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Cutting Edge: VacA, a Vacuolating Cytotoxin of Helicobacter pylori, Directly Activates Mast Cells for Migration and Production of Proinflammatory Cytokines

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Mucosal mast cells strategically located at the optimal site interact with invading bacteria. Presence of VacA, the virulent Helicobacter pylori cytotoxin, is correlated with the severity of H. pylori-induced gastritis. To examine the mechanisms of inflammation in H. pylori-induced gastritis, we administered VacA to the mice. Inoculation of VacA resulted in epithelium vacuolization and marked infiltrations of mast cells and mononuclear cells into the mucosal epithelium within 24 h. In an in vitro study using bone marrow-derived mast cells, VacA directly bound and showed a chemotactic activity to the mast cell. In addition, VacA induced bone marrow-derived mast cells to produce proinflammatory cytokines, TNF-α, macrophage-inflammatory protein-1α, IL-1β, IL-6, IL-10, and IL-13 in a dose-dependent manner without causing degranulation. The present study suggests that early activation of mast cells by VacA may be the host early response to clear the bacteria and also may contribute to the pathogenesis of H. pylori-induced gastritis. The Journal of Immunology, 2002, 168: 2603–2607.

Helicobacter pylori infection is a worldwide problem, and it is now widely accepted that it is one cause of gastric inflammation. The ongoing state of infection might eventually result in the development of atrophic changes and carcinoma (1). VacA, the virulent cytotoxin of H. pylori, has been found mainly in the gastric mucosa and its ability to cause vacuolization has been widely documented in many cell types. The similar vacuoles have also been observed in the gastric epithelia of patients with active chronic gastritis associated with H. pylori infection (2, 3), and the colonization of those strains expressing higher levels of toxin is correlated with the severity of the gastritis lesion, indicating that this toxin plays significant roles in the pathogenesis of H. pylori-induced gastritis (4–6). Oral treatment of mice with either crude extracts of H. pylori or the purified cytotoxin induces gastric injury that resembles the pathology observed in humans (7,8). Not only cells of the specific immune system, but also the cells of the innate system such as mast cells, monocytes, and neutrophils are involved in the ongoing state of inflammatory response against this bacterium (9–11).

Mast cells are known as the main effector cells in IgE-mediated allergic responses, but they also play important roles in innate immune responses against bacteria by releasing cytokines and by recruitment of polymorphonuclear leukocytes (12, 13). Although several lines of evidence support the hypothesis that mast cells participate in the gastric inflammation in H. pylori-infected peptic ulcer (9), it remained to be clarified the exact mechanisms of mast cell activation at the site of H. pylori infection.

In this study, we demonstrated that oral treatment of mice with VacA caused acute inflammation of gastric mucosa with mast cell accumulation. Moreover, we demonstrated direct activation of mast cells by VacA in vitro by showing the chemotactic activity, cytokine production through the binding of VacA to mast cells. Thus, this study has explored the role of this virulence factor in the activation of mast cells, which might be the initial host response to H. pylori infection, and discussed the possible involvement of mast cell activation by VacA in the pathogenesis of H. pylori-induced gastritis.

Materials and Methods

Animals

BALB/c, C3H/HeN, and C3H/HeJ mice were purchased from Japan SLC (Hamamatsu, Japan). All animal experiments were performed under approved manual of the Institutional Review Board of Juntendo University (Tokyo, Japan).

Preparation of purified VacA and Ab to VacA

The purified VacA from toxin-producing strain H. pylori (ATCC 49503; American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA) and polyclonal Ab to VacA (14) were kindly provided by Dr. K. Yahiro and Dr. A. Wada (Nagasaki University, Nagasaki, Japan). The preparation of VacA was done as
previously described (14). In vitro vacuolating activity of VacA was tested using rapid neutral red uptake assay (15). Because acidic treatment was associated with activation and increased binding of VacA to the receptor of susceptible cells (16), for in vitro experiment VacA was activated by bringing the pH to 1.5 with 1 N HCl for 10 min, and then neutralized to pH 7 with 1 N NaOH.

In vivo administration of VacA to mice

Six-week-old BALB/c mice were deprived of food, but allowed free access to water. After 24 h, the mice received oral administration of saline (0.3 ml) or 20 μg of purified VacA in saline. BSA was used as a high protein control. The administration was repeated after 24 h. After a further 24 or 72 h, the mice were killed and the stomach was excised. The frozen sections were stained by H&E or Alcian blue-Safranin for histological evaluation.

Generation of bone marrow-derived mast cells (BMMCs)

BMMCs were generated from the femoral bone marrow of mice and maintained in the completed medium in the presence of 10% PWM-stimulated spleen-conditioned medium as a source of mast cell growth factors, as previously described (13). After 4 wk of culture, >99% of cells were identifiable as mast cells as determined by toluidine blue staining and flow cytometric analysis of cell surface expression of c-kit and FceRI.

Flow cytometric analysis of VacA binding to mast cells

BMMCs (1 × 10^6 cells/ml) were incubated with 10 μg/ml of activated VacA in balanced salt solution containing 2% BSA for 30 min on ice. After the cells were washed with balanced salt solution twice, the cells were incubated with 1 μg/ml of rabbit anti-VacA Ab, and then with 1 μg/ml of FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (Wako Pure Chemical, Osaka, Japan). The 2-A2G (BD PharMingen, San Diego, CA) was used as IgG receptor-blocking Ab. The stained cells were analyzed by FACSCaliber (BD Immunocytometry Systems, Mountain View, CA).

Chemotaxis assay of mast cells

Chemotaxis assay of BMMCs was performed as previously described with slight modifications using membrane (5 μM pore size; NeuroProbe, Gaithersburg, MD) coated with human fibronectin (17). VacA in RPMI 1640 containing 0.5% BSA was added into the lower chamber (25 μl). A total of 50 μl of BMMCs (4 × 10^6 cells/ml) in the same medium were loaded in the upper chamber, and then incubated for 4 h at 37°C. The number of cells adherent to the underside of the filter was counted after staining the membrane with DiffQuick (Kokusai Shiyaku, Kobe, Japan). Stem cell factor (SCF) was used as a positive control.

Measurement of cytokine production from BMMCs

BMMCs (1 × 10^6 cell/ml) in complete cultured media were stimulated with the indicated concentration of purified VacA at 37°C. According to the preliminary study, the optimal time for stimulation of BMMCs by VacA was 3 h for TNF-α and 6 h for IL-1β, IL-6, IL-10, IL-13, and macrophage-inflammatory protein-1α. The levels of each cytokine in the culture supernatants were determined by ELISA according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Genzyme Technne, Minneapolis, MN).

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis of data was performed using the Student t test.

Results and Discussion

In vivo effects of oral administration of VacA

Oral administration of VacA in mice caused several aspects of the histological lesions in epithelium of gastric mucosa, namely loss of gastric gland architecture including epithelial vacuolization, edema, erosion, necrosis, and exfoliation 24 h after inoculation (Fig. 1B). The marked infiltrations of mast cells and mononuclear cells and a few eosinophils were observed 24 h after inoculation (Fig. 1, D and F). The mast cells located in the mucosal layer had spindle shape and less granules (Fig. 1, G and H). In contrast, the epithelium of gastric mucosa in control mice 24 h after inoculation of saline did not show any lesion, with rare mucosal mast cells (MMC) and no inflammatory cells (Fig. 1). Administration of BSA as a high protein control did not show any epithelial lesions nor histological changes, as were seen in VacA-treated mice (data not shown). These pathological changes were not observed 72 h after inoculation of VacA with no mononuclear cell and less mast cell infiltrations (data not shown). Interestingly,
there was no significant neutrophil infiltration in the epithelium during the course of experiment. This result was consistent with the report that VacA itself did not cause accumulation of neutrophils (7). In the more controlled mouse model infected with *H. pylori*, the first signs of gastric inflammation with mononuclear cell infiltration occurred 3 wk after inoculation (4, 18). It is likely that bacteria should colonize and multiply before the onset of disease, and that simultaneously the VacA is gradually accumulated to the levels which are enough for the development of the mucosal damage as observed in this study. In humans, *H. pylori* infection produces a predominant infiltration of polymorphonuclear leukocytes, little evidence of mast cell infiltration, and usually no evidence of epithelial vacuolization. The differences between this animal model and human *H. pylori* infection may be partly explained by the fact that we were observing very acute changes occurring within hours of exposure to the toxin and not to whole bacteria, which has more various effects on immune cells. Because *H. pylori* infection in humans is a slow progression and the gastric disease becomes manifest after prolonged infection, the early inflammatory changes are difficult to recognize. Also, the production of neutralizing Abs to the 87-kDa protein (VacA) in sera of *H. pylori*-infected patients (2) may help to neutralize the toxin; and therefore, remove its effects of the chronic infection on gastric mucosa. Thus, this model may be relevant to know some aspects of the immune responses in initial acute phase of *H. pylori* infection.

VacA is a chemoattractant for mast cells

Using BMMCs, we next investigated whether the effects of VacA on the accumulation of MMC in epithelium were a direct effect of VacA to the mast cell. As shown in Fig. 2A, BMMCs showed a migratory response to VacA in a dose-dependent manner. Compared with the potent-positive control, SCF, the chemotactic activity of VacA was weaker. This effect of VacA was specific, because the treatment of neutralizing polyclonal Ab to VacA abolished the migratory responses induced by VacA (Fig. 2B). To determine whether the migratory responses induced by VacA were due to directional (chemotaxis) or random (chemokinesis) activation of mast cells, we performed checkerboard analysis. As shown in Table I, in addition to the gradient-dependent migration of BMMCs to various concentrations of VacA in upper and lower wells, increasing concentrations of VacA in the upper wells led to slight dose-dependent migration of mast cells to the lower wells, suggesting that VacA has predominant chemotaxis activity and slight chemokinesis activity. Thus, the accumulation of mast cells in vivo after administration of VacA seems to be a direct effect of VacA to the mast cells. Nevertheless, we cannot exclude the possibility that there are indirect effects of VacA on MMC in vivo via the activation of cells located in the gastric epithelium. Although we do not know where so many mast cells migrated from to the epithelium within a day, the vacuolization and disruption of gastric epithelial cell by VacA may increase the penetration of VacA and the chance to interact with mast cells in the lamina propria.

VacA directly binds to BMMCs

Because BMMCs did show migratory responses to VacA, we also determined whether VacA could directly bind to the BMMCs. As shown in Fig. 3, immunofluorescence FACS analysis demonstrated that VacA could bind directly to BMMCs of BALB/c and C3H/HeJ mice. We have previously demonstrated that VacA susceptible cells expressed a VacA receptor (16), the receptor protein-tyrosine phosphatase β. Although we have not investigated in this study whether the direct binding of VacA to BMMCs was mediated by the same receptor, receptor protein-tyrosine phosphatase β, it is interesting to know that the activation of mast cells by VacA is mediated by this receptor.

VacA induces cytokine production from BMMCs but not degranulation

Because activated mast cells have ability to produce various cytokines that play important roles in recruitment and activation of inflammatory cells, we next examined whether VacA enabled the stimulated mast cells to produce and secrete proinflammatory cytokines (19). As shown in Fig. 4, BMMCs could respond to produce TNF-α, macrophage–inflammatory protein-1α, IL-1β, IL-6,
The number of vaculating mast cells significantly started to increase after 15 h of incubation (OD value of control vs VacA (20 μg/ml): 0.078 ± 0.017 vs 0.237 ± 0.032, p < 0.01), which might also explain the in vivo phenomenon that the infiltration of mast cells was prominent at 24 h but not at 72 h. After the accumulation of mast cells in the epithelium of gastric mucosa, they might die due to vacuolization.

In this study, we demonstrated that VacA, a toxin derived from \textit{H. pylori}, could bind and directly activate mast cells for migration and production of proinflammatory cytokines. Although we still do not know what kinds of roles were played by these mast cells during \textit{H. pylori} infection, it is possible that this might be a host early innate immune response to clear bacteria, and also this activation of mast cells by VacA may contribute to the pathogenesis of \textit{H. pylori}-infected gastritis.

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**References**


