Lyme disease, and one such approach is bacteriophage (phage) therapy.

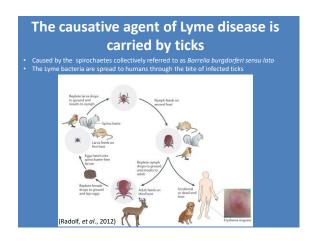






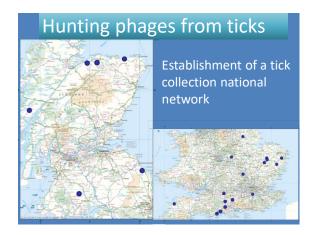




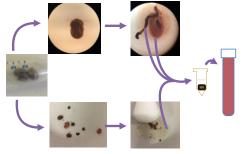


## Borrelia strains have a unique genetic makeup

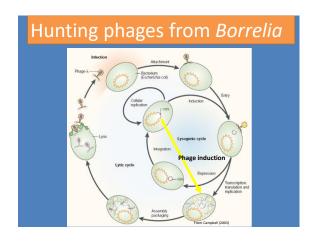
- A main chromosome (911 kb for the type strain B31), and 20+ smaller plasmids ranging from 5-50 kb
- Some of these plasmids are 'phages' or 'putative phages'. For examples, Cp32 plasmid family of *Borrelia burgdorferi* has been demonstrated to be phages
- Phages carried inside *Borrelia* strains can be induced out



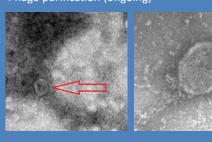
### Tick dissection and enrichment



 Methods have been developed for to screen for biologically active phages (ongoing).



- Temperate phages can be induced from Borrelia
- At least two different morphologies can be seen under transmission electron microscope (TEM).
- Phage purification (ongoing)



## Development of a novel Lyme diagnostic method According to our survey conducted in the British shooting show 2016, the demand for a quick, highly sensitive Lyme disease diagnostic test is very high.

