BINDING OF N-FORMYL-METHIONYL-LEUCYL-PHENYLALANINE WITH HUMAN T LYMPHOCYTES, NON-T LYMPHOCYTES, AND MONOCYTES

ヒトTリンパ球、非Tリンパ球及び単球に対する N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanineの結合

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SUMMARY

It has been reported that chemoattractant N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMet-Leu-Phe) binds with human polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMN), but its binding with human lymphocytes is about one-tenth of that with PMN. In the present study it was, however, demonstrated that when the concentration of fMet-Leu-Phe and culture time were increased, its binding with human lymphocytes and adherent mononuclear cells was enhanced 100 and 400 times over that with PMN, respectively. The peptide bound with T lymphocytes and non-T lymphocytes. The number of receptors for fMet-Leu-Phe on lymphocytes as determined by Scatchard analysis was 5 ×106 sites per cell and was 50 times greater than that of PMN.

INTRODUCTION

N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-[³H] phenylalanine (fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe), a chemotactic peptide, binds with human PMN.¹ fMet-Leu-Phe chemotactically attracts PMN^{1,2} and the binding of this peptide with PMN accelerates the liberation of lysosomal enzymes such as lysozyme and β-glucronidase.^{3,4} On the other hand, the binding of fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe with purified human lymphocytes is low,¹ and this peptide hardly binds with lymphocytes obtained from the guinea big spleen.⁵ Recently the peptide has been reported to enhance locomotion of human lymphocytes.⁶ It has been reported that

要約

走化性物質であるN-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMet-Leu-Phe)はヒト多核白血球(PMN)に結合するが、ヒトリンパ球への結合は PMN の場合の約10分の1であることが報告されている。本研究において fMet-Leu-Phe の濃度及び培養時間を増加させると、ヒトリンパ球への結合が PMN の100倍、吸着性単核細胞への結合が400倍に高まることが認められた。このペプチドはTリンパ球及び非Tリンパ球とも結合した。 Scatchard プロットにより求めたリンパ球の fMet-Leu-Phe へのリセプター数は5×10⁶ 個/細胞で PMN のリセプター数よりも50倍多かった。

緒言

走化性ペプチドである N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl[³H] phenylalanine (fMet-Leu-[³H] Phe)はヒト
PMN に結合する.¹ PMNは fMet-Leu-Phe に対して
走化性を示し,¹,² このペプチドが PMN に結合する
ことによってリゾチーム,β グルクロニデースなど
のライソゾーム酵素の遊離が促進される.³,⁴ しかし,
fMet-Leu-[³H] Phe のヒト精製リンパ球への給合
性は低く,¹ モルモットの脾臓から取り出したリンパ
球に対してもこのペプチドはほとんど結合しない.⁵
最近,このペプチドがヒトリンパ球の遊走を高める
ことが報告された.⁶ fMet-Leu-Phe は PMN と同様

fMet-Leu-Phe binds with PMN as well as with human monocyte-like cell strain U937. When this monocyte-like cell is pretreated with lymphokines, it binds with fMet-Leu-[3 H]Phe to accelerate the liberation of lysozyme and β -glucronidase. fMet-Leu-[3 H]Phe binds with activated macrophages in the abdominal cavity of guinea pigs treated with oyster glycogen and chemotactically attracts these macrophages. However, it has not yet been demonstrated that fMet-Leu-[3 H]Phe can bind with macrophages or monocytes of the human peripheral blood.

The present study was undertaken to determine whether binding of fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe with lymphocytes and adherent mononuclear cells in the human peripheral blood could be detected by increasing the concentration of fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe and by extending the incubation time.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

fMet-Leu-[³ H] Phe (46.4 Ci/mmole, New England Nuclear Co., Boston, Massachusetts) and unlabeled fMet-Leu-Phe (Peptide Institute Protein Research Foundation, Osaka, Japan) were purchased. Lymphoprep (Nyegaard Co., Oslo, Norway), a mixture of sodium metrizoate and Ficoll, was used to isolate mononuclear cells and PMN. Dextran T-500 (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) and RPMI-1640 medium and fetal bovine serum (FBS) (GIBCO Laboratories, New York) were purchased.

Lymphocytes, adherent mononuclear cells, and PMN were prepared from heparinized peripheral blood (20 units/ml blood, 10-20 ml) from healthy human volunteers. Blood was centrifuged on Lymphoprep density gradient using the method of Boyum.8 Pellets, containing erythrocytes and PMN, were diluted with 1.5% (w/v) dextran in Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS), using a volume equal to the original blood volume. The erythrocytes were allowed to settle at an angle of 60° for 45-60 minutes at 4°C. The mononuclear cell fraction obtained from the Lymphoprep gradient and the supernatant containing PMN in dextran were each washed three times with HBSS having a volume three times the original blood volume by centrifugation at 450 xg for 10 minutes at 20°C. The mononuclear cells and PMN were each resuspended in HBSS. separate the lymphocytes from the adherent mononuclear cells, the mononuclear cells were ヒト単球様細胞株U937とも結合することが報告されている.⁷ この単球様細胞をあらかじめリンホカインで処理しておくと、fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe と結合してリゾチーム及びβ-グルクロニデースの遊離を促進する.⁷ fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe はオイスターグリコーゲンで処理したモルモットの腹腔内で活性化マクロファージと結合し、そのマクロファージは走化性を示す.⁵ しかし、fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe がヒト末梢血中のマクロファージや単球と結合することは認められていない.

本研究では、fMet-Leu-[3H]Phe とヒト末梢血中のリンパ球及び吸着性単核球との結合がfMet-Leu-[3H]Phe の濃度及び培養時間を増加させることによって測定できるかどうかを検討した。

材料及び方法

fMet-Leu-[3H] Phe (46.4Ci/mmole, New England Nuclear Co., Massachusetts 州 Boston 市)と無標識の fMet-Leu-Phe (蛋白質研究奨励会,大阪)を購入した。メトリゾエートナトリウムと Ficoll の混和溶液であるリンホプレップ (Nyegaard Co., Norway,Oslo市)は単核細胞と PMNを分離するのに使用した。Dextran T-500 (Pharmacia, Sweden, Uppsala 市)と RPMI-1640培養液及びウシ胎児血清 (GIBCO 研究所, New York)を購入した。

リンパ球、吸着性単核球及び PMN は健康人から得たヘパリン添加末梢血(20単位/ml 血液, 10~20ml)から調整した・血液は Boyum の方法 を用いてリンホプレップの密度勾配で遠心した・赤血球と PMNを含むペレットは出発血液量と同量の1.5%(w/v)dextran-Hank 平衡塩類溶液(HBSS)で希釈した・赤血球は4°Cで60°に傾け、45~60分間放置した・リンホプレップ勾配で得られた単核細胞分画及びPMNを含むdextran中の上清は出発血液量の3倍量のHBSSで3回、450×g10分間の遠心により20°Cで洗浄した・単核球とPMNをそれぞれHBSS中に懸濁した・吸着性単核球からリンパ球を分離するために、

resuspended in RPMI-1640 medium containing 20% heat-inactivated FBS at a concentration of approximately 5 × 10⁶ cells/ml and cultured in a plastic dish (3 cm in diameter, Falcon #3001) in 5% CO2 at 37°C for two hours, after which the lymphocytes were collected by a transfer pipet. The dish was washed twice with 0.6 ml of the 37°C RPMI-1640 medium. The cells obtained by the wash were combined with the initial collection of lymphocytes. The adherent mononuclear cells were recovered after incubation at 37°C for 30 minutes in 2 mM EDTA in Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline. The lymphocytes and adherent mononuclear cells were washed twice with 6 ml of HBSS by centrifugation at 350 x g for 10 minutes at 4°C. Each was resuspended in Contamination of monocytes into HBSS. lymphocytes was less than 1%.

Lymphocyte fraction at concentration of approximately 5 ×10⁶/ml was mixed with equal volume of 0.1% sheep red blood cells (SRBC) suspended in FBS at 4°C. After centrifuged at 50xg for five minutes, the mixture was incubated in an ice bath for one hour to make rosette formation. The cell suspension was diluted with HBSS, using a volume equal to the initial suspension. Rosetting cells (T lymphocytes) were separated from nonrosetting cells (non-T lymphocytes) by Lymphoprep gradient. SRBC were eliminated from T lymphocyte fraction by exposure to distilled water (2 ml) for 20 sec. T lymphocytes and non-T lymphocytes were washed three times by 6 ml of HBSS.

For binding assay fMet-Leu-[3H]Phe (34 nM) and cells were incubated in 220 µl of HBSS for 17 hours (unless specified otherwise) at 37°C. Unlabeled fMet-Leu-Phe (50 µM) was added to the mixture to detect nonspecific binding. The incubation was terminated by vacuum filtration of the mixture through a glass fiber filter. The filters were rapidly washed for 30 sec, twice with 0.9% saline, dried, and placed into scintillation vials: Soluene-350 0.15 ml, was added to the After one hour, 5 ml of scintillation vials. cocktail containing 0.4% 2,5-diphenyloxazole and 0.01% 1,4-bis[2-(5-phenyloxazolyl)]-benzene in toluene was added and the vials were counted. Specific binding was defined as the total amount of fMet-Leu-[3H]Phe bound minus the nonspecific binding. Values of binding in all figures and tables refer to specific binding. Each sample was assayed in triplicate.

20%の熱非動化 FBS を含む RPMI-1640に単核細胞を約5×106 細胞/ml の濃度で再懸濁し、プラスチックシャーレ(直径3 cm、Falcon #3001)に入れた.5%CO237°Cの条件で2時間培養した後リンパ球をピペットで集めた.プラスチックシャーレは37°Cの RPMI-1640培養液0.6ml で2回洗った.洗浄によって得られた細胞は最初に集めたリンパ球と合わせた.吸着した細胞は Dulbecco のリン酸緩衝生理食塩水に溶かした2mM EDTA を加えて37°Cで30分間保温した後回収した.リンパ球と吸着単核細胞は6ml のHBSSを用い、350×g、10分間、4°Cで遠心し、2回洗浄した.それぞれHBSSに再懸濁した.単球のリンパ球への混入は1%未満であった.

約5×10⁶/ml の濃度のリンパ球分画を4°Cで、FBS中に懸濁した同量の0.1%のヒツジ赤血球(SRBC)と混合した。混合液を50×gで5分間遠心した後、水槽で1時間培養してロゼットを形成させた。細胞懸濁液を出発懸濁液と同量の HBSSで希釈した。リンホプレップ密度勾配法を用いてロゼット細胞(Tリンパ球)と非ロゼット細胞(非Tリンパ球)を分離した。蒸留水(2ml)に20秒間当てて SRBCをTリンパ球分画から排除した。Tリンパ球と非Tリンパ球をそれぞれ6ml の HBSSで3回洗浄した。

fMet-Leu-[3H] Phe (34nM)と細胞は220µlの HBSS 中で17時間(特定しなければ)37°Cで培養した.非 特異的結合を探知するために無標識のfMet-Leu-Phe (50 µM)を混合液中に加えた. グラスファイバー 濾紙で吸引濾過することによって培養を終了させた. 濾紙は0.9%食塩水で30秒間2回急速洗浄し,乾燥 させ、シンチレーション・パイアル中に入れた。 0.15ml の Soluene-350 を加えた. 1 時間後, 0.4% の2,5-ジフェニルオキサゾールと0.01%の1,4-ビス [2-(5-フェニルオキサゾイル)] - ベンゼンをトル エン中に含むシンチレーションカクテルを加え, バイアルをカウントした. 特異結合はfMet-Leu-〔3H〕Phe の総結合量から非特異結合を差し引い たものとした. すべての図表中の結合値は、特異 結合で示されている. 各サンプルは3点ずつ測定 した.

TABLE 1 fM	et-Leu-[³ H] Phe BINDING WITH LEUKOCYTES
表 1	fMet-Leu- [³H] Phe の白血球との結合

Cell ,	Number of Samples	Number of Cells × 10 ⁵	Binding Activity (fmol) Mean ± SE
Lymphocytes	17	2	61.0± 7.2
Adherent Mononuclear	10	2	255.0 ±33.0
Mononuclear*	18	2	94.0 ± 7.6
PMN	17	2	0.6 ± 0.4
	15	4 .	3.8 ± 1.2
	4	8	10.7 ± 5.9
	10	20	17.7 ± 5.9

^{*}Lymphocytes + Adherent Mononuclear Cells リンパ球十吸着性単核球

RESULTS

An appropriate number of cells were cultured with fMet-Leu-[3H]Phe to determine whether fMet-Leu-[3H] Phe would bind with lymphocytes and adherent mononuclear cells in human The binding of fMet-Leuperipheral blood. [3H]Phe with both lymphycytes and adherent mononuclear cells was observed (Table 1). Comparison of the binding activity per 2 ×10⁵ cells with lymphocytes and PMN shows that binding was approximately 100 times higher with lymphocytes than with PMN. Similarly, binding with adherent mononuclear cells was approximately 4 times higher than that with lymphocytes, and 400 times higher than that with PMN. At the peptide concentration of 34 nM, adherent mononuclear cells showed greater binding per 2 x105 cells than lymphocytes, this being followed by PMN.

Since the greater binding of fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe with lymphocytes and adherent mononuclear cells than with PMN was assumed to be related to culture time, lymphocytes and PMN were cultured for 1 hour and 17 hours, respectively, and the binding for each time period was examined. In the 17-hour culture, binding of this peptide with lymphocytes was found to be 14.4 times higher than that in the 1-hour culture, with adherent mononuclear cells being 19.9 times higher and with total mononuclear cells 21.3 times higher (Table 2). No clear difference in the binding with 2 x10⁵ PMN could be detected between 17-hour and 1-hour cultures, but an increment in binding with PMN was observed

結 果

ヒト末梢血中のリンパ球及び吸着性単核球にfMet-Leu-[³H]Phe が結合するか否かを検討するために適当量の細胞をfMet-Leu-[³H]Phe の存在下で培養した。リンパ球と吸着性単核球の双方ともfMet-Leu-[³H]Phe と結合した(表1).2×10⁵ 細胞当たりのリンパ球とPMNの結合を比較すると,リンパ球への結合はPMNへの結合のおよそ100倍であった。同様に,吸着性単核球の結合はリンパ球よりも約4倍,PMNよりも400倍高かった。34nMのペプチド濃度では,吸着性単核球は2×10⁵ 細胞当たりの結合がリンパ球より高く,PMNが2番目に高い結合を示した。

リンパ球及び吸着性単核球の fMet-Leu-[3H] Phe への結合が PMN よりも高いのは培養時間と関係があると考えられたので、リンパ球と PMNをそれぞれ 1時間及び17時間培養し、各時間における fMet-Leu-[3H] Phe の結合について検討した。リンパ球においてはこのペプチドの結合は17時間培養では 1時間培養の約14.4倍、吸着性単核球では約19.9倍、総単核球では21.3倍であった(表2). PMN(2×105 細胞)においては17時間培養と 1 時間培養による明らかな差は見られなかったが、細胞数と培養時間

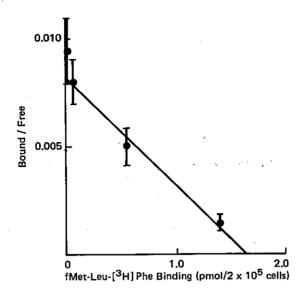


Figure 1. Scatchard analysis of fMet-Leu- $[^3H]$ Phe binding with human lymphocytes. The equilibrium dissociation constant (K_D) and number of receptor sites per cell were calculated from the slope and x-intercept, respectively.

図1 fMet-Leu-[3H]Phe のヒトリンパ球との結合の Scatchard プロット. 平衡解離定数(Kp)は傾きから、細胞1個当たりのリセプター数はX切片からそれぞれ計算した。

TABLE 2 fMet-Leu-[³H] Phe BINDING WITH LEUKOCYTES OVER INCUBATION TIME 表 2 fMet-Leu-[³H] Phe の培養時間による白血球との結合

Cell	Number of Samples	Number of Cells × 10 ⁵	Binding Activity (fmol) Mean ± SE	
			1 hour	17 hours
Lymphocytes	6	2	4.1±1.4	59.0±11.4
Adherent Mononuclear	5	2	11.0 ± 2.2	219.0±40.0
Mononuclear	6	2	4.7 ± 1.2	100.0 ± 19.1
PMN	6	2	Not detectable	
ww	6	4	3.6 ± 0.8	2.2 ± 1.3
	4	20	6.6 ± 3.1	23.2 ± 14.6

by increasing the number of cells and by extending the culture period (Table 2).

The number of receptors per lymphocyte and dissociation constant (K_D) were calculated by Scatchard analysis (Figure 1). The number of receptors on lymphocytes in the peripheral blood was 5×10^6 per cell and the value of K_D was $9 \times 10^{-7} \, \mathrm{M}$.

を増加することによって結合の増加が見られた (表2).

リンパ球 1 個当たりのリセプター数と解離定数 (K_D) は Scatchard プロット 9 により求めた (図 1). 末梢血リンパ球 1 個当たりのリセプター数は 5×10^6 で, K_D 値は 9×10^{-7} M であった・

TABLE 3 fMet-Leu-[³H] Phe BINDING WITH T AND NON-T LYMPHOCYTES 表 3 fMet-Leu-[³H] Phe のTリンパ球及び非Tリンパ球との結合

Cell	Number of Samples	Number of Cells × 10 ⁵	Binding Activity (fmol) Mean ±SE
T Lymphocytes Non-T Lymphocytes	4	2 2	8.6± 4.8 101.1±40.1

TABLE 4 fMet-Leu-[3H] Phe BINDING AT LOW CONCENTRATIONS WITH LYMPHOCYTES AND MONONUCLEAR CELLS

表 4 fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe の低濃度における リンパ球及び単核球との結合

Cell	Number of Samples	Number of Cells × 10 ⁵	Concentration (nM)	Binding Activity (fmol) Average
Lymphocytes	2	2	4.3 8.5	12 27
Mononuclear	2	2	4.3 8.5	10 22

On the other hand, binding of fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe with human T lymphocytes and non-T lymphocytes was examined. The peptide bound approximately 10 times higher with non-T lymphocytes than with T lymphocytes (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

It was observed in this study that fMet-Leu-[3H]Phe bound with lymphocytes and adherent mononuclear cells in the human peripheral blood. These binding activities were higher than that of PMN. According to Williams et al the binding of mononuclear cells was 29% that of PMN (per mg of protein) and the binding of purified lymphocytes was reduced to 11% that of PMN. However, from Table 4, it was estimated that the binding of lymphocytes with fMet-Leu-[3H]Phe is 10-20 fmol/2 ×105 cells at the concentration of about 6 nM which Williams et al used. From Tables 2 and 4, the activity can be calculated to be 1 fmol/2 ×10⁵ lymphocytes in 1-hour culture and this value is consistent with that reported by Williams et al. 1 These results indicate that fMet-Leu-[3H]Phe can bind with lymphocytes and adherent mononuclear cells by increasing the fMet-Leu-[3H]Phe concentration and by extending the culture time. We, 一方, fMet-Leu-[*H]Phe のヒトTリンパ球と非 Tリンパ球への結合も調べた. このペプチドの非T リンパ球への結合は, Tリンパ球への 結合よりも 約10倍高かった(表3).

老察

本研究において、fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe がヒト末梢血中のリンパ球及び吸着性単核球に結合することが観察された.この結合活性はPMNの結合活性よりも高い値を示した。Williams ら¹は、単核球がPMNの29%しか結合せず(mg 蛋白当たり)、精製リンパ球はPMNの11%しか結合しなかったと報告した.しかし、表4から、fMet-Leu-[³H]Pheの。 濃度をWilliams らの用いた約6nMにした場合、リンパ球の結合は10~20fmol/2×10⁵リンパ球と推定された.表2及び4から、1時間培養での結合活性は1fmol/2×10⁵リンパ球となり、この数値はWilliamsら¹の報告と一致する.これらの結果は、fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe の濃度を増加させ、培養時間を増加させれば、リンパ球及び吸着性単核球にfMet-Leu-[³H]Phe が結合し得ることを示している。したがって、

therefore, assume that the difference between the conclusion reported by Williams et al and those of the present study is attributable to the increase in fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe concentration and culture time.

fMet-Leu-[3] Phe bound with both T lymphocytes and non-T lymphocytes (Table 3). These results strongly suggest a close relationship to the recent observation that fMet-Leu-Phe enhances the locomotion of human lymphocytes.⁶ From the foregoing relationship between lymphocytes and fMet-Leu-Phe, it can be readily assumed that this peptide acts as a chemotactic peptide to lymphocytes as well.

Binding of fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe with PMN increased with increasing number of cells in both 1-hour and 17-hour cultures. The binding with 20×10⁵ PMN in 17-hour culture was several times higher than that in 1-hour culture. These results suggest that this increment of the binding activity with culture time is due to fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe incorporation into the cells. Abita and Morgat¹⁰ have reported that when fMet-Leu-Phe is bound with PMN and washed in a medium at 37°C, the remaining amount of fMet-Leu-Phe is slightly greater than the nonspecific binding, suggesting a certain amount of the peptide is incorporated into the cells.

The number of binding sites for fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe on PMN was approximately 1×10^5 per cell in 17-hour culture. This value is within the range of 2,000-250,000 reported by Snyderman and Pike. The number of binding sites on lymphocytes was 5×10^6 as shown in Figure 1, indicating that affinity of lymphocytes for fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe was less than that of PMN. This is in agreement with the findings of Williams et al that binding activity in the purified lymphocytes preparation was too low to characterize and could be due to low affinity binding.

Snyderman and Fudman⁵ have demonstrated the binding activity of fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe using inflammatory macrophages of guinea pigs. fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe is also known to bind with cell strain U937 activated with lymphokines.⁷ However, binding of macrophages with fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe in the peripheral blood has not been reported. The present study demonstrated that fMet-Leu-[³H]Phe bound with adherent

Williams らの報告した結論と本研究の結論が異なるのはfMet-Leu-[3H]Phe の濃度と培養時間の増加によるものと推測される.

fMet-Leu-[³H] Phe はTリンパ球と非Tリンパ球のいずれとも結合した(表3).この結果は、fMet-Leu-Phe がヒトリンパ球の遊走を増加させるという最近の観察所見6との密接な関係を強く示唆している.リンパ球とfMet-Leu-Phe のこの関係から、このペプチドがリンパ球にも同様に走化性ペプチドとして作用することが容易に推測できる.

PMNにおいては 1 時間培養、17時間培養ともに、fMet-Leu-[³H] Phe の結合は細胞数の増加とともに上昇した. 20×10⁵の PMNにおいては17時間培養が1時間培養よりも数倍結合が高く、これは、培養時間の増加に伴う結合活性の増加が、 fMet-Leu-[³H] Phe の細胞への取り込みによることを示唆している. Abitaと Morgat¹のは、fMet-Leu-Phe を PMNと結合させて、37°Cの培養液中で洗浄した場合、fMet-Leu-Phe の残余量が非特異的結合よりも若干高く、これはこのペプチドが若干量細胞中に取り込まれることを示唆していると報告している.

17時間培養から求めた細胞当たりの PMN の fMet-Leu- [³H] Phe の結合部位数は約 1×10 ⁵ 個であり、この値は Snyderman と Pike¹¹ の報告した2,000 ~250,000の幅のうちに入る。リンパ球のリセプター数は図 1 に示したように 5×10 ⁶ 個であり、リンパ球の fMet-Leu- [³H] Phe に対する親和性は PMN より小さいことを示している。これは、精製リンパ球標本における結合活性が非常に低いために特性を調べることができない。すなわち低親和性結合によるものであろうとする Williams ら ¹ の所見と一致する。

Snyderman と Fudman 5 はモルモットの炎症性マクロファージを用いて fMet-Leu- $[^3H]$ Phe の結合活性を示した。また,U937 細胞株もリンホカインで活性化すると fMet-Leu- $[^3H]$ Phe が結合すること が知られている. 7 しかしながら,末梢血中のマクロファージの fMet-Leu- $[^3H]$ Phe との結合については報告されていない。本研究においては,fMet-Leu- $[^3H]$ Phe がヒト末梢血中のリンパ球だけでなく,

mononuclear cells (probably activated macrophages) as well as with lymphocytes in the human peripheral blood.

吸着性単核球(恐らく活性化していると思われる マクロファージ)とも結合することが明らかとなった.

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