HOST RESPONSE TO INFECTION

Promotion of platelet aggregation by sera from brucellosis patients with antiphosphatidylcholine antibodies

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Results obtained in this study suggest that in human brucellosis there is an antibody response against platelet-activating factor (PAF) and phosphatidylcholine (PC). The specificity of the antiphospholipid response was determined by inhibition assays. The PAF molecule was able to inhibit the anti-PC activity of the brucellosis-control serum. This inhibition capacity of PAF was similar to that of the phosphorylcholine (PYC) group. These results suggest that the inhibition activity could be attributed to the PYC group present in both PAF and PC molecules. Consequently, these findings support an immunodominant role of PYC in the antiphospholipid response of brucellosis. Furthermore, sera from patients infected with Brucella organisms were able to cause platelet aggregation, as were brucella phospholipids, suggesting a possible role of the antiphospholipid antibodies and phospholipids in the inflammatory response in brucellosis.

Introduction

Platelet activating factor (PAF) is a biologically active phospholipid that has several functions as well as platelet activation, including activation of polymorphonuclear leucocytes (PMNLs) and other leucocytes, alteration of vascular permeability and blood pressure, and contraction stimulation, [1]. It acts under normal physiological conditions but also mediates some pathological responses, most significantly in inflammatory and allergic processes. Evidence of these functions is found in its detection in blood samples of patients with arthritis [1–4]. The activation mechanism is still not fully known; however, it has been demonstrated that PAF acts as an intracellular and intercellular messenger, activating the target cells [5, 6].

Structurally, PAF is an ether-phosphorylcholine (ether-PYC) (acetyl-glyceryl-phosphorylcholine) that contains a fatty acid linked to C1 by an ether linkage, an acetyl residue in C2 and a phosphorylcholine (PYC) residue in C3 [7]. The acetyl group is implicated in the PAF aggregating activity, although the PYC region is also critical for its biological activity [8].

Brucellosis is a systemic infection caused by gram-negative bacteria of the genus Brucella, which is characterised by the development of focal disease, inflammatory response and frequent arthritic processes [9]. One of the most peculiar characteristics of the membrane structure of Brucella spp. is the presence of phosphorylcholine (PC) on its outer membrane [10], which is rare in most gram-negative bacteria. The structural relationship between PC and PAF [1], together with the presence of anti-PC antibodies in patients suffering from brucellosis [11], suggest that PC and anti-PC antibodies could play some role in those biological processes. Therefore, this study first investigated the presence of anti-PAF antibodies in sera from patients with brucellosis. Then, due to its structural similarity to PAF, brucella PC was investigated as an aggregating factor in vitro.

Materials and methods

Subjects and sera

Seven patients who were admitted to the Clínica Universitaria de Navarra (Pamplona, Spain) were included in the study. The diagnostic criteria were: (i) the isolation of Brucella spp. from blood or other body...
fluid or tissue specimens; and (ii) the presence of compatible clinical findings (fever, sweats, arthralgia, headache, weight loss, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly or signs of focal disease) together with the appearance of specific antibodies to Brucella at significant titres. Significant titres were considered to be a sero-agglutination test titre ≥160, or a Coombs test titre ≥320. After diagnosis, five serum samples were taken from each patient at various times: 15 days after initiating treatment, when treatment was completed and during the post-treatment follow-up, quarterly for a year.

The control sera used in the study were obtained by: (1) mixing sera from 10 patients diagnosed with brucellosis on the day of the onset of the disease (brucellosis-control); and (2) mixing sera from 10 healthy donors (negative control).

Reagents and brucella extract

PAF, egg PC and phosphorylcholine were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich Corporation (St Louis, MO, USA).

Brucella phospholipids were obtained from the rough strain B. melitensis 115 by the procedure described previously [10]. Briefly, flasks containing Trypsicase Soy Broth (bioMérieux, Marcy l’Étoile, France) were inoculated with the strain and then incubated for 48 h at 37°C. After centrifugation at 7500 g for 15 min, 5 g of packed cells were dispersed in chloroform:methanol:water (4:5:10, v:v:v) and shaken for 20 min. Then, a fresh mixture of chloroform and water (1:1, v:v) was added, shaken for 30 min and filtered (0.8-μm cellulose acetate membrane filters). The residue on the filter was added to 10 ml of chloroform, and dried under a nitrogen flow (dry residue of brucella phospholipids, PL-brucella).

ELISA-PC and ELISA-PAF

The ELISA was performed as described previously [11] with 5 μg of the antigen (egg PC or PAF) dissolved in PBS (10 mM phosphate-buffered saline, pH 7.2) (50 μg/ml) applied to ELISA microplates (Maxisorp, Nunc). After incubation at 37°C for 24 h, the solution was tipped off and the microplates were washed four times with PBS plus Tween-20 0.05% (PBST). Serum samples were first diluted in a separate test tube in PBST before addition to the ELISA plates. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 4 h. Two different anti-human immunoglobulin peroxidase conjugates were used: rabbit anti-α (Pierce) and γ (Nordic) chains, diluted 1 in 1000 in PBST. After incubation for 30 min at 37°C, the plates were washed and developed by incubation for 20 min at room temperature with 2,2′-azino-bis-3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid diammonium salt (Sigma) 0.01% in 0.1 M citrate buffer (pH 4.0) containing H2O2 0.01%. The colorimetric values were determined by measuring the optical density (OD) at 405 nm; samples with OD405 >550 were considered positive [11].

Inhibition assays

Inhibition of antibody binding to PC was performed as described by Harris et al. [12] with some modifications. Serum samples (diluted 1 in 100 in PBS) were pre-incubated with PAF, egg PC or PVC at different concentrations (5, 0.5 or 0.1 mg/ml of serum) for 4 h at 37°C, and then overnight at 4°C with constant mixing. The samples were then centrifuged at 21,000 g for 20 min to eliminate the immunocomplex. The inhibition assay with each substance was repeated twice. The new binding activities in ‘ELISA-PC’ (OD405) were compared with those of the control sera. The results were reported as percentage inhibition, calculated as follows: percentage inhibition = (OD405 positive control sample − OD405 negative control sample)/(OD405 positive control sample − OD405 negative control sample) × 100.

In-vitro platelet aggregation assay

Platelets were obtained from 15 ml of human blood taken from healthy donors, at the time of the assay, into siliconised glass tubes containing trisodium citrate 3.8% (9:1, v:v) to avoid coagulation (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA). After centrifugation at 800 g for 10 min at 4°C, the upper portion was recovered, i.e., ‘platelet-rich plasma’ (PRP). A second centrifugation (2000 g, 5 min, 4°C) separated the ‘platelet-poor plasma’ (PPP) from the lower portion. PPP was added to PRP until a platelet concentration ranging from 2.5 × 10⁵ to 3.5 × 10⁶/μl was obtained; 500 μl was placed in each cuvette and 50 μl of aggregating agent were added. The platelet aggregation process was monitored for 5 min with an aggregometer (Aggreco meter II) that measures light transmission. Adenyl diphosphate (ADP; Menarini Diagnostics, Florence, Italy) 2 μg/ml was used as a positive control for induction of platelet aggregation. The inhibitory capacity of the sera (brucellosis-control and the negative-control) on the PAF aggregating activity was studied by incubating 50 μl of PAF (1 μg/ml) with 50 μl of the control serum (3 h, 37°C). 50 μl of this solution were then added to each cuvette and the platelet aggregation was monitored for 5 min. The percentage aggregating activity of the solution was determined with respect to the aggregation induced by the same concentration of PAF. Similarly, the aggregating capacity of the same control sera on platelets (undiluted sera) was also studied.

Experiments were run in quintuplicate. The statistical significance of differences was determined after variance analysis by comparison of group means by Dunnett’s procedure.
Results and discussion

The detection of anti-PC and anti-PAF antibodies was determined by ELISA as described previously [11]. The results indicated that an anti-PC response was accompanied by either IgA or IgG anti-PAF antibodies (Table 1). To confirm this parallel response, the evolution of the anti-PC and anti-PAF responses was compared in a group of patients with brucellosis. The results demonstrated that both responses followed a similar evolution with time (data not shown). Similarly, the presence of platelet-aggregating antiphospholipid (PL) antibodies in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and antiphospholipid syndrome has already been discussed and proposed by other authors [13–16].

The specificity of the anti-PL response was determined by inhibition assays, absorbing control sera (patients with brucellosis and healthy donors diluted 1 in 100 in PBS) with different substances. The inhibition of anti-PC activity in ELISA was higher when the brucellosis-control was pre-incubated with the PAF than with the PC molecule. The serum sample was absorbed twice with PC to reach the same level of inhibition as PAF (70%). Furthermore, the inhibition capacity of PAF was similar to that of the PYC group (PAF is an ether PYC) [7], suggesting that such activity could be attributed to its PYC group, as well as in PC (ether-PYC) [17]. Therefore, these results support an immunodominant role of PYC in the anti-PL and anti-PAF responses in brucellosis.

It has been demonstrated that PAF can undergo a series of transformations during the inflammatory progression. First, phospholipase A2 associated with LDL or expressed by different cell types during inflammatory processes hydrolyses the fatty acid of the C2 producing a smooth PC; secondly, when PC presents polyunsaturated fatty acids in the C2 (this is the case with brucella PC) [17] it is oxidised, causing a short-chain PC. The molecules obtained during these processes (smooth PC and oxidised short chain PC) have similar structures to PAF. Consequently, it is possible that the PC of *Brucella* undergoes a series of transformations generating a structure similar to PAF. According to this, the antibody response detected against PAF may be the result of a specific anti-PAF response, and not just due to cross-reactions between PC and PAF.

Platelet aggregation assays were performed to ascertain the possible biological consequences of the presence of anti-PAF antibodies in patients with brucellosis. Contrary to what was initially expected, when the brucellosis-control serum was pre-incubated with PAF, instead of causing a reduction of the percentage aggregation by PAF neutralisation, it caused no appreciable change (100% versus 107%, respectively). In fact, the brucellosis-control serum caused platelet aggregation, while the negative-control serum did not have any effect (73% versus 3%, respectively; Table 2). Brucellosis-negative serum significantly reduced the PAF activity (67% versus 100%, p < 0.05). This indicates that some component in sera could block PAF aggregation, although there are no data to confirm this hypothesis. In this sense, it is possible that the aggregative activity detected with the brucellosis-positive serum (73%) could neutralise such a blocking activity.

Table 1. Serological and clinical characteristics of the patients with brucellosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient no.</th>
<th>ELISA-PC</th>
<th>ELISA-PAF</th>
<th>Evolution of disease (days)</th>
<th>Clinical manifestations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IgG</td>
<td>IgA</td>
<td>IgG</td>
<td>IgA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Platelet aggregation with the different agents assayed (5 min, 37°C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Mean (SD) percent platelet aggregationa</th>
<th>Relative aggregationb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADP (2 μg/ml)</td>
<td>85.4 (1.8)</td>
<td>141.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phospholipids <em>B. melitensis</em> (1 μg/ml)c</td>
<td>50.0 (4.0)</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAF (1 μg/ml)</td>
<td>60.2 (1.8)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pool sera from brucellosis patients (positive control)</td>
<td>43.6 (7.6)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pool sera healthy donors (negative control)</td>
<td>1.8 (0.8)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAF (1 μg/ml) + brucellosis-positive serum</td>
<td>63.6 (9.6)</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAF (1 μg/ml) + brucellosis-negative serum</td>
<td>40.2 (8.1)</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aMean (SD) of five experiments.
bActivity compared to aggregation by PAF 1 μg/ml.
cEquivalent to PC 0.3 μg/ml.
effect (107%, PAF + brucellosis-positive serum versus 100%, PAF alone).

Furthermore, the structural similarity between PC and PAF mentioned above suggests that the PC of Brucella spp. could directly act analogously to PAF and have an agonistic activity after binding to PAF receptors. In fact, other phospholipids that activate PAF receptors have been described, although in general they are less potent than PAF itself, re-emphasising the importance of the residues in C₂ and C₁. Thus, Strempler et al. [18] demonstrated that the oxidation of PC that contains a polyunsaturated fatty acid in C₂ (Brucella-PC) has a polyunsaturated fatty acid in C₂, lactobacillic acid) produces a structure with high activity similar to PAF. Similarly, Smiley et al. [8] demonstrated that oxidised derivatives of PC activate human PMNs via interaction with the PAF receptor. Therefore, it is possible that the action of phospholipase A₂ and the oxygen radicals, generated after the activation of phagocytic cells by Brucella transform brucella PC into molecules with a biological activity similar to PAF. Moreover, the results obtained in aggregation assays support this hypothesis, as brucella phospholipids caused 50% platelet aggregation at a concentration of 1 µg/ml (83% activity, in comparison to aggregation by PAF) (Table 2). In contrast, the egg PC did not show any activity.

Taken together, these results could explain why, on some occasions, patients with brucellosis show an altered pattern of coagulation, although this alteration has not been fully studied [19, 20].

A study with a bigger sample of patients is needed to confirm the above hypothesis. In any case, the following sequence of events could be suggested. After a brucella infection, a response mediated by anti-PL antibodies is generated, at least against PC with a PYC dominant group, a chemical group also present in the inflammatory molecule PAF. The inflammatory response also provokes the release of a series of mediators (including PAF), the expression of enzymes such as phospholipase A₂ and the release of toxic free oxygen radicals. As brucella PC presents a polyunsaturated fatty acid in C₂, it is susceptible to being hydrolysed by phospholipase A₂ and oxidised by free oxygen radicals, thus generating molecules with a PAF-type activity that would enhance the inflammatory response. Furthermore, the anti-PC antibodies would also contribute to the inflammatory response by producing platelet aggregation and the subsequent release of new inflammatory mediators.

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References


