

# Sessile alveolar macrophages communicate with alveolar epithelium to modulate immunity.

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# Background

- Bacterial constituents activate macrophages via Toll like receptor 4, causing secretion of proinflammatory cytokines
- Release of cytokines leads to recruitment of neutrophils
- Neutrophils may injure alveolar tissue
- Mechanism of tissue protection through modulation of immune response is not fully discovered

# Macrophages

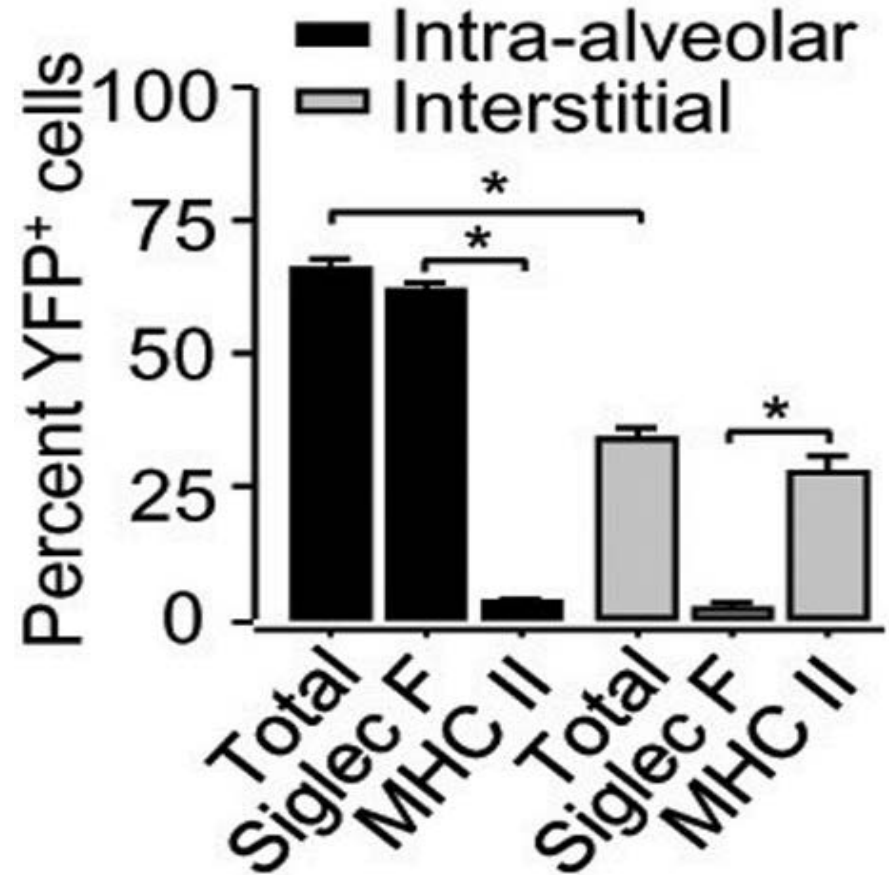
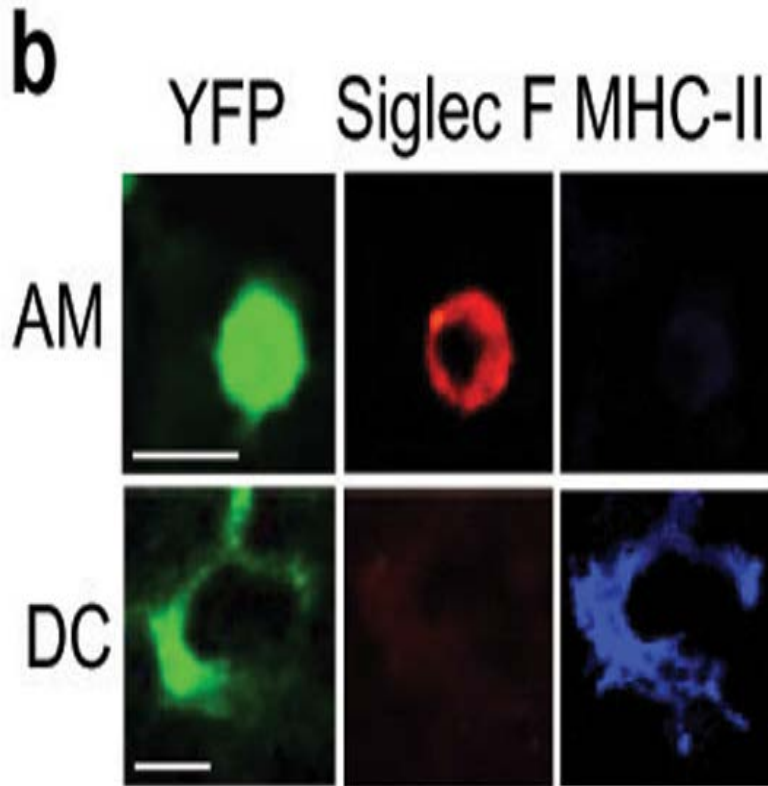
- Monocytes develop from myeloid progenitor cells
- Monocytes migrate into tissues and differentiate into macrophages
- Main task is the production of cytokines and chemokines (e.g. IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-6, IL-8, IL-12) phagocytosis and production and release of reactive oxygen species ROS

# Toll-like receptors

Toll-like receptor	Ligand
TLR-1:TLR-2 heterodimer	Lipomannans, Lipoproteins Cell-wall $\beta$ -glucans, lipoteichoic acids, Zymosan
TLR-2:TLR-6 heterodimer	Ligands of TLR-1:TLR-2 heterodimer
TLR-3	Double-stranded RNA
TLR-4	LPS, Lipoteichoic acids
TLR-5	Flagellin
TLR-7	Single-stranded RNA
TLR-8	Single-stranded RNA
TLR-9	DNA with unmethylated CpG
TLR-10	Unknown

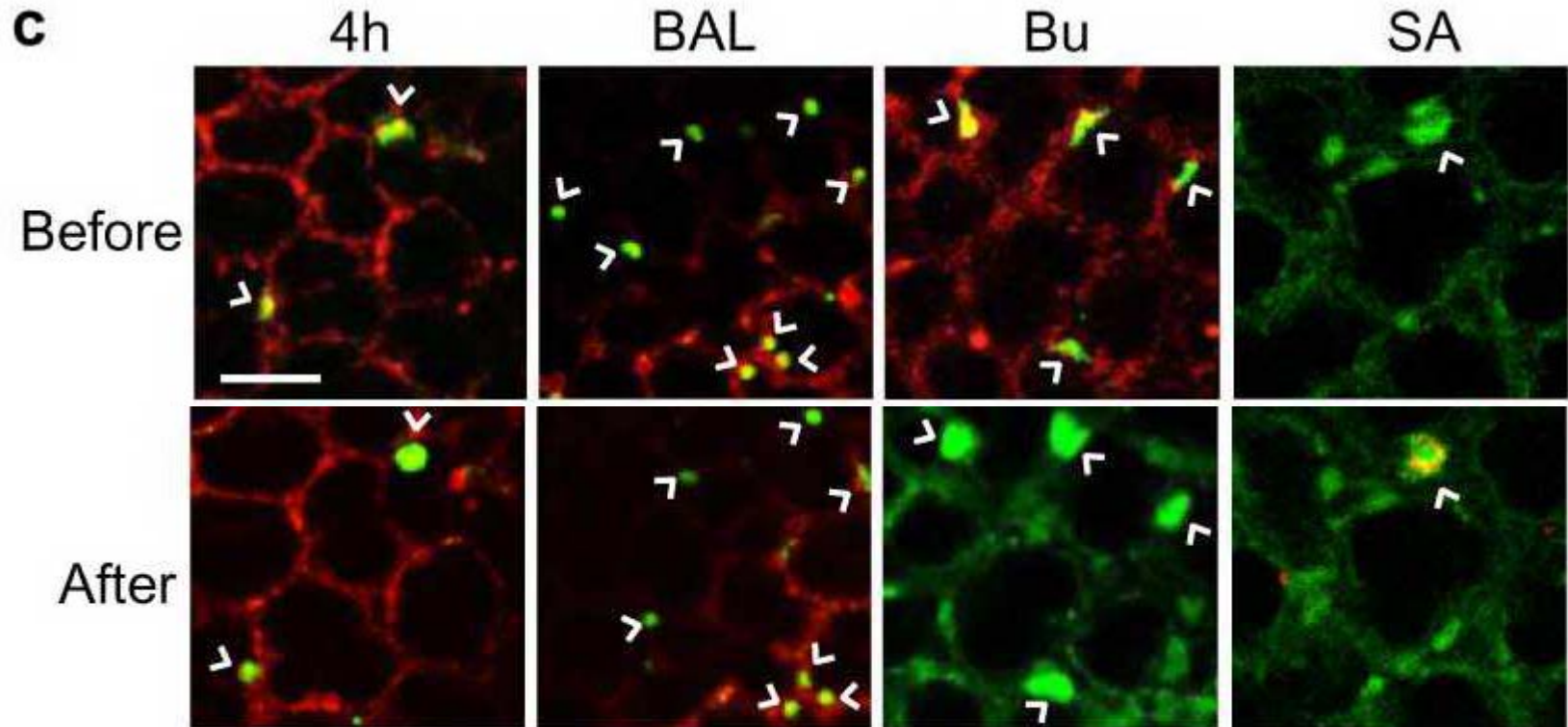
# Knock-out Mouse

- Alveolar macrophages (AMs) express CD11c
- CD 11c-cre mice + Rosa26-LSL-EYFP mice -> enhanced yellow fluorescence protein (YFP) in CD11c<sup>+</sup> cells
- To distinguish Dendritic cells microinjections with AM Marker Siglec F<sup>13</sup> and MHC-II-Ab were given
- Live confocal microscopy of isolated mouse lungs
- Alveolar Dye-injections only marked AMs in lumen
- YFP<sup>+</sup> - MHC-II<sup>low</sup> cells from BAL did not induce T-cell proliferation in antigen-presenting assays

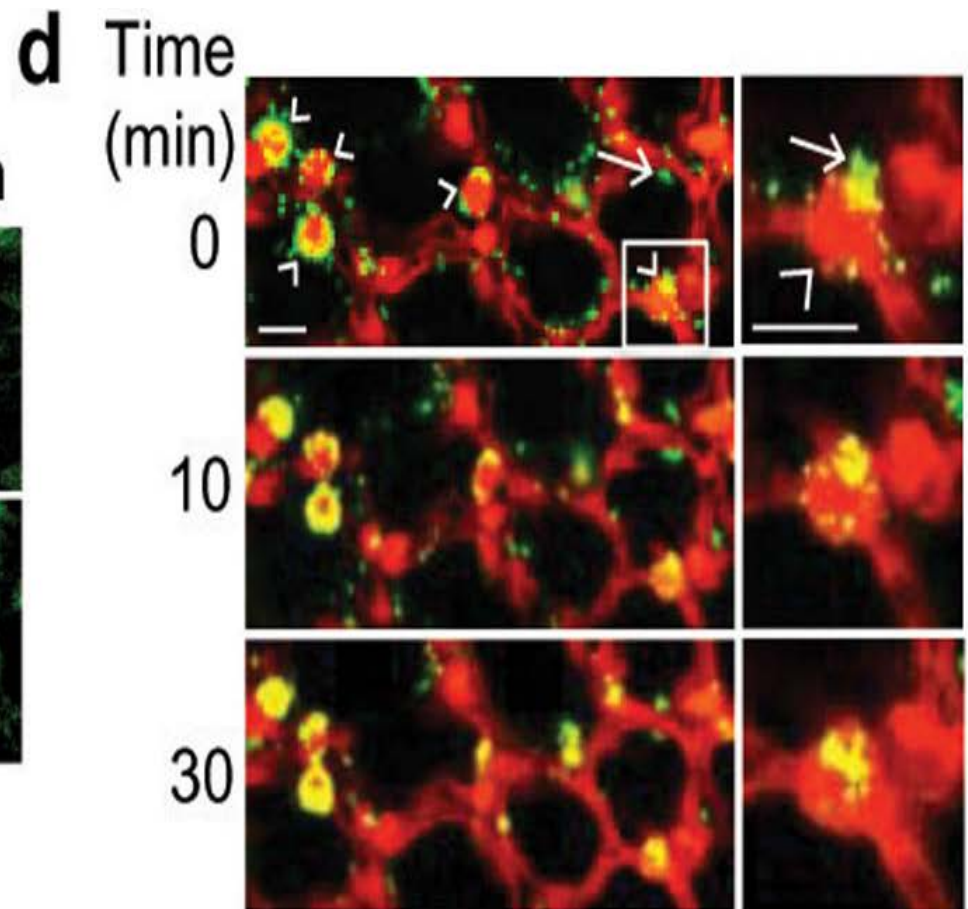
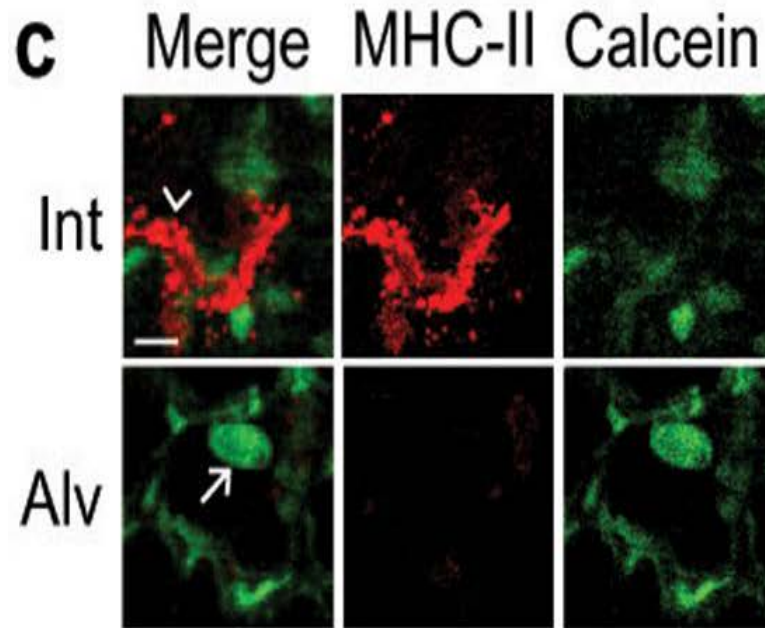


- 1 AM/ every 3 alveoli
- Remained sessile within AM diameter
- Imaging studies for 4h
- Even after BAL, microinjection of S.aureus and buffer

# Discussion



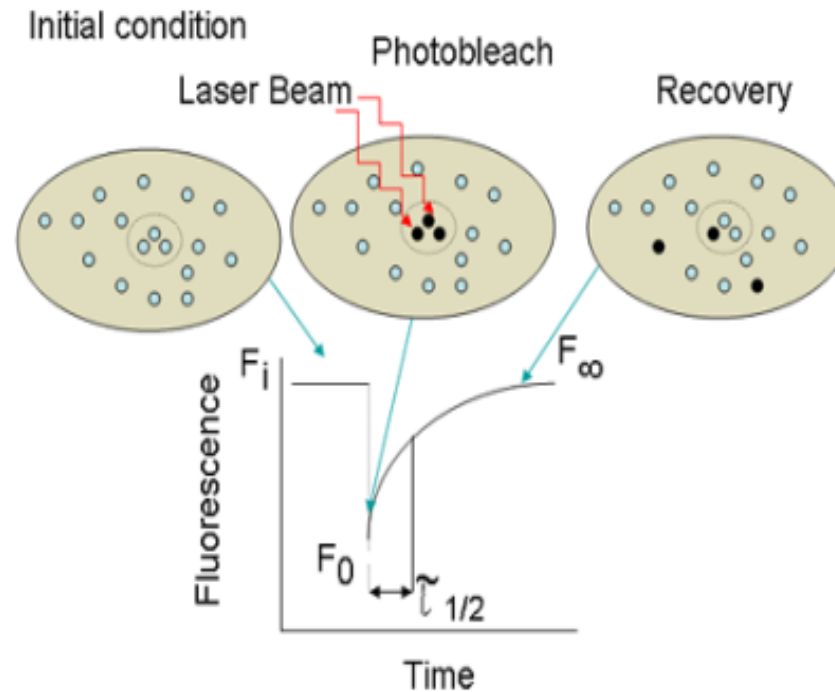


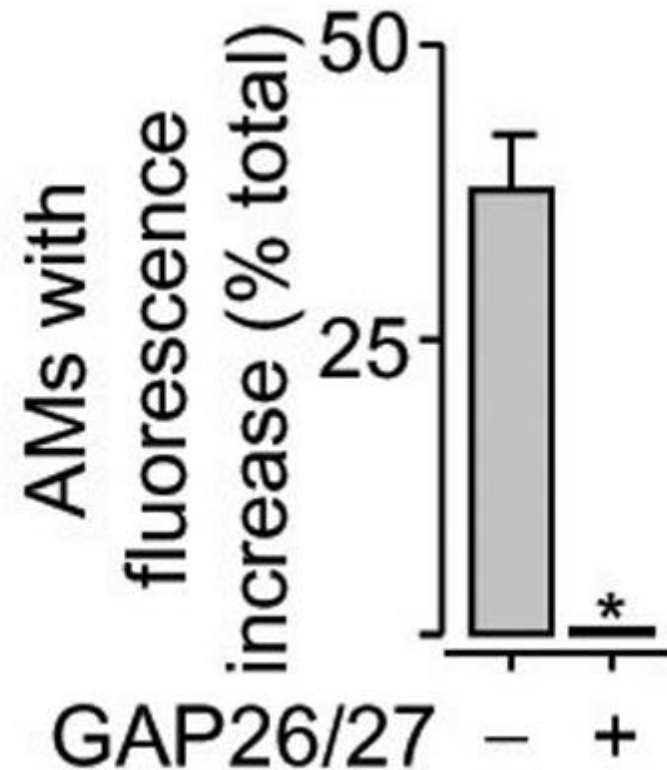
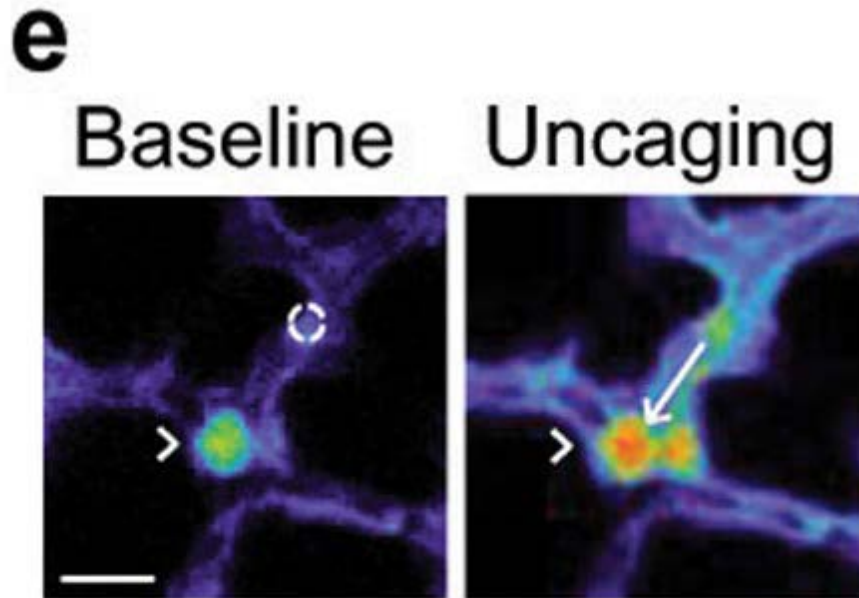


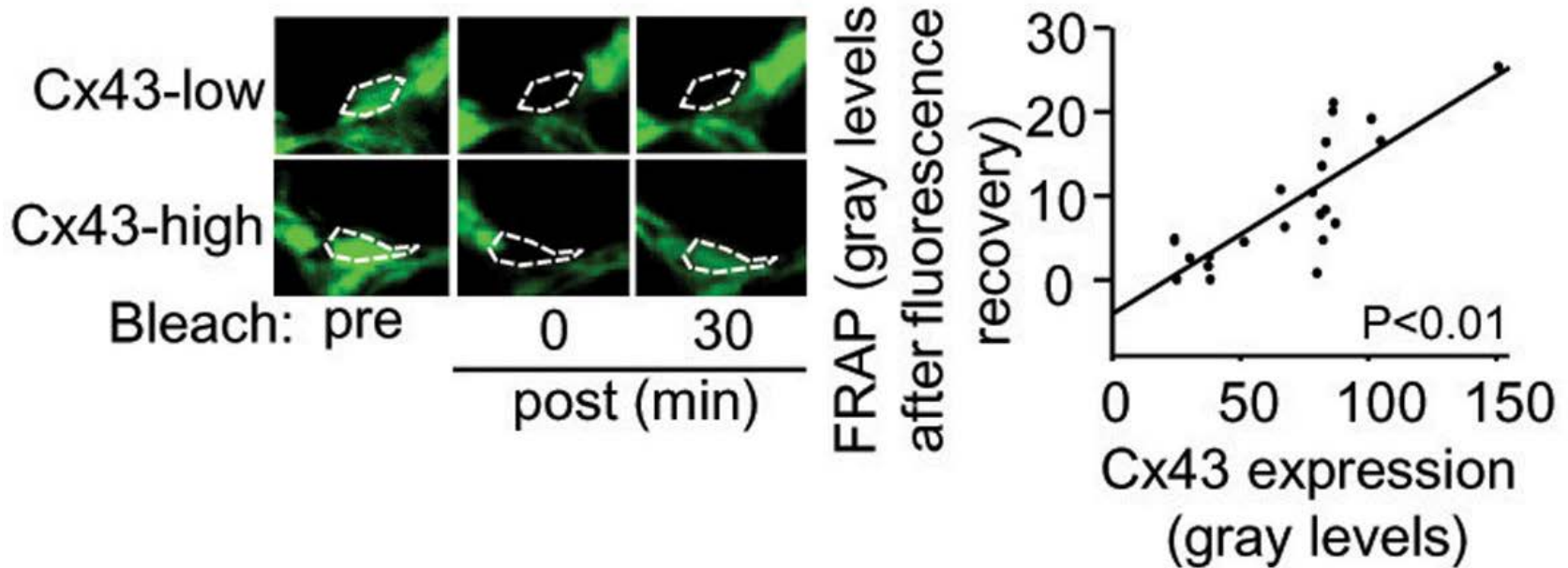
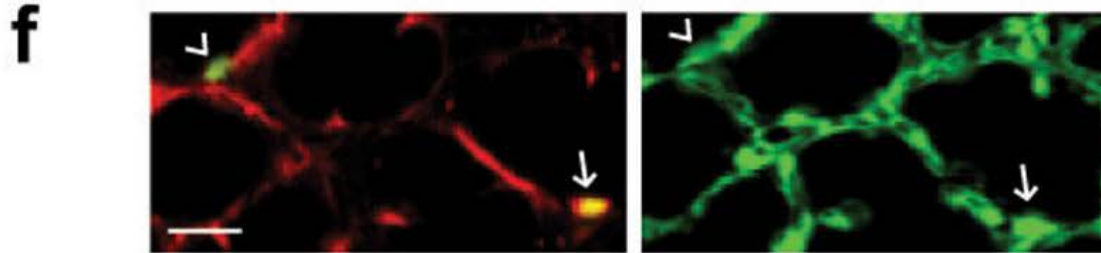
- AMs can form Gap junctions with alveolar epithelium using connexin 43 (Cx43)
- Photolytic uncaging to enhance cytosolic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$
- Fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP)
- Uncaging-induced  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  waves moved from 40% of AMs to epithelium
- Cx43 correlated with the FRAP
- GAP 26/27 inhibitor of Cx43-based GJCs and hemichannels stops the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  waves

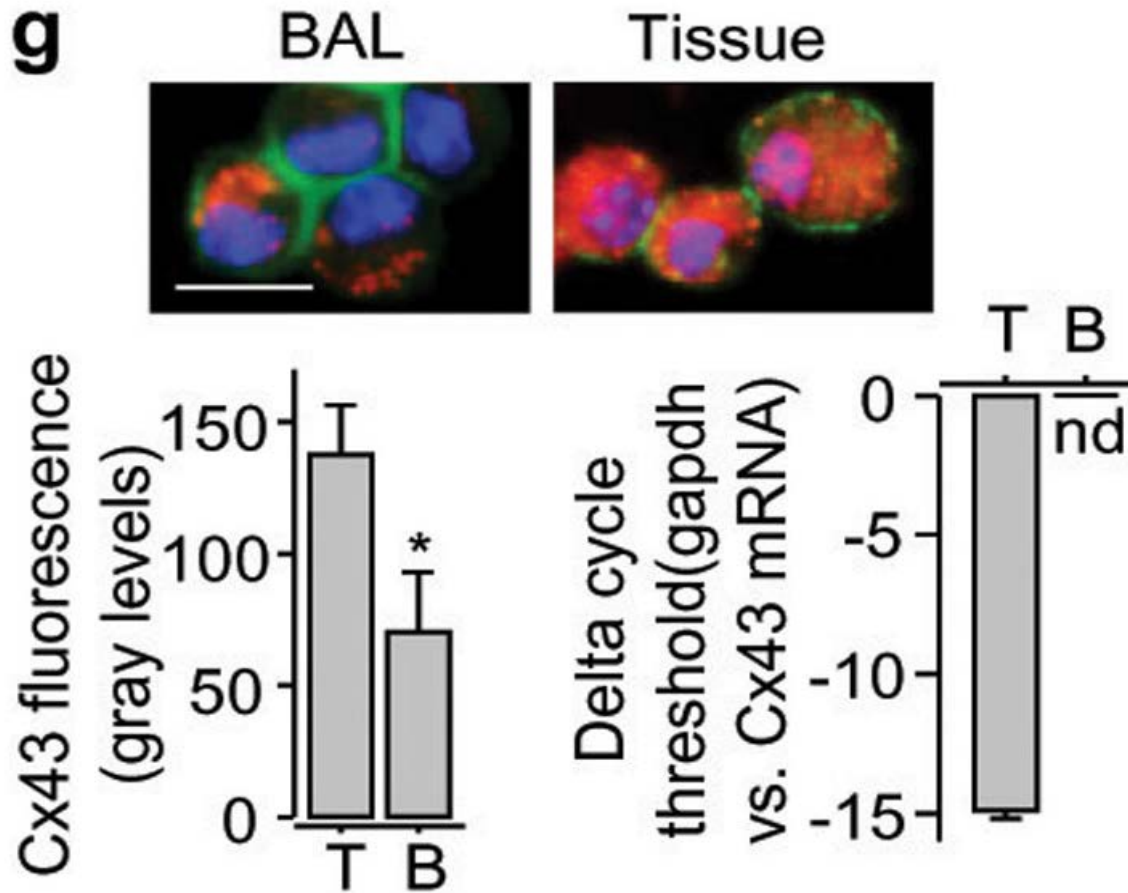
# FRAP

## Fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP)





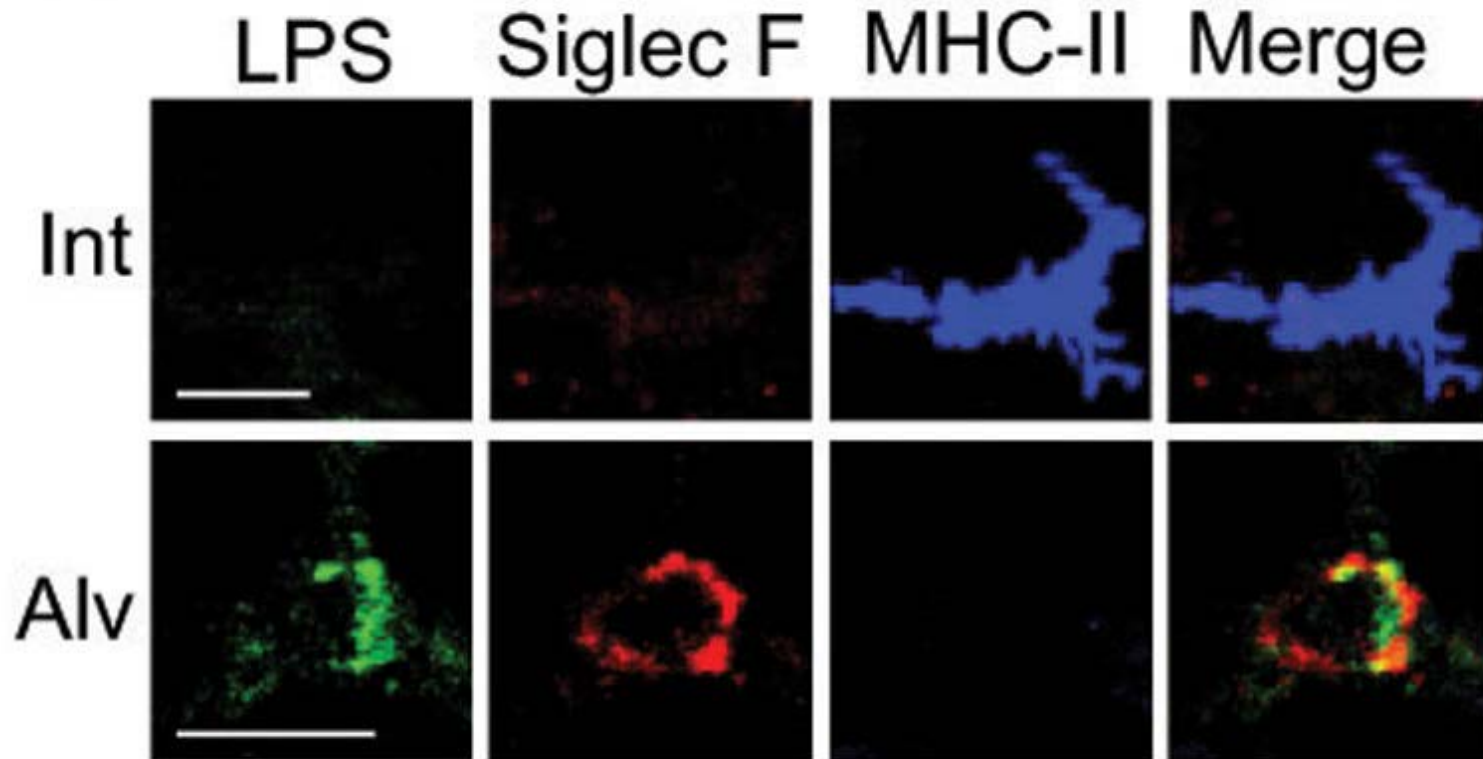




# Lung injury

- For simulation of injury intranasal LPS or PBS were instilled
- Obtained lung 1h, 4h and 24h post LPS instillation
- Fluorescent LPS confirms LPS entry in AMs

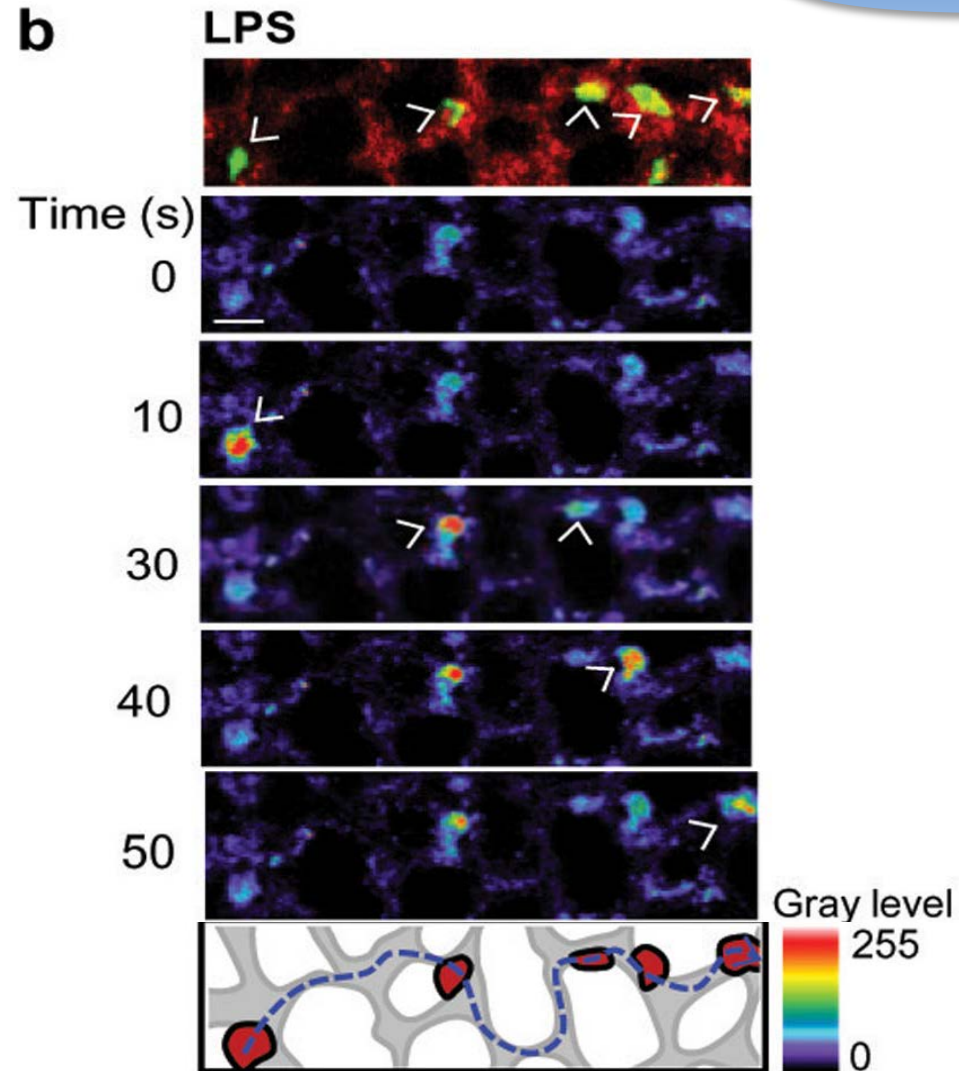
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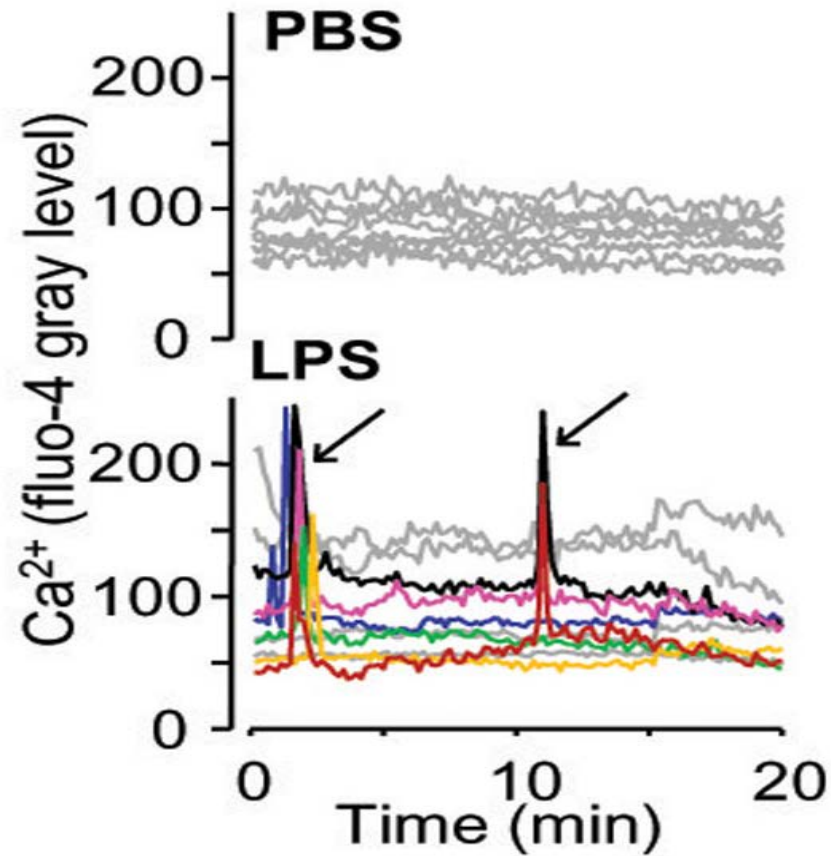


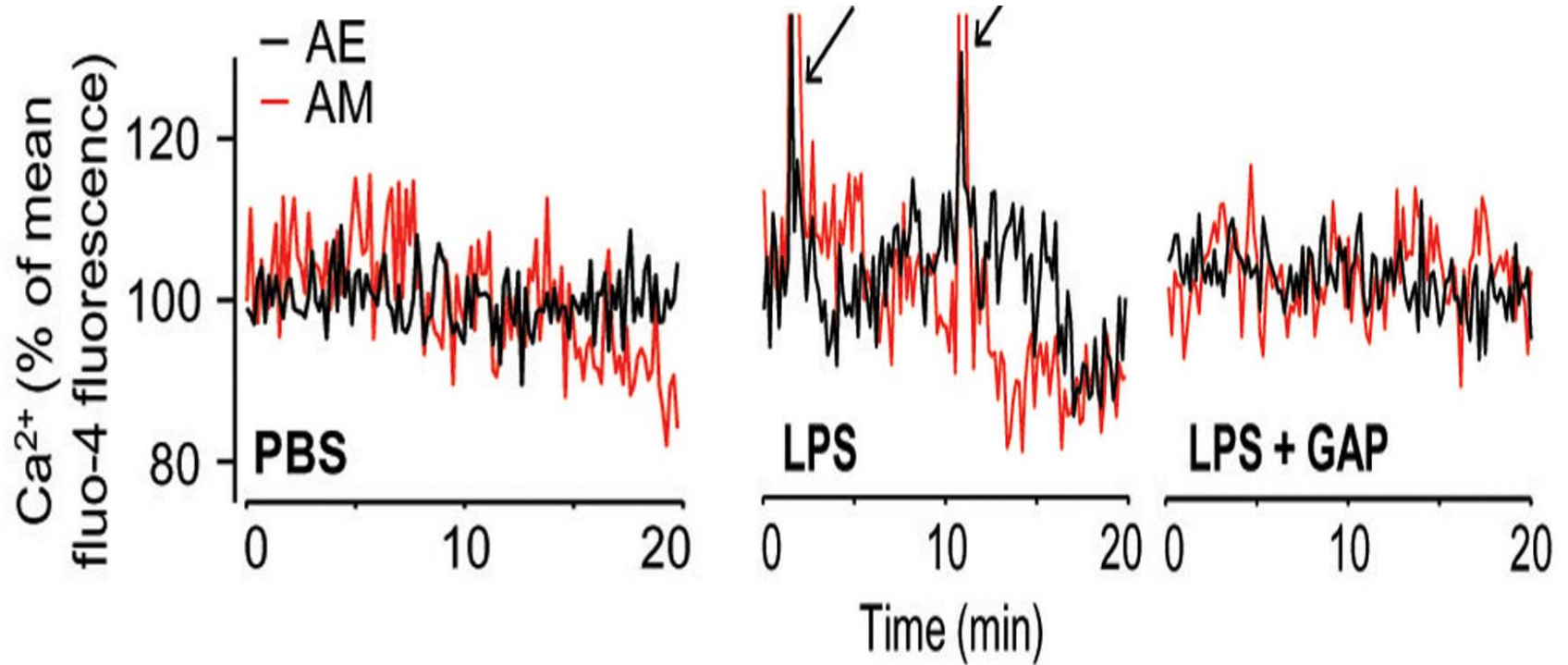


- AMs of LPS-stimulated lungs showed synchronous  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  waves appearing every 10-20min
- Spikes last for 10-15sec
- Initial appearance after 4h and increasing within 24h

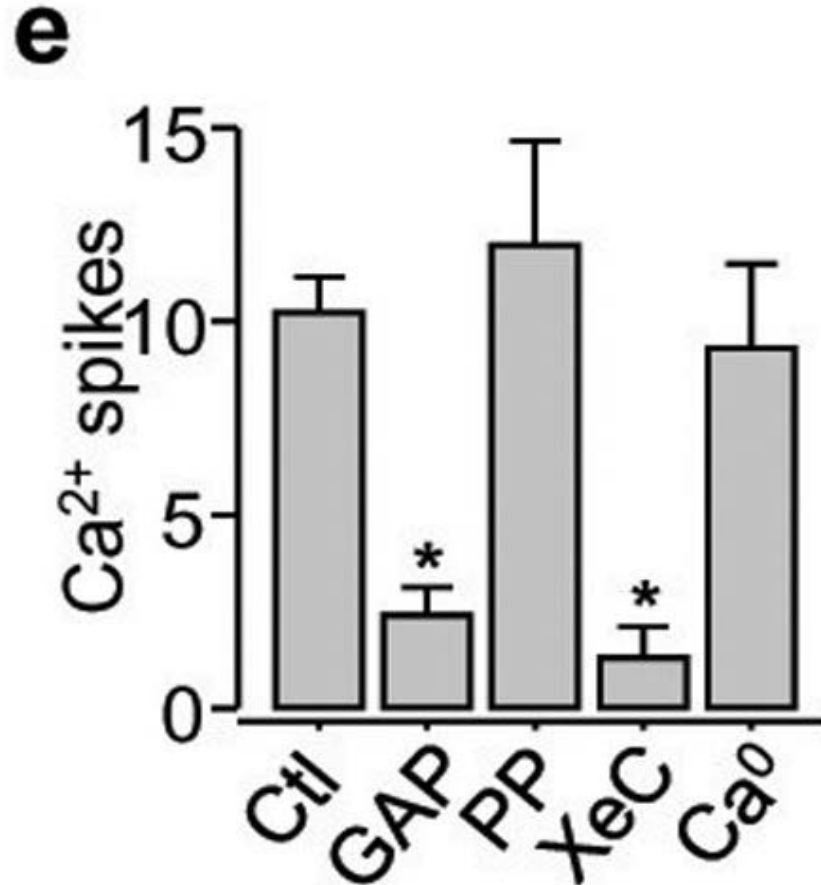
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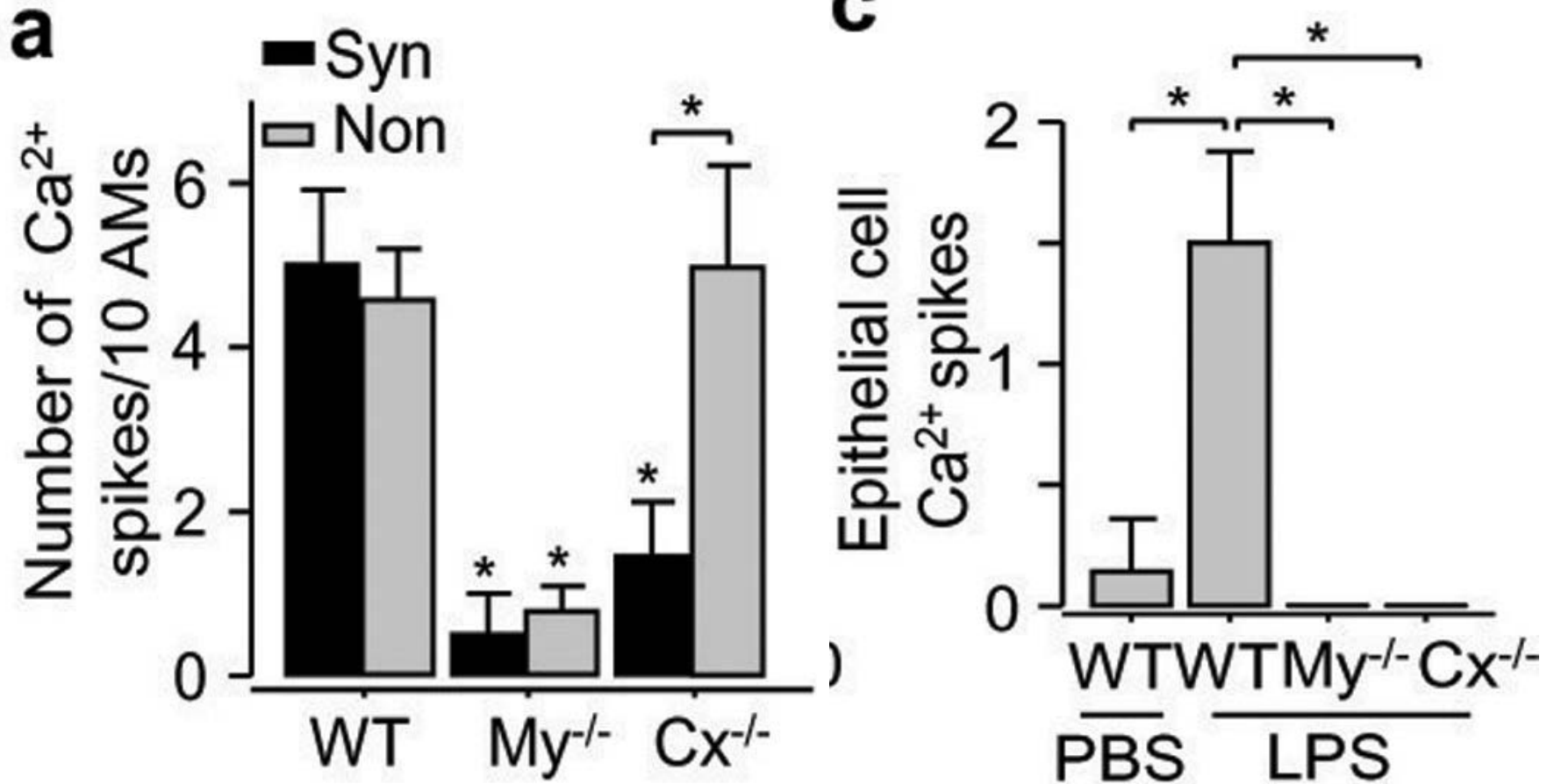


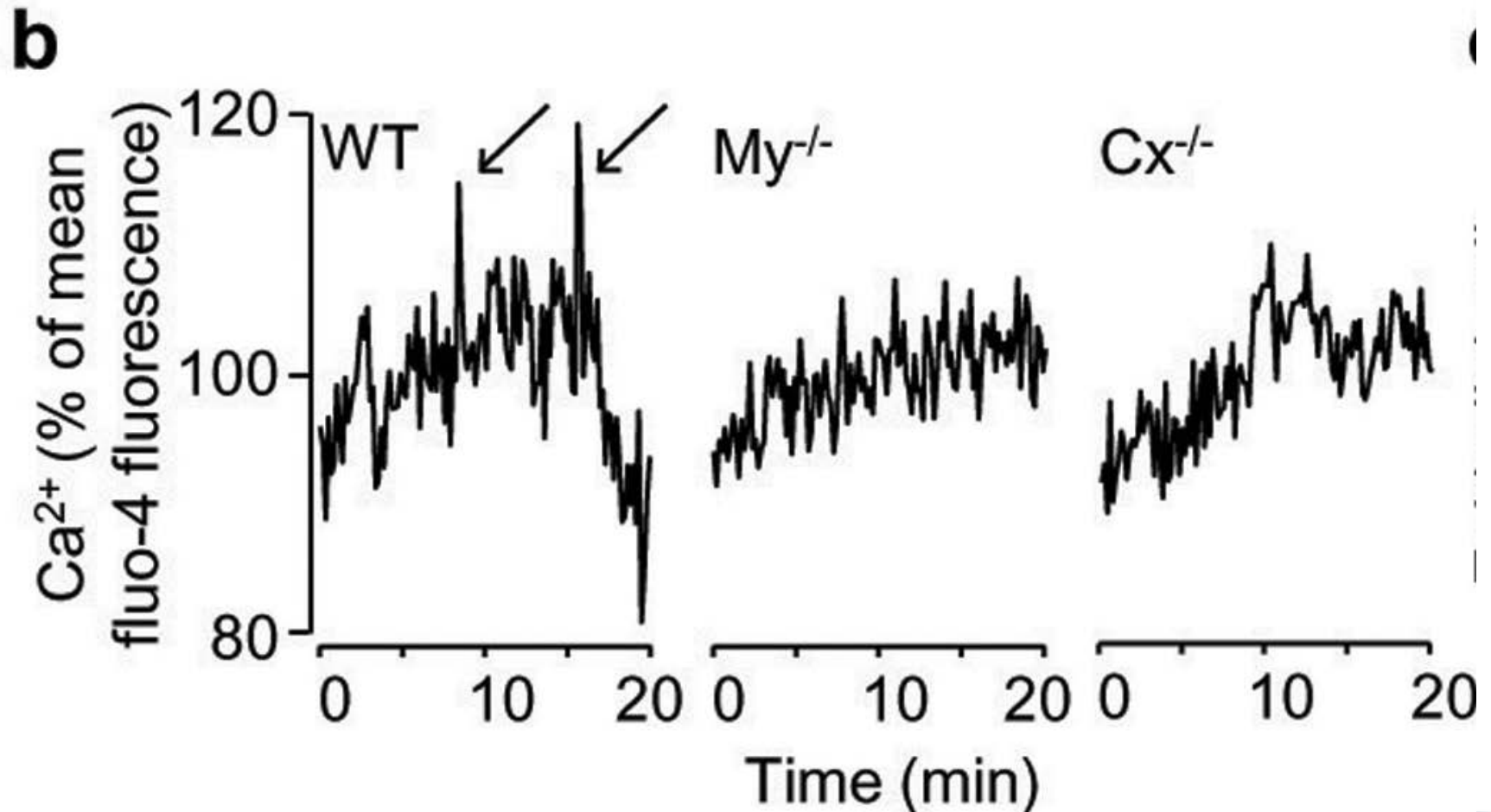
- Depletion of extracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  had no inhibiting effect on the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  spikes (source for spikes is intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ )
- PPADS did not influence the spikes -> connexin hemichannels do not induce spike intercommunication
- Sessile AMs Communicate through epithelium



- Myeloid differentiation factor 88 (MyD88) and TIR-domain-containing adapter-inducing interferon- $\beta$  (TRIF)
- In CD11cMyD88<sup>-/-</sup> mice Ca<sup>2+</sup> spikes were missing and alveolar neutrophil entry at 24h was decreased

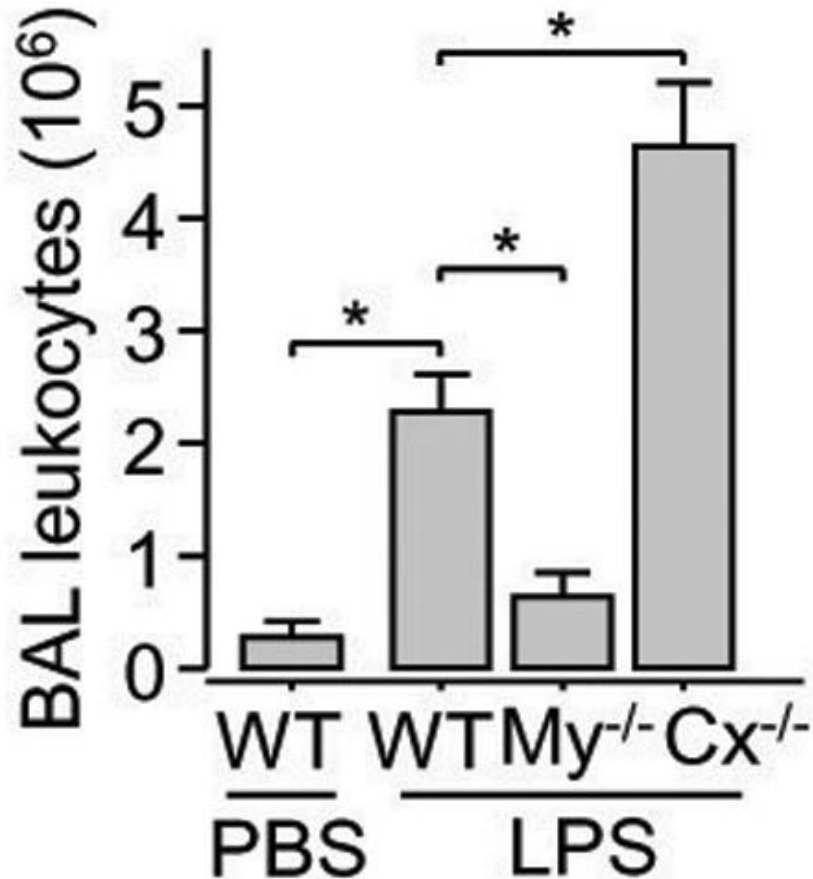


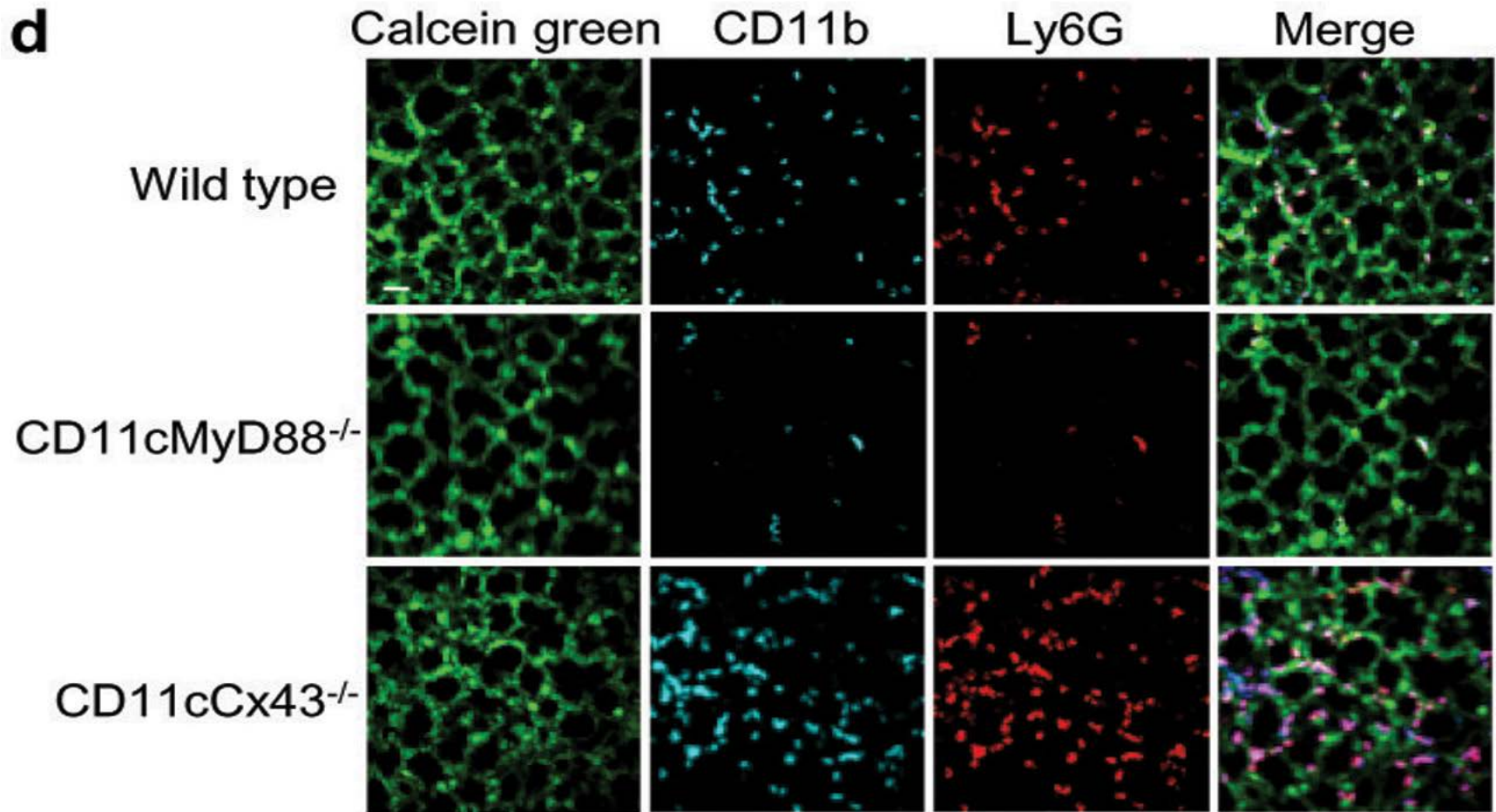




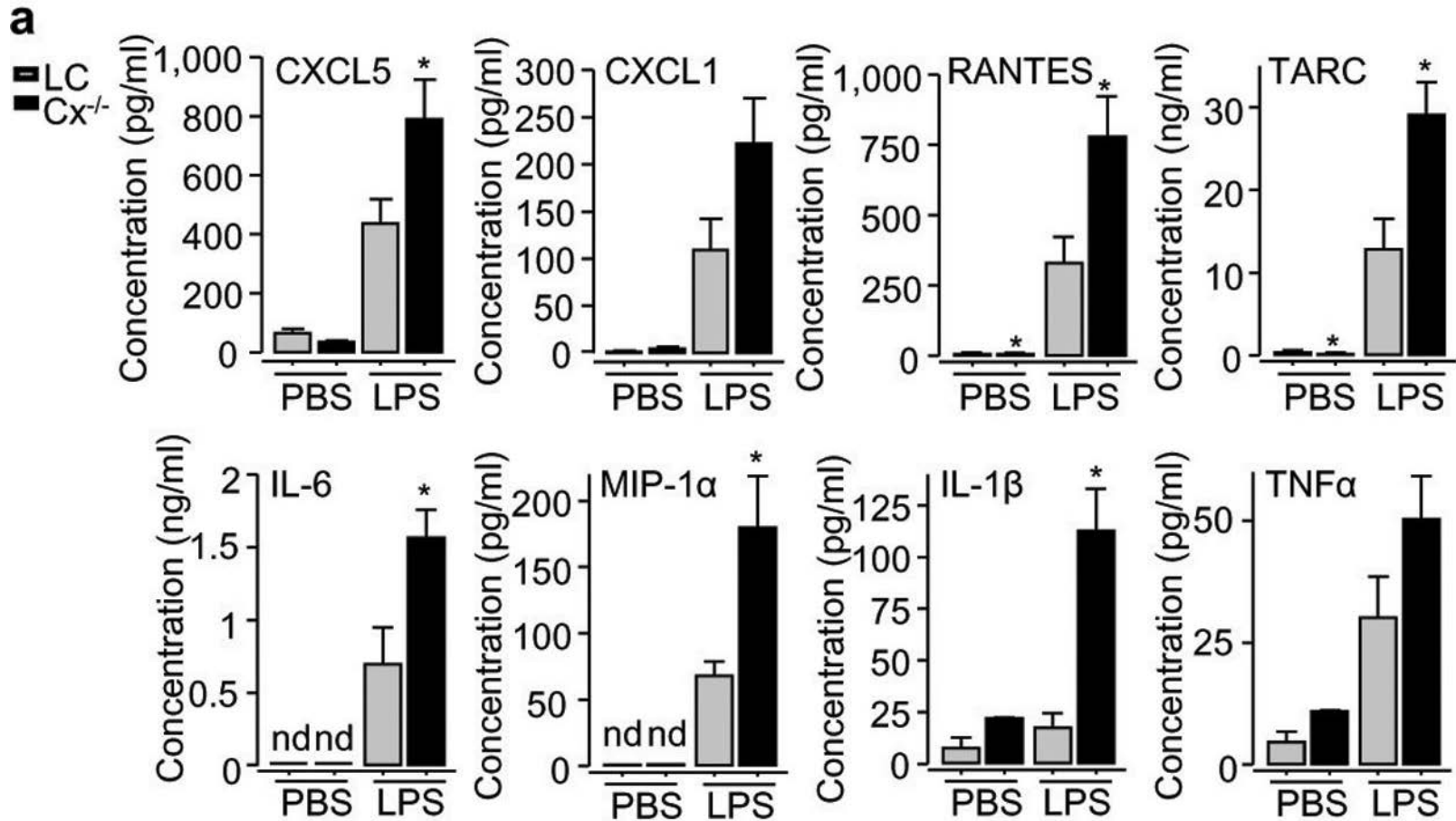
- CD11cCx43<sup>-/-</sup> mice displayed increased alveolar neutrophil recruitment and BAL-leukocyte count
- This may indicate enhanced lung inflammation
- Cx43<sup>floxed/floxed</sup> mice as littermate control
- BAL from CD11cCx43<sup>-/-</sup> mice comprised more proinflammatory cytokines and the mice showed a higher mortality

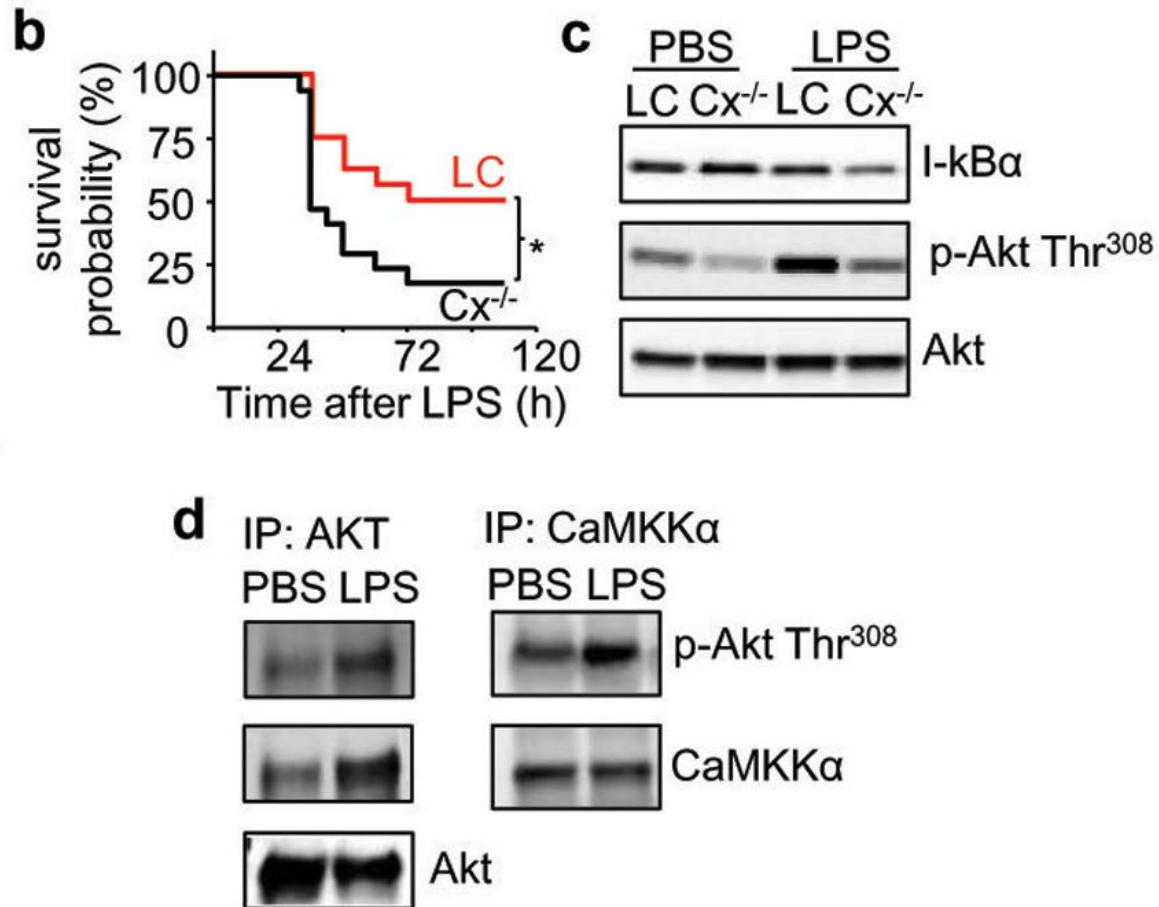
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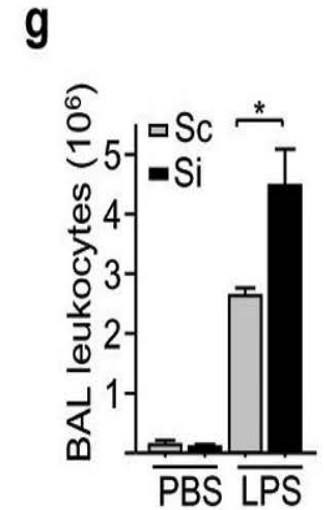
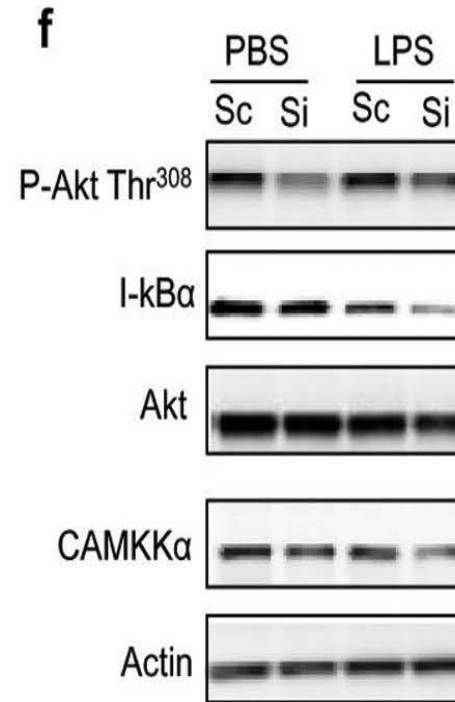
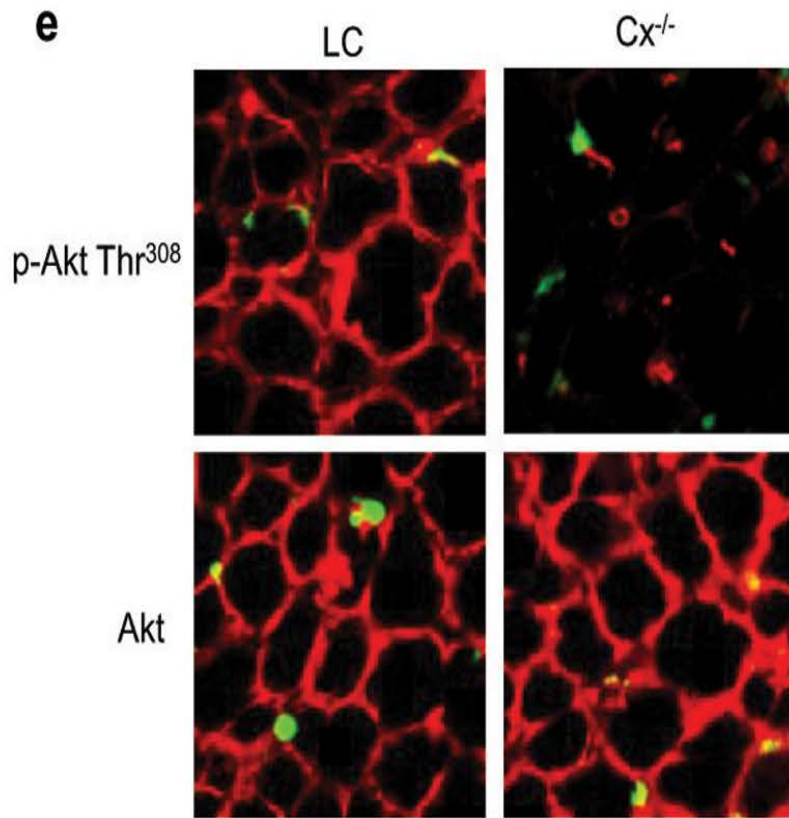


- LPS caused elevated degradation of I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  and translocation of NF $\kappa$ B in CD11cCx43<sup>-/-</sup> mice
- Enhanced intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> leads to activation of Ca<sup>2+</sup> /calmodulin-dependent kinase kinase (CAMKK) and the Akt kinase (pro-survival)
- LPS induced Akt phosphorylation in WT, but not in CD11cCx43<sup>-/-</sup> mice and BAPTA-AM treatment (intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> chelator)
- SPC-Cx43<sup>-/-</sup> mice -> loss of Cx43 in alveolar epithelium









# Discussion

- Cx43<sup>high</sup> AMs may play an important role in syncytial communication to diminish lung inflammation
- Further studies are necessary to fully understand the role of Ca<sup>2+</sup> - regulatory mechanism
- Cx43 expression and GJCs in AMs may be a possible target for drug delivery in inflammatory lung disease

Thank you for your attention!