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Research Article

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Enhancement of Macrophage Candidacidal Activity by Interferon- γ

Increased Phagocytosis, Killing, and Calcium Signal Mediated by a Decreased Number of Mannose Receptors

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Abstract

In contrast to its macrophage-activating capacity, IFN- γ downregulates expression of the macrophage mannose receptor (MMR), which mediates uptake of *Candida* and other microorganisms. We found that IFN- γ induced a concentration-dependent increase in the capacity of human monocyte-derived macrophages to ingest and kill both opsonized and unopsonized *Candida albicans* and to release superoxide anion upon stimulation with *Candida*. Mannan or mannosylated albumin inhibited this activated uptake of unopsonized *Candida*, but glucan did not. Addition of mAb to complement receptor (CR) 3 did not inhibit ingestion; macrophages that lacked CR3 (leukocyte adhesion defect) showed normal upregulation of ingestion by IFN- γ . The increased candidacidal activity of IFN- γ -activated macrophages was associated with reduced expression of MMR by a mean of 79% and decreased pinocytic uptake of ¹²⁵I-mannosylated BSA by 73%; K_{uptake} of pinocytosis was not changed. Exposure of resident macrophages to unopsonized *Candida* did not elicit a transient increase in intracellular free Ca²⁺ ([Ca²⁺]_i); macrophages activated by IFN- γ expressed a brisk increase in [Ca²⁺]_i on exposure to *Candida*. These data suggest that macrophage activation by IFN- γ can enhance resistance to *C. albicans* infection in spite of downregulation of the MMR, perhaps through enhanced coupling of the MMR to microbicidal functions. (*J. Clin. Invest.* 1993; 91:2596–2601.) Key words: mannose receptor • macrophages • *Candida* • interferon- γ • calcium

Introduction

Candida albicans is an increasingly important opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised patients, but mechanisms of host defense against *Candida* are not completely understood (1). Experimental evidence suggests that mononuclear phagocytes could play an important role in eradication of *Candida* and that full expression of candidacidal functions may require

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stimulation by activating agents (2–6). IFN- γ has been the best-studied of the macrophage-activating cytokines (7).

Macrophages express on their surface a 175-kD cell lineage-specific glycoprotein receptor that binds and internalizes both soluble and particulate ligands with terminal mannose residues (8–13). We have found that human monocyte-derived macrophages (macrophages) phagocytose unopsonized *Candida* primarily through this macrophage mannose receptor (MMR)¹ (4). In addition to the *Candida* species, the human MMR has been implicated in the uptake of other microorganisms, including *Pseudomonas* (11), *Pneumocystis carinii* (12), *Leishmania donovani* (13), and the *Mycobacterium avium* complex (14, 15). Expression of the MMR is highly susceptible to downregulation by macrophage-activating agents (16–18), an unexpected effect in view of the enhanced microbicidal capacity of activated macrophages.

This study was undertaken to investigate the effect of activation by IFN- γ on macrophage anticandidal functions. We report here that treatment of human macrophages with IFN- γ enhanced the capacity of these cells to ingest and kill *C. albicans*, as well as to release superoxide anion (O₂[−]) and exhibit an increase in intracellular free Ca²⁺ ([Ca²⁺]_i) upon stimulation with *Candida*. Both the rate and extent of mannose-inhibitable uptake of unopsonized *Candida* were increased in spite of a marked downregulation of the binding and pinocytic uptake of ¹²⁵I-labeled mannose-BSA.

Methods

Monoclonal antibodies. mAb OKM1 (IgG2b) is directed against the lectin-like binding site of the α -chain of complement receptor (CR) 3 as described (19, 20). mAb M1/70 (IgG2b; Boehringer Mannheim Corp., Indianapolis, IN) blocks binding sites for both iC3b and sugars on the α subunit of CR3 (19). The assays used saturating concentrations of mAbs determined by flow cytometry.

Monocyte-derived macrophages. Mononuclear cells were separated from the blood of normal adults using lymphocyte separation medium (Organon Teknica, Rockville, MD) and cultured in suspension with autologous serum and antibiotics for 3–5 d as described (4). In some experiments preparations were further enriched for monocytes using density centrifugation with Nycodenz monocytes (Nycomed, Oslo, Norway) (4, 21). All materials used to separate, culture, or assay macrophages were free of detectable endotoxin using the *Limulus* amebocyte lysate kit (Associates of Cape Cod, Woods Hole, MA) (4).

Treatment of macrophages with IFN- γ . Human rIFN- γ was generously provided by Dr. Susan Kramer (Genentech, South San Fran-

1. Abbreviations used in this paper: CR, complement receptor; KRPD, Krebs-Ringer phosphate buffer with dextrose; LAD, leukocyte adhesion defect; Man-BSA, mannosylated BSA; MMR, macrophage mannose receptor; O₂[−], superoxide anion.

cisco, CA). At the concentrations indicated, IFN- γ was added to macrophages after 72 h of culture, and incubation was continued for an additional 48 h. Equivalent amounts of DME (GIBCO BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) were added as control.

Phagocytosis and binding assays. Phagocytosis of *C. albicans* (ATCC 18804, maintained and prepared as described [4]) was determined by incubating an equal number of macrophages and *Candida* for 60 min at 37°C under continuous rotation (4 rpm) (4). At various times, 50- μ l aliquots of the mixture were removed to make cytopsin preparations. These were stained with Diff-Quick (Baxter Healthcare Corp., Deerfield, IL) and the percentage of ingested yeast was determined (4). *Candida* yeasts within detectable phagocytic vacuoles were considered intracellular (4). Phagocytosis was also studied using yeasts conjugated with FITC (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) (4, 22). Fluorescence of *Candida* not fully ingested was extinguished by addition of 0.5 mg/ml crystal violet (3, 22).

Binding of *Candida* to macrophages was defined as a close association between ~25% or more of the circumference of the yeast particle and the macrophage plasma membrane. Each experiment counted binding to macrophages in 200 high-power fields.

Candidacidal assay. *Candida* were mixed with a mononuclear cell suspension at a 1:1 ratio of *Candida* to macrophages and incubated for 60 min at 37°C under rotation (4 rpm) (23). At various time points, 0.1-ml aliquots were removed and the cells were disrupted by freezing and thawing, vortexed vigorously for 10 s, diluted, and plated for colony counting (23). The freeze-thaw did not affect viability of the *Candida* (23).

Measurement of release of O₂⁻. Release of O₂⁻ by macrophages was measured as the SOD-inhibitable reduction of ferricytochrome *c* (23). Equal numbers of macrophages and *Candida* were incubated under rotation (4 rpm).

Iodination of mannosylated BSA. Mannosylated BSA (Man-BSA; E-Y Laboratories, Inc., San Mateo, CA) was radiolabeled with Na¹²⁵I by the chloramine T method (24). Free iodine was removed by separation with Sephadex G-25 chromatography. 0.4-ml samples were collected and active fractions were identified by gamma counting. Protein was quantitated as described by Miller (25), and specific activity was typically 5–8 × 10⁶ cpm/ μ g of Man-BSA protein, with >95% of total counts being TCA precipitable. The preparation was used within 2 wk of iodination.

Determination of binding and uptake of ¹²⁵I-Man-BSA by normal and IFN- γ -treated macrophages. Teflon beakers containing macrophages cultured with or without IFN- γ were cooled in an ice bath for 30 min. The cell suspensions were transferred to 50-ml polypropylene centrifuge tubes on ice, washed twice, and suspended in HBSS containing 10% HSA (pH 7.1; Cutter, Emeryville, CA). After addition of ¹²⁵I-Man-BSA (final concentration, 20 μ g protein/ml) the incubation mixture containing 5 × 10⁵ macrophages (0.4 ml) was layered onto 1 ml of a gradient of four parts Corning 702 oil (Fisher Scientific Co., Pittsburgh, PA) and one part Apiezon oil (Apiezon, London, UK) and incubated for 10 min at 0°C for binding assays or 37°C for pinocytosis. After incubation the cells were immediately centrifuged (4°C, 10 min, 16,000 g) to separate cell-associated from unbound ligands. The oil was then frozen in dry ice-ethanol, and the cell-bound gamma radioactivity was measured in the cut pellet. Nonspecific binding or uptake, determined in the presence of 2 mg/ml mannan (Sigma Chemical Co.), was <15% and was subtracted from the total counts per minute to determine specific binding or uptake (26). All determinations were carried out in duplicate. K_{uptake} was calculated by graphical estimation from the double reciprocal plot (26).

Measurement of [Ca²⁺]_i. Suspensions of macrophages were treated with fura-2 AM (4, 27, 28), centrifuged at 200 g for 5 min, and resuspended at a concentration of 10⁷ macrophages/ml in Krebs-Ringer phosphate buffer with dextrose (KRPD). Immediately before use, a 0.5-ml cell suspension was centrifuged and the cells were resuspended in 2 ml of 37°C buffer and added to a heated (37°C) cuvette in which they were stirred continuously. *Candida* (10⁷ in 50 μ l buffer) were added to begin the reaction, and fluorescence changes were moni-

tored. Changes in fluorescence intensity caused by *Candida* alone were subtracted from those obtained with phagocytes stimulated with *Candida* (4).

Expression of data. Results are expressed as mean ± SEM. *n* refers to the number of experiments, each done in duplicate or triplicate. Statistical significance was determined by *t* test or analysis of variance (ANOVA), as indicated.

Results

Effects of IFN- γ on phagocytic uptake of *Candida* and release of O₂⁻. Preincubation of macrophages with IFN- γ for 48 h induced a concentration-dependent increase in the uptake of unopsonized *C. albicans* and in *C. albicans*-stimulated release of O₂⁻ (Fig. 1). Maximal activity for both functions occurred at a concentration of 100 U/ml, with no appreciable increase being achieved by treatment of cells with 200 U/ml (Fig. 1) or 500 U/ml (*n* = 7; not shown).

The time course of phagocytic uptake and release of O₂⁻ after incubation of macrophages with 100 U/ml IFN- γ or buffer alone is shown in Fig. 2. Treatment of macrophages with IFN- γ resulted in a significantly higher degree of ingestion of unopsonized *Candida* compared with phagocytosis by untreated (resident) cells over a 60-min incubation (Fig. 2, left; *P* < 0.01, ANOVA). The rate and extent of release of O₂⁻ were markedly increased by preincubation of macrophages with IFN- γ (Fig. 2, right; *P* < 0.001, ANOVA).

In an attempt to explore the basis for the increased uptake by macrophages treated with IFN- γ , we studied binding at an early time point (5 min), before detectable ingestion had occurred. Binding of *C. albicans* to IFN- γ -treated and nontreated macrophages after 5 min of incubation was not significantly different (11 ± 5 and 9 ± 6%, respectively; *n* = 4). The percentage of macrophages ingesting at least one *Candida* yeast after 60 min of incubation was also equivalent for the IFN- γ -treated cells (67 ± 7%) and for untreated cells (65 ± 5%) (*n* = 5). However, the number of *Candida* ingested per macrophage was higher for the IFN- γ -treated cells (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, left).

We compared the phagocytosis of fully opsonized *C. albicans* (2.5% fresh human serum) (4) by resident and IFN- γ -treated macrophages. Phagocytosis was more rapid than that

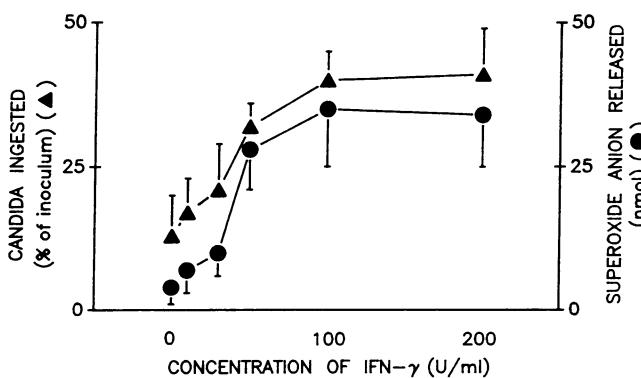


Figure 1. Concentration-dependent effect of IFN- γ on phagocytosis of unopsonized *Candida* (triangles) and release of O₂⁻ (circles) by human monocyte-derived macrophages. Incubation with IFN- γ was for 48 h. Phagocytic uptake and O₂⁻ release were measured in suspensions of macrophages and *C. albicans* (5 × 10⁶/ml for each) after 30 min of incubation. Data represent mean ± SEM (*n* = 7).

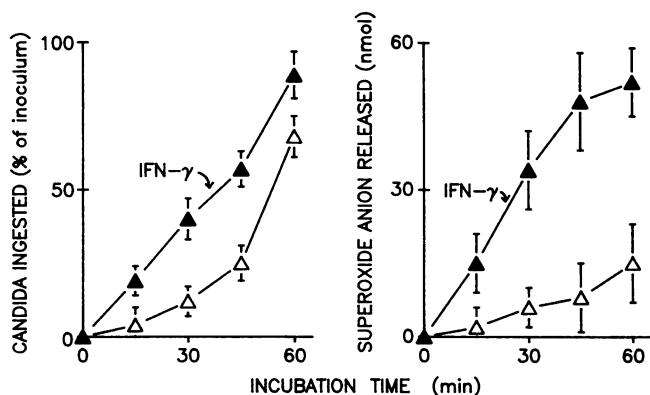


Figure 2. Time courses of phagocytosis of unopsonized candida (left) and release of O_2^- (right). The extent of these activities is plotted as a function of time after addition of *C. albicans* to an equal number of macrophages (5×10^6) in suspension. Results are compared for macrophages treated with IFN- γ (filled symbols) or untreated (open symbols). Mean \pm SEM ($n = 6$).

with unopsonized *Candida*, as shown previously (4): total phagocytic uptake of opsonized *Candida* by IFN- γ -treated macrophages after 10 min of incubation was $64 \pm 7\%$ of inoculum, compared with $38 \pm 9\%$ by resident macrophages; uptake was 89 ± 9 and $61 \pm 7\%$, respectively, after 20 min of incubation ($n = 5-6$, $P < 0.01$ at both time points).

Effect of IFN- γ on macrophage candidacidal activity. The increased phagocytic activity and O_2^- release of IFN- γ -treated macrophages were accompanied by an enhanced capacity of these cells to kill the ingested, unopsonized fungi (Fig. 3). Macrophages treated with 100 U/ml IFN- γ killed three to five times more *C. albicans* than did untreated cells at the various time points studied (Fig. 3, $P < 0.001$, ANOVA).

Evidence that the enhanced phagocytosis of *Candida* by IFN- γ -treated macrophages is mediated by binding through the MMR. Human macrophages phagocytose unopsonized *Candida* species primarily through the mannose receptor (4). We investigated the involvement of mannose receptors in the uptake of unopsonized *C. albicans* by macrophages activated with IFN- γ by studying phagocytosis in the presence or absence of mannan, Man-BSA, or glucan. Both mannan and Man-BSA inhibited uptake of *Candida* in a concentration-dependent fashion; slight but insignificant inhibition of ingestion could be detected at a high concentration of glucan (Table I). These findings are equivalent to those with resident macrophages (4), suggesting that ingestion in IFN- γ -treated macrophages also depends primarily on binding and uptake through the mannose receptor.

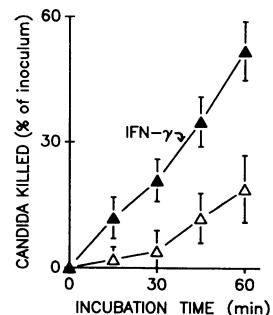


Figure 3. Time course of intracellular killing of unopsonized *C. albicans* by macrophages that were IFN- γ treated (100 U/ml; filled symbols) or untreated (open symbols). Mean \pm SEM ($n = 6-8$).

We explored the possibility that macrophage CR3 might be involved in the ingestion of unopsonized *Candida* after treatment with IFN- γ , based on studies showing that this receptor can bind carbohydrate ligands (19, 20, 29). There was no inhibition of phagocytosis when mAbs reactive with the carbohydrate-binding site of CR3 were present throughout the 30-min incubation of unopsonized *Candida* with macrophages (44 ± 6 and $39 \pm 9\%$ phagocytosis in the presence of 10 μ g/ml OKM1 or M1/70, respectively, compared with $42 \pm 6\%$ phagocytosis in the absence of antibody; mean \pm SEM, $n = 5$). Preincubation of macrophages for 25 min with 10 μ g/ml of the mAbs still had no effect ($n = 5$; data not shown). In control experiments, OKM1 and M1/70 mAbs effectively inhibited uptake and killing of unopsonized type III group B streptococci by IFN- γ -treated macrophages, a process reported to depend on the lectin-like binding site on CR3 (19) (killing in the absence of antibody, $15 \pm 10\%$; in the presence of OKM1, $3 \pm 3\%$; in the presence of M1/70, $5 \pm 4\%$; $n = 5-7$). These mAbs did not opsonize the *Candida* by reacting with the candidal CR3 analogue: *Candida* that were preincubated with buffer or with mAbs at 37°C for 25 min and then washed were ingested to the same extent (data not shown).

Monocyte-derived macrophages from two patients with leukocyte adhesion defect (LAD), which do not express CR3 (20), ingested unopsonized *Candida* as effectively as did normal macrophages (70 and 74% ingestion by LAD macrophages, 66 and 80% ingestion by paired normal macrophages, 60-min incubation). Macrophages from one patient with LAD showed normal enhancement in *Candida* uptake after treatment for 48 h with IFN- γ : for both control and patient, IFN- γ -treated cells (compared with resident cells) had about three times greater ingestion at 15-min incubation and about two times greater ingestion at 30 min; at 60 min, ingestion was 86% of inoculum by the patient's cells and 90% by the control.

There is a structural analogue of CR3 on the outer surface of *C. albicans* (19, 29, 30); CR3 has been reported to bind carbohydrate ligands in addition to iC3b (19, 29, 30). We explored the theoretical possibility that a mannose-binding struc-

Table I. Effects of Mannan, Man-BSA, and Glucan on the Phagocytosis of Unopsonized *Candida* by IFN- γ -treated Macrophages

Mannan mg/ml	Man-BSA μ g mannosyl/ml	Glucan mg/ml	Phagocytosis of <i>C. albicans</i> by macrophages % of inoculum*
—	—	—	95 \pm 4 (7)
0.1	—	—	72 \pm 11 (4)
1	—	—	55 \pm 8 (5)
5	—	—	23 \pm 7 (5)
—	6.4	—	51 \pm 10 (6)
—	64	—	29 \pm 4 (4)
—	320	—	17 \pm 6 (5)
—	—	5	81 \pm 6 (5)

Macrophages (5×10^6 /ml) were incubated with an equal number of *Candida* for 60 min at 37°C under rotation (4 rpm). The polysaccharide compounds were added at the beginning of the incubation with the *Candida* (not preincubated). * Data represent mean \pm SEM (n).

ture in this CR3 analogue on *C. albicans* might facilitate phagocytosis through binding to some mannose-bearing structure on the surface of macrophages. We therefore preincubated *C. albicans* (5×10^6 /ml) with Man-BSA (64 µg mannose/ml) for 25 min at 37°C, centrifuged and washed twice with buffer, and studied phagocytosis. There was no inhibition of uptake by this treatment (49±12 and 44±11% phagocytosis of Man-BSA-treated and untreated *Candida*, respectively; 30-min incubation; mean±SEM, $n = 5$).

Effect of IFN- γ on the binding and uptake of ^{125}I -Man-BSA by macrophages. Experiments were performed at 0°C to estimate the effect of incubation with IFN- γ for 48 h on the number and affinity of MMR. The amount of ^{125}I -Man-BSA ligand bound to macrophages decreased by 79±19% ($n = 5$) in the IFN- γ -treated cells without changes of the affinity: K_d was 3.5×10^{-8} M for both untreated cells and cells treated with 100 U/ml IFN- γ ($n = 5$), suggesting that the decrease in ligand binding reflects a decrease in receptor density rather than binding affinity.

As shown in Table II, treatment with IFN- γ resulted in a concentration-dependent decrease in the capacity of macrophages to pinocytose ^{125}I -Man-BSA at 37°C. Inhibition at 100 U/ml IFN- γ was 83±2%. Kinetics of the pinocytic uptake of ^{125}I -Man-BSA were investigated in macrophages treated with 100 U/ml IFN- γ (Fig. 4). K_{uptake} , the concentration of ligand at which uptake is half-maximal, was estimated graphically using double reciprocal plots. Treatment with IFN- γ decreased the V_{max} of ^{125}I -Man-BSA uptake by 73±6% ($n = 3$) without altering the K_{uptake} of pinocytosis (3.4×10^{-8} M for both untreated and IFN- γ -treated cells). These findings suggest that the decreased pinocytic rate of ^{125}I -Man-BSA by IFN- γ -treated macrophages also reflects a decrease in receptor number rather than affinity. Shepherd et al. have reported equivalent values for the K_d (0°) and K_{uptake} (37°) of the MMR of human monocyte-derived macrophages (31).

Candida-induced mobilization of $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$. Fig. 5 shows that addition of unopsonized *Candida* to resident macrophages elicits only a negligible change in $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$. However, stimulation of IFN- γ -treated macrophages with unopsonized *Candida* triggers a rapid increase in $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$ followed by a sustained level of increase in $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$ (Fig. 5). Peak $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$ was 69±8 nM in resident macrophages and 110±9 nM in activated macro-

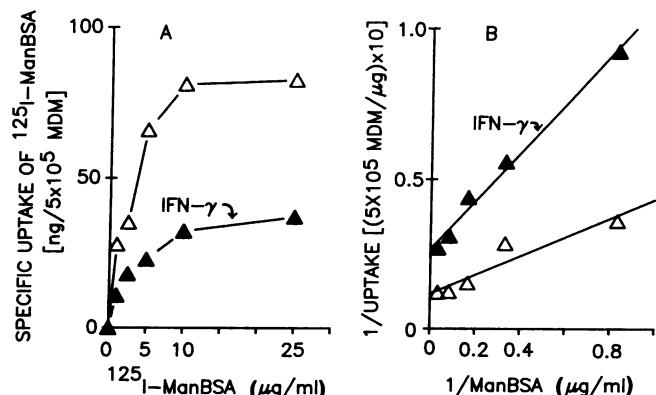


Figure 4. Specific uptake of ^{125}I -Man-BSA by monocyte-derived macrophages (MDM) cultured for 48 h with or without IFN- γ (100 U/ml). Macrophages were incubated with ^{125}I -Man-BSA at 37°C for 10 min and then cells were separated from media by centrifugation through oil. Nonspecific binding, as assessed in the presence of 2 mg/ml mannan, was < 15% and was subtracted. The results shown are averages of duplicate values in one representative experiment of three performed.

phages ($n = 4$; $P < 0.001$). Resting concentrations of $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$ in resident and IFN- γ -activated macrophages were comparable (66±9 and 64±5 nM, respectively; $n = 4$).

Discussion

A plasma membrane receptor for ligands with terminal mannose residues, the MMR, has been defined on human and rodent macrophages (4, 8–13, 31). A similar receptor has been identified on human retinal pigmented epithelium (32). These mannose receptors can mediate endocytic clearance of glycoproteins, including enzymes from neutrophils, rod outer segments, and tissue-type plasminogen activator (32–34); and the MMR can mediate phagocytosis of microorganisms (4, 11–15). Expression of surface MMR can be downregulated during macrophage activation (16–18) and upregulated by corticosteroids, prostaglandin E, and IL-4 (34–36). The capacity of the MMR to clear mannose-containing proteins has been used to target replacement of the deficient enzyme in Gaucher's disease (37).

In agreement with the observations of others with activated macrophages (16–18), we found that treatment with IFN- γ decreased the number of MMRs and the extent of MMR-mediated pinocytosis of Man-BSA by macrophages. By treatment with IFN- γ , however, macrophages achieved an increased capacity to ingest and kill unopsonized *Candida*. This finding was contrary to our expectations since we had previously demonstrated that the uptake of unopsonized *Candida* by untreated macrophages selectively involved the MMR. Thus, downregulation by IFN- γ of the number of MMRs on the surface of activated macrophages inhibited pinocytosis of mannose conjugates but did not decrease MMR-mediated phagocytosis.

IFN- γ has been reported to increase both the number and function of receptors for IgG (FcR) on human mononuclear phagocytes (38, 39). In contrast, the number of macrophage receptors for C3b (CR1) and iC3b (CR3) appeared unaffected by IFN- γ treatment, but binding and uptake through these

Table II. Effect of IFN- γ on the Pinocytic Uptake of Man-BSA by Macrophages

Concentration of IFN- γ U/ml	Uptake of ^{125}I -Man-BSA by macrophages		
	Donor 1	Donor 2	Donor 3
0	170	260	124
10	119	183	105
50	76	62	—
100	24	43	26
500	11	17	14

Macrophages from three donors were incubated for 48 h with the concentrations of IFN- γ shown. These cells were washed and incubated for 10 min at 37°C with 20 µg/ml ^{125}I -Man-BSA. Specific uptake is shown (average of duplicates). Nonspecific uptake was always < 15% of total uptake as assessed in the presence of 2 mg/ml mannan.

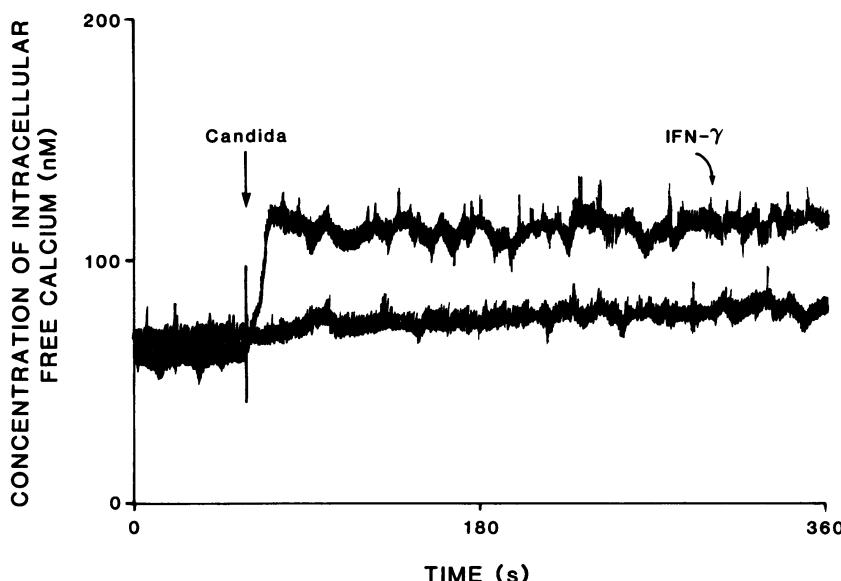


Figure 5. Effect of activation of macrophages by IFN- γ on the increase in $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ stimulated by exposure to unopsonized *C. albicans*. $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ was quantitated using fura-2 fluorescence with macrophages suspended in a heated ($37^\circ C$) cuvette with stirring (4, 28). Results were compared with IFN- γ -activated (labeled) and resident macrophages; addition of *Candida* is indicated by the arrow. The results shown are reproductions of actual tracings and representative of results found in four separate experiments.

receptors were decreased (40). These results were confirmed for CR3 (41). Our findings, therefore, represent a second example of a dissociation between the effects of IFN- γ on the number of receptors expressed on the membrane and the function of those receptors.

Our data strongly support the concept that the uptake and killing of unopsonized *Candida* by IFN- γ -activated macrophages are mediated primarily by the MMR. Phagocytosis was inhibited easily by mannan and small concentrations of BSA-conjugated mannose added along with the *Candida*. CR3, the other macrophage receptor that has been recognized to mediate uptake of carbohydrate ligands, appeared to be involved minimally if at all: two mAbs that block the carbohydrate-binding site on CR3 did not reduce ingestion of unopsonized *Candida* by IFN- γ -activated macrophages. Macrophages from patients with LAD, which lack CR3, ingested unopsonized *Candida* normally before and after activation by IFN- γ . In addition, it has been reported that IFN- γ treatment decreases the phagocytosis-promoting activity of CR3 on human macrophages (40, 41), and we found that IFN- γ enhanced ingestion in our system.

We are unaware of published data that relate MMR function in the macrophage to specific elements of the signal transduction pathway. We report here that IFN- γ -activated macrophages expressed a prominent rise in $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ on exposure to unopsonized *Candida*, whereas resident macrophages showed no Ca^{2+} transient when similarly exposed. These results suggest that macrophage activation may alter MMR-mediated signal transduction. It has been proposed that $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ is a second messenger in the signal transduction relevant to the generation of oxygen metabolites by phagocytic cells (27), and it has been demonstrated that exposure of neutrophils to endotoxin primes them for a marked increase in the rise in $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ and release of O_2^- that result from exposure to chemotactic peptide (28). It seems likely that the Ca^{2+} response in IFN- γ -treated macrophages observed in this study plays a part in the increased O_2^- production and killing of *Candida* exhibited by these cells.

Taken together, our results support a role for the MMR in the increased ingestion and killing of *Candida* by IFN- γ -

activated macrophages. This conclusion raises the possibility that IFN- γ administration might have therapeutic use in candidal infection by enhancing the capacity of tissue macrophages to increase both opsonin-dependent and opsonin-independent uptake and killing of this increasingly serious pathogen.

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