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*J Clin Invest.* 1987;79(2):404-408. <https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI112826>.

### Research Article

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# Suppression of Peripheral Blood Natural Killer Cell Activity by Excess Thyroid Hormone

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## Abstract

Natural killer (NK) cells were assessed in patients with hyperthyroxinemia due to Graves' disease or treatment with thyroxine ( $T_4$ ). Cytolytic activity was measured with  $^{51}\text{Cr}$ -labeled K562 tumor cells and NK enumeration was by flow cytometry using NKH-1 monoclonal antibody to identify the relevant surface marker. Activity was uniformly decreased in association with hyperthyroxinemia, regardless of the underlying pathology; however, there was no reduction in the number of NKH-1<sup>+</sup> cells. NK activity was enhanced by addition of interleukin 2 (IL-2) in both control and patients' cells although the value in the latter instance failed to reach the basal control level. Production of IL-2 by lymphocytes from hyperthyroxinemic subjects, in response to phytohemagglutinin, was also reduced. Since NK cells are thought to act as a defense against viral infections and some malignancies and may play a role in autoregulation of the immune system, this effect of  $T_4$  may have significant biological implications.

## Introduction

Human natural killer cells (NK cells)<sup>1</sup> are a subset of lymphocytes that has attracted increasing attention in the last decade. They are characterized functionally as being, in the absence of specific antibody and without known or deliberate sensitization, spontaneously cytotoxic *in vitro* to a variety of cells. They are morphologically characterized as "large granular lymphocytes" (LGL) or, although there is no surface marker yet known to be unique to NK cells, they may be recognized by antibodies to membrane phenotypes. Otherwise they are quantitated by assay of their cytolytic activity. NK cells are identical or largely overlap with the population known as K or killer cells that lyse antibody-coated target cells (1, 2).

Reports relevant to an understanding of a role for NK cells in the pathogenesis of autoimmune thyroid disease include studies of K cells (3, 4), LGL (5), and NK cells directly by cy-

tolytic assay (6, 7) or phenotypic marker (8–10). Perhaps in part due to the variety of techniques used, there is a lack of uniformity of results and, specifically in hyperthyroidism, the cytolytic activity or concentration of peripheral blood NK/K cells has been reported as higher than normal (3), normal (8), or decreased (4, 5, 9).

In an attempt to clarify the issue we undertook the assessment of NK cell activity by cytolytic assay and number by surface marker using flow cytometry, in the blood of hyperthyroid patients with Graves' disease and in subjects being treated with thyroxine ( $T_4$ ) for a variety of disorders.

## Methods

The individuals from whom blood was taken for these studies were as follows: normal healthy volunteers, 27; freshly diagnosed hyperthyroid Graves' disease, 22; hyperthyroxinemic due to treatment with  $T_4$ , 18. These groups will be referred to as "control," "Graves'," and "hyperthyroxinemic." The reason for  $T_4$  therapy in the latter group of patients was treatment for Hashimoto's disease, 5, hypothyroidism after ablation therapy of Graves' disease, 5, or thyroid cancer, 3, and as suppression therapy of thyroid nodules, 5. In Table I the mean  $\pm$  SE for the ages of these subjects is given as well as the data for serum  $T_4$  and triiodothyronine ( $T_3$ ). Not all subjects of each group gave blood for tests undertaken subsequent to the initial NK cell cytolytic assays. As detailed later, 11 other individuals not fitting into the three major categories were also studied. For the NK assays, 40 ml blood was collected between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, in heparinized vacutainer tubes, and concurrently clotted blood was taken for thyroid function tests.

**Washed blood lymphocytes.** Blood cells were separated from plasma by centrifugation at 400–500 g for 10 min, washed with Hanks' balanced salt solution and resuspended in RPMI 1640, 5% fetal bovine serum (FBS); effector/target ratios (E/T) were calculated assuming recovery of  $10^6$  lymphocytes per ml of blood. Exact E/T ratios were calculated using the differential and absolute lymphocyte count on each patient after the assay was completed. We have observed in nine normal human subjects that the percent lysis by washed blood in a corrected 50:1 E/T ratio was  $31.5 \pm 3.8$  (SE). In the same population, using peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) prepared with Ficoll-Hypaque (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Piscataway, NJ) for the NK assay, the percent lysis was  $28.3 \pm 4.1$ . Therefore, we concluded that, for the NK assay, whole blood is as reliable as PBL prepared by Ficoll-Hypaque.

**NK cell assay (10, 11).** Approximately  $5 \times 10^6$  tumor cells (K562) were labeled for 1.5 h with  $100 \mu\text{Ci Na}_2^{51}\text{CrO}_4$  (Amersham Corp., Arlington Heights, IL) in 0.5 ml of RPMI 1640 medium containing 5% FBS. The cells were washed three times and diluted to a final concentration of  $2 \times 10^5$  tumor cells/ml RPMI 1640, 5% FBS, 1% penicillin/streptomycin. Aliquots of 0.1 ml with varying numbers of washed blood cells were placed in U-shaped wells of 96-well plastic microtiter plates (Costar, Cambridge, MA). Estimated E/T cell ratios were 12.5:1, 25:1 and 50:1. Cells at each ratio were plated in quadruplicate and plates were incubated 14 h at 37°C in 5%  $\text{CO}_2$  and air. Spontaneous  $^{51}\text{Cr}$ -release was determined by incubating target cells in culture medium alone. Maximum releasable counts were determined by adding detergent (Zap-oglobin II, Coulter Diagnostics, Hialeah, FL) to the wells. After incubation, plates were centrifuged at 400 g for 5 min and 0.1 ml supernatant was removed and counted in a gamma well counter (LKB-

Presented in part at the 68th Annual Meeting of the Endocrine Society, Anaheim, CA, June 1986 and at the 6th International Congress of Immunology, Toronto, Canada, July 1986.

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Received for publication 17 April 1986 and in revised form 25 September 1986.

1. *Abbreviations used in this paper:* E/T, effector/target ratio; IL-2, interleukin 2; LGL, large granular lymphocytes; LU, lytic units; NK, natural killer cells; PBL, peripheral blood lymphocytes; PHA, phytohemagglutinin; PTU, propylthiouracil; TSH, thyrotropin-stimulating hormone;  $T_4$ , thyroxine.

J. Clin. Invest.

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0021-9738/87/02/0404/05 \$1.00

Volume 79, February 1987, 404–408

Table I. Clinical Data

Group	Age	T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>3</sub>
n	yr	μg/dl	ng/dl
Control (27)	41±14*	7.6±0.2	150±3
Graves' (22)	37±15	18.9±1.5 <sup>‡</sup>	424±44 <sup>‡</sup>
Hyperthyroxinemic (18)	45±17	13.5±1.1 <sup>‡</sup>	172±11 <sup>‡</sup>

\* Mean±SE.

P vs. control: <sup>‡</sup> < 0.001, <sup>§</sup> < 0.01.

Produkter AB, Bromma, Sweden). Cytotoxicity was expressed in lytic units [LU (20%)/10<sup>6</sup>] as described by Pross and Maroun (12); the calculation results in numbers directly proportional to the effector cell activity.

*Interleukin 2 (IL-2) augmentation of NK cell activity* (13, 14). To test whether NK activity could be augmented with IL-2, blood cells were incubated with 150 U of partially purified IL-2 (Meloy Laboratories, Springfield, VA) per ml for 24 h at 37°C before adding target cells.

*Production of IL-2 by PBL after phytohemagglutinin (PHA) stimulation* (15). Washed blood cells were resuspended at 10<sup>7</sup>/ml RPMI, 20% FBS. PHA (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals), 0.1 mg/ml was added to 5–7 ml cells in T-25 flasks and incubated for 3 d at 37°C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> and air. The cells were sedimented by centrifugation (300 g, 10 min) and the supernatant filtered and stored at –20°C for testing of IL-2 activity.

*IL-2 assay* (15, 16). Supernatants were diluted serially from 1:1 to 1:4,096 across a 96-well microtiter plate. To each well 10<sup>4</sup> HT2 cells, an IL-2 dependent mouse T cell line, were added. The plates were incubated for 20 h at 37°C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> and air. The cells were pulsed with 0.5 μCi [<sup>3</sup>H]thymidine (New England Nuclear, Boston, MA) per well. 4 h later, using a cell harvester, the plates were harvested onto filters that were dried and placed in vials to which 1 ml of Aquasol II (New England Nuclear) was added. The standard values were those obtained using a preparation containing a known concentration of IL-2. Control counts were those observed with HT2 cells without IL-2. The percent standard was calculated as follows: Percent standard = experimental – control / standard – control × 100. The results were subjected to probit analysis to determine the dilution of IL-2 that supported 50% of standard proliferation of HT2 cells. This factor 50 for known IL-2 was arbitrarily designated as one unit of IL-2 activity.

*Enumeration of NK cells* (17). Monoclonal antibody NKH-1 (Coulter Immunology, Hialeah, FL) was used as a surface marker. Stained specimens were run on a flow cytometer (Epics C, Coulter Electronics, Hialeah, FL) for quantitation of percent positive cells as described in detail elsewhere (17).

T<sub>4</sub> and T<sub>3</sub> assays were carried out in our Clinical Thyroid Laboratory by ARIA II (Becton Dickinson Immunodiagnosics, Salt Lake City, UT); normal values are 4.5–10 μg/dl and 90–200 ng/dl, respectively. Statistical evaluations used included Student's *t* test, and discriminant analysis with application of Box's "M" test (18).

## Results

Illustrative data, expressed as percent lysis, for three ratios of E/T, are given in Table II. When the individual NK cell cytolytic activity (as lytic units) for all subjects in the three main groups studied was compared, there was a highly significant reduction with cells from both the Graves' and hyperthyroxinemic subjects (Fig. 1). Mean±SE were 15.4±2.1, 1.2±0.4, and 1.2±0.3, for the control, Graves', and hyperthyroxinemic groups, respectively.

Details of 11 other patients whose NK cell activity was assayed but who did not fit into the groupings used in Table I and Fig. 1 are listed in Table III. Patients 1–4 had low NK activity

Table II. Summary of NK Activity

Group	Percent lysis* at E/T ratio		
	10:1	25:1	50:1
n			
Control (27)	6.7±0.9 <sup>‡</sup>	15.1±1.7	26.2±2.3
Graves' (22)	0.5±0.2	1.3±0.4	2.6±0.8
Hyperthyroxinemic (18)	0.6±0.2	1.4±0.4	2.8±0.8

\*  $\frac{\text{Experimental cpm} - \text{spontaneous}}{\text{Maximal cpm} - \text{spontaneous}} \times 100$ .

Patient groups vs. control, for all ratios, *P* < 0.001.

<sup>‡</sup> Mean±SE.

with a low or normal T<sub>4</sub> concentration but all had a high serum T<sub>4</sub> value documented 1–2 mo previously. Patient 5 had received <sup>131</sup>I therapy 3 mo previously and had been maintained euthyroid on propylthiouracil (PTU) thereafter; he had a normal T<sub>4</sub> concentration and normal cytolytic activity. Patient 6, after 1 wk of T<sub>4</sub> therapy for hypothyroidism, had normal cytolytic activity; 7 and 8 were hypothyroid as a result of treatment, 7 for Graves' disease and 8 for carcinoma, and had normal NK activity. Patient 9 had low activity and a high T<sub>4</sub> concentration resulting from silent thyroiditis of at least 8 wk duration. Patients 10 and 11 were, respectively, 5 and 1.5 yr on antithyroid drug therapy, although serum T<sub>4</sub> concentration, in both, was high at the time blood was taken for NK assay; because of histories of noncompliance, it is uncertain for how long that had been the case. In summary, the data from these 11 patients support the hypothesis that NK cell activity in the PBL reflects more the T<sub>4</sub> concentration of the preceding few weeks than the value obtained coincident with the cytolytic assay. Our data do not permit a precise definition of the time required to effect the presumed change in NK cell activity.

For all subjects whose data are shown in Fig. 1, discriminant analysis of NK cell activity versus T<sub>4</sub> concentration was calculated and, by Box's M test, a highly significant (*P* < 0.001) result was obtained; this indicated that the patients' data and controls represented two distinct populations (Fig. 2). There was no such finding with serum T<sub>3</sub> concentration. It should be noted that

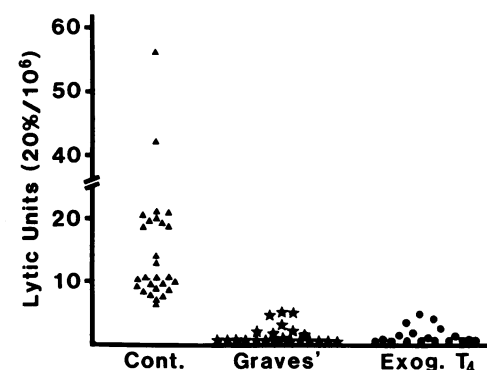


Figure 1. NK cell activity of PBL. On the abscissa the donors of the cells are identified as control (Cont.), Graves' and hyperthyroxinemic (Exog. T<sub>4</sub>). The number of subjects in each group is given in Table I. Each dot represents the mean LU for an individual's NK cells as described in Methods.

Table III. NK Activity in 11 Miscellaneous Patients with Thyroid Disease

Diagnosis	Therapy	T <sub>4</sub> μg/dl	Lytic units 20%/10 <sup>6</sup>
Thyroidectomy for Graves'	T <sub>4</sub>	5.8	0.5
Hashimoto's	T <sub>4</sub>	8.9	3.5
Graves'	PTU	9.7	1.0
Thyroidectomy for Graves'	NIL	2.5	3.6
Graves'	PTU	4.3	21.8
Hashimoto's	T <sub>4</sub>	8.0	17.1
Graves'	Methimazole	1.0	25.5
Thyroidectomy for carcinoma	NIL	4.0	20.2
Silent thyroiditis; 2 mo duration	NIL	16.2	1.2
Graves'	PTU	17.9	9.1
Graves'	PTU	17.0	15.2

For details, see Methods.

serum T<sub>3</sub> concentration was above normal in every Graves' patient (one had T<sub>3</sub>-thyrotoxicosis and T<sub>4</sub> of 7.5 μg/dl), but was in the normal range for all but two of the hyperthyrotoxic patients. However, serum T<sub>3</sub> was higher in the latter group than in the control subjects (Table I).

Low NK activity could be due to an inability of NK cells to respond to regulatory lymphokines such as IL-2. Therefore, the ability of NK cells to respond in vitro to IL-2 was tested with blood obtained from the control, Graves' and hyperthyrotoxic subjects and the data are depicted in Fig. 3. Although there was a highly significant increase in cytolytic activity in response to IL-2 in all groups, the absolute values for the lysis of <sup>51</sup>Cr-K562 target cells after IL-2 addition was much less for the 2 patient groups than for the activity exhibited by the controls. The aug-

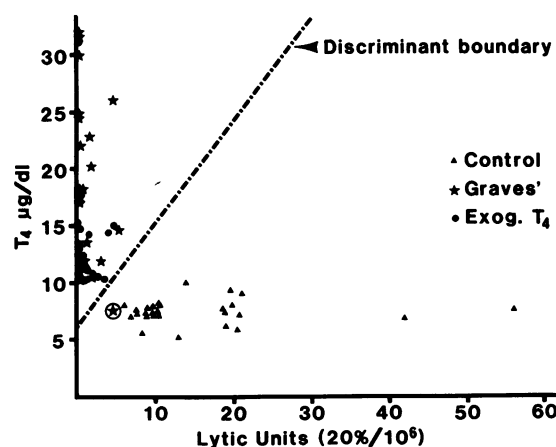
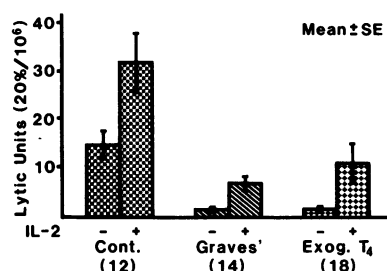


Figure 2. Scatterplot of NK activity of PBL versus serum T<sub>4</sub> concentration. Each dot represents the values obtained with blood from the individuals whose NK activity is indicated in Fig. 1. Discriminant analysis provided the following function:  $F(T_4, LU) = 0.803 - 0.119 \cdot T_4 + 0.105 \cdot LU$ . The diagonal interrupted line is the resulting discriminant boundary. Values are thus classified as two populations [ $P < 0.001$  by Box's M test (18)] with only one value (circled) wrongly classified; this patient, referred to in the text, had T<sub>3</sub>-thyrotoxicosis with a serum T<sub>4</sub> of 7.5 μg/dl.



ing target cells (see text for details). There was a significant response ( $P < 0.001$ ) in every instance but the augmented activity in the Graves' patient group remained less than that observed with unstimulated control cells ( $P < 0.001$ ).

mented NK activity of the majority of patients' cells remained below the range of unstimulated normal values that were obtained in this experiment or as shown in Fig. 1.

The action of T<sub>4</sub> to lower NK cell activity could be by affecting T cell secretion of NK-regulating molecules such as IL-2. Therefore the capacity of T cells to secrete IL-2 in vitro was tested by the addition of PHA that can trigger the release of IL-2 from T cells. In the IL-2 assay described in Methods less IL-2 was produced by cells from both patient groups as compared with that released by PBL from control subjects (Table IV).

In an attempt to establish whether the loss of NK activity reflected a reduction in the number of cells we counted cells by flow cytometry, using the surface marker NKH-1. The results, shown in Table V, indicate that hyperthyrotoxicemia was not associated with a decrease in the concentration of NKH-1<sup>+</sup> cells.

## Discussion

Our data indicate that the functional activity of human NK cells is depressed by chronic supranormal concentrations of T<sub>4</sub>, whether the hormone is of endogenous or exogenous origin. The functional abnormality may lie in an impaired ability of T cells to secrete IL-2 and/or the impaired ability of NK cells to respond to IL-2. This lymphokine is known to have a role in the regulation of NK cell activity but is not the only factor involved (1, 2) so our studies do not lend themselves to more than a general speculation of mechanisms underlying this consequence of T<sub>4</sub> excess; for instance we do not know if the action is direct or indirect, although the absolute number of NK cells appears to be normal. Nonetheless, the consistency of the depression of NK cell activity in Graves' disease and other hyperthyrotoxic states, and the statistical evidence that NK activity in patients with a high con-

Table IV. PHA Stimulation of IL-2 Production

Group	IL-2
n	U/ml
Control (9)	8.79±0.20*
Graves' (7)	2.23±0.41
Hyperthyrotoxic (16)	3.04±0.37

Both the Graves' and hyperthyrotoxic groups' values were significantly less than control:  $P < 0.001$ .

\* Mean±SE.

Table V. Enumeration of NK cells

Group	NKH-1 <sup>+</sup> cells: absolute number/mm <sup>3</sup>
<i>n</i>	
Control (13)	207±31*
Hyperthyroxinemic (16)	297±53
Normal or low T <sub>4</sub> (12)	163±18

Both patient groups were not significantly different from the control.  
\* Mean±SE.

centration of T<sub>4</sub> is significantly lower than normal, merit consideration of the biological consequences of such a finding.

There is growing evidence that NK cells may have a role to play in controlling the development and dissemination of certain malignancies (1, 2). This concept is the basis of the recently reported attempts to manage metastatic disease by treating a patient's PBL with IL-2 in vitro, and so developing lymphokine-activated killer cells, before returning them to the donor (18). However, the evidence for a correlation between NK activity and tumor spread is best with one malignancy, namely melanoma (20, 21), and the data related to other forms of neoplasia remain variable and inconclusive (1, 2).

Similarly there is evidence that NK cells enhance resistance to viral infections. This is based upon in vitro studies showing, for instance, that NK cells preferentially lyse virus-infected cells (22, 23) and the fact that chronic in vivo virus infection in mice may be associated with persistently increased NK cell activity (24). Also it was shown that NK-depleted mice succumbed to influenza virus infection more readily than did control mice (25). Yet it must be admitted that there are no convincing data in man linking virus susceptibility with reduced NK cell activity.

While there is no recognized increased incidence of either malignancy or viral infection in patients with Graves' disease, we have been unable to find a specific study excluding the possibility; there also are no studies related solely to hyperthyroxinemia per se. We do not yet have longitudinal studies in individuals proving the reversibility of the suppressive effect on NK cells; however, such a possibility is suggested by the NK activity of patients' cells shown in Table III. Consequently, it might be that the relatively short-lived influence of hyperthyroidism of Graves' disease (assuming the great majority of patients are recognized and treated appropriately) may be less likely to have an effect than will hyperthyroxinemia from T<sub>4</sub> therapy that is commonly life-long once initiated. A replacement daily dose of T<sub>4</sub> to treat hypothyroidism may range from 0.1 mg or less to 0.2 mg or more, all of which may result in the serum T<sub>4</sub> concentration being above normal. It is conventional to see the high T<sub>4</sub>, with normal serum T<sub>3</sub> concentration, as acceptable since there are no clinical features of hyperthyroidism (26, 27). Perhaps, in view of the depressed NK activity we have observed, this attitude should be reevaluated. Moreover, in the treatment of thyroid cancer it is common to prescribe, after tumor ablation, a supra-physiological dose of T<sub>4</sub> to ensure complete suppression of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH). This is another life-long maneuver and it may be that, especially with the availability of recently developed ultrasensitive assays for TSH, the dose of T<sub>4</sub> should specifically be the minimum to effect TSH suppression as documented by appropriate testing.

Another postulated role for NK cells is in immunoregulation (1, 2). This is in part because of the recognized ability of NK cells to interact with other immune cells (28) and to secrete lymphokines such as interferon and IL-2, which have immunoregulatory functions. In this regard there have been considerations that alteration in NK cell activity might be a factor in the perpetuation of Graves' disease (4, 5, 9). This concept rests on the implication that NK cells (9) [or K cells (4) or LGL (5)] might specifically control the B cells responsible for production of the thyroid-stimulating antibody of Graves' disease (28) and a reduction in cytolytic activity might allow perpetuation of B cell activation. This is a viewpoint that will require considerably more data for validation and acceptance.

To turn to other reports of NK cells in Graves' disease, our results are in agreement with some but not with others. K cells, measured as antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity, were found to be normal in thyrotoxic Graves' disease by one group (3) but reduced as quantitated by another (4, 5, 9). Amino (4) and Iwatani (5) and their colleagues identified reduced NK/K cell numbers in Graves' disease, with an increase in Hashimoto's disease, and a significant negative correlation with T<sub>4</sub> concentration when both diagnostic groups were combined; quantitation was by a plaque-forming technique (4) and by enumeration of LGL cells (5). Using the antibody Leu-7, that may be a specific antibody to NK cells (1, 2), Amino et al. recently reported in abstract (9) data comparable to those they obtained with the other procedures (4, 5). However, uniformly, with all these techniques, the Japanese workers found an actual increase in NK/K cells in "destructive thyrotoxicosis," i.e., hyperthyroidism resulting from thyroiditis (4, 5, 9). These findings cannot at present be reconciled with ours in terms of either assessed NK activity or the absolute numbers we estimated as NKH-1<sup>+</sup> cells. As far as quantitating NK cells is concerned, however, certain reservations must be retained. Cells that mediate cytotoxicity to K562 have a variety of surface phenotypes. Thus, while cells expressing NKH-1 may not change in numbers, a subset of NK cells may change (within or outside the NKH-1<sup>+</sup> population). As reported by Lanier et al. (30) within the NKH-1 cell population there are three subsets: (a) CD3<sup>+</sup> CD16<sup>+</sup> Leu-19<sup>+</sup>; (b) CD3<sup>+</sup> CD16<sup>+</sup> Leu-19<sup>+</sup>; (c) CD3<sup>+</sup> CD16<sup>+</sup> Leu-19 bright<sup>+</sup>. Thyroid hormone could have an effect on any of these subpopulations. For instance, in the above-referenced paper cytotoxic activity of CD3<sup>+</sup> CD16<sup>+</sup> Leu-19<sup>+</sup> was significantly lower than CD3<sup>+</sup> CD16<sup>+</sup> Leu-19<sup>+</sup> NK cells. Thus a shift from CD3<sup>+</sup> CD16<sup>+</sup> Leu-19<sup>+</sup> to CD3<sup>+</sup> CD16<sup>+</sup> Leu-19<sup>+</sup> cells in the peripheral blood would affect NK activity without affecting the number of Leu-19<sup>+</sup> cells. We therefore consider our data on NK cell numbers in the peripheral blood as preliminary.

In summary, we found decreased NK cell activity, in the peripheral blood of patients, related to T<sub>4</sub> concentration, rather than to the diagnosis of Graves' disease. It has still to be firmly established whether this reflects reduced cytolytic activity per NK cell, or a deficiency of the absolute number of involved cells, in view of the uncertainty surrounding identification of the cell that provides the cytolytic activity. Furthermore, discrepancies from other studies using related but not identical techniques have to be clarified, as have the biological implications of these findings.

## Acknowledgments

We wish to thank Dr. Hugh Pross (Kingston, ON) for his generous gift of computer software for calculating lytic units and for his helpful advice.

Appreciation is expressed to Mrs. Gilda Manicourt for typing the manuscript. Dr. J. M. McKenzie is the Kathleen and Stanley Glaser Professor of Medicine.

Supported by U. S. Public Health Service grants HL-33372 and AM-31391.

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