

Increased Susceptibility of Differentiated Mononuclear Phagocytes to Productive Infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus-1 (HIV-1)

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Abstract

Differences in susceptibility to infection of most mononuclear phagocytes with HIV-1 are not known. We investigated the relative susceptibility of autologous freshly isolated blood monocytes (MN), MN cultured in vitro to allow differentiation (CM), and alveolar macrophages (AM) from healthy subjects to productive infection with HIV-1. Cells were infected with the macrophage tropic strain HIV-1_{JR-FL} and p24 gag antigen levels measured in supernatants by ELISA. Freshly isolated MN had negligible levels of p24 in supernatants. In contrast AM had peak p24 levels of 4145 ± 1456 pg/ml, mean \pm SE, and CM 9216 ± 3118 . As a measure of entry and extent of reverse transcription, levels of viral DNA in infected mononuclear phagocytes were analyzed by quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The data using primers that amplify all transcripts including incompletely formed reverse transcripts indicated that differences in entry of the virus may contribute to differences in virus production observed with MN, AM, and CM. Other primer pairs that detect intermediate and full-length double-stranded DNA showed that the ability to complete reverse transcription was similar among these mononuclear phagocytes. Since the lung is a major site of opportunistic infection and noninfectious complications in HIV-1-infected individuals, this increase in productive infection with HIV-1 in AM compared with MN could contribute to the immunopathogenesis of the lung disorders seen in the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. (*J. Clin. Invest.* 1992. 89:176–183.) Key words: human immunodeficiency virus • alveolar macrophages • monocytes • reverse transcription

Introduction

HIV-1 infects blood (1–3) and tissue (4–10) mononuclear phagocytes. Because cytopathic effects of HIV-1 on mononuclear phagocytes appear to be minimal, these long-lived cells are believed to serve as major reservoirs of HIV-1 and thus are particularly important to the pathogenesis of AIDS. Alveolar

macrophages (AM)¹ are derived from blood monocytes (MN) and are considered to be the major cellular defenders of the lung against infectious agents and inhaled substances. HIV-1 infects AM in vitro and in vivo (9, 10), but the relative susceptibility of AM and MN to productive infection with HIV-1 and the cellular determinants of infectibility are not known. Because some of the major clinical manifestations of AIDS are opportunistic infections and noninfectious complications in the lung, it is conceivable that AM are particularly susceptible to a productive infection with HIV-1.

HIV-1 is a member of the lentivirus subfamily of retroviruses certain ones of which infect mononuclear phagocytes almost exclusively (11), and infect tissue macrophages to a much greater extent than bone marrow or blood precursors of macrophages (12, 13). Furthermore, replication of HIV-1 in blood MN is increased markedly by growth and differentiation factors (14, 15). Monocytes cultured in vitro enlarge and differentiate to become macrophage-like and have been used as models of tissue macrophages for functional analysis and characterization of the processes of maturation and differentiation. For example, cultured monocytes (CM) are similar to AM and different from freshly isolated blood MN with respect to immunoregulation of T lymphocyte responses to stimuli and expression of the cytokines tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and IL-1 (16–18). Studies of infection of blood mononuclear phagocytes with HIV-1 often have focused on susceptibility of CM and not freshly isolated MN (1, 2) or to freshly isolated MN alone (3) so that the relative susceptibility of CM and MN to infection with HIV-1 is not clear. Since CM are similar to AM in certain functions, profiles of cytokines released, and markers of differentiation, we hypothesized that their susceptibility to infection with HIV-1 might be quantitatively and qualitatively similar.

T lymphocytes do not support a productive infection with HIV-1 in vitro unless they are first stimulated with agents such as mitogens or antigens (19–21). To assess the basis for this phenomenon, we recently examined the early events of entry and reverse transcription in the life cycle of HIV-1 in T lymphocytes (22). Using a quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technique, similar levels of initiation of HIV-1 reverse transcription were demonstrated in quiescent and mitogen-stimulated T lymphocytes indicating that entry of the virus is comparable (22). Reverse transcription, however, reached completion only in activated T cells. Therefore, the inability to productively infect quiescent T cells with HIV-1 is largely a consequence of incomplete reverse transcription.

To determine the effect of differentiation of mononuclear phagocytes on productive infection with HIV-1, we investi-

Data from parts of this paper have been presented at the American Federation of Clinical Research Meeting, November 1990 and May 1991.

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Received for publication 28 May 1991 and in revised form 14 August 1991.

J. Clin. Invest.

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0021-9738/92/01/0176/08 \$2.00

Volume 89, January 1992, 176–183

1. Abbreviations used in this paper: AM, alveolar macrophages; CM, cultured monocytes; HI, heat-inactivated; MN, freshly isolated monocytes; PCR, polymerase chain reaction.

gated the relative susceptibility of human MN, AM, and CM to productive infection with HIV-1_{JR-FL}, a macrophage-tropic primary isolate (23). We also studied the extent of reverse transcription of HIV-1 in these cells. We found that CM and freshly isolated AM supported a productive infection with HIV-1 in vitro whereas freshly isolated MN did not. Reverse transcription of HIV-1 was initiated proportional to virus production in MN, AM, and in CM. Completion of reverse transcription relative to the number of reverse transcripts initiated was similar among these mononuclear phagocytes. Therefore, at least some of the differences in susceptibility of mononuclear phagocytes to productive infection with HIV-1_{JR-FL} can be determined by differences in virus entry.

Methods

Preparation of cells. Subjects were healthy males 20–40 yr of age with no known risk factors for HIV-1 infection, no history of smoking or heart or lung disease, and who were not currently taking any medications. Protocols were approved by the Investigational Review Board of University Hospitals of Cleveland, Ohio, and written consent was obtained from each subject. Venipuncture was performed to obtain 120 ml of whole blood that was anticoagulated with heparin (20 U/ml of blood). Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were prepared from blood by density sedimentation on Ficoll-Hypaque (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Inc., Piscataway, NJ) (24). MN were prepared by adherence of mononuclear cells to serum-precoated plastic dishes for 1 h at 37°C as described previously (16). Adherent cells were removed from dishes by gently scraping with a plastic scraper and resuspended at 10⁶ cells/ml in RPMI 1640 containing penicillin 50 U/ml (Squibb-Marsam, Inc., Cherry Hill, NJ), gentamicin 5 µg/ml (Whittaker M.A. Bioproducts, Walkersville, MD), glutamine 2 mM (K.C. Biologicals, Lenexa, KS) and 10% heat-inactivated FCS (Hyclone Laboratories, Logan, UT). This medium will be referred to as supplemented RPMI. By cytochemical parameters including Wright's, peroxidase, and nonspecific esterase stains of cytospin preparations, the adherent cells were 90–95% MN. Most subjects underwent venipuncture twice so that autologous CM and MN could be infected concurrently with HIV-1.

Bronchoalveolar lavage was performed on the same subjects at the time of the second venipuncture. The nasopharynx was anesthetized with 4% lidocaine. An Olympus BF type 4B2 flexible fiberoptic bronchoscope (Olympus Corp. of America, New Hyde Park, NY) was passed through the nose, throat, and trachea as approximately 6 ml of 2% lidocaine was instilled. The bronchoscope was wedged into the right middle lobe and 240 ml of 0.9% sterile saline instilled in 20-ml aliquots into each of two segments of this lobe. Approximately 80% of the saline was retrieved. Lavage fluid was centrifuged at 400 *g* for 10 min, and the cell pellet was suspended in supplemented RPMI and adhered to plastic identically to the method used for MN. By cytochemical stains, bronchoalveolar cells were 92–95% AM as described previously (16, 17). Both MN and AM were shipped overnight at room temperature from Cleveland, Ohio, to Los Angeles, California.

MN and AM then were cultured at 10⁶ cells/ml × 6 ml/plate in Iscove's medium supplemented with glutamine and penicillin (concentrations as for supplemented RPMI), streptomycin (100 µg/ml), and 10% heat-inactivated pooled human serum on 100 × 20-mm plastic petri dishes for 24 h at 37°C before infection. The purpose of the 24-h preculture of MN and AM was to allow the cells to recover from the transport and to allow time for acclimation to the petri dishes. CM were precultured in the same type of petri dishes for 5–7 d before infection. Contaminating and nonviable nonadherent cells were aspirated from the MN, AM, and CM after the period of preculture and medium containing virus was added.

HIV-1 infection. The viral isolate used in these experiments was HIV-1_{JR-FL} that was recovered from frontal lobe brain tissue of a patient who died with severe AIDS encephalopathy (23). HIV-1_{JR-FL} replicates

efficiently in PBL and in CM (23, 25). Viral stocks obtained from 7-d harvests of infected PBL stored at –70°C had been passaged no more than twice before use. Infections were standardized by ELISA for the p24 gag antigen of HIV-1 (Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, IL). By limiting dilution assay on PBL, approximately 30 pg of p24 was equivalent to 1 infectious unit of HIV-1.

To eliminate HIV-1 proviral contamination present in viral stocks, virus supernatants were first filtered through a 0.22-µm filter (Gelman Sciences, Inc., Ann Arbor, MI) and then treated with 1.8 µg/ml RNase-free DNase (Worthington Biochemical Corp., Freehold, NJ) plus 10 mM MgCl₂ for 20 min at room temperature before cells were infected. The cells were examined using an inverted microscope before infection with HIV-1. Most of the cells were adherent with few free-floating nonviable or viable nonadherent cells (such as lymphocytes) observed. The culture medium then was removed. DNase-treated virus or virus that had been heat inactivated (HI) at 56°C for 45 min before DNase treatment then was added to the cells for 4 h at 37°C using a total of 3 ml of virus stock (300 ng p24/ml) plus 10 µg/ml polybrene. Cells were rocked once every hour during the infection. By inspection using an inverted microscope, there were no gross differences in the appearance of the infected cells at the end of the infection period; e.g., the cells remained adherent and were not free floating. The virus-containing medium then was aspirated and the cells washed twice with PBS. To remove infected adherent cells, PBS and 0.5 mM EDTA was added to the petri dishes for 10 min at room temperature and the cells then were scraped gently with a plastic scraper and mixed 1:1 with Iscove's plus 15% FCS/5% pooled human serum (Iscove's 15/5%). Cells were pelleted by centrifugation and resuspended in supplemented Iscove's 15/5%. Cells then were counted and viability was assessed by exclusion of trypan blue. By cytochemical parameters (Wright's, peroxidase, and nonspecific esterase stains), no lymphocytes were detectable in the MN, AM, or CM preparations. Cells immediately then were placed in 24-well plates at 1–5 × 10⁵ cells/0.5 ml per well. Approximately 15–30 min lapsed between the end of the 4-h infection period and reseeding of cells into 24-well plates.

HIV-1 detection—ELISA for p24 antigen. Supernatants of infected cells were collected every 4 d after infection and the medium was changed 24 h before each collection. Immunoassay for p24 gag antigen of HIV-1 was performed using an ELISA kit (Abbott Laboratories). The sensitivity level of this assay was 30 pg p24/ml.

HIV-1 detection—quantitative PCR. In order to analyze cell lysates with minimal manipulation, we used a modification of a lysis method previously described by Cetus Corp. (Berkeley, CA) (26). Adherent cells were washed with PBS and cells were lysed in 100 µl of lysis buffer (50 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH-8.3), 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.1 mg/ml gelatin, 0.45% NP-40, 0.45% Tween 20, and 24 µg/ml proteinase K) for 5 min, which was the period of time required for cells to lyse as visualized by light microscopy. The lysate was transferred to microfuge tubes and heated for 1 h at 56°C and then for 10 min at 95°C to inactivate the proteinase K. DNA-containing lysates were frozen at –20°C until use. All reagents used for PCR amplification were tested and found to be free of contaminating HIV-1 DNA.

PCR amplifications were performed as described previously (22, 27). Briefly, one of the oligonucleotide primers for each HIV-1 primer pair used was end-labeled with ³²P and 50 ng used in the reactions. The second primer was not end labeled and 100 ng was used per sample. 10 µl of test and control samples were analyzed at 50 mM NaCl, 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), and 2.5 mM MgCl₂, with 0.25 mM of each of the four dNTPs and 1.25 U of Taq DNA polymerase (Promega Biotec, Madison, WI) in a final volume of 25 µl. The reaction mixture was overlaid with mineral oil and subjected to 25 cycles of denaturation for 1 min at 94°C and annealing and extension for 2 min at 65°C using a Perkin-Elmer Cetus thermocycler. Amplified products were analyzed by electrophoresis on 6% nondenaturing polyacrylamide gels and visualized by autoradiography of dried gels.

Human β-globin-specific primers (28) and the HIV-1 specific oligonucleotide primers M667, M661, AA55, and LA45 used in PCR were described previously (22). These HIV-1-specific primers were designed

for amplification of sequences from HIV-1_{JR-CSF}, and also will efficiently amplify sequences from HIV-1_{JR-FL}. The antisense primer BB414 (GATTGCATTACATGCACTAC) is paired with LA45 to amplify *tat/rev* sequences of HIV-1_{JR-FL}. HIV-1 negative PBL DNA lysed with the same lysis buffer as test samples was used to prepare DNA standards (30–1,000 ng). Cloned HIV-1_{JR-CSF} DNA (pNB_{JR-CSF}) (29) was linearized with EcoRI that does not cleave viral sequences and was used to prepare a standard curve of HIV-1 DNA.

Results

Infection of mononuclear phagocytes with HIV-1. To determine the kinetics of virus production from mononuclear phagocytes, MN, AM, and CM were exposed to HIV-1_{JR-FL} for 4 h, washed, and supernatants collected at various times after infection. A representative of 12 experiments is shown in Fig. 1. Early p24 gag antigen levels were found to peak in supernatants of all the cell types 12 d after infection. Most of the cultures were terminated 12 d after infection. In five experiments, however, the time course was continued to ~28 d. Levels of p24 peaked at 12–16 d in supernatants of AM and CM, and began to decrease thereafter. Levels of p24 began to rise in supernatants of MN 28 d after infection. Although most remained lower than that of AM and CM, in one of the 28-d MN supernatants the level of p24 approximated that of CM at 12 d (data not shown).

The relative susceptibility of MN, AM, and CM to productive infection with HIV-1 at 12 d after infection is shown in Table I. In each experiment, HIV-1 infection was more productive in AM than autologous MN, and in CM than in AM. In fact, p24 levels in supernatants of MN rarely reached detectable levels (sensitivity of the p24 ELISA was to 30 pg/ml). Since cell density might have influenced the efficiency of infection, cells were cultured after infection with HIV-1 at densities which differed by five-fold. The cells did not, however, reach confluency at this higher density. At both densities tested, infection with HIV-1 was greater in CM than AM and not significant in MN (Table I).

Immediately after the 4-h infection with HIV-1, cells were washed, covered with buffer containing EDTA for 10 min, then scraped from the plates and resuspended in medium. Viability after scraping was > 90% in MN, AM, and CM as assessed by exclusion of trypan blue. Cytopathic effects with

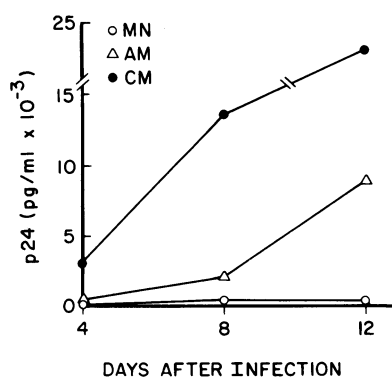


Figure 1. Kinetics of HIV-1 production from mononuclear phagocytes. MN, AM, and CM were infected with HIV-1 or HI virus as per Methods and cultured in 24 well plates at 5×10^5 /well in 1 ml of supplemented Iscove's plus 15% FCS/5% pooled human serum. Supernatants were collected every 4 d after infection with

changing of the medium 24 h before harvest. The p24 gag antigen levels in culture supernatants were determined by ELISA. The p24 levels in supernatants of cells exposed to HI virus always were undetectable. Representative of 12 experiments.

Table I. P24 Antigen Content of the Supernatants of Infected Mononuclear Phagocytes

Cell type	P24, number of cells per well*	
	1×10^5 (n = 8)	5×10^5 (n = 7)
	pg/ml	
Monocytes	15±15	9±6
Alveolar macrophages	786±274	4,145±1,456
Cultured monocytes	3,441±1,888	9,216±3,118

Values are given as mean±SE.

* Supernatants from HIV-1_{JR-FL}-infected cells were collected 12 d after infection and assayed for p24 antigen by ELISA. The total number of subjects tested was 12. Both densities of cells (1×10^5 and 5×10^5 cells/well) were tested concurrently in three of the subjects.

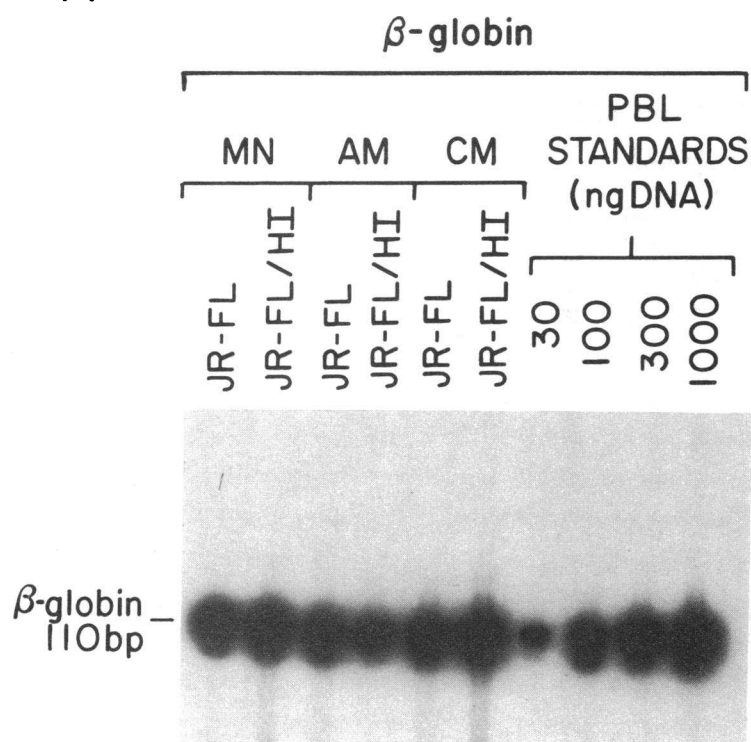
giant cell formation and ballooning of cells were observed by light microscopy in AM and CM after ~12–16 d. Similar effects were observed rarely in MN 20 d after infection. To begin to examine the basis for the increased susceptibility of AM and CM to productive infection with HIV-1, we studied the extent of reverse transcription of HIV-1 in these cells as compared to MN, which did not support a productive infection with HIV-1.

Early viral DNA synthesis in mononuclear phagocytes. MN, AM, and CM were infected with HIV-1_{JR-FL} or with virus that was heat-inactivated (HI). Cells then were lysed 24 h after infection as per Methods and quantitative PCR was performed. To quantitate the amount of total cellular DNA in each sample, we used human β -globin-specific oligonucleotide primers (Fig. 2 A).

The same volume of lysate from these cells was subjected concurrently to amplification by PCR using the R/U5 oligonucleotide primer pair M667/AA55. This primer pair amplifies the first region of the HIV-1 genome synthesized during reverse transcription and detects all viral DNA including initial reverse transcripts. This primer pair was therefore chosen to detect the total number of copies of HIV-1 initiated during reverse transcription. The R/U5 primers (M667/AA55) detected HIV-1 copies in MN lysates as well as in those of AM and CM (Fig. 2 B). MN showed approximately 100 copies/ 4×10^3 cells; AM, 300; and CM, 3,000 copies. Similar results were seen in each of seven separate experiments; the results of five are shown in Table II. Thus, although there was no significant virus production after infection of MN, entry and reverse transcription were clearly demonstrated. It remained possible that reverse transcription was initiated but was incomplete in MN.

Extent of reverse transcription in mononuclear phagocytes. To determine whether differences in susceptibility to productive infection with HIV-1 between MN and AM are associated with differences in completion of reverse transcription, we next examined the extent of reverse transcription in these cells. First, a *tat/rev* oligonucleotide primer pair, LA45/BB414, designed to detect an intermediate structure in reverse transcription was used during PCR. As shown in Fig. 2 C, when this *tat/rev* primer pair was used the copy number of HIV-1 was 30–100 in MN; 100–300 in AM and 1,000–3,000 in CM. Thus, reverse transcription extended at least to intermediate stages in all three cell types.

A



B

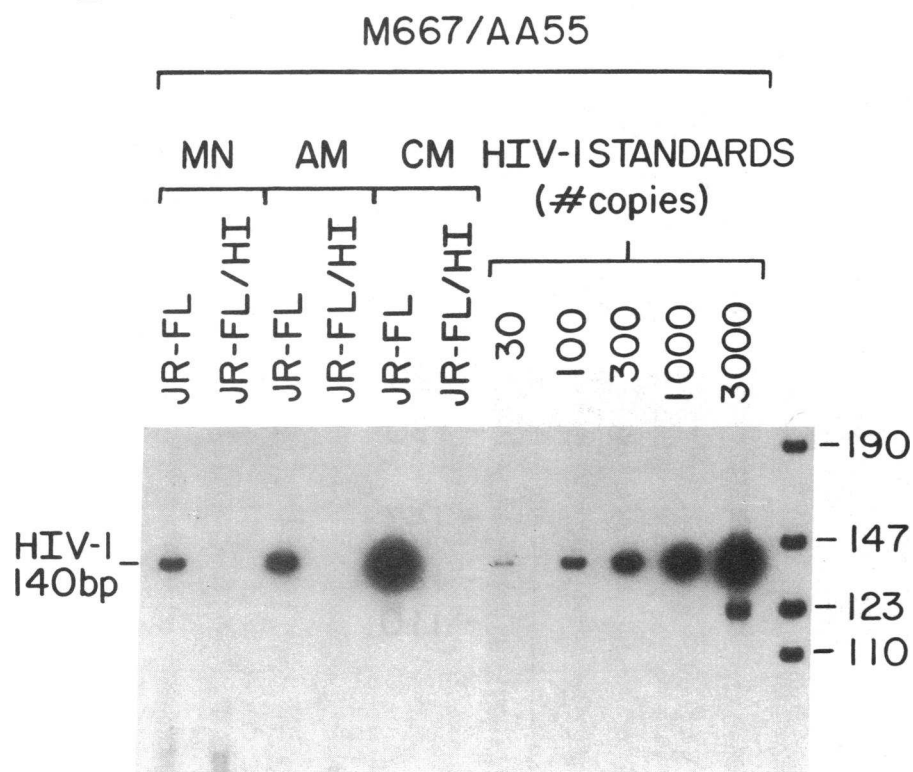
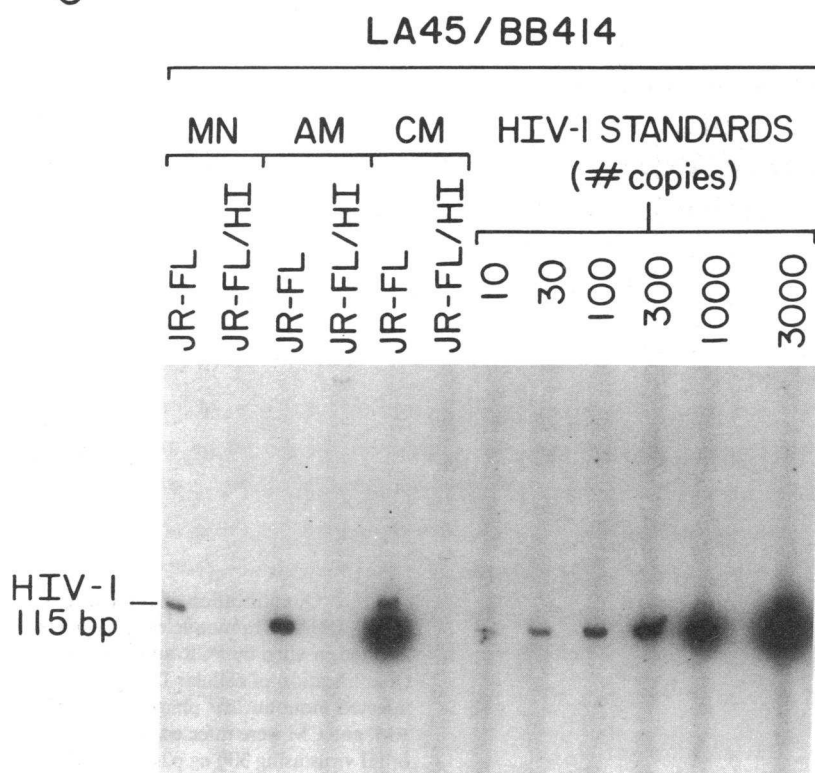


Figure 2. Quantification of cellular and HIV-1 DNA in mononuclear phagocytes infected in vitro by PCR analysis. (A) Quantification of cellular DNA in HIV-1-infected mononuclear phagocytes. MN, AM, and CM were infected with HIV-1_{JR-FL} or HI virus using 300 ng p24/ml plus polybrene for 4 h, washed and transferred to 24 well plates at 2.5×10^5 cells/well. After 24 h culture at 37°C, cells were lysed (Methods) and PCR performed on the equivalent of 2.5×10^4 cells using β -globin-specific oligonucleotide primers. Known amounts of peripheral blood lymphocyte (PBL) DNA were amplified concurrently to quantify cellular DNA levels in experimental samples and are indicated. The amplified product from the equivalent of 4×10^3 cells was loaded onto the gel and an autoradiogram of the amplified products is shown. (B) Quantification of initiation of reverse transcripts in infected mononuclear phagocytes. Amplification was performed as described in Fig. 2 A using the R/U5 oligonucleotide primer pair M667/AA55. HIV-1 standards were amplified in parallel. The molecular weight marker is pGEM digested with Hpa II and end labeled with [α - 32 P]-dCTP by Klenow. (C) Quantification of intermediate-length reverse transcripts in infected mononuclear phagocytes. PCR analysis of the same samples as above was performed using the *tat/rev* oligonucleotide primer pair LA45/BB414. (D) Quantification of full-length reverse transcripts in infected mononuclear phagocytes. PCR analysis of the same samples as above was performed using the LTR/*gag* primer pair M667/M661.

Next, the LTR/*gag* oligonucleotide primer pair M667/M661 that only will detect full or nearly complete reverse transcripts was used for PCR analysis. When this LTR/*gag* primer

pair was used, MN showed ~ 10 copies of HIV-1; AM showed 100–300 copies; and CM showed between 300–1,000 copies (Fig. 2 D). Therefore, reverse transcription extended to full

C



D

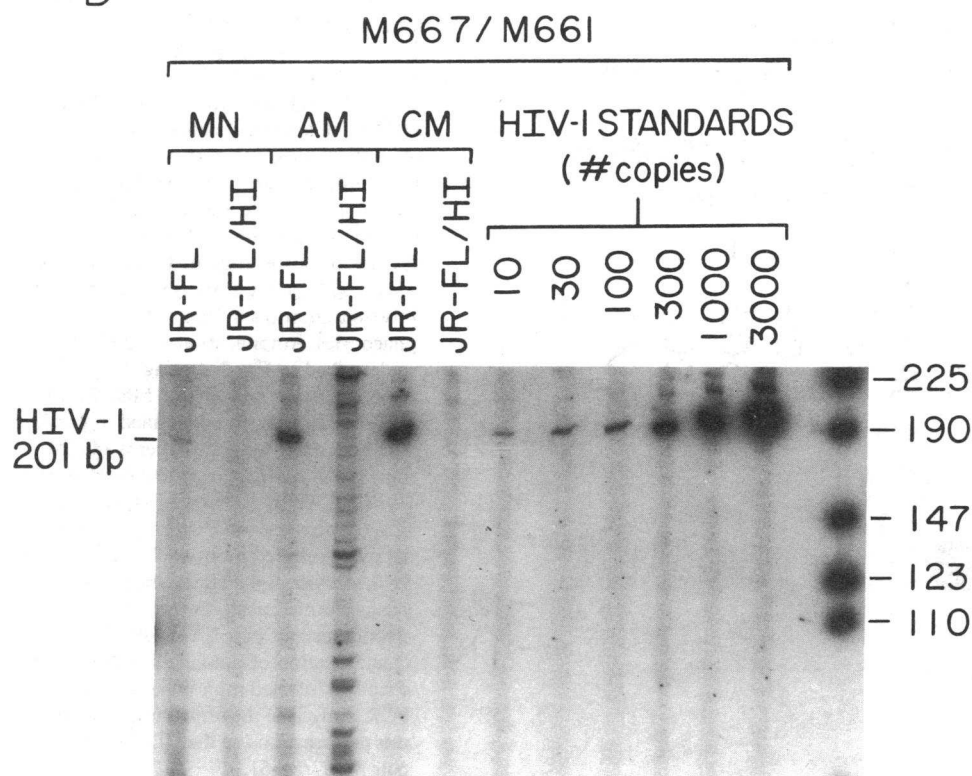


Figure 2 (Continued)

length in all of the groups of mononuclear phagocytes infected with HIV-1 in vitro but low levels in MN may not be sufficient to allow productive infection to ensue. Table II shows the PCR

analysis from five experiments in which both the M667/AA55 and M667/M661 primer pairs were used. In general, more copies of full-length HIV-1 DNA were found in lysates of CM than

AM or MN; and more in AM than MN 24 h after infection. A similar pattern was seen at 6 and 48 h after infection HIV-1_{JR-FL} (data not shown). The number of full-length reverse transcripts relative to the number initiated, however, was similar among mononuclear phagocytes; e.g., ~ 10–30% of the number of reverse transcripts initiated reached completion, suggesting that there are not major differences in ability to reverse transcribe in these cell types. This differs from previous observations in infected quiescent T cells, where reverse transcription is not completed (22).

Discussion

We examined the relative susceptibility of MN, AM, and CM to productive infection with the macrophage-tropic strain HIV-1_{JR-FL} and measured the extent of reverse transcription of HIV-1 in these cells. CM and AM from all subjects supported an early productive infection with HIV-1 beginning at 4 d after infection and peaking at 12 d. CM reproducibly produced higher virus titers than AM. There was no detectable p24 viral antigen in supernatants of MN during the first 3 wk after infection in any experiment. At day 28 after infection, a low level of p24 was observed in cultures of infected MN. This late rise in p24 levels in supernatants of MN could be attributed to spreading of virus between cells and/or to in vitro differentiation of MN following adherence for several days in culture leading to activation and virus production.

For several reasons, it is unlikely that the observed productive infection with HIV-1 could be due to contaminating lymphocytes in these primary adherent cell cultures. All the cell types tested underwent two adherence steps. The first was for 1 h. The second adherence step was either for 24 h (MN and AM) or for 5–7 d (CM). This step further enriched for adherent cells and by cytochemical parameters (Wright's, peroxidase, and nonspecific esterase stains), all of the cells that were exposed to HIV-1 were mononuclear phagocytes. In addition, in the current experiments, no exogenous mitogenic stimulus was added (19–21) so that the observed productive infection in cultures of AM and CM was not likely to be due to contaminating lymphocytes.

The finding that productive infection of AM and CM by HIV-1 did not require further stimulation in vitro may reflect the degree of differentiation of these cells. AM differentiate in situ and also may be activated by environmental pollutants and chronically inhaled antigens. CM may be activated during the process of differentiation in vitro by adherence to plastic

over a number of days or by factors in the culture medium (e.g., growth factors in the serum). The term "activation" as applied to mononuclear phagocytes generally implies, however, that the cells are primed by an immunological signal or infectious agent resulting in more efficient microbicidal activity. Thus, differentiation alone without activation as it is usually defined presumably accounts for the observed differences between MN, AM, and CM in susceptibility to productive infection with HIV-1. There is indeed precedence for greater susceptibility of more-differentiated mononuclear phagocytes to lentiviral infection. Tissue macrophages support the replication of the visna lentivirus of sheep to a level 1,000-fold higher than that of bone marrow precursors (11). Furthermore, both susceptibility to infection by visna virus and viral gene expression increased during in-vitro maturation of blood MN to macrophages (13). Growth and differentiation factors such as GM-CSF and M-CSF can increase HIV-1 production in blood MN (14, 15) providing further evidence that the process of differentiation may lead to an increased susceptibility to infection with HIV-1.

It is believed that HIV-1 is more efficiently transmitted during coculture and that cell contact may be a major determinant of infectibility at least in vitro. Thus, transfer of virus via cell contact could confound any recognition of differences in susceptibility to infection between different cell types. Our experiments therefore were designed to avoid cell contact and rather to determine differences in infection of various mononuclear phagocytes in the absence of cell contact. None of the cell cultures including those of MN, AM, and CM were confluent either at the beginning or the end of the culture period; therefore, differences in confluence cannot explain our results. Cells were, of course, in closer proximity to each other at the density of 5×10^5 cells/well but were still not confluent. Even so, more virus production was observed in CM and AM at that density and still no production of virus was observed with MN. It is possible that if cells had been confluent, our results would have been different. The effect of cell contact on susceptibility to productive infection with HIV-1 among mononuclear phagocytes is being investigated.

Gartner et al. (1) and Ho et al. (2) were the first to demonstrate that MN from the blood were susceptible to infection with HIV-1 in vitro. The MN were cultured for several days before infection and therefore were similar to our CM. Nicholson and colleagues showed that when freshly isolated MN infected in vitro with HIV-1 were added to phytohemagglutinin-stimulated lymphocytes, a productive infection ensued in the cell cultures but infected MN alone were not evaluated (3).

Table II. PCR Analysis of HIV-1_{JR-FL} Infection of Mononuclear Phagocytes*

Experiment	MN			AM			CM		
	R/U5	tat/rev	LTR/gag	R/U5	tat/rev	R/gag	R/U5	tat/rev	LTR/gag
1	100	30	10	300	100–300	100–300	3,000	1,000	300
2	100	ND [†]	30	100	ND	100	3,000	ND	300
3	30	30	0	100	100	100	300	100	30
4	100	ND	100	300	ND	300	ND	ND	ND
5	30	ND	10	100	ND	30	3,000	ND	300

* Cells were lysed 24 h after infection with HIV-1_{JR-FL} and PCR analysis performed. Data shown are copy numbers of HIV-1/4 × 10³ cell equivalents. [†] ND, not done.

Salahuddin et al. demonstrated that AM were infectable with HIV-1 in vitro and in vivo (10). The relative susceptibility of freshly isolated MN, CM, and tissue macrophages such as AM to infection with HIV-1, however, is not clear.

Kazazi and coworkers found higher levels of virus production after infection of MN with various clinical isolates of HIV-1 compared to MN cultured in vitro from two donors (30). Our data stand in stark contrast. Strain variations affecting ability to replicate in macrophages or the limited number of subjects in whom a direct comparison of viral production of the MN and CM was made could explain the differences between this finding and ours. Olafsson et al. examined the susceptibility to infection with HIV-1 as a function of the state of differentiation of monocytes and tissue origin of macrophages (31). Peritoneal macrophages were more susceptible to infection than MN and MN, more so than AM, as measured by reverse transcriptase activity in culture supernatants. MN were comparable to CM. The discrepancy between their findings and ours could be related to the viral strain used or to technical differences in manipulation of primary cells. Supernatants were collected only at 15 days after in vitro infection for CM and AM. It is conceivable that viral production already had peaked before that point for those cell types. The results of our study indicate that, like other lentiviruses, HIV-1_{JR-FL} productively infects differentiated mononuclear phagocytes more efficiently than MN. We studied cells from 12 subjects and used a macrophage tropic strain of HIV-1 for the infections. A time course of virus replication was performed in each experiment. In no experiment could a productive infection of MN be demonstrated in the first 3 wk after infection. In each experiment a productive infection of both autologous CM and AM was observed during the first 12 d after infection with CM being more supportive of productive infection than AM.

Reverse transcription is required for productive infection by HIV-1. To examine the mechanism underlying the increased susceptibility to productive infection with HIV-1 in CM, AM, and MN, reverse transcription was analyzed in these cell populations by quantitative PCR. PCR analysis of HIV-1 DNA was consistent with the p24 data in that the number of full-length reverse transcripts in CM \gg AM $>$ MN. The HIV-1 copy number in MN using R/U5 primers that amplify all initiated reverse transcripts was within threefold of that of AM suggesting small differences in entry of HIV-1. The 10-fold higher HIV-1 copy number in CM compared to AM or MN suggests either that entry of HIV-1 into CM exceeds that of MN or AM or that reverse transcription is initiated much more efficiently in these cells.

When *tat/rev* and LTR/*gag* primers were used to amplify intermediate and full-length HIV-1 DNA, respectively, the ratio of the number of copies initiated over those that completed reverse transcription was similar among the three groups of mononuclear phagocytes studied. Approximately 10–30% of the HIV-1 DNA initiated reached completion in all the cell types. Thus, the variable susceptibility to productive infection with HIV-1 was not due to differences in the constitutive capacity to complete the process of reverse transcription. It is possible, nonetheless, that stimulation of the cells would have increased the proportion of reverse transcripts that reached completion as is seen in mitogen-stimulated lymphocytes (22).

So, what is the basis for the decreased productive infection in MN? Differences in virus entry may not account for all the differences in susceptibility between MN, AM, and CM, partic-

ularly because the total number of reverse transcripts as detected by the R/U5 primers is detectable in MN and within threefold of that seen in AM. Nonetheless, increased virus production was associated with differences in levels of total viral DNA early after infection. It is possible that our results are specific to the HIV-1 strain (HIV-1_{JR-FL}) used and that other strains of HIV-1 do not productively infect mononuclear phagocytes in the same pattern as that observed for the macrophage-tropic strain used in this study. Expression of CD4 on mononuclear phagocytes also could be a determinant of a productive infection with HIV-1 by affecting virus binding. Differences in processes in viral replication that follow entry and initiation of reverse transcription also must be considered, i.e., integration of HIV-1, activation of viral gene expression, and posttranscriptional packaging of the virus particle. For example, in stimulated T lymphocytes and in mononuclear phagocytes the transcriptional factor NF- κ B stimulates the HIV-1 enhancer; activation of HIV-1 gene expression is known to be induced by NF- κ B during monocyte differentiation (32). NF- κ B-binding activity is present constitutively in human MN and CM (32) but has not been directly compared quantitatively and is not known for human AM. The cytokines TNF and IL-1 activate this transcriptional factor (33) and human AM and CM express higher levels of TNF than do blood MN (17). Therefore, differences in production of these cytokines by mononuclear phagocytes could result in differential activation of NF- κ B and thus, ultimately, replication of HIV-1.

The load of HIV-1 in MN from HIV-1-infected individuals as detected by polymerase chain reactions is controversial. Using *gag*, *env*, and LTR primers, Schnittman et al. found that the main reservoir for HIV-1 in human peripheral blood is a T lymphocyte and that MN from only 2 of 14 patients carried HIV-1 DNA (34). McElrath et al. recently reported that both blood lymphocytes and MN from all of the HIV-1-infected patients studied carry the virus as determined by PCR analysis (35). The burden of HIV-1 in tissue macrophages such as AM in HIV-1-infected individuals has not been delineated. Furthermore the number of initiated HIV-1 copies that complete reverse transcription in vivo in MN or tissue macrophages is not known. Elucidation of the basis for differences in vitro and possibly in vivo among mononuclear phagocytes in susceptibility to infection with HIV-1 clearly is vital for better understanding the organ specificity and thus the pathogenesis of AIDS.

Acknowledgments

The thoughtful and thorough critique of this manuscript by Dr. Jerrold J. Ellner is much appreciated. This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health U. S. Public Health Service grants HL-43571, HL01829, and Clinical Research Center grant M01RR00080, and the State of California University-wide AIDS Research Program.

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