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Molecular characterization and immune modulation properties of *Clonorchis sinensis*-derived RNASET2

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Abstract

Background: *Clonorchis sinensis* (*C. sinensis*, *Cs*) is a trematode parasite that often causes chronic cumulative infections in the hepatobiliary ducts of the host and can lead to pathological changes by continuously released excretory/secretory proteins (ESPs). A T2 ribonuclease in trematode ESPs, has been identified as a potent regulator of dendritic cell (DCs) modulation. We wondered whether there was a counterpart present in *Cs*ESPs with similar activity. To gain a better understanding of *Cs*ESPs associated immune responses, we identified and characterized RNASET2 of *C. sinensis* (*Cs*RNASET2) in this paper.

Methods: We expressed *Cs*RNASET2 in *Pichia pastoris* and identified its molecular characteristics using bioinformatic analysis and experimental approaches. The immune modulation activities of *Cs*RNASET2 were confirmed by evaluating cytokine production and surface markers of recombinant *Cs*RNASET2 (*rCs*RNASET2) co-cultured DCs, and monitoring levels of IgG isotypes from *rCs*RNASET2 administered BALB/c mice.

Results: *Cs*RNASET2 appeared to be a glycoprotein of T2 ribonuclease family harboring conserved CAS motifs and rich in B-cell epitopes. Furthermore, *Cs*RNASET2 was present in *Cs*ESPs and was able to modulate cytokine production of DCs. In addition, *rCs*RNASET2 could significantly suppress the expression of lipopolysaccharide-induced DCs maturation markers. In addition, when subcutaneously administered with *rCs*RNASET2 there was a marked effect on IgG isotypes in mouse sera.

Conclusion: Collectively, we revealed that *Cs*RNASET2, a T2 ribonuclease present in *Cs*ESPs, could modulate DCs maturation and might play an important role in *C. sinensis* associated immune regulation in the host.

Keywords: *Clonorchis sinensis*, RNASET2, T2 ribonuclease, Excretory/secretory product, Dendritic cell, Immune modulation

Background

Clonorchiasis, caused by the infection of *Clonorchis sinensis* (*C. sinensis*), is highly epidemic in several Asian countries. More than 35 million people are infected with *C. sinensis* globally [1]. Clonorchiasis is predominantly caused by ingesting raw or undercooked freshwater fish harboring metacercariae [2]. When ingested by the host, larvae excyst in the duodenum and then migrate into

the peripheral intrahepatic bile ducts to develop as adult worms [3]. *C. sinensis* adult worms can thrive for more than 10 years in humans [4]. People infected with *C. sinensis* are often asymptomatic, however, repeated and chronic infections can eventually lead to various hepatobiliary symptoms and complications. During the long term of parasitism, the liver flukes continuously release excretory/secretory proteins (ESPs), a cocktail of hundreds to thousands of bioactive proteins. Prior studies have demonstrated that the components of ESPs from *C. sinensis* (*Cs*ESPs) are implicated in biological processes especially the induction of host immune response [5], which may be intimately associated with formation

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of cholangitis, liver cirrhosis and cholangiocarcinoma (CCA) [6]. Owing to its carcinogenicity, *C. sinensis* has been regarded as a group I carcinogen of cholangiocarcinoma [7].

T2 ribonucleases are transferase-type RNase and distribute broadly in almost all groups of living organisms including bacteria, fungi, virus, plants, and animals [8]. All of these enzymes have diverse biological activities, such as degradation of self-RNA, clearance of nucleic acids, serving as extra- or intracellular cytotoxins, and regulation of host immune responses [8-10]. Numerous studies have been conducted to characterize the biochemical properties and immunoregulatory roles of a T2 ribonuclease (omega-1) in *Schistosoma mansoni* (*Smomega-1*), which is present in soluble egg antigens (SEA) of *S. mansoni*, formed by egg released ESPs [11-13]. *Smomega-1* could trigger Th2 response by modulating dendritic cells (DCs) phenotype, structure and protein synthesis [14-16]. Moreover, *Smomega-1* has been reported to induce priming of Foxp3⁺ Tregs, which play crucial immunoregulatory roles in the process of *S. mansoni* infection [17]. Interestingly, the function of *Smomega-1* to enhance Foxp3 expression also depends on the alteration of DCs. These findings illustrate that *Smomega-1* is a key component of ESPs to modulate host immune responses, which is elicited by DCs alteration. DCs are defined as professional antigen-presenting cells serving as the sentinels of the immune system and have the unique capacity to induce and coordinate both innate and adaptive immune responses [18-22]. These findings give us insight into interactions between a secreted antigen and DCs, leading us to gain a better understanding of helminth associated immune responses.

In the present study, we expressed and characterized *C. sinensis* RNASET2 (*CsRNASET2*). We investigated the effects of r*CsRNASET2* on bone marrow derived dendritic cell (BMDCs) modulation. In addition, we evaluated humoral immune responses initiated by r*CsRNASET2* in BALB/c mice. Based on these observations, we proposed that *CsRNASET2* was intimately associated with *C. sinensis*-triggered immune response in the host.

Methods

Animals

Female 6- to 8-week-old BALB/c mice and SD rats were obtained from the animal center of Sun Yat-Sen University (Guangzhou, China). The animals were housed in a pathogen-free facility. All animal experiments were conducted under Animal Care and Use Committee of Sun Yat-sen University (Permit No: SCXK (Guangdong) 2009-0011).

Sequence analysis of *CsRNASET2*

The full-length encoding sequence of *CsRNASET2* [Accession No. GAA50115.1] was downloaded from GenBank in NCBI [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/]. Homology analysis

was performed using the blastx program [http://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/]. The molecular characteristics and the functional domains of *CsRNASET2* were assessed using proteomics tools provided by ExPasy website [http://www.expasy.org/]. The alignments of the deduced amino acid sequence and T2 amino acid sequences from other species were performed by the software Vector NTI suite 8.0.

Preparation of antigens and polyclonal antibodies

Recombinant *CsRNASET2* was expressed in *P. pastoris* according to the manufacturer's protocol (Invitrogen, USA). RNase activity of r*CsRNASET2* was identified, and deglycosylation assay of the protein was carried out with PNGase F (New England BioLabs, USA). We collected *CsESP*s referring to the protocol as previously described [23]. Each BALB/c mouse was immunized subcutaneously with 100 µg r*CsRNASET2* or ESPs, which were respectively emulsified with complete Freund's adjuvant at the first injection. Two booster injections at 2-week intervals were performed with 50 µg of proteins, which were emulsified with incomplete Freund's adjuvant. After 2 weeks of the final boosting, anti-sera were collected and antibody titers were determined by ELISA. All anti-sera samples were split and stored at -80°C.

Western blotting

r*CsRNASET2* and *CsESP*s were subjected to 12% SDS-PAGE, and subsequently electrotransferred onto the PVDF membranes (Millipore, USA) for 1 h at 100 V. The membranes were then blocked with 5% skimmed milk in PBS for 2 h at room temperature, and incubated with myc-epitope monoclonal antibody (1:1000 dilutions), his-tag monoclonal antibody, mouse anti-r*CsRNASET2* sera (1:2000 dilutions), mouse anti-ESP sera, naïve mouse and *C. sinensis*-infected mouse sera (1:100 dilutions) respectively. The membranes were then incubated with peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (Proteintech, USA, 1:10,000 dilutions) for 1 h at room temperature. The reactions were visualized by enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) method.

Generation and stimulation of bone marrow derived dendritic cells

Femurs were obtained from BALB/c mice and the muscle tissues were removed with scissors. The bone marrow cells (BMCs) were isolated by flushing the bone marrow with chilled RPMI-1640 medium. Red blood cells were lysed with red blood cell lysing buffer (Sigma, USA). The remaining BMCs were washed twice and then resuspended into 2×10^6 /ml. BMCs were cultured in complete RPMI-1640 supplemented with 20 ng/ml mouse GM-CSF (R&D Systems, USA) and 10 ng/ml mouse IL-4 (R&D Systems). On days 3 and 5, fresh culture medium including the supplements were added. Immature BMDCs were

harvested on day 7 and stimulated with or without different concentrations of rCsRNASET2 (0.05-50 µg/ml) or ESPs (10–160 µg/ml) in the presence of 1 µg/ml LPS (sigma) for 12, 24 and 48 h. Generally, Th1- and Th2-polarizing Ag stimulate DCs via discrete pathways, coupled with distinct modifications of the DC maturation. Therefore, we utilized rCsFABP, a protein has been reported to induce Th1 immune responses, as a control protein [24,25].

Flow cytometry

Surface markers on pretreated BMDCs were detected by FCM using the following mAbs: FITC labeled anti-CD11c (eBioscience, USA), PE labeled anti-CD80, anti-CD86, APC labeled anti-CD40 (BD PharMingen, USA). For staining, BMDCs were washed twice with PBS containing

0.1% BSA and 0.05% sodium azide. The cells were thereafter incubated with the respective mAbs for 30 min at 4°C in the dark. Then, cells were washed twice and resuspended in PBS. Flow cytometry was performed on a Beckman Coulter Gallios cytometer and analyzed using the Kaluza software (Beckman Coulter, USA).

ELISA

Cell-free supernatants were harvested at different time points after stimulation, and levels of IL-12p70 and IL-10 were assessed by commercially available ELISA kits (eBioscience) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Sera were collected from rCsRNASET2 immunized mice or PBS immunized mice at 4 and 6 weeks after primary injection. Levels of IgG1 and IgG2a in sera were evaluated

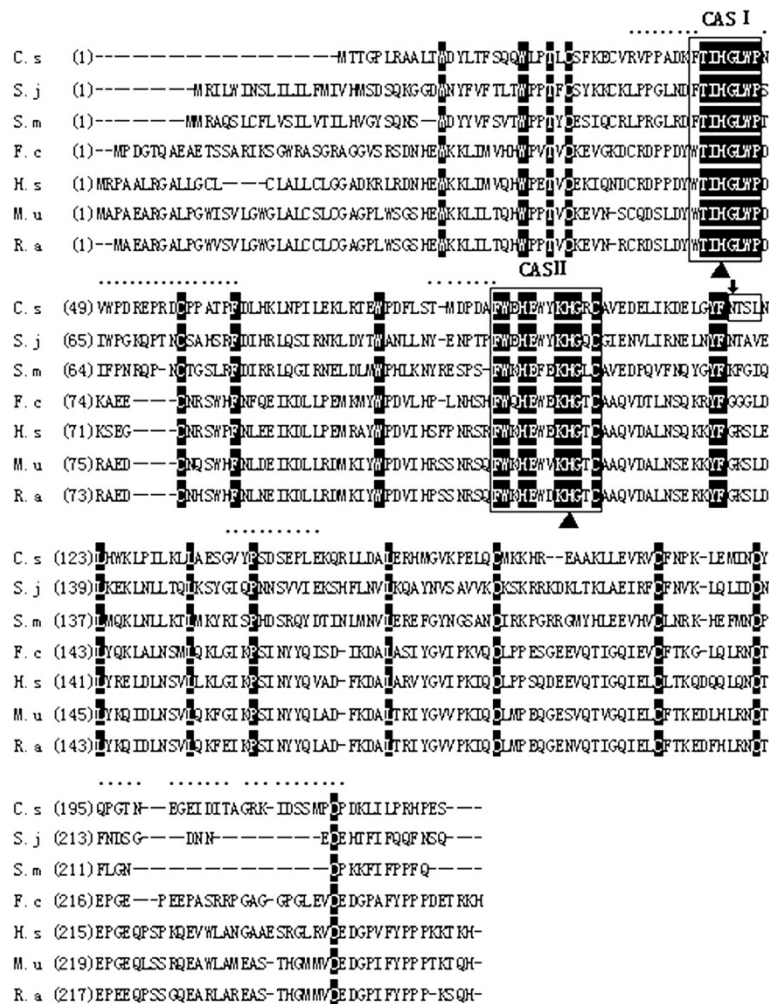


Figure 1 Sequence alignment of RNASET2 from *C. sinensis* with homologues from other species. The identical amino acids of all aligned sequences are shaded in black. The conserved ribonuclease T2 CAS I and CAS II domains are marked by box1 and box2. Two highly conserved histidine residues in the CAS regions are indicated by black triangles. An N-linked glycosylation site is marked with box3 and an arrow. The B cell epitopes are labeled by dots. GenBank Accession Numbers: C.s, *Clonorchis sinensis*, [GAA50115.1]; S.j, *Schistosoma japonicum*, [AAW26577.1]; S.m, *Schistosoma mansoni*, [ABB73003.1]; F.c, *Felis catus*, [XP_003986767.1]; H.s, *Homo sapiens*, [AAH51912.1]; M.u, *Mus musculus*, [AAI00331.1]; R.a, *Rattus norvegicus*, [NP_001099680.1].

by ELISA coated with 100 μ l 5 μ g/ml rCsRNASET2 each well overnight at 4°C. ELISA plates were blocked with 5% skimmed milk for 2 h at 37°C and then incubated with sera for 2 h at 37°C. Subsequently, the plates were incubated with HRP-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG1 and IgG2a (invitrogen) for 1 h at 37°C. The optical density was tested at 450 nm.

Statistical analysis

Data were routinely analyzed by the GraphPad Prism 5 software. The Mann–Whitney test was performed to calculate statistical significance of differences between two groups of observations. *p*-Values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Sequence analysis of CsRNASET2

The complete coding sequence of CsRNASET2 contained 690 bp encoding a putative protein of 229 amino acids with the predicted molecular weight of 26.6 kDa. The hypothetical pI of the deduced protein was 5.65. The estimated half-life of CsRNASET2 was more than 20 hours in yeast and more than 10 hours in *E. coli*. The instability index of the deduced protein was 35.40, indicating CsRNASET2 might be a stable protein. Blastx analysis showed that the sequence was a glycoprotein of the T2 ribonuclease family, which contained two critical histidine residues in the CAS motifs. However, the sequence just shared 43% and 39% identity with its homologues from *S. janpani* and *S. mansoni*, and it was rich in B-cell epitopes, which might suggest CsRNASET2 as being a good immunogen (Figure 1).

Identification of CsRNASET2 as a component of *C. Sinensis* ESPs

We successfully expressed rCsRNASET2 (Additional file 1: Figure S1A) and identified its c-myc epitope and his-tag by western blot (Additional file 1: Figure S1B). The RNase activity of rCsRNASET2 was determined (Additional file 1: Figure S2). We noted that deglycosylated rCsRNASET2 displayed ~4 kDa reduction of molecular weight (Figure 2A). In addition, rCsRNASET2 could be probed by anti-CsRNASET2, anti-CsESPs and *C. sinensis*-infected mouse sera at a prominent single band around 35 kDa, whereas the protein could not be recognized by sera from naïve mice. In addition, CsESPs reacted with mouse anti-CsRNASET2 sera at a single band around 27 kDa (Figure 2B). These results indicated that rCsRNASET2 was indeed a component of CsESPs with glycosylation and RNase activity.

Cytokine production of BMDCs in response to rCsRNASET2

IL-12p70 and IL-10 are potent adjustive cytokines in the immune system, which can be secreted by DCs [26,27].

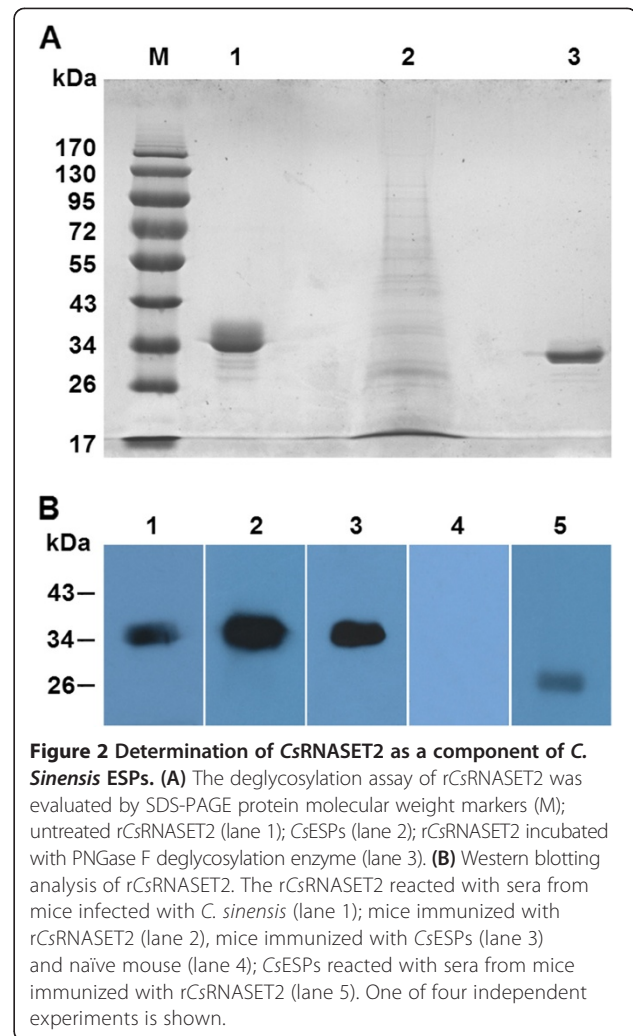


Figure 2 Determination of CsRNASET2 as a component of *C. Sinensis* ESPs. **(A)** The deglycosylation assay of rCsRNASET2 was evaluated by SDS-PAGE protein molecular weight markers (M); untreated rCsRNASET2 (lane 1); CsESPs (lane 2); rCsRNASET2 incubated with PNGase F deglycosylation enzyme (lane 3). **(B)** Western blotting analysis of rCsRNASET2. The rCsRNASET2 reacted with sera from mice infected with *C. sinensis* (lane 1); mice immunized with rCsRNASET2 (lane 2); mice immunized with CsESPs (lane 3) and naïve mouse (lane 4); CsESPs reacted with sera from mice immunized with rCsRNASET2 (lane 5). One of four independent experiments is shown.

We incubated BMDCs with LPS in the presence or absence of various concentrations of rCsRNASET2, ESP or 0.5 μ g/ml rCsFABP. We found that both rCsRNASET2 and CsESPs suppressed the LPS-induced up-regulation of IL-12p70 on BMDCs in a dose-dependent manner at the indicated time points (Figure 3A). In contrast, CsESPs (20–80 μ g/ml) enhanced the expression of IL-10 in a dose-dependent manner, and rCsRNASET2 could promote IL-10 synthesis only at a concentration of 0.5 μ g/ml (Figure 3B). In addition, rCsFABP could not obviously interfere with the cytokine production of DCs.

Effects of rCsRNASET2 on BMDCs phenotypic modifications

A previous study has demonstrated that helminth antigens can affect the maturation of DCs [28]. To confirm the effects of CsRNASET2 on DCs maturation, BMDCs were treated with LPS in the presence or absence of rCsRNASET2, rCsFABP (control protein) or ESPs for 24 h, and a series of surface markers expressed on DCs were assessed.

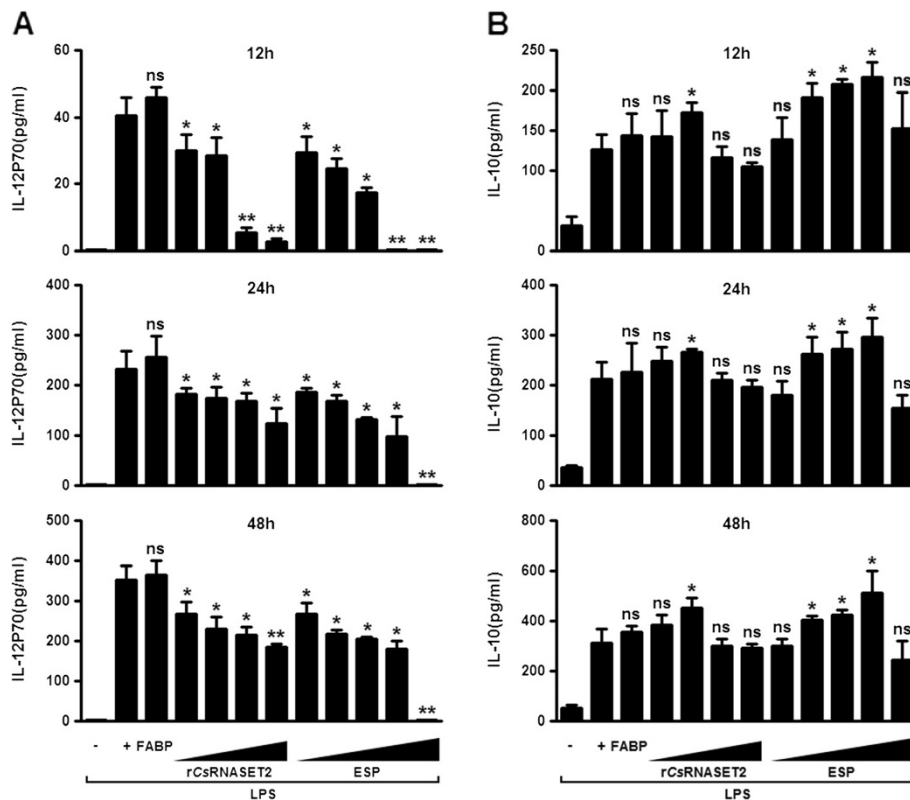


Figure 3 Cytokine production by BMDCs in response to rCsRNASET2. BMDCs (2×10^6 /ml) were incubated with 1 μ g/ml LPS in the presence or absence of various concentrations of (10, 20, 40, 80 and 160 μ g/ml) ESPs, (0.05, 0.5, 5 and 50 μ g/ml) rCsRNASET2 or (0.5 μ g/ml) rCsFABP. Supernatants were harvested at different time points after stimulation and evaluated by ELISA for expression of IL-12p70 (A) and IL-10 (B). Error bars represent mean cytokine concentrations \pm SD (n = 5). Statistical significance was analyzed by the Mann-Whitney test (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, ns: not significant).

In the presence of LPS alone, the expression levels of CD11c, CD40, CD80 and CD86 on BMDCs were raised, when rCsRNASET2 or ESPs were added, the LPS-triggered up-regulation of surface markers was strikingly reduced. In contrast, rCsFABP had no significant effect on the expression of these surface markers (Figure 4A, B).

IgG isotype analysis of rCsRNASET2 immunized mice

For mice, the IgG1 response generally represents Th2-activity, while IgG2a represents Th1-activity [29]. We evaluated the levels of IgG1 and IgG2a in sera obtained from rCsRNASET2 immunized mice. The data shown in Figure 5 shows that administration of rCsRNASET2 triggered a markedly higher IgG1 expression than IgG2a compared with control mice at week 4 (1.99 ± 0.12 versus 0.26 ± 0.04 , $p < 0.0001$) and week 6 (2.88 ± 0.22 versus 0.49 ± 0.31 , $p = 0.0002$).

Discussion

It is well demonstrated that DCs are dominant players in the initiation and sustenance of immune responses [19-22]. In general, DCs undergo activation, termed

maturation, upon recognition of invading pathogens, such as viruses, bacteria, and fungi. In the process of maturation, DCs up-regulate the production of surface markers and polarizing cytokines [20,21]. However, recent studies have indicated that DCs exposed to antigens derived from parasitic helminths fail to induce the classical DC activation [30-32]. The maturation status of DCs is crucial for the initiation of primary immune responses. It has been documented that *Smomega-1*, a RNase T2 family glycoprotein present in ESP, is a major molecule to dramatically modulate the maturation of DCs in *S. mansoni* infections [14-17].

Since *Smomega-1* has been reported to play a potent role in the process of DCs modulation, we wondered whether there was a counterpart present in CsESPs with similar activity. In this study, we firstly identified a gene encoding CsRNASET2, which also appeared to be a glycoprotein of RNase T2 family. All RNase T2 enzymes have two blocks of conserved amino acids (termed CAS I and CAS II) [8,9]. These regions have typical catalytic residue of one to three histidine residues [8,33]. Sequence analysis showed that CsRNASET2 indeed harbored the two

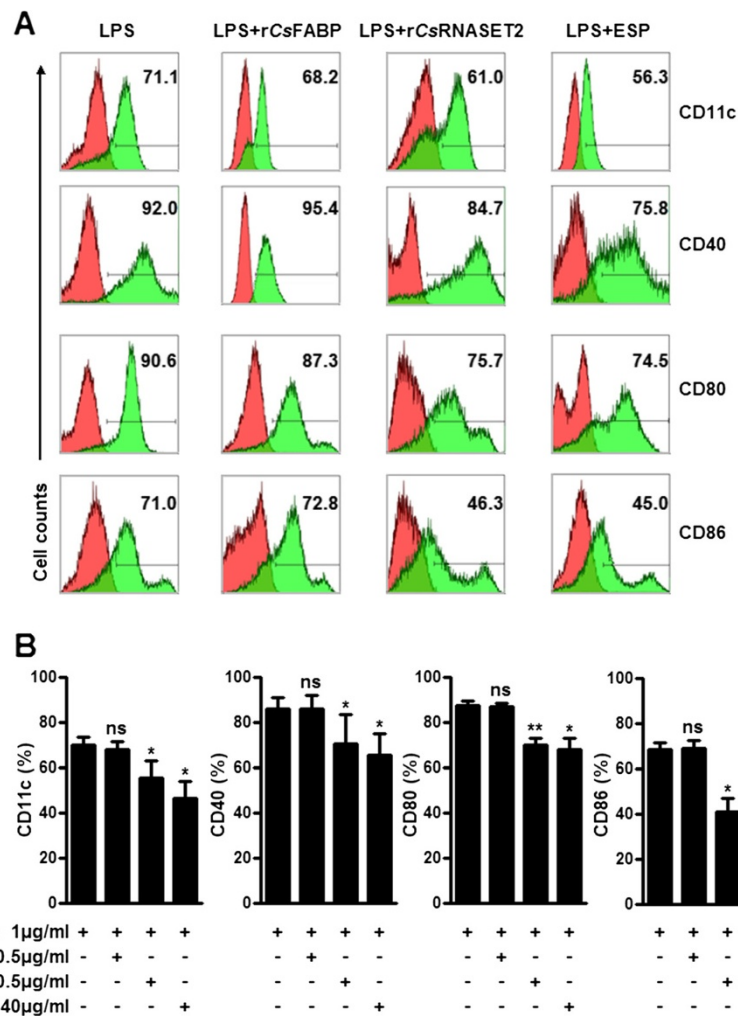
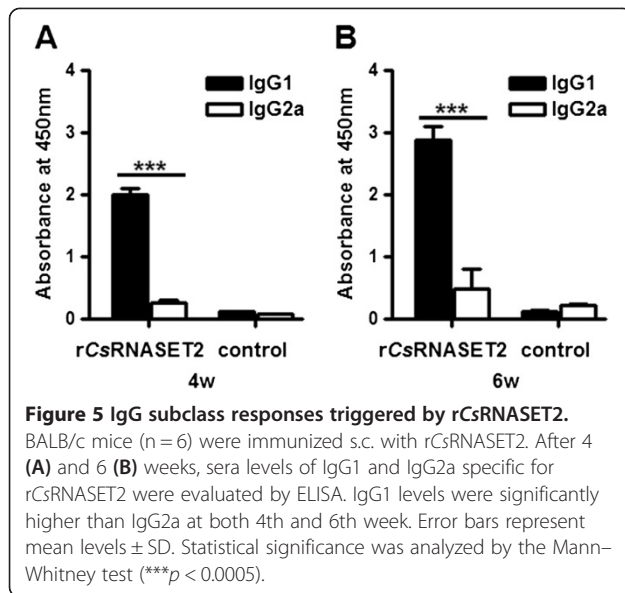


Figure 4 Modulation of BMDCs maturation elicited by rCsRNASET2. (A) Days-7 BMDCs (2×10^6 /ml) were stimulated with or without 0.5 µg/ml rCsRNASET2, 0.5 µg/ml rCsFABP or 40 µg/ml ESPs in the presence of 1 µg/ml LPS for 24 h. The levels of CD11c, CD40, CD80 and CD86 on BMDCs were detected by flow cytometry. Values stand for the percentage of treated cells staining positive for the indicated marker. Histograms are representative of seven independent experiments. (B) Statistical results of the expression of surface markers on BMDCs. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Statistical significance was analyzed by the Mann-Whitney test (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, ns: not significant).

conserved CAS I and CAS II regions with two critical histidine residues (Figure 1). It suggested that CsRNASET2 was the counterpart of *Smomega-1*. We expressed rCsRNASET2 in *P. pastoris* with RNase activity. Deglycosylation experiment displayed ~4 kDa size reduction of the rCsRNASET2 (Figure 2A), which indicated the rCsRNASET2 was indeed glycosylated. rCsRNASET2 could react with *C. sinensis*-infected mouse sera and ESPs immunized mouse sera, meanwhile, ESPs could be probed with mouse anti-rCsRNASET2 sera at a single band (Figure 2B). These results revealed that CsRNASET2 was indeed a component of CsESPs, which are in accordance with the fact that the RNase T2 family members are typically secreted [9,34]. The difference of 8 kDa in molecular weight between rCsRNASET2 and the native protein in ESP might be due to his/myc-tag, a minor imprecision on SDS-PAGE assays and

glycosylation (~4 kDa reduction). Meanwhile, we performed western blot analysis, in which ESP reacted with anti-rCsRNASET2 and anti-ESP mouse sera. Gradation analysis revealed that CsRNASET2 took up about 2% of ESP (Additional file 1: Figure S3).

Furthermore, ELISA assays revealed that the LPS-induced up-regulation of IL-12p70 on BMDCs decreased in a dose-dependent manner in the presence of various concentrations of rCsRNASET2 or CsESP (Figure 3A). In contrast, CsESPs (20–80 µg/ml) enhanced the expression of IL-10 in a dose-dependent manner, and rCsRNASET2 could promote IL-10 synthesis only at a concentration of 0.5 µg/ml. Higher concentrations of rCsRNASET2 or ESP failed to promote IL-10 production (Figure 3B). We then performed BMDCs survival assay with Cell Counting kit-8 (CCK8) under different concentrations of rCsRNASET2



or ESP, and observed that higher concentrations of rCsRNASET2 or ESP could inhibit cell viability (Additional file 1: Figure S4). Therefore, we finally chose 0.5 μ g/ml of rCsRNASET2 and 40 μ g/ml of ESP as moderate working concentrations. CsFABP, a Th1-polarizing Ag, was utilized to be a control protein. There was no significant difference of cytokine production levels when rCsFABP was added. Subsequently, we carried out flow cytometry analysis and noted that levels of surface markers including CD11C, CD40, CD80 and CD86 on rCsRNASET2- or CsESP-treated BMDCs significantly decreased compared with LPS controls, whereas rCsFABP displayed little effect on these surface makers expression (Figure 4). These results demonstrated that rCsRNASET2 could modulate the cytokine production and maturation of DCs. Interleukin-12 (IL-12) plays the key role in the generation of Th1 cells. IL-12p70 is a heterodimeric cytokine composed of two chains (p35 and p40), which is able to stimulate NK cells and T cells to produce IFN- γ to resist against pathogens [35]. It has been well established that IL-10 is a cytokine secreted by CD4⁺ T cells belonging to the Th2 subset, which has been determined to suppress the production of IFN- γ . The induction of IL-10 may be an important strategy by which parasites evade IFN- γ -dependent, cell-mediated immune destruction [36]. Our experiments showed diminished expression of IL-12p70 and increased expression of IL-10 in rCsRNASET2-cocultured DCs. Therefore, it is conceivable that rCsRNASET2 co-cultured DCs may suppress Th1 polarization, which is eventually beneficial for *C. sinensis* escaping from the host immunity.

IgG2a and IgG1 immunoglobulin isotypes are generally regarded as markers for Th1 and Th2 responses respectively [29,37]. Our studies demonstrated that the up-regulation of IgG1 was greater than that of IgG2a (Figure 5),

confirming that Th2 responses might be dominant in rCsRNASET2 immunized mice. These results were in agreement with the data obtained from rCsRNASET2 co-cultured BMDCs, as reduced expression of IL-12p70 and increased production of IL-10 could inhibit Th1 polarization. However, it is difficult to determine the dominance of Th1 or Th2 responses on the basis of IgG isotypes alone, because the initiation of B cell isotype switching is not only confined to the mutual effects of Th1 and Th2 cytokines. Further studies are required to determine whether CsRNASET2 is able to trigger Th2 or Treg responses through DCs modulation, whether this function is associated with its RNase activity, and which pathways are involved in the process.

Conclusion

Collectively, we cloned and identified CsRNASET2 as a molecule present in *C. sinensis* ESPs. We confirmed that rCsRNASET2 could regulate the host immune response via modulating DCs maturation, as well as production of IL-12p70 and IL-10. We also observed that administration of rCsRNASET2 to mice could alter the IgG1/IgG2a ratio. It will be of significant interest to investigate whether CsRNASET2 is able to initiate Th2 or Treg responses through modulating DCs, which will pave the way towards unraveling the regulatory mechanisms of the immune responses in *C. sinensis* infection and may provide potential therapeutic tools.

Additional file

Additional file 1: Figure S1. Expression and purification of rCsRNASET2. **Figure S2.** Determination of ribonuclease activity of rCsRNASET2. **Figure S3.** Relative quantification of CsRNASET2 in CsESP. **Figure S4.** Cytotoxicity assessment of rCsRNASET2.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

YQX, XNZ, YH and XBY conceived and designed the experiments; YQX, WJC, MB, XYW, JFS, HCS, FFJ, CL, XRL performed the experiments; YQX, WJC and MB analyzed the data; YQX, WJC, XYW and YH wrote the manuscript; All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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