



Fc Gamma Receptor IIb on GM-CSF Macrophages Controls Immune Complex Mediated Inhibition of Inflammatory Signals

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Abstract

Background: In rheumatoid arthritis (RA) macrophages play a major role in amplifying synovial inflammation. Important activating signals are those induced by Toll-like receptor (TLR) ligands and by activated T cells. The balance between activating and inhibitory Fc gamma receptors (Fc γ R) on macrophages might be crucial in modulating these inflammatory responses. The purpose of this study was to determine Fc γ R expression on pro- and anti-inflammatory macrophages (gmM ϕ and mM ϕ , respectively) and identify functional consequences on immune complex uptake and macrophage activation.

Methods: Human monocytes were isolated and differentiated into gmM ϕ and mM ϕ . A full Fc γ R characterization of both macrophage subtypes was performed and uptake of fluorescent immune complexes (ICs) was determined. Fc γ RIIb isoforms were determined by qPCR. Macrophages were stimulated via different TLRs or cytokine activated T cells in the presence or absence of ICs and cytokine production was determined. Blocking studies were performed to look into the pathways involved.

Results: mM ϕ expressed high levels of the activating Fc γ RIIa and Fc γ RIII and low levels of the inhibitory Fc γ RIIb, while the Fc γ R balance on gmM ϕ was shifted towards the inhibitory Fc γ RIIb. This was accompanied by a clear increase in Fc γ RIIb1 mRNA expression in gmM ϕ . This resulted in higher IC uptake by mM ϕ compared to gmM ϕ . Furthermore, Fc γ R-mediated stimulation of gmM ϕ inhibited TLR2, 3, 4 and 7/8 mediated cytokine production via Fc γ RIIb and PI3K signaling. In addition, gmM ϕ but not mM ϕ produced TNF α upon co-culture with cytokine activated T cells, which was reduced by IC binding to Fc γ RIIb. The latter was dependent on PI3K signaling and COX2.

Conclusions: Fc γ R expression patterns on gmM ϕ and mM ϕ are significantly different, which translates in clear functional differences further substantiating Fc γ RIIb as an interesting target for inflammation control in RA and other autoimmune/inflammatory diseases.

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Introduction

One of the major pathways underlying the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is the aberrant production of inflammatory cytokines by macrophages. In the arthritic joint, macrophages are one of the main effector cells present and their levels correlate with disease activity and joint destruction [1,2]. Their levels are mainly associated with inflammatory cytokines such as TNF α and interleukin (IL) 1 β , and could be sustained by factors like granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), present in the RA synovial joint [3–5]. Multiple pathways are proposed to play a role in macrophage activation in RA. One mechanism inducing cytokine production by RA

macrophages is the triggering of Toll-like receptors (TLRs). Many endogenous TLR ligands have been found in an arthritic joint, such as GP96 and SNAPIN, which activate cells via TLR2, small heat shock protein B8 that can activate TLR4, and self-RNA from damaged cells which is likely to stimulate macrophages via TLR3 or TLR7/8 [6–10]. Blocking antibodies against these TLRs reduce spontaneous cytokine production by RA synovial tissue cultures, confirming they are not only present in the arthritic joint but also contribute to the abundant cytokine production seen in RA [10–12].

Another pathway mediating synovial macrophage activation is by direct interaction with activated T cells. Cytokine activated T cells resemble RA synovial T cells in their contact-dependent

effector function and activation phenotype [13,14]. These cells can be cultured from peripheral blood lymphocytes in the presence of IL-2, IL-6 and TNF α (cytokine activated T cells, Tck) and induce an unbalanced, inflammatory cytokine response from monocytes [14].

Another component present in many RA patients are auto-antibodies. These can form immune complexes (IC) and especially when deposited in tissues they can activate macrophages. Soluble ICs can have cell activating but also inhibitory effects, as is emphasized by IVIg treatment [15]. An important deciding factor for the cellular response to ICs is the balance of activating and inhibitory Fc gamma receptors (Fc γ Rs).

The Fc γ R system consists of the activating Fc γ RI, Fc γ RIIa and Fc γ RIII that trigger cell activation via an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM) in their cytoplasmic domain and the inhibitory Fc γ RIIb that signals via an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motif (ITIM) [16]. As the only inhibitory Fc γ R, Fc γ RIIb is an important brake on the immune system by inhibition of cell activation via the activating Fc γ Rs on a wide array of cells and inhibition of the B cell receptor. Fc γ RIIb has two major isoforms, namely Fc γ RIIb1 and Fc γ RIIb2, which differ in their capabilities to mediate endocytosis and in their distribution on immune cells [17–20]. Fc γ RIIb1 predominates in B cells, while Fc γ RIIb2 is the major isoform in myeloid cells. We and others have previously shown that IC binding to Fc γ RIIb can also inhibit TLR4 signaling [21,22]. In our previous report, only RA patients that could control their disease activity without the need of anti-rheumatic drugs had high Fc γ RIIb levels on their dendritic cells (DC) and were capable of this inhibition [21]. This supports an important regulatory role for Fc γ RIIb in controlling inflammation in RA.

Since proinflammatory macrophages are important in the pathogenic process in RA and there is no data on the expression and function of the inhibitory Fc γ R on such macrophages we aimed to delineate the expression of Fc γ R receptors on homeostatic M-CSF macrophages (mM ϕ) and inflammatory GM-CSF macrophages (gmM ϕ). We determined the complete Fc γ R balance on gmM ϕ and mM ϕ and tested whether functional differences were attributed to this. We mainly focused on combined Fc γ R triggering with macrophage activation via a range of TLRs implicated in RA pathology or activated T cells and found that Fc γ RIIb was able to dampen both TLR and Tck induced TNF α production when this inhibitory Fc γ RIIb was highly expressed.

Materials and Methods

Ethics statement

The study protocol was approved by the medical ethical committee of the Radboud university medical center (Nijmegen, the Netherlands) and the University Medical Center Utrecht (Utrecht, the Netherlands) and all healthy volunteers gave their written informed consent. All experiments were performed in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration.

Culture of monocyte-derived gmM ϕ and mM ϕ and Tck cells

Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were isolated from venous blood of healthy volunteers using density-gradient centrifugation over Ficoll (GE Healthcare, Uppsala, Sweden). Monocytes and CD4+ T cells were obtained using CD14 and CD4 microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec, Bergisch Gladbach, Germany). gmM ϕ and mM ϕ were generated by culturing monocytes in the presence of GM-CSF (800 U/ml; R&D Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA) or macro-

phage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF, 25 ng/ml; R&D) for 6 days. Macrophages were cultured in 6 well plates (Corning, New York, USA) with 1.0×10^6 cells per well in 2 ml medium (RPMI-1640 Dutch modification (Gibco Life Technologies, Grand Island, New York, USA)) supplemented with 10% FCS, antibiotic-antimycotic and L-glutamine (Gibco Life Technologies). Culture medium with the same supplements (1 ml) was added at day 3 and the cells were harvested at day 6. In parallel, autologous CD4+ T cells were cultured in complete medium with recombinant human IL-2 (25 ng/ml), IL-6 (100 ng/ml) and TNF α (25 ng/ml) at 2×10^6 cells/ml for 6 days (all from R&D).

Phenotypical analysis

Using standardized flow cytometry protocols as described previously gmM ϕ and mM ϕ were phenotyped using antibodies against CD14, CD163 (both BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey, USA) and MHC-II DR/DP (clone Q1514) [23]. Fc γ R expression was determined with antibodies against Fc γ RI (CD64, PE labeled, clone 10.1; Dako, Glostrup, Denmark), Fc γ RIII (CD16, PE labeled, clone DJ130c; Dako), clone IV.3 which preferentially binds to Fc γ RIIa (StemCell Technologies, Vancouver, Canada) and the Fc γ RIIb specific antibody 2B6 (Alexa488 labeled; MacroGenics, Rockville, Maryland, USA). Expression of unlabeled markers was visualized via a FITC labeled goat-anti-mouse secondary antibody. Cell fluorescence was measured on a FACS Calibur (BD) and analyzed using Flowjo software for the mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) and the proportion of positive cells relative to cells stained with the appropriate IgG isotypes.

RNA isolation and qPCR

Total RNA was extracted in 0.5 ml of TRI-reagent and treated with DNase to remove genomic DNA before being reverse-transcribed into cDNA. qPCR was performed on a Quantstudio 12K Flex (Life Technologies) with SYBR Select Master Mix (Life Technologies), 7.5 ng cDNA and a primer concentration of 0.5 μ M in a total volume of 15 μ l. qPCR signals were quantified by comparing the cycle threshold value (Ct) of the gene of interest of each sample with the Ct value of the reference gene GAPDH (Δ Ct). Results were deployed as relative expression ($2^{-\Delta$ Ct}). The following primers were used: GAPDH forward ATGGG-GAAGGTGAAGGTCG, reverse GGGGTCATTGATGGCAA-CAATA; Fc γ RIIb1 forward GGATTCAGCTCTCCAG-GAT, reverse CGGTTCTGGTCATCAGGCTC; Fc γ RIIb2 forward AAAGCGGATTTTCAGCCAATC, reverse CAAGA-CAATGGAGACTAAATACGGT.

Phagocytosis and binding assay

Phagocytosis assays were performed with fluorescently labeled ICs, prepared as previously described [24]. Macrophages were incubated with FITC-labeled ICs (50 μ g/ml) for 30 min at 4°C and 37°C to determine binding and uptake, respectively. Unattached ICs were washed away before determining binding and uptake by flow cytometry. To determine IC uptake extracellular attached FITC-IC was quenched by adding trypan blue (1/40 diluted in PBS, Sigma-Aldrich) to the samples just before determining the IC uptake by flow cytometry.

Stimulation of monocyte-derived macrophages

At day 6 macrophages were harvested and plated in a concentration of 0.5×10^6 cells/ml in 96 well culture plates (100 μ l). Immune complexes used in this study were prepared by heating human IgG (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, Missouri, USA) in PBS at 63°C for 30 minutes (heat-aggregated immune complexes

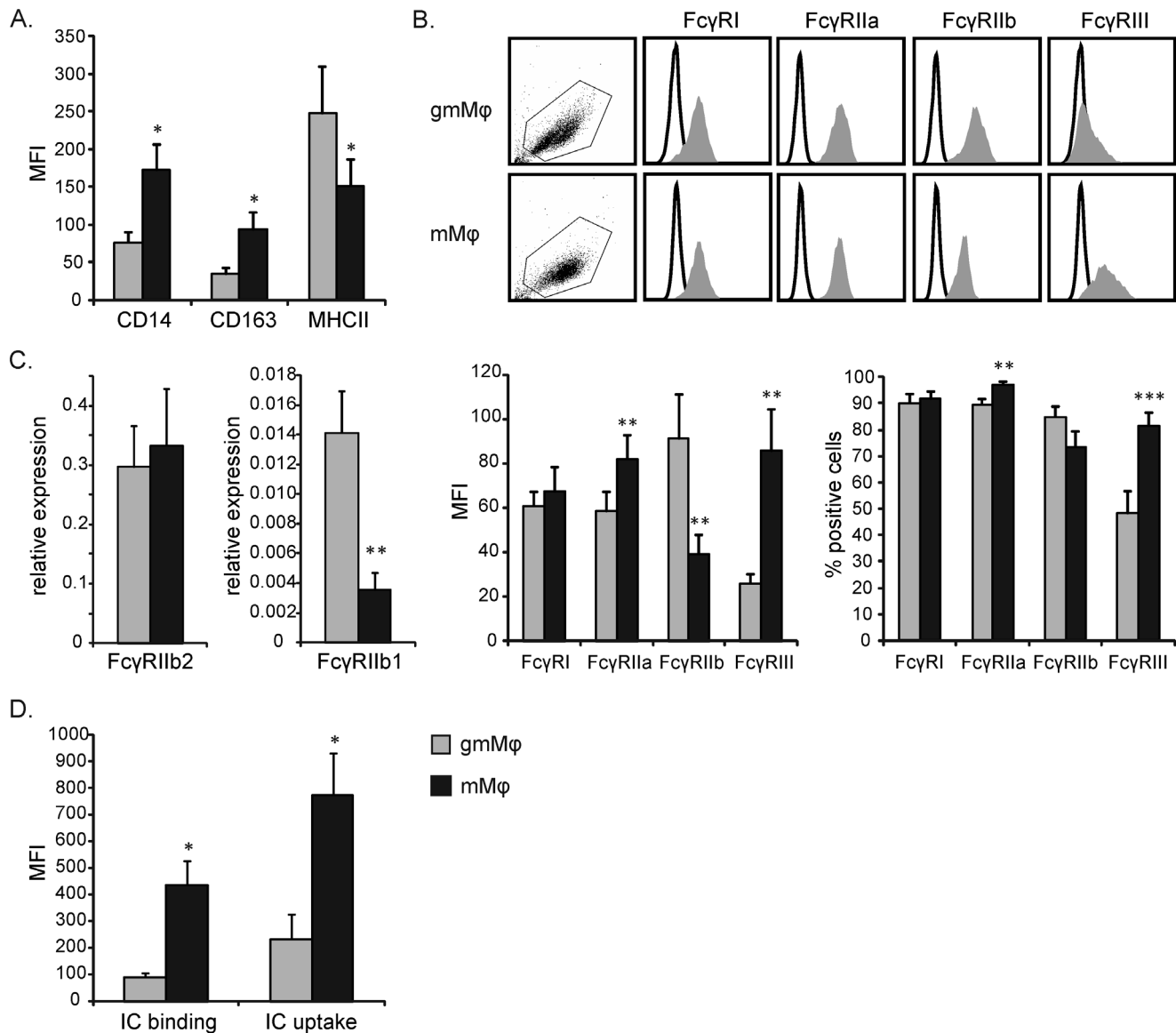


Figure 1. gmMφ express high FcγRIIb levels, while mMφ express more FcγRIIa and FcγRIII. Monocytes were cultured for 6 days with GM-CSF or M-CSF into gmMφ and mMφ respectively. Expression of CD14, CD163 and MHC-II (A) and all FcγRs (B) was determined by flow cytometry. (B) For FcγR expression, representative FACS plots are shown together with bar graphs showing mean (and SEM of) MFI and percentage of positive cells from 11 donors. Histograms show isotype control (thin line) and FcγR specific antibody (solid grey). (C) mRNA expression of FcγRIIb1 and FcγRIIb2 were determined by qPCR and plotted as relative expression compared to GAPDH. Bars are mean and SEM of 7 donors. (D) gmMφ and mMφ were incubated with FITC-labeled ICs (50 μg/ml) for 30 min at 4°C for binding and 37°C for uptake. IC uptake was determined in the presence of trypan blue. Bars are mean and SEM from 4 donors. *P<0.05, **P<0.01 and ***P<0.001 compared to mφ-1. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.01110966.g001

(IC)), as previously described [25] and were used in a concentration of 50 μg/ml. Macrophages were stimulated or not with ICs for 15–30 minutes before the addition of TLR agonists for 20 hours. The following concentrations of TLR agonists were used: Pam3CSK4 (5 μg/ml, EMC Microcollections, Tübingen, Germany), Poly(I:C) (25 μg/ml, Invivogen, San Diego, California, USA), LPS (100 ng/ml, E. coli 0111:B4, Sigma-Aldrich) and R848 (2 μg/ml, Invivogen) for TLR2/1, 3, 4 and 7/8 respectively. The LPS was double-purified to remove any contaminating proteins as described previously [26]. Macrophages were also cocultured with cytokine-activated T cells for 20 hours in a 1:5 ratio in the presence or absence of IC (50 μg/ml) prestimulation for 1 h.

FcγRIIb blocking was performed by 30 min incubation of mφ-1 with 10 μg/ml 2B6 antibody (MacroGenics) or an isotype control at 4°C before stimulation with ICs and LPS or Tck. In other experiments gmMφ were treated with the PI3K inhibitors Wortmannin (0.1 μM; Calbiochem, San Diego, California, USA) or LY294002 (10 μM; Calbiochem) or COX2 inhibitor I (20 μM; Calbiochem) for 1 h at 37°C before stimulation.

Measurement of cytokines in culture supernatants

Levels of IL-10 and TNFα were measured in the supernatants using commercially available kits (Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Cytokine

levels were measured and analyzed with the Bio-Plex system (Bio-Rad, Hercules, California, USA).

Statistical analysis

Differences were analyzed using paired Student's t-tests. P values less than 0.05 were considered significant.

Results

gmM ϕ express high levels of the inhibitory Fc γ RIIb, while mM ϕ express higher levels of the activating Fc γ RIIa and Fc γ RIII

Monocytes were cultured into pro- and anti-inflammatory gmM ϕ and mM ϕ in the presence of either GM-CSF or M-CSF. To confirm the phenotype of our gmM ϕ and mM ϕ we first analyzed their expression of CD14, CD163 and MHC-II. In line with literature the expression of CD14 and CD163 was higher on mM ϕ , while MHC-II was increased on gmM ϕ (Figure 1A) [21]. We further evaluated the expression of activating and inhibitory Fc γ Rs. The monomeric IgG receptor Fc γ RI was similarly expressed in gmM ϕ and mM ϕ , while Fc γ RIII expression was highly increased on mM ϕ compared to gmM ϕ (regarding both MFI and percentage of positive cells, Figure 1B). Investigating the activating and inhibiting subtype of Fc γ RII separately, we observed a marked difference between the gmM ϕ and mM ϕ . Whereas the activating Fc γ RIIa is expressed higher on mM ϕ , expression of the inhibitory Fc γ RIIb was increased on gmM ϕ (Figure 1B). More specifically, the Fc γ RIIb/Fc γ RIIa ratio was 1.56 for gmM ϕ and 0.48 for mM ϕ . Thus, gmM ϕ display an Fc γ R balance favored towards the inhibitory subtype whereas the opposite was found on mM ϕ . Fc γ R expression was also determined on gmM ϕ and mM ϕ from some RA patients, which showed a similar Fc γ R distribution compared to healthy controls (data not shown). In vivo in situations in which GM-CSF is produced most likely also a basal level of M-CSF will be present. To determine the effect of the combination of both growth factors on macrophage development we also cultured macrophages with GM-CSF and M-CSF. This resulted in a phenotype similar to gmM ϕ , suggesting GM-CSF is dominant over M-CSF, at least regarding Fc γ R expression (data not shown).

We further aimed to differentiate between the two major Fc γ RIIb isoforms, Fc γ RIIb1 and Fc γ RIIb2. Since the extracellular domain of these isoforms is the same we used qPCR to determine the expression of these variants in mM ϕ and gmM ϕ . Using isoform specific primers we found that Fc γ RIIb2 expression was similar in both macrophage subtypes, while Fc γ RIIb1 expression was significantly increased in gmM ϕ compared to mM ϕ (Figure 1C). gmM ϕ thus have an increased expression of the Fc γ RIIb variant usually more predominant in B cells which is less capable of mediating endocytosis.

The capacity to take up ICs is an important function of macrophages. To evaluate the functionality of the altered aforementioned Fc γ R balance, we investigated whether the gmM ϕ and mM ϕ display a different binding and uptake capacity of ICs. mM ϕ show a significantly increased potential for both binding and uptake of ICs compared to gmM ϕ (Figure 1D). This is fitting with the enhanced expression of Fc γ RIIa and Fc γ RIII on mM ϕ , which have a higher affinity for most IgG isotypes compared to Fc γ RIIb [27] and the increased expression of the non-endocytosing Fc γ RIIb1 on gmM ϕ .

ICs inhibit TLR induced cytokine production by gmM ϕ but not by mM ϕ

To further evaluate the functional consequences of the differential Fc γ R expression on gmM ϕ and mM ϕ and to test whether ICs can also inhibit TLR4 signaling in human macrophages that express high Fc γ RIIb levels, gmM ϕ and mM ϕ were stimulated with TLR ligands in combination with ICs. mM ϕ and gmM ϕ were first stimulated with ICs alone to determine the effect of differential Fc γ R expression on these cells on IC induced cytokine production. In mM ϕ ICs induced significant but low levels of TNF α and IL-10 production, while there was no clear cytokine induction observed in gmM ϕ (Figure 2A). Upon TLR 4 stimulation with LPS gmM ϕ produced high levels of TNF α and low levels of IL-10, while mM ϕ were marked by their relatively high IL-10 production and low production of TNF α which corroborates the literature (Figure 2B) [5,28]. After co-stimulation with ICs, gmM ϕ were able to significantly attenuate TNF α production compared to those stimulated with LPS alone, while IL-10 production was relatively unaffected (Figure 2B). In contrast, but in line with our observations on Fc γ R expression, the addition of ICs to LPS did not result in inhibition of TLR4 mediated cytokine production in mM ϕ . In fact, mM ϕ produced significantly more IL-10 after co-stimulation with ICs.

To determine if this inhibitory pathway can also affect cytokine induction by other TLR ligands, similar experiments were performed with specific ligands for TLR2/1 (Pam3CSK4), TLR3 (Poly(I:C)) and TLR7/8 (R848). These experiments learned that the inhibitory effect of ICs on TLR signaling by gmM ϕ is not limited to TLR4, but also extends to TLR2/1, TLR3 and TLR7/8 (Figure 2C), further substantiating the pivotal role of the Fc γ R balance in the regulation of cell activation. Again, IL-10 production by gmM ϕ was not clearly affected by the presence of ICs and the inhibitory effect on TNF α production was not present in mM ϕ (data not shown). To determine if ICs could also affect TLR induced cytokine production after TLR stimulation has already occurred, we performed a time course with addition of ICs from 2 hours prior to Pam3CSK4 till 2 hours after Pam3CSK stimulation. ICs were able to significantly modulate TNF α production during the whole time range, without significantly affecting IL-10 (data not shown). ICs can thus modulate TLR induced cytokine production before and after TLR triggering.

Immune complexes can inhibit gmM ϕ activation by activated T cells

Another important activator of RA synovial macrophages are cytokine activated T cells. We therefore evaluated cytokine production in co-cultures of Tck with gmM ϕ or mM ϕ . Tck induced a synergistic production of TNF α when co-cultured with gmM ϕ (Figure 3A), while IL-10 is almost absent, resulting in an unbalanced proinflammatory response. The TNF α production by mM ϕ after co-culture with Tck is much lower and not significantly different from mM ϕ alone (Figure 3A). In contrast to mM ϕ stimulation by TLR ligands, in co-culture with Tck also IL-10 production remained low. Thus, Tck mainly stimulate gmM ϕ . To determine if ICs could inhibit Tck induced TNF α production when macrophages express high Fc γ RIIb levels, gmM ϕ were stimulated with ICs and Tck. IC co-stimulation reduced the TNF α release by gmM ϕ with approximately 50% upon Tck stimulation (Figure 3B). ICs can thus modulate both TLR and T cell induced gmM ϕ activation.

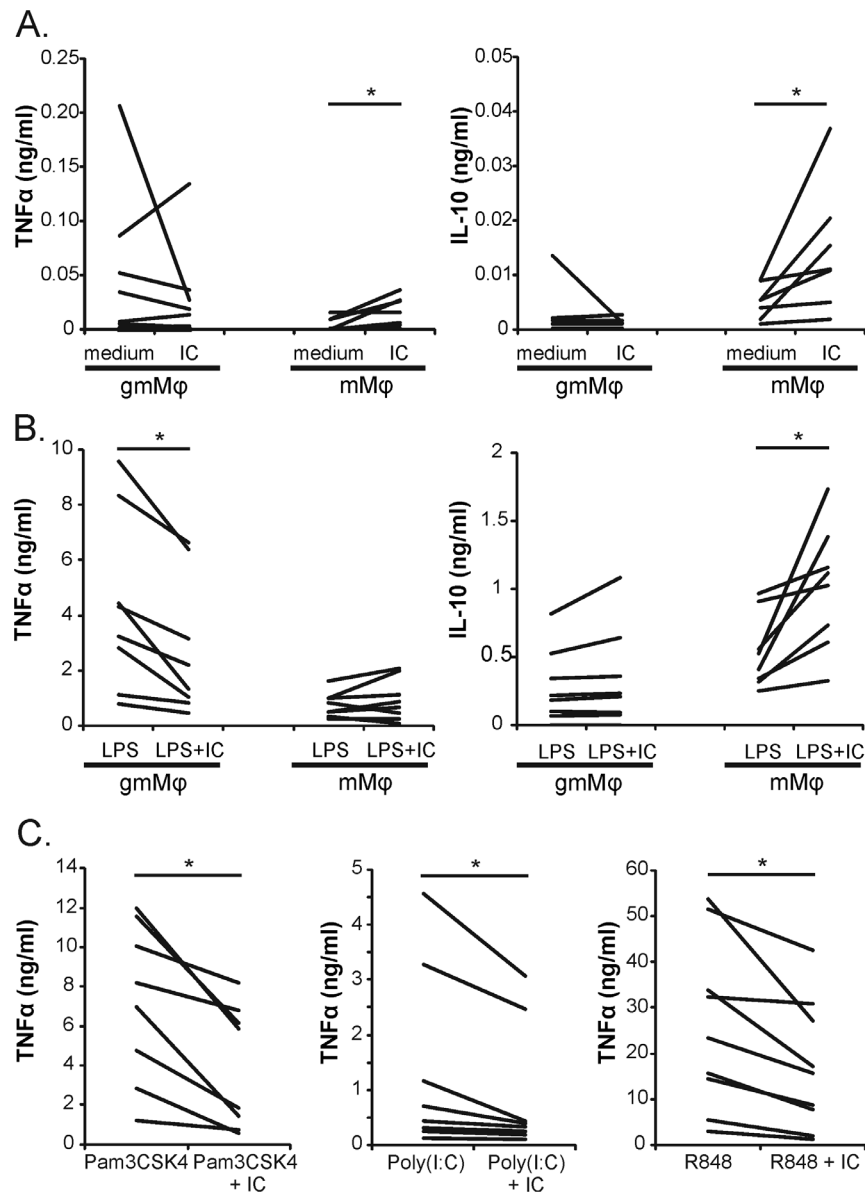


Figure 2. Immune complexes can inhibit TLR2, 3, 4 and 7/8 induced cytokine production in gmMφ. gmMφ and mMφ were stimulated with ICs (50 μg/ml) (A), LPS (100 ng/ml) or LPS+ICs (B) and TNFα and IL-10 were measured in culture supernatants after 20 hours. (C) gmMφ were stimulated with Pam3CSK4 (5 μg/ml), Poly(I:C) (25 μg/ml) or R848 (2 μg/ml) in the presence or absence of ICs. After 20 hours, supernatants were collected and analyzed for TNFα levels. Figure shows data of at least 7 donors for all stimulations. *P<0.05 difference with and without IC. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0110966.g002

The inhibitory effect of ICs is mediated via FcγRIIb and the PI3K pathway

To confirm whether the high FcγRIIb expression on gmMφ was indeed responsible for the inhibitory effect of ICs on TLR and Tck induced signaling in these cells, we used a blocking antibody against FcγRIIb. Blocking of FcγRIIb fully abrogated the inhibitory effect of ICs on both TLR and Tck induced TNFα production (Figure 4A and B).

In DCs our group has previously shown that the PI3K/Akt pathway is involved in the crosstalk between FcγRIIb and TLR4 [21]. To determine if this pathway is also involved in the FcγRIIb effect on macrophages, we blocked PI3K signaling before stimulation of gmMφ with ICs and LPS. The IC mediated inhibition of LPS induced TNFα production was abrogated in the

presence of Wortmannin or LY294002, confirming the role of the PI3K pathway in FcγRIIb mediated TLR4 signaling inhibition in gmMφ (Figure 4C and data not shown). Mice studies pointed towards an additional role for prostaglandin E2 in the inhibitory actions of FcγRIIb on TLR4 signaling [22]. To test this in the human setting we performed our experiments in the presence of a COX2 inhibitor. This did not affect the IC mediated inhibition of cytokine production by gmMφ upon TLR4 stimulation (Figure 4C). To test if the same mechanism was involved in IC mediated blocking of other TLRs we tested FcγRIIb blocking and PI3K inhibition also for ICs in combination with TLR2/1 stimulation and this gave similar results as shown for TLR4 (data not shown).

To further determine if similar pathways are involved in inhibition of Tck induced macrophage activation we performed

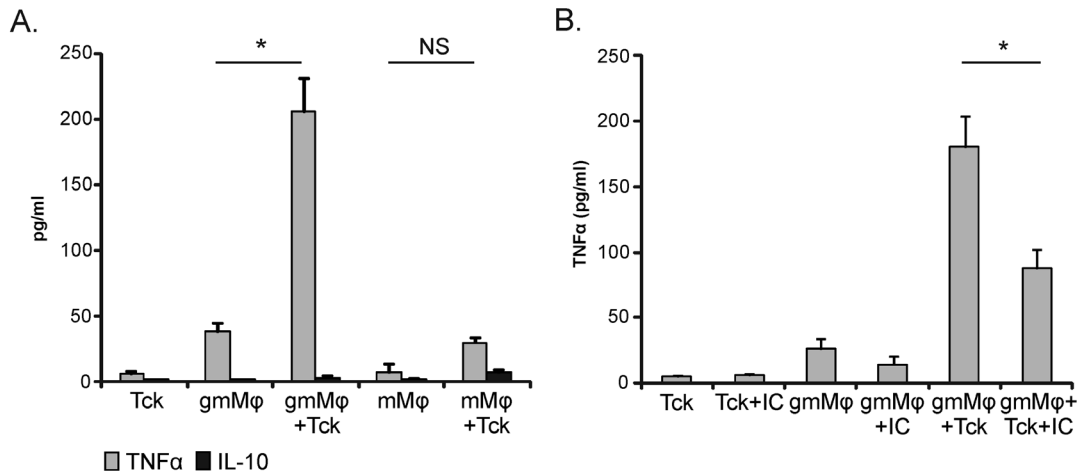


Figure 3. IC can inhibit T cell mediated macrophage activation in gmMφ. gmMφ or mMφ and Tck were cultured from the same donor. (A) At day 6 the macrophages and Tcks were harvested, washed and cultured together in a ratio of 1:5. TNFα and IL-10 were measured in the supernatant after 20 hours. Bars are mean and SEM from 3 independent experiments. (B) gmMφ were cultured alone or in a 1:5 ratio with Tck in the presence or absence of ICs (50 μg/ml) for 20 hours before collecting the supernatant. Bars are mean and SEM from 6 independent experiments. *P<0.05, NS is not significant. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0110966.g003

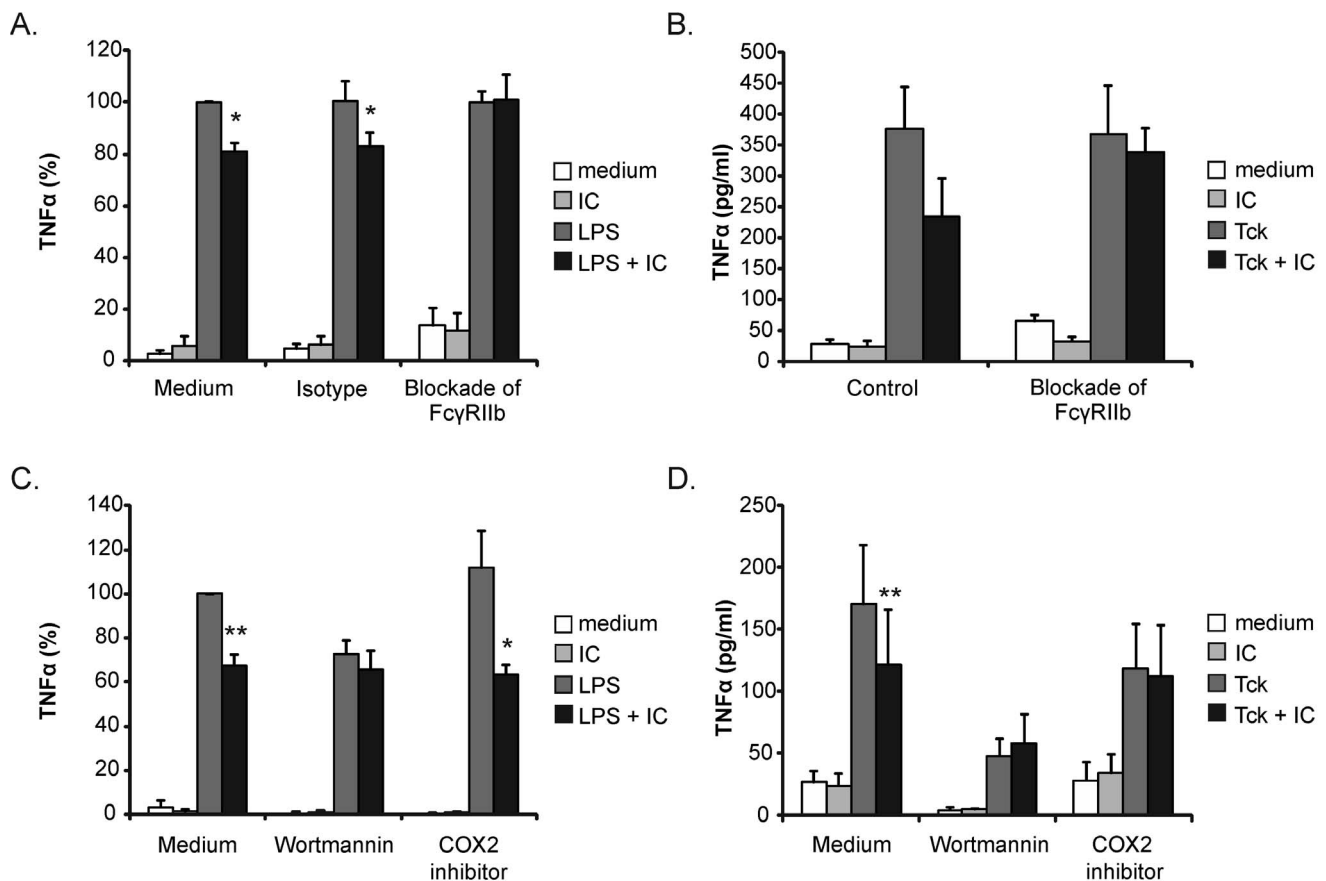


Figure 4. TLR and Tck inhibition by IC is mediated via FcγRIIb and PI3K. gmMφ were pre-incubated for 30 minutes with the FcγRIIb specific blocking antibody 2B6 (10 μg/ml) or an isotype control before stimulation with IC (50 μg/ml) and LPS (100 ng/ml) (A) or Tck (B). gmMφ were pre-incubated with Wortmannin (0.1 μM) or a Cox2 inhibitor (20 μM) for 1 hr before stimulation with IC and LPS (C) or Tck (D). 20 hour supernatants were collected to analyze TNFα levels. In the graphs showing TLR stimulation (A and C) the percentage of TNFα production is plotted with the LPS only stimulation set at 100%. In the Tck graphs (B and D) absolute values are shown. All graphs show the mean and SEM of at least 3 experiments. *P<0.05. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0110966.g004

the Tck experiments in the presence of Wortmannin or a COX2 inhibitor. As for TLR activation a functioning PI3K pathway was necessary for the inhibitory effect of ICs, however IC mediated blocking of gmM ϕ activation via Tck also appeared to be dependent on prostaglandin production, as is exemplified by the lack of IC mediated inhibition in the presence of a COX2 inhibitor (Figure 4D). IC mediated inhibition of gmM ϕ TNF α production via both pathways is mediated via binding to Fc γ RIIb and involves the PI3K pathway. Prostaglandins are necessary for the effect of IC when combined with Tck, but not for TLR mediated cell activation.

Discussion

The present study shows that gmM ϕ have a relatively high expression of Fc γ RIIb compared to the activating Fc γ Rs, while this balance is shifted towards the activating Fc γ Rs on mM ϕ . gmM ϕ secrete large amounts of TNF α upon stimulations relevant in RA, such as TLR ligands and cytokine activated T cells. Under these conditions inhibitory immune receptors, such as Fc γ RIIb, are crucial to counter-regulate the induced inflammatory responses to prevent excessive tissue damage. We show that the switched balance towards the inhibitory Fc γ RIIb on gmM ϕ is functionally relevant and can inhibit TNF α secretion from these cells induced by either TLRs or Tck in the presence of soluble ICs. This way it could function as a natural brake in an attempt to prevent excessive cytokine production and inflammation in RA.

The important regulatory role of Fc γ RIIb is extensively shown in animal models for autoimmunity (Reviewed in [29]). In this context it was shown that the transfer of RA but not healthy control serum can induce arthritis in Fc γ RIIb^{-/-}, but not in normal B6 mice [30]. This was caused by the IgG portion supporting a pathogenic role for IgG (auto) antibodies from RA patients and an important regulatory role for Fc γ RIIb. This model bypasses the effect of B cells because human IgG is passively transferred and it thus shows that Fc γ RIIb expression on other effector cells, including macrophages and DCs, is crucial to prevent autoimmune inflammation.

We demonstrated for the first time that Fc γ RIIb can inhibit cytokine induction by a wide range of TLRs, of which ligands have been found in the arthritic joint, including TLR2, TLR3, TLR4 and TLR7/8. In addition, Fc γ RIIb can also inhibit macrophage TNF α production induced by activated T cells. This way Fc γ RIIb can actively control two important stimulatory pathways for macrophages in RA. Inhibitor studies taught us that normal PI3K signaling is necessary for Fc γ RIIb inhibition of both TLR and Tck induced cytokine release, while prostaglandins are only involved in the latter. Prostaglandins were postulated as an essential signaling molecule in Fc γ RIIb mediated inhibition of TLR4 in mouse macrophages [22]. However, in our human experimental setting prostaglandins are dispensable for Fc γ RIIb mediated inhibition of TLRs. In our cultures prestimulation of gmM ϕ with ICs for only 15–30 minutes or up to 2 hours after TLR stimulation was enough to get inhibition, while in mouse macrophages the dependency on prostaglandins was demonstrated after 24 hour prestimulation with ICs [22]. So prostaglandins are not necessary for the direct inhibition of TLR4 signaling by Fc γ RIIb in humans, but might have additional inhibitory effects at later time points. This would be in line with the dependency of Tck inhibition on prostaglandin production, since the induction of TNF α in this setting is described to be much slower (peaks at 24 hrs.) compared to TLR stimulated TNF α induction (peaks at 4–8 hrs.) [31]. However, much is still unknown about the pathways involved in macrophage activation upon interaction with Tcks. CD69, CD18 and CD49d on the Tck

were shown to be involved in the induction of TNF α by monocytes upon Tck co-culture [14]. On monocytes/macrophages ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 might be involved as binding partners for CD18 and CD49d, respectively. Thus far, no direct interactions are known between these molecules and Fc γ R signaling. Hence, our work justifies more research focused at deciphering potential mechanisms involved in Fc γ RIIb inhibition on T cell mediated macrophage activation.

Interestingly, the increased membrane Fc γ RIIb expression on gmM ϕ coincides with an increased expression of Fc γ RIIb1 on mRNA level. This suggests that Fc γ RIIb1 expression on gmM ϕ could play a role in the inhibitory effects of ICs on these cells. Although the Fc γ RIIb isoforms have been repeatedly shown to have differential endocytosis potential [17–19], not much is known about possible differences in inhibitory signaling. It has been described that Fc γ RIIb1 is differently phosphorylated in B cells compared to Fc γ RIIb2 and might have additional inhibitory functions [19,32], but this has not been repeated by another group in macrophage cell lines [33]. Whether this could have functional implications for macrophage responses towards ICs needs to be further investigated.

Some groups have tried to identify the macrophage phenotype or the Fc γ R expression on macrophages from RA synovial tissue. Fc γ RII overall, Fc γ RIIb in particular and Fc γ RIII were all increased in RA synovium and correlated with the amount of macrophages present [34,35]. Looking at in vitro markers for gmM ϕ and mM ϕ it remains difficult to fully characterize the macrophages from the synovial tissue since they express markers representing both phenotypes [36,37]. Supported by our data the expression of Fc γ RIIb could be an additional marker for gmM ϕ while Fc γ RIII marks mM ϕ macrophages. The ratio between these two Fc γ Rs could be a good discriminator between these macrophage subsets. The high expression of activating Fc γ Rs by mM ϕ , which are mainly described for their controlling/homeostatic functions, and the high expression of the inhibitory Fc γ RIIb on the more inflammatory gmM ϕ might seem contradictory. However, because of the easily activated phenotype of gmM ϕ regulatory mechanisms including those via Fc γ RIIb are crucial to prevent excessive inflammation and tissue damage. In addition, the capacity of mM ϕ to remove IC is facilitated by the high expression of Fc γ Rs, preventing accumulation of IC and thereby preventing unwanted inflammatory responses. Next to that we show that small ICs in combination with TLR stimulation mainly increase IL-10 production in mM ϕ and no major induction of TNF α was observed.

The in vivo situation is not as black and white as shown by this in vitro model, but knowledge about functional characteristics of these macrophage subsets combined with more detailed phenotyping of local macrophages, including differentiation between Fc γ RIIa and Fc γ RIIb in different diseases might give clues about the pathogenic processes going on in vivo. This could possibly give leads for therapeutic options to increase Fc γ RIIb expression on macrophages even further to induce a more inhibitory phenotype.

Conclusions

gmM ϕ and mM ϕ are characterized by a different Fc γ R balance, with high Fc γ RIIa and Fc γ RIII levels on mM ϕ and increased Fc γ RIIb expression on pro-inflammatory gmM ϕ . The relatively high Fc γ RIIb expression on gmM ϕ makes these cells sensitive to IC mediated inhibition of proinflammatory cytokine release upon stimulation by TLR ligands and Tck, which can be an important feedback mechanism to prevent excessive inflammation. This shows that Fc γ RIIb mediated cell inhibition is not

restricted to ITAM containing receptors or TLR4, but can broadly regulate immune responses. Specific targeting of FcγRIIb might therefore open novel therapeutic avenues for RA and other chronic immune mediated inflammatory disorders.

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: KS MW WB TR. Performed the experiments: KS MW. Analyzed the data: KS MW. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: KS MW WB TR. Contributed to the writing of the manuscript: KS MW WB TR.

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