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Inhibition of Terminal Differentiation of B Cells Mediated by CD27 and CD40 Involves Signaling through JNK

Shuchismita Satpathy,*1,2 Gautam N. Shenoy,*1 Sheetal Kaw,*1 Tushar Vaidya,† Vineeta Bal,*3 Satyajit Rath,*3 and Anna George*3

B cells responding to cognate Ag in vivo undergo clonal expansion that is followed by differentiation into Ab-secreting plasma cells or into quiescent restimulable memory. Both these events occur in the germinal center and require that cells exit from proliferation, but the signals that lead to one or the other of these mutually exclusive differentiation pathways have not been definitively characterized. Previous experiments have shown that signals transduced through the TNFRs CD27 and CD40 at the time of B cell stimulation in vitro or in vivo can influence this cell fate decision by inhibiting terminal differentiation and promoting memory. In this study, we show that the PIQED domain of the cytoplasmic tail of murine CD27 and the adapter molecule TNFR-associated factor 2 are involved in this effect. Using pharmacological inhibitors of signaling intermediates, we identify JNK as being necessary and sufficient for the observed inhibition of terminal differentiation. While JNK is involved downstream of CD40, inhibition of the MEK pathway can also partially restore plasma cell generation, indicating that both signaling intermediates may be involved. We also show that inhibition of induction of IFN regulatory factor 4 and B lymphocyte induced maturation protein 1 are downstream events common to both receptors.

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Abbreviations used in this paper:
- BCR, B cell receptor
- CD27, CD40, CD138, CXCR4
- AID, activation-induced deaminase
- B cell leukemia/lymphoma-6
- BLIMP-1
- PIQED
- JNK, Jun N-terminal kinase
- MEK, mitogen-activated protein kinase
- IFN, interferon
- GCs, germinal centers

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signaling intermediate downstream of CD27 and that the transcription factors IRF4 and BLIMP-1, but not BTB and CNC homeology 1, basic leucine zipper transcription factor 2 (Bach2), are modulated by CD27 ligation. Yet inhibition of plasma cell generation by CD40 ligation involves JNK as well as MEK; however, they appear to lead to modulation of the same transcription factors as are modulated after CD27 ligation. Our data indicate that both TNFRs influence B cell differentiation via similar signaling pathways and that CD27 may prove valuable in the further understanding of lineage commitment after B cell activation.

Materials and Methods

Mice

C57BL/6 and BALB/c mice used in the study were obtained from The Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, ME) and were bred and maintained in the Small Animal Facility of the National Institute of Immunology (New Delhi, India). Mice were used for experiments at 8–12 wk of age. Approval from the institutional animal ethics committee was obtained for all experimental procedures involving animals.

Reagents

The following reagents were used: LPS, Triton X-100, sodium orthovanadate, PMSF, KCl, EDTA (Sigma, St. Louis, MO), Tris base (Amresco, Solon, OH), Blotto (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA), leupeptin (Boehringer Ingelheim India, Mumbai, India), aprotinin (Merck, India, Mumbai, India), azide-free anti-myc (clone 9E10; Roche Applied Sciences, Mannheim, Germany), anti-CD40 (clone 1C10; eBioscience, San Diego, CA), anti-CD8 (clone 53-6.7; BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA), PE-streptavidin, fluorescein-streptavidin, FITC-PE donkey anti-rabbit IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories, Westgrove, PA), propidium iodoide (PI; Sigma), CFSE (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR), fluorescein/biotinylated PE-Cy5 anti-B220, PE anti-CD138, CD44, CD27, CD138, BLIMP-1, normal goat serum (Jackson ImmunoResearch), acetylcysteine (30–0.3 mM), olomoucine (100–0.1 µM), dNTPs, 2-ME, and penicillin (100 U/ml) and streptomycin (100 µg/ml) ampicillin (Sigma). Single colonies were screened by plasmid DNA extraction (Qiagen columns), insert checked by digestion with EcoRI and BamHI, and confirmed by sequencing (University of Delhi, South campus facility, New Delhi, India). Myc-tagged FL CD27 and its mutants were PCRamplified from pPCR-Script Amp containing CD27 DNA using appropriate forward and reverse primers containing Xho1 and Not1 sites from pIRES-EGFP cassette with flanking Xho1 and Not1 sites from pIRES-EGFP (Clontech, Mountainview, CA) into pLNCX2 (Clontech).

Cloning of murine CD27 and its C-terminal deletion mutants

Splenocytes were stimulated with 4 µg/ml Con A (Sigma) for 48 h, CD27 induction confirmed by flow cytometry, RNA extracted (TRIZol; Sigma), and 2 µg total RNA used to synthesize cDNA with oligo-deoxycytidine using First Strand cDNA synthesis kit (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. The 752-bp CD27 was then PCR-amplified from total cDNA using gene-specific primers, with EcoRI and BamH1 sites incorporated into the forward and reverse primers, respectively. The amplicon was resolved on an agarose gel, eluted, and purified using QIAquick Gel Extraction kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA), and blunt-end ligated into an Srlf-digested pPCR-Script vector (pPCR-Script Amp cloning kit; Stratagene) by overnight incubation. Competent cells (DH5a, Escherichia coli) were transformed with the ligation mixture and plated on Luria–Bertani agar (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI; BD Biosciences) plates containing 100 µg/ml ampicillin (Sigma). Single colonies were screened by plasmid DNA extraction (Qiagen columns), insert checked by digestion with EcoRI and BamH1, and confirmed by sequencing (LabIndia Systems, New Delhi, India), and the constructs subcloned into the Xho1-BamH1 sites of the LNCX2-ires-EGFP vector.

B cells

Single-cell suspensions of cells from spleen were obtained by mechanical disruption, and erythrocytes in the splenocyte population were lysed by treatment of the cell pellet with Gentamicin solution. B cells were enriched by treatment of the cell suspension with biotinylated anti-IgD (Southern Biotechnology, Birmingham, AL) followed by streptavidin microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec, Auburn, CA) or with anti-B220 magnetic beads (Miltenyi Biotec) and separated on MACS columns (Miltenyi Biotec) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Purified cells were routinely ≥90% pure by flow cytometric analysis.

Cells were stimulated in 96-well flat-bottom plates or in 24- or 6-well plates (BD Falcon, Franklin Lakes, NJ) with 10 µg/ml LPS in Click’s medium (Irvine Scientific, Santa Ana, CA) or RPMI 1640 (Biological Industries, San Diego, CA) supplemented with 10% FBS, 2 mM l-glutamine, 0.1 mM 2-ME, and penicillin (100 U/ml) and streptomycin (100 µg/ml) (Life Technologies, Carlsbad, CA) in the presence or absence of the indicated amounts of anti-CD40. Wherever necessary, viable cells were isolated on a Ficoll-Hypaque gradient (Cedarlane, Hornby, Ontario, Canada) before further analysis. To assess proliferation, cells were labeled with 10 µM CFSE (Molecular Probes) before stimulation, and 72–96 h later, CFSE dilution was estimated after excluding dead cells with 1 µg/ml PI.

For B cell transfection, cells were activated with 10 µg/ml LPS for 48 h, washed, and seeded at a density of 5 × 10³/ml/well of OptiMEM in 6-well plates and transfected with plasmid DNA using TransFECT™ or TransIT-Express (Mirus Bio, Madison, WI) transfection reagent according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. OptiMEM was replaced with complete medium containing LPS 4 h later, and 16 h after transfection, 10 µg/ml anti-myc Ab was added to ligate CD27 on transfected cells. Cells were analyzed by flow cytometry after a further 48 h.

For retroviral transduction of primary B cells, the retroviral packaging cell lines Plat-E (Cell Biolabs, Cambridge, U.K.) or RetroPack PT67 (Clontech) were transfected with 4 µg plasmid DNA using FuGENE 6 (Roche) at a DNA/reagent ratio of 3:2 in OptiMEM in 6-well plates, and medium replaced 12 h later as described earlier. The efficiency of transfection was checked 24 h later and was routinely >60%. Culture medium was replaced at this time, the plates transferred to 32°C for virus production, and the supernatant harvested 24 h later and filtered to remove cell debris. LPS-activated B cells were spin-infected with virus supernatant in the presence of 8 µg/ml Sequabrene, and G418 (Invitrogen) were added to ligate CD27 on transfected cells. Cells were analyzed by flow cytometry after a further 48 h.

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Immunoprecipitation

The B cell line A20 was spin-infected with virus expressing FL CD27 or various deletion mutants in the presence of 12 µg/ml Sequabrene, and G418 (1 mg/ml; Sigma) was added 24 h later. Two weeks into selection, more than 95% of cells expressed FL CD27 as determined by flow cytometry. The stable transductants were either left unligated or ligated with 10 µg/ml anti-myc for 15 or 30 min. Cells were washed twice with cold PBS before which they were lysed in TKM buffer (1% Triton X-100, 50 mM Tris...
[pH 7.4], 25 mM KCl, 1 mM EDTA) supplemented with protease inhibitors (10 μg/ml leupeptin, 10 μg/ml aprotonin, 1 mM sodium orthovanadate, 1 mM PMSF) for 30 min on ice. Lysates were immunoprecipitated with anti-myc Ab on Protein G beads (Amersham Pharmacia) and proteins resolved by SDS-PAGE and transferred to nitrocellulose membrane (membrane Technologies, Ambala Cantonment, India). Membranes were blocked with 5% Blotto and probed with Abs specific for TRAFs 2, 3, and 5 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). Blots were stripped (2% SDS, 12.5 mM Tris [pH 6.0], 385 μM 2-ME) and probed with anti-myc Ab (BD Biosciences) and bands visualized by ECL. HRP-linked secondary Abs (anti-rabbit IgG and antihouse IgG) were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology and Cell Signaling Technology, respectively.

Flow cytometry

Cells were incubated with appropriate staining reagents in buffer containing 0.1% sodium azide (Sigma) and 1% FBS for 45 min on ice. Samples were run on a BD LSR or FACs Aria (BD Biosciences) flow cytometer. For determination of cell cycle progression, cells in cold PBS were permeabilized with ice-cold 70% ethanol and treated with 5 μg/ml PI in PBS. For intracellular staining, cells were stained for surface markers and permeabilized with 100 μl Cytoperm/Cytofix buffer (BD Biosciences) on ice for 15 min. Abs directed against intracellular markers were then added, diluted in PermWash buffer (BD Biosciences). Data were analyzed with FlowJo software (Tree Star, San Carlos, CA).

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed by Student t test.

Results

CD27 signaling in primary B cells inhibits plasma cell generation

We have previously shown that ligation of CD27 on activated B cells with an Ab inhibits plasma cell generation in vitro and in vivo (17, 18). To elucidate the mechanisms underlying this inhibition, we cloned myc-tagged FL CD27 into a bicistronic EGFP-expressing retroviral vector for transfection or retroviral transduction of primary B cells (see Materials and Methods). The GFP tag was included to enable detection of transfected cells by flow cytometry, and the myc tag was included to enable specific ligation of the transfected molecule with an anti-myc Ab. Expression of myc and CD27 on GFP + transfectants was confirmed, and relative levels of CD27 on the transfected cells relative to endogenous levels were found to be high (Fig. 1A, 1B and microscopy data not shown). The construct was then transfected into primary B cells stimulated for 48 h with LPS, and 12 h later, anti-myc Ab was added to ligate transfected CD27 molecules. As shown in Fig. 1C, ligation of transfected FL CD27 led to near-complete abrogation of plasma cell generation, as read out by surface expression of CD138 and of intracellular BLIMP-1. When FL CD27 was transfected into cells and left unligated, no effect on plasma cell generation was seen, indicating that overexpression of CD27 had no deleterious effects (Supplemental Fig. 1). The transfection data reproduce what we have reported earlier with anti-CD27 Ab and are therefore consistent with the physiological possibility indicated in our earlier data of a role for CD27 in skewing cell fate determination away from terminal differentiation and toward the memory lineage (17, 18).

The PIQED region of the CD27 tail is involved in inhibition of terminal differentiation

Signal transduction downstream of CD27 ligation requires the recruitment of TRAF molecules. The cytoplasmic domain of CD27 contains two putative TRAF-binding domains: a PIQED domain, which could recruit the activating TRAFs 2, 3, and 5, and an EEEG domain, which could recruit TRAFs 1 and 2 (19, 20). To elucidate which of these regions was involved in the signaling in B cells, we next cloned three deletion mutants into the EGFP-expressing vector (19) (Supplemental Fig. 2). The Δ-10 mutant contains both domains, Δ-16 lacks the PIQED domain, and Δ-23 lacks both PIQED and EEEG domains. The myc tag enabled ligation of the mutant CD27 molecule with an anti-myc Ab, leaving endogenous CD27 molecules untouched. All transfected cells expressed GFP and myc (Fig. 2A and microscopy data not shown). The constructs were then transfected into primary B cells stimulated for 48 h with LPS, and 12 h later, anti-myc Ab was added to ligate the transfected CD27 molecules. Viable cells were isolated on Ficol-Hypaque (Cedarlane) gradients 48 h later and stained for B220 and CD138. Plasma cell frequencies were then assessed on gated GFP + cells. As shown in Fig. 2B, and as expected from Fig. 1B, ligation of transfected FL CD27 led to near-complete abrogation of plasma cell generation. No inhibition was seen after ligation of the Δ-23 mutant, which lacks both domains, or with the Δ-16 molecule, which lacks only the PIQED domain, indicating that this region and not the EEEG domain is involved in signaling. Partial inhibition was seen after ligation of the Δ-10 molecule, which contains both domains. These data indicate that the PIQED domain in the cytoplasmic tail of CD27 is likely involved in the recruitment of factors responsible for signaling events that lead to inhibition of terminal differentiation. To confirm this, we generated point mutants in the PIQED domain by mutating residues P, Q, or D to A. The resultant constructs were cloned into a retroviral vector as before and transduced into LPS-stimulated B cells. Ligation of the Q/A mutant led to abrogation of plasma cell generation, as with the FL molecule (Fig. 3). However, ligation of either the P/A or the D/A mutant had no effect, indicating that these two residues are critical for recruitment of adapters to the cytosolic tail of CD27.

TRAF2 is recruited to the CD27 tail

To identify specific TRAFs recruited to the PIQED domain of the CD27 tail, we transduced the B cell line A20 with the FL CD27 construct and the Δ-10, the Q/A, and the D/A mutants, and stable lines expressing GFP were generated by selection in G418. Cells were stimulated and immunoprecipitated with anti-myc Ab and blots probed with Abs specific for various TRAFs. We found (Fig. 4A) that TRAF2 was recruited to the FL molecule as well as to the Q/A mutant. Recruitment to the Δ-10 mutant was partial, and there was no recruitment to the D/A mutant.

CD27 signals through JNK in primary B cells

To identify the signaling molecules involved downstream of CD27 ligation, we transfected FL CD27 into primary B cells and ligated myc in the presence or absence of a range of pharmacological inhibitors. We reasoned that pharmacological inhibition of a relevant signaling pathway downstream of CD27 would reverse the effect of CD27 ligation and lead to equivalent proportions of CD138 + plasma cells in the GFP + and GFP − populations. After testing a wide range of inhibitor concentrations and identifying a range that had no effect on LPS-mediated cell proliferation or differentiation (data not shown), we found that addition of JNK-II inhibitor led to a dose-dependent reversal of the effect of CD27 ligation (Fig. 4B). Other inhibitors tested (rottlerin, AG1478, bisindolylmaleimide-I, LY294002, AG490, SB203580, genistein, N-acetyl cystine, olo-moucine, and PD98059) had no effect and failed to restore LPS-induced plasma cell generation at concentrations that did not otherwise affect B cell activation, proliferation, or differentiation (Supplemental Fig. 3). Ligation of FL CD27 on retrovirally transduced B cells also led to inhibition of induction of IRF4, and the induction was restored when ligation was done in the presence of JNK inhibitor (Fig. 4C).
Inhibition of plasma cell generation by CD40 ligation involves JNK, MEK, and IRF4 but not Bach2

CD40 is the other TNFR expressed on B cells that is known to inhibit terminal differentiation and to enhance memory generation (17, 18, 21). We tested the effect of CD40 ligation on primary B cells by addition of stimulatory anti-CD40 Ab to LPS-stimulated cultures. As seen in Fig. 5, addition of anti-CD40 leads to inhibition of terminal differentiation in a dose-dependent fashion. At the higher concentrations, however, the Ab also induced prolific expansion of B cells (18) (data not shown), and so we used 4 μg/ml for all experiments. We then tested pharmacological inhibitors of signaling intermediates for their ability to reverse the CD40-mediated inhibition, and we found that three different inhibitors of JNK were able to partially restore plasma cell generation (Fig. 6A). As expected, and as seen with CD27 ligation, abrogation of plasma cell generation was accompanied by reduction in levels of intracellular BLIMP-1 (Fig. 7). Proliferation, as assessed by CFSE dilution, was similar in the presence or absence of inhibitor (Supplemental Fig. 4), and similar proportions of live cells were seen in the two groups (45.8 versus 45.2%), indicating that the concentrations of inhibitor used did not inhibit proliferation or induce apoptosis. Various other inhibitors were tested, and apart from the MEK inhibitor PD98059, they had minimal effects on rescue of terminal differentiation in the presence of anti-CD40 (Supplemental Fig. 5A). To show more directly that JNK is involved downstream of the two receptors, we looked for phosphorylation of the enzyme after ligation of CD27 or CD40. As shown in Fig. 6B, JNK is phosphorylated after treatment of primary B cells with anti-CD40 as well as after treatment of A20 cells stably expressing FL CD27 with anti-myc, and this phosphorylation is inhibited in the presence JNK-1. We also confirmed that the inhibitor did not inhibit the phosphorylation of other MAPKs (Supplemental Fig. 4B,4C).

As seen with CD27 (Fig. 4C), ligation of CD40 also led to lower levels of IRF4 (Fig. 7A, 7B), and addition of JNK-II inhibitor to such cultures partially rescued plasma cell generation as read out by CD138, BLIMP-1, and IRF4 induction. Together, the data indicate that CD27 and CD40 can both signal through JNK to suppress induction of IRF4 and BLIMP-1 and thereby to suppress plasma cell generation. We also looked at intracellular levels of Bach2, a molecule that has been reported to be involved in plasma cell generation (15, 22). We found that Bach2 was downregulated equivalently by 24 h after LPS stimulation in the presence or absence of added anti-CD40 Ab and stayed downregulated at 48, 72, and 96 h. (Fig. 7C and data not shown). Hence, it is unlikely to be involved in negatively influencing terminal differentiation after CD40 ligation. It is also unlikely to be involved downstream of CD27 as the ligation of myc in the transfection and transduction experiments occurs 60 h after LPS stimulation. Together, the data indicate that CD27 and CD40 can both signal through JNK to suppress induction of IRF4 and BLIMP-1 and thereby suppress plasma cell generation.

Discussion

Plasma cell differentiation is initiated after activation of B cells by specific Ags or by LPS. The precise mechanisms leading to plasma cell differentiation include the activation of the JNK pathway, as well as the inhibition of IRF4 and BLIMP-1 expression. This study shows that CD40 ligation inhibits plasma cell generation through the activation of JNK, MEK, and IRF4, but not Bach2. These findings suggest that JNK may play a key role in the regulation of plasma cell differentiation in response to CD40 ligation.
cell commitment remain unclear, but some transcription factors, especially BLIMP-1, IRF4, and XBP-1, appear to be critical for plasma cell formation and maintenance (23–26). BLIMP-1 has been considered a “master switch” for plasma cell generation (23, 27); however, recent data indicate that it is necessary but not sufficient for the induction (25, 28). IRF4 regulates isotype switching and terminal differentiation by controlling the expression of AID and BLIMP-1, respectively. Thus, restoration of AID in IRF4<sup>-/-</sup> B cells rescues isotype switching, and restoration of Blimp-1 rescues plasma cell generation (28). XBP-1 expands elements of the secretory pathway and enhances the unfolded protein response (29, 30). Vav may be upstream of some of these factors, as mature marginal zone B cells from Vav-null mice show induction of IRF4 but no induction of BLIMP-1 or XBP-1 and fail to undergo terminal differentiation (31). In contrast, the transcription factors BCL-6 and PAX5, which can repress XBP-1 and BLIMP-1, respectively, are downregulated during plasma cell differentiation (32–34). BCL-6 is required for GC development and may be one of the primary molecules that influence differentiation (35–37). There is a considerable amount of cross-talk between these factors. Thus, upregulation of BLIMP-1 represses PAX5, a gene product that maintains B cell identity (38, 39) and also represses BCL-6 (26).

Most of these studies have relied on the use of cell lines or on B cells from mice deficient for various factors, and they have

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**FIGURE 2.** Inability of CD27 lacking the C-terminal PIQED motif to abrogate plasma cell generation. A, Coexpression of GFP with CD27 and myc after transfection of PT67 cells or LPS-activated B cells, respectively, with the cloned deletion mutants. Representative of two independent experiments. B, CD138 and BLIMP-1 in gated GFP<sup>+</sup> cells after transfection of B cells with empty vector or with the various CD27 constructs (labeled) followed by myc ligation. No scatter gate has been used for the analysis. Representative of three independent experiments.

**FIGURE 3.** The residues P and D in the CD27 tail are required for its ability to abrogate plasma cell generation. Proportion of B220<sup>low</sup> CD138<sup>high</sup> cells in LPS-activated B cell cultures transduced with virus expressing CD27 carrying point mutations (P/A, Q/A, or D/A) in the PIQED domain, or with the Δ-10 mutant, followed by myc ligation. Analysis is on live cells gated for GFP. Total CD138<sup>+</sup> cells are 49.3 (control), 47.7 (P/A), 24 (Q/A), 48.2 (D/A), and 37.3% (Δ-10).
provided a wealth of information on the complex regulatory interactions between the transcription factors involved. However, little is known about the cell surface molecules and the signaling intermediates that are involved in initiating this cascade of transcriptional events in normal B cells. Further, little is known about signaling events that determine whether a cell exiting from cycle in the GC will undergo terminal differentiation or become a re-stimulable memory cell. Previous studies have indicated a role for Ag affinity in controlling this process (40, 41) and also a role for the TNFRs CD27 and CD40 in this cell fate determination (17, 18, 21). The experiments reported here followed from these earlier data, which showed that ligation of CD27 or CD40 with an Ab could specifically inhibit terminal differentiation in vitro (17). Physiological relevance for the finding came from the observation that a single dose of anti-CD27, injected at the time of immunization, led to higher memory cell generation in mice by three independent readouts: limiting dilution assays, adoptive transfer experiments for secondary responses, and the tracking of Ag-specific B cells in vivo over time. As expected, treatment of mice with anti-CD40 Ab also enhanced memory cell frequencies. Significantly, we also showed that secondary responses were higher to the T-independent Ag 4-hydroxy-3-nitrophenylacetyl–Ficoll when immunization was done under cover of anti-CD27 treatment (18). Thus, CD27, at levels expressed on unmanipulated mouse B cells can trigger signal modulations leading to altered cell-fate commitment. CD40-mediated signals achieve a plethora of effects in B cells, whereas CD27-mediated signals appear to be selectively
restricted to the alteration of the plasma cell-memory B cell decision. Thus, characterization of CD27-mediated effects will provide a tool for understanding the signals mediated through TNFR family members, such as CD40, for the induction of B cell memory.

In pursuit of that aim, we have used a transfection-driven system to express CD27 mutants to understand the signaling intermediates involved in the plasma cell-memory B cell decision alteration effect of CD27 ligation. Identification of the tail regions of CD27 that are likely to be involved in these effects, most likely TRAF recruitment, required transfection/transduction of CD27 tail mutants into primary B cells and the ability to ligate selectively the mutant molecules while leaving the endogenous molecule untouched.

Both molecules signal through the recruitment of TRAFs to their cytoplasmic tail. In B lineage cells, CD40 has been shown to recruit TRAFs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (42), but little is known about TRAFs recruited by CD27 in primary B cells. Two putative TRAF binding domains, PIQED and EEG, have been identified in the cytoplasmic tail of CD27 (19, 20), and they have been shown, in other cell lineages, to recruit TRAFs 2, 3, and 5. In this study, we cloned and expressed FL CD27 and three deletion mutants that either retained both PIQED and EEG domains, lacked both domains, or lacked only the PIQED domain, and used them to transfect or virally transduce primary B cells in culture. We found that ligation of the overexpressed FL molecule or the D-16 molecule, which lacks the PIQED domain, or the D-23 molecule, which lacks both domains, abrogates plasma cell generation, as read out by CD138 and BLIMP-1 staining. However, ligation of the D-10 molecule, which contains the PIQED domain, continues to inhibit plasma cell generation, albeit not completely (Fig. 2).
Immunoprecipitation experiments identified TRAF2 as being recruited to the CD27 tail after receptor ligation (Fig. 4). Some level of constitutive association of TRAF2 with CD27 was seen, and this is in keeping with earlier reports indicating that TRAF2 is constitutively associated with many TNFRs including CD40, CD30, and CD27 (19, 43, 44).

A previous study in which CD27 was overexpressed in 293 cells identified a 13 aa region in the cytoplasmic tail containing both EEG and PIQED domains as necessary for recruitment of TRAF2 and activation of NF-κB after CD27 ligation. However, a construct with 10 C-terminal residues deleted, similar to the Δ-10 construct used in our study, continued to activate NF-κB (19). The incomplete effect seen with the Δ-10 mutant in our study suggests the possibility that additional residues downstream of the PIQED, although not necessary for NF-κB activation, may be required for abrogation of plasma cell generation. Another overexpression study with deletion mutants identified the PIQEDYR domain as necessary for recruitment of TRAF2 and TRAF5 and downstream activation of JNK and NF-κB (20). This raises the further possibility that the incomplete effect of the Δ-10 mutant seen here may be related to unstable interaction of TRAFs with the truncated molecule. We addressed these possibilities by generating point mutants in the PIQED domain for overexpression in B cells and found that CD27 molecules in which either the P or the D residues were mutated were unable to abrogate plasma cell generation (Fig. 3).

To elucidate the signaling intermediates involved downstream of CD27 ligation and TRAF2 recruitment, we attempted to reverse the effect of CD27 ligation and rescue plasma cell generation by adding pharmacological inhibitors at the time of ligation of overexpressed CD27. We chose a range of concentrations of inhibitors that did not affect either B cell proliferation or Ig secretion (data not shown). We found that CD27-mediated inhibition of plasma cell generation was uniquely susceptible to reversal by JNK-II inhibitor. In a parallel series of experiments, we added the same inhibitors to cultures stimulated with LPS in the presence of anti-CD40 Ab and found that JNK-II inhibitor as well as PD98059 could partially rescue plasma cell generation that was abrogated by CD40 ligation. CD40 is known to signal by the JNK and ERK pathways (19, 43–45), and our data indicate that both pathways may be involved downstream of CD40 in determining lineage commitment after activation.

Two other molecules that have been implicated in suppressing plasma cell generation are Bach2 and Mif. Bach2 is a transcriptional repressor that inhibits plasma cell formation by binding to Maf responding elements in the BLIMP-1 promoter (22), and Mif is a basic helix-loop-helix leucine zipper protein that inhibits terminal differentiation by inhibiting IRF4 (43–46). We found that intracellular Bach2 was downmodulated by 48 h in LPS-activated B cells regardless of whether anti-CD40 Ab was present or not (Fig. 7), indicating that this transcription factor is not involved in the signaling events downstream of CD40 ligation that lead to inhibition of terminal differentiation. Bach2 is also unlikely to contribute to the observed effect of CD27 ligation as ligation of the molecule in the transfection assays occurs only 60 h after stimulation. IRF4, however, was induced by 72–96 h after LPS activation, and this induction was inhibited if CD27 or CD40 was ligated during activation (Figs. 4, 7). Thus, the two TNFRs inhibit terminal differentiation through activation of JNK and suppression of IRF4 and BLIMP-1. We and others have shown that B and T cell memory responses are enhanced when immunization is accompanied by CD27 or CD40 ligation in vivo (18, 19, 45–48). Because CD27 ligation has the unique effect on B cells of promoting memory at the expense of terminal differentiation, and because JNK signaling is uniquely involved in this effect, our data indicate that intervention strategies involving this molecule may be possible for the rational design of vaccines.

Disclosures
The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

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Supplementary figure 1: CD138 expression on total B cells (panels on left) and on gated GFP+ cells (panels on right) left untransfected, treated with transfection reagent alone, transfected with empty vector or transfected with CD27-vector, followed or not by myc ligation (as labelled). Representative of two independent experiments.
Supplementary figure 2: CD27 was cloned by RT-PCR into a bacterial vector (panels B, C) and an N-terminal myc-tagged FL molecule and three cytoplasmic tail mutants (Δ-10, Δ-16 and Δ-23) lacking one or both putative TRAF-binding domains or containing both (panel A, boxed) were amplified using appropriate primers and cloned into an IRES-EGFP expressing pLNCX2 vector LIE (panel D) and the vector digested with EcoR1 and BamH1 (panel E). Representative of two independent PCR amplifications for each construct. M=marker.
Supplementary figure 3 CD138 expression on cells transfected with FL-CD27 and treated with pharmacological inhibitors of various signaling pathways.
Supplementary figure 4: A: CFSE dilution of cells stimulated with LPS alone (solid black line) or with anti-CD40 in the absence (dotted line) or presence (solid grey line) of JNK inhibitor. B-C: Western blot for pERK (B) and p-p38MAPK (C) following stimulation of Jurkat cells with plate-coated anti-CD3+anti-CD28 in the presence or absence of JNK inhibitor. Blots were stripped and re-probed for total ERK and p38MAPK respectively.
Supplementary Figure 5: CD138 staining of cells stimulated with LPS alone or LPS+ anti-CD40 in the presence or absence of various pharmacological inhibitors (labeled). Representative of three independent experiments.