

Teeth could preserve antibodies hundreds of years old, study finds

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Teeth could be capable of preserving antibodies for hundreds of years, allowing scientists to investigate the history of infectious human diseases, a new study has found.

Antibodies are proteins produced by the [immune system](#) as a natural response to infectious organisms like viruses and bacteria. Their job is to recognize those microbes so that the immune system can attack them and clear them from the body.

In the new paper, published by *iScience*, [antibodies](#) extracted from 800-year-old medieval human teeth were found to be stable and still able to recognize [viral proteins](#).

The study, led by Professor Robert Layfield and research technician Barry Shaw from the School of Life Sciences, University of Nottingham, in collaboration with Professor Anisur Rahman and Dr. Thomas McDonnell from the Department of Medicine at University College London, expands the study of ancient proteins, referred to as paleoproteomics, potentially allowing experts to analyze how human antibody responses developed through history.

Paleoproteomics can reach back into deep time with ancient proteins already successfully recovered and identified after preservation in 1.7-million year old dental enamel from an ancient rhinoceros and an ostrich eggshell more than 6.5 million years old. In this new study, the authors also found preliminary evidence that, like the medieval human teeth, mammoth bones nearly 40,000 years old appear to preserve stable antibodies.

This science has previously been applied by the Nottingham team to the analysis of other disease-associated proteins recovered from archaeological human bones and teeth to allow identification of an unusual ancient form of the skeletal disorder Paget's disease.

Professor Layfield explained, "In discovery science we come to expect the unexpected, but the realization that intact, functional antibodies can be purified from skeletal remains in the archaeological record was quite

astonishing. Some [ancient proteins](#) were known to be stable, but these tend to be 'structural' proteins such as collagens and keratins, that are pretty inert."

Professor Rahman added, "Antibodies are different because we are able to test whether they can still do their job of recognizing viruses or bacteria even after hundreds of years. In this case we found that antibodies from medieval [teeth](#) were able to recognize Epstein-Barr virus, which causes glandular fever. In future it could be possible to look at how antibodies from ancient specimens react to diseases present during those periods, such as the Black Death."

More information: Barry Shaw et al, Preservation of whole antibodies within ancient teeth, *iScience* (2023). [DOI: 10.1016/j.isci.2023.107575](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isci.2023.107575)

Provided by University of Nottingham

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