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TRANSFER OF IMMUNITY TO *ANGIOSTRONGYLUS COSTARICENSIS*  
IN MICE WITH MESENTERIC LYMPH NODE CELLS AND SERA

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Donor BDF1 mice were infected with 150 third-stage larvae (L3) of *Angiostrongylus costaricensis* and treated with 50 mg/kg/day of levamisole on days 4–6 post-infection. At 8, 15 or 21 days after infection, the mesenteric lymph node cells were collected and injected intravenously via a lateral tail vein to recipient BDF1 mice. The day after cell transfer, recipient mice were challenged *per os* with 100 L3 and killed 9–11 days post-infection. Transfer of cells from donors infected for 21 days significantly reduced the recovery rate of worms and the growth of female worms. Transfer of cells from donors infected for 15 days significantly reduced the growth of both sexes of worms, but cells from donors infected for 8 days showed no effect on worm recovery or growth.

One milliliter of serum from either BDF1 or C57BL/KsJ mice immunized by the same method as used for the cell transfer experiment, was injected intraperitoneally into recipient C57BL/KsJ mice. The day subsequent to the serum injection they were challenged with 100 L3 and killed 10–11 days post-infection. Serum injection showed no effect on worm recovery or the growth of worms.

Determining the influence of levamisole, C57BL/KsJ mice were treated three times at daily intervals with 50 mg/kg of levamisole. At 3, 10 or 16 days after the last treatment, the mice were infected with 100 L3 and sacrificed 10 days post-infection. The influence of levamisole alone on worm recovery could not be elucidated.