Effective treatment of retrovirus-induced suppression of antibody responses with CpG oligodeoxynucleotides

Anke R. M. Kraft, Tanja Arndt, Kim J. Hasenkrug and Ulf Dittmer

Most retroviruses induce severe immunosuppression during acute infection. We have used the Friend retrovirus mouse model to demonstrate that immunostimulatory B-type CpG oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) have a protective effect against retrovirus-induced suppression of antibody responses to potent B-cell antigens. CD8+ T cells were critical for effective treatment with CpG-ODN, since in vivo depletion of these cells from treated mice impaired protection from retrovirus-induced immunosuppression. Protection also required IFN-γ, as neutralization of this cytokine abolished the therapeutic effect of CpG-ODN. These findings may have implications for the treatment of immunosuppressive virus infections.

Many viruses induce immunosuppression during acute or chronic infection. This immunosuppression is often associated with severe secondary infections with other pathogens. For example, retroviruses such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and human T-lymphotropic virus 1 can induce immunosuppression in the human host, which leads to life-threatening clinical symptoms. In the current study, we have used the Friend virus (FV) mouse model to develop new therapeutic approaches that can prevent immunosuppression during an acute retroviral infection. FV is a viral complex comprising two retroviruses: the replication-competent helper virus called Friend murine leukemia virus, which is non-pathogenic in adult mice, and the replication-defective but pathogenic spleen focus-forming virus (Kabat, 1989). Infection of adult mice with FV complex induces acute splenomegaly due to rapid polyclonal erythroblast proliferation, which is followed by the development of lethal erythroleukaemia. In addition to erythroleukaemia, certain strains of mice develop a severe immunosuppression during acute FV infection characterized by impaired antibody responses to potent B-cell antigens, such as sheep red blood cells (SRBC) (Faxvaag et al., 1995; Dittmer et al., 2002). The severity of FV-induced immunosuppression is influenced by the H-2D class I gene region of the MHC (Chesebro et al., 1990). Experiments with MHC-recombinant mice showed that homozygous H-2D^a/a mice were unable to mount antibody responses to SRBC during acute FV infection. In contrast, mice with two b alleles at this locus were resistant to FV-mediated suppression of antibody responses (Dittmer et al., 2002). Heterozygous H-2D^b/b mice generated antibody responses to SRBC during acute FV infection but these were severely suppressed compared with SRBC-immunized uninfected mice (Fig. 1). We have previously reported that the association between the H-2D haplotype of mice and immunosuppression can be explained by the finding that H-2D^b-restricted, IFN-γ-producing CD8+ T cells protect mice against FV-induced suppression of antibody responses (Dittmer et al., 2002). Thus, an immunotherapeutic approach that augments CD8+ T-cell responses during acute FV infection should prevent or reduce retrovirus-induced immunosuppression. From recent experiments, we knew that post-exposure treatment of acute FV-infected mice with synthetic oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) containing immunostimulatory CpG motifs (CpG-ODN) induced a strong Th-1-dominated cytokine milieu (high IFN-γ production) and increased numbers of FV-specific CD8+ T cells, which protected mice from virus-induced leukaemia (Olbrich et al., 2002). In addition, in vivo treatment of mice with CpG-ODN has also been shown to activate antigen-presenting cells that then promote IFN-γ production by T cells and induction of antigen-specific cytotoxic T cells (Krieg, 2001; Olbrich et al., 2002; Sun et al., 1998; Walker et al., 1999). Furthermore, CpG-ODN can enhance antibody production by B cells (Krieg et al., 1995; Yamamoto et al., 1992). Thus, CpG-ODN should be a promising therapeutic agent to treat virus-induced suppression of antibody responses during acute retroviral infections.

To evaluate the effect of CpG-ODN on FV-induced suppression of antibody responses, FV-susceptible H-2^ab mice were infected with 3000 spleen focus-forming units (s.f.f.u.) FV. During acute infection, mice were treated with 15 nmol of the B-type CpG-ODN (Cpg-1668; 5’-TCCATGACGTTCTGATGCT-3’) or control ODN.
Heterozygous H-2Da/b mice inoculated with control ODN after FV infection had significantly suppressed antibody titres (mean 1:5) against SRBC compared with uninfected, untreated control mice (mean 1:199) (Fig. 1). In contrast, FV-infected mice that were treated with CpG-ODN showed significantly higher antibody titres (mean 1:43) than the group of animals that received the control ODN (mean 1:5). The induced antibodies against SRBC were of both IgM and IgG subtypes (data not shown). Thus, the CpG-ODN treatment significantly reduced FV-induced suppression of antibody responses in mice. These results indicate the potential of CpG-ODN to treat retrovirus-induced immunosuppression.

To determine whether CD8+ T cells were required for the therapeutic effect of CpG-ODN in H-2Da/b mice, CD8+ T cells were depleted in FV-infected, CpG-treated animals using monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) (Hasenkug et al., 1998). CD8+ T-cell-depleted mice developed severe FV-induced suppression of antibody responses despite CpG-ODN inoculation (Fig. 2), indicating that CD8+ T cells were involved in the CpG-mediated protection against suppression of humoral immunity. An important function of CD8+ T cells which affects suppression of antibody responses during acute FV infection is the production of IFN-γ (Dittmer et al., 2002). To analyse the potential effect of IFN-γ on CpG-induced protection against suppression of anti-SRBC responses, IFN-γ was neutralized by injection of anti-IFN-γ antibodies during acute FV infection (Dittmer et al., 2002). The neutralization of IFN-γ in infected, CpG-treated mice significantly reduced SRBC antibody titres in comparison with those of the infected, CpG-treated control group. Thus, IFN-γ was an essential component of the CpG-mediated protection against immunosuppression during acute FV infection. Interestingly, IFN-γ neutralization in FV-infected, CpG-ODN-treated mice resulted in a stronger
reduction of SRBC antibody responses than CD8⁺ T-cell depletion (Fig. 2). This implies that cell types other than CD8⁺ T cells may also contribute to the production of protective IFN-γ.

The protective effects of CD8⁺ T cells and IFN-γ on retrovirus-mediated suppression of antibody responses were independent of virus loads in the treated animals, as the two treatments influenced infection levels in these mice differently. Whereas the depletion of CD8⁺ T cells slightly increased the number of infected spleen cells in CpG-treated, FV-infected mice, neutralization of IFN-γ decreased spleen virus loads in such animals compared with CpG-treated, FV-infected mice (Fig. 3). However, these differences in virus loads were not statistically significant. These findings confirmed previous results obtained with IFN-γ-knockout mice, which were more effective in controlling FV replication during acute infection than wild-type mice (Stromnes et al., 2002). The current studies indicate that protection against retrovirus-induced suppression of antibody responses by CpG-ODN was mediated by CD8⁺ T cells and IFN-γ but was independent of replication levels during acute FV infection. In vitro studies with lymphocytes from simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV)-infected macaques or HIV-infected humans previously implied that CpG-ODN might be an effective therapeutic agent against retroviral infections (Teleshova et al., 2004; Schlaepfer et al., 2004). Teleshova et al. (2004) showed that CpG-ODN could activate lymphocytes and dendritic cells of SIV-infected macaques in cell culture, suggesting a possible therapeutic approach to overcome virus-mediated immunodeficiency. On the other hand, CpG-ODN have also been reported to reactivate persistent HIV in vitro (Equils et al., 2003; Scheller et al., 2004). Thus, the outcome of a CpG-ODN treatment of infected patients could not be predicted from such experiments. Initial evidence that CpG-ODN might be effective in vivo to treat retrovirus-induced immunosuppression came from the SIV–macaque model of HIV. In two interesting papers, Verthelyi and colleagues reported that SIV-infected monkeys developed antibody responses to a hepatitis B vaccine (Verthelyi et al., 2004) or were partially protected from leishmania superinfection (Verthelyi et al., 2003) after CpG-ODN treatment. This was in sharp contrast to SIV-infected, untreated monkeys, which did not mount antibody responses (Verthelyi et al., 2004) and developed progressive cutaneous lesions after leishmania challenge (Verthelyi et al., 2003). Thus, CpG-ODN had the potential to overcome at least partially the severe immunosuppressive effects of SIV in vivo. We have now extended these studies and report that CpG-ODN also protect mice against FV-induced suppression of antibody responses. The utilization of mice for these experiments enabled us to demonstrate that CD8⁺ T cells and IFN-γ were critically involved in the protective effect of CpG-ODN. Since there is no evidence that CpG-ODN can stimulate T cells directly (Hornung et al., 2002), the most likely scenario was that the CpG-ODN stimulated maturation of dendritic cells, which then activated T cells to produce IFN-γ (Teleshova et al., 2004). In fact, it has been reported that dendritic cells from HIV-infected patients can be matured in vitro by immunostimulatory CpG-ODN (Verthelyi et al., 2003). These current findings might provide new strategies to treat immunosuppression induced by retroviruses or other virus infections.

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References


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