Infection and Immunity

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Gamma Interferon Fails To Induce Expression of Indoleamine 2,3-Dioxygenase and Does Not Control the Growth of Chlamydiophila abortus in BeWo Trophoblast Cells

Gary Entrican,1* Sean Wattegedera,1 Michelle Chu,1 Lyn Oemar,1 Mara Rocchi,1,2 and Colin McInnes1

Moredun Research Institute, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Edinburgh EH26 0PZ,1 and Department of Veterinary Clinical Studies, University of Edinburgh, Easter Bush, Edinburgh EH25 9RG,2 Scotland, United Kingdom

Received 21 August 2001/Returned for modification 29 October 2001/Accepted 24 January 2002

Chlamydiophila abortus (previously Chlamydia psittaci immunotype 1) is an obligate intracellular gram-negative bacterium that causes abortion in ruminants and humans (7). Immuno-

logical control of this organism is dependent on the ability of the host to mount a cell-mediated response, and protection is strongly associated with gamma interferon (IFN-γ) production (9, 17). This is also true for the related organisms Chlamydia trachomatis and Chlamydiaphila pneumoniae (24, 25). Control of C. abortus growth by IFN-γ in ovine cells appears to be linked to tryptophan (trp) catabolism, since addition of trp will reverse the effects of IFN-γ and can alter the threshold for IFN-γ-mediated persistence in tissue culture (2). However, the relationship between IFN-γ, trp catabolism, and control of Chlamydia or Chlamydiaphila spp. is complex and is dependent on both host and pathogen factors, such as sensitivity to IFN-γ, availability of intracellular trp pools, and the presence of functional trp synthase genes in the chlamydiidial genome (13, 22, 26).

Disease pathogenesis of C. abortus infection follows a distinctive pattern. Abortion in humans appears to be a result of primary gestational infection after direct contact with infected ruminant material, whereas abortion in ruminants can be a result of either primary gestational infection or of a persistent, subclinical infection established prior to pregnancy (7, 12). This link between disease and pregnancy suggests that the organism exploits the immunological and/or physiological status of the pregnant host during this period. By failing to reject the semiallogeneic fetus, the maternal immune system does not react in a manner predicted by the self-nonself model of immune activation, prompting the suggestion that the maternal immune system is suppressed during pregnancy (18). More precisely, it has subsequently been shown that there is immune modulation during pregnancy rather than general maternal immune suppression. This is manifested by a decreased production of IFN-γ and a bias towards Th2-type or regulatory cytokines in the placenta. It appears that production of inflam-
matory cytokines, particularly at the maternofetal interface, is incompatible with successful pregnancy (5, 23).

Cytokine biasing is not the only mechanism that can explain the maternal acceptance of the semiallogeneic fetus. There is also evidence for induction of maternal T-cell tolerance to the fetal allograft. This is mediated by trp deprivation as a result of constitutive expression of the trp-degrading enzyme indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) in placental trophoblast cells (21). Although this was first shown in mice, IDO expression has subsequently been demonstrated in human placenta trophoblasts (15). This raises an interesting question: why does C. abortus infect trophoblast cells and continue to grow in an environment where trp is readily degraded? It also provokes the following question: what role (if any) does IFN-γ play in IDO expression and control of infection in trophoblast cells?

In an attempt to address these points, an in vitro model of trophoblast infection was established with the BeWo trophoblast cell line. BeWo cells originate from a naturally occurring human choriocarcinoma, and, although transformed, they share several features with normal human trophoblasts (14). They express HLA-G transcripts and they also express functional IFN-γ receptors (6, 8). We therefore reasoned that these cells offer a good system to address our questions. BeWo cells were purchased from the European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC; Salisbury, United Kingdom) and were routinely maintained in antibiotic-free Iscove’s modified Dulbecco’s medium (IMDM; Life Technologies, Paisley, United Kingdom) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Labtech International, East Sussex, United Kingdom). HeLa cells (ECACC) were used as a control cell line throughout and were cultured under the same conditions as those for BeWo cells.

BeWo (104 cells/well) and HeLa (5 × 105 cells/well) were seeded into 96-well plates (Corning Costar, High Wycombe, United Kingdom) in 100 μl of IMDM supplemented with 5% FBS and were allowed to adhere overnight. The cells were then treated with 100 U of recombinant human IFN-γ (R&D Systems, Abingdon, United Kingdom)/ml and were incubated for a further 24 h. The medium was then removed from the wells, and the cells were infected with C. abortus at a concentration of 5 × 104 inclusion-forming units per well, with a multiplicity
of infection of approximately 0.05 to 0.1. The inoculum was removed after 3 h and was replaced with 200 μl of IMDM supplemented with 5% FBS. The cells were cultured for a further 5 days (approximately two cycles of C. abortus growth), and then the supernatants were harvested and analyzed for the presence of chlamydial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) by a specific monoclonal antibody-based capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. This LPS enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay has been shown to correlate well with the number of inclusions in cells and also with the number of infectious elementary bodies in the culture supernatants, thereby giving a rapid quantification of C. abortus growth (2). Each experiment was conducted in quadruplicate and repeated at least twice. Results were analyzed with the Student’s t test.

The results of IFN-γ treatment are shown in Fig. 1. Growth of the organism was more rapid in HeLa cells than in BeWo cells, as shown by the amounts of LPS detected. This correlated with lysis of HeLa cells and release of inclusions at this point, whereas there was no lysis in the BeWo cells, despite the presence of multiple inclusions (data not shown). Secondly, treatment of BeWo cells with IFN-γ did not affect the growth of C. abortus, whereas growth was inhibited in HeLa cells (P < 0.001). The failure of BeWo cells to control chlamydial growth in response to IFN-γ treatment is unusual, since this is a common host defense mechanism against this family of organisms. In fact, the failure of IFN-γ to control pathogen growth in BeWo cells was not limited to C. abortus. We also found that neither IFN-γ nor IFN-α could control the replication of Semliki Forest virus in BeWo cells, but both did so in HeLa cells (data not shown). We found no evidence that BeWo cells themselves produce biologically active IFN.

Trophoblast cells are a key component of the human hemochorial placenta, forming an interface between the fetus and mother. It is known that there are certain intracellular mechanisms that operate to regulate their response to cytokine exposure. This is important for maintaining the critical balance of invasiveness into maternal decidua while avoiding immunological rejection. For example, there is both in vitro and in vivo evidence that IFN-γ is unable to induce class II expression in trophoblast cells. Detailed studies of JEG-3 cells (a subclone of BeWo) have shown that this is not due to a lack of IFN-γ receptors but rather is due to intracellular regulatory events following receptor ligation, specifically negative regulation or silencing of the class II transactivator. However, IFN-γ can induce transcription of the genes encoding the Janus kinases (Jak1 and Jak2) and also the signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT1α), demonstrating that the signaling components of the IFN-γ receptor are operational (10, 20). Since C. abortus grows in BeWo cells irrespective of IFN-γ treatment, we were interested to know if these cells were deficient in the constitutive and/or induced expression of IDO. This was done by studying expression of mRNA encoding IDO in BeWo and HeLa cells with PCR following IFN-γ treatment. BeWo and HeLa cells were grown to subconfluence in 75-cm² tissue culture flasks (Corning Costar) and then were treated with 100 U of IFN-γ/ml. Total RNA was isolated from the cells after a further 24 h using the acid phenol/guanidine thiocyanate method (3). RNA (2 μg) was converted to single-stranded cDNA with AMV Reverse Transcriptase (Roche, Lewes, United Kingdom) and oligo(dT)₁₂₋₁₅ as the primer. Thirty cycles of the PCR, each of 1 min at 94°C, 1 min at 55°C, and 1 min at 72°C, were then performed in order to amplify either the IDO cDNA or the GAPDH cDNA (as an internal control). The primers used for amplifying the IDO cDNA (11) should result in the amplification of a 324-bp fragment of the IDO cDNA, whereas the primers 5′-CCCATGGCAAGTTC ACGGC-3′ and 5′-CACCCTGTGCTTACGCCCAG-3′ should amplify a 818-bp fragment of the GAPDH cDNA. The results
of the PCR amplification are presented in Fig. 2. There is no constitutive expression of mRNA encoding IDO in either cell line. However, expression was induced by IFN-\(\gamma\) in HeLa cells but not in BeWo cells. This pattern fits with the observations shown in Fig. 1, namely that \(C.\) \textit{abortus} grows in both cell lines and that IFN-\(\gamma\) inhibits the growth in HeLa but not in BeWo cells. Based on the assumption that this data reflects trp degradation by IDO, addition of trp to the cells should reverse the antichlamydial effects of IFN-\(\gamma\).

After removal of the inoculum, L-trp (Sigma, Poole, United Kingdom) was added to the culture medium to a final concentration of 500 \(\mu\)g/ml. The results are shown in the final columns in Fig. 1. Addition of trp made no difference to the growth of \(C.\) \textit{abortus} in BeWo cells (\(P > 0.5\)) but resulted in growth of the organism in IFN-\(\gamma\)-treated HeLa cells (\(P < 0.001\)). The reversal in the HeLa cells was not complete, probably because the antichlamydial effects of IFN-\(\gamma\) are highly dose dependent such that as the concentration of IFN-\(\gamma\) increases, the effect of trp decreases (2).

BeWo cells do not express IDO either constitutively or in response to IFN-\(\gamma\) treatment. We have confirmed that the lack of IFN-\(\gamma\) responsiveness is not due to the failure of BeWo cells to express the IFN-\(\gamma\) receptor (CD119). BeWo and HeLa cells were removed from flasks by using nonenzymatic detachment (Accutase; Innovative Cell Technologies, La Jolla, Calif.) and reacted with a mouse monoclonal antibody recognizing human CD119 (Serotec, Oxford, United Kingdom). Cells were then reacted with a biotin conjugated goat anti-mouse immunoglobulin (Dako, Cambridge, United Kingdom) followed by streptavidin-allophycocyanin (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, Calif.). VPM 20, a mouse monoclonal antibody against a ruminant pestivirus nonstructural protein, was used as an isotype-matched (immunoglobulin G2a) control. Data acquisition and analysis was performed with a two-laser four-color FACSCalibur flow cytometer and CellQuest software (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, Calif.). Both BeWo and HeLa cells stained positively for CD119 (Fig. 3). There is some background staining with the control antibody on BeWo cells, most likely as a result of binding via Fc receptors (FcR).

The BeWo cell line, therefore, offers a useful system for dissecting the mechanisms of control of intracellular pathogens, particularly those pathogens that are under control of IFN-\(\gamma\), where multiple intracellular biosynthetic pathways are triggered. For example, it has been suggested that the persis-
Cytokine-dependent abortion in CBA x DBA/2 mice is mediated by the procoagulant gp130/IL-6 receptor complex. J. Immunol. 160:545–549.

Editor: S. H. E. Kaufmann