Plasmacytoid dendritic cells regulate B-cell growth and differentiation via CD70

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Introduction

Dendritic cells are a heterogeneous population of cells that play an important role in the initiation and regulation of both innate and adaptive immune responses.1,2 Plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs), also known as type I interferon (IFN)–producing cells, are 1 of the 2 main populations of dendritic cells in human peripheral blood. They selectively express Toll-like receptor 7 (TLR7), which allows them to respond to RNA viruses, and TLR9, which allows them to respond to DNA viruses and CpG oligonucleotides.3–6 On exposure to virus, pDCs produce vast amounts of IFN,7 directly inhibiting viral replication and contributing to the activation of B cells.8–10

Several recent studies have indicated an important role for pDCs in the regulation of B-cell differentiation.9–10 Influenza virus-stimulated pDCs are capable of inducing the differentiation of human B cells into plasma cells secreting virus-specific antibodies.8 IFN secretion by pDCs mediates the differentiation of B cells into plasma cells secreting virus-specific antibodies.9–10 On exposure to virus, pDCs produce vast amounts of IFN,7 directly inhibiting viral replication and contributing to the activation of B cells.8–10

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In other studies comparing the ability of pDCs and myeloid dendritic cells to promote B-cell proliferation and differentiation,10 it was observed that pDCs, but not myeloid dendritic cells, could enhance the plasma cell differentiation of memory, but not naive B cells stimulated with TLR7/8 ligands, via an IFN-dependent mechanism. It has also been observed that pDCs enhance the activation, plasma cell differentiation, and Ig secretion of B cells activated by B-cell receptor cross-linking and CpG-C.9 Separating the pDCs and B cells in a transwell system or blocking the function of IFN reduced but did not eliminate the activation of B cells observed in the presence of pDCs, again indicating a role for additional factors, including direct cell-to-cell contact.

CD27 is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor family and is a well-established memory B-cell marker.16–18 Engagement of CD27 with its ligand CD70 promotes the production of IgG, IgM, and IgA by human peripheral B cells cultured with IL-2 and IL-10.19–20 It also enhances the differentiation of CD40L-activated B cells into plasma cells.21 CD40L stimulation strongly enhances B-cell proliferation induced by Staphylococcus aureus Cowan I strain; however, engagement of CD27 has little effect.21 Instead, engagement of CD27 promotes plasma cell differentiation and IgG production from B cells cultured with S aureus Cowan I strain and IL-2.21 B cells cultured with agonist anti-CD40 antibody and IL-4 produce a significant amount of IgE but do not undergo plasma cell differentiation. Engagement of CD27 significantly enhances the production of IgE from B cells cultured with agonist anti-CD40 antibody and IL-4 and also promotes plasma cell differentiation and expression of the plasma cell-specific gene BLIMP1.22 Thus, CD27 plays an important role in the regulation of plasma cell differentiation and Ig secretion from human memory B cells. Here we examine the expression of CD70 in pDCs and investigate the role of CD70 in the regulation of B-cell growth and differentiation by pDCs to better understand the mechanism of interaction between pDCs and B cells.
Methods

pDC and B-cell isolation

pDCs and B cells were isolated from buffy coat of healthy adult donors obtained from the Gulf Coast Regional Blood Center. This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center, and informed consent was provided in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. A pDC-enriched population was isolated from peripheral blood mononuclear cell by positive selection using CD304 (BDCA-4/neuropilin-1) microbead kit (Miltenyi Biotec), and pDCs were isolated by sorting CD3− (HIT3a) CD14− (MOP9) CD16− (3G8) CD56− (B159) CD19− (HIB19) CD11c− (Bly6) CD45− (RPA-T4) CD123+ (6H6; BioLegend). A B cell–enriched population was isolated from peripheral blood mononuclear cell by negative selection using the human B-cell isolation kit II (Miltenyi Biotec) and sorting CD3− CD14− CD16− CD56− BDCA-2+ (AC144; Miltenyi Biotec) CD19+ cells. For some experiments, naive and memory B cells were isolated by sorting total B cells on the basis of CD27 (M-T271) expression. Unless indicated, all antibodies were purchased from BD Biosciences. Purity of sorted cells is greater than 98%.

pDC/B-cell coculture

pDCs and B cells are cultured in RPMI 1640 (Invitrogen) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (Atlanta Biologicals), 2mM L-glutamine, 100 U/mL penicillin, 100 U/mL streptomycin, 1mM sodium pyruvate, and 10mM N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N′-2-ethanesulfonic acid. pDCs were cultured for 24 hours at a density of 10^5/mL in medium alone or with 1µM CpG (B type, 2006; Alpha DNA) and washed 3 times with culture medium to remove residual CpG before use in subsequent culture. B cells were cultured over CD40L-transfected L cells irradiated 6500 to 7500 cGy at an L-cell/B-cell ratio of 1:5. In some experiments, cells were cultured with recombinant CD40L (Alexis) at a concentration of 50 to 200 ng/mL. Similar results were obtained in both culture systems (data not shown). For analysis of B-cell proliferation, 2 × 10^5 B cells were cultured in 96-well round-bottom plates with 10^5 activated pDCs for a total of 4 days. A total of 1 µCi of [3H]-thymidine was added to each well for the last 18 hours, and cellular incorporation was measured. Alternatively, to analyze B-cell proliferation by carboxyfluorescein succinimidyl ester (CFSE) dilution, 5 × 10^4 B cells were labeled with CFSE and cultured with 2.5 × 10^5 activated pDCs. Cells were harvested after 5 days of culture, stained with allophycocyanin-labeled anti-CD19 to allow residual pDCs to be excluded, and CFSE dilution analyzed by flow cytometry. For analysis of immunoglobulin secretion, 2 × 10^5 B cells were cultured with 10^5 activated pDCs, IL-2 (50 U/mL) and IL-10 (10 ng/mL) for 14 days, at which time supernatant was collected and IgG and IgM levels determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA; Bethyl Laboratories). In some experiments, neutralizing rabbit polyclonal anti–IFN-β (2000 neutralizing U/mL; PBL Biomedical Laboratories), and anti–IFN-γ antibodies (1000 neutralizing U/mL; PBL Biomedical Laboratories), and mouse anti–IFN-α/β receptor monoclonal antibody (10 µg/mL, MM42H-2; PBL Biomedical Laboratories) were used.

Flow cytometry

To analyze CD70 expression, freshly isolated pDCs or pDCs cultured with CpG-A (1µM; Alpha DNA), CpG-B (1µM; Alpha DNA), irradiated herpes simplex virus (HSV)−1 (10 pfu/cell), influenza A virus (10 pfu/cell), or IL-3 (10 ng/mL; R&D Systems) were stained with purified anti-CD70 (clone KI-24; BD Biosciences) or purified isotype control (mouse IgG1; BD Biosciences) followed by phycoerythrin-labeled goat anti–mouse Ig (BD Biosciences). To analyze CD27 expression, freshly isolated B cells or B cells cultured with CD40L with or without IL-2 (50 U/mL) and IL-10 (10 ng/mL) were stained with phycoerythrin-labeled anti-CD27 (BD Biosciences).

Generation of CD70 transfectants

Full-length CD70 cDNA was amplified from cDNA derived from CpG-B-stimulated pDCs and cloned into the lentiviral vector FG9. The plasmid was cotransfected into HEK293T cells with the packaging constructs pMDLg/pRRE, RSV-Rev and CMV-VEGF. After 2 days, the culture supernatant containing the virus was collected and used to infect parental L cells. Expression of CD70 was confirmed by flow cytometry, and cells with a high level of CD70 expression were sorted and used in the generation of the antagonist anti-CD70 antibody.

Generation of antagonist anti-CD70 antibody

A BALB/c mouse less than 6 months of age was immunized with CD70-transfected L cells. Hybridomas secreting monoclonal antibodies recognizing CD70 were identified by ELISA and flow cytometry, and antagonist function was identified by screening clones for the ability to block the induction of proliferation of B cells cultured with IL-2 and IL-10 by CD70. Clone 113-16, which is IgG1, isotype, was used in all experiments.

Microarray analysis

Microarray analysis was carried out as described previously.15,24

Results

Expression of CD70 and CD27 in human immune cells

Microarray analysis (Figure 1A) indicates that CD70 was not expressed in resting pDCs, although expression of CD70 by pDCs was observed after stimulation with certain TLR7 and TLR9 ligands, including influenza virus (flu) and CpG oligonucleotides but not HSV or IL-3. CD70 expression in pDCs was confirmed using flow cytometry. Strong and stable up-regulation of CD70 expression in pDCs was observed within 12 hours of CpG-B stimulation, reaching peak levels after 48 hours of stimulation (Figure 1B). Expression of CD70 in pDCs was observed after stimulation for 48 hours with influenza virus and CpG-A, but not HSV or IL-3 (Figure 1C). CD7, the receptor for CD70, is specifically expressed on memory B cells.16-18 Microarray analysis indicates that CD27 was expressed by B cells, CD8+ T cells, and CD4+ T-cell subsets (Figure 1A). Total B cells were used for microarray analysis, which can account for the relatively low level of CD27 expression that was observed. Expression of CD27 on human peripheral B cells, both resting and on stimulation with CD40L or CD40L plus IL-2 and IL-10, was confirmed using flow cytometry (Figure 1D). CD27 expression was observed on a subset of resting B cells and decreases on activation. Because CD70 is expressed on activated pDCs, it could potentially play an important role in the interaction between pDCs and CD27+ memory B cells.

pDCs stimulated with CpG promote the proliferation and Ig secretion of human peripheral B cells

To examine the role of pDCs in the induction of B-cell proliferation and Ig secretion, an in vitro pDC/B-cell coculture system was established. CpG-B was selected to stimulate pDCs because it has a strong capacity to activate pDCs and induce the expression of CD70 but does not lead to significant IFN production.25 B cells were labeled with CFSE and cultured over irradiated CD40L L cells alone or with IL-2, IL-10, or IL-2 plus IL-10. Resting pDCs or pDCs, which had been stimulated for 24 hours with CpG-B (CpG-B-pDCs), were added to B cells, and proliferation was examined after 5 days of coculture (Figure 2A). The data indicate
that CpG-B-pDCs had a strong capacity to promote the proliferation of CD40 L-activated B cells. Addition of IL-2 had little effect on the induction of B-cell proliferation by CpG-B-pDCs. Addition of IL-10 or IL-2 plus IL-10 enhanced B-cell proliferation in response to CD40L stimulation but did not enhance the ability of CpG-B-pDCs to promote B-cell proliferation. Similar results were observed when proliferation was measured using [3H]-thymidine incorporation (data not shown) and when B cells were activated with recombinant CD40L instead of CD40L-transfected cells (data not shown). A maximum 2-fold increase in actual B-cell numbers was observed in pDC/B-cell coculture experiments (data not shown). CpG-B alone was able to enhance the proliferation of B cells cultured over irradiated CD40L L cells alone or with IL-2, IL-10, or IL-2 plus IL-10 (Figure 2A). Using a similar pDC/B-cell coculture system, the ability of CpG-B-pDCs to promote the secretion of IgM and IgG from B cells was examined (Figure 2B). The addition of CpG-B-pDCs to B cells cultured with CD40L alone could not promote secretion of IgM or IgG. A moderate increase in IgG secretion was observed when CpG-B-pDCs were added to B cells cultured with CD40L and IL-2 compared with resting pDCs, although the increase in IgM secretion observed was minimal. Addition of CpG-B-pDCs to B cells cultured with CD40L...
and IL-10 resulted in a significant increase in IgG but not IgM secretion. However, when CpG-B-pDCs were added to B cells cultured with CD40L and IL-2 plus IL-10, a significant increase in the production of both IgG and IgM was observed. These data show that CpG-B-pDCs have the ability to promote the proliferation of CD40L-activated B cells and Ig secretion from B cells cultured with CD40L, IL-2, and IL-10.

**Induction of B-cell proliferation and Ig secretion by CpG-stimulated pDC is contact dependent and independent of type I interferon and residual CpG**

Previous studies have indicated that the interaction between pDCs and B cells is largely mediated by soluble factors, including IFN and IL-6. To exclude a role for IFN in the induction of B-cell proliferation and Ig secretion by CpG-B-pDCs, pDC/B-cell coculture was carried out in the presence of a cocktail of antagonistic antibodies against IFN-α, IFN-β, and IFN-α/β receptor. In the presence of the antagonistic antibody cocktail, the induction of B-cell proliferation by pDCs was significantly enhanced, although the induction of IgM and IgG secretion was not significantly affected (Figure 3B). Because CpG-B alone was able to induce B-cell proliferation (Figure 2A) and Ig secretion (Figure 2B), experiments were conducted to ensure that the induction of proliferation and Ig secretion observed on the addition of pDCs were not the result of carryover of residual CpG-B. To rule out the possibility that the B-cell proliferation and Ig secretion observed after coculture with CpG-B-pDCs was the result of residual CpG-B carried over on the pDCs after stimulation, chloroquine was added to culture wells. At a chloroquine concentration of 1 µg/mL, the induction of proliferation of CD40L-activated B cells by CpG-B was completely blocked, although the induction of B-cell proliferation by CpG-B-pDCs was only slightly reduced (Figure 3C). The ability of CpG-B to induce IgG and IgM secretion from B cells activated by CD40L, IL-2, and IL-10 was blocked by 0.5 µg/mL of chloroquine (Figure 3C). At this concentration, the induction of IgM secretion by CpG-B-pDCs was reduced to a level similar to that observed with resting pDCs, although the induction of IgG secretion by CpG-B-pDCs was unaffected (Figure 3C). These data show that pDCs have the ability to promote B-cell proliferation and Ig secretion in a contact-dependent, interferon-independent manner, and that the induction of B-cell proliferation and the secretion of IgG occur independent of residual CpG-B.
pDCs stimulated with CpG-B preferentially promote the proliferation and Ig secretion of CD27+ memory B cells

If CpG-B-pDCs promote B-cell proliferation and Ig secretion via engagement of CD27 on B cells with CD70, then it would be anticipated that CpG-B-pDCs would preferentially promote the induction of proliferation and Ig secretion from CD27+ memory B cells. Naive and memory B cells were sorted from total CD19+ B cells based on CD27 expression and used in pDC/B-cell coculture with resting pDCs or CpG-B-pDCs. Proliferation was measured by CFSE dilution on day 5. CpG-B-pDCs induced proliferation of both naive and memory B cells stimulated by CD40L, although a higher level of proliferation was observed for memory B cells compared with naive B cells (Figure 4A). Supernatant was collected on day 14, and IgG and IgM levels were determined by ELISA. CpG-B-pDCs were able to promote a significant increase in the Ig secretion from naive B cells but did not have a significant effect on IgG secretion from naive B cells. The addition of IL-2 and IL-10 is required for CpG-B-pDCs to promote a significant increase in the Ig secretion from memory B cells (Figure 4B). The data indicate that, although CpG-B-pDCs are able to induce the proliferation of both naive and memory B cells, the induction of Ig secretion is restricted to the memory subset.

Antagonist anti-CD70 antibody limits the induction of B-cell proliferation and Ig secretion by pDC

To specifically investigate the role of CD70 in the induction of B-cell proliferation and Ig secretion by CpG-B-pDCs, an antagonist anti-CD70 antibody was generated that could completely block the function of CD70 at a concentration of 10 μg/mL (data not shown). Resting or CpG-B-pDCs were preincubated with antagonist anti-CD70 antibody or purified mouse IgG1 isotype before the addition of B cells to the culture. In the presence of antagonist anti-CD70 antibody, the ability of CpG-B-pDCs to induce the proliferation of total B cells was significantly reduced (Figure 5A). In the presence of antagonist anti-CD70 antibody, IgG secretion was significantly reduced to a level comparable with that induced by resting pDCs (Figure 5B). The induction of IgM secretion was reduced in some but not all donors, but the result is not statistically significant. This is consistent with earlier data indicating that the induction of IgM secretion by CpG-B-pDCs was largely the result of residual CDpB (Figure 3C). These data indicate an important role for CD70 in the regulation of B-cell proliferation and IgG secretion by CpG-B-pDCs.

Discussion

The ability of pDCs to promote plasma cell differentiation and Ig secretion through the production of soluble factors, including IFN and IL-6, has been well documented,8-10 although the role of additional factors, including tumor necrosis factor receptor-ligand interactions, has not been addressed. We have shown that CD70 is highly expressed on pDCs in response to stimulation with the TLR9 ligand CpG-B. Using a pDC/B-cell coculture system, the interaction between pDCs and B cells was further characterized and CD70 was identified as an important factor in the regulation of B-cell proliferation and Ig secretion by pDCs.

CpG-B-pDCs can promote the proliferation of CD40L-activated peripheral B cells in the absence of additional cytokines. However, the addition of IL-2 and IL-10 is required for CpG-B-pDCs to enhance the secretion of IgG and IgM from CD40L-activated B cells. The induction of B-cell proliferation and Ig secretion by CpG-B-pDCs was shown to be contact-dependent, and independent of IFN. These data conflict with published studies that...
CpG-B, pDCs produce very little IFN but exhibit robust expression of CD70. In contrast, pDCs stimulated with influenza virus produce a large amount of IFN but express a relatively low level of CD70 on only a subset of cells. The level of CD70 expressed by pDCs in response to flu stimulation may be too low to influence B-cell proliferation or differentiation. In addition, IFN is produced very rapidly on stimulation with flu, usually within the first 12 hours, whereas peak levels of CD70 expression are observed after 48 hours of stimulation. It is possible that the B cell would be exposed to IFN before CD27 ligation, which might alter the response to CD70 or that there are 2 distinct phases of interaction between pDCs and B cells, a rapid IFN-dependent phase, followed by a later IFN-independent CD70-dependent phase. It is also possible that IFN stimulation might affect the expression level of CD70. In contrast, pDCs stimulated with influenza virus produce a large amount of IFN but express a relatively low level of CD70 with disease severity. SLE patients treated with rituximab, an antibody that depletes CD20 B cells, who exhibit a delayed reconstitution of CD27 memory B cells after treatment, have a better response to the therapy than other patients with better relief from symptoms and reduced levels of autoantibodies in the serum. There is considerable evidence that pDCs are activated in SLE and that CD27 B cells have an important role in the disease. It is possible that activated pDCs expressing CD70 may drive the expansion of these cells and promote their differentiation into antibody-secreting plasma cells, thereby promoting autoantibody production and exacerbation of symptoms.

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Authorship

Contribution: J.S. designed and performed research, analyzed data, and wrote the manuscript; Y.-H.W. and T.I. performed research and analyzed data; K.A. designed and performed research; and Y.-J.L. designed research and reviewed and approved the manuscript.

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