



The Brazilian Journal of INFECTIOUS DISEASES

www.elsevier.com/locate/bjid



Original article

IL-10 down-regulates the expression of survival associated gene *hspX* of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in murine macrophage



Babban Jee^{a,b}, Pawan Sharma^c, Kiran Katoch^d, Beenu Joshi^e, Sudhir Kumar Awasthi^{b,*}

^a National JALMA Institute for Leprosy and other Mycobacterial Diseases (ICMR), Department of Microbiology and Molecular Biology, Agra, India

^b Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Institute of Life Sciences, Kanpur, India

^c International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, Immunology Group, New Delhi, India

^d National JALMA Institute for Leprosy and other Mycobacterial Diseases (ICMR), Agra, India

^e National JALMA Institute for Leprosy and other Mycobacterial Diseases (ICMR), Department of Immunology, Agra, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 3 October 2016

Accepted 3 March 2017

Available online 20 April 2017

Keywords:

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

hspX

rmIFN- γ

rmIL-10

Murine macrophage

ABSTRACT

Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) adopts a special survival strategy to overcome the killing mechanism(s) of host immune system. Amongst the many known factors, small heat shock protein 16.3 (sHSP16.3) of MTB encoded by gene *hspX* has been reported to be critical for the survival of MTB. In the present study, the effect of recombinant murine interferon-gamma (rmIFN- γ) and recombinant murine interleukin-10 (rmIL-10) on the expression of gene *hspX* of MTB in murine macrophage RAW264.7 has been investigated. By real-time RT-PCR, it was observed that three increasing concentrations (5, 25 and 50 ng/ml) of rmIFN- γ significantly up-regulated the expression of *hspX* whereas similar concentrations of rmIL-10 (5, 25 and 50 ng/ml) significantly down-regulated the *hspX* expression. This effect was not only dependent on the concentration of the stimulus but this was time-dependent as well. A contrasting pattern of *hspX* expression was observed against combinations of two different concentrations of rmIFN- γ and rmIL-10. The study results suggest that rIL-10 mediated down-regulation of *hspX* expression, in the presence of low concentration of rIFN- γ , could be used as an important strategy to decrease the dormancy of MTB in its host and thus making MTB susceptible to the standard anti-mycobacterial therapy used for treating tuberculosis. However, as these are only preliminary results in the murine cell line model, this hypothesis needs to be first validated in human cell lines and subsequently in animal models mimicking the latent infection using clinical isolates of MTB before considering the development of modified regimens for humans.

© 2017 Sociedade Brasileira de Infectologia. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: sudhir200211@rediffmail.com (S.K. Awasthi).

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bjid.2017.03.009>

1413-8670/© 2017 Sociedade Brasileira de Infectologia. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Introduction

Survival of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB) in human host is through battery of complex mechanisms that protect the pathogen from host's killing response.¹ Amongst the several factors known to be associated with survival of MTB, small heat shock protein 16.3 (sHSP16.3) has been found indispensable for the survival of MTB.² An *in vitro* study suggests that this protein acts as a molecular chaperone preventing thermal aggregation and forms a specific oligomeric structure. The chaperone activity of sHSP16.3 is temperature dependent and ATP independent.^{3,4}

sHSP16.3 was initially identified as a 14 kDa immunodominant antigen^{5,6} but subsequently it was found that this protein accumulates in greater quantity during stationary-phase of MTB,² however, its turnover rate was found low.⁷ It is a major membrane protein.⁸ Functional characterization studies revealed that this protein is composed of 144 amino acid residues with apparent molecular mass of 16,277 and showed a marked homology with a member of α -crystallin family or α -heat shock protein (α -HSP) superfamily.⁹ It is encoded by gene *hspX* (*acr*, Rv2031c).¹⁰ In addition to playing a vital role as one of rescuers during denaturation of one of its building blocks (i.e. protein), sHSP16.3 has also been found to be vital for MTB's virulence¹¹; cell wall thickening,¹² and maintenance of long-term dormancy.^{2,7} In a knock out study, it was found that deletion of *hspX* gene speeds up the growth of MTB both in mouse and macrophage models.¹³

The importance of sHSP16.3 in the survival of MTB has been well established. However, no published data are available on inhibition of synthesis of this vital protein by suppressing the expression of its encoding gene *hspX*. Studies carried out earlier showed that the presence of oxygen,^{2,14} reactive nitrogen intermediates (RNIs),¹⁵ and vitamin C¹⁶ increase the expression of *hspX* of MTB *in vitro*. The merit of down-regulation of *hspX* expression needs to be explored in its possible role to prevent dormancy, allow multiplication of the parasite so that anti-mycobacterial agents used for therapy of tuberculosis can act effectively, thus, eliminating the organisms.

Cytokines are a diverse class of regulatory proteins or glycoproteins produced by white blood cells and a number of other cells in the body. Cytokines are involved in a broad array of biological functions. Interferon-gamma (IFN- γ) and interleukin-10 (IL-10) which are representative of Th1 and Th2 cytokines, respectively, are potent immunomodulators that play a vital role in modulation of the immune response of macrophage in opposite manner.¹⁷ IFN- γ is a major activator of macrophage. Besides, it mediates production of effector molecules such as reactive nitrogen intermediates (RNIs) via activation of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α) cascades, resulting in killing of intracellular pathogens.¹⁸ On the other side, IL-10 is a key suppressor of macrophages and exerts its anti-inflammatory effects mainly on the phagocytic as well as antigen-presenting cells (APCs). It profoundly inhibits the production of Th1 cytokines and other co-stimulatory molecules as well as deactivates the intracellular anti-bacterial mechanisms, helping the intracellular pathogens to survive inside the host.¹⁹

The present study aimed to investigate the effect of rmIFN- γ and rmIL-10 on the expression of *hspX* gene of MTB grown in murine macrophage RAW264.7. After conducting the real-time RT-PCR analysis, the study provides some *in vitro* evidence of down-regulation of *hspX* of MTB by rmIL-10 in the presence of low concentration of rmIFN- γ .

Materials and methods

Culture of MTB and macrophages

H37Rv strain of MTB (ATCC, USA) was cultured and continuously maintained in Middlebrook 7H9 medium (Difco) supplemented with 10% ADC (BD), 0.2% glycerol and 0.05% Tween-80. Murine macrophage RAW264.7 (ATCC) was cultured in DMEM (Gibco) supplemented with 10% (v/v) heat inactivated FBS (Hyclone), 1.46 g/l L-glutamine (Sigma), 2.3 g/l HEPES (Gibco), 3.7 g/l NaHCO₃ (Sigma) and 10 ml/l of Pen Strep (Gibco) and maintained at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ humidified incubator.

MTB infection in macrophages

An exponentially grown culture of MTB (OD₆₀₀ 0.6) was used to infect the 1.5×10^6 RAW264.7 cells at 1:15 multiplicity of infection (MOI) in 90 × 100 mm Cell Culture Dish (Corning) containing antibiotic free complete DMEM. Single cell suspension of MTB was prepared. After eight hours of infection, cells were washed twice with warm antibiotic free DMEM and additionally treated with 0.2 mg/ml amikacin sulfate (Sigma) for two hours to remove any remaining extracellular microbes. Subsequently, infected cells were replenished with fresh complete antibiotic added DMEM and incubated for the two time-points (i.e. 12 h and 24 h) in the presence or absence of various concentrations of rmIFN- γ (R&D Systems) and rmIL-10 (R&D Systems).

RNA isolation, cDNA synthesis and real-time RT-PCR

At specified time-points, MTB infected RAW264.7 cells were harvested and total RNA isolation was carried out using GeneJET™ RNA purification kit (Fermentas). A total of 1 μ g RNA was transcribed into cDNA by following the protocol of Maxima™ first strand cDNA synthesis kit (Fermentas). The isolated RNA was treated with RNase-free DNase I (Fermentas). Real-time RT-PCR analysis for the detection of *hspX* expression was performed using pre-mixed SYBR Green I reaction mixture and following primers pairs (*hspX*: F: 5'-CGACAAGGACGTCGACATTA-3', R: 5'-CCTTGTCGTAGGTGGCCTTA-3'; 16S rRNA: F: 5'-GCGCAGATATCAGGAGGAAC-3', R: 5'-AAGGAAGGAAACCCACACCT-3') on the CFX96 Touch™ Real-Time PCR Detection System (Bio-Rad). The amplification procedure involved initial denaturation at 94°C for 5 min followed by 35 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 45 s, annealing of primers at 65°C for 30 s and primer extension at 72°C for 45 s. After completion of the 35^o cycle, the extension reaction was continued for another 5 min at 72°C. 16S rRNA was used as an internal control for the analysis.

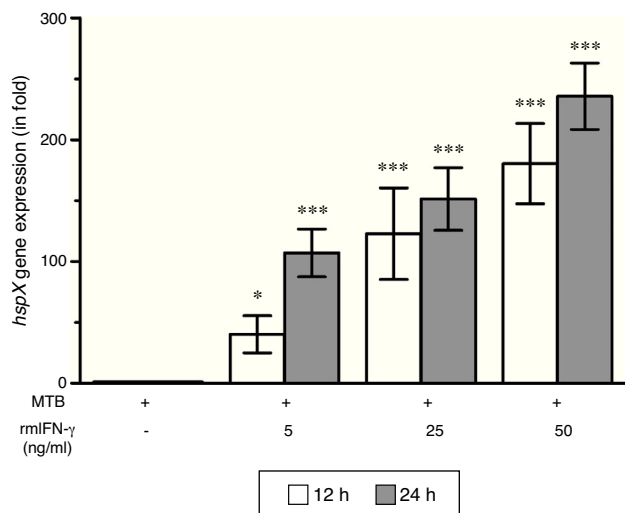


Fig. 1 – Effect of rmIFN- γ on the expression of gene *hspX* of MTB in RAW264.7 cells. The $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ method was used to analyze the relative changes in expression of *hspX* in comparison with 16S rRNA. The values are the mean \pm S.D. of three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.0001$ between control and treated samples.

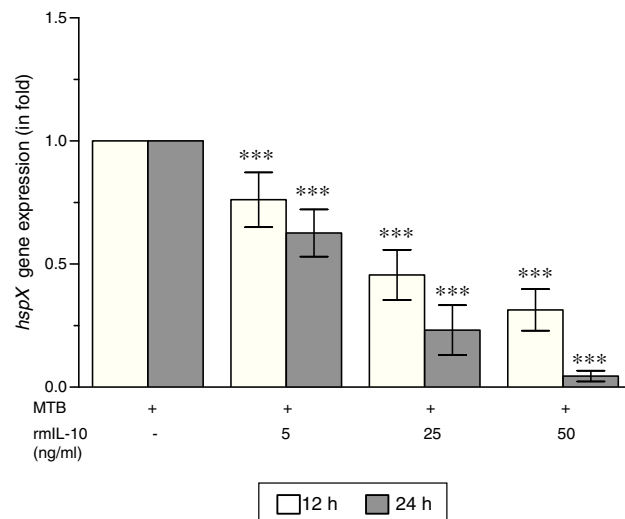


Fig. 2 – Effect of rmIL-10 on the expression of gene *hspX* of MTB in RAW264.7 cells. The $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ method was used to analyze the relative changes in expression of *hspX* in comparison with 16S rRNA. The values are the mean \pm S.D. of three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.0001$ between control and treated samples.

Statistical analysis

One-way ANOVA (repeated measures) and Bonferroni's post hoc tests were performed to determine the statistical significance among various groups using GraphPad Prism[®] 5.0 software. p -Values were considered significant if $p < 0.05$.

Results

The present study was carried out to see whether treatment of IFN- γ and IL-10 cytokines to intracellular MTB, engulfed by RAW264.7 cells, modulates the expression of its gene *hspX* encoding small heat shock protein 16.3. For this purpose, three treatment groups were made: (i) rmIFN- γ ; (ii) rmIL-10; and (iii) rmIFN- γ and rmIL-10. Two time-points, i.e. 12 and 24 h were used for each of the above groups. In the first group, RAW264.7 cells were infected with H37Rv strain of MTB at 1:15 MOI following treatment with three increasing concentrations (5, 25 and 50 ng/ml) of rmIFN- γ . The data obtained from real-time RT-PCR analysis showed that treatment of intracellular MTB with aforesaid concentrations of rmIFN- γ resulted in significant up-regulation of *hspX* expression in concentration as well as in a time-dependent manner (Fig. 1). In the second group, the same concentrations, i.e. 5, 25 and 50 ng/ml of rmIL-10 was used to treat the intracellular MTB at the same specified time-points and the obtained findings were quite different. Treatment of intracellular MTB with different concentrations of rmIL-10 caused significant down-regulation of *hspX* expression in concentration- and time-dependent fashion (Fig. 2). In the combination group (group 3) in which the MTB infected RAW264.7 cells were incubated with combined doses of rmIFN- γ and rmIL-10 for 12 and 24 h, respectively, it was found that out of five combined doses, a dose consisting

of 5 ng/ml of rmIFN- γ and 50 ng/ml of rmIL-10 down-regulates the expression of *hspX* at both time-points in comparison with untreated controls whereas a dose consisting of 50 ng/ml of rmIFN- γ and 5 ng/ml of rmIL-10 significantly up-regulates the induction of *hspX* in time-dependent manner. The rest of the three combined doses (rmIFN- γ , 5 ng/ml+rmIL-10, 5 ng/ml; rmIFN- γ , 25 ng/ml+rmIL-10, 25 ng/ml; and rmIFN- γ , 50 ng/ml+rmIL-10, 50 ng/ml) did not show any significant effect on the expression of *hspX* at both the experimental time-points (Fig. 3).

Discussion

Small heat shock proteins have been identified as vital biomolecules having a substantial role in the pathogenesis of MTB.^{2,20} MTB has two small heat shock proteins: Acr1 (α -crystallin related protein 1/sHSP16.3/HSP16.3/16 kDa antigen/HspX²) and Acr2/HrpA.²¹ sHSP16.3 is one of the crucial proteins of MTB that facilitates survival of MTB in its host during prolonged periods of infection¹³ most probably by altering the expression of certain microRNAs.²² Expression of *hspX* has been found to be mainly regulated by a two-component response regulator *dosR*, dormancy survival regulator (previously known as *devR*, Rv3133c).²³ The factors which trigger the induction of *hspX* are not fully known. However, it is suggested that hypoxia is a major stimulus behind the expression of this gene.² Besides, NO,¹⁵ vitamin C,¹⁶ and ingestion of MTB by macrophage¹¹ have also been reported to up-regulate the expression of *hspX*.

Cytokines are potent immunomodulators having pronounced effects on immunologic responses generated by a number of cell types in normal as well as in pathologic conditions. Although the role of IFN- γ and IL-10 in the pathogenesis

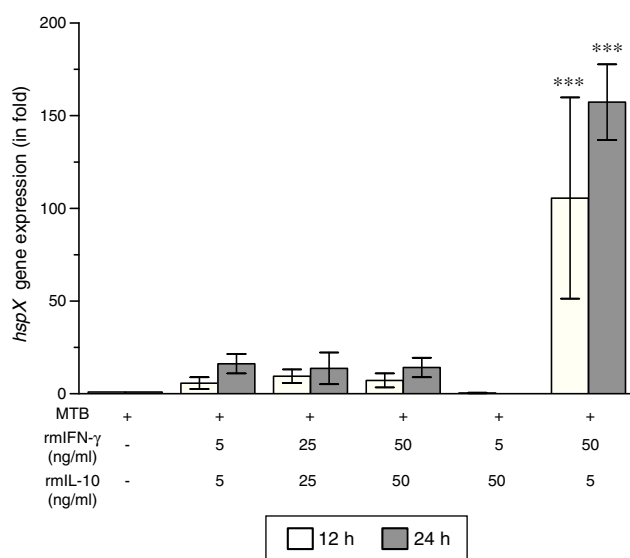


Fig. 3 – Effect of rmIFN- γ and rmIL-10 on the expression of gene *hspX* of MTB in RAW264.7 cells. The $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$ method was used to analyze the relative changes in expression of *hspX* in comparison with 16S rRNA. The values are the mean \pm S.D. of three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.0001$ between control and treated samples.**

of tuberculosis as well as in the intracellular survival of MTB²⁴ is well known, their effect on the expression of survival associated gene *hspX* has not been previously reported.

Our study has demonstrated that three increasing concentrations (5, 25, and 50 ng/ml) of rmIFN- γ significantly up-regulated the expression of *hspX* whereas similar concentrations of rmIL-10 (5, 25, and 50 ng/ml) significantly down-regulated the *hspX* expression. This effect was found to be dependent on both the concentration of the stimulus and time. A contrasting pattern of *hspX* expression was observed when MTB infected macrophages were exposed to combinations of two different concentrations of rmIFN- γ and rmIL-10, i.e. low expression of *hspX* to a combination of low concentration of rmIFN- γ and high concentration of rmIL-10 versus high expression of *hspX* to a combination of high concentration of rmIFN- γ and low concentration of rmIL-10. The mechanisms of such cytokine mediated modulation of *hspX* expression are yet to be fully explored, which may be mediated through dormancy regulon *dosR*. An earlier study has reported that targeted disruption of this regulon results in the elimination of *hspX* expression.²³

Growth retardation is a characteristic feature of mycobacterial dormancy.²⁵ Studies carried out earlier with mutant strains showed that over-expression of *hspX* gene slows the growth of both MTB and *Mycobacterium smegmatis*² and probably pushes the bacteria to enter dormant state.¹³ As *hspX* appears to play a central role in dormancy of MTB and potent anti-tuberculosis drugs do not effectively act on dormant organisms,²⁶ rIL-10 driven down-regulation of *hspX* expression, in the presence of low concentration of rIFN- γ , would possibly decrease the chances of developing dormancy and increase the intracellular growth of MTB. Thus, it would be a better opportunity to anti-tuberculosis drugs to act on

multiplying MTB. Such intervention could also be of help in prevention/elimination of persisters and in shortening of therapy. This may be too optimistic to rely only on one gene or biomarker like *hspX* as a number of genes are known to be associated with survival of MTB inside the host.^{1,27–29} At this moment, this is essentially a hypothesis which needs to be validated first in human cell lines and subsequently in experimental animal models mimicking the latent infection using clinical isolates of MTB. If successful, this may then be validated in human subjects by following proper approved and well planned protocols.

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that rmIL-10 down-regulates the expression of gene *hspX* of MTB in murine macrophage. Further studies involving other experimental models are warranted to validate the findings of this study.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgments

The financial support from Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi in the form of Project No. SR/SO/HS-66/2007 is duly acknowledged. Authors are highly thankful to Director, International Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, New Delhi for providing essential research facilities; Arvind Pandey, Director, National Institute of Medical Statistics, New Delhi for statistical analysis; Santosh Kumar and Zaved Siddiqui, International Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, New Delhi for their technical support.

REFERENCES

1. Gengenbacher M, Kaufmann SH. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*: success through dormancy. *FEMS Microbiol Rev*. 2012;36:514–32.
2. Yuan Y, Crane DD, Barry CE III. Stationary phase-associated protein expression in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*: function of the mycobacterial alpha-crystallin homolog. *J Bacteriol*. 1996;178:4484–92.
3. Chang Z, Primm TP, Jakana J, et al. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* 16-kDa antigen (Hsp16.3) functions as an oligomeric structure in vitro to suppress thermal aggregation. *J Biol Chem*. 1996;271:7218–23.
4. Fu X, Chang Z. Temperature-dependent subunit exchange and chaperone-like activities of Hsp16.3, a small heat shock protein from *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. 2004;316:291–9.
5. Coates AR, Allen BW, Hewitt J, Ivanyi J, Mitchison DA. Antigen diversity of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Mycobacterium bovis* detected by means of monoclonal antibodies. *Lancet*. 1981;318:167–9.
6. Engers HD, Houba V, Bennedsen J, et al. Results of a World Health Organization-sponsored workshop to characterize antigens recognized by mycobacterium-specific monoclonal antibodies. *Infect Immun*. 1986;51:718–20.

7. Hu Y, Coates AR. Transcription of the stationary-phase-associated *hspX* gene of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is inversely related to synthesis of the 16-kilodalton protein. *J Bacteriol.* 1999;181:1380-7.
8. Lee BY, Hefta SA, Brennan PJ. Characterization of the major membrane protein of virulent *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Infect Immun.* 1992;60:2066-74.
9. Verbon A, Hartskeerl RA, Schuitema A, Kolk AH, Young DB, Lathigra R. The 14,000-molecular-weight antigen of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is related to the alpha-crystallin family of low-molecular-weight heat shock proteins. *J Bacteriol.* 1992;174:1352-9.
10. Cole ST, Brosch R, Parkhill J, et al. Deciphering the biology of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from the complete genome sequence. *Nature.* 1998;393:537-44.
11. Yuan Y, Crane DD, Simpson RM, et al. The 16-kDa alpha-crystallin (Acr) protein of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is required for growth in macrophages. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 1998;95:9578-83.
12. Cunningham AF, Spreadbury CL. Mycobacterial stationary phase induced by low oxygen tension: cell wall thickening and localization of the 16-kilodalton α -crystallin homolog. *J Bacteriol.* 1998;180:801-8.
13. Hu Y, Movahedzadeh F, Stoker NG, Coates AR. Deletion of the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* α -crystallin-like *hspX* gene causes increased bacterial growth *in vivo*. *Infect Immun.* 2006;74:861-8.
14. Haile Y, Bjune G, Wiker HG. Expression of the *mce A*, *esat-6* and *hspX* genes in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and their responses to aerobic conditions and to restricted oxygen supply. *Microbiology.* 2002;148:3881-6.
15. Garbe TR, Hibler NS, Deretic V. Response to reactive nitrogen intermediates in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*: induction of the 16-kilodalton α -crystallin homolog by exposure to nitric oxide donors. *Infect Immun.* 1999;67:460-5.
16. Wang J, Zhou X, Zhang Z, et al. Effect of interaction of vitamin C on macrophage immune response to infection with *Mycobacterium bovis*. *Cell Mol Biol (Noisy-le-grand).* 2012;58 Suppl. OL1688-94.
17. Curfs JH, Meis JF, Hoogkamp-Korstanje JA. A primer on cytokines: sources, receptors, effects, and inducers. *Clin Microbiol Rev.* 1997;10:742-80.
18. Schroder K, Hertzog PJ, Ravasi T, Hume DA. Interferon-gamma: an overview of signals, mechanisms and functions. *J Leukoc Biol.* 2004;75:163-89.
19. Moore KW, O'Garra A, de Waal Malefyt R, Vieira P, Mosmann TR. Interleukin-10. *Annu Rev Immunol.* 1993;11:165-90.
20. Stewart GR, Newton SM, Wilkinson KA, et al. The stress-responsive chaperone α -crystallin 2 is required for pathogenesis of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Mol Microbiol.* 2005;55:1127-37.
21. Stewart GR, Wernisch L, Stabler R, et al. Dissection of the heat-shock response in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* using mutants and microarrays. *Microbiology.* 2002;148:3129-38.
22. Meng QL, Liu F, Yang XY, et al. Identification of latent tuberculosis infection-related microRNAs in human U937 macrophages expressing *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Hsp16.3. *BMC Microbiol.* 2014;14:37.
23. Sherman DR, Voskuil MI, Schnappinger D, Liao R, Harrell MI, Schoolnik GK. Regulation of the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* hypoxic response gene encoding α -crystallin. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA.* 2001;98:7534-9.
24. Rook GAW, Hernandez-Pando R. The pathogenesis of tuberculosis. *Annu Rev Microbiol.* 1996;50:259-84.
25. Wayne LG, Hayes LG. An *in vitro* model for sequential study of down shift of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* through two stages of non-replicating persistence. *Infect Immun.* 1996;64:2062-9.
26. Dickinson JM, Mitchison DA. Experimental models to explain the high sterilizing activity of rifampin in the chemotherapy of tuberculosis. *Am Rev Respir Dis.* 1981;123:367-71.
27. Ehrt S, Schnappinger D. Mycobacterial survival strategies in the phagosome: defence against host stresses. *Cell Microbiol.* 2009;11:1170-8.
28. Ehrt S, Rhee K, Schnappinger D. Mycobacterial genes essential for the pathogen's survival in the host. *Immunol Rev.* 2015;264:319-26.
29. Flentie K, Garner AL, Stallings CL. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* transcription machinery: ready to respond to host attacks. *J Bacteriol.* 2016;198:1360-73.