

HLA DR

Lamina Propria-like T
CD2 CD3

, Cedars-Sinai Inflammatory Bowel disease Center*

· Stephan R. Targan*

**Phenotypic Characteristics and CD2- and CD3-mediated Signal Transduction
in HLA DR Positive and Negative Subsets of Lamina Propria-like T-cells**

**Won Ho Kim, M.D., Hyun Soo Kim, M.D., Chung Ryul Lee, M.D.,
Young Myung Moon, M.D., Jin Kyung Kang, M.D.,
In Suh Park, M.D. and Stephan R. Targan, M.D.***

*Department of Internal Medicine, Institute of Gastroenterology, Yonsei University College of Medicine,
Seoul, Korea; Inflammatory Bowel Disease Center, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, U.S.A.**

Background/Aims: Peripheral blood T-cells co-cultured with Daudi (a irradiated B-cell line) and interleukin (IL)-2 attain a CD2 dominant cytokine secretion pattern and show tyrosine phosphorylation profile identical to freshly isolated lamina propria (LP) T-cells. Since the phenotypic characteristics and signal transduction pathway of these LP-like T-cells are largely unknown yet, we have explored the expression pattern of T-cell markers and CD2 ligation-induced tyrosine phosphorylation profile of LP-like T-cells and their HLA DR+ and DR- subsets. **Methods:** The LP-like T-cells were sorted into DR+ and DR- subsets by magnetic sorting. Surface markers were measured by flow cytometry. Tyrosine phosphorylation profile was investigated by Western blot. **Results:** The LP-like T-cells consisted of two distinct populations: approximately 55% of the cells express both HLA DR and IL-2R (DR+ LP-like T-cells) and the remainder express neither HLA DR nor IL-2R (DR- LP-like T-cells). Approximately 80% of DR+ LP-like T-cells were memory cells expressing CD45RO and 2/3 of them were activated T-cells expressing CD69, CD71 and CD30. In contrast, 50% of DR- LP-like T-cells expressed CD45RO and only 10-20% of them expressed activation markers. Tyrosine phosphorylation of p72 protein after CD2 ligation was identified only in DR- LP-like T-cells. **Conclusions:** The LP-like T-cells consist of two distinct subpopulation in terms of phenotype and tyrosine phosphorylation pattern according to CD2 ligation. **(Kor J Gastroenterol 1999;34:609 - 618)**

Key Words: Lamina propria T-cells, LP-like T-cells, Phenotype, CD2, Tyrosine phosphorylation

, IgA
 . LP
 (LP lymphocyte; LPL) 40-90% T T
 /B
 10% .6 LP T - B
 가 LP T
 T (Leu3+, Leu8-)가
 . LP T
 T
 (CD45RO+)
 interleukin-2 receptor a chain (IL-2Ra), transferrin
 , 4F2 MHC class II 가
 가 . LP T
 가
 (controlled inflamma-
 tion).7 LP T T
 CD3 ligation
 IL-2 가 CD2 ligation
 IL-4
 .7 LP T
 LP T 가 , LP T
 CD2
 (effective) (localized) T ,8,11
 (controlled) TCR/CD3 가 ino-
 .45 sitol phospholipid (InsP) protein tyrosine
 Peyer's patch (PP) kinase (PTK) . TCR
 가 IgA T
 (commit) (inductive site) lamina CD2, CD28, CD27, CD40L
 propria (LP) T CD3
 sIgA T .12,13
 (effector site) T leukocyte function
 .1 T antigen-3 (LFA-3, CD58) CD2
 가 InsP PTK .14-18 LP
 , (intraepithelial) T T
 (T-cell receptor, TCR) CD8+ T
 LP CD4+ T
 B IP3 가 가 .19 LP T

가

.12 , tight junction, lysozyme, lactoferrin, amylase

secretory IgA (sIgA)가 , sIgA 1 kg 40 mg IgG

(lamina propria; LP) 80% 10%가 gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT) 가

.3 (immune tolerance) LP T 가 (selective) CD2

(effective) (controlled) Peyer's patch (PP) 가 IgA (inductive site) lamina propria (LP) T

sIgA T (effector site)

.1 T 가 (intraepithelial) T

(T-cell receptor, TCR) CD8+ T LP CD4+ T B

CD3 ligation tyro-
 sine (p72) CD2 ligation CD2
 ligation
 .20
 LP T 가
 LP T 가
 T B Daudi IL-2 가
 T CD3
 CD2 CD28 co-
 ligation CD2 ligation
 , LP T
 LP-like T
 .20 LP-like T
 CD2 CD3 ligation tyrosine phosphorylation
 profile LP T
 .
 1. LP-like T
 1:1 Ficoll-hypaque (1.077
 g/mL; Pharmacia Fine Chemicals)
 (density gradient centrifugation; 500 g, 30
) .21
 Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS)
 RPMI 1640 (Irvine Scientific, Santa Ana, CA)
 5% (Fetal calf serum; Irvine Scientific)
 가 Petri dish 37 ,
 5% CO2 1
 .
 가 100 × 10⁶ mL
 column 37 , 5% CO2
 1
 B 22 T T
 (flow cytometry)
 95% CD3+
 T 10⁶ mL
 3,000 rad 2 × 10⁵ mL

Daudi 10 U/mL recombinant human interleukin-
 2 (rhIL-2; R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) 가
 5 37 , 5% CO2 LP-like
 T .20 Daudi
 magnetic sorting CD19+
 .
 2. Magnetic cell sorting DR+
 DR- LP-like T
 Magnetic cell sorting LP-like T
 107 mL 0.25 µg/
 106 HLA-DR (L243) 4
 30 .
 G (goat anti-mouse IgG)
 microbead (Miltenyi Biotec Inc., Sunnyvale, CA)
 107 20 µL 가 4 15
 . MACS (Miltenyi Biotec Inc.)
 sorting .23 LP-like T
 CD19+ CD20+
 가 1% .
 3. Flow cytometry LP-like
 T
 2 × 10⁵ 12 × 75
 mm 2% FCS 0.1% sodium azide
 phosphate buffered saline (PBS-FCS) 100 µL
 4
 20 . FITC가
 1:200
 G 100 µL 가 20 .
 PBS-FCS 3 100 µg/mL mouse
 IgG PBS-FCS 100 µL
 PE가 가
 20 . PE FITC가
 .
 PBS-FCS 1% paraformaldehyde
 가 PBS . Becton-
 Dickinson FACScan
 LYSIS II .24 LP-like
 T

CD45RO CD45RA , CD2 CD3
 CD69 CD71 (transferrin receptor) T
 CD30 .257 DR+ DR- LP-like T

4. Phosphotyrosine Western blot
 5 × 10⁶ mL T 1:50
 CD2 (T11) 10 μL CD3
 (OKT 2 mg/mL) 10 mL 가 . 37 2
 가 10 μg/mL
 가 2 . 4 4,500 rpm 5

2.5 mM EDTA, 2% sodium dodesyl sulfate (SDS),
 20% 2-mercaptapurine (2-ME), 10% glycerol, 0.1 M
 Tris (pH 6.8) bromophenol blue
 (sample buffer) 50 mL 5 4
 , 8,000 rpm
 SDS PAGE BioBlot
 membrane (Costar) (transfer)
 Tris-buffered saline Tween (TBST) 5%
 non-fat milk (blocking) (mouse
 anti-human phosphotyrosine antibody, Upstate Bio-
 technology) 가 4
 TBS-T 3 10,000
 (horse radish peroxidase conjugated sheep anti-
 mouse Ig, Amersham Life Science) 1
 enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL,
 Amersham)

LP-like T
 HLA DR IL-2R
 . LP-like T HLA DR
 IL-2R
 (Fig. 1), LP-
 like T HLA DR IL-2R
 DR+ LP-like T ,
 DR-LP-like T . HLA DR
 IL-2R DR+ LP-like T
 forward scatter 가 DR- LP- like T

(two color flowcytometry) DR+
 LP-like T 80% CD45RO
 , 2/3 CD69, CD71 CD30
 , DR- LP-like T
 , 10-20%
 (Fig. 2).
 Sorting LP-like T
 DR+ DR- LP-like T CD2 CD3 ligation
 protein tyrosine phosphorylation profile Western
 blot . Sorting LP-like T
 CD2 CD3 superantigen
 staphylococcal enterotoxin B (SEB)
 10 phosphotyrosine immunoblot
 SEB CD3

Fig. 1. Phenotypic characteristics of LP-like T-cells. LP-like T-cells were stained with FITC-conjugated anti-HLA DR and PE-conjugated anti-IL-2R monoclonal antibodies then analyzed by two color flow cytometry after gating with cell size. LP-like T-cells consisted of two distinct populations; approximately 55% of cells expressing both HLA DR as well as IL-2R (DR+ LP-like T-cells) and the remainder expressing neither HLA DR nor IL-2R (DR-LP-like T-cells).

CD3 ligation tyrosine 72 kDa 가 CD2 ligation DR+ DR- LP-like T (Fig. 3).

Fig. 2. Phenotypic characteristics of DR+ and DR- subsets of LP-like T-cells. DR+ and DR- subsets of LP-like T-cells were magnetically sorted and their expression of CD45RO, CD69, CD71 and CD30 were analyzed by two color flow cytometry. Approximately 80% of DR+ LP-like T-cells were memory cells expressing CD45RO and 2/3 were activated T-cells expressing CD69, CD71 and CD30. In contrast, 50% of DR- LP-like T-cells expressed CD45RO and only 10-20% expressed T-cell activation markers.

Fig. 3. CD2 or CD3 ligation-mediated tyrosine phosphorylation profile of LP-like T-cells. LP-like T-cells were stimulated with CD2 or CD3 ligation and staphylococcal enterotoxin B (SEB) then immunoblot was performed using anti-phosphotyrosine antibody. Immunoblotting revealed inducible 72 kDa protein (p72) phosphorylation during CD2, but not CD3, ligation indicating that postreceptor pathways in LP-like T-cells may be adapted specifically to facilitate CD2-mediated cytokine secretion.

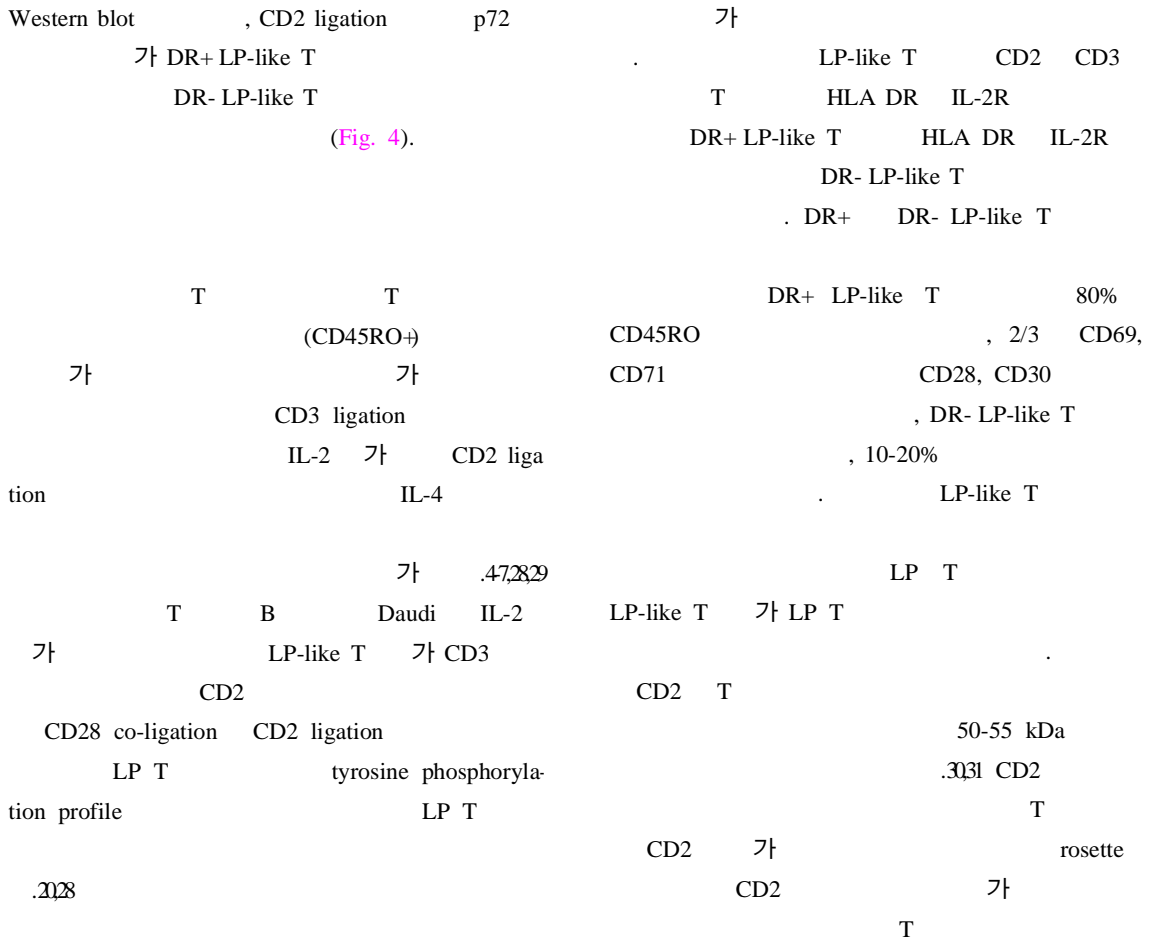


Fig. 4. Tyrosine phosphorylation profile of DR+ and DR- subsets of LP-like T-cells. DR+ and DR- subsets of LP-like T-cells were magnetically sorted and their phosphorylation profile were analyzed by immunoblotting. CD2 ligation-mediated tyrosine phosphorylation of p72 was observed in DR- LP-like T-cells but not in DR+ LP-like T-cells.

CD2 ligand CD3 ligation 72
 CD58 (LFA-3) T tyrosine 가 CD2 ligation
 TCR/CD3 , LP-like T DR+ LP-
 T 가 T , like T CD2 ligation p72
 , T DR- LP-like T
 ,134 T (apoptosis) .
 CD2 TCR/CD3 .32 LP T 가 T 가
 CD2 (domain) CD2
 .1533 CD2 (domain) LP T LP-like T
 protein tyrosine kinase (PTK) src-homology 3 DR+ LP-like T DR- LP-like T
 (SH3) domain proline CD2 CD3 ligation tyrosine phosphorylation pro-
 CD2 가 PTK file
 .31 Jurkat CD2 LP T
 CD3 PTK ZAP-
 70 T 가 ,34 -chain CD2 ligation
 immune receptor tyrosine-based activation (ITAM) tyrosine p72
 motif가 T CD2 가 T
 .35 CD3 CD2 가
 cAMP-response element binding protein
 (CREB) 가 CD2
 CD3 : T B Daudi
 .36 CD2 CD3 IL-2 가 T (LP-like T
) CD3 CD2
 .37 CD28 co-ligation CD2 ligation
 LP T CD3 CD2 ligation tyrosine
 ligation inositol triphosphate (IP3)가 phosphorylation profile LP T ,
 CD2 ligation IP3 가 LP T 가
 가 ,19 CD2 ligation 72 kDa LP-like T DR+
 tyrosine CD2 ligation DR- LP-like T
 .20 CD2 CD3 CD3 ligation tyrosine phosphorylation
 LP-like T protein tyrosine phosphorylation profile LP T
 ligation : LP-like T
 Western blot . LP-like T DR+ DR- LP-like T magnetic cell
 SEB CD3 sorting .

tyrosine phosphorylation Western blot
 HLA DR IL-2R
 CD2 CD3
 T DR+ LP-like T 80%
 CD45RO , 2/3 CD69,
 CD71 CD30
 , DR- LP-like T
 10-20%
 LP-like T Western blot
 CD3 ligation 72 kDa
 tyrosine 가 CD2 ligation
 , LP-like T DR+ DR- LP-like T
 Western blot , CD2 ligation
 p72 가 DR+ LP-like T
 DR- LP-like T
 LP-like T CD2 ligation
 tyrosine phosphorylation profile

1. Brandtzaeg P. Overview of the mucosal immune system. *Curr Top Microbiol Immunol* 1989;146: 13-25.

2. Brandtzaeg P. Basic mechanisms of mucosal immunity: a major adaptive defense system. *Immunologist* 1995;3:89-96.

3. Brandtzaeg P, Nilssen DE, Rognum TO, Thrane PS. Ontogeny of the mucosal immune system and IgA deficiency. *Gastroenterol Clin North Am* 1991;20: 397-439.

4. Brandtzaeg P, Farstad IN, Haraldsen G, Jahnsen FL. Cellular and molecular mechanisms for induction of mucosal immunity. *Develop Biol Stand* 1998;92: 93-108.

5. Brandtzaeg P. Homing of mucosal immune cells: a possible connection between intestinal and articular inflammation. *Aliment Pharmacol Therap* 1997;11: 24-39.

6. Beagley KW, Elson CO. Cells and cytokines in mucosal immunity and inflammation. *Gastroenterol Clin North Am* 1992;21:347-366.

7. James SP. Mucosal T-cell function. *Gastroenterol Clin North Am* 1991;20:597-612.

8. Klausner RD, Lippincott-Schwartz J, Bonifacio JS. T-cell antigen receptor: insights into organelle biology. *Ann Rev Cell Biol* 1990;6:403-431.

9. Patel MD, Samelson LE, Klausner RD. Multiple kinases and signal transduction. Phosphorylation of the T-cell antigen receptor complex. *J Biol Chem* 1987;262:5831-5838.

10. Weiss A, Imboden JB. Cell surface molecules and early events involved in human T-lymphocyte activation. *Adv Immunol* 1987;41:1-38.

11. Nel AE, Hanekom C, Hultin L. Protein kinase C plays a role in the induction of tyrosine phosphorylation of lymphoid microtubule-associated protein 2 kinase: evidence for a CD3-associated cascade that includes p56lck and that is defective in HPB-ALL. *Immunol* 1991;147:1933-1939.

12. Meuer SC, Hussey RE, Fabbi M, et al. An alternative pathway of T-cell activation: a functional role for the 50 kd T11 sheep erythrocyte receptor protein. *Cell* 1984;36:897-906.

13. Geppert TD, Davis LS, Gur H, Wacholtz MC, Lipsky PE. Accessory cell signals involved in T-cell activation. *Immunol Res* 1990;117:5-66.

14. Pantaleo G, Olive D, Poggi A, Kozumbo WJ, Moretta L, Morretta A. Transmembrane signaling via the T11-dependent pathway of human T-cell activation. Evidence for the involvement of 1,2-diacylglycerol and inositol phosphates. *Eur J Immunol* 1987 17:55-60.

15. Monostori E, Desai M, Brown MH, Cantrell DA, Crumpton MJ. Activation of human T-lymphocytes via the CD2 antigen results in tyrosine phosphorylation of T-cell antigen receptor ζ -chains. *J Immunol*

- 1990;144:1010-1014.
16. Samelson LE, Fletcher MC, Ledbetter JA, June CH. Activation of tyrosine phosphorylation in human T-cell via the CD2 pathway. Regulation by the CD45 tyrosine phosphatase. *J Immunol* 1990;145: 2448-2454.
 17. Nel AE, Ledbetter JA, Williams K, et al. Activation of MAP-2 kinase activity by the CD2 receptor in Jurkat T-cells can be reversed by CD45 phosphatase *Immunology* 1991;73:129-133.
 18. Bockenstedt LK, Goldsmith MA, Dustin M, Olive D, Springer TA, Weiss A. The CD2 ligand LFA-3 activates T-cells but depends on the expression and function of the antigen receptor. *J Immunol* 1988 141:1904-1911.
 19. Qiao L, Schrmann M, Betzler M, Meuer SC. Activation and signaling status of human lamina propria T-lymphocytes. *Gastroenterology* 1991;101:1529-1536.
 20. Targan SR, Deem RL, Liu M, Wang S, Nel A. Definition of lamina propria T cell responsive state. Enhanced cytokine responsiveness of T cells stimulated through the CD2 pathway. *J Immunol* 1995;154:664-675.
 21. 김경희, 김희정, 김희정, 김희정. Polyadenylic-Polyuridylic acid 가 NK LAK 세포의 활성을 유도한다. *Immunology* 1992;24:224-241.
 22. Julius MH, Simpson E, Herzenberg LA. A rapid method for the isolation of functional thymus-derived murine lymphocytes. *Eur J Immunol* 1973;3 645-649.
 23. Miltenyi SW, Miller W, Weichel W, Radbruch A. High gradient magnetic cell separation with MACS Cytometry 1990;11:231-238.
 24. Kim DY, Kim WH, Kang JK, Park IS, Kwon OH. The mechanism of antiproliferative effect of desferrioxamine on human hepatoma cell lines. *Yonsei Med J* 1994;35:62-71.
 25. Drkop H, Latza U, Hummel M, Eitelbach F, Seed B, Stein H. Molecular cloning and expression of a new member of the nerve growth factor family that is characteristic for Hodgkin's disease. *Cell* 1992;68: 421-427.
 26. Ellis TM, Simms PE, Slivnick DJ, Jck H-M, Fisher RI. CD30 is a signal-transducing molecule that defines a subset of human activated CD45RO+ T cells. *J Immunol* 1993;151:2380-2389.
 27. Alzona M, Jck H-M, Fisher RI, Ellis TM. CD30 defines a subset of activated human T cells that produce IFN-g and IL-5 and exhibit enhanced B cell helper activity. *J Immunol* 1994;153:2861-2867.
 28. Gonsky R, Deem RL, Hughes CC, Targan SR. Activation of the CD2 pathway in lamina propria T cells up-regulates functionally active AP-1 binding to the IL-2 promoter, resulting in messenger RNA transcription and IL-2 secretion. *J Immunol* 1998 160:4914-4922.
 29. Borivant M, Fuss I, Focchi JS, Strong SA, Strobe W. Hypoproliferative human lamina propria T cells retain the capacity to secrete lymphokines when stimulated via CD2/CD28 pathways. *Proc Asso Am Phys* 1996;108:55-67.
 30. Davis SJ, van der Merwe PA. The structure and ligand interactions of CD2: implications for T-cell function. *Immunol Today* 1996;17:177-187.
 31. Lin H, Hutchcroft JE, Andoniou CE, Kamoun M, Band H, Bierer BE. Association of p59 (fyn) with the T lymphocyte costimulatory receptor CD2. Binding of the Fyn Src homology (SH) 3 domain is regulated by the Fyn SH2 domain. *J Biol Chem* 1998;273:19914-19921.
 32. Dumont C, Deas O, Mollereau B, et al. Potential apoptotic signaling and subsequent unresponsiveness induced by a single CD2 (BTI-322) in activated human peripheral T cells. *J Immunol* 1998;160 3797-3804.
 33. Von Bonin A, Ehrlich S, Fleischer B. The transmembrane region of CD2-associated signal-transducing proteins is crucial for the outcome of CD2 mediated T-cell activation. *Immunology* 1998;93: 376-382.
 34. Hubert P, Lang V, Debre P, Bismuth G. Tyrosine phosphorylation and recruitment of ZAP-70 to the

- CD3-TCR complex are defective after CD2 stimulation. *J Immunol* 1996;157:4322-4332.
35. Steeg C, von Bonin A, Mittrucker HW, Malissen B, Fleischer B. CD2-mediated signaling in T cells lacking the zeta-chain-specific immune receptor tyrosine-based activation (ITAM) motif. *Eur J Immunol* 1997;27:2233-2238.
36. Guyot DJ, Newbound GC, Lairmore MD. Co-stimulation of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells with IL-2 and anti-CD3 monoclonal antibodies induces phosphorylation of CREB. *Immunol Lett* 1998;61:45-52.
37. Dilloo D, Dirksen U, Schneider M, Zessack N, Butties B, Levitt L. Differential production of interleukin-3 in human T lymphocytes following either CD3 or CD2 receptor activation. *Exp Hematol* 1996;24:537-543.
-