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# DARC shuttles inflammatory chemokines across the blood-brain barrier during autoimmune central nervous system inflammation

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Thomas HAIDER  
Journal Club 20.10.2014

Vienna, 2014

# Background

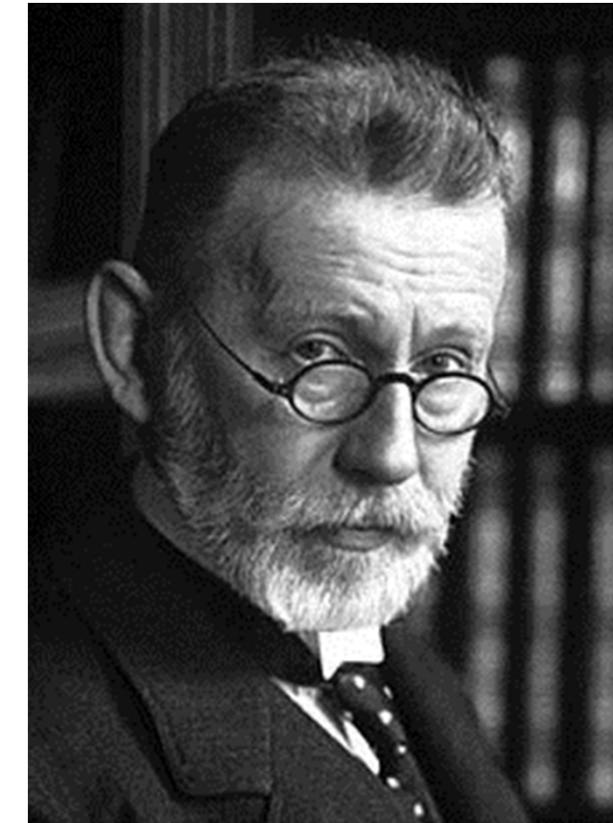
## Immunology of the CNS - History

Ehrlich, 1885 & 1904 dye did not stain brain  
-> BBB

Shirai, Y. (1921) On the transplantation of the rat sarcoma in adult heterogenous animals. Jap. Med. World 1, 14–15

Murphy and Sturm, 1923 -> sarcoma + spleen

Medawar, P.B. (1948) Immunity to homologous grafted skin.



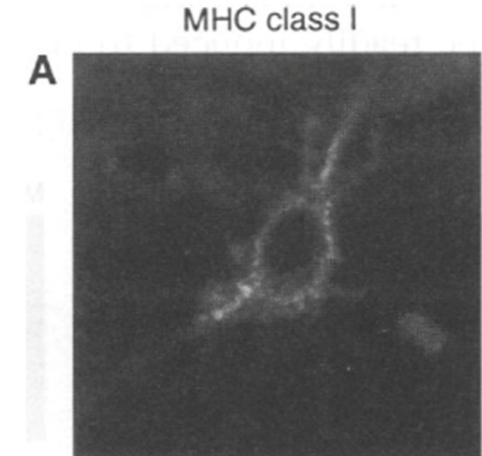
Wikipedia.de

Neumann et al. (1995)  
Galea et al. (2006)

# Background

## Immunology of the CNS

- CNS -> “immune privilege”
- Neurons -> physiologically NO MHC I expression
- Loss of electrical activity, virus -> MHC I expression
- T-cell surveillance with prompt clearance (brain-specific mechanisms of apoptosis induction)



Neumann et al. (1995)  
Galea et al. (2006)

# Background

## Blood-Brain Barrier

Endothelial Cells

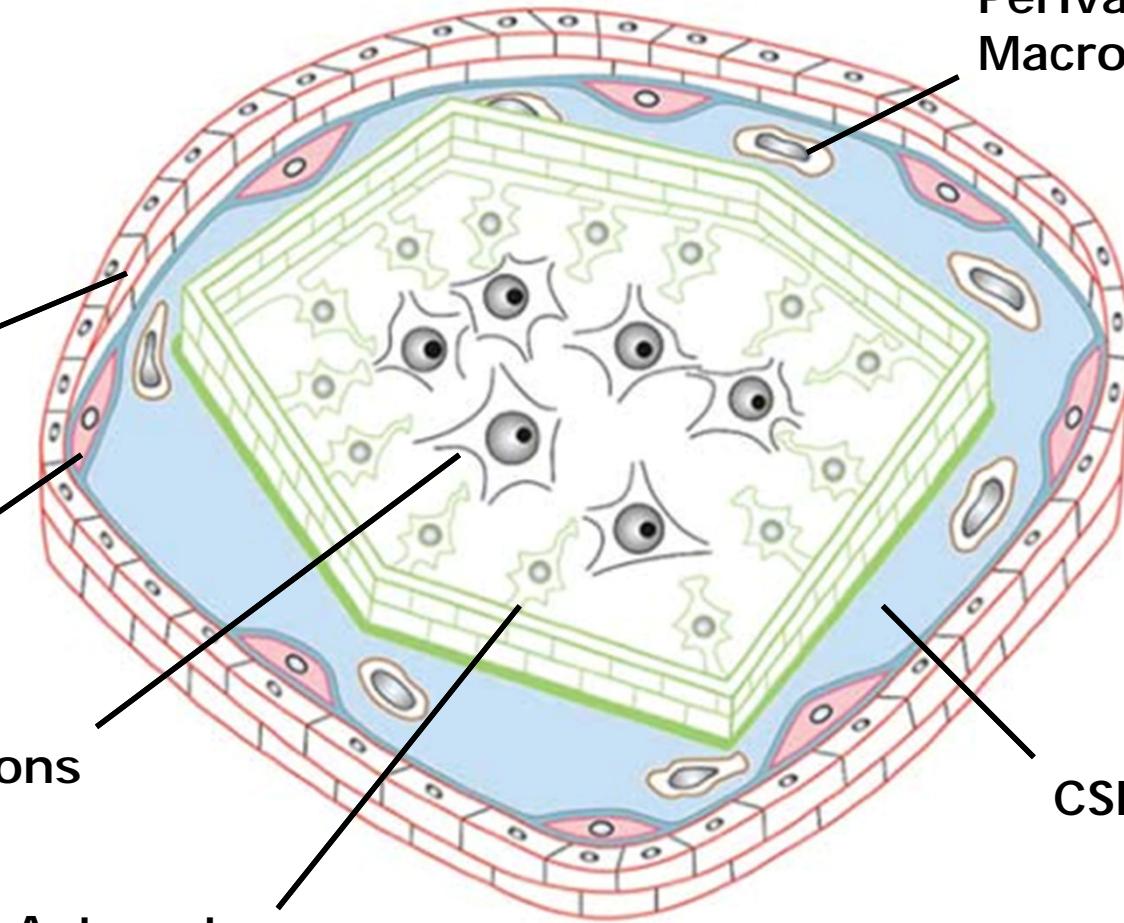
Pericytes

Neurons

Astrocytes

Perivascular  
Macrophages

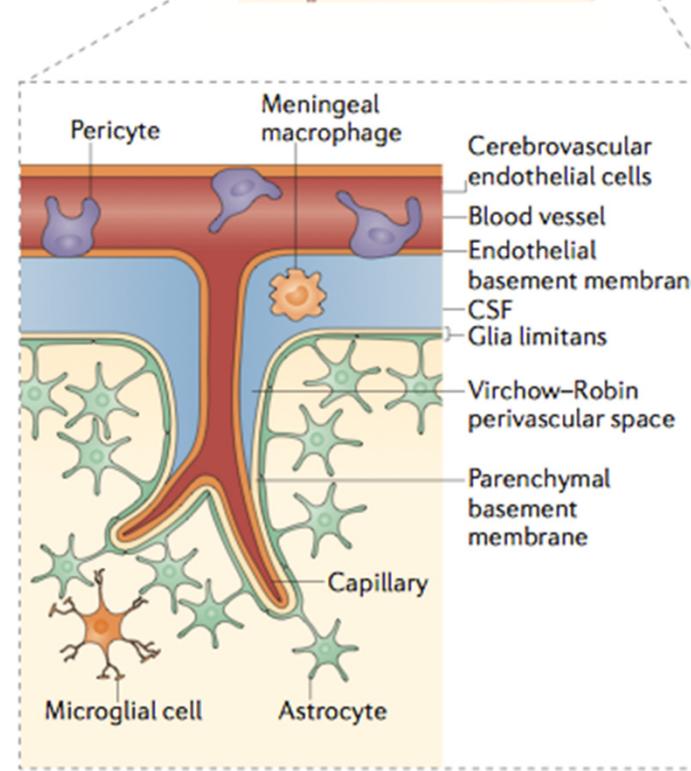
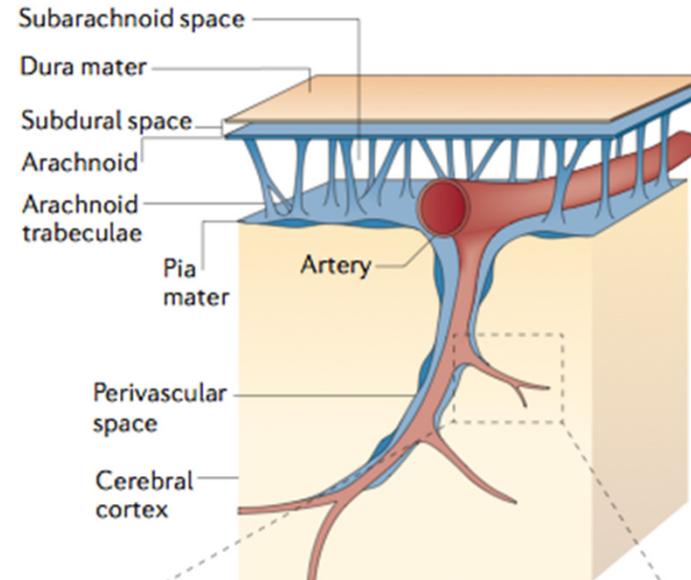
CSF



Muldoon et al. (2013)

Vienna, 2014

# Blood-Brain Barrier



Ransohoff and Engelhardt (2012)

Vienna, 2014

# Background

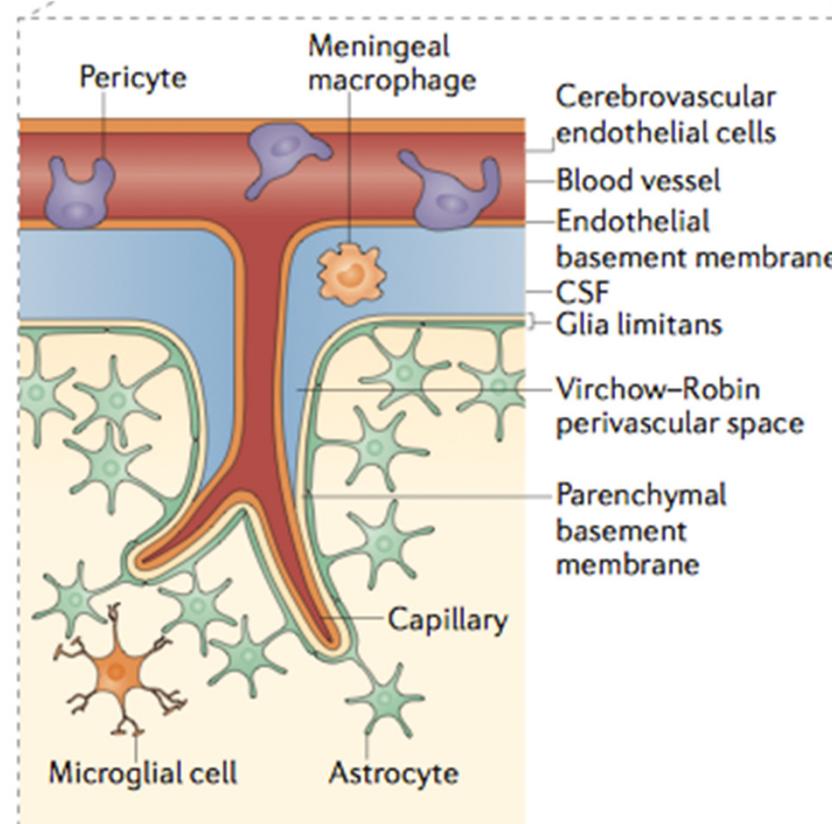
## Blood-Brain Barrier

- Highly specialized endothelial cells with low pinocytic activity, tight junctions and specialized transport mechanisms (GLUT-1 e.g.)
- Heparan sulfates on the luminal side bind chemokines

# Background

## Multiple Sclerosis

- Autoimmune disease
- Natalizumab
- Up-regulation of chemokines (CCL2, CXCL5, CXCL1)
- BUT: CCL2, CXCL5, CXCL1 mainly expressed by astrocytes during EAE



disease  
s by  
luminal side

Minten et al. (2014)

Vienna, 2014

# Background

## Blood-Brain Barrier

- Chemokine transport without affecting ECs
- How does that work?

# Background

## Duffy antigen receptor for chemokines (DARC)

- =Duffy antigen (serology)
- 4<sup>th</sup> gene to be associated with resistance to Malaria
- Receptor for *Plasmodium vivax/knowlesi*

# Background

## Duffy antigen receptor for chemokines (DARC)

- Expression on
  - erythrocytes, cerebellar neurons
  - postcapillary venules and capillary endothelial (lymph nodes, the lung, and the kidney)
  - but not on arterial endothelial cells

Minten et al. (2014)

# Background

## Duffy antigen receptor for chemokines (DARC)

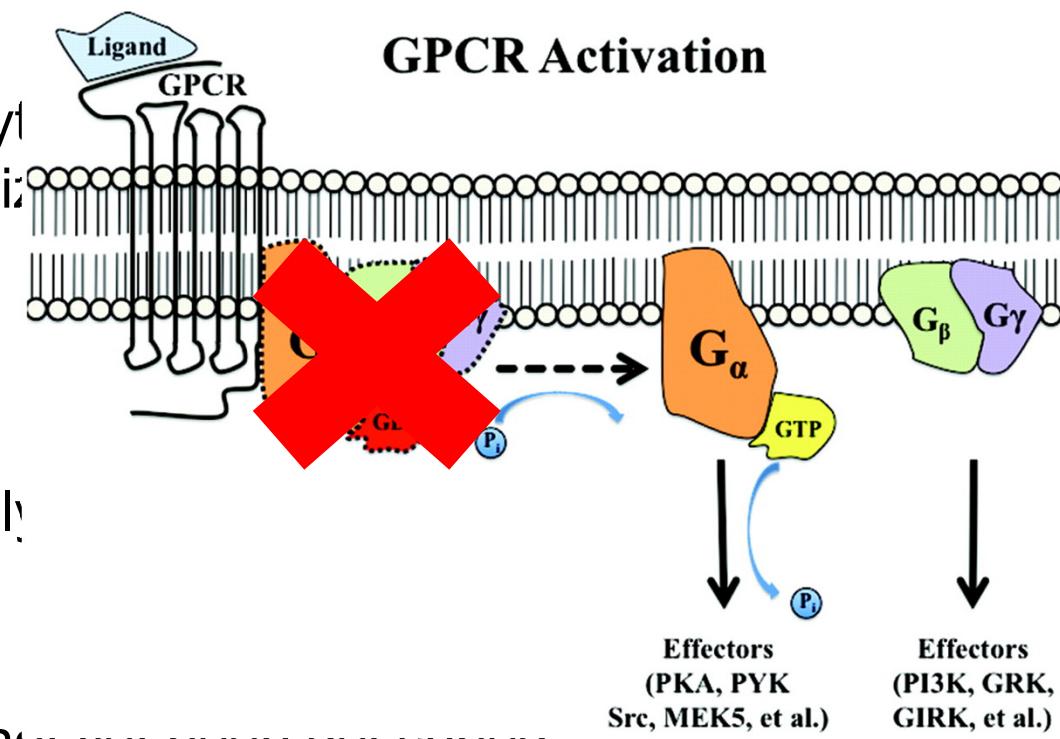
- Lacks intracellular domain to bind G-protein

- Ligand: most inflammatory cytokines  
makropinocytosis-like internalization

- “Sponge theory”

- Knock-out mice phenotypically  
inflammation

- Expression on the BBB has not yet been described



# Aim of the Study

**... was to evaluate a possible role of DARC in the physiology and pathology of the Blood-Brain Barrier**

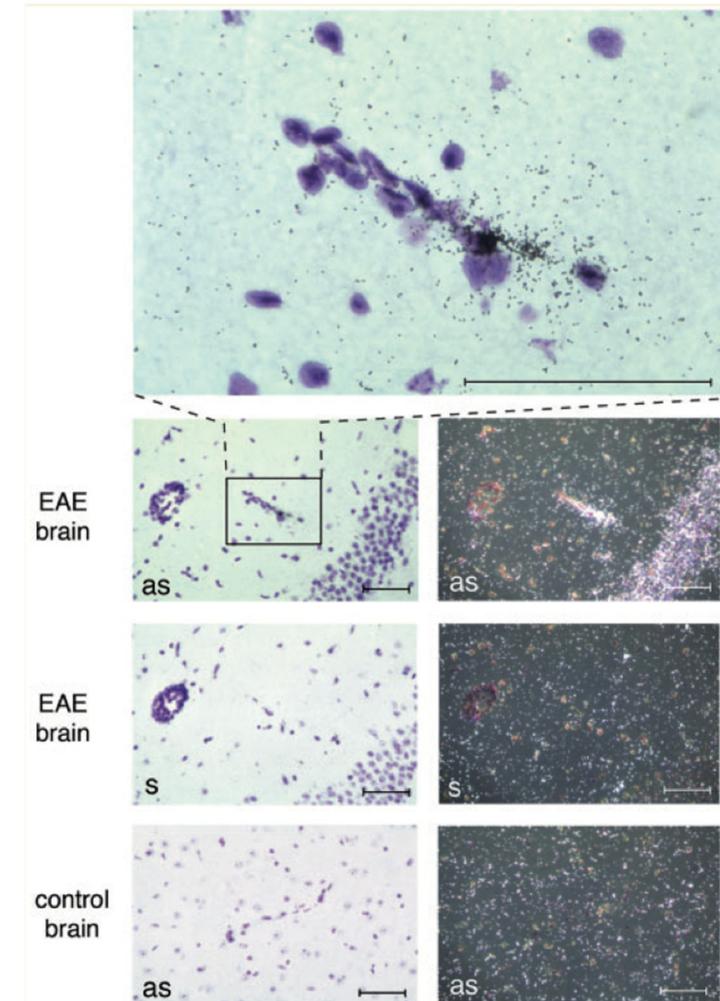
# Methods

- Active EAE in wild type DARC<sup>-/-</sup> and chimeric mice
- Human brain tissue from the UK multiple sclerosis tissue bank
- In-vitro BBB studies
- Further in-vitro methods (membrane arrays, ELISA, proliferation assays)

# - Results -

# Results

- 2005: Gene-expression analysis of EC during EAE -> up-regulation of DARC
- In-situ hybridization -  
>>
- On vessels?

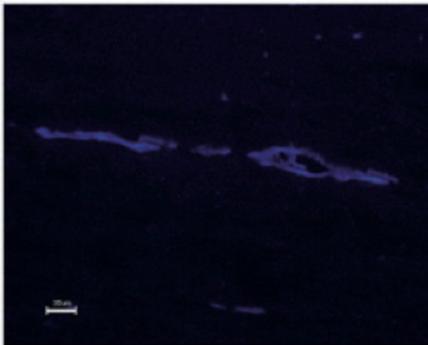


Minten et al. (2014)

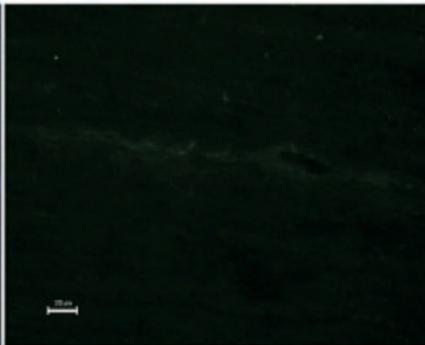


# Results

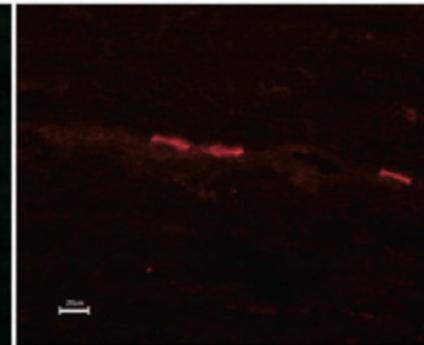
PECAM 1



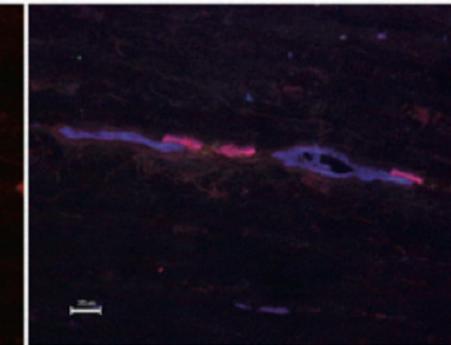
CD45



DARC



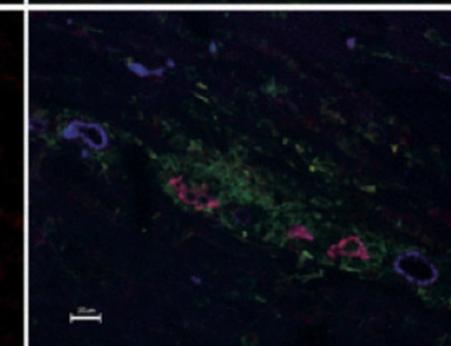
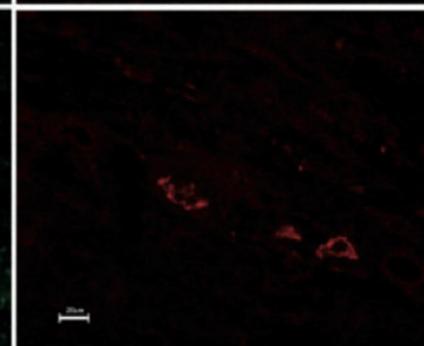
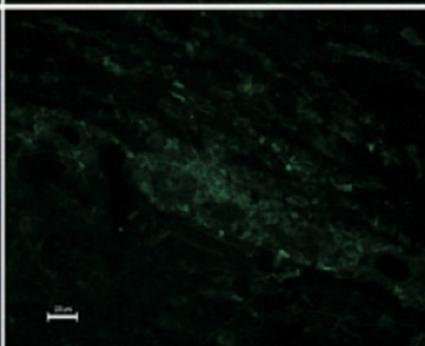
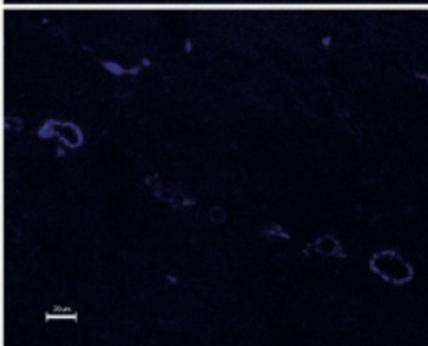
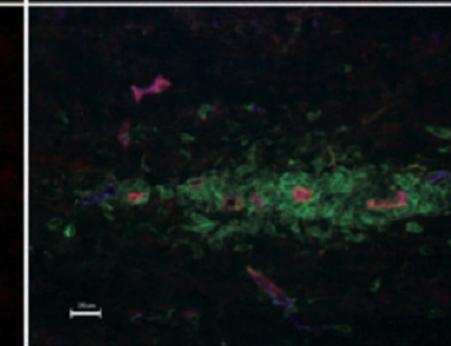
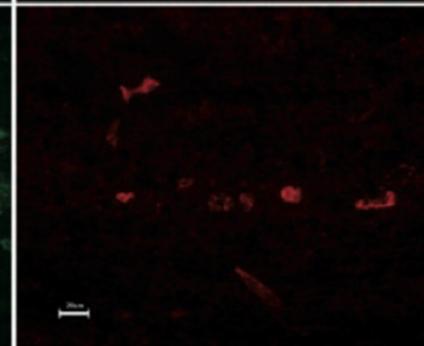
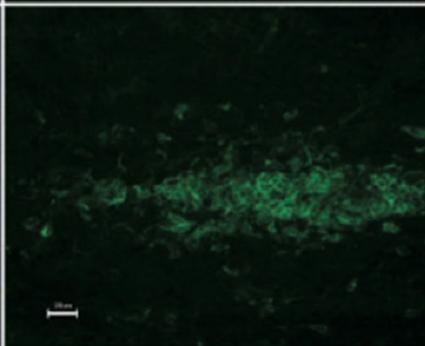
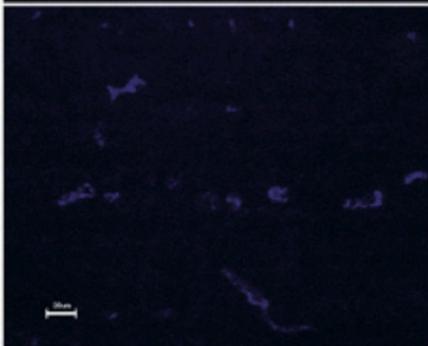
merge

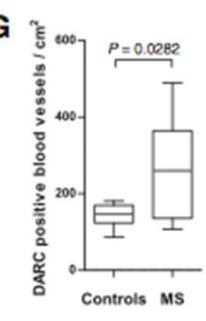
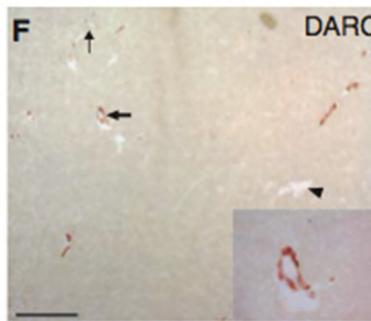
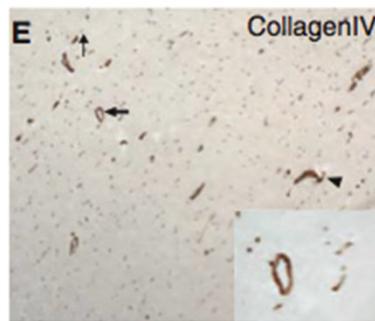
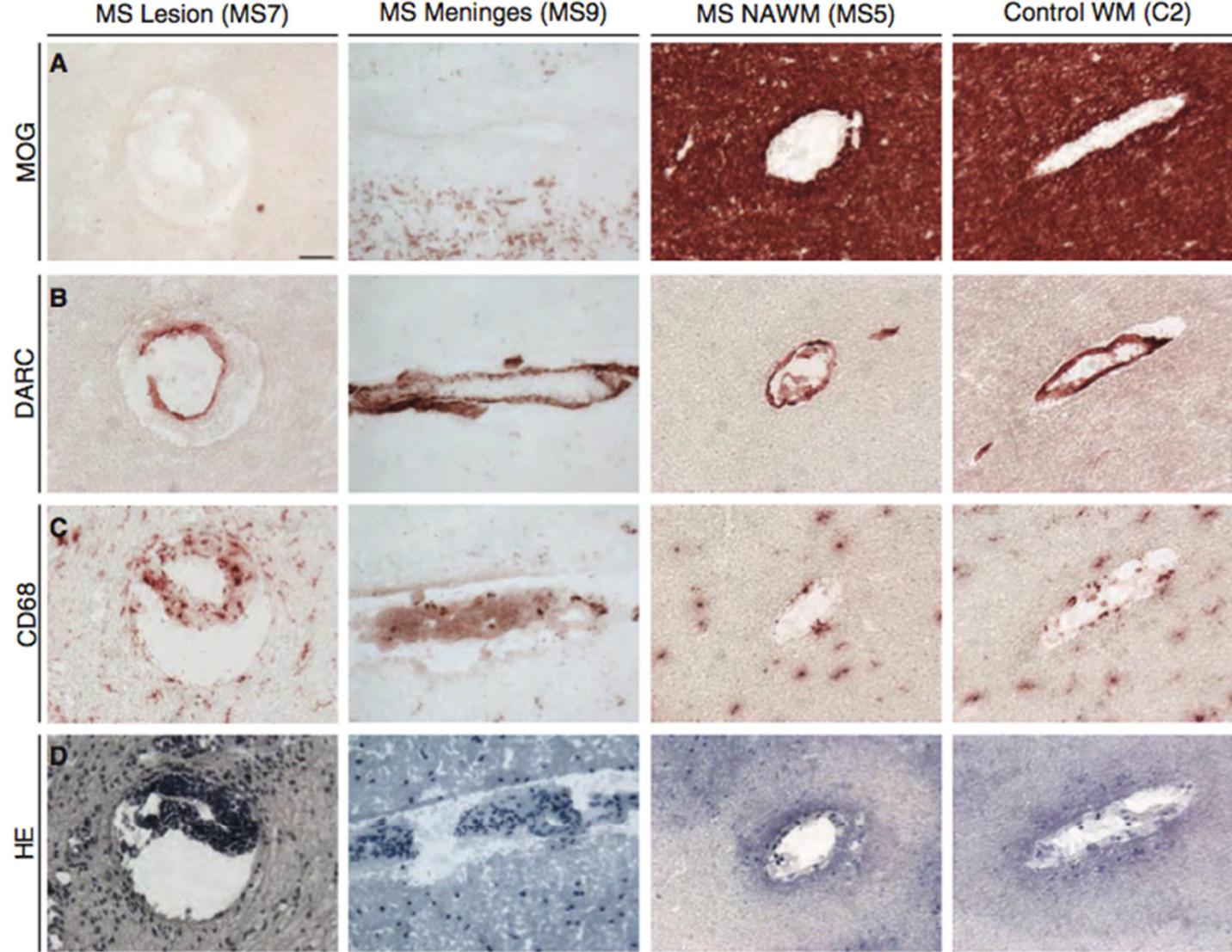


Day 7

Day 11

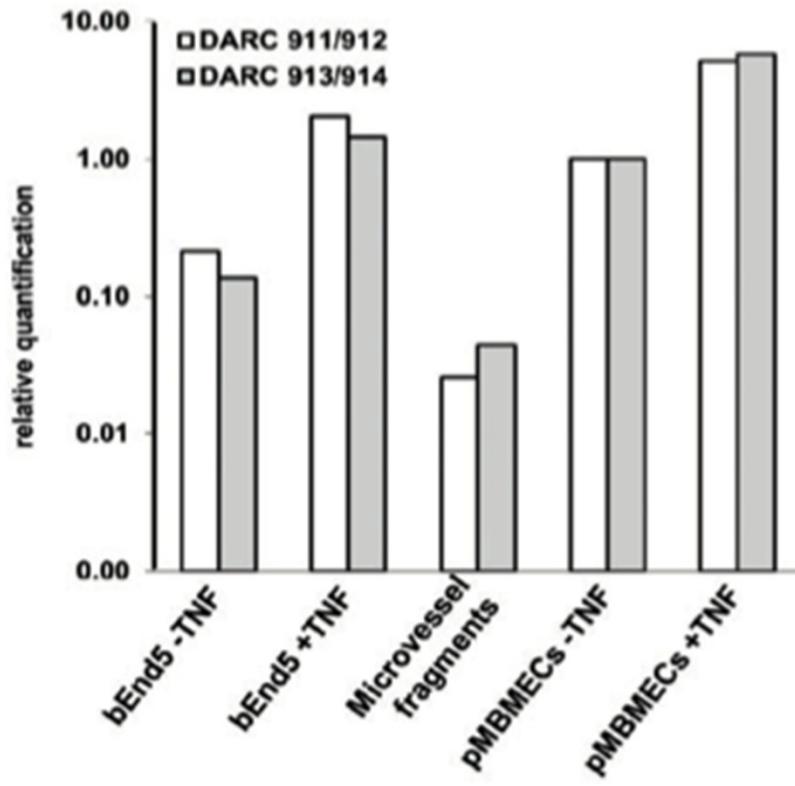
Day 13





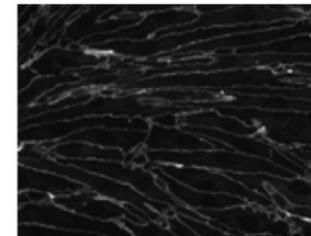
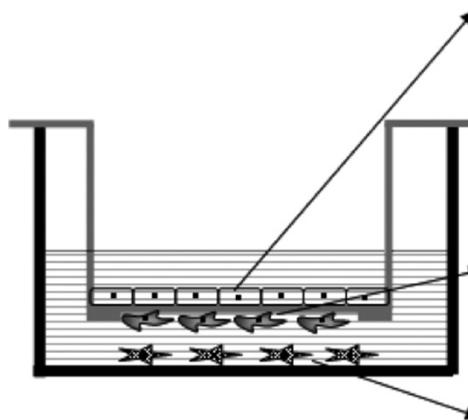
Minten et al. (2014)

Vienna, 2014

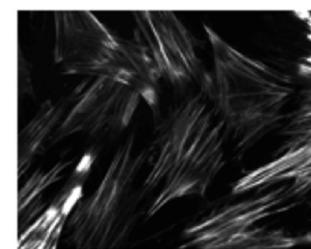
**A**

# Methods

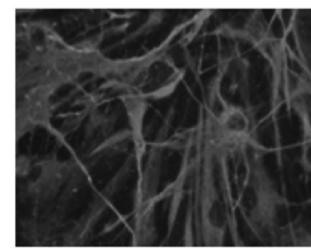
## In-vitro BBB assay



Endothelial cells  
(ZO-1)



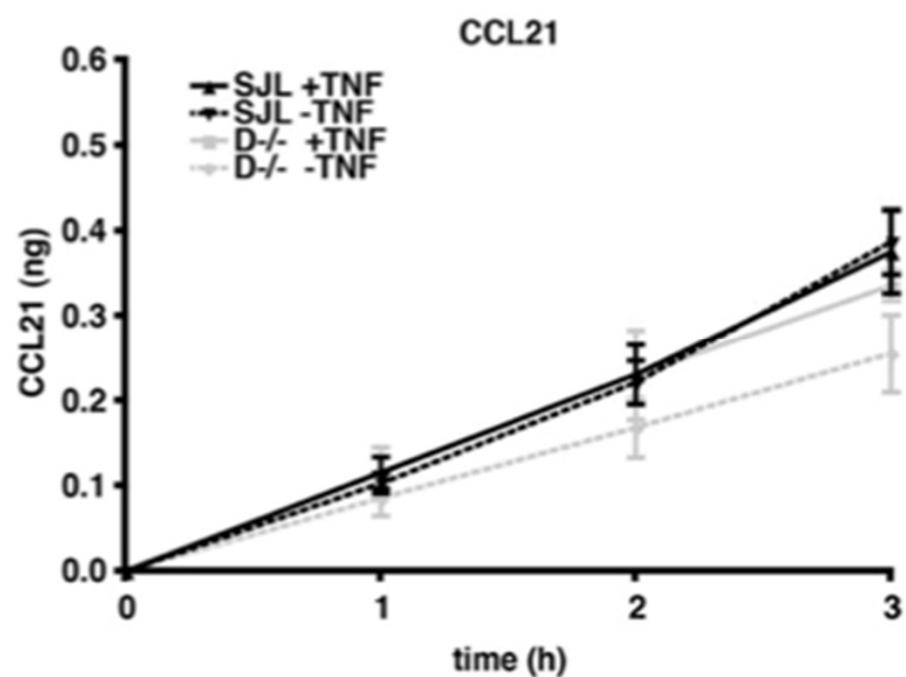
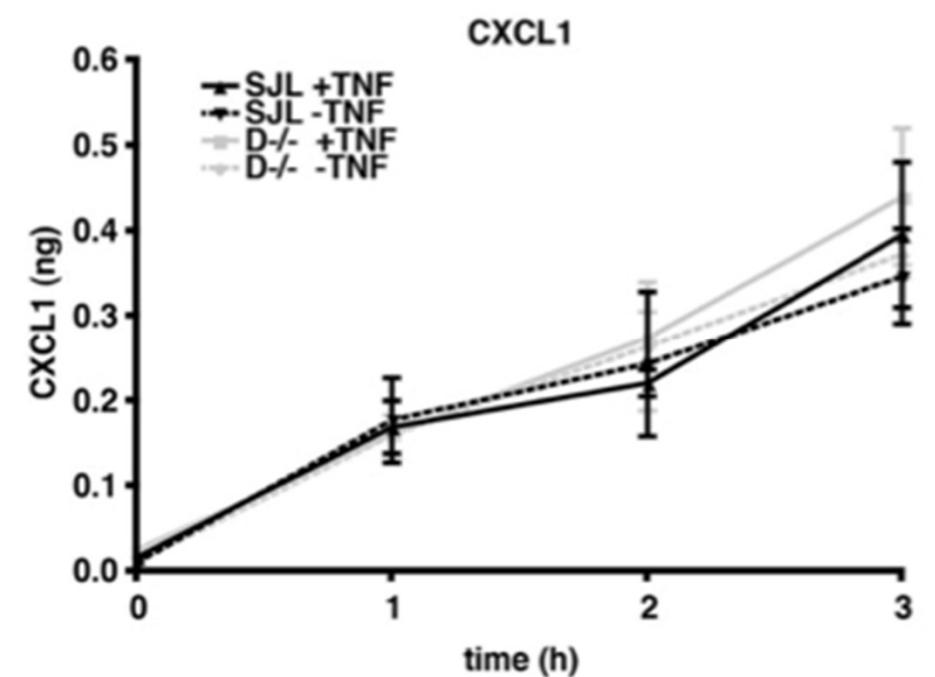
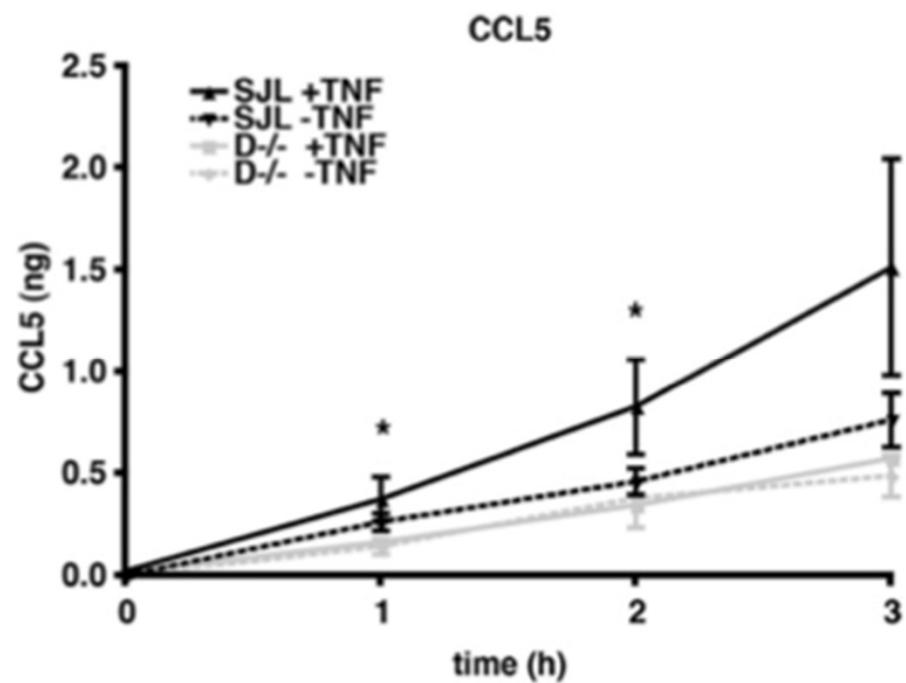
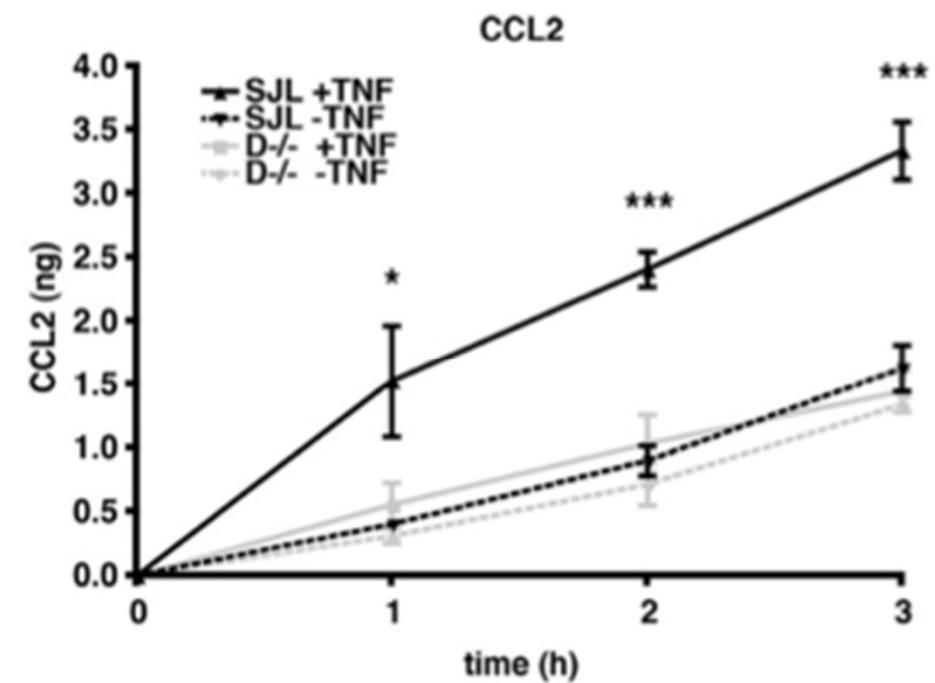
Pericytes  
( $\alpha$ -actin)

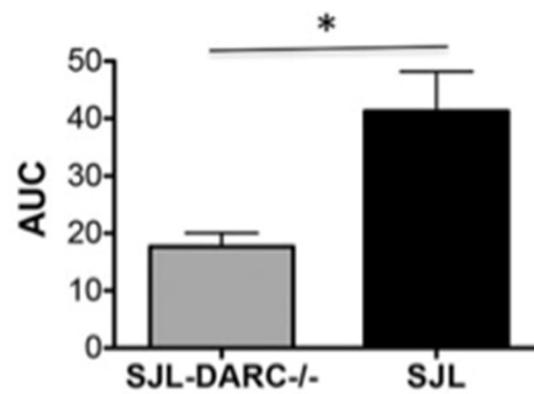
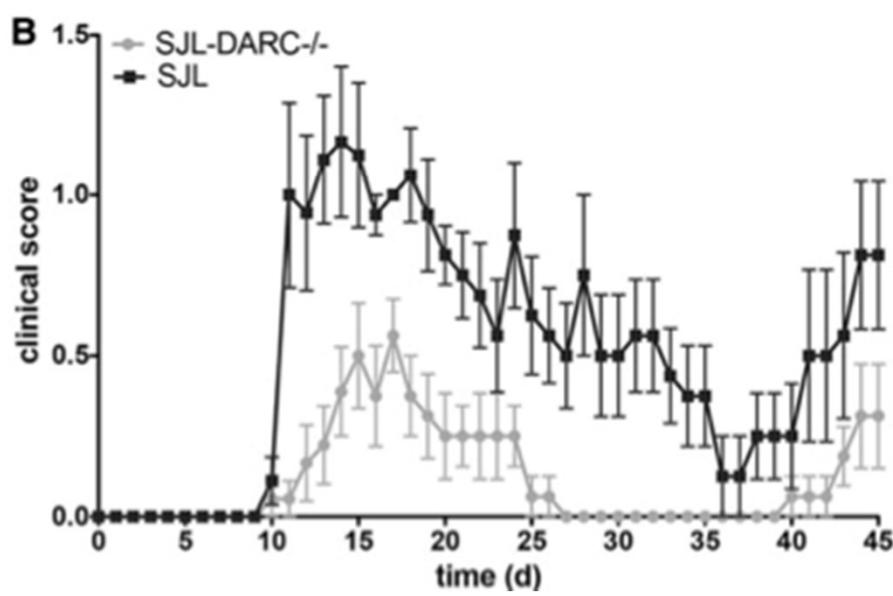
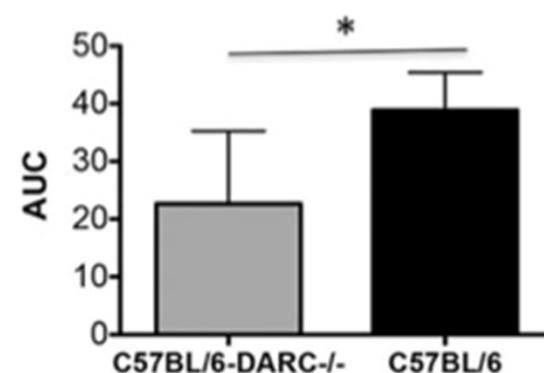
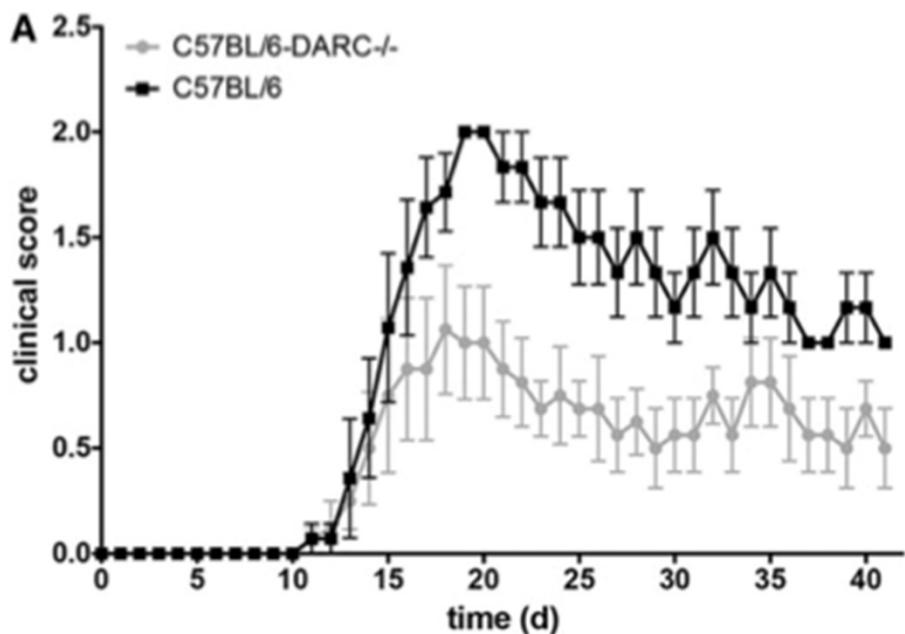


Astrocytes  
(GFAP)

Wilhelm et al. (2011)

Vienna, 2014



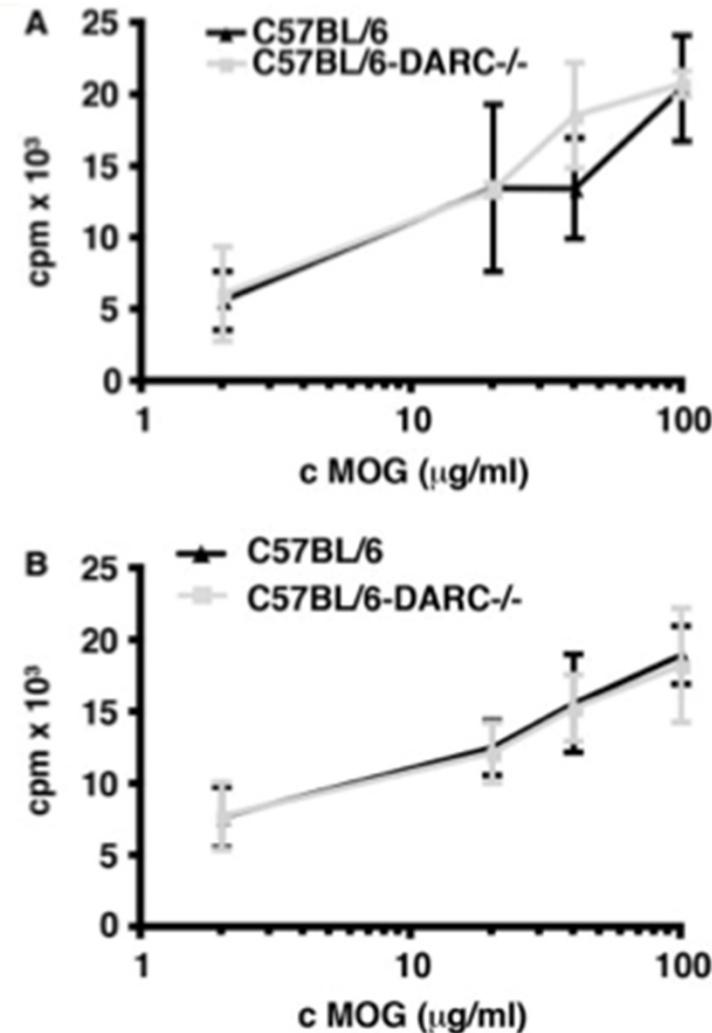


Minten et al. (2014)

Vienna, 2014

# Results

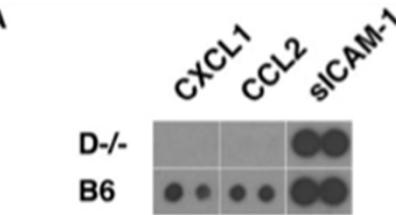
- DARC -> also on lymph node venules – T-cell priming/proliferation altered?



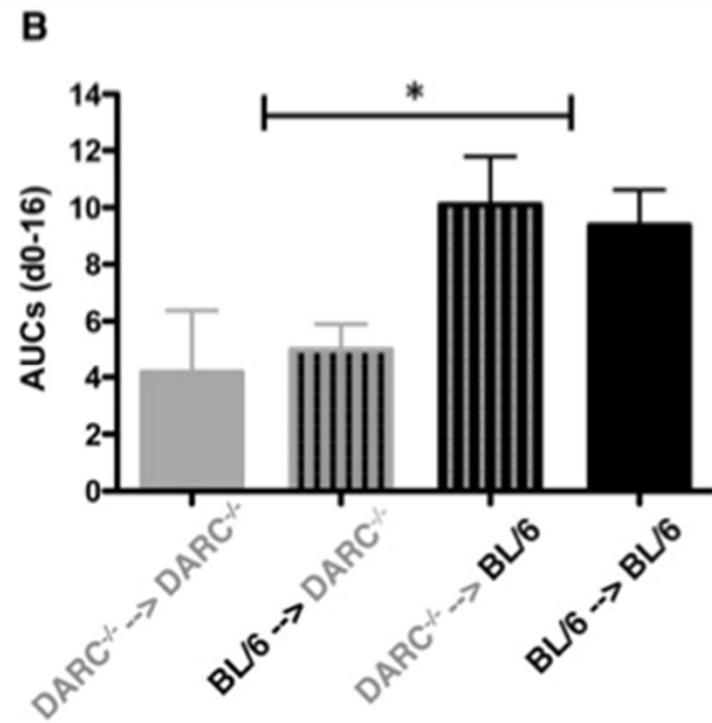
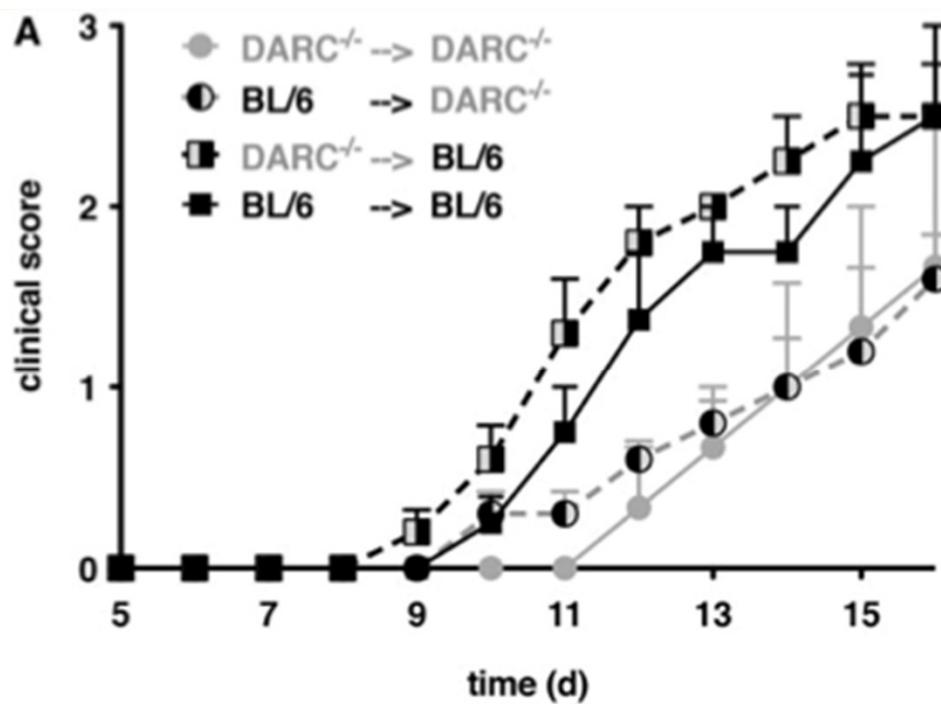
Minten et al. (2014)

# Results

- Plasma cytokine levels
- A: absence of DARC -> lower cytokine levels
- Vascular or erythrocyte DARC responsible?
- B: bone-marrow transplantation experiments



# Results



Minten et al. (2014)

Vienna, 2014

# -Discussion-

# Discussion

- DARC involved in initiation of EAE/MS BUT not the exclusive mechanisms (delayed onset)
- CCL2, CCL5, CXCL-1 affinities: results are NOT in line with data obtained from studies with human DARC – recombinant CXCL-1?
- Difference in clinical course of EAE in BM transplantation experiments
- Erythrocyte DARC -> reservoir rather than sponge

Minten et al. (2014)

# Thank you for your attention!