Heat shock protein X purified from Mycobacterium tuberculosis enhances the efficacy of dendritic cells-based immunotherapy for the treatment of allergic asthma

Hye-young Kim1,*, Hyun Kyu Kang2,*, Joon Cho3,*, In Duk Jung4, Gun Young Yoon4, Min-Goo Lee5, Sung Jae Shin6, Won Sun Park7, Jong-Hwan Park2, Seung-Wook Ryu8, Yeong-Min Park9, & Ji Chang You10,*

1Department of Pediatrics, Pusan National University School of Medicine, Medical Research Institute of Pusan National University Hospital, Pusan 602-739, 2Department of Microbiology and Immunology, School of Medicine, Pusan National University, 3Department of Medicine, Konkuk University College of Medicine, Seoul 120-752, 4Department of Immunology, Lab of Dendritic Cell Differentiation & Regulation, KU open innovation center and School of Medicine, Konkuk University, Chungju 380-701, 5Department of Physiology, College of Medicine, Korea University, Seoul 136-705, 6Department of Microbiology, Institute for Immunology and Immunological Diseases, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul 120-752, 7Department of Physiology, School of Medicine, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon 200-701, 8Department of Biochemistry, College of Medicine, Konkuk University, Daejeon 302-711, 9Cell Signaling and Bioimaging Laboratory, Department of Bio and Brain Engineering, KAIST, Daejeon 305-701, 10National Research Laboratory of Molecular Virology, Department of Pathology, School of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul 137-701, Korea

INTRODUCTION

Asthma is the most common chronic airway inflammatory disease, and is characterized by persistent airway hyperresponsiveness (AHR) and airway inflammation resulting from cellular and molecular responses. It is thought to be caused by a combination of genetic and environmental insults, such as biologically active allergens, air pollutants, tobacco smoke, viruses, and stress (1, 2). As an allergic asthmatic model, ovalbumin (OVA)-induced asthma is characterized by increased AHR and airway inflammation, and is closely associated with the accumulation of inflammatory cells such as eosinophils, neutrophils, and lymphocytes in the airway and lung tissues (3). These cells infiltrate the airways and lungs, and produce various mediators capable of inducing inflammation and AHR (4, 5). In addition, recruitment of these inflammatory cells into sites of inflammation is a pivotal event in the development and extension of airway inflammation (6).

Heat shock protein HspX (Rv2031; molecular weight 16 kDa) is required for mycobacterial persistence within macrophages, and is dominantly expressed during static growth or under oxygen deprivation (7). In a recent study, Mycobacterium bovis bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG), killed by extended freeze-drying (EFD), reduced AHR (8). In addition, M. tuberculosis (Rv0577) induced dendritic cell (DC) maturation and drove a Th1 immune response (9). This supported the potential use of mycobacterial proteins for Th1 polarization via DCs.

Through interaction with antigen-presenting cells expressing an antigen-major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II complex, naïve T cells are able to differentiate into different types of effector cells, which can be distinguished by their function including cytokine production (10, 11). During the immune response, two phenotypes of helper T (Th) cell, Th1

*Corresponding authors. Ji Chang You, Tel: +82-2-2258-7312; Fax: +82-2-2258-7790; E-mail: jiyou@catholic.ac.kr; Yeong-Min Park, Tel: +82-2-2049-6158; Fax: +82-2-2049-6192; E-mail: immun3023@kku.ac.kr.

These authors contributed equally to this work.

http://dx.doi.org/10.5483/BMBRep.2015.48.3.257

Received 4 December 2014, Revised 19 December 2014, Accepted 26 December 2014

Keywords: Asthma, Dendritic cells, GATA-3, HspX, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, T-bet

ISSN: 1976-670X (electronic edition)

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Fig. 1. Inhibition of airway responsiveness, lung inflammation, and inflammatory cell infiltration in mice treated by adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs. (A) Airway responsiveness was measured 24 h after the final challenge in saline-inhaled mice administered PBS (Control), OVA-sensitized mice administered saline (OVA), OVA-sensitized mice transferred with OVA-non pulsed DCs (DCs), OVA-sensitized mice transferred with OVA-pulsed DCs (OVA-DCs), and OVA-sensitized mice transferred with OVA-pulsed HspX-stimulated DCs (HspX-DCs). Enhanced pause (Penh) values were determined. Data are means ± standard error of the mean (SEM) from three independent experiments. (B) Cells from bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) fluid were collected and total differential inflammatory cell counts were conducted. (C) Lungs were removed 48 h after the final airway challenge. Sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H & E), and periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) (400×). Representative results were of three mice per group from three independent experiments. Results are expressed as mean ± SEM.
Therefore, the effects of \textit{M. tuberculosis} HspX on the expression levels of T-bet and GATA-3 in a murine allergic asthma model were determined.

In this study, we showed that the adoptive transfer of HspX-stimulated DCs (HspX-DCs) before airway OVA challenge resulted in significant inhibition of asthmatic reaction via increased Treg population, suggesting that HspX derived from \textit{M. tuberculosis} could play a critical role in ameliorating asthma in mice.

**RESULTS**

Adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs inhibits development of AHR, lung inflammation, and inflammatory cell infiltration

The experimental protocol for the induction of the allergic asthmatic model is described in Supplementary Fig. 1. Following OVA sensitization, PBS, non-pulsed DCs with OVA (DCs), OVA-pulsed (OVA-DCs), or OVA-pulsed and HspX-stimulated DCs (HspX-DCs) were administered by i.t. 10 days prior to an inhaled OVA challenge. AHR was measured as the Penh value in response to increasing doses of methacholine (0-50 mg/ml). AHR was inhibited in mice that received HspX-DC (Fig. 1A). Also, the numbers of total cells, eosinophils, lymphocytes, and macrophages in BAL fluid increased 48 h after the last OVA challenge compared with the number of cells after saline inhalation (Fig. 1B). Histological analyses showed the typical pathological features of asthma in OVA-sensitized and OVA-challenged mice compared with control mice. The OVA-exposed mice displayed many inflammatory cells around the bronchioles, and mucin was also increased (Fig. 1C, upper panel). Mice treated with HspX-DC showed a marked decrease in inflammatory cell infiltration in the peribronchial and perivascular regions, and also showed a reduction of mucin (Fig. 1C, lower panel). Therefore, the increase in total lung inflammation and infiltration of inflammatory cells was significantly inhibited by the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs.

These results indicate that the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs inhibits OVA-induced AHR and antigen-induced inflammation in the lungs, and suppresses mucin production.

HspX increases production of TNF-\(\alpha\), IL-6, IL-12p70, IFN-\(\gamma\), and IL-17 in BAL fluids of OVA-sensitized and OVA-challenged mice

BAL fluids of control mice and OVA-sensitized and OVA-challenged mice were obtained 48 h after final airway challenge with OVA. In the BAL fluids of mice subjected to airway challenge with OVA, the levels of the Th2 cytokine IL-13 were slightly higher than those in the control mice (Fig. 2D). Also, inflammatory cytokine TNF-\(\alpha\) levels were increased compared with those in the control mice (Fig. 2A). In contrast, the levels of the Th1 cytokines IFN-\(\gamma\) (Fig. 2B) and IL-12p70 (Fig. 2C), the Th17 cytokine IL-17A (Fig. 2E), and the pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-6 (Fig. 2F) were decreased in comparison with those of the control mice. However, the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs reversed these phenomena (Fig. 2). As shown in Fig. 3, the levels of IL-13 and TNF-\(\alpha\) in mice subjected to adoptive transfer with HspX-DCs were decreased compared with OVA-sensitized and OVA-challenged mice that had not received HspX-DCs. Furthermore, the levels of the Th1 cytokines IFN-\(\gamma\) and IL-12p70, the Th17 cytokine IL-17A, and the pro-inflammatory cytokine IL-6 were significantly higher in mice adoptively transfected with HspX-DCs than in OVA-sensitized and OVA-challenged mice that were not transfected with HspX-DCs or did not receive OVA-DCs. These results indicate that HspX-DCs from \textit{M. tuberculosis} might have an immune modulatory function that drives T cell polarization by interaction with HspX-stimulated dendritic cells, leading to the amelioration of asthma.

Adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs decreases IgE levels in the serum of allergic asthma model mice

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Fig. 3. Effect of adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs on the expression level of GATA-3 and T-bet, and immunoglobulin production. (A) Blood was collected by cardiac puncture, and serum IgE and IgG2a levels were analyzed using ELISA (n = 5). Data are means ± SEM from three experiments. **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001. (B) Samples were obtained 2 days after the last OVA challenge from mice that received PBS (control), non-pulsed DCs with OVA (DCs), OVA pulsed DCs (OVA-DCs), or OVA pulsed and HspX-stimulated DCs (HspX-DCs), and were subjected to western blot analysis with α-GATA-3 or α-T-bet antibody.

Fig. 4. Effect of HspX-DCs adoptive transfer on Treg cells and production of TGF-β in allergic asthma mouse model. (A) Mediastinal lymph nodes were obtained 2 days after the last OVA challenge, and treated with collagenase IV. Cells were stained with CD4, CD25 and Foxp3 antibodies. Representative results of three independent experiments. (B) BAL fluid from each group of mice was obtained 48 h after the final airway challenge. TGF-β levels in the BAL fluid were measured by ELISA according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Results are expressed as mean ± SEM. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 and ***P < 0.001.

by increasing IgE levels, which in turn favors the Th2 inflammatory pathway, the extent to which the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs modulates serum IgE levels in OVA-induced allergic asthmatic mice was determined. As shown in Fig. 4, serum IgE levels in OVA-sensitized and OVA-challenged mice were significantly higher than those in the control mice. Mice that received HspX-DCs by adoptive transfer had significantly decreased serum IgE levels, but serum IgG2a levels were unaffected (Fig. 3A). These data indicate that the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs into mice modulates the balance of Th1 and Th2 towards Th1 in an OVA-induced allergic asthma model. The observed increases in the number of inflammatory cells were significantly inhibited by the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs.

HspX-DCs reduce GATA-3 expression in lung tissue of OVA-sensitized and OVA-challenged mice
Western blot analysis showed that GATA-3 expression was significantly increased in lung tissues 48 h after OVA-challenge compared with control tissues, but the level of T-bet expression was not. However, the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs significantly inhibited the increase in GATA-3 expression (Fig. 3B). In contrast, the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs induced an
increase in T-bet expression (Fig. 3B). These data indicate that the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs into allergic asthma mice modulates gene expression levels, such as the increase of the Th1 gene T-bet and the decrease of the Th2 gene GATA-3, and ameliorates allergic asthma in mice.

Adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs increases regulatory T cells in mediastinal lymph nodes and TGF-β production in allergic asthma mouse model

Because adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs into allergic asthma mice modulates the Th1/Th2 immune balance and decreases the allergic immune response, we next investigated the effect of the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs on regulatory T cells in mediastinal lymph nodes. As shown in Fig. 4A, OVA-sensitization and OVA-challenge (Positive Control group) decreased the Treg cell population. However, the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs increased the number of Treg cells compared with the positive control mice. Therefore, we investigated TGF-β and IL-6 production in BAL fluids, which is important to regulatory T cells function and maintenance. OVA-sensitization and OVA-challenge decreased TGF-β and IL-6 production in the positive control mice with asthma, but the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs increased its production (Fig. 4B). Taken together, these data suggest that the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs can influence the Treg cell population and the Th1/Th2 immune balance, and can ameliorate the allergic asthma response.

DISCUSSION

This study demonstrates that immunotherapy with HspX-DCs by adoptive transfer can modulate airway inflammation in a murine model of asthma. Remarkably, the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs profoundly inhibited allergic asthmatic reactions, including recruitment of inflammatory cells into the airway and lung inflammation. It was also found that HspX-DC adoptive transfer regulates the balance of Th1 and Th2 immune responses by modulating the levels of T-bet and GATA-3, as well as the production of the cytokine IL-17A.

The role of HspX is involved in slowing the growth of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in vivo immediately after infection, showing the HspX plays a pivotal role as an antigenic target of the immune response during latent tuberculosis bacillus (TB) infection. T cells from TB patients recognizing the HspX protein indicated that Th0 differentiate into Th1 after chemotherapy, indicating their potential to induce protective T-cell responses (7).

Allergic asthma induced by allergens such as OVA is recognized as a disease caused by chronic airway inflammation, which is characteristically associated with the infiltration of lymphocytes, eosinophils, and neutrophils into the bronchial wall. In this study, it was observed that OVA-induced allergic asthma increased the infiltration of eosinophils. However, the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs significantly inhibited the asthmatic reaction. T-bet, a member of the T-box family of transcription factors, is a master determinant of the Th1 cell lineage. T-bet-deficient mice lack the Th1 immune response (26), which inhibits allergic responses (27). In addition, the ectopic expression of T-bet in murine Th2 cells directs the activation of IFN-γ and the upregulation of IL-12Rβ2 (28). GATA-3 belongs to the GATA family of transcription factors. This family has six members (GATA-1 to GATA-6), which were identified in birds and have homologues in mammals. Based on their expression profiles and structures, GATA proteins may be classified as either hematopoietic (GATA-1 to GATA-3) or non-hematopoietic (GATA-4 to GATA-6) (29). The GATA-3 expression level in naive CD4+ T cells is low. However, the expression of GATA-3 depends on T cell lineage; it is markedly upregulated in cells differentiating along the Th2 pathway, while it is downregulated in cells differentiating along the Th1 pathway (21). These data demonstrate that the adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs into mice inhibits the increase in GATA-3 expression in OVA-sensitized and OVA-challenged mice (Fig. 3). Therefore, it could be concluded that adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs is a selective tool to simultaneously suppress GATA-3 and increase T-bet expression in asthmatic reactions in vivo.

Furthermore, the production of Th1 and Th2 cytokines was examined in CD4+ T cells. The adoptive transfer of HspX-DCs inhibited the increase in the level of IL-13, a Th2 cytokine produced in CD4+ T cells in allergic asthma mice (Fig. 3). Therefore, the findings of this study suggest that immunotherapy using HspX-stimulated DC transfer might offer a new therapeutic approach to the treatment of allergic airway diseases.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Detailed descriptions of all the methods used in this study are provided in the supplementary section.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grants funded by the Korea government (NRF-2012R1A2A1A03008433 and NRF-2013R1A2A2A01068353).

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