Expression of Costimulatory Molecule CD40 in Murine Heart With Acute Myocarditis and Reduction of Inflammation by Treatment With Anti-CD40L/B7-1 Monoclonal Antibodies

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Abstract—Evidence has accumulated that antigen-specific T cells infiltrate the heart and play an important role in the pathogenesis of viral myocarditis. Costimulatory molecules such as B7s and CD40 expressed on antigen-presenting cells are known to play a critical role for antigen-specific T-cell activation to occur. To investigate the role for a costimulatory molecule, CD40, in the development of acute viral myocarditis, we first analyzed the expression of CD40 in the hearts of mice with acute viral myocarditis induced by Coxsackievirus B3. We also evaluated the induction of CD40 in cultured cardiac myocytes treated with interferon gamma in vitro. Second, we analyzed the cytokine production by cultured cardiac myocytes by stimulation with anti-CD40 monoclonal antibody (mAb) in vitro. Third, we examined the effects of in vivo administration of anti–CD40L/B7-1 mAbs on the development of acute viral myocarditis. We found that Coxsackievirus B3–induced murine acute myocarditis results in enhanced expression of CD40 on cardiac myocytes. The expression of CD40 on cardiac myocytes could be induced by interferon gamma in vitro. We also found that the production of interleukin-6 by cardiac myocytes was stimulated with anti-CD40 mAb and that in vivo anti–CD40L/B7-1 mAb treatment significantly decreased the myocardial inflammation. Our findings strongly suggest that CD40 plays an important role in the development of acute viral myocarditis and raise the possibility of immunotherapy with anti–CD40L/B7-1 mAbs to prevent T cell–mediated myocardial damage in viral myocarditis. (Circ Res. 1998;83:463-469.)

Key Words: myocarditis ■ cardiomyopathy ■ immunology ■ immunohistochemistry ■ polymerase chain reaction

A cell-mediated autoimmune mechanism has been strongly implicated in the pathogenesis of myocardial cell damage involved in viral myocarditis and dilated cardiomyopathy.1–7 We have previously reported that in murine acute viral myocarditis, natural killer (NK) cells infiltrate the heart first, then infiltration by antigen-specific T cells subsequently occurs, and major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I antigen as well as interleukin-2 (IL-2) and interferon gamma (IFN-gamma) are strongly induced on cardiac myocytes.2–4,8,9 This suggests that the expression of MHC class I antigen and ICAM-1 on cardiac myocytes facilitates the interaction between cardiac myocytes and T cells, especially cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs), and leads to further myocardial cell damage, which may result in the development of dilated cardiomyopathy. This is supported by the finding that activated and antigen-specific T cells infiltrate the hearts of patients with dilated cardiomyopathy as well as acute myocarditis.10

It is necessary for T cells to receive 2 signals for the antigen-presenting cell (APC) for antigen-specific T-cell activation to occur. The first signal is provided by T-cell receptor engagement with the antigen/MHC complex, and the second signal, termed the costimulatory signal, is provided by costimulatory molecules on the APC.11 Among them, B7 family molecules B7-1 (B7, CD80)12,13 and B7-2 (B70, CD86),14,15 which are the ligands for CD28 and CTLA-4 on T cells, are the most extensively characterized and appear to be the most critical. Recently, we found that the expression of B7-1 and B7-2 is induced on cardiac myocytes of mice infected with Coxsackievirus B3 (CVB3) and that in vivo treatment with anti–B7-1 monoclonal antibody (mAb) significantly reduced myocardial inflammation.16 Another costimulatory molecule, CD40, a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor superfamily, is expressed on various APCs such as B cells, macrophages, and dendritic cells, and its ligand CD40L (gp39) is expressed on activated T cells. CD40-CD40L interaction is known to induce expression of B7 antigens and cytokine production by APCs as well as to initiate T cell–dependent antibody responses.17–19
The purpose of the present study was to investigate in more detail the T cell–mediated autoimmune mechanism, especially the roles for CD40-CD40L interaction as well as B7-CD28 interaction in the development of acute viral myocarditis. For this purpose, first, we analyzed the expression of CD40 in the heart tissue of mice with acute myocarditis induced by CVB3. Second, to confirm the expression of CD40 on cardiac myocytes, we analyzed by immunofluorescence the induction of CD40 on cultured murine cardiac myocytes by treatment with interferon (IFN)-γ. Third, to investigate whether CD40-CD40L interaction induces cardiac myocytes to produce cytokines, we analyzed the cytokine production by cardiac myocytes stimulated with anti-CD40 mAb in vitro. Fourth, we examined the effects of in vivo treatment with anti-CD40L/B7-1 mAbs on the inflammation associated with acute viral myocarditis.

Materials and Methods

**Virus and Animals**

CVB3 (Nancy strain) was a kind gift from Dr Y. Kitaura (Osaka Medical College, Osaka, Japan). It was grown in cultures of FL cells (human amnion), which were supplied by the Japanese Cancer Research Bank–Cell Bank (National Institute of Hygienic Sciences, Tokyo). The virus preparation had a titer of $1 \times 10^8$ plaque-forming units (pfu)/mL and was stored at −80°C. Five-week-old C3H/He male mice and 14- to 16-day-old fetal C3H/He mice were purchased from Shizuoka Laboratory Animal Center (Shizuoka, Japan). Five-week-old mice were inoculated intraperitoneally with $1 \times 10^8$ pfu of CVB3 in 0.2 mL PBS.

**Monoclonal Antibodies**

An anti-mouse CD40L mAb (HM40-4L-1, hamster IgG) was purchased from Sumitomo Electric Industry. An anti-mouse B7-1 mAb (RM80, rat IgG2a) was generated by immunizing SD rats with a mouse B cell line, BCL1, and fusing immune splenocytes with P3U1 myeloma cells. They were used for in vivo mAb treatment study. An anti-mouse CD40 mAb (HM40-3, hamster IgM) was purchased from PharMingen. The preparation of a mouse anti-cardiac myosin mAb (CMA19) has been previously described. The reactivity of CMA19 for C3H/He mouse ventricular myosin heavy chain was confirmed by immunoblot analysis (data not shown).

**Preparation of Cultured Cardiac Myocytes**

Primary cultures of ventricular cardiac myocytes were prepared from fetal C3H/He mice as previously described. The isolated ventricular myocytes were washed in DMEM containing 10% FCS, dispersed into plastic dishes for 1 hour to separate the fibroblasts, and then removed to LAB-TEK II chamber slides (Nalge Nunc International) for immunocytochemical study and to 24-well tissue culture plates (Iwaki Glass) for the study of cytokine production.

**Immunohistochemistry**

In the present study, to amplify the specific signals of antigen–antibody reaction, we used Tyramide Signal Amplification (TSA) technology for fluorescence (TSA-Direct [Green], NEN Life Science Products, according to the manufacturer’s instructions). Mice were killed on day 7 after virus inoculation. Cryostat sections (6-μm thick) of heart ventricles were prepared, air-dried, and fixed in acetone for 5 minutes at 4°C. After they were washed in PBS, the sections were incubated with hamster anti-mouse CD40 mAb for 1 hour at 37°C. After they were washed again in PBS, the sections were incubated with biotinylated goat anti-hamster IgG antibody (Caltag Laboratories Inc) for 1 hour at 37°C. The sections were then washed in TNT buffer (0.1 mol/L Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.15 mol/L NaCl, and 0.05% Tween 20), blocked with TNB buffer containing a blocking reagent (0.1 mol/L Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 0.15 mol/L NaCl, and 0.5% blocking reagent) for 30 minutes, and then incubated with streptavidin–horseradish peroxidase for 30 minutes. After washing in TNT buffer, the sections were incubated with fluorescein-tetramide for the appropriate time (3 to 10 minutes), washed in TNT buffer, and then examined and photographed under a MICROPHOT-FX fluorescence microscope (Nikon).

**Immunocytochemistry**

For immunocytochemical analysis, to distinguish cardiac myocytes from nonmuscle cells (mainly consisting of fibroblasts), we performed double staining for cardiac myosin heavy chain and CD40. The isolated ventricular myocytes were divided into 2 groups, designated as A and B, and were cultured overnight at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂/95% air incubator. After replacement with fresh culture media without FCS, recombinant murine IFN-γ (Shionogi & Co, Ltd) was added to group B to a concentration of 10 IU/mL. After 48 hours under these conditions, the ventricular myocytes were subjected to immunocytochemical study. The cultured cells on the slides were washed in PBS and fixed in acetic acid for 5 minutes. They were incubated with CMA19 for 1 hour at 37°C, washed in PBS, incubated with TRITC-conjugated anti-mouse IgG antibody for 1 hour at 37°C, and washed again in PBS. The subsequent procedure for the staining of CD40 was the same as that for the tissue samples.

**Measurement of Cytokines Produced by Cultured Ventricular Myocytes by Treatment With IFN-γ and Anti-CD40 mAb**

The isolated ventricular myocytes ($3 \times 10^5$ cells/well) were divided into 4 groups, designated as A, B, C, and D, and were cultured overnight at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO₂/95% air incubator. After replacement with fresh culture media without FCS (0.5 mL/well), recombinant murine IFN-γ was added to groups B and D to a concentration of 10 IU/mL. After 24 hours under these conditions, anti-mouse CD40 mAb (HM40-3), which is known to stimulate CD40–expressing cells, was added to groups C and D to a concentration of 10 mg/L. Then, after 24 hours under these conditions, the culture supernatants were collected, and the concentration of interleukin (IL)-1β, IL-6, IL-12 (p70), and TNF-α was measured using mouse ELISA kits for these cytokines (Endogen, Inc) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

**In Vivo Treatment of Mice With Anti-CD40L/B7-1 mAbs**

Five-week-old C3H/He mice were divided into 4 groups, designated as A, B, C, and D (10 mice were used for each group). Mice in group B received the anti-CD40L mAb (5 mg/kg IP) on the day of virus inoculation (day 0) and on day 3. Mice in group C received the anti-B7-1 mAb (5 mg/kg), mice in group D received the anti-CD40L plus anti-B7-1 mAbs (5 mg/kg each), and mice in group A received hamster IgG (Organon Teknika Corp) for the control study, in the same way. The hearts were removed and laterally sectioned approximately midway between the apex and the atria, which resulted in cross sections of both ventricles. Half of each heart was fixed in 10% buffered formalin and used for histological study.

**Histology**

The cross sections of formalin-fixed heart tissue from mice in each group were stained with hematoxylin and eosin and then photographed and printed onto color copy papers. The total area of the myocardium and the areas of inflammation (consisting of cell infiltration and necrosis) were accurately outlined on the color copy papers by microscopically examining the original hematoxylin/eosin-stained cross sections and scanned. The cross sections of formalin-fixed heart tissue from mice in each group were stained with hematoxylin and eosin and photographed. The percent area of the myocardium undergoing inflammation was determined by analysis performed on a Macintosh computer using the public domain NIH Image program (written by Wayne Rasband at the National...
Institutes of Health and available on the Internet by anonymous ftp from zippy.nimh.nih.gov or on floppy disk from NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Rd, Springfield, VA 22161, part number PB93-504868).

Statistical Analysis
For in vivo mAb-treatment study, one-way ANOVA (using P values corrected by Bonferroni adjustment for multiple comparison) was used to evaluate differences between the groups. For the study of cytokine production by cultured ventricular myocytes, an unpaired t test was used to evaluate differences between the groups. Values of P<0.05 were considered significant.

Results
Expression of CD40 in Ventricular Tissue
In ventricular tissue of normal mice, CD40 was weakly to moderately expressed by many cells almost uniformly distributed over the myocardium (Figure 1A and 1C [higher magnification]). These cells positive for CD40 are thought to be dendritic cells.22 There was almost no expression of CD40 on cardiac myocytes of normal mice (Figure 1A and 1C). Also, there was almost no expression of CD40 on cardiac myocytes of mice on days 1 to 4 (data not shown). On day 5 after virus inoculation, just after massive cell infiltrations appeared, expression of CD40 was clearly induced on the sarcolemma of cardiac myocytes and the infiltrating cells and then reached a maximum level on about day 7 (Figure 1B and 1D [higher magnification]). The expression of CD40, which continued for >4 weeks after virus inoculation with gradual decrease, was seen nonuniformly over the myocardium and around the areas of cell infiltration. Ventricular myocardium infected with CVB3 (day 7) stained with nonimmune hamster sera as a negative control showed no significant level of signals (Figure 1E), indicating that nonspecific background was very low.

Induction of CD40 on Cultured Ventricular Myocytes by IFN-γ
Figure 2 shows double-stained ventricular myocytes cultured in a medium with or without IFN-γ for 48 hours. Panels A and B show the staining pattern specific for CD40; panels C and D, which correspond to panels A and B, respectively, show the staining pattern specific for cardiac myosin heavy chain and indicate that most of the cells were cardiac myocytes. There was very slight or no expression of CD40 on the ventricular myocytes of the control group (panel A). After treatment with IFN-γ, most of the ventricular myocytes moderately to strongly expressed CD40 on their surfaces (panel B). No significant level of CD40 expression was induced on most of the nonmuscle cells, which mainly consisted of fibroblasts, by treatment with IFN-γ.
Cytokine Production by Cultured Ventricular Myocytes in Response to CD40 Signaling

We have previously found the induction of MHC antigens, ICAM-1, B7-1, B7-2, and CD40 on cardiac myocytes to be induced by myocarditis in vivo and by treatment with IFN-γ in vitro; this strongly suggests that cardiac myocytes themselves act as APCs for the infiltrating T cells. Therefore, we examined whether CD40-CD40L interaction induces cardiac myocytes to produce cytokines such as IL-1β, IL-6, IL-12, and TNF-α, which may play a role in the development of myocardial inflammation. To induce the expression of CD40 on cardiac myocytes, we pretreated cardiac myocytes with IFN-γ for 24 hours and then stimulated them with anti-CD40 mAb for 24 hours. Among these cytokines, only IL-6 was significantly increased in the culture supernatants of cardiac myocytes in response to IFN-γ/anti-CD40 mAb stimulation. As shown in Figure 3, undetectable levels or very low levels of IL-6 were produced by cardiac myocytes without treatment (control) or cardiac myocytes pretreated with IFN-γ only, respectively. In contrast, there was a significant and marked increase in the amount of IL-6 produced by cardiac myocytes stimulated with anti-CD40 mAb alone as well as with IFN-γ plus anti-CD40 mAb (both P<0.001 versus control group and IFN-γ-stimulated group, respectively). There was a slight but significant difference in the amount of IL-6 between the anti-CD40 mAb–stimulated group and the IFN-γ plus anti-CD40 mAb–stimulated group. This suggested that induction of CD40 molecules on cardiac myocytes by IFN-γ could enhance CD40 signals into the cardiac myocytes, although the effect of IFN-γ itself on the IL-6 production by cardiac myocytes was minimal.

In Vivo Anti–CD40L/B7-1 mAb Treatment Study

The incidence of myocarditis was 100% in all of the groups. Panels A to D of Figure 4 show the representative sections of the heart of a mouse from group A (hamster IgG–treated control group), group B (anti-CD40L mAb–treated group), group C (anti–B7-1 mAb–treated group), and group D (anti-CD40L plus anti–B7-1 mAb–treated group), respectively. One mouse from group A died before being killed for study. Extensive cell infiltration and necrosis were seen in the mouse from group A (panel A), whereas both cell infiltration and necrosis were less severe in the mice from groups B, C, and D (panels B, C, and D, respectively). The results of the histological study are summarized in Figure 5. The (mean±SD) percent area of myocardium undergoing inflammation was significantly decreased in group B (6.34±3.24%, P<0.05), group C (6.00±2.67%, P<0.05), and group D (4.39±2.35%, P<0.005) compared with group A (10.68±
day 5 after virus inoculation, just after massive cell infiltra-

tion. This is also supported by the fact that the expression

of CD40 on cardiac myocytes was confirmed in vitro by treat-
ement with IFN-\(\gamma\), although there was some but not a marked

difference in the amount of IL-6 production between IFN-

\(\gamma\)-treated cardiac myocytes and anti–CD40 mAb–treated
groups compared with the Ham IgG–treated control group.

Discussion

In the present study, we demonstrated that CVB3-induced murine acute myocarditis resulted in the induction of a
costimulatory molecule, CD40, on the surface of cardiac
myocytes. Induction of CD40 on cardiac myocytes was
confirmed in vitro by treatment with IFN-\(\gamma\), which was
shown to be mainly synthesized by the infiltrating cells in vivo.\(^4\) This strongly suggested that the expression of CD40 on cardiac myocytes in acute myocarditis was induced by the

cytokines, such as IFN-\(\gamma\), mainly released from the infiltrat-
ing cells. This is also supported by the fact that the expression

of these antigens was clearly induced on cardiac myocytes on
day 5 after virus inoculation, just after massive cell infiltra-
tions appeared. We also showed that IFN-\(\gamma\) plus anti-CD40
mAb treatment markedly induced IL-6 production by cardiac
myocytes in vitro, although there was some but not a marked
difference in the amount of IL-6 production between IFN-\(\gamma\)
plus anti–CD40 mAb–treated and anti-CD40 mAb–treated

treatment only. The fact that anti-CD40 mAb treatment with-
out IFN-\(\gamma\) treatment could markedly induce IL-6 production by cardiac myocytes suggests that the affinity of the anti-CD40
mAb was high enough to transduce the signals through the

CD40-CD40L interaction, is essential for the development of EAE and that treatment with anti-B7 mAbs can alter the course of autoimmune diseases by differentially influencing the development of Th1/Th2 cells from Th precursor cells. In vivo anti-CD40L mAb treatment has also been shown to prevent other autoimmune diseases, such as lupus nephritis and collagen-induced arthritis, as well as allograft rejection and graft-versus-host disease.\(^21,30-33\)

From the analysis of cytokine profile of the infiltrating
cells, we found that this model of acute viral myocarditis is
mainly mediated by Th1 cells like EAE.\(^23\) To investigate the
effects of anti-CD40L plus anti–B7-1 mAb treatment on these

immune mediators, we also examined the expression of Th
cell–related cytokines, B7-1, and inducible NO synthase as
well as CVB3 genomes in the heart tissues of mice by a
dilution injury involved.

Figure 5. Mean±SE (hamster [Ham] IgG, \(n=9\); other groups, 
\(n=10\)) percent area of myocardium undergoing inflammation in
each group. Mean myocardial inflammation was significantly
decreased in anti-CD40L mAb–treated, anti–B7-1 mAb–treated, and anti-CD40L plus anti–B7-1 mAb–treated groups compared with the Ham IgG–treated control group.
significant change in the ratio of infiltrating Th1/Th2 cells occurred (data not shown). There was also no significant difference in the expression of CVB3 genomes and inducible NO synthase transcript, which are thought to aggravate the inflammation (data not shown). However, we could not exclude the possibility that the polymerase chain reaction technique lacks sufficient resolution to discriminate the differences in the expression of these transcripts or that the lack of differences in the expression of transcripts may not reflect actual differences in the expression of these immune mediator proteins. We previously reported the strong expression of IFN-γ transcript by polymerase chain reaction in the heart tissue or by in situ hybridization in infiltrating cells in the heart tissue of murine viral myocarditis. These data strongly suggested that the cardiac myocytes of mice with acute myocarditis were exposed to a high concentration of IFN-γ that was mainly synthesized by the infiltrating cells in vivo. Therefore, it seems that the expression of B7-1 and B7-2 could be induced on cardiac myocytes directly by IFN-γ in vivo even without CD40 signaling. We found by immunohistochemistry that there were similar levels of expression of B7-1 and B7-2 antigens on cardiac myocytes of mice in the control hamster IgG–treated group and those in the anti-CD40 mAb–treated group (data not shown).

It was shown that the expression of B7-1 on tumor cells induces an immune response mediated by CD8+ CTLs and leads to tumor regression. Therefore, it is thought that the expression of B7-1 on cardiac myocytes in acute viral myocarditis may facilitate infiltrating CTLs to directly injure cardiac myocytes and that IL-6 produced by the cardiac myocytes triggered by CD40 signaling may enhance the direct cytotoxicity of the CTLs against the cardiac myocytes. This may be one of the mechanisms of the in vivo effect of anti-CD40L/B7-1 mAb treatment. Recently, it has been reported that expression of B7-1 on tumor cells triggers NK cell–mediated cytotoxicity, which leads to tumor regression, and that this response occurs even in the absence of CD28 and cannot be inhibited by the expression of MHC class I antigen. This would also be one of the most likely explanations for the in vivo effect of anti-CD40L/B7-1 mAb treatment revealed in the present study, because NK cells consist of the dominant population of the infiltrating cells in the early stage of this murine viral myocarditis. IL-6 produced by the cardiac myocytes may also play an important role in the NK cell–mediated direct cytotoxicity against the cardiac myocytes.

Thus, at least CTLs and NK cells seemed to be involved in the mechanism of the in vivo effect of anti-CD40L/B7-1 mAb treatment. Further investigation is required to clarify whether the change in Th-cell differentiation was really induced and whether antigen-specific T-cell activation was suppressed by in vivo anti-CD40L/B7-1 mAb treatment.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by a grant for cardiomyopathy from the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japan; a grant for scientific research from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan; a grant from Sankyo Foundation of Life Science; Japan Heart Foundation–Pfizer Pharmaceuticals grant for research on coronary artery disease; and a grant from Study Group of Molecular Cardiology. We thank Kaori Takahashi for excellent technical assistance.

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Circ Res. 1998;83:463-469
doi: 10.1161/01.RES.83.4.463

Circulation Research is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
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Print ISSN: 0009-7330. Online ISSN: 1524-4571

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