Intrauterine Transfusions Affect Fetal T-Cell Immunity

By Henk E. Viêtor, Gail E. Hawes, Claudia van den Oever, Els van Beelen, Humphrey H.H. Kanhai, Anneke Brand, and Peter J. Van den Elsen

Intrauterine transfusion (IUT) therapy is the treatment of choice in severe hemolytic disease of the fetus. This treatment automatically implies the introduction of alloantigens in the fetal circulation, which might potentially influence the unprimed fetal immune system. The present study provides evidence that the fetal immune system is indeed prone to modulations of the T-cell receptor BV (TCRBV) repertoire as a result of IUT treatment. Most notably, IUT therapy affects the composition of the CD4⁺ repertoire, whereas this effect may be obscured in the CD8⁻ subset. The CD8⁺ subset was found to be influenced by alterations of the TCRBV repertoire both in IUT patients and controls, suggesting that modulations in this subset could be the result of developmental influences. A more detailed analysis on the composition of the individual TCRBV families was performed by evaluating the distribution of the complementarity determining region 3 (CDR3) size lengths of [³²P]-radiolabeled TCRBV transcripts. Using this technique, referred to as spectratyping, only marginal changes were observed in the CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ subset during the course of treatment and gestational development of both IUT-treated patients and controls. Therefore, the alterations in the overall TCRBV repertoire were of a quantitative rather than a qualitative nature. To evaluate whether the observed alterations in TCRBV usage-frequencies were a reflection of an allo-reactive response, a primed lymphocyte test (PLT) was performed in 3 IUT-treated patients. We observed that IUT, performed as early as 23 weeks of gestation, may induce the establishment of memory T cells against the IUT donor. However, there was no association between the observed changes in TCRBV repertoire and the magnitude of the secondary allo-reactive response.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

IUT Patients

The use of patient material (IUT-treated patients and controls) for research purposes was approved by the Commission of Medical Ethics of the University Hospital Leiden (protocol P244/94).

Patient and transfusion characteristics are shown in Table 1. Four fetuses (patients no. 1 through 4) received IUT therapy with unrelated donor erythrocytes for treatment of severe hemolytic disease caused by Rhesus(D) antibodies. The other fetus (patient no. 5) received maternal platelets for management of fetal allo-immune thrombocytopenia, which was induced by maternal antibodies directed against a paternal private antigen. The mother of this fetus...
received a high dose of intravenous gamma globulin (1 g/kg/wk) for 9 weeks (from 26 to 34 weeks of gestation). Before the initiation of the IUT procedure, the mothers of IUT patients received premedication, consisting of 75 mg pethidine, 25 mg phenergan, and 50 mg indomethacin, administered 30 minutes before the procedure. Pancuronium (dose depended on gestational age) was administered to the fetus to reduce fetal movement. This study included one pair of dizygotic twins, which were HLA nonidentical and of different gender (patients no. 1 and 2). Identification of the two fetuses before FBS and IUT was predicted by ultrasound.

Controls

Fetal blood was obtained from 5 fetuses of other patients (patients no. 6 through 10) for prenatal diagnosis (Table 1). In 2 patients, FBS was performed to determine the possible cause of growth retardation in utero (patients no. 6 and 8). Patient no. 6 was born at 40 weeks and had a weight of 2,675 g. This neonate left the hospital in good health shortly after birth. The other infant (patient no. 8) was born at 35 weeks of gestation, had a weight of 890 g, and showed signs of dysmaturity. This child left the hospital in good condition 12 weeks after delivery. Patient no. 10 underwent an FBS procedure to confirm an XO mosaicism that was observed after amniocentesis. However, this diagnosis could not be confirmed in fetal blood, in cord blood at delivery, or in placental tissue. This infant left the hospital in good condition directly after birth. Ultrasound imaging showed multiple congenital heart defects in patient no. 7 and corrective heart surgery was successfully performed 3 weeks after birth. Patients no. 7 and 8 received two blood transfusions after birth for correction of anemia induced by laboratory testing. Patient no. 9 had a Dandy Walker malformation and died shortly after birth due to severe neurological impairment. FBS in control patients failed to show chromosomal aberrations or any other abnormalities that could explain the respective medical conditions. The FBS procedure in the control patients was performed without administration of premedication to the mothers. Furthermore, these fetuses did not receive medication to prevent fetal movement.

**Preparation of IUT**

Intrauterine red blood cell (RBC) transfusions. The IUTs were prepared from fresh (<24 hours) donor erythrocytes and were compatible with maternal erythrocyte antibodies. Donor blood was collected in citrate-phosphate-dextrose solution. Erythrocytes were filtered after buffycoat removal and contained less than 2 × 10⁶ leukocytes per unit. The hemocrit was adjusted to approximately 0.85 L/L by using 0.9% saline. Donor blood was irradiated with 25 Gy and administered within 3 hours after preparation.

**Collection of the Samples**

Fetal blood was obtained by FBS in IUT patients before the onset of the transfusion. Immediately after birth, umbilical cord blood was collected before the delivery of the placenta. If this was not possible (patients no. 7 and 8), then peripheral blood was obtained after birth by venapuncture. All samples were collected in heparinized tubes, and 1 mL was used for TCRBV analysis. Mononuclear cells were isolated by Ficoll-Hypaque density gradient sedimentation within 12 hours after collection. The cells were then frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at −170°C before fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS).

**FACS**

After thawing, mononuclear cells were washed twice with Hanks’ balanced salt solution (GIBCO, Paisley, UK) and subsequently stained with fluorescein isothiocyanate-conjugated anti-CD4 and phycoerythrin-conjugated anti-CD8 (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA) monoclonal antibody for 30 minutes at 4°C. Cells were washed twice in Hanks’ medium and resuspended in 50-mL citrate-phosphate-dextrose plasma from a male, blood group AB donor. Maternal platelets were irradiated with 25 Gy and administered within 2 hours after preparation.

**RNA Isolation, cDNA Synthesis, and PCR Amplification**

Analysis of the TCRBV was performed using a semiquantitative PCR as described previously.14,15 RNA was isolated from the sorted cells using the RNAzol method (Cinna/Biotecx Laboratories, Inc,
Tris HCl (pH 8.4), 50 mmol/L KCl, 4 mmol/L MgCl₂, 0.06
tillation counting. The stimulation index (SI) is calculated by divid-
performed in duplicate with correlation coef-
ase (Perkin/Elmer, Roche Molecular Systems, Inc, Branchburg, NJ) cells were cultured together by the sum of the counts per minute
Thermocycler 60 (Biomed Instruments, Fullerton, CA), depending
on the amount of cDNA. The PCR cycles consisted of a 95°C dena-
turation, a 55°C primer annealing, and a 72°C extension step for 1
minute each. A 5’ sense primer specific for the constant region of
the TCR was used as an internal control. As a negative control, a
PCR without template was performed to exclude contamination. Five
microliters of the PCR-amplified products was size fractionated on a
1% agarose gel and subsequently transferred to a nylon filter (Hyb-
ond N+; Amersham International plc, Little Chalfont, Bucking-
amshire, UK) for Southern analysis. The TCRβ chain-specific se-
quences were detected by hybridization with a [³²P]-radiolabeled
TCRBC-specific probe. The amount of each individual TCRBV PCR
product was determined using either autoradiography on Kodak
XR films (Eastman Kodak, Rochester, NY) and laser densitometry
(LKB 2220-020, Ultrascan XL; Pharmacia LUB Biotechnology, Uppsala, Sweden) or phosphor-imaging (PhosphorImager 445SI;
Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale, CA). All PCR amplifications were
performed in duplicate with correlation coefficients (R²) of >.95
between the two analyses.

Spectratyping
Spectratyping of the different TCRBV families was determined
according to the methodology described by Gorski et al. 15 Briefly,
1 μL of cDNA was used for each PCR. PCR conditions were com-
parable to those described above, with the exception that 20 pmol of
a 3’ antisense TCRBC primer was used for each reaction that was end labeled with 32P]-ATP. PCR consisted of 30 to 40 amplification cycles,
including a 94°C denaturation, a 58°C primer annealing, and a 72°C
extension step for 1 minute each. Before transfer of the radioactive
PCR products to a prewarmed 6% acrylamide-urea sequencing gel
(Ultrapore Sequagel-6; National Diagnostics, Atlanta, GA), samples
were boiled for 5 minutes. Gels were run for 2.5 to 3.5 hours and
subsequently dried. The spectratypes were visualized by autoradiog-
raphy and phosphor-imaging.

Validation of the Procedure
PCR analysis with HLA-A and HLA-B–specific probes, fol-
lowed by allele-specific DNA-typing, showed that cord blood of the
IUT treated patients used for analysis was not contaminated with
donor leukocytes.

PLT
The proliferative alloresponses of 3 IUT-treated patients were
determined against 8 original IUT donors using PLT. Briefly, 5 ×
10⁶ responder cells were cultured with 5 × 10⁴ irradiated stimulators
(30 Gy) in 96-well round-bottomed microtiter plates (Costar, Cam-
bridge, MA). Cultures were incubated for 3 days at 37°C in humid-
ified air containing 5% CO₂. Cells were subsequently pulsed over-
night with [H]-thymidine and then harvested with an automated cell harvester. Simultaneously, the responses of the IUT patients were
tested against individuals who were either HLA-DR–matched or
mismatched with the IUT donors. The responses of the IUT patients
against the different stimulators were compared with responses of
donors that were HLA-DR matched with the IUT patients and tested
against the same set of stimulators. In the same test, responder cells
of both IUT patients and HLA-DR–matched donors were incubated with autologous irradiated stimulators. The proliferative response
was assessed by measuring [H]-thymidine incorporation using scin-
tillation counting. The stimulation index (SI) is calculated by divid-
ing the counts per minute measured when stimulator and responder
cells were cultured together by the sum of the counts per minute
when the stimulator and responder cells were cultured separately.

Statistical Analysis
Overall changes in the TCRBV gene usage frequencies between
the two time points of analysis were determined by correlation coeffi-
cients calculation (R²). An R² value of 1.0 resembles a perfect correla-
tion between the first time point of analysis and the second
time point, whereas an R² value of 0 resembles no correlation be-
tween the two time points. Differences in the usage frequencies of
individual TCRBV genes in CD4⁺ as well as CD8⁺ T-cell subsets
between controls and IUT-treated patients were determined by the
two-tailed unpaired Student’s t-test. When the standard deviations
in the IUT-treated patients and controls were not equal, the nonpara-
metric Mann-Whitney U test was used. Results were also corrected
for the number of parameters analyzed by the method of Edwards. 16
PLT responses were compared with the two-tailed paired or unpaired
Student’s t-test. For all statistical analyses, a P value of <.05 was
considered significant.

RESULTS
To determine whether IUT therapy had any influence on the
TCRBV repertoire, we compared the composition of the TCRBV
repertoire, both before and after IUT treatment, in
5 IUT patients using a semiquantitative PCR and spectratyp-
ing. To exclude developmental influences, similar experi-
ments were performed in 5 control patients. In all patients, the first FBS was used as a reference. In IUT-treated patients, the first FBS was performed before the onset of transfusion
therapy to determine the fetal hematocrit or platelet count.
On average, the first FBS was performed at 26.6 weeks in the
IUT group with 27.4 weeks in the control group (Table 1). The composition of the TCRBV repertoire of this CB sample was compared with a sample obtained at a second time point. For 3 IUT patients (nos. 1, 2, and 5), we compared the first FBS with a CB sample before the last
IUT. This was performed to exclude possible contamination with
donor leukocytes, because the interval between the last
IUT and delivery was less than 2 weeks. The second time
point of measurement was at 35 weeks of gestation, on aver-
age in the IUT group, compared with 38.8 weeks in the
control group (Table 1). The median interval between the two measurements was 7 weeks for the IUT group and 10
weeks for the control group.

Semiquantitative Analysis of the TCRBV Gene Usage
Frequencies Using PCR
The TCRBV repertoires of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T-cell subsets
were analyzed separately because they display different us-

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The individual TCRBV repertoires in IUT-treated patients and controls are shown in Fig 1A and B. Each individual patient showed a distinct usage pattern of the various TCRBV gene elements in the CD4$^+$ and CD8$^+$ subsets. All TCRBV gene elements were used for each individual patient in IUT-treated patients and controls, except for patient no. 4 (Fig 1A). In this patient, several TCRBV gene segments remained undetectable in the CD4$^+$ subset at 32 weeks of gestation (TCRBV 17 and 19 through 24). However, most of these genes were detected in cord blood after delivery, although the usage frequencies of TCRBV 20 through 22 remained low in this patient.

To determine changes in the overall CD4$^+$ and CD8$^+$ TCRBV repertoire, correlation coefficient calculations ($R^2$) of the first FBS and a sample at a second time point of analysis were determined (Table 1). The results showed that, in 4 of 5 IUT-treated patients, significant changes occurred in the TCRBV repertoire of the CD4$^+$ subset (mean $R^2 = .301$). In 1 patient with hemolytic disease, the overall CD4$^+$ TCRBV repertoire was relatively unaffected after IUT therapy ($R^2 = .851$) and was therefore comparable to the control patients. In the control group, the CD4$^+$ subset remained fairly stable during fetal development (mean $R^2 = .899$). Alterations in the overall usage frequencies of TCRBV families within the CD8$^+$ subset were observed both in IUT-treated patients (mean $R^2 = .607$) and controls (mean $R^2 = .682$). Although the control group was quite heterogeneous as regards the indication for FBS, similar patterns in the overall CD4$^+$ and CD8$^+$ TCRBV repertoire were observed. Statistical analysis showed that IUT therapy did not specifically induce changes in some TCRBV families. The alterations in the TCRBV repertoire were the result of increased and/or decreased usage frequency of several TCRBV families and seemed to be specific for each individual. Similar results were observed in the CD8$^+$ subset, both of IUT-treated patients and controls.

Close examination of our results also showed differences in TCRBV usage patterns of IUT patients before the onset of transfusion therapy when compared with controls. Although these differences were observed in several TCRBV families, the statistical significance disappeared after multiparameter analysis. This was due to loss of statistical power in this limited group of patients (data not shown). However, the gene usage of TCRBV 19 in the CD8$^+$ subset of the first FBS was significantly increased (uncorrected $P$ value = .0013, corrected $P$ value = .032) in all of the IUT-treated patients (mean, 5.9%) when compared with the controls (mean, 1.9%).

Spectratyping of the TCRBV Repertoire

We have used the technique of spectratyping to investigate whether the observed semiquantitative changes of the TCRBV repertoire in the CD4$^+$ subset of the IUT-treated patients also resulted in qualitative alterations in the distribution of CDR3 size lengths of the [32P]-radiolabeled TCRBV transcripts. In Fig 2, the distribution of the CDR3 size lengths of the TCRBV families that showed the most pronounced modulations of the TCRBV gene usage frequencies are displayed in conjunction with the least affected families. These results show that, in general, the observed expansions or contractions of TCRBV gene usage, as determined by semiquantitative PCR analysis (Fig 1A and B), in the CD4$^+$ subset did not result in alterations of the respective spectratypes. One exception was patient no. 4, in whom major changes in the distribution of the CDR3 lengths were noted during the course of IUT treatment. Before IUT treatment, this patient showed a very restricted TCRBV repertoire that differed from all other patients in that they showed a more or less binomial distribution of all TCRBV products. These results were comparable with the semiquantitative PCR, showing a restoration to a more or less normal distribution pattern after the course of IUT treatment. Both in the CD4$^+$ and CD8$^+$ subset of the other IUT-treated patients and controls, the individual TCRBV families remained relatively unchanged and showed only marginal changes during gestation (data not shown).

Proliferative Responses to the Original IUT Donors

Finally, we determined if these molecular changes in the CD4 subset of IUT-treated patients were a reflection of an allo-reactive response against the IUT donor. Of 3 IUT-treated patients (patients no. 1, 2, and 3), sufficient numbers of CB mononuclear cells were available to perform such extended studies. Because no pretransfusion samples of these fetuses were available, proliferative responses against the IUT donors were compared with the responses of healthy nontransfused adult donors that were HLA-DR$^+$ matched with the IUT-treated patients (Fig 3). Both IUT patients and HLA-DR$^+$-matched responders were also tested against autologous mononuclear cells and third-party stimulators that were either HLA-DR$^+$ matched or mismatched with the IUT donor. Clear proliferative responses of all IUT patients were observed against their original IUT donors (mean SI = 16.0). Responses of the IUT patients against stimulators mismatched with the IUT donors were much lower (mean SI = 5.4). Establishment of a statistical significance was not possible due to the limited number of individuals (mismatched with the IUT donor) tested. In all but 2 cases (fetus no. 1 against donors no. 2 and 4), the responses were higher than those of the HLA-DR$^+$-matched responders against the same set of IUT donors ($P = .045$). In 3 cases, the SI of IUT patients was 75% higher when compared with the HLA-DR$^+$-matched controls (patient no. 2 against the second IUT donor and patient no. 3 against both IUT donors). Patients no. 2 and 3 showed higher responses to all IUT donors when compared with HLA-DR$^+$-matched control responders. Patient no. 2 showed a memory response against the second IUT donor administered at 23 weeks of gestation. To determine if these responses were HLA class II specific, the allo-reactive responses against third-party individuals (that were HLA-DR$^+$ matched with the original IUT donor) were determined (SI = 12.85). These responses were comparable to the allo-reactive capacity against the original IUT donor ($P = .356$), although in individual cases the responses were clearly lower. The spontaneous responses of IUT patients (average, 1,048 counts per minute; range, 425 to 2,168 counts per minute) were higher than those of the HLA-DR$^+$-matched controls (average, 349 counts per minute; range,
Fig 1. The TCRBV gene usage in CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells of IUT patients (A) and controls (B) at two different time points of gestation. The usage frequency of each individual TCRBV gene element was given as a percentage of the total TCRBV expression. CB, cord blood (at delivery).
Fig 1. (cont’d)
Fig 2. Radioactive spectratype of selected CD4⁺ TCRBV families of IUT-treated patients. Selection was based on the most (●) and least (□) pronounced alterations during the course of IUT treatment. PCR products were analyzed on a phosphor-imager before (B) and after (A) the start of treatment.

250 to 426 counts per minute) but was corrected for in the calculation of the SI.

DISCUSSION

In vivo exposure to allo-antigens can profoundly change the composition of the TCRBV repertoire. For example, heart transplantation patients showed quantitative changes of several TCRBV families in peripheral blood, just before a rejection crisis. Munson et al. reported that transfusions with HLA-B,DR-shared donor blood can result in complete deletions of one or more TCRBV families. In vitro experiments have shown a restricted but heterogeneous TCRBV gene usage of the allo-reactive T cells.

The present study provides evidence that the fetal immune system is prone to modulations of the T-cell compartment. This conclusion is derived from the observation that 4 of 5 IUT patients showed changes of the TCRBV gene usage frequencies in the CD4⁺ subset during the course of therapy. In 1 IUT patient, this subset remained quite stable and was therefore comparable to controls. The control patients showed a fairly stable overall composition of the CD4⁺ sub-

Fig 3. IUT patients (IUT) and donors that were HLA-DR matched with these patients (PBL) were used as responders (resp) in the PLT. The original IUT donors and third-party individuals that were HLA-DR matched (3dp matched) and completely mismatched (3dp mm) with the original IUT donors were used as stimulators (stim). HLA-DR typing: Fetus 1. DR 1, 2, 16; DR1 DR1, 15; IUT donor, 1 ●. DR 1, 2 ○. DR11 (5), 4*, DR 3, 4, 3dp matched, 2 ○. DR 5, 4*, DR 3, 4, 3dp mm, ● DR 6, 8. Fetus 2. DR 1, 7; PBL, DR 1, 7; IUT donor, 1 V. DR 1, 2, 3, DR 11(5), 3 V, DR 6, 8; 3 dp matched, 2 □. DR 5, 3 V, DR 6, 8, 3dp mm, V DR 3, 4. Fetus 3. DR 1, 4; PBL, DR 1, 4; IUT donor, 1 ■. DR 6, 7, 2 □. DR 2, 4; 3dp matched, 1 ■. DR 6, 7, 2 □. DR 2, 4; 3dp mm, ■ DR 3, 8.
set during gestation, at least from 21 weeks of gestation onwards, despite the different indications for FBS in this group of patients. The most likely cause of induction of the changes in CD4+ subset of the TCRBV repertoire of the IUT-treated patients is the transfusion blood from random donors that contains multiple nonself proteins. Although IUT blood was filtered before use, it still contained a relatively large number of donor leukocytes on which HLA antigens are expressed. We did not find evidence that IUT treatment resulted in a major contraction of one or more TCRBV families, despite the fact that all IUT treated patients received at least one HLA-DR−shared blood transfusion.

In contrast, the CD8+ TCRBV repertoire of both IUT patients and controls changed considerably during gestation. These alterations most likely reflect maturation of this T-cell compartment during fetal development and might have masked influences in this subset induced by IUT therapy. Contrary to the CD8+ subset, the composition of the CD4+ TCRBV repertoire seems to be completed early in gestation, because this subset was relatively unaffected during gestation in the control group.

Although the observed changes in the TCRBV repertoire were probably the result of exposure to allo-antigens, the influence of hemolytic disease of the fetus, resulting in severe anemia, cannot be ruled out. It has been observed that fetal anemia has an influence on the leukocyte counts. The degree of fetal anemia is associated with a corresponding decrease in total leukocyte, lymphocyte (T and B cells), natural killer (NK), and monocyte count. Moreover, all allo-reactive CB T cells were probably the result of exposure to allo-antigens, the controversial. Some investigators have proposed that the immature phenotype of CB leukocytes might explain the reduced graft-versus-host disease after CB transplantation. On the other hand, it has also been shown that CB is capable of inducing strong NK and lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) activity to various tumor cells after stimulation with interleukin-2 (IL-2) and IL-12.

The proliferative capacity of CB to allo-antigens is still controversial. Some investigators claim that CB is functionally immature, resulting in a diminished allo-proliferative response to allo-antigens when compared with adults. Several investigators have proposed that the immature phenotype of CB leukocytes might explain the reduced graft-versus-host disease after CB transplantation. On the other hand, it has also been shown that CB is capable of inducing strong NK and lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) activity to various tumor cells after stimulation with interleukin-2 (IL-2) and IL-12.

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Because the procedure of FBS was comparable with IUT-treated patients and controls, the stress induced by the procedure cannot explain the observed differences in the TCRBV repertoire of the CD4+ subset. Furthermore, this procedure does not result in any increase in stress indicators such as cortisol or β-endorphin levels.

The distinctive character of the fetal allo-immune response has been acknowledged by several investigators. CB is phenotypically immature. For instance, the T-cell subset is composed almost exclusively of unprimed naïve CD45RA+ T cells, in contrast to adults expressing this phenotype in 50% of the T cells. Moreover, all allo-reactive CB T cells are of the CD45RA+ phenotype, whereas more than 50% of the adult allo-responsive T cells express CD45RO. Several investigators have proposed that the immature phenotype of CB leukocytes might explain the reduced graft-versus-host disease after CB transplantation. On the other hand, it has also been shown that CB is capable of inducing strong NK and lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) activity to various tumor cells after stimulation with interleukin-2 (IL-2) and IL-12.

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These results are in agreement with earlier observations that there is no correlation between alterations in the TCRBV repertoire and allo-reactive capacity after blood transfusion.26 Because IUT therapy can seemingly influence the TCRBV repertoire and allo-reactive response independently of each other, they probably represent two different entities prone to modulations by blood transfusion.

To fully comprehend the influence of IUT treatment on the T-cell compartment, extended studies on the allo-reactive capacity of the IUT patients have to be performed. These might include determination of the phenotypic profile of the allo-reactive T cells in IUT patients, the effect on the cytolytic allo-reactive response and cytokine profiles released by allo-reactive fetal T cells.

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