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Article

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Núria Gironès,¹ Clara I. Rodríguez,¹ Eugenio Carrasco-Marín,¹ Reyes Flores Hernández,² Jacobo López de Rego,² and Manuel Fresno¹

¹Centro de Biología Molecular, Conrejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

²Departamento de Biología Celular, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Address correspondence to: Manuel Fresno, Centro de Biología Molecular, CSIC-UAM, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Cantoblanco, E-28049 Madrid, Spain. Phone: 34-91-3978413; Fax: 34-91-3974799; E-mail: Mfresno@cbm.uam.es.

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In Chagas' disease caused by *Trypanosoma cruzi*, a paradigm of autoimmune disease, both autoantibodies and autoreactive T cells have been described. We have identified a novel dominant autoantigen, named Cha, recognized by the majority of sera from *T. cruzi*-infected humans and mice. We noted significant homologies between amino acids 120-129 of Cha, where the B-cell epitope maps, and an expressed sequence tag from *T. cruzi*, and also between amino acids 254-273 of Cha and a repeated amino acid sequence from the shed acute-phase antigen (SAPA) of *T. cruzi*. Moreover, *T. cruzi*-infected mice contain autoreactive T cells that can cross-react with Cha and the SAPA homologous peptides. Transfer of T cells from infected mice triggered anti-Cha (120-129) Ab production in naive recipients. Interestingly, heart tissue sections from those adoptive transferred mice showed cardiac pathology similar to *T. cruzi*-infected mice. Our results demonstrate the presence of both T- and B-cell cross-reactive epitopes in the Cha antigen. This dual mimicry may lead to T/B cell cooperation and give rise to a pathological immunodominant response against Cha in *T. cruzi* infected animals.

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Introduction

Chagas' disease affects several million people in Central and South America and is considered a paradigm of autoimmune disease. It is caused by the protozoan parasite *Trypanosoma cruzi*, which has three different morphologies: epimastigote, which replicates in the insect vector; trypomastigote, which infects host's cells; and amastigote, which replicates intracellularly in the host's cells (1). Approximately 30% of infected persons develop symptoms of the disease in their lifetime, which include cardiomyopathy, neuropathies, and dilatation of colon or esophagus (2). The finding of a T-cell rich inflammatory mononuclear cell infiltrate and the scarcity of parasites in heart lesions questioned the direct participation of *T. cruzi* in chronic Chagas' cardiomyopathy (CCC) and suggested the possible involvement of autoimmunity (3), although this remains a hotly debated issue (4).

Autoimmunity can arise from the stimulation of autoreactive B and/or T cells in response to foreign antigens originated by the sharing of molecular determinants between a parasite and its host (molecular mimicry) (5). It has been proposed that when there is molecular mimicry between host and parasite, autoimmunity can develop through a T/B-cell cooperation mechanism, but experimental direct evidence is still scarce. Thus, there are many examples of molecular mimicry between microorganisms and host antigens,

both at the molecular and antigenic levels. However, molecular mimicry in the context of an infection by organisms bearing the mimicking peptide has been demonstrated in very few cases (6–9).

There are numerous reports of *T. cruzi* antigens cross-reactive with host's heart and neural tissues (10–14), but none of the autoantibodies or autoreactive T cells against those antigens seem to be the leading cause of autoimmune pathogenesis. Recently, Kalil and Cunha-Neto have described myosin as a major antigen of heart-specific autoimmunity and suggested the possible relevance of myosin recognition in human CCC (15). Anti- β -adrenergic (14) and muscarinic receptor (16) Ab's that cross-react with *T. cruzi* ribosomal proteins may also cause cardiac pathology. While the presence of "anti-self" immune responses in *T. cruzi* infections has been unquestionably demonstrated, evidence for the mediation of cross-reactive Ab's or T cells in pathology is still lacking.

Here we report the identification of a host antigen, named Cha, recognized by most chagasic sera. Our results show that reactivity against Cha in human and mice infections is the result of molecular mimicry between clearly distinct Cha T- and B-cell epitopes and highly immunogenic *T. cruzi* antigens, which trigger both T- and B-cell responses. Finally, our results suggest that the dominant autoimmune response against Cha is the result of T/B-cell cooperation. This is, to our

knowledge, the first description of T- and B-cell cross-reactive epitopes in the same autoantigen. This dual cross-reactivity leads to the dominant and strong response against Cha during *T. cruzi* infection that may contribute to pathology.

Methods

Cloning of Cha cDNA. A 974-bp partial cDNA was isolated by immunoscreening of a human Jurkat cDNA expression library λ ZAP Express (Stratagene, La Jolla, California, USA) using a pool of sera from chagasic-chronic patients. Full-length Cha cDNA (1,458 bp) was obtained by 5' rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) using Cha internal-nested oligonucleotides 912-5'-M (5'-GTGGCACCTTCGCCCATCTCTGAAT-3') and NGP1 (5'-TGCAAAGCAGTAGTTGTAGCCGAGT-3'), and the Marathon Kit and Advantage KlenTaq Polymerase Mix (CLONTECH Laboratories Inc., Palo Alto, California, USA). The amplified cDNAs were cloned into pGEM-T vector (Promega Corp., Madison, Wisconsin, USA) and sequenced using the fmol kit (Promega Corp.) or automatically with a Perkin-Elmer Applied Biosystems sequencer (Foster City, California, USA). Nucleic acid and protein sequences were analyzed by the University of Wisconsin Genetics Group Sequence Analysis Software Package.

Protein and synthetic peptides. Hen egg-white lysozyme (HEL) was from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, Missouri, USA) Peptides human R1 (SLVTCPAQGSLSPPSMEIK), human R3 (MRQLDTNVER), human R3H (MRQLDTNVERRALGEIQNV), mouse R3M (IRQLDTSVERRALGEIQNV), *T. cruzi* R3T (LRQLDFVEEVLKHPDKVE), and *T. cruzi* S1 (STPSTPADSSAHSTPSTPV) were synthesized on an Applied Biosystems Synthesizer Model 431A. A series of ten amino acid (aa) peptides with an overlap of four aa, spanning the entire sequence of short Cha (sCha), were synthesized using a modified multi-pin peptide synthesis (17) that allows the cleavage of peptides from the pins. Peptides were purified by HPLC, and checked for accuracy by mass spectrometry.

Ab's. Human chagasic sera were kindly supplied by S. Gea, D. Iosa, E. Moretti, and B. Basso (Universidad Nacional de Cordoba, Argentina), which included four asymptomatic sera, ten with electrocardiographic alterations, and 26 with electrocardiographic alterations and cardiac failure. Sera from systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) patients were supplied by J. Sequí (Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Madrid, Spain); sera from human and mice infected with *Leishmania infantum* were supplied by C. Alonso (Centro de Biología Molecular, Madrid, Spain); and sera from idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy (IDC) patients were supplied by S. Gea. Polyclonal Ab anti-Cha

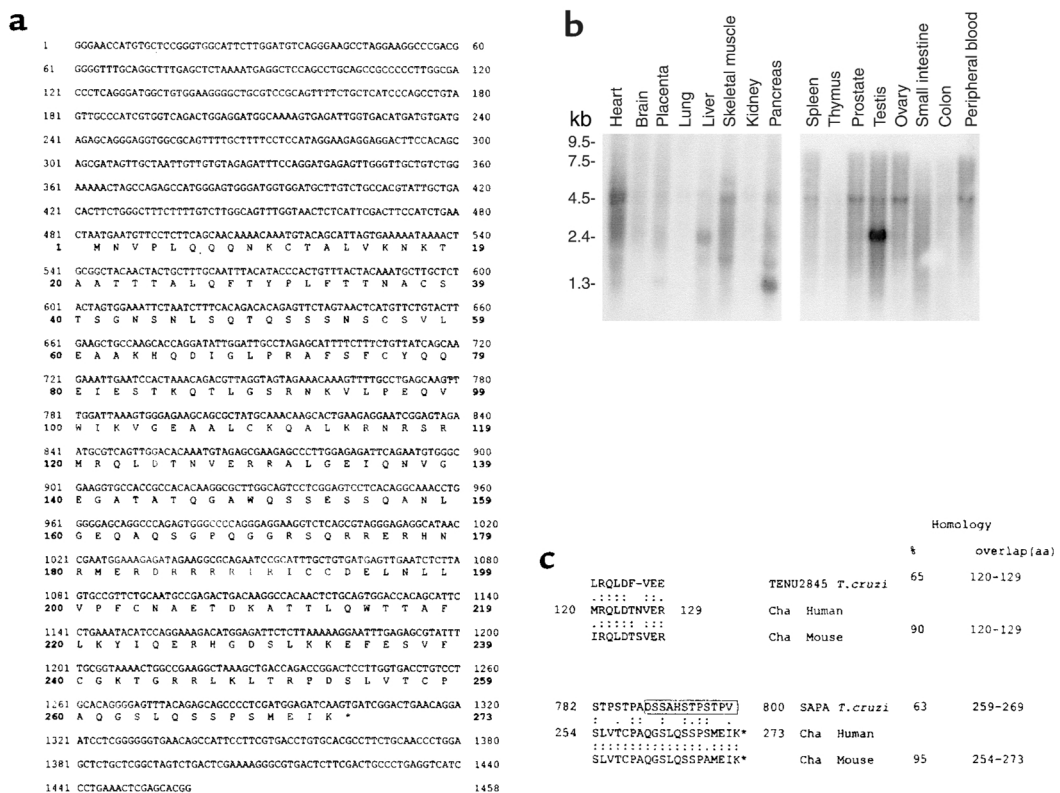


Figure 1

Expression and sequence of Cha. (a) Nucleotide and deduced aa sequence of Cha. The aa positions are denoted by numbers in boldface; the asterisk indicates the termination codon (TGA). (b) Cha mRNA Northern blot analysis. Nylon membranes containing 2 μ g of each poly(A)⁺ RNA from various human tissues were hybridized with a Cha cDNA probe. (c) An aa comparison of human and mouse Cha peptides with *T. cruzi* antigens. Identical aa's are denoted by two dots and conserved aa by one dot. Percentages of homology are shown. The open box indicates a SAPA COOH-terminal repeat.

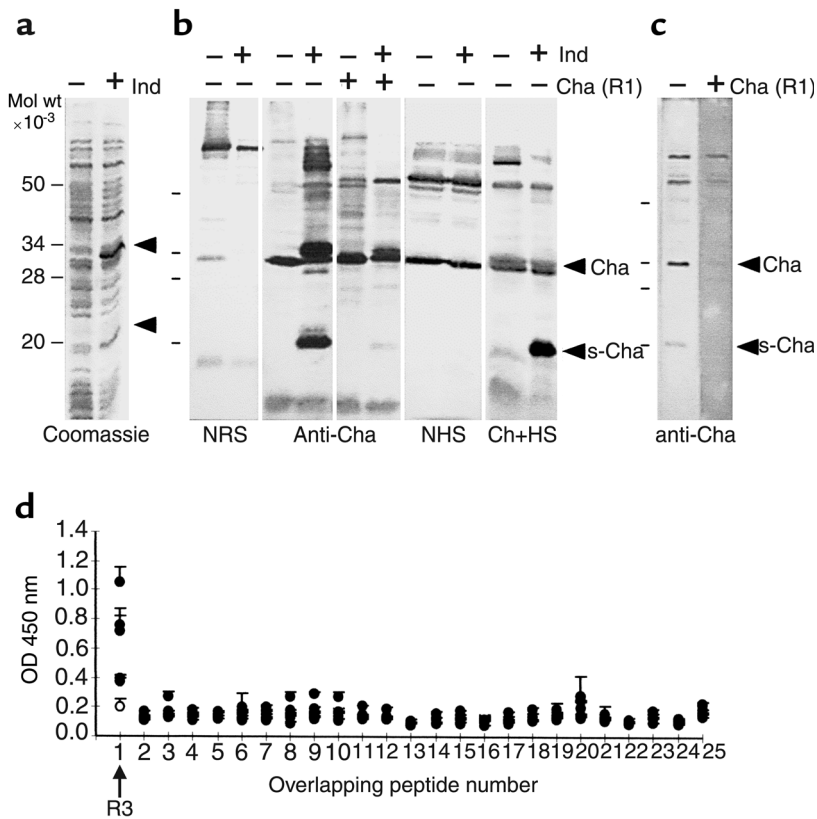


Figure 2

Reactivity of chagasic sera. (a) Coomassie blue staining shows the expression of recombinant Cha in induced (+) or not induced (-) bacterial lysates of *E. coli*. Arrows indicate Cha and sCha proteins. (b) Western blot analysis of the same lysates with normal rabbit serum (NRS) and anti-Cha and its competition with the immunizing Cha peptide (R1) is shown. The same lysates were tested with normal human serum (NHS) and with chagasic human serum (Ch+HS). Arrows indicate 34-kDa (Cha) and 20-kDa (sCha) proteins. (c) Western blot analysis of a Jurkat lysate with the anti-Cha Ab. Recognition of specific bands of Cha and sCha is denoted by arrows. (d) Mapping of the sCha epitope recognized by human chagasic sera. The reactivity of six human chronic chagasic sera against 25 overlapping ten-aa peptides spanning sCha was assayed using ELISA. Five sCha-positive sera (filled circles) and one negative sera (open circle) are shown. Peptide 1 corresponds to the R3 sequence.

was raised in rabbits against aa 254-273 of Cha (R1) as described (18). IgG of the preimmune and immune sera obtained after the second boost was purified by ammonium sulphate precipitation. Affinity-purified IgG from human chagasic sera specific for the R3 peptide of Cha was obtained using the SulfoLink Kit (Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, Illinois, USA).

Bacterial expression of recombinant proteins. A 954-bp insert derived from the original library clone was subcloned into the thermoinducible bacterial expression vector pCYTEX P1 between *NdeI* and *EcoRI* sites of the polylinker. This was accomplished by amplifying the fragment using PCR with the original pBKCMV Cha clone with the Cha mut 5' oligonucleotide (5'-GCCTCTTCAGCAACATATGAAATGTACAGCATTA-3'). In addition, a second construct was made to express the protein from a second ATG codon at position 841 of the complete nucleotide sequence, with the oligonucleotide sCha 5' (5'-AGGAATCGGAGTCATATGCGTCAGTTG-3'). The pCYTEX plasmids were transformed in *Escherichia coli* strain XL-1Blue and the recombinant proteins prepared as described (19). Recombinant sCha (rsCha) was purified by gel filtration as described (20). Removal of endotoxins from purified rsCha was done with polymyxin B agarose (Sigma Chemical Co.). The presence of endotoxin activity in E-toxate assays (Sigma Chemical Co.) was undetectable.

Immunoassays. For Western blot analysis, Jurkat and J774 cells grown in suspension in complete RPMI-1640 and DMEM (5-10% FCS), respectively, were centrifuged, and the pellets solubilized with lysis buffer NP-40, pH 7.8 (150

mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, 20 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM PMSF, 1 μ g/ml aprotinin, 1 μ g/ml leupeptin, and 1 μ g/ml pepstatin) for 30 minutes at 4°C. Lysates were cleared by ultracentrifugation at 37,100 g for 15 minutes at 4°C. Thirty micrograms of total cell lysate were electrophoresed on 13% SDS-PAGE mini-gels, transferred to Immobilon-P (Millipore, Bedford, Massachusetts, USA) membrane (18) and incubated with anti-Cha at 1:1000 dilution or chagasic sera at 1:100 dilution. Competitions were performed by preincubation of antisera with 100 μ g/ml of peptides for 20 minutes at 22°C. Then membranes were incubated either with goat anti-rabbit or rabbit anti-human alkaline phosphatase-conjugated (AP-conjugated) antisera at 1:10,000 dilution (Pierce Chemical Co.). Alternatively, the membranes were incubated with goat anti-human horseradish peroxidase (HRP) and developed with the enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) reagent (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Little Chalfont, United Kingdom).

The specificity of the sera was tested using ELISAs. Recombinant proteins and peptides were incubated overnight at 4°C in 50-150 μ l of 10-100 μ g/ml. Blocking was done in PBS containing 3% low-fat dry milk and 0.2% Tween-20. Sera from chagasic patients and infected mice were used at 1:100 dilutions in PBS, 1% low-fat dry milk, and 0.05% Tween-20 at 4°C. Wells were washed three times with the same buffer and subsequently incubated with goat anti-human or rabbit anti-mouse HRP-conjugated Ab's for 1 hour at room temperature and washed five times. The positive cutoff for assays was determined from the mean value \pm three SDs of the negative.

Table 1Reactivity of human sera against rsCha, R3, R1 peptides of Cha, and S1 peptide of *T. cruzi* in ELISAs

	rsCha			R3			R1			S1		
	<i>n</i>	% ^A	Mean ^B	<i>n</i>	%	Mean	<i>n</i>	%	Mean	<i>n</i>	%	Mean
Chagasic sera	40	90	0.77	40	97	0.95	32	0	0.23	32	59	0.73
IDC		ND		6	0	0.12		ND			ND	
SLE	13	0	0.18	13	0	0.14		ND			ND	
Leishmaniasis	10	0	0.22	10	0	0.11		ND			ND	
Normal	6	0	0.16	6	0	0.12		ND			ND	

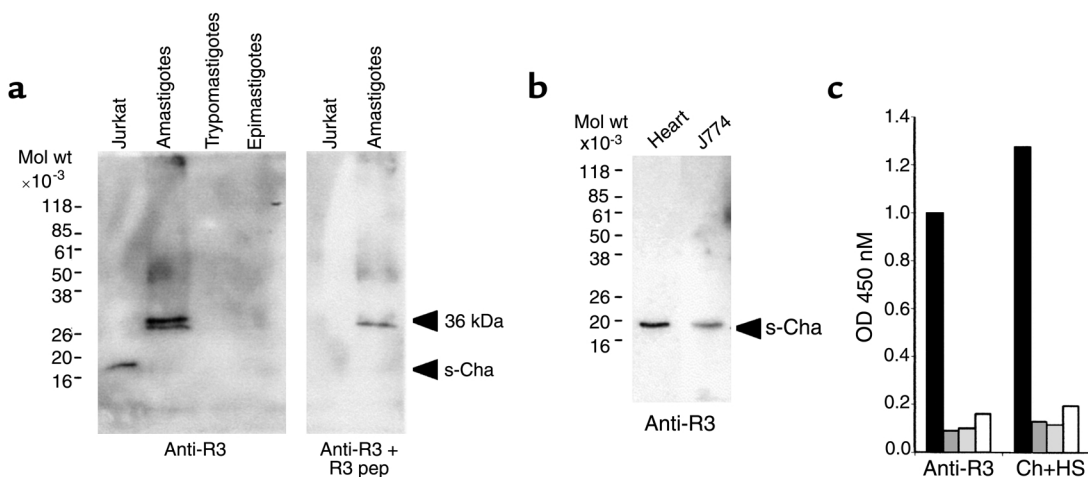
Results are representative of three independent experiments. ^APercentage of positive sera. ^BMean of OD 450 nm. ND, not determined.

Infections and immunizations in mice. Four-week-old female BALB/c, CBA/J, and C57BL/6 mice were infected with different strains (Tulahuen and MC) of *T. cruzi* by intraperitoneal injection of 10⁴ trypomastigotes (indicated if different) from blood of a previously *T. cruzi*-infected mouse. Mice were bled at different days after infection, and serum was obtained. Parasitemia was measured as described (21). CBA/J and C57BL/6 mice were immunized in the rear footpads with 10 nmol of rsCha, Cha peptides, and HEL emulsified in CFA (Sigma Chemical Co.). Spleens from infected mice and popliteal lymph nodes from immunized mice were elicited, and cells were obtained using a cell strainer (Becton Dickinson Labware, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey, USA). After lysing red blood cells with water for 5 seconds, the cells were washed twice in DMEM and resuspended in DMEM 10% FCS (DMEM10). Cells were plated in 96-well plates (2 × 10⁵/200 μl) containing 5 μg/ml of ConA or with antigens (0.5 to 500 μg/ml), as indicated. Proliferation was measured by incorporation of 1 μCi [³H]thymidine (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) per well during the last 24 hours of a 3-day culture for spleen cells or of a 4-day culture for lymph node cells. Cells were then harvested on a glass-fiber filter using a Cell Harvester (Skatron Instru-

ments Inc., Sterling, Virginia, USA), and radioactivity was estimated. Results are expressed as relative proliferation index [$P = (\text{cpm with antigen/cpm with medium})_{\text{infected}} - (\text{cpm with antigen/cpm with medium})_{\text{uninfected}}$]. *T. cruzi* epimastigotes, blood trypomastigotes, and amastigotes were obtained as described (22).

Adoptive transfer. CBA/J spleen cells from mice infected with 5 × 10³ Tulahuen trypomastigotes were obtained at 3 months after infection as described previously. B cells and macrophages were depleted by incubation with 20 μg of 40F Ab (anti-IA^k), 20 μg anti-mouse IgM, 20 μg anti-mouse IgG, plus guinea pig complement in DMEM10 for 2 hours. Cells were washed twice in DMEM, resuspended at 10⁷ cells/ml in DMEM10, and incubated for 2 hours in a nylon wool column at 37°C. Cells were eluted with prewarmed DMEM10 at 37°C. Up to 99% of the cells were CD3 positive. T cells (10⁷) were injected intraperitoneally into naive CBA/J mice.

Histological staining. Mouse cardiac tissue was fixed in 10% formal for 72 hours at room temperature, rinsed, and transferred into 70% ethanol. Pieces were dehydrated in ethanol of growing gradation, and benzol, embedded in paraffin, and cut into sections from 8 to 10 μm. Tinctures used were hematoxylin and eosin (23)

**Figure 3**

Reactivity of human anti-R3 Ab's. Western blot analysis with affinity-purified anti-R3 Ab's from human chagasic sera. (a) Reactivity against sCha (20 kDa) antigen in Jurkat cells and a 36-kDa antigen present in *T. cruzi* amastigotes is shown. (b) sCha is expressed in mouse heart and the mouse macrophage J774 cell line. (c) Competitive R3 peptide ELISAs show that R3 homologous peptides from human (dark gray boxes), mice (light gray boxes), and *T. cruzi* (open boxes) competed out the binding of either affinity-purified anti-R3 Ab's or whole sera (Ch+HS) from human chagasic patients to the human R3 peptide (filled boxes).

and van Gieson's stain (24). The series of pieces were studied using a Leitz-Dialux microscope, equipped with a WILD MPS 51S camera with Photoautomat MPS-4S (Leica, Wetzlan, Germany).

Results

Identification of a novel, dominant chagasic autoantigen, Cha. In a search for dominant autoantigens in Chagas' disease, we found a human cDNA clone (*Cha*) (Genbank accession number AJ271337) recognized by most of the chronic chagasic sera (Figure 1a). The *Cha* gene has 84% to 89% identity with several expressed sequence tags (ESTs) from mice (AI595097, AA061706, AI595248, AI428028, MMTEST342, AI427864, and AA061826), which spanned most of the codifying sequence of the human gene, indicating the existence of a *Cha* ortholog in mouse.

Northern blot analyses showed an ubiquitous expression of *Cha* mRNA, which is a species of 2.4 kb and very abundant in testis (Figure 1b). Additionally, a 5-kb mRNA was observed in heart, skeletal muscle, spleen, prostate, ovary, and peripheral blood, and a 1-kb mRNA was observed in the pancreas. No bands were detected in brain, placenta, lung, kidney, thymus, and colon.

There was 65% homology in a ten-aa overlap between aa 120-129 of *Cha*, named R3, and the putative gene product of TENU2845 of *T. cruzi* (Figure 1c), and 63% homology in a 11-aa overlap (259-269) between aa 254-272 of *Cha*, named R1, and the COOH-terminal nonapeptide repeats of the shed acute-phase antigen (SAPA) of *T. cruzi*, named S1 (Figure 1c). Those percentages of homology agree with the Weise and Carnegie criteria for mimicry-type similarities between peptides (25).

Reactivity of chagasic sera against Cha. To study the cross-reactivity of *Cha* at the molecular level, recombinant *Cha* was prepared by subcloning its cDNA in the thermoinducible bacterial expression vector pCYTEXP1 (20) and expressing it in *E. coli*. We observed the specific induction of a protein of the expected size (34 kDa), as well as an additional protein of about 20 kDa, named sCha (Figure 2a). The sCha was the result of a secondary translation product from an initiation codon present at position 841 of the nucleotide sequence and lacks aa 1-119 of *Cha* (see Figure 1). The anti-*Cha* antiserum recognized not only a 34-kDa protein but also the 20-kDa protein (Figure 2b). Surprisingly, all chagasic sera tested recognized mainly sCha (one of them shown in Figure 2b).

Next, we studied the expression of the *Cha* antigen in human cells using Western blot analysis. Figure 2c shows that anti-*Cha* antiserum recognized 80-, 60-, 34-, and 20-kDa proteins. Only the 34- and 20-kDa proteins, corresponding to the predicted sizes of *Cha* and sCha, respectively, appeared to be recognized specifically, since they were competed out by the immunizing R1 peptide. Similar results were found in other human and mouse cell lines derived from different tissues (not shown).

ELISAs showed very high autoantibody titers against purified recombinant rsCha in a high percentage of

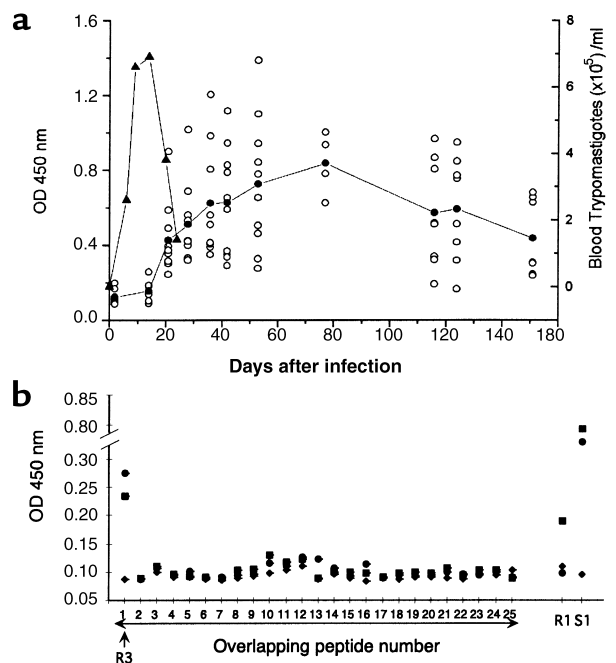


Figure 4

Cha autoantibodies in experimental *T. cruzi* infections. (a) Reactivity against rsCha of sera from five mice infected with the Tulahuén and five infected with the MC strains of *T. cruzi* at different days after infection. Seen are values of individual mice (open circles) and mean of OD values of all mice (filled circles). Parasitemia values are expressed as trypomastigotes (10^5 /ml) (filled triangles). (b) Mapping of the sCha epitope recognized by infected mice sera. *T. cruzi*-infected mice sera against ten-aa overlapping peptides spanning sCha were assayed. Reactivity of uninfected sera (filled diamonds) 21 days after infection (filled squares) and 53 days after infection (filled circles). Reactivity of the same sera against the S1 peptide of *T. cruzi* and R1 peptide of *Cha* is seen.

chagasic sera from different endemic areas of Latin America (90%). No significant titers against rsCha were observed in sera from healthy individuals from the same area, autoimmune systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) patients, or patients infected with *Leishmania*, a *T. cruzi*-related parasite (Table 1).

Molecular characterization of *T. cruzi*/*Cha* cross-reactivity.

To map the *Cha* epitope recognized by chagasic sera, we synthesized 25 overlapping peptides spanning sCha and used them in ELISAs of chagasic sera. Interestingly, five out of six chronic chagasic sera tested (Figure 2d) reacted exclusively with a unique peptide, which corresponds to aa 120-129 of *Cha*, named R3. More interestingly, 97% of chronic chagasic sera were highly reactive with R3 in comparison with the absence of reactivity in sera from SLE, from patients infected with *Leishmania*, or suffering IDC, a disease with cardiac symptoms similar to Chagas' disease (Table 1). While 59% of chronic chagasic sera contained Ab's against the *T. cruzi* peptide S1, reactivity against the 63% homologous *Cha* R1 peptide (aa 254-273) was almost undetectable (Table 1), indicating that infection-induced anti-S1 Ab's did not cross-react with the R1 peptide.

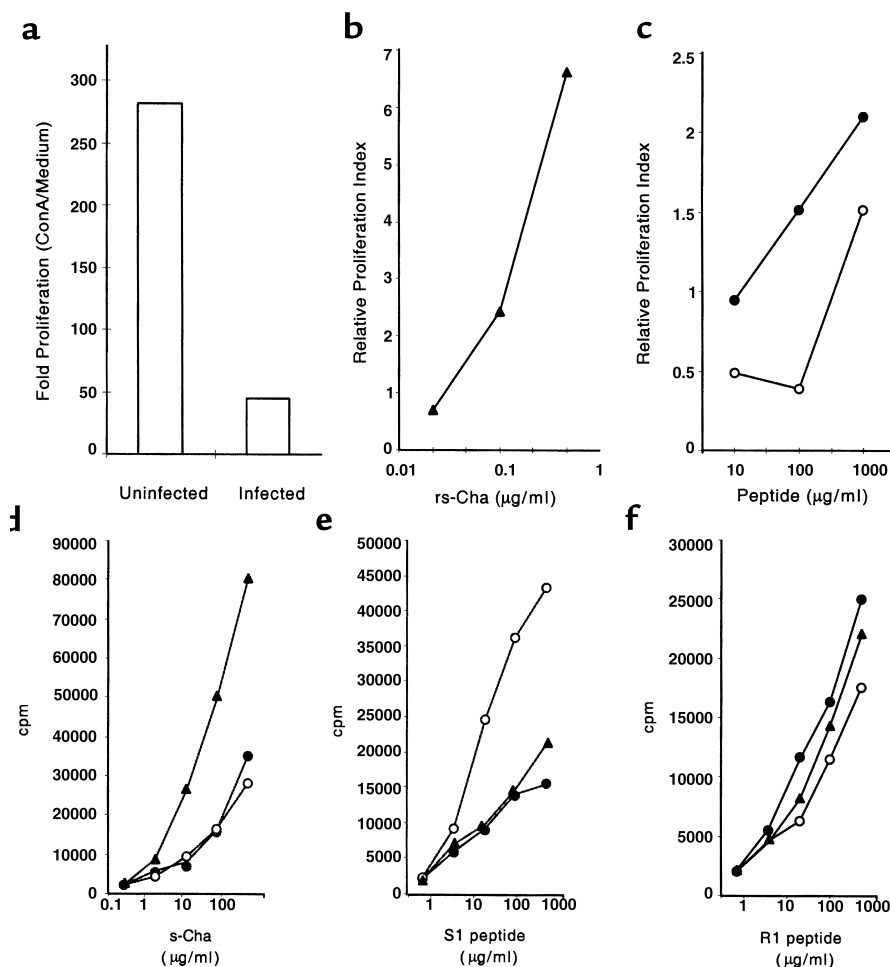


Figure 5

Proliferative response to rsCha in infected and immunized CBA/J mice. (a–c) Mice were either uninfected or infected with *T. cruzi*. Spleen cells were cultured in triplicate with ConA, rsCha, R1, and S1 peptides. (a) Fold proliferation of ConA-treated cultures normalized with respect to medium alone in uninfected and 14 days after infection is seen. (b) The rsCha dose-response proliferation (filled triangles) of spleen cells from infected mice and (c) dose-response proliferation to the S1 (open circles) and R1 (filled circles) peptides of spleen cells from infected mice are seen. The relative proliferation index was calculated as indicated in Methods from the cpm observed in two uninfected and two *T. cruzi*-infected mice. (d–f) Mice were immunized with rsCha (filled triangles), S1 (open circles), or R1 (filled circles) and their T cells were assayed for proliferation in the presence of different peptides: (d) rsCha, (e) S1, and (f) R1 at indicated concentrations. Results are representative of three independent experiments.

As with recombinant proteins, human chagasic anti-R3 purified Ab's preferentially recognized sCha in Jurkat cells (Figure 3a). In addition, they reacted with a 36-kDa *T. cruzi* antigen that is expressed only in amastigotes that may represent the antigen coded by TENU2845. The recognition of both host and parasite antigens was specific since it was competed with the R3 peptide. We also detected sCha in mouse heart extract and the mouse macrophage cell line J774 (Figure 3b), in agreement with the ubiquitous expression of Cha mRNA. Moreover, homologous R3 peptides from humans, mice, and *T. cruzi* were cross-reactive since anti-R3 purified Ab binding to the human R3 peptide (R3H) was competed out with both mouse and *T. cruzi* peptides (R3M and R3T, respectively) in ELISAs (Figure 3c).

Kinetics of autoantibody formation against Cha in infected mice. We analyzed experimental infections in mice in order to obtain information about the mechanism of autoantibody formation. As in humans, there was a strong autoantibody response against rsCha in all BALB/c mice infected with two different strains of *T. cruzi* mice (Tulahuen and MC). Ab's against rsCha began to be detected 21 days after infection, peaking at 77 days after infection and decreasing thereafter, but still being detectable at 153 days after infection, the latest time

point analyzed (Figure 4a). The autoantibody response was specific for *T. cruzi* infection since we did not detect reactivity against rsCha in sera isolated from mice infected with the related parasite *L. infantum* (not shown).

The corresponding R3 peptide from mouse sCha antigen deduced from the reported nucleotide sequence of several ESTs was 90% homologous to human R3 (Figure 1c). Thus, we studied whether mouse R3 was also recognized by sera from infected mice. Autoantibody response in BALB/c mice during *T. cruzi* infection was also directed against R3 of Cha (Figure 4b). As in humans, despite the appearance of anti-S1 Ab's as infection progressed, no anti-R1 reactivity could be detected (Figure 4b). Similar results were found in infected CBA/J mice strain (not shown).

Identification of a T-cell epitope of Cha cross-reactive with SAPA of *T. cruzi*. To ascertain whether Cha could also trigger autoreactive T cells during *T. cruzi* infection, spleen cells from CBA/J infected mice (14 days after infection) were assayed for proliferation in the presence rsCha. Proliferation to ConA of spleen cells from infected mice (50-fold) was strongly suppressed in comparison with uninfected mice (280-fold) (Figure 5a), as described previously (26). Despite this, rsCha induced a greater than sixfold increase in proliferation in spleens from

infected mice in comparison with uninfected mice (Figure 5b). Interestingly, the S1 peptide and its homologous peptide R1 were able to induce significant proliferation in infected mice (Figure 5c). To further characterize the T-cell response against Cha, mice were immunized with the Cha antigen as well as the R1 and S1 peptides. The results showed that T cells isolated from mice immunized with the S1 peptide proliferated in the presence of the S1 peptide and additionally in the presence of rsCha and R1 peptide. Also, T cells isolated from mice immunized with rsCha proliferated in the presence of rsCha and additionally in the presence of the R1 and S1 peptides. Finally T cells isolated from mice immunized with the R1 peptide of Cha proliferated in the presence of R1 and additionally in the presence of rsCha and S1 peptide (Figure 5, d–f). Interestingly, spleen cells from nonsusceptible C57BL/6 mice immunized with S1 required 200-fold higher dose than from susceptible mice to induce a similar level of proliferation (not shown). Proliferation of HEL-specific T cells to different peptides was not significant (not shown).

Production of anti-R3 Ab's in *T. cruzi*-susceptible, nonsusceptible, and adoptive transferred mice. It has been described that both *T. cruzi*-susceptible and nonsusceptible mouse strains develop autoantibodies during *T. cruzi* infection, but only the first ones developed a strong cardiac pathology (27). Therefore, we studied whether anti-R3 Ab production was different in susceptible and nonsusceptible mouse strains. Despite similar anti-*T. cruzi* IgG titers in the sera of all strains of infected mice (Figure 6a), anti-R3 titers were much lower in the nonsusceptible mouse strain (C57BL/6) than in susceptible mice strains (BALB/c and CBA/J) (Figure 6a). On the other hand, adoptive transfer of T cells from chronically infected mice promoted the production of anti-R3 Ab's in recipients at 60 days after transfer (Figure 6b). These anti-R3 Ab's recognized equally well the R3 peptides from human, mice, and *T. cruzi* antigens.

Histological analyses of cardiac tissue from *T. cruzi*-infected and adoptive transferred mice. To assess the possible pathogenic role of T cells from infected mice we studied whether recipient mice developed pathology. Signs of inflammation in dispersed areas of the myocardium with mild edema, rise in collagen fibers, as well as macrophage and T-cell infiltrates were observed in CBA/J infected mice (Figure 7, a–d). The lymphocytes appeared sometimes thickly gathered among myocytes and with higher frequency in the neighboring endocardium. At the endocardial level, the regularity of the epithelium was altered; in some areas, little collagen fiber bundles perpendicular to the free surface are seen. Cells with big nuclei of thin chromatin and light eosinophilic cytoplasm were found near some others with clear macrophage-like aspect, as well as a great number of lymphocytes. These results, which are compatible with cardiopathy, were accompanied by erythrocyte fixation in the contact area with ventricular lumen. Interestingly, myocardium of mice transferred with T cells from *T. cruzi*-infected mice (Figure 7, e–h) showed damages similar to *T. cruzi*-infected mice,

although somewhat less exacerbated. Similar effects were seen in the BALB/c strain (not shown).

Discussion

We have identified here a novel human and mice autoantigen named Cha. A short form of Cha (sCha), present in leukocytes and heart, among other cell types, was recognized by most human chagasic and all chronically infected mice sera regardless of the infecting *T. cruzi* strain, showing that Cha is a dominant autoantigen during *T. cruzi* infection. Cha has two regions of homology, R1 and R3, with two different *T. cruzi* proteins, SAPA and TENU2845, respectively. This dual homology of Cha with *T. cruzi* strongly suggested that molecular mimicry was the origin of the dominant autoreactivity against Cha observed during infection in both humans and mice. Interestingly, this molecule was recognized by T and B cells at different epitopes. Thus, B cells recognized the R3 epitope. On the contrary, T cells specific for S1 of SAPA generated in infected mice recognized R1. In addition,

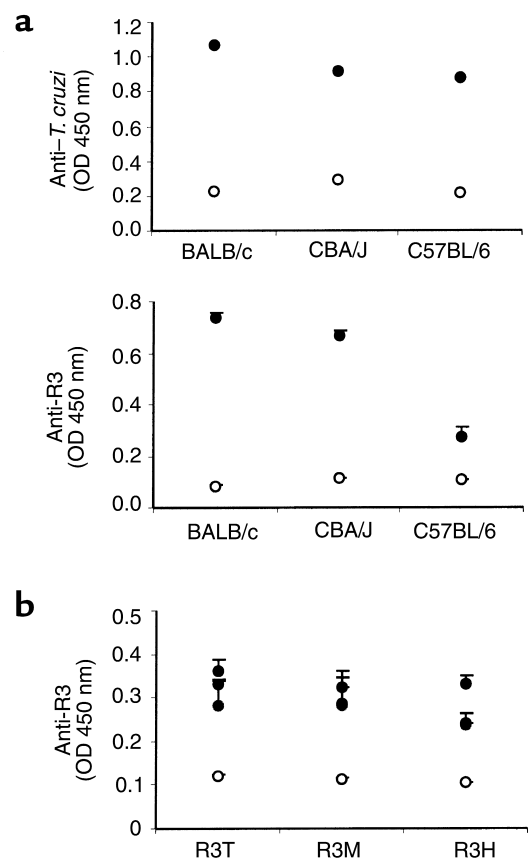


Figure 6 Reactivity against *T. cruzi* and the R3 peptide in sera from different *T. cruzi*-infected mice strains and adoptive transferred mice. (a) Sera from uninfected (open circles) or chronically infected (filled circles) BALB/c, CBA/J, and C57BL/6 mice were tested against a *T. cruzi* lysate and a R3 peptide using ELISAs. (b) Sera from adoptive transferred mice was tested by ELISA with peptides from *T. cruzi* (R3T), mice (R3M), and humans (R3H) 2 months after transfer. Results are representative of three independent experiments.

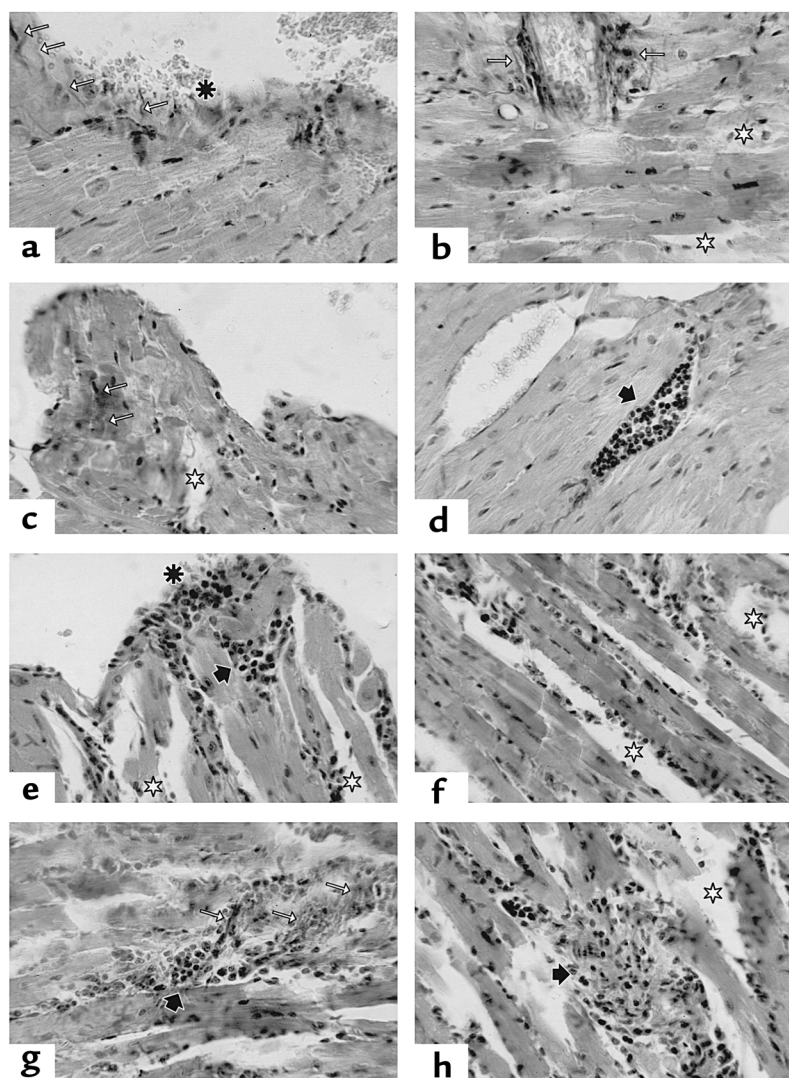


Figure 7

Histologic study of heart tissue sections from *T. cruzi* and adoptive transferred mice. (a-d) CBA/J mice in chronic phase of *T. cruzi* infection. (a) endocarditis (asterisk); note the increase of collagen fibers perpendicular to the tissue surface (white arrows); (b and c) strong presence of perivascular and intermyofibrillar collagen fibers (white arrows); disperse area of edema (white stars); (d) vascular dilatation with lymphocytic thrombus (black arrows). (e-h) Cardiac tissue section of CBA/J mice 2 months after transfer of T cells from chronically infected CBA/J mice, as above. (e) limited myocarditis zone (asterisk) with subendocardial lymphocytic cumulus (black arrow); (e, f, and h) general edema (white stars); (g) persistence of collagen fibers (white arrow) with strong lymphocytic cumulus in the myocardium (black arrow). van Gieson staining was done in all the sections except for sections e and h, where a hematoxylin and eosin staining was performed. $\times 400$.

with S1 proliferate to rsCha and R1 peptide and vice versa. These results showed that T cells specific for S1 were able to recognize the R1 peptide in antigen-presenting cells. These S1/R1 autoreactive T cells present in normal mice could be triggered easily by the high concentration of SAPA, the predominant antigen released during the acute phase to the bloodstream of infected mice (29).

Both molecular mimicry and bystander damage have been proposed

as possible mechanisms to activate autoreactive T or B cells (5, 30, 31). Since Cha is expressed in cardiac tissue as well as macrophages, and these cells are destroyed in IDC and leishmaniasis, respectively, in a extent similar to Chagas' disease, our results strongly indicate that tissue damage is not enough to drive the autoimmune response against Cha. Taken together our results suggest that anti-R3 Ab's are not induced by the autoantigen but by the parasite. Nevertheless, once T cells are activated, the presence of the parasite is not required to produce anti-R3 Ab's, as seen in transfer experiments of T cells from chronically infected mice. In addition, our results revealed the existence of a *T. cruzi* 36-kDa antigen recognized by anti-R3 Ab's.

So far, some autoantigens have been identified in Chagas' disease and to be related to pathology, such as the $\beta 1$ -adrenergic receptor, a 48-kDa host antigen, and cardiac myosin; however, none of these autoantigens seem to be recognized by such a large number of chagasic sera as Cha. Thus, high titer of Ab's against R3 were detected in 97% of chronic chagasic sera from different and broadly separated endemic areas, but not in sera from healthy individuals or from patients suffering leishmaniasis, a

transfer of T cells from infected mice induced anti-R3 Ab production in recipients. This result demonstrated that anti-R3 Ab production was T-cell dependent and favored the molecular mimicry hypothesis. Although a linked T- and B-cell recognition had been described previously in autoimmune arthritis (9), we now describe, we believe for the first time, cross-reactive T- and B-cell epitopes in the same molecule and in the context of an infection.

The COOH-terminal nonapeptide repeats of SAPA of *T. cruzi* have been described as highly immunogenic, being most of the Ab response against the parasite restricted to this domain during the acute phase of infection with *T. cruzi* (28). Although we observed the presence of anti-S1 Ab's in human and mice infections, they did not bind to the R1 peptide of Cha. This result is somewhat surprising since the titer of Ab's against S1 is high and R1 and S1 peptides have significant homology at the molecular level. In contrast, spleen T cells from infected mice were able to proliferate to Cha and to both S1 and R1 peptides, despite the strong immunosuppression observed during the acute phase of infection. T cells isolated from mice immunized

related parasitic infection, or other autoimmune diseases, or from IDC, a disease with cardiac symptoms similar to CCC. Moreover, all susceptible infected mice strains, regardless of the infecting strain of *T. cruzi*, produced Ab's against R3 of Cha, while nonsusceptible mice infected with *T. cruzi* and mice infected with the related parasite *Leishmania infantum* did not. Those results indicated that anti-R3 Ab's are very specific to *T. cruzi* infection.

It has been described that nonsusceptible infected mice do not develop cardiac pathology (27); here we show that they did produce much lower levels of anti-R3 Ab's than susceptible mice, and their T cells required 200-fold more S1/R1 to proliferate than susceptible mice. We think that the low T-cell response against the SAPA peptide is the origin of the decrease in anti-R3 Ab production. Besides, adoptive transfer of T cells from infected mice induces anti-R3 Ab's and pathology in the transferred mice. More interestingly, these recipient mice showed signs of heart inflammation, thus the autoimmune response against Cha might be pathogenic. Thus, anti-R3 Ab's are not only very specific to *T. cruzi* infection, but also related to pathogenesis. Taken together, these results suggest a pathogenic role for the autoimmune response against Cha.

In summary, we have identified a novel autoantigen in Chagas' disease with two defined epitopes, R1 and R3 (T and B, respectively), that mimic two different *T. cruzi* antigens (SAPA and 36-kDa/TENU2845). This dual mimicry and the T/B-cell cooperation triggered the dominant response against Cha during *T. cruzi* infection and may lead to pathology. To our knowledge, this is the first report describing that the transfer of T cells from *T. cruzi*-infected mice also transfers cardiac pathology. Furthermore, it also unequivocally shows that pathology can be induced in the heart in the absence of infiltrating parasites, contrary to what has been suggested (32). Future experiments will focus on the isolation of the 36-kDa/TENU2845 *T. cruzi* antigen and the study of the mechanism by which autoantibodies and/or autoreactive T cells specific for Cha may cause damage in target tissues.

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