HUMAN LYMPHOCYTE MITOGENIC FACTOR EXTRACTED FROM ASCARIS SUUM

Ascaris suum から抽出されたヒトリンパ球 細胞分裂促進因子

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SUMMARY

Ascaris suum extract (ASE) was found to contain a mitogenic factor which stimulates human lymphocytes. ASE (100 µg protein/ml) induced an increase in [3H]-thymidine incorporation into human lymphocytes, at a level similar to that obtained with pokeweed mitogen ($11\mu \text{ g/ml}$). Stimulation of mitosis appeared to be more effective with T lymphocytes than non-T lymphocytes. The mitogenic activity of ASE was reduced only by 27% when treated at 56°C for 30 minutes or when immersed into boiling water for one minute. ASE was fractionated into four protein peaks by Sephacryl S-200 column chromatography. Lymphocyte mitogenic activity was observed in the first half of the first protein peak. Allergenic activity assessed by the passive cutaneous anaphylaxis test in rats was observed in the latter half of the same peak. These results suggest that ASE contains both an allergen and a mitogenic substance.

INTRODUCTION

Parasites and culture fluids of their larvae have been shown to contain various biologically active substances. There are allergenic substances which stimulate IgE production, 1-4 stimulate or suppress lymphocyte functions, 5,6 and interact with granulocytes. 7-10 These activities are considered to be linked synergistically with the initiation of immunologic cellular response during parasitic infections. Extract produced from Ascaris suum, a nematode parasite, induces allergic bronchial asthma and systemic anaphylaxis in dogs. 11,12 The culture fluid of Ascaris suum larvae stimulates a specific blastogenic

要約

Ascaris suum 抽出液 (ASE)はヒトリンパ球を刺激 する細胞分裂促進因子を含むことが見いだされた. ASE (100 µg protein/ml) はヒトリンパ球の [³H]チミジン取り込みの増加を誘発した. それは ポークウィードマイトジェン (11 μg/ml)の細胞分裂 促進作用に匹敵し、また非Tリンパ球よりTリンパ 球に対してより効果的であるように思われた. ASE の細胞分裂促進活性は,56°Cで30分処理あるいは 沸騰水中で1分処理を行ったとき27%の活性低下を 示したにすぎなかった. ASE は Sephacryl S-200 カラムクロマトグラフィーによって四つの蛋白質 ピークに分けられた. リンパ球細胞分裂促進活性は 最初の蛋白質ピークの前半部分に観察された. ラット 受動皮膚アナフィラキシー試験によって評価された アレルゲン活性は同一ピークの後半部分に観察され た. これらの結果は、ASE がアレルゲンと細胞分裂 促進物質の両方を含むことを示唆する.

緒言

寄生虫及びその幼虫の培養液は、種々の生物学的活性物質を含むことが証明されている。 IgE 産生を刺激し、 $^{1-4}$ リンパ球機能を刺激あるいは抑制し、 $^{5.6}$ また顆粒球と相互作用する $^{7-10}$ アレルゲンがある。これらの活性は、寄生虫感染時に免疫学的細胞反応の開始と協同的に関連していると考えられている。 線虫の Ascaris suum から作られた抽出液はイヌにアレルギー性気管支喘息及び全身性アナフィラキシーを誘発する 11,12 Ascaris suum 幼虫の培養液は、Ascaris suum に感染したブタから得られたリンパ球

response in lymphocytes obtained from *Ascaris suum*-infected swine. ¹³ ASE contains eosinophil and neutrophil chemotactic factors, ¹⁰ and inhibits human blood clotting. ¹⁴

The current study reports that ASE contains a mitogenic factor affecting human lymphocytes in addition to allergenic properties.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Preparation of ASE. Ascaris suum obtained from a slaughterhouse were thoroughly washed in physiological saline and distilled water and then lyophilized. The dried worms were minced and homogenized in Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.4). The homogenate was stirred for 24 hours and centrifuged at 12,000 × g for 30 minutes at 4°C. The supernatant was used as ASE. The protein concentration in the extract was determined by Lowry's method. 15

Lymphocyte separation and fractionation. Lymphocytes were separated from peripheral blood of healthy donors, according to Böyum's method, 16 using Ficoll-metrizoate (Lymphoprep, Nyegaard and Co., Oslo). The cells were suspended in RPMI-1640 supplemented with 20% autologous plasma and 1 mM glutamine. T and non-T lymphocytes were fractionated by the method of Sakane and Green. 17 Monocytedepleted lymphocytes were suspended in Hanks balanced salt solution (HBSS). The suspension and neuraminidase-treated sheep red blood cells (SRBC) suspended in fetal bovine serum were mixed. The lymphocyte-SRBC suspension was incubated on ice for one hour, and then harvested and layered onto Lymphoprep. After centrifugation at 350 x g for 30 minutes at 4°C, the pellet fraction and unrosetted cells at the interface were collected separately. To remove SRBC from T lymphocytes, pellet cells from the Lymphoprep gradients were mixed for several seconds in one volume of HBSS and two volumes Separated T and non-T of distilled water. lymphocytes were washed three times in HBSS and suspended in RPMI-1640 supplemented with 20% autologous plasma and 1 mM glutamine.

Lymphocyte culture. Cells were added to microtiter wells (round-bottom type, NUNC) in $200 \,\mu$ l volumes containing 2×10^5 lymphocytes in the presence of either 7.6 μ g/ml phytohemagglutinin (PHA, Wellcome Res. Lab), $11 \,\mu$ g/ml pokeweed

で特異的な幼若化反応を刺激する.¹³ ASE は好酸球及び好中球の走化性因子を含み,¹⁰ またヒト血液の 凝固を阻害する.¹⁴

本研究では、ASE がアレルゲン特性のほかに、ヒトリンパ球に作用する細胞分裂促進因子を含んでいることを報告する。

材料及び方法

ASE の調製. 屠殺場から得た Ascaris suum を生理 食塩水及び蒸留水で十分に洗浄した後、凍結乾燥 した. 乾燥した Ascaris suum を破砕し, Dulbecco の燐酸緩衝生理食塩水 (PBS, pH7.4) 中でホモジェ ナイズした. このホモジェネートを24時間攪拌した 後, $12,000 \times g$, 4° C で30分間遠心分離した. 上清を ASE として用いた. 抽出液の蛋白質濃度は Lowry 法15 で測定した.

リンパ球分離及び分画。リンパ球は Böyum 法16 に 従い Ficoll-metrizoate (Lymphoprep, Nyegaard and Co, Oslo)を用いて健康な供血者の末梢血から分離 した. 20%自己血漿及び1mM グルタミンを含む RPMI-1640 中に細胞を浮遊させた. Sakane と Green の方法17によりTリンパ球と非Tリンパ球を分画 した. 単球除去リンパ球は Hanks 平衡塩類溶液 (HBSS)中に浮遊させた. この浮遊液と牛胎児血清 中に浮遊させたノイラミニダーゼ処理ヒツジ赤血球 (SRBC)を混合した. リンパ球-SRBC 浮遊液を氷上 で1時間放置した後採取し、Lymphoprep上に重層 した. 350×g, 4°C で30分間遠心分離した後, ペレッ ト分画と界面の非ロゼット形成細胞をそれぞれ収集 した. Tリンパ球から SRBC を除去するために, Lymphoprep 勾配のペレット細胞を HBSS と蒸留水が 1対2の溶液中で数秒間混合した. 分離したTリンパ 球と非Tリンパ球を HBSS で 3 回洗浄し, 20%自己 血漿及び1mM グルタミンを含む RPMI-1640 中に 浮遊させた.

リンパ球培養. 細胞は $7.6\mu g/ml$ フィトヘマグル チニン (PHA, Wellcome Res. Lab), $11\mu g/ml$ ポークウィードマイトジェン (PWM, GIBCO), 種々の濃度の ASE, あるいは PBS $10\mu l$ の存在下で, 2×10^5 個

mitogen (PWM, GIBCO), varying concentrations of ASE, or PBS $10\,\mu$ l. The cultures were made in triplicate and incubated at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator for two to eight days.

Measurement of [3H]-thymidine incorporation. An index of DNA synthesis of lymphocytes was determined by the incorporation of [3H]-thymidine, according to the method of Kolberg and Sletten. 18 The lymphocytes were pulsed with $1 \mu \text{Ci}$ of $[^3 \text{H}]$ -thymidine/well The (5 Ci/mmole, Radiochemical Amersham, England) for 17 hours, then were washed and harvested onto a glass fiber filter. The relationship between the time of exposure and incorporation of radioisotope was examined and 17 hours of exposure was found to be Radioactivity incorporated into the cells was measured with a liquid scintillation counter (LCS-671, Aloka).

Column chromatography. Five milliliters of ASE (2 mg protein/ml) was applied to a Sephacryl S-200 column $(2.5 \times 77 \text{ cm})$ equilibrated with PBS and eluted by the same buffer. The eluate was collected in 7-ml fractions at a flow rate of 53.4 ml/hr. The protein concentration in each fraction was determined by absorbance at 280 nm. The molecular weight was calibrated with the aid of marker proteins, cytochrome c, chymotrypsinogen A, egg albumin, and bovine serum albumin (Boehringer Mannheim).

Homologous passive cutaneous anaphylaxis (PCA) test. This test was conducted according to the method of Strejan and Campbell³ to detect IgE antibody responsible for immediate-type antigenantibody reactions. Male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 200-250 g were immunized subcutaneously with 1 mg protein of ASE and intraperitoneally with 3 x 10¹⁰ Bordetella pertussis. Booster immunization was given subcutaneously with 0.1 mg protein of ASE seven days later. Anti-ASE serum was obtained 14 days after the first immunization. The challenge was given 24 hours after the sensitization of the rat back skin by the diluted anti-ASE serum. Each test solution of 0.1 ml was injected intradermally on the sensitized skin site and 1 ml of 0.5 % Evans blue solution was injected intravenously. One hour after the challenge, assessment of this test was made by measuring the Evans blue leakage, and was expressed as units of square millimeter. The area was determined by multiplying the

のリンパ球を含む $200\,\mu l$ の量でマイクロタイター ウェル (丸底型, NUNC)に入れた. 培養は 3 重で 行い, 5 % CO_2 恒温器中で 37°C, 2 ~8日間イン キュベートした.

[3 H] チミジン取り込みの測定、リンパ球の DNA 合成の指標は Kolberg と Sletten の方法 18 に従って [3 H] チミジンの取り込みにより決定した、リンパ球を 1 ウェル当たり 1 1 2 2 2 3 H] チミジン (3 CC 1 2 3 CC 3 H] チミジン (3 CC 3 CC 3 H] チミジン (3 CC 3 CC 3 H] チミジン (3 CC 3 H) アミジン (3 CC 3 CC 3 H) アミジン (3 CC 3 CC

カラムクロマトグラフィー. 5ml のASE (2mg protein/ml)を PBS で平衡化した Sephacryl S-200カラム(2.5×77cm)に乗せ、同じ緩衝液で溶出した. 溶出液は流速 53.4ml/hrで 7ml ずつ収集した. 各分画の蛋白質濃度は 280nm における吸光度で測定した. チトクロム c, キモトリプシノーゲンA, 卵白アルブミン及び牛血清アルブミン(Boehringer Mannheim)のマーカー蛋白質を用いて分子量を検定した.

同種受動皮膚アナフィラキシー (PCA) 試験.即時型抗原抗体反応を引き起こす IgE 抗体を検出するため, Strejan と Campbell の方法³に従って本試験を行った.体重 200~250g の雄 Spraque-Dawleyラットに ASE 1 mg protein で皮下免疫及び 3×10¹⁰ 個の Bordetella pertussis で腹腔内免疫を行った.7日後 ASE 0.1 mg protein で皮下に追加免疫を行った.最初の免疫から14日後に抗 ASE 血清を得た.希釈した抗 ASE 血清でラット背部皮膚を感作した後24時間で抗原を投与した.感作部位に 0.1 ml の各試験溶液を皮内に注射し, 0.5% Evans 青溶液を静脈内に注射した.抗原投与1時間後, Evans 青の漏出を測定し mm² 単位で表示した.青染部分の

longitudinal diameter (mm) by the horizontal diameter (mm) of the blueing round.

RESULTS

Lymphocyte stimulations by ASE, PHA, and Table 1 shows the [3H]-thymidine incorporation induced by the exposure of lymphocytes to 100µg protein/ml of ASE, 7.6 µg/ml of PHA, and 11 µg/ml of PWM. PHA and PWM were used as standard mitogens to determine the effect of ASE and a mode of ASE action, since PHA acts on T lymphocytes (the effect is observed on the second day of this culture system), and PWM acts on both B and T lymphocytes (on the fifth day). The effect of ASE was compared with those of PHA and PWM both in two- and five-day cultures. ASE stimulation, in the two-day culture, was very weak compared with other two mitogens of PHA and PWM, although it was stronger than the PBS-added control group. ASE had a marked stimulatory effect which is equivalent to that of PWM in the five-day culture.

縦直径(mm)に横直径(mm)を乗じて面積を測定した.

結 果

ASE, PHA 及び PWM によるリンパ球刺激. 表1は 100 μg protein/ml の ASE, 7.6 μg/ml の PHA 及び 11 µg/ml の PWM により誘発されるリンパ球の $[^{3}H]$ チミジン取り込みを示す. PHA と PWM は, ASE の効果と作用様式を測定するための標準マイト ジェンとして用いられた. その理由は PHA はTリンパ 球に作用し(この培養システムでは2日目に効果が 観察される), PWM はBリンパ球とTリンパ球の 両方に作用する(5日目に効果が観察される)からで ある. ASE の効果は2日間培養及び5日間培養の 両方で PHA 及び PWM の効果と比較した. 2日間 培養で ASE による刺激は PBS 添加対照群よりも 強かったが、PHA と PWM の二つの分裂促進剤と 比較すると極めて弱かった. ASE は5日間培養で は、PWM の刺激効果に相当する著明な刺激効果を 示した.

TABLE 1 LYMPHOCYTE STIMULATIONS BY PHA, PWM, AND ASE 表 1 PHA, PWM 及び ASE によるリンパ球刺激

Mitogens	$[^3H]$ -Thymidine incorporation cpm/2 \times 10 ⁵ cells					
	Two-day culture	Five-day culture				
PBS 10 μl	584 ± 183	2382 ± 1070				
PHA 7.6 μg/ml	110906 ± 34489	56527 ± 2249				
PWM 11 μg/ml	39796 ± 12171	92693 ± 10070				
ASE 100 µg protein/ml	1994 ± 731	79324 ± 10331				

Lymphocytes $(2\times10^5 \text{ cells/well})$ were incubated with PHA, PWM, and ASE in a 37°C , 5% CO₂ incubator for two and five days. Culture was made in triplicate for each experiment and pulsed with $1\mu\text{Ci}$ of $[^3\text{H}]$ -thymidine 17 hours prior to harvest. The data represent the mean \pm SE of five experiments.

リンパ球(2×10^5 cells/well)は 37° C,5% CO $_2$ 恒温器の中で PHA, PWM 及び ASE とともに2 日間及び5 日間インキュベートした。培養は各実験につき3 重で行い,細胞採取17時間前に (^{3}H) チミジン 1μ Ci でパルス標識した。データは5 回の実験の平均±標準誤差を表す。

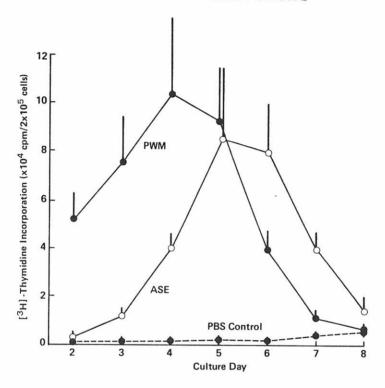
Time-course of lymphocyte stimulation of ASE. Lymphocyte stimulation by ASE was observed over the culture period of two to eight days. [³ H]-Thymidine incorporation induced by ASE increased with culture time, showing a peak in the five-day culture and decrease in the seven-day culture. The stimulation effect of PWM decreased

ASE のリンパ球刺激の時間的経過. ASE によるリンパ球刺激を 2 ~8 日間の培養期間中観察した. ASE 誘発 [3H] チミジン取り込みは培養時間の経過とともに増加し、培養 5 日目でピークに達した. そして 7 日目で減少に転じた. PWM の刺激効果は、

immediately after a maximum increase in [³H]-thymidine incorporation in the four-day culture (Figure 1). ASE seemed to develop its effect slowly.

培養4日目に[3H]チミジン取り込みが最大になり、 その後低下した(図1). ASE は緩徐に効果を発現 するように思われた。

FIGURE 1 TIME COURSE OF LYMPHOCYTE STIMULATION BY ASE 図 1 ASE によるリンパ球刺激の時間的経過



Lymphocytes (2 $\times 10^5$ cells/well) were incubated for each culture time with ASE $100\,\mu g$ protein/ml, and PWM $11\,\mu g/ml$. The culture was made in triplicate for each person and pulsed with $1\,\mu Ci$ of $[^3H]$ -thymidine 17 hours prior to harvest. Each point represents the mean $\pm SE$ of four experiments.

リンパ球 (2×10^5 cells/well)は ASE $100\mu g$ protein/ml 及び PWM $11\mu g$ /ml とともに各培養時間 インキュベートした。培養は各被検者につき 3 重で行い,細胞採取17時間前に $[^3H]$ チミジン $1\mu C$ i でパルス標識した。各点は 4 回の実験の平均土標準誤差を表す。

Correlation between ASE concentration and lymphocyte stimulation. To determine whether the response of lymphocytes is induced by the mitogenic effect of ASE on the cells, this experiment was done. In concentrations ranging from 12.5 to $100\,\mu g$ protein/ml, ASE was tested for the lymphocyte stimulating effect in the five-day culture. As shown in Table 2, ASE induced a concentration-dependent increase in [3 H]-thymidine incorporation.

ASE 濃度とリンパ球刺激との相関・リンパ球の反応がそのリンパ球に対する ASE の細胞分裂促進効果によって誘発されるのかどうかを調べるために、本実験を行った。 ASE は 12.5~100 µg protein/ml の濃度で、5日間培養のリンパ球刺激効果について検討した。 表2に示すように、 ASE は濃度依存的な [3H] チミジン取り込み増加を誘発した。

TABLE 2 CORRELATION BETWEEN ASE CONCENTRATION
AND LYMPHOCYTE STIMULATION

表 2	ASE	濃度	1	1]	>	パ球刺激の間の	相関

Concentration μg protein/ml	$[^3H]$ -Thymidine incorporation cpm/2 $\times 10^5$ cells		
0	2847 ± 804		
12.5	37418 ± 16955		
25	57144 ± 14690		
50	69145 ± 14463		
100	85506 ± 18350		

Lymphocytes (2 $\times 10^5$ cells/well) were incubated with each concentration of ASE. Culture was made in triplicate for each experiment, incubated for five days, and pulsed with $1\,\mu{\rm Ci}$ of $[^3{\rm H}]$ -thymidine 17 hours prior to harvest. The data represent the mean \pm SE of five experiments.

リンパ球 $(2 \times 10^5 \text{ cells/well})$ は各濃度の ASE とともにインキュベートした。培養は各実験につき 3 重で行い、5 日間インキュベートし、細胞採取 17 時間前に $[^3$ H] チミジン 1 μ Ci でパルス標識した。データは 5 回の実験の平均土標準誤差を表す。

Selectivity of ASE lymphocyte stimulation for T and non-T lymphocytes. In the cell preparations containing both T and non-T lymphocytes, ASE produced an effect equivalent to that of PWM in the five-day culture (Table 1). Selectivity of ASE effect on T and non-T lymphocytes was then determined. Table 3 shows that lymphocyte-stimulating activity of ASE was more dominant with T lymphocytes than non-T lymphocytes in the five-day culture, while no selectivity was observed in the two-day culture.

Heat-stability of ASE. ASE was adjusted to 2 mg/ml in protein concentration and stored at -20°C , 4°C for seven days, 20°C for two days, 56°C for 30 minutes, or in boiling water for one minute. Each ASE sample at a concentration of $100 \,\mu\text{g}$ protein/ml was added to lymphocytes. Lymphocytes, stimulated with ASE samples preserved at 20°C , 56°C , and in boiling water, incorporated 10%-27% less [^{3}H]-thymidine than those stimulated with -20°C ASE samples. The 4°C ASE sample had the same stimulatory effect as the one kept at -20°C .

Tリンパ球及び非Tリンパ球に対する ASE リンパ球刺激の選択性. Tリンパ球と非Tリンパ球の両方を含む細胞標本では、ASE は5日間培養で PWM の効果と同等の効果を示した(表1). そこでTリンパ球と非Tリンパ球に対する ASE 効果の選択性を検討した. 表3は、ASE のリンパ球刺激活性が5日間培養では非Tリンパ球よりTリンパ球に対して優勢的であり、一方、2日間培養ではなんら選択性が観察されなかったことを示す.

ASE の熱安定性. ASE を蛋白質濃度 $2 \, \text{mg/ml}$ に調整し, $-20\,^{\circ}$ C、 $4\,^{\circ}$ C で $7 \, \text{日間}$, $20\,^{\circ}$ C で $2 \, \text{日間}$, $56\,^{\circ}$ C で $30\,^{\circ}$ 日間, $56\,^{\circ}$ C で $30\,^{\circ}$ 日間, $30\,^{\circ}$ 日間、 $30\,^{$

TABLE 3 SELECTIVITY OF MITOGENIC EFFECT OF ASE ON T AND NON-T LYMPHOCYTES

表3 Tリンパ球及び非Tリンパ球に対する ASE の細胞分裂促進効果の選択性

Mitogens	$[^3H]$ -Thymidine incorporation cpm/2 \times 10 ⁵ cells						
	Two-day culture	Five-day culture					
PBS 10μl							
T	853 ± 349	1448 ± 243					
Non-T	984 ± 346	1527 ± 270					
PHA 7.6 μg/ml							
T	62951 ± 16605	102957 ± 32515					
Non-T	15511 ± 7133	68413 ± 12745					
PWM 11 μg/ml							
T	14887 ± 3318	12130 ± 2602					
•Non-T	9123 ± 2601	57627 ± 7520					
ASE 100 µg protein/ml							
Т	2912 ± 1464	47909 ± 21581					
Non-T	2859 ± 715	19078 ± 9547					

T: T lymphocytes; Non-T: non-T lymphocytes

Lymphocyte preparations (2×10^5 cells/well) were incubated with PHA, PWM, and ASE for two and five days. Culture was made in triplicate for each experiment and pulsed with $1\,\mu\mathrm{Ci}$ of $[^3\mathrm{H}]$ -thymidine 17 hours prior to harvest. The data represent the mean \pm SE of three experiments.

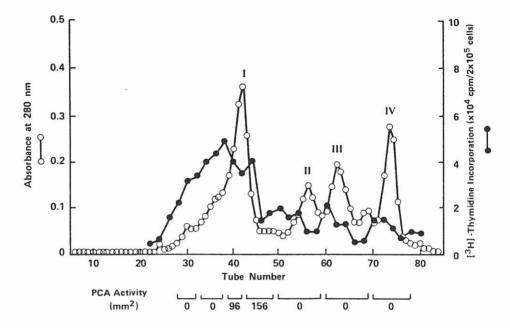
リンパ球標本(2×10^5 cells/well)は PHA、PWM 及びASE とともに 2 日間 及び 5 日間 インキュベートした。培養は各実験につき三重で行い、細胞採取 17時間前に $[^3H]$ チミジン 1μ Ci でパルス標識した。データは 3 回の実験の平均土標準誤差を表す。

Column chromatography of ASE. ASE was separated into four protein fractions by Sephacryl S-200 column chromatography (Figure 2). The fractions were designated as Peaks I, II, III, and IV in the order of their elution from the column. In the first half of Peak I, lymphocyte-stimulating activity was especially evident (fraction numbers 28-40). The other three peaks showed little activity. In the rat PCA test, the latter half of Peak I induced a positive reaction (Figure 2). No PCA-inducing activity was observed in the first half of Peak I nor in Peaks II, III, or IV. By calibrating molecular weight, Peak I was found between bovine serum albumin (MW 68,000) and cytochrome c (MW 12,500). Molecular weights of other peaks were less than 10,000.

ASE のカラムクロマトグラフィー. ASE は Sephacryl S-200カラムクロマトグラフィーにより四つの蛋白質ピークに分けられた(図 2). 各分画はカラムからの溶出の順にピーク I , II , II 及び IV と呼称された. リンパ球刺激活性はピーク I の前半部分で特に著明であった(分画番号28-40). その他の三つのピークは活性をほとんど示さなかった. ラットの PCA 試験で、ピーク I の後半部分は陽性反応を示した(図 2). ピーク I の前半部分,ピーク II , III 及び IV では PCA誘発活性は全く観察されなかった. 分子量検定により、牛血清アルブミン (MW 68,000) とチトクロム II (MW 12,500) の間にピーク II が観察された. その他のピークの分子量は10,000以下であった.

T: Tリンパ球; non-T: 非Tリンパ球

FIGURE 2 GEL FILTRATION OF ASE ON SEPHACRYL S-200 図 2 ASE の Sephacryl S-200によるゲル濾過



Five milliliters of ASE (2 mg protein/ml) was applied to a column (2.5 \times 77 cm) equilibrated with PBS. Elution was carried out with PBS. Fractions of 7 ml were collected. Bovine serum albumin, egg albumin, and cytochrome c were eluted at tube numbers 29, 33, and 42, respectively. The $10\,\mu$ l aliquots of the eluates were used for the test of [³H]-thymidine incorporation into lymphocytes. The samples tested were not fixed with the amount of proteins. The other $10\,\mu$ l of aliquots were used for PCA. Units were expressed as mm² which was calculated by multiplying the longitudinal diameter (mm) by the transverse diameter (mm) of the blueing round.

5ml の ASE(2mg protein/ml)を PBS で平衡化したカラム(2.5×77cm)に乗せた。溶出は PBS で行った。分画は 7ml ずつ収集した。牛血清アルブミン,卵白アルブミン及びチトクロム cはそれぞれチューブ番号29,33及び42で溶出された。溶出液の $10\,\mathrm{ml}$ ずつをリンパ球の[$^3\mathrm{H}$] チミジン取り込み試験に用いた。試験標本は蛋白質量で固定されなかった。別の $10\,\mathrm{\mul}$ を PCA 試験に用いた。単位は青染部分の縦直径($^{\mathrm{nm}}$)に横直径($^{\mathrm{nm}}$)を乗じて計算した $^{\mathrm{nm}}$ で示した。

DISCUSSION

In this study, ASE induced a remarkable incorporation of [³H]-thymidine into human lymphocytes. The effect of ASE was almost as large as that of PWM in the five-day culture, although the response developed more slowly than with PWM. Table 3 obtained from the experiment using T and non-T lymphocytes showed that ASE stimulates T lymphocytes more than non-T lymphocytes. However, the mode of stimulating action of ASE was different from that of PHA, and also from that of PWM. ASE developed its stimulating action on T lymphocytes more slowly than PHA. The effect of ASE on non-T lymphocytes in the five-day culture was weaker

考察

本研究で、ASE は著明なヒトリンパ球の〔³H〕チミジン取り込みを誘発した。ASE の効果は、その反応は PWM 誘発反応よりも遅く発現したが、5日間培養では PWM の効果と同程度であった。Tリンパ球及び非Tリンパ球を用いた実験から得られた表3は、ASE が非Tリンパ球よりもTリンパ球を刺激することを示している。しかし、ASE の刺激作用のタイプは PHA 及び PWM の刺激作用のそれとは異なっていた。ASE は PHA よりも緩徐にTリンパ球に対する刺激作用を示した。5日間培養でのASE の非Tリンパ

than that of PWM, whereas the effect of ASE on lymphocytes containing both T and non-T lymphocytes was equivalent to that of PWM. ASE is assumed to contain a mitogenic substance which stimulates predominantly T lymphocytes with a mode of action different from PHA. Ballet et al 19 reported on parasite-derived mitogenic activity of human T cells in Plasmodium falciparum continuous cultures in which T cells were the predominant target cells of this mitogenic activity. Soluble egg antigen of Schistosoma mansoni has been reported to activate antigenspecific suppressor cells. 20 Dominant stimulations of parasite-derived mitogenic activities on T lymphocytes might be related to this cell type, necessary for the immunity during parasite infections.

Peak I from Sephacryl S-200 column chromatography showed the molecular weight ranged from 12,000 to 68,000, and had two kinds of activities, i.e., lymphocyte-mitogenic activity in the first half of the peak and rat PCA-inducing allergenic activity in the latter half. Allergenic components of Ascaris, Nippostrongylus, Toxocara, and Toxocara canis have been reported to be proteins having a molecular weight of 10,000 to 50,000.²¹ Fractionation and characterization of the allergenic component of Ascaris have shown the allergen fraction to be a glycoprotein with molecular weight of 12,000 to 14,000.22,23 Peak I, obtained through column chromatography in the present study, appears to be similar to that allergen fraction. ^{22,23} On the other hand, the fraction containing lymphocyte-mitogenic activity seemed to be composed of larger molecular weight substances than the allergen fraction. These data indicate that ASE contains both an allergen and a mitogen and that these two appear to be separable and different substances.

Nematode infections induce IgE-mediated hypersensitivity in man and animals.² Suemura et al^{24,25} demonstrated that a soluble IgE-potentiating factor is derived from T lymphocytes of *Nippostronglylus brasiliensis*-infected rats and that this factor selectively promotes differentiation of IgE-bearing B lymphocytes. ASE lymphocyte-mitogenic factor is also assumed to be involved in IgE production which is caused by *Ascaris suum* infection. The factor might stimulate T lymphocytes to increase the number of cells which recognize *Ascaris* and transmit the

球に対する効果は PWM の効果より弱かった. Tリンパ球と非 Tリンパ球の両方を含む細胞標本に対する効果は PWM の効果と同等であった. ASE はPHA とは異なる作用様式で主にTリンパ球を刺激する細胞分裂促進物質を有すると考えられる. Balletら19 は Plasmodium falciparum 連続培養で T 細胞が主な標的細胞である寄生虫由来ヒト T 細胞の細胞分裂促進活性を報告した. Schistosoma mansoni の可溶性卵抗原は抗原特異的抑制細胞を活性化することが報告されている.20 Tリンパ球に対する寄生虫由来細胞分裂促進活性の刺激は、寄生虫感染時の免疫に必要なこの細胞種と関連があるかもしれない.

Sephacryl S-200 カラムクロマトグラフィーのピーク Ⅰは分子量範囲12,000~68,000を示し、2種類の 活性, すなわちピーク前半部分のリンパ球細胞分裂 促進活性と後半部分のラット PCA 誘発アレルゲン 活性を有した. Ascaris, Nippostrongylus, Toxocara 及び Toxocara canis のアレルゲン成分は分子量 10,000~50,000の蛋白質であると報告されている.21 Asc aris のアレルゲン成分の分画と特性付けは、アレ ルゲン分画が分子量12,000~14,000の糖蛋白である ことを示した.22,23 本研究でカラムクロマトグラフィー により得られたピーク [はそのアレルゲン分画22,23 に 類似しているように思われる. 一方, リンパ球細胞 分裂促進活性を含む分画はアレルゲン分画よりも 大きい分子量の物質から構成されているように思わ れた. これらのデータは、ASE がアレルゲンと細胞 分裂促進因子の両方を含むこと, またこれら二つは 分離可能な異なる物質であるらしいことを示唆して いる。

線虫感染はヒト及び動物に IgE 媒介過敏症を誘発する. 2 Suemura ら 24,25 は,可溶性 IgE 増強因子が Nippos trongy lus brasiliens is 感染ラットのTリンパ球に由来すること,そしてこの因子は IgE 担体Bリンパ球の分化を選択的に促進することを証明した. ASE リンパ球細胞分裂促進因子も Ascaris suum 感染によって引き起こされる IgE 産生に関連すると考えられる。その因子は,Ascaris を識別し,その情報をBリンパ球に伝える細胞の数を増やすために

information to B lymphocytes, which results in amplified transmission of the information to B lymphocytes and in a high level of IgE production. Whether ASE mitogen acts on subpopulations of T lymphocytes unlike PHA, and whether the mitogen is a segment or polymer of the allergen might be clarified by future studies, if the individual components are isolated and purified. ASE mitogen is expected to be used as a tool for clarifying IgE production and its related immune phenomena.

Tリンパ球を刺激するかもしれない。そしてその結果,Bリンパ球への情報伝達が増強され IgE 産生レベルが高まると思われる。ASE 細胞分裂促進因子が PHA と異なり,Tリンパ球のサブポピュレーションに作用するかどうか,そしてこの細胞促進因子がアレルゲンの一部又は重合体であるかどうかは,各構成物質が分離され精製されれば,将来の研究によって解明されるかもしれない。ASE 細胞分裂促進因子は,IgE 産生及びその関連免疫現象を解明する手段として用いられることが期待される。

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