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Research Article

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Suppression of Cell-mediated and Humoral Immune Responses by an Interleukin-2–Immunoglobulin Fusion Protein in Mice

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Abstract

Interleukin-2 (IL-2) plays a pivotal role in the cellular and humoral immune responses directed against foreign antigens. We characterized the *in vitro* and *in vivo* properties of a chimeric protein consisting of mouse IL-2 fused to the mouse IgG2b Fc domains. This fusion protein binds to IL-2 and Fc receptors and supports IL-2–dependent cell proliferation but does not mediate lysis of IL-2 receptor–positive cells in the presence of murine complement *in vitro*. However, *in vivo* the IL2-IgG2b fusion protein suppresses both cellular and humoral immune responses after immunization with sheep erythrocytes. Surprisingly, delayed hypersensitivity is inhibited despite a dramatic increase of splenic CD3+ and NK1.1+ lymphocytes, indicating that altered homing of IL2-IgG2b–activated lymphocytes rather than cytolysis prevents these cells from accumulating in areas of inflammation. Although *in vitro* the IL2-IgG2b fusion protein does not alter proliferation of B cells in response to mitogenic stimulation, IgM production in response to sheep erythrocytes is profoundly inhibited in mice treated with the IL2-IgG2b fusion protein. Since no side effects are observed, the IL2-IgG2b fusion protein may expand the therapeutic repertoire of reagents used for the treatment of allograft rejection and autoimmune diseases. (*J. Clin. Invest.* 1996. 97: 1204–1210.) Key words: fusion proteins • immunoligands • immunosuppression • cell-mediated immune response

Introduction

Current concepts for the treatment of autoimmune diseases as well as the prevention of allograft rejection rely on the efficacy of drugs such as cyclophosphamide, azathioprine, and cyclosporine that interfere with the immune response abrogating cytokine production and cell proliferation. Side effects and dose-limiting toxicity result from their limited specificity for the immune system. A more specific approach to inhibit selective immune function became feasible with the application of monoclonal antibodies. Anti-CD3, anti-CD4, and anti-CD25 antibodies are highly effective and block T cell–mediated im-

mune responses *in vitro* and *in vivo* (1–4). Recently, genetically engineered immunoligands such as CTLA4-IgG or IL2-IgM were used successfully to modulate the immune response to xeno-, allo-, and autoantigens (5–8). How these different reagents exert their immunomodulatory functions remains unclear. While depleting monoclonal antibodies against CD3 or CD4 may eliminate T cells, the modes of action for nondepleting antibodies as well as CTLA4 and IL-2 fusion proteins are less clearly defined.

This study analyzes the *in vitro* and *in vivo* properties of a murine IL2-IgG2b chimeric protein¹ in an attempt to understand its profound effects on T and B cell–mediated immune responses.

Methods

Production of IL2-IgG2b fusion proteins. Mouse IL-2 cDNA was amplified by PCR using reverse-transcribed total RNA of ConA-activated spleen T cell blasts according to published protocols (9). The forward primer used contained a HindIII restriction site upstream of the translational start codon (5' ctaagaagcttagccatgtacagcatgcagctc), and the reverse primer contained a BamHI restriction site in place of the IL-2 translational stop codon (5' gtcattggatctcaggcgttgtagatg). The IL-2 PCR products were digested with BamHI and partially digested with HindIII. Since the IL-2 cDNA contains an internal HindIII site at position 378, only the digested full-length IL-2 cDNA was ligated into the HindIII-BamHI-cut CD16-IgG2b-CDM8 vector, which was provided by Seed and Aruffo (10). Subsequently, COS cells were transfected with 4 µg of plasmid DNA using the DEAE/dextran method (11). 7 d after transfection, the supernatant was harvested, centrifuged to remove cell debris, and stored at 4°C until use. To obtain greater amounts of fusion proteins, we used a Baculo-virus expression system (Invitrogen, DeSchelp, Belgium). The IL2-IgG2b fusion gene was prepared from the IL2-IgG2b-CDM8 plasmid by HindIII/NotI digest and cloned into the Baculo-virus transfer vector pBlueBacIII after modification of the polylinker. Recombinant Baculo-virus preparations were obtained by linear transfection, as suggested by the manufacturer (Invitrogen). Plaques were selected by β-Gal staining and visual inspection for the occ⁻ phenotype. Recombinant Baculo-viruses were purified through several rounds of plaque assays. Infected High Five cells (*Trichoplusia ni*; Invitrogen) adherently growing in roller bottles in protein-free medium (Insect Express; BioWhittaker, Inc., Walkersville, MD) released ~5–10 µg fusion protein/ml into the supernatant, which was harvested 72–96 h after infection.

Quantification of chimeric proteins by ELISA. The concentration of the fusion proteins was determined by an ELISA for the murine IgG-Fc domains. 96-well microtiter plates (Nunc, Wiesbaden, Germany) were coated with a rat anti-mouse Fc-specific polyclonal antibody (5 µg IgG/ml PBS; DAKO, Hamburg, Germany). After the

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1. **Abbreviations used in this paper:** DTH, delayed type hypersensitivity; IL2-IgG2b, chimeric protein consisting of mouse IL-2 fused to the Fc part of mouse IgG2b; SRBC, sheep red blood cells.

plates were blocked by 3% BSA/PBS, the cell supernatants containing fusion proteins or serial dilutions of mouse IgG (0.1–5 µg IgG in 1% BSA/PBS; DAKO) were added in duplicates, and plates were incubated with rat anti-mouse Fc-specific alkaline phosphatase-conjugated polyclonal antibody (1 µg IgG/1 ml PBS; DAKO). Thereafter, 50 µl of substrate for the alkaline phosphatase was added (1 mg *p*-nitrophenyl phosphate disodium [Sigma Immunochemicals, St. Louis, MO]/ml buffer [0.9 M diethanolamine, 0.5 mM magnesium dichloride, pH 9.8]). After 30 min, the absorbance was determined by an automated ELISA reader at 405 nm. The plates were washed four times between each incubation.

Protein purification. Fusion protein containing supernatant was adjusted to pH 7.4 and batch-extracted with 0.5 grams/liter protein A-Sepharose CL4B (Pharmacia Biotech Inc., Piscataway, NJ) for 16 h at 4°C. After binding, protein A-Sepharose was collected in disposable plastic columns, washed with 50 mM Tris-Cl, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl buffer, and the fusion proteins were eluted with 1 M acetic acid. After dialysis against PBS, fusion proteins were snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored in aliquots at –80°C. For SDS-PAGE analysis, 5 µg of purified fusion protein was loaded on a 10% discontinuous polyacrylamide gel with or without prior exposure to dithiothreitol. Proteins were visualized by staining with Coomassie blue.

Functional characterization of IL2-IgG2b in vitro. Detection of IL2-IgG2b binding to IL-2 receptor-positive CTLL-16 cell lines was carried out by indirect immunofluorescence. 10⁶ CTLL-16 cells were incubated with IL2-IgG2b or CD16-IgG2b as a control fusion protein in a final concentration of 1 µg/ml COS cell supernatant or Baculovirus supernatant of the same concentration at 4°C for 30 min. Recombinant human IL-2 in a final concentration of 500 µg/ml (Cetus Corp., Emeryville, CA) was added to specifically inhibit binding of IL2-IgG2b to the IL-2 receptor. Cells were washed and resuspended in 50-µl goat anti-mouse FITC F(ab')₂ fragments (Immunotech, Marseille, France). Detection of IL2-IgG2b binding to IL-2 receptor-negative cells via the Fc receptor was performed with the mouse macrophage-like cell line WEHI-3 (American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD). After incubation, 10⁶ WEHI-3 cells in 1 µg/ml IL2-IgG2b diluted either in staining buffer or in staining buffer containing 25% mouse serum cells were washed and resuspended in 50 µl of rat anti-mouse IL-2 FITC (Pharmingen, Hamburg, Germany). Stained cells were analyzed on a FACScan[®] (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, CA). In addition, IL-2 activity was assayed by incubating 5 × 10⁴ mouse spleen cells prepared from 6–8-wk-old BALB/c mice (Bomholtgard, Ly, Denmark), T lymphoblasts prepared as described (12), or IL-2-dependent mouse CTLL-16 cells for 18 h with serial dilutions of IL2-IgG2b (0–96 ng/ml) or mouse IL-2 (0–24 ng/ml) (Genzyme Corp., Cambridge, MA) in a total volume of 200 µl. After 18 h, 1 µCi of [³H]thymidine was added, and cells were incubated for an additional 4 h. Radioactivity was quantified by scintillation counting. Furthermore, we tested the potency of cell-bound IL2-IgG2b to support proliferation of CTLL-16 cells. 5 × 10⁶ WEHI-3 cells were inactivated with 100 µg/ml mitomycin C at 37°C for 30 min, washed, and coated either with 50 µg/ml IL2-IgG2b or 50 µg/ml CD16-IgG2b. Treated WEHI-3 cells (0.08–5 × 10⁴ cells/well in a serial dilution) were coincubated with 5 × 10³/well CTLL-16 cells, and proliferation of CTLL16 cells was measured by [³H]thymidine incorporation, as described above. To determine the influence of IL2-IgG2b on B cell activation, murine B cells were prepared from 6–8-wk-old nude BALB/c female mice (Bomholtgard). Cell suspensions from minced spleens were centrifuged over Ficoll-Hypaque, washed, and then incubated for 4 h at 37°C in flat-bottomed culture dishes to remove adherent cells. The resulting preparation contained > 95% B cells. 10⁵ cells were incubated in 100 µl RPMI medium containing 0, 1, or 10 µg/ml IL2-IgG2b supplemented with LPS in a final concentration of 0, 5, or 50 µg/ml for 24 or 48 h. B cell proliferation was measured by [³H]thymidine incorporation as described above. In addition, complement fixation was carried out by precoating 10⁶ ⁵¹Cr-labeled CTLL-16 cells with rat anti-mouse CD25 mAb AMT13 (12), IL2-IgG2b, or control fusion protein CD16-IgG2b for 45 min at 4°C. 100 µl of a log

2 dilution (1:2 to 1:256) of mouse serum, mouse plasma, or rabbit complement (Behringwerke, Marburg, Germany) was added to 10⁴ cells in 100 µl, and samples were incubated for 45 min at 37°C. NP-40 (1%) was substituted for complement to determine the total radioactive release. After incubation, ⁵¹Cr release was determined. Results were expressed as: specific lysis = (expt. – spont.)/(100% lysis – spont.). The assay was performed in triplicate wells.

Immunization and measurement of immune response in vivo. 6–10-wk-old female C57BL/6 mice (Bomholtgard) were sensitized by intravenous injection of 2 × 10⁵ sheep red blood cells (SRBC) (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Free University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany) in 100 µl PBS. To assess the delayed type hypersensitivity (DTH) reaction, mice were challenged 4 d after immunization by injection of 2 × 10⁸ SRBC in 50 µl of PBS intracutaneously into the left hind footpad (specific swelling). Nonimmunized mice were challenged with the same dose of SRBC to determine unresponsive swelling. Swelling of the footpad was measured 24 and 48 h after challenge with a dial gauge caliper (Oditest OD 100 T 50; H.C. Kroepelin, Schüchtern, Germany). Results were calculated by subtracting the nonspecific swelling from the specific increment. 6 or 5 d after primary immunization, serum was collected, and hemagglutinin titers to SRBC were measured as described (13). In brief, the serum was incubated at 56°C for 30 min and diluted using NaCl 150 mM with or without 0.78% mercaptoethanol in serial log 2 dilutions. 200 µl of a 0.5% SRBC solution was added to 200 µl of the serum dilutions, incubated at 37°C for 30 min, at room temperature for 2 h, and at 4°C for an additional 12 h. The serum hemagglutinin titers are the highest log 2 dilution steps on which hemagglutination could still be determined.

Flow-cytometric analysis and immunohistochemistry. 5 and 6 d after primary immunization, the mice were killed, and the left hind feet and spleens were removed. The spleens were weighed. One half of each spleen was used for APAAP staining, while the other half was used to obtain a single cell suspension by mincing each spleen through a 60-gauge stainless steel mesh. To calculate the number of CD3+, CD22+, or NK1.1+ cells from each spleen, the spleen cells were counted, and aliquots of 10⁶ cells were stained with either PE anti-mouse CD3 (145-2C11), PE anti-mouse CD22 (Lyb-8.2), PE anti-mouse NK 1.1 (PK136), or PE-IgG (Dianova, Hamburg, Germany). Flow-cytometric analysis was performed on a FACScan[®] (Becton Dickinson), and the percentage of stained cells was measured in spleen cell subsets. In addition, 6-µm frozen sections cut from spleens or left hind feet were fixed in acetone (30 min) and chloroform (30 min) and stained with rat anti-mouse CD4 mAb RM4-5 (IgG2a; Dianova), rat anti-mouse CD8 mAb 53-6.7 (IgG2a; Dianova), or control mAb 23-7(IgG2a), followed by incubation with rabbit anti-rat immunoglobulins (DAKO) and APAAP rat (DAKO). Stages 2 and 3 were repeated. Incubations were performed for 30 min, washing the sections three times in TBS between different incubation steps. Alkaline phosphatase activity was visualized by new fuchsin as described (14).

Treatment protocols. Treatment consisted of an intraperitoneal injection every 12 h of IL2-IgG2b at 8 µg/200 µl PBS, recombinant IL-2 at 5 µg/200 µl PBS, or control mouse anti-human mAb AHT-107 IgG2b at 8 µg/200 µl PBS. The treatment was started in two groups just before immunization and continued until 24 h (day 0 to day 4) or 48 h (day 0 to day 5) after challenge. In two additional groups, the treatment began simultaneously with the challenge or 24 h thereafter and was continued until 48 h after challenge.

Statistics. Statistical evaluation was performed by an analysis of variance (ONEWAY). The Bonferroni adjustment was made to the error rate of multiple comparisons. The SPSS program for MS Windows was used.

Results

Preparation of soluble IL2-immunoglobulin fusion protein. The soluble IL2-IgG2b used in this study was created by ge-

netic fusion of cDNA encoding for mouse IL-2 to genomic DNA encoding for the Fc part of mouse IgG2b. Using the Baculo-virus expression system, we obtained fusion proteins at a concentration of 5–10 µg/ml supernatant, as measured by an ELISA against the mouse Fc part. The SDS-PAGE analysis revealed that the fusion proteins formed disulfide-linked dimers similar to native immunoglobulins, since the molecular weight doubled when comparing reducing with nonreducing conditions (data not shown). Whereas the calculated mass of the protein dimer was 86 kD, the measured molecular mass was 8 kD higher, due to the glycosylation.

Characterization of *in vitro* function of IL2-IgG2b. The IL2-IgG2b fusion protein consists of two functional domains, the IL-2 and the immunoglobulin portion. We separately tested the functionality of the IL-2 and the Fc part *in vitro*.

Binding of the IL2-IgG2b fusion protein to IL-2 receptors was tested by FACS[®] analysis, using the mouse T cell line CTLL-16 (Fig. 1). IL2-IgG2b, but not the control fusion protein CD16-IgG2b, stained CTLL-16 cells. The binding of IL2-IgG2b to the IL-2 receptor was completely inhibited by an excess of recombinant IL-2 (Fig. 1). Further evidence for the functionality of the IL-2 moiety was obtained by analyzing the ability of the IL2-IgG2b fusion protein to support proliferation of IL-2-dependent CTLL-16 cells. Incubation of CTLL-16 cells with increasing concentrations of IL2-IgG2b resulted in a dose-dependent proliferative response comparable with that obtained with recombinant murine IL-2. Proliferation (mean ± SD) induced by one unit of recombinant IL-2 which is equivalent to 5.8×10^{-15} M or 250 pg IL2-IgG2b which is equivalent to 3.0×10^{-15} M, as measured by scintillation counting after [³H]thymidine incorporation, was $13,960 \pm 1,240$ or $12,252 \pm 960$ cpm, respectively, whereas the control fusion protein CD16-IgG2b did not support proliferation above the background of $1,058 \pm 120$ cpm, even at a higher concentration of up to 1 µg/ml.

Binding of the immunoglobulin portion of IL2-IgG2b to Fc receptor-bearing cells was documented using the macrophage-like cell line WEHI-3, which expresses high-affinity Fc receptors but is CD25 negative. FACS[®] analysis revealed that IL2-IgG2b readily binds to Fc receptors on WEHI-3 cells which was blocked by mouse serum (Fig. 1). The function of IL2-IgG2b bound to the cell surface via Fc receptor was also tested. Coincubation of CTLL-16 cells with an increasing number of mitomycin C-inactivated WEHI-3 cells coated with IL2-IgG2b resulted in an increasing proliferative response as measured by thymidine incorporation ($12,212 \pm 237$ to $78,518 \pm 435$ cpm). CD16-IgG2b bound to the cell surface of WEHI-3

cells did not support proliferation of CTLL-16 cells (308 ± 43 cpm) (data not shown). We further analyzed the ability of the fusion protein to mediate complement-dependent lysis of CTLL-16 cells. IL2-IgG2b lysed CTLL-16 cells more efficiently (37%) in the presence of rabbit complement when compared with the anti-CD25 mAb (AMT13) (7.6%) or with the control fusion protein CD16-IgG2b (0.1%). However, neither IL2-IgG2b nor the anti-CD25 mAb nor CD16-IgG2b induced cell lyses in the presence of mouse serum or mouse plasma (data not shown).

Effect of IL2-IgG2b on DTH. DTH is an *in vivo* T cell-dependent immune response, which has often been used as a model to follow the immunosuppressive activity of drugs, antibodies, and fusion proteins *in vivo* (15, 16). The initial sensitization period is accompanied by the homing of antigen-specific cells to the peripheral lymphoid tissues. Once activated, these cells are poised to mount the DTH response to the local site challenged with antigen. The degree of footpad swelling correlates with the extent of the DTH reaction (16, 17). The DTH reaction against SRBC was investigated as a measure of IL2-IgG2b-mediated immunosuppression (Fig. 2). Administration of IL2-IgG2b from the time of immunization (day 0) until the time of challenge (day 4) resulted in an almost complete prevention of footpad swelling 24 h after challenge. Immunohistochemistry revealed only a marginal local infiltration of CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ cells into the footpad (Fig. 3). 48 h after challenge, these animals still showed significantly ($P < 0.05$) suppressed footpad swelling when compared with positive control mice receiving either mouse IgG2b or recombinant IL-2, but not complete prevention when compared with nonimmunized controls (Fig. 2). Immunohistochemistry revealed that local footpad infiltration of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ cells increased 48 h after antigen challenge but remained significantly less marked than in immunized mice receiving murine IgG (Fig. 3). The DTH response could also be inhibited 24 h after challenge when IL2-IgG2b treatment was started as late as 2 h before challenge; however, this regimen was less effective at later time points. Once established, footpad swelling could not be reversed by subsequent application of IL2-IgG2b.

Effect of IL2-IgG2b on serum hemagglutinin titers to SRBC. Immunization of mice with SRBC resulted in a pronounced production of hemagglutinating IgM antibodies against SRBC, as shown in Table I. Treatment of immunized mice with IL2-IgG2b until challenge suppressed this antibody response significantly ($P < 0.05$). When IL2-IgG2b treatment was started 2 h before challenge and continued until day 5, only a marginal nonsignificant reduction of serum hemaggluti-

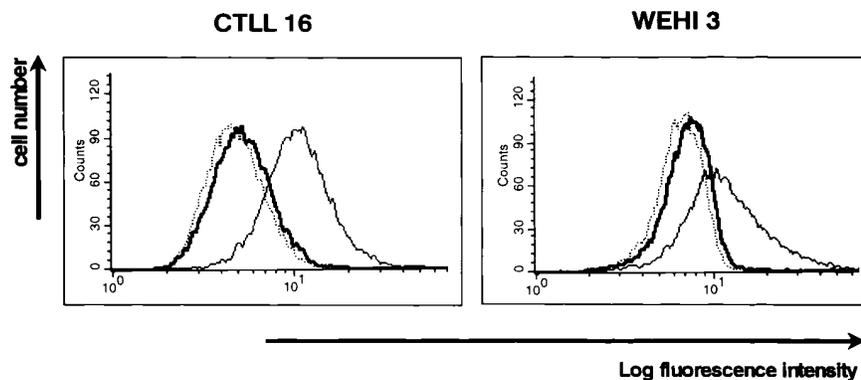


Figure 1. Flow-cytometric profiles of IL2-IgG2b binding to the T cell line CTLL-16 via the IL-2 receptor or to the macrophage-like cell line WEHI 3 via the Fc receptor (*fine solid line*). Binding of IL2-IgG2b to CTLL-16 cells or WEHI-3 cells was inhibited by recombinant IL-2 or mouse serum, respectively (*bold solid line*). Staining of CTLL-16 cells with the control fusion protein CD16-IgG2b and staining of WEHI-3 cells without fusion proteins are displayed as a dotted line.

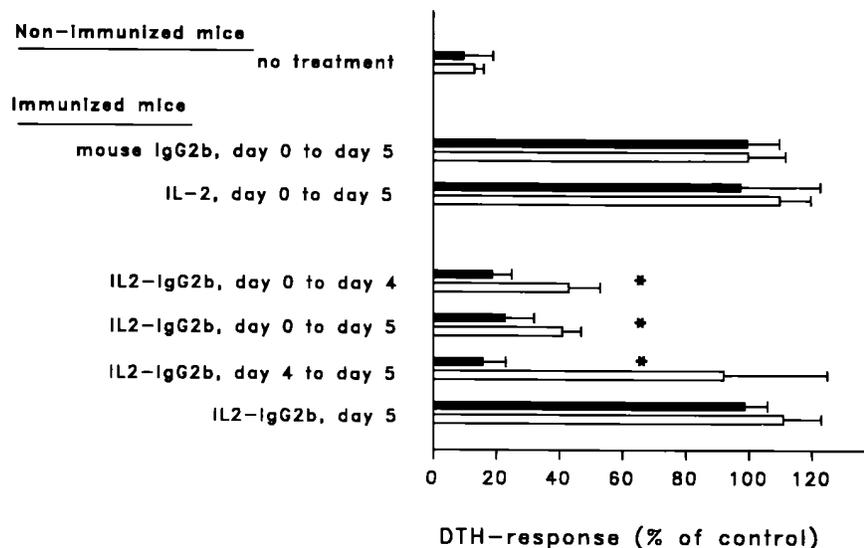


Figure 2. Effect of IL2-IgG2b on the DTH response to SRBC. Five mice in each group and experiment were immunized at day 0 and challenged at day 4. DTH response (specific footpad swelling) was measured 24 (solid bars) and 48 h (open bars) after challenge. Negative control mice received challenge without prior immunization. Positive control mice were treated with mouse IgG2b or recombinant IL-2. The percentage of swelling was determined by comparison with positive control mice (mean \pm SD). Asterisks indicate statistical significance $P < 0.05$; ANOVA with the Bonferroni adjustment. One representative of three independent experiments is shown.

nin titers was detectable. IgG hemagglutinating antibodies could not be detected in any of the four groups.

Effect of IL2-IgG2b on splenic lymphocytes. We further tested the composition of several lymphocyte subsets in the spleen. Treatment with IL2-IgG2b until days 4 and 5 resulted in a dramatic increase of spleen weight (Table II). When the spleen weights of immunized mice receiving mouse IgG2b and those treated with IL2-IgG2b were determined for comparison, the IL2-IgG2b-treated group showed a 52% (from 118 to 180 mg) weight increase. The weight was found to be increased by 114% (from 84 to 180 mg) when the IL2-IgG2b-treated immunized mice were compared with nonimmunized mice. The analysis of cells contributing to this weight gain revealed a 57% increase of CD3+ cells ($P < 0.05$), a 126% increase of NK1.1+ cells ($P < 0.05$), and a 31% increase of CD22+ cells (NS) compared with immunized mice treated with IgG2b or IL2-IgG2b, respectively. Further subset analyses using APAAP staining with antibodies against CD4 or CD8 suggest that the ratio of splenic CD4+ and CD8+ T lymphocytes remained unchanged in regard to the treatment protocol (data not shown).

Table I. Effect of IL2-IgG2b on Production of Hemagglutinating Antibodies

	Titer of hemagglutinating IgM antibodies (mean log ₂ titer \pm SD)
Nonimmunized mice, no treatment	$< 2 \pm 0$
Immunized mice, mouse IgG2b, days 0–5	6.6 ± 0.54
IL2-IgG2b, days 0–4	$< 2 \pm 1.7$
IL2-IgG2b, days 4–5	4.8 ± 2.1

Five mice in each group and experiment were immunized at day 0 and challenged at day 4; serum titers of hemagglutinating IgM antibodies against SRBC were determined at day 6. Nonimmunized mice received challenge without prior immunization. Immunized mice were treated with either mouse IgG2b or IL2-IgG2b. One representative of two independent experiments is shown.

Since the composition of splenic lymphocytes dramatically changed under treatment with IL2-IgG2b, we tested the effect of IL2-IgG2b on the proliferation of splenic lymphocytes in vitro. Similar to recombinant IL-2, the IL2-IgG2b fusion protein strongly supported the proliferation of splenic T lymphoblasts but had no effect on unstimulated spleen cells (Table III). In addition, the IL2-IgG2b fusion protein did not augment or inhibit the proliferation of resting or LPS-stimulated B cells (Fig. 4).

Discussion

Various recombinant proteins using cytokines or extracellular domains of integral membrane proteins to replace the variable regions of immunoglobulins have been developed recently to interfere with inflammatory immune responses (18–21). Based on the observation that T cell-dependent B cell differentiation requires the interaction of B7 with CD28, a chimeric protein encompassing CTLA4 fused to the constant domains of IgG was used to suppress T cell-dependent antibody responses (15). Complement-activating fusions between IL-2 and IgM were used to inhibit hypersensitivity responses (8).

In this study, we investigated the in vitro and in vivo properties of a murine IL2-IgG2b fusion protein. IL-2 was fused to IgG2b, a mouse isotype with little in vivo complement fixation. IgG2b rather than IgG2a was chosen to eliminate simple complement-mediated cytotoxicity as a mode of immunosuppression. Binding of this chimeric protein to IL-2 receptors or cellular Fc receptors was readily demonstrated in vitro and could specifically be blocked by an excess of recombinant IL-2 or mouse serum, respectively. Soluble but also cell-bound IL2-IgG2b supported IL-2-dependent cell proliferation. Thus, both parts of the fusion protein remain functional. Moreover, the IL2-IgG2b fusion protein did not support complement-mediated cell lysis. Despite the absence of immunosuppressive properties in vitro, the IL2-IgG2b fusion protein effectively inhibited DTH response in mice immunized with SRBC. This inhibition occurred despite a profound proliferation and accumulation of splenic T cells.

Both recombinant IL-2 and the IL2-IgG2b fusion protein bind high-affinity IL-2 receptors and support proliferation of T

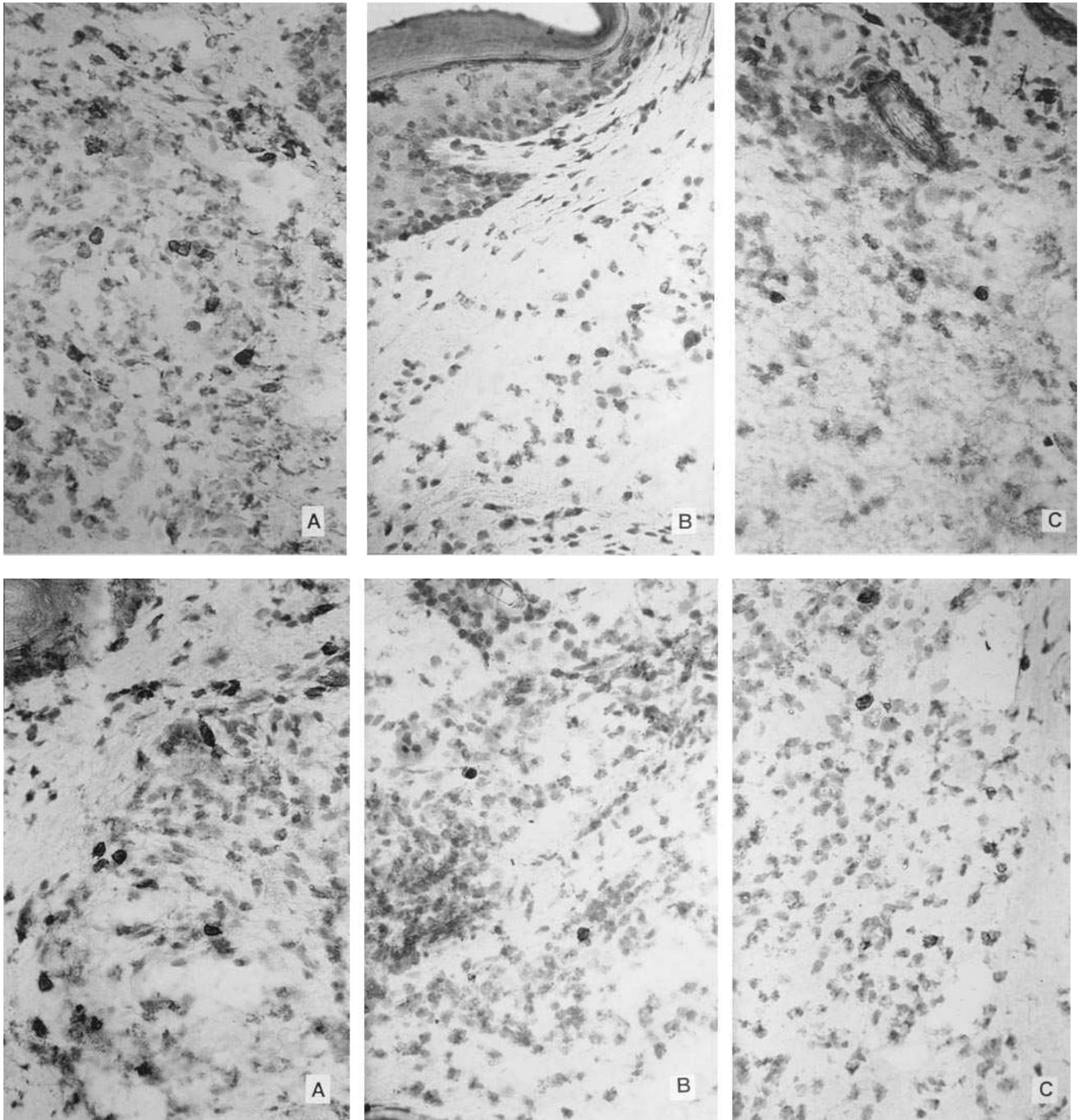


Figure 3. Analysis of CD4+ (top) and CD8+ (bottom) cells infiltrating into the footpad of immunized mice treated with either IgG2b (A) or IL2-IgG2b (B) 24 h after challenge. The IL2-IgG2b treatment group was also analyzed 48 h (C) after challenge.

cells in vitro. However, in contrast to IL2-IgG2b, recombinant IL-2 augments the DTH response to SRBC in the same mouse model (22). While IL-2 can trigger T cells to undergo apoptosis after T cell receptor stimulation (23), expansion of splenic T cells consistent with a vigorous proliferative response can be observed after application of IL-2 (22) and IL2-IgG2b; this finding strongly argues against T cell apoptosis as the underlying mechanism by which IL2-IgG2b suppresses DTH. The absence of complement-mediated cell lysis in the presence of murine serum favors a mechanism other than IgG-dependent cellular cytotoxicity. Although IL-2 fused to the Fc part of hu-

man IgG1 or to a truncated IgM heavy chain mediates specific lysis of IL-2 receptor-positive cells in the presence of rabbit complement in vitro (16), the relevance of this finding for the in vivo properties of these fusion proteins remains unclear. We have no evidence that application of IL2-IgG2b results in an elimination of IL-2 binding cells in mice. The spleen of IL2-IgG2b-treated immunized mice showed a marked increase in the number of CD3+ cells, CD22+ cells, and NK1.1+ cells compared with the positive control spleens from immunized mice treated with IgG2b. Moreover, the increased local accumulation of T cells in areas of inflammation in IL2-IgG2b-

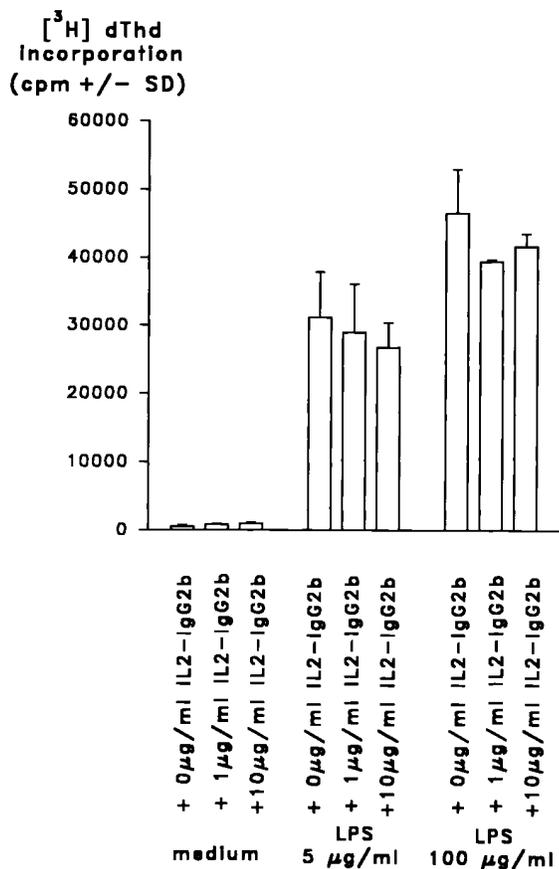


Figure 4. Influence of IL2-IgG2b on B cell proliferation induced by increasing concentrations of LPS was measured by [³H]thymidine incorporation. Data represent mean ± SD of triplicate determinations and are representative of two independent experiments.

treated immunized mice from 24 to 48 h after challenge strongly argues against cytolysis. Similar findings have been reported after application of the CTLA4-IgG fusion protein. This fusion protein very effectively suppresses cell-mediated and humoral immune responses in mice (5, 7, 15) but causes no deletion or alteration in subsets of T cells (24). Also, it is tempting to speculate that the CTLA4-IgG exerts its immunosuppressive action by interfering with the CD28-B7 signaling

Table III. Influence of Recombinant IL-2 or IL2-IgG2b on Proliferation of Spleen Cells or T Lymphoblasts Measured by [³H]Thymidine Incorporation

	[³ H]Thymidine incorporation (cpm × 10 ³ ± SD)	
	Spleen cells	T lymphoblasts
IL-2		
24 ng/ml	798 ± 65	32167 ± 367
12 ng/ml	346 ± 35	14594 ± 269
6 ng/ml	96 ± 23	4552 ± 199
3 ng/ml	368 ± 28	2820 ± 89
1.5 ng/ml	696 ± 34	1907 ± 149
0 ng/ml	602 ± 54	682 ± 30
IL2-IgG2b		
96 ng/ml	199 ± 23	21461 ± 351
48 ng/ml	131 ± 121	11962 ± 987
24 ng/ml	157 ± 68	6386 ± 110
12 ng/ml	122 ± 23	3495 ± 781
6 ng/ml	313 ± 78	1892 ± 367
0 ng/ml	377 ± 33	1002 ± 109

Data represent mean ± SD of triplicate determinations and are representative of two independent experiments.

pathway; in vivo evidence to support this mode of action is sparse, and targeting of B cells to the reticuloendothelial system may alter B and T cell responses. This mechanism has also been discussed for nondepleting anti-CD25 mAb. Since IL-2 displays high receptor affinity compared with blocking anti-CD25 antibodies, enormous amounts of antibodies would be required to inhibit IL-2-dependent cell proliferation in vivo, but in vivo effects have been achieved using amounts of anti-CD25 mAb that would not inhibit proliferation in vitro (3). Moreover, a rat anti-mouse CD25 mAb (PC61) inhibited DTH by 40% without inhibiting IL-2-dependent cell proliferation or induction of complement-dependent cell lysis (25). It appears that the immunosuppressive mechanism of nondepleting antibodies and potentially chimeric proteins, such as the IL2-IgG2b fusion, may depend on opsonization of target cells (26). These, in turn, are retained in the reticuloendothelial system of the spleen and liver (26) and, despite vigorous proliferation, are unable to take part in the cellular immune response.

Table II. Effect of IL2-IgG2b on the Number of Spleen CD3⁺ T Cells, CD22⁺ B Cells, or NK1.1⁺ NK Cells and the Spleen Weight

	CD3 ⁺ cells × 10 ⁶ /spleen (mean ± SD)	NK1.1 ⁺ cells × 10 ⁶ /spleen (mean ± SD)	CD22 ⁺ cells × 10 ⁶ /spleen (mean ± SD)	Spleen (mg) (mean ± SD)
Nonimmunized mice	35.1 ± 4.1	3.6 ± 1.0	68.6 ± 10.8	87 ± 11
Immunized mice, mouse IgG2b, days 0–5	47.5 ± 6.3	5.3 ± 1.0	125.5 ± 13.3	118 ± 8
IL2-IgG2b, days 0–4	75.0 ± 5.4	13.9 ± 2.6	165.9 ± 22.8	188 ± 42
IL2-IgG2b, days 0–5	64.1 ± 12.6	12.5 ± 3.1	127.3 ± 33.7	180 ± 22

Five mice in each group and experiment were immunized at day 0 and challenged at day 4. Nonimmunized mice received challenge without prior immunization. Immunized mice were treated with either mouse IgG or IL2-IgG2b. The percentage of CD3⁺, NK1.1⁺, or CD22⁺ cells was determined by FACS[®] analysis to calculate the absolute cell number of these subsets from the whole spleen cell count. One representative of two independent experiments is shown.

The suppression of IgM antibodies in response to SRBC appears to be in sharp contrast to the effects of recombinant IL-2 and IL-2-pseudomonas toxin fusion protein, which augment the production of IgM antibodies in the same animal model (22). IL-2 receptors are present or can be upregulated on various cells, including B cells (27). Coligation of the Fc receptor FcR1B1 with other stimulating B cell surface receptors, such as the antigen receptor or CD40, has been shown to suppress antigen-mediated B cell activation and antibody production (28–30). Although we could not demonstrate an inhibitory effect of the IL-2-IgG2b fusion protein on LPS-induced B cell proliferation, simultaneous binding of the IL-2-IgG2b fusion protein to Fc and IL-2 receptors could account for the decreased humoral in vivo response to immunization with SRBC. Recently, it has been shown that the interaction of activated NK cells and B cells may result in a profound suppression of IgM production in vitro (31). Since the IL-2-IgG2b fusion protein can bind B cells and NK cells, it may support NK cell-mediated B cell inhibition by stabilizing this cell–cell interaction.

This study demonstrates that genetically engineered fusion proteins using constant domains of immunoglobulins can profoundly alter the immune response in a manner not readily predicted by their in vitro properties. The simultaneous effect of the IL-2-IgG2b fusion on cell-mediated and humoral immune responses in the absence of detectable side effects may prove useful in the treatment of allograft rejections and autoimmune diseases.

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