Differential Induction of Apoptosis by Fludarabine Monophosphate in Leukemic B and Normal T Cells in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia


Fludarabine (F-ara-A), an adenine nucleoside analog with efficacy in B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL), has also been shown to have a long-lasting suppressive effect on T lymphocytes. In heterogeneous clinical samples, apoptosis cannot be detected by standard methods in small cellular subsets. We developed, therefore, a combined assay of in situ end-labeling of nicked DNA by terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase, with measurements of cellular DNA content and surface antigens (CD3, CD4, CD8, and CD19) by multiparametric flow cytometry. This assay was used to determine F-ara-A–induced apoptosis in different lymphocyte subsets from CLL patients and normal controls treated with F-ara-A in vitro. Apoptosis was also correlated to bcl-2 protein levels. We observed a direct effect of F-ara-A on both B-CLL and T lymphocytes. The response to F-ara-A in B-CLL lymphocytes in vitro was Rai stage–dependent, the early-stage lymphocytes being more responsive (P = .01). Higher levels of spontaneous apoptosis were observed in B-CLL lymphocytes from early stage patients (P = .02). No difference was observed in spontaneous apoptosis of normal T cells in B-CLL, although T lymphocytes in late-stage disease were more sensitive to F-ara-A–induced apoptosis. Incubation with cyclosporin A did not affect B-CLL and T-lymphocyte survival compared with control cultures. Results suggested a direct apoptotic effect of F-ara-A on B-CLL lymphocytes that decreases with increasing clinical stage. No correlation was found between bcl-2 and spontaneous or F-ara-A–induced apoptosis. Apoptosis occurred at all cell-cycle stages and was not restricted to cells in S phase. The mechanisms of this stage-dependent apoptosis in CLL remain to be elucidated.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Reagents. F-ara-A was provided by Dr V.L. Narayanan, Drug Synthesis and Chemistry Branch Division of Cancer Treatment, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD. CyA was purchased from Sandoz (East Hanover, NJ). Phycoerythrin (PE)– and peridinin chloro-
F-ara-A–INDUCED APOPTOSIS IN T AND B CLL CELLS

Phyto (PerCP)-conjugated monoclonal antibodies (MoAb) specific for CD3, CD4, CD8, CD19, CD5, and control antibodies with irrelevant specificities were purchased from Becton Dickinson (San Jose, CA); fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) bcl-2 MoAb and isotype IgG1 control were from Dako Corporation (Carpinteria, CA). Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (Tdt), biotin-16-2'-deoxyuridine-5'-triphosphate (b-dUTP), and Tdt reaction buffer were obtained from Boehringer-Mannheim Co (Indianapolis, IN). Hoechst 33342 was purchased from Polysciences, Inc (Warrington, PA).

Patients, cell isolation, and incubation conditions. Patient samples were obtained with informed consent according to institutional guidelines. All CLL patients fulfilled the National Cancer Institute (NCI) criteria for the diagnosis of CLL19 and had been without treatment for at least 2 months before the analysis. Immunophenotyping by dual-parameter flow cytometry showed coexpression of CD5 and B-cell antigens and isotypic light-chain expression. Rai clinical staging system was applied.20 CLL patients were grouped in two categories according to the Rai stage at the time of the analysis: group 1, patients at stages 0 and I (18 patients) and group 2, patients at stages II, III, and IV (7 patients).

Freshly obtained peripheral blood from CLL patients and 4 healthy subjects was fractionated by Ficoll Histopaque-1077 (Sigma, St Louis, MO) sedimentation. Mononuclear cells were resuspended in RPMI 1640 medium (GIBCO-BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) supplemented with streptomycin, penicillin, and 10% fetal calf serum (GIBCO) at a concentration of 0.5 × 107 cells per milliliter. Cells were incubated at 37°C in an atmosphere of 5% CO2 with various drugs for the times indicated.

Immunofluorescence detection and flow cytometry. Cells obtained from the cultures were washed twice in cold phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). One million cells were resuspended in 100 µL of PBS and 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) and incubated for 30 minutes at 4°C with PE- or PerCP-conjugated MoAbs at the concentration of 10 µg/mL. PE- and PerCP-conjugated MoAb with irrelevant specificities were used as controls. Cells were then washed twice in cold PBS and processed for bcl-2 or apoptosis measurement as described following.

Bcl-2 immunofluorescence detection and quantitation. Bcl-2 proto-oncogene protein staining was performed in combination with detection of CD19 and CD5. Briefly, after staining with CD5-PE and CD19-PerCP, cells were washed twice and fixed in 1% paraformaldehyde for 15 minutes on ice, followed by permeabilization with 70% ethanol for 15 minutes on ice; cells were then washed in cold PBS before the addition of 10 µg/mL of FITC-conjugated anti-bcl-2 or isotype IgG1 MoAb. Intensity of bcl-2 expression was measured on a logarithmic scale, and bcl-2 quantitation was assessed by Quantum Simply Cellular MoAb. Abundance of antibody-binding capacity (ABC) as an estimate of the number of antibody molecules bound per cell. A FACScan flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson) equipped with an argon laser (488 nm) was used to measure fluorescence. Data were analyzed using Lyssys II software (Becton Dickinson).

Measurement of apoptosis: ISEL of DNA strand breaks associated with apoptosis. For multiparametric analysis of surface antigens, ISEL for apoptosis and DNA content, cells stained with MoAbs were fixed in 2 mL of 1% freshly prepared paraformaldehyde in PBS (ph 7.4) for 15 minutes at 4°C on a horizontal shaker. Samples were washed once and stored at -20°C in 70% ethanol for up to 2 weeks. After being rehydrated in PBS, cells were resuspended in 50 µL of cacodylate buffer containing 0.2 mmol/L potassium cacodylate, 2.5 mmol/L Tris-HCl (pH 6.6), 2.5 mmol/L CoCl2, 0.25 mg/mL BSA, 7 U Tdt, and 0.5 µmol/L biotin-16-dUTP. Cells were incubated in this solution at 37°C for 1 hour, then rinsed twice in PBS and resuspended in 100 µL of avidin FITC at 2.5 µg/mL in 4× SSC with 0.1% Triton X-100 and 1% BSA. After 30 minutes of incubation at room temperature in the dark, cells were rinsed in PBS with 0.1% Triton X-100 and resuspended in 500 µL of PBS for flow cytometric analysis. Control reactions lacked Tdt. We measured a total of at least 3 × 105 cells per sample, setting a “live gate” on CD3+ cells to ensure acquisition of at least 1 × 104 cells for those samples in which T-lymphocyte subpopulations were a small fraction of the entire number of cells.

DNA staining and analysis. For DNA staining we used a 20-fold concentrated Hoechst 3342 stock solution dissolved in distilled water to a concentration of 10 µg/mL with 10% Tween 20. One hundred microliters of this solution were mixed into the cell suspension, resulting in a final concentration of 0.5 µg/mL of Hoechst 3342 and incubated at 4°C for 8 hours. Samples were measured with a FACSVantage flow cytometer equipped with a Coherent Enterprise laser (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, CA). The Enterprise laser was tuned to emit at 325 nm and 488 nm simultaneously. The laser power was adjusted to 100 mW for 488 nm for ISEL and MoAb excitation and to 40 mW for UV (Hoechst 3342 DNA-fluorescence). The filters used for the fluorochromes excited at 488 nm were 530 nm, 585 nm, and 650 nm for FITC, PE, and PerCP, respectively; a blue filter (470 nm) was used for Hoechst fluorescence. Data acquisition was done with a Hewlett Packard 3000 System combined with Lyssys II software. Compensation and amplification were set with specific isotype controls. A pulse processor was used for doublet-discrimination by calculating width, height, and area of the analog fluorescence signal of the DNA parameters.

Statistics. Statistical analysis was performed using Student’s t-test and the Spearman rank correlation coefficient. 

RESULTS

F-ara-A–induced apoptosis in B and T lymphocytes from CLL patients and healthy individuals. Cultured lymphocytes from healthy individuals and CLL patients were treated with F-ara-A (3 µmol/L),23–25 and the degree of apoptosis was evaluated in the different lymphocyte compartments at 24, 48, and 72 hours. As shown in Fig 1, apoptotic ISEL+ cells could be determined in CD19+, CD3+, CD4+, and CD8+ antigen-defined cell populations. In the example shown in Fig 1 (patient No. 24), after 72 hours spontaneous apoptosis was 6.5%, 16.2%, 16%, and 10.6% in CD19+, CD3+, CD4+, and CD8+ cells, respectively. In the same antigen-defined populations F-ara-A–induced apoptosis was 11.9%, 62.2%, 64.6%, and 67.4%, which reflect the relative resistance of F-ara-A–induced apoptosis in CD19+ cells but not in CD3+ T lymphocytes in these patients (stage IV). An assay that detects apoptosis in the entire population only would have missed the disproportionate apoptosis between B-CLL and T lymphocytes. In fact, although CD3+/ISEL+ cells are only 1.73% (Fig 1B, number in parentheses) of the entire population, they represent 62.2% of the CD3+ lymphocytes.

In CLL samples we observed a time-dependent increase in the percentage of F-ara-A–induced apoptotic cells (Fig 2). Within the CD19+ cell compartment 27.1 ± 16.5% of apoptotic cells were already detectable after 24 h in group 1 patients vs. 5.6% ± 7.1% in group 2 (Fig 2A). The number of CD19+ apoptotic cells in the two groups constantly increased during the second day of incubation, reaching 58.3 ± 23.7% for group 1 versus 26.5 ± 23.3% for group 2 (P = .01) at 72 hours. Time-dependent induction of apoptosis was also observed in the CD3+ compartment of the two patient groups (Fig 2A).

Interestingly, F-ara-A treatment induced less apoptosis in T cells in group 1 (43.2 ± 15%) compared with 66.9 ± 23.4% in group 2 patients (P = .04). We then investigated whether
F-ara-A–induced apoptosis in CLL T cells had differential effects on CD4+ and CD8+ T-cell subpopulations. In five samples analyzed CD4+ and CD8+ T-lymphocyte subcompartments were equally affected by F-ara-A (a representative experiment is shown in Fig 1).

We also tested F-ara-A effects on normal B and T cells from four healthy subjects. After 24 hours of incubation with F-ara-A, we detected 52.5% ± 17.7 and 7.9% ± 4.2 apoptotic lymphocytes within CD19+ and CD3+ cells, respectively (Fig 3). Data suggest that, under these in vitro conditions, normal B cells from healthy subjects are more susceptible to F-ara-A–induced apoptosis than B-CLL lymphocytes (52.5% ± 17.7 for healthy subjects v 27.1% ± 16.5% and 5.6% ± 7.1% for group 1 and group 2 CLL patients, respectively), whereas the susceptibility of normal T cells is comparable to group 1 CLL patients but lower than group 2 (7.9% ± 4.2 for healthy subjects v 10.5 ± 10 and 24.8 ± 21.1 for group 1 and group 2 CLL patients, respectively).

Spontaneous apoptosis in B and T lymphocytes from healthy individuals and CLL patients. The extent of spontaneous apoptosis over a 72-hour period was measured in lymphocyte subsets of peripheral blood cells from 25 patients with CLL and 4 normal individuals. Figure 2B shows spontaneous apoptosis in CD19+ and CD3+ lymphocytes after 24, 48, and 72 hours in group 1 and group 2 CLL patients. Few apoptotic cells were detected after 24 hours in CD19+ and CD3+ compartments of group 1 and 2 patients. A slight increase in the percentage of spontaneously apoptotic cells was observed in both B- and T-cell compartments with time in the two groups of patients. After 72 hours, CLL lymphocytes showed 16.5% ± 13.5% spontaneous apoptosis in the CD19+ compartment of group 1 patients, compared with 8.1% ± 3.9 in group 2 (P = .02). Group 1 and group 2 did not differ significantly in spontaneous apoptosis of CD3+ lymphocytes (7.3% ± 4.2% v 12.0 ± 6.0%; P = .09).

Normal B lymphocytes (Fig 3) showed a higher percentage of apoptotic cells after 24 hours than did T lymphocytes (24.2% ± 14.3 v 2.9% ± 1.5), suggesting that under these in vitro conditions B cells were more susceptible to spontaneous apoptosis than T cells.

Effect of CyA on lymphocytes. In 5 CLL patients (3 patients group 1 and 2 patients group 2), lymphocytes were cultured in the presence of CyA (100 ng/mL). The percentage of apoptotic cells was assessed in T and B-CLL lymphocytes at 72 (Fig 4).
Fig 2. Kinetics of F-ara-A-induced (A) and spontaneous (B) apoptosis in T-normal and B-CLL peripheral lymphocytes from 25 patients. Suspensions of peripheral lymphocytes were incubated alone or in the presence of 3 μmol/L F-ara-A for 72 hours. Patients were grouped according to Rai stages 0 to I (solid bars) and stages II to IV (open bars). Apoptosis was measured by using ISEL in antigen-defined lymphocyte subpopulations and expressed as percentages. Bars represent the mean values in each group plus standard deviation. Statistical significance was evaluated at 72 hours, using the Student t-test.

Fig 3. Spontaneous and F-ara-A–induced and apoptosis (% ± SD) in CD19+ peripheral lymphocytes from four healthy subjects after 24-hour incubation in vitro. Solid bars, F-ara-A; open bars, control.

Fig 4. Comparison of spontaneous, CyA, and F-ara-A–induced apoptosis (% ± SD) in CD19+ and CD3+ lymphocytes from 5 CLL patients after 72 hours incubation in vitro. Solid bars, T cells; open bars, B cells.
Peripheral lymphocytes from 25 CLL patients were incubated alone or with F-ara-A, 3 µmol/L for 72 hours. Apoptosis was assessed as the percentage of ISEL-positive cells within the CD3+ and CD19+ antigen-defined population. Bcl-2 protein expression was quantified in CD5/CD19+ lymphocytes as described in Materials and Methods. Abbreviation: ND, not determined.

### Table 1. Percentage of Spontaneous and F-ara-A–Induced Apoptosis in Antigen-Defined Peripheral Lymphocytes in CLL Patients and Bcl-2 Protein Expression

<table>
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<th>Patient No.</th>
<th>Rai Stage</th>
<th>Spontaneous Apoptosis (%)</th>
<th>F-ara-A–Induced Apoptosis (%)</th>
<th>Bcl-2 (ABC)</th>
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**Fig 5.** Bcl-2 levels in CD5+/CD19+ lymphocytes of 20 CLL patients according to Rai stage. Quantitation of bcl-2 was expressed as ABC (bcl-2 molecules/cell) as described in Materials and Methods.

**DISCUSSION**

The primary aim of this study was to determine the induction of apoptosis in different subpopulations during F-ara-A treatment. We observed that induction of apoptosis appeared at the same time in both populations of B and T lymphocytes, being more likely a direct effect of F-ara-A than a consequence of interactions between these two cell populations. When a high rate of spontaneous apoptosis was observed, it involved predominantly B-CLL cells rather than T lymphocytes. In several patients, an effective induction of apoptosis by F-ara-A of the T lymphocytes did not affect B-CLL lymphocytes. Finally, incubation of T lymphocytes in the presence of CyA did not enhance the rate of spontaneous apoptosis of B-CLL cells.

Taken together, our data strongly suggest a direct effect of F-ara-A on B-CLL lymphocytes. Although lymphocyte subset analysis in vivo revealed that T lymphocytes are more sensitive to the cytotoxic effect of F-ara-A than B lymphocytes, T lymphocytes from four normal subjects proved to be more resistant than B lymphocytes in vitro in both F-ara-A–induced and spontaneous apoptosis. In vivo data indicate that F-ara-A–related lymphopenia is related to the decreased number of CD4+ cells. Our in vitro results showed no difference, however, in susceptibility to F-ara-A treatment and spontaneous apoptosis between CD4+ and CD8+ cells, suggesting that prolonged in vivo CD4 lymphopenia is related to slow recovery rather than to selective F-ara-A cytotoxicity. In our study, although spontaneous apoptosis was significantly higher in B lymphocytes obtained from patients with low-risk disease, pronounced interpatient variation was evident. As mentioned in the results, no significant differences were observed for spontaneous apoptosis of T lymphocytes in the two groups of patients.

The role of CyA in CLL is still controversial. Originally, CyA
was used to treat autoimmune disorders associated with B-CLL, and occasional antileukemic effects were described thereafter. CyA was also used successfully in two patients with angioimmunoblastic lymphadenopathy with dysproteinemia (AILD), a disease in which abnormal T cells induce B-cell hyperreactivity. Whether CyA acts directly on malignant B cells or indirectly through different pathways is not clear. In our in vitro model, we did not observe any direct or indirect induction of apoptosis by CyA on CD19<sup>+</sup>, CD3<sup>+</sup>, and CD8<sup>+</sup> lymphocyte compartments over a 120-hour period. A recent clinical report concerning five CLL patients treated with CyA showed no encouraging results.

Despite the low incidence of bcl-2 rearrangements in CLL, estimated at 4%, bcl-2 protein levels in B-CLL cells are equivalent to or higher than those found in cell lines containing t(14;18). Homethylation in the 5' end of the bcl-2 gene has been associated with transcriptional activation of this proto-oncogene. Hanada et al showed in three cases that CLL cells with increased levels of bcl-2 protein survived longer in culture and underwent delayed spontaneous apoptosis. Bcl-2 overexpression was also shown to increase relative resistance to γ-irradia-

tion and chemotherapy and to prolong in vitro survival of normal and acute lymphoblastic leukemia B lymphocytes. In our study, however, we found no correlation when bcl-2 levels were related to the percentage of F-ara-A–induced or spontaneous apoptosis, which suggested that F-ara-A–mediated cytotoxicity may be bcl-2 independent. Similar data recently presented by Kitada et al and Robertson et al suggested that other factors such as p53, CD40L, or Mcl-1 could be key regulators of apoptotic or antiapoptotic pathways for B-CLL lymphocytes.

DNA strand breaks are characteristic of apoptosis and may be exploited in the ISEL assay, which seems to be more effective than conventional assays in being more sensitive. Unlike extracted DNA analysis, ISEL is capable of identifying individual cells, thus allowing apoptotic cells to be quantified. The combination of this technique with simultaneous multicolor staining of membrane antigens and DNA content provides the opportunity to study induction of apoptosis in subpopulations of cells in heterogeneous samples and to establish correlations with other biological parameters. The technique may be useful in selection of cytotoxic drugs that target a specific population. As in the representative patient shown in Fig 1, we observed that in 6 of 7 patients with stage III-IV CLL (patient Nos. 19, 20, 22, 23, 24; Table 1), F-ara-A was relatively ineffective on CD19<sup>+</sup> lymphocytes but showed higher cytotoxicity in CD3<sup>+</sup> cells. The overall use of F-ara-A in those refractory patients may, therefore, not be beneficial.

The mechanism of action of F-ara-A in proliferating cells is mainly cell cycle-specific, and incorporation of F-ara-A into DNA during S phase is required for the induction of apoptosis in a T lymphoblastoid cell line. The clinical efficacy of F-ara-A is higher, however, in indolent lymphoid malignancies than in intermediate- and high-grade lymphoid neoplasms. In direct measurements of apoptosis and cell cycle, as already shown in normal lymphocytes, we showed an S phase–independent F-ara-A-induced apoptosis of B-CLL lymphocytes.

F-ara-A had a direct effect on malignant and normal B and T lymphocytes. Its cytotoxicity was lower at Rai stages II to IV than at stages 0 to I, and normal T cells of CLL patients at stage II, III, and IV were more sensitive to F-ara-A than at lower stages. The F-ara-A–induced apoptosis effect was not S phase–dependent and was observed in G<sub>0</sub>/1 cells.

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