Changes in Cytokine Secretion Patterns of CD4 T-Cell Clones in Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection

By Linde Meyaard, Sigrid A. Otto, Irenes P.M. Keet, René A.W. van Lier, and Frank Miedema

In addition to the loss of CD4 T cells in later stages of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, functional defects of Th cells can already be observed in early infection. Decreased interleukin (IL)-2 and interferon (IFN)γ production by CD4 T cells and diminished delayed type hypersensitivity reactions are indicative for impaired Th1 responses. We studied the cytokine secretion patterns of T-cell clones (TCC) generated by mitogen stimulation of CD4 memory T cells. Compared with TCC from HIV-negative controls, TCC isolated from HIV-infected individuals consistently showed increased IL-4 production, often paralleled by increased IL-5 and decreased IFN-γ production. This resulted in a decreased percentage of Th1 clones with an increase in Th0 clones. To rule out the influence of interindividual differences, we studied two individuals from whom cells were available before and after infection with HIV. Indeed, an increase in Th2 cytokine secretion was observed after HIV-infection. Loss of Th1 and enhanced Th2 responses might further curtail cellular responses resulting in deficiency of cellular immunity in HIV infection.

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Materials and Methods

Subjects. Peripheral blood from both asymptomatic HIV-infected subjects and noninfected controls enrolled in the Amsterdam cohort study on HIV infection in homosexual men was used for isolation of cells. All were in the asymptomatic phase of infection (Centers for Disease Control, class II) and did not receive medication. For all but one subject, the date of HIV-1 antibody seroconversion was known.

Cells from a seronegative participant of the cohort and cells from subjects no. 1160 and 0082, obtained before infection with HIV and stored by cryopreservation, were used as controls. None of the subjects had allergic or atopic manifestations before infection with HIV.

Table 1 summarizes the characteristics of the subjects at the moment of infection. Proliferation of T cells in response to ligation of the T-cell receptor (TCR) CD3 complex is impaired14 and IL-2 production decreased.17 Furthermore, antigen-induced IFN-γ production and DTH reactions are decreased.20 Clinical symptoms associated with a relative dominance of Th2-mediated responses have been described in HIV-infected individuals and include eosinophilia,2 elevation of serum IgE levels23 and allergic manifestations.24

Here, we investigated whether HIV infection might be associated with a change in Th cytokine-secretion patterns. To study the potential of T cells from HIV-infected individuals to secrete lymphokines, we investigated the type of T cells that could be cloned during the asymptomatic phase of the infection.
M. tuberculosis. The subject responded with hypersensitivity reactions to the treatment he received. Subject no. 0082, from which PBMC were stimulated with PHA or CD3 MoAb and proliferation was assessed by [3H]-thymidine incorporation on day 4. Data are expressed as percentage of mean proliferation of four HIV− controls measured simultaneously.

Despite decreases in percentages of TCC producing IFN-γ (Table 2), mean IFN-γ production by clones from HIV-infected subjects was not different from controls (Fig 1B). Importantly, mean IL-4 production by TCC from HIV-infected men as a group was significantly increased compared with TCC from controls (Fig 1C). When analyzed per individual, clones from all three seropositive subjects had increased IL-4 production, although in one case (no. 0545) this increase was not significant. IL-5 production paralleled IL-4 production as can be clearly observed in Fig 1D; however, the differences were not significant. The percentage of IL-2, IL-5 and IL-10 producing TCC

### Table 1. Characteristics of HIV-Seropositive Individuals Analyzed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject No.</th>
<th>Time After Seroconversion (mo)</th>
<th>CD4+ Cells (×10^5/L)</th>
<th>CD4− Cells (×10^5/L)</th>
<th>CD3 Response (% of control)</th>
<th>PHA Response (% of control)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0545</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0.38*</td>
<td>0.50*</td>
<td>38†</td>
<td>38†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1160</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6032</td>
<td>&gt;34</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0082 (1)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0082 (2)</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Absolute numbers of CD4+ and CD8− cells determined by standard procedures.
† A total of 0.25 × 10^6/mL PBMC were stimulated with PHA or CD3 MoAb and proliferation was assessed by [3H]-thymidine incorporation on day 4. Data are expressed as percentage of mean proliferation of four HIV− controls measured simultaneously.

### Table 2. Cytokine Secretion Profiles of TCC From HIV-Infected Individuals and Seronegative Controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject No.</th>
<th>No. of TCC</th>
<th>IL-2</th>
<th>IFN-γ</th>
<th>IL-4</th>
<th>IL-5</th>
<th>IL-10</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0177</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1160 (-6)†</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV−</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0545</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>951</td>
<td>803</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1160 (+27)†</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6032</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV+</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total of 0.25 × 10^6/mL clone cells were stimulated with PHA and CD3 MoAb 7 days after the last stimulation. At day 1 (IL-2) and day 3 (IFN-γ, IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10), supernatants were collected and cytokines were measured.

* Data are percentages of clones producing indicated cytokine above two times the background level of the assay. Clones from two HIV− (0177 and 1160) and three HIV+ (0545, 1160, and 6032) subjects are displayed per subject and as a group (HIV− and HIV+). Seventy-three clones from two seronegative individuals are displayed as seronegative controls (HIV−). Each clone was analyzed in three separate experiments.
† From subject no. 1160, TCC were obtained 6 months before (+6) and 27 months after (+27) seroconversion.
‡ P < .0005.
§ P < .05, compared with HIV− controls in χ^2 test.
| P < .0005. |
varied alike in infected and noninfected individuals (Table 2). Although the percentage of IL-2 producing TCC of subject no. 0545 was significantly higher (Table 2), the mean IL-2 production by the clones was comparable to HIV-negative controls because the quantity of IL-2 produced by TCC of this subject was relatively low (Fig 1A). Mean IL-10 production was increased in the clones from subject no. 6032. It is of interest to note that in this subject, TCC also produced high amounts of IL-4 and IL-5.

We grouped clones according to their Th1 (IL-2 and/or IFN-γ), Th2 (IL-4 and/or IL-5) or Th0 phenotype (clones producing a combination of Th1 and Th2 cytokines) (Fig 2). IL-10 was not used as a discriminatory cytokine. Although in mice the only T cells producing IL-10 are Th2 cells,34 IL-10 in humans is produced by Th0, Th1 and Th2 cells.35,36 Subject no. 0545 showed the same distribution of clones as the HIV− controls. Subjects no. 1160 and 6032, in contrast, had a decreased percentage of clones producing Th1 and an increased percentage producing Th2 cytokines. Thus, in two out of three of the seropositive subjects, a shift to Th0 clones was demonstrated.

Changes in cytokine secretion in two subjects followed over seroconversion. Interindividual differences in the cytokine secretion patterns might influence the comparison of TCC from HIV-infected subjects with controls. For this reason, we compared TCC from the same subject obtained before and after HIV infection by taking the opportunity to use cryopreserved patient material.

As displayed in Table 2, from subject no. 1160, TCC were generated from cells stored 6 months before and 27 months after seroconversion. Indeed, when TCC are compared within this subject, the percentage of IL-2 and IFN-γ producing clones decreases on HIV infection, while the percentage of IL-4 producing clones significantly increases (Table 2).
In addition, the mean IL-4 production of the TCC obtained after HIV infection increases (HIV−: 0.06 ng/mL to HIV+: 0.28 ng/mL; Fig 3).

In a second set of experiments, we generated TCC from CD8+CD45RA− cells from cryopreserved material from one subject obtained 8 months before and 33 and 51 months after seroconversion and were able to analyze the temporal changes of TCC characteristics in HIV infection. Also in this subject, the percentage of TCC producing IFN-γ decreased in time, while the percentage of IL-4 and IL-5 producing TCC was increased in the last time point studied (Table 3). Mean IFN-γ production clearly decreased upon HIV infection (mean 119 ng/mL before seroconversion and 68 and 67 ng/mL after seroconversion, P < .05 at the last time-point in Mann-Whitney test, Fig 2), while IL-4 production increases in time (mean 0.14, 0.31 and 0.68 ng/mL, respectively; Fig 3). IL-2, IL-5, and IL-10 production per TCC showed a small decrease in the last time point.

**DISCUSSION**

Our findings demonstrate that on HIV infection, T cells cloned from CD4+ memory cells, show changes in their cytokine profiles. Most marked was the consistently observed increase in IL-4 production after HIV infection, often paralleled by increased IL-5 and decreased IFN-γ production, resulting in an increase in Th0 clones. Importantly, we were able to compare TCC from two HIV-infected subjects with clones obtained from the same subjects before HIV infection. We demonstrated that the cytokine secretion pattern from TCC from two subjects changes on HIV infection to a Th0 pattern, excluding interindividual differences as a cause for the observations.

The change in cytokine secretion patterns was not observed in all subjects tested. We cannot correlate the Th0 shift with a specific stage of infection, but our results are suggestive for a relation with the stage of infection, because one subject followed over seroconversion displayed a gradual change in cytokine patterns. These observations are compatible with the findings from Clerici et al. They studied IL-2 production induced by recall antigen and mitogen-induced IL-4 production by PBMC from HIV-infected individuals. In the early phase of infection, both cytokines are produced at comparable levels as in negative controls. However, at later time points, IL-4 production increases and is accompanied by a decreased IL-2 production, supporting a shift from Th1 to Th2 type cells in asymptomatic HIV infection. In the more progressive stage of infection, both IL-2 and IL-4 production are decreased.

So far, analyses of human TCC have suggested Th1 or Th2 polarization in several pathological conditions. In studies revealing Th1 responses to *M leprae* and Th2 cells in the conjunctiva of patients with vernal conjunctivitis, discrimination between the two subsets was mainly based on quantitative differences in IL-4 and IFN-γ secretion, rather than qualitatively different clones.  In studies in atopic patients or Yersinia-induced reactive arthritis, production of IL-4 or IL-5 was considered discriminatory for Th2 cells. IL-2 in one study was reported as discriminatory. Thus, the extent of changes in cytokine secretion patterns we observed in HIV-infected subjects are comparable to those observed in other pathologic conditions in humans.

By analyzing TCC, Maggi et al. demonstrated a reduced production of IL-2 and IFN-γ in acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) patients. Recently, the same group generated a large panel of CD4+ TCC specific for purified protein derivative (PPD) or *T gondii*, which are in vivo activated memory cells, and have observed a significant increase in the production of Th2 cytokines by clones generated from HIV-infected individuals, resulting in an increased percentage of Th0 type clones. At the same time Graziosi et al. concluded from mRNA levels in peripheral blood T cells and lymph nodes that no change in cytokine secretion can be observed on HIV infection. This might be explained by the report from Maggi et al, in which TCC, randomly generated and not specifically from the memory T-cell population, do not show a shift towards Th0, in agreement with their findings in bulk PBMC cultures.

The mechanism by which HIV infection leads to a change in cytokine secretion of CD4+ T cells remains to be elucidated. Allergen- or parasite-induced changes in cytokine profile in the individuals studied can be ruled out, because none of the patients had evidence of atopic manifestations before HIV infection or experienced clinically manifest parasitic infections. The outgrowth of Th0 cells might result from a disturbed Th1/Th2 balance following dysfunction of Th1 cells. The defective outgrowth of Th1 cells might be based on infection of accessory cells and thereby defective antigen presenting cell function resulting in Th1 anergy. Mono-
cytes from HIV-infected individuals are deficient for IL-12 production, a cytokine produced by antigen presenting cells, instrumental in the generation of Th1 type responses. Decreased IL-12 production might result in diminished outgrowth of Th1 cells and a subsequent increase of Th0 cells. Th1 nonresponsiveness will preferentially cause deficiency of cellular immunity and render the infected person susceptible to infection and disease induced by various pathogens, but may be equally important to control HIV replication and spread. Interestingly, subject no. 6032, of whom the majority of clones produced Th2 cytokines, suffered from tuberculosis, in which clearance of the pathogen is dependent on Th1 DTH responses. The reported resistance to murine AIDS of IL-4 deficient mice infected with LP-BM5 virus, is suggestive for a role of Th2 cytokines in disease development, probably by further downregulating Th1 and cytotoxic T-cell responses. Correction of the Th1/Th2 balance may provide a basis for therapeutic intervention in HIV-infected individuals. Restoration of in vitro T-cell responses by IL-4 antibodies and addition of IL-12 in HIV-

Fig 3. Cytokine production by TCC from subject no. 0082, obtained before and after HIV infection. TCC obtained from one subject 8 months before and 33 and 51 months after HIV seroconversion were stimulated with PMA and CD3 MoAb, and cytokine production was measured as described in the legend to Table 3. Each dot represents mean cytokine production of one clone, bars represent mean of the group of clones.
CD4+ T-CELL CYTOKINE SECRETION IN HIV INFECTION

Table 3. Cytokine Secretion Profiles of TCC From Individual 0082 Before and After HIV Serocorversion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time From Serocorversion (mo)</th>
<th>Percentage Producing Clones*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 (n = 30)</td>
<td>IL-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 (n = 30)</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 (n = 53)</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TCC were obtained from cryopreserved PBMC from one subject collected 8 months before and 33 and 51 months after serocorversion. A total of 1 x 10^6 cells/mL were stimulated with PMA and CD3 MoAb. On day 1 (IL-2) and day 3 (IFN-γ, IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10) supernatants were collected and cytokines were measured.

* Data are percentages of clones producing indicated cytokine above detection level. Each clone was analyzed in three separate experiments.

1 P < .05 compared with clones from HIV- subjects in χ² test.

infected individuals was reported. If shortage of IL-12 production is indeed causing the defective outgrowth of Th1 cells, therapeutic use of this cytokine might be considered.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Drs Michiel Klein, Rolien de Jong, and Hanneke Schuitemaker are acknowledged for review of the manuscript. We thank Berend Hooibrink for skillfully operating the FACStar, Tineke van der Pouw-Kraan for the IL-4 ELISA, and Drs Robert Coffman and Jan van der Malefyt for providing the materials for the IL-5, L10 and IFN-γ ELISAs.

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