Downregulated Expression of SHP-1 in Burkitt Lymphomas and Germinal Center B Lymphocytes

By C. Charlotte Delibrias,* J. Eike Floettmann,‡ Martin Rowe,‡ and Douglas T. Fearon*

From the *Wellcome Trust Immunology Unit, Department of Medicine, University of Cambridge School of Clinical Medicine, Cambridge CB2 2SP, United Kingdom; and ‡Department of Medicine, University of Wales, College of Medicine, Heath Park, Cardiff CF4 4X X, United Kingdom

Summary

We wish to identify developmental changes in germinal center B cells that may contribute to their rapid growth. SHP-1 is an SH2 domain–containing phosphotyrosine phosphatase that negatively regulates activation of B cells and other cells of hematopoietic lineages. We have found that in all 13 EBV-negative and 11 EBV-positive Burkitt lymphomas with a nonlymphoblastoid phenotype, the mean concentration of SHP-1 was reduced to 5% of that of normal B and T cells. The possibility that this diminished expression of SHP-1 was related to the germinal center phenotype of Burkitt lymphomas was supported by the low to absent immunofluorescent staining for SHP-1 in germinal centers, and by the inverse relationship between the concentration of SHP-1 and the expression of the germinal center marker CD38 on purified tonsillar B cells. In CD38-high B cells, SHP-1 concentration was 20% of that of mantle zone B cells from the same donor. This reduction in SHP-1 is comparable to that of cells from moth-eaten viable me/me mice in which there is dysregulated, spontaneous signaling by cytokine and antigen receptors. Therefore, germinal center B cells may have a developmentally regulated, low threshold for cellular activation.

SHP-1 is a phosphotyrosine phosphatase (PTPase)1 that is expressed mainly in cells of hematopoietic lineages. It is comprised of a phosphatase domain and two SH2 domains which bind phosphotyrosyl peptides having the consensus sequence pYXXL (1–4). Binding of phosphotyrosyl peptides to the NH2-terminal SH2 domain relieves the catalytic site from autoinhibition by this domain, whereas the COOH-terminal SH2 domain serves only to promote attachment of the PTPase to tyrosine phosphorylated proteins (5–7). Signaling by three categories of receptors has been shown to be negatively regulated by SHP-1: receptor tyrosine kinases such as c-kit (8–10), CSF-1 receptor (11, 12), TrkA (13), and the EGF receptor (14, 15); cytokine receptors such as the IL-3 receptor (16), the interferon α/β receptor (17), and the erythropoietin receptor (18, 19); and receptor complexes of the immune system that have subunits containing the immune receptor tyrosine-based activation motif (20–27). In receptor tyrosine kinases, SHP-1 suppresses signaling by dephosphorylating the activated receptors (8–10, 12, 14, 15). Among the cytokine receptors, SHP-1 binds to phosphotyrosines of noncatalytic subunits of the receptors and dephosphorylates the autocatalytic phosphotyrosines of the associated Janus kinases (17, 19). The immune receptor tyrosine-based activation motif family of receptor complexes demonstrates a more diverse pattern for recruiting SHP-1. In T cells, SHP-1 has been reported to bind to the tyrosine kinase, ZAP-70 (20), TCR-ε, and CD5 (21) to inhibit signaling by the T cell receptor, whereas in N K and B cells, membrane proteins distinct from those of the activating receptor complex, the killer cell inhibitory receptor (22), FcγRIIB (23), and CD22 (24–27) bind SHP-1. Juxtapositioning of these inhibitory receptors to the activating receptors allows SHP-1 to suppress the stimulation of B and N K cells (22–24, 28).

The biological importance of SHP-1 in B cells has been exemplified by analyses of moth-eaten viable (me/me) and moth-eaten viable (me/me) mice in which expression of the PTPase is impaired. In contrast to the me/me mouse which has an early frameshift mutation and no detectable levels of SHP-1, the me/me mouse expresses two SHP-1 proteins that have only 10–20% normal activity (29, 30). Both strains have elevated serum levels of IgM and expansion of the B-1 subset of B cells (31) which may reflect either excessive stimulation through membrane immunoglobulin (mIg), the

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1Abbreviations used in this paper: GC, germinal center; HEL, hen egg lysozyme; LCL, lymphoblastoid cell line; me/me, moth-eaten viable; mIg, membrane Ig; PTPase, phosphotyrosine phosphatase; RT, room temperature; tTA, tetracycline-controlled transactivator.
IL-5 receptor which shares a common β chain with the IL-3 receptor, or both. In a model system of mice expressing mlg specific for hen egg lysozyme (HEL) on the me/me background, there was a lower threshold for signaling through mlg (32). A similar abnormality has been observed in CD22+/− mice (33-36), consistent with CD22 inhibiting B cell activation through its recruitment of SHP-1. Interfering with the interaction of FcγR IIB and SHP-1 by deleting either protein also promotes B cell activation through mlg (32, 37) suggesting that the recruitment of SHP-1 by this receptor can suppress signaling, although the inositol polyphosphate 5-phosphatase SHIP may contribute to these inhibitory effects of FcγR IIB (38).

The pivotal role of SHP-1 in determining whether mature B cells respond to antigen led us to examine its levels during the phase of rapid, antigen-dependent expansion in the germinal center. We find that the cellular concentration of SHP-1 is reduced in both primary and transformed centroblasts to levels comparable or less than with those of me/me mice, suggesting that this developmental stage of the B cell may have hypersensitive responses to antigen or growth factors.

Materials and Methods

Cells. Cell lines were maintained in RPMI supplemented with 10% FCS, penicillin (100 U/ml), streptomycin (100 μg/ml) (GIBCO, Uxbridge, U.K.). Tonsil mononuclear cells were purified by centrifugation over ficoll-hysaque (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, Uppsala, Sweden) followed by separation into high and low density lymphocytes by centrifugation through 30, 50, and 60% Percoll gradient (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology). The low density population was enriched in germinal center (GC) B cells by depleting T and follicular mantle zone B cells using anti-CD3 UCHT-1 (a gift from Dr. Claire Hivroz, Paris, France), anti-CD5 (Coulter Corp., Hialeah, Florida), anti-CD39 (Serotec Ltd., Oxford, UK) and anti-IgD (DAKO, Bucks, U.K.) IgG1 mAbs followed by anti-mouse IgG-coated magnetic beads (Dynabeads Dynal, Oslo, Norway). GC B cells were then purified by sorting with a FACSVantage (Becton Dickinson, Oxford, UK) after labeling cells with FITC-conjugated anti-CD19 (Coulter Corp.) and PE-conjugated anti-CD39 mAbs (Becton Dickinson). In some experiments, enriched GC B cells were labeled with the anti-CD77 IgM rat mAb (Immunotech, Marseille, France) followed by FITC-conjugated goat anti-rat IgM Ab (The Binding Site, Birmingham, UK), and with PE-conjugated anti-CD38 IgG1 mAb in the presence of an excess of an irrelevant IgG1 mAb, MOPC21. Cells were sorted into CD38-positive, CD77-positive (centroblasts), and CD38-negative (centrocytes) subpopulations. Resting CD19-positive, CD38-negative mantle zone B cells were purified from the high density fraction by sorting. To obtain memory B lymphocytes, cells from the high density fraction were depleted in T and activated B cells by using anti-CD3, anti-CD38 Ab (Becton Dickinson) and anti-mouse IgG-coated magnetic beads. The resulting population, which was 97% CD19-positive, was stained with an FITC-conjugated goat anti-human IgG chain-specific (Sigma Chemical Co., Poole, U.K.) and IgG-positive cells were purified by sorting.

Assay of SHP-1. Cell lysates were prepared at 4°C in buffer containing 1% NP-40, 50 mM Tris/HCl, pH 7.5, 10 mM EDTA, 80 mM KCl, and 50 μM PMSE, 10 μg/ml leupeptin, 10 μg/ml aprotonin, 1 μg/ml antipain, 1 μg/ml peptatin A, 1 μg/ml chymostatin (all from Sigma Chemical Co.). The particulate fraction was removed by centrifugation at 13,000 g, and protein concentration in the soluble lysate was assayed by the BCA protein assay kit (Pierce, Chester, U.K.).

Affinity-purified anti-SHP-1 antibody was developed by immunizing rabbits with a glutathione-S transferase (GST)-SHP-1 fusion protein (3). Immune immunoglobulin was adsorbed to and eluted from immobilized recombinant SHP-1 that had been rendered free of GST by thrombin cleavage of the GST-SHP-1 fusion protein. For the ELISA assay of SHP-1 in cell lysates, the anti-SHP-1 antibody was coated onto 96-well Nunc immunoplates (GIBCO) at 2.5 μg/ml in 50 mM carbonate buffer (pH 9.6) at 4°C overnight. Plates were washed in PBS containing 0.05% Tween-20 (vol/vol), blocked with 1% BSA in the same buffer for 2 h at room temperature (RT), and sequentially incubated for 1 h at RT with serial dilutions of cell lysate, biotinylated rabbit anti-SHP-1 at 1 μg/ml, and horseradish peroxidase-conjugated streptavidin (Pierce). Plates were read at OD of 450 nm 30 min after addition of o-phenylenediamine (OPD) as the substrate (Sigma Chemical Co.). A standard curve was established using recombinant SHP-1 free of GST. The SHP-1 concentration in cells was calculated as the ratio between SHP-1 concentration and total protein concentration, and expressed as percent SHP-1/total cellular protein.

For Western blot analysis, proteins from total cell lysates (150 μg/lane) were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, electrotransferred to nitrocellulose membrane, blocked with 1% fatty acid-poor BSA (Calbiochem, Nottingham, UK), and immunoblotted with the affinity-purified rabbit anti-SHP-1 antibody followed by horse radish radish-conjugated mouse anti-rabbit IgG (Jackson Immunoresearch, Westgrove, PA). The blots were visualized with the enhanced chemiluminescence detection system (Amersham, Little Chalfont, U.K.).

For functional assay of SHP-1, 5 × 10⁶ cells were lysed in 1 ml of NP-40 lysis buffer and 2 μg of affinity-purified anti-SHP-1 was added for 60 min at 4°C. Immune complexes were absorbed with protein A (Pierce) for 60 min at 4°C and washed four times with phosphate buffer (20 mM imidazole, pH 7.0, 0.2% β-mercaptoethanol). The synthetic peptide substrate R aytide (Calbiochem) was labeled with γ-[32P]ATP (Amersham) and p43 abl kinase (Calbiochem; references 1, 39). The activity of SHP-1 in the immune complex was assayed after addition of an activating phosphotyrosyl peptide (1 μg/ml) corresponding to Y 843 of the cytoplasmic domain of human CD22, and is expressed as cpm of [32P]P 0.4 released from the R aytide.

Transfections. The EBV-negative Burkitt cell line DG75 was stably transfected with a modified tetracycline-controlled transactivator (tTA)-dependent expression system using the plasmids pJEF3 encoding tTA, and the expression vector pJEF4 (40). Three constructs were prepared with the latter vector: pJEF4-SPH-1 and pJEF4-αSHP-1 by inserting SHP-1 cDNA (3) into the EcoRI cloning site in the sense and antisense orientations, respectively, and pJEF4-SPH-1(C453S) in which the codon for C453 in the coding region of human CD22, and is expressed as cpm of [32P]P 0.4 released from the R aytide.

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ELISA and Western blot 24 to 48 h after withdrawal of tetracycline.

Immunofluorescent Staining of Tonsillar Sections. Tonsils taken from patients during routine tonsillectomy were flash frozen in Cryomold embedding media (Bright Instrument Company Ltd., Huntingdon, UK). Serial, 5-μm-thick frozen sections were cut and mounted onto poly-l-lysine-coated slides, air dried, permeabilized, and fixed in cold acetone/methanol (50/50 vol/vol) for 15 min, washed in Tris-buffered saline, blocked in 10% FCS, and incubated with affinity-purified rabbit anti-SHP-1 or rabbit anti-GST, and either anti-CD38 or anti-CD19 mAbs for 1 h at RT, followed by FITC-conjugated F(ab')2 goat anti-rabbit Ig (Jackson Immunoresearch) and TRITC-conjugated goat F(ab')2 anti-mouse Ig (Sigma Chemical Co.). The stained sections were examined by fluorescent microscopy. Images were captured using smartCapture software (Digital Scientific) from a cooled CCD camera (Photometrics KAF1400) mounted on a Zeiss Axioskop microscope equipped with an automated filter wheel, triple band-pass filter and a 20× objective (total magnification 200×). TRITC and FITC images were captured separately as black and white 24-bit images, merged, and displayed as a final color 24-bit picture. All image processing was performed on a Macintosh Quadra 840A/V using IPLab Software.

Results

Levels of Expression of SHP-1 among Lymphocytes. We initially compared the amount of SHP-1 in six human B cell lines by Western blot analysis and found that the PTPase was expressed at different levels among these lines (Fig. 1). Although SHP-1 was easily detected in lysates from two EBV-immortalized lymphoblastoid cell lines (LCLs), W W2LCL and JY, it was reduced in three of three Burkitt lymphomas Ramos, Daudi, and W W2BL. BJAB, a B lymphoma line morphologically resembling EBV-negative Burkitt lymphoma but lacking the characteristic chromosomal translocation that involves c-myc (41), expressed higher levels of SHP-1. To quantitatively assay SHP-1 concentration in cell lysates, we developed an ELISA using an affinity-purified polyclonal rabbit antibody specific for SHP-1 as both the capture and detecting antibody, and recombinant SHP-1 as the standard. The measurement of SHP-1 confirmed the results of the semiquantitative Western blots, indicating that in the three Burkitt lymphomas which lack the characteristic chromosomal translocation that involves c-myc, SHP-1 levels were comparable with the levels of SHP-1 as detected in the EBV-negative Burkitt lines Ramos and Daudi, and that in the EBV-positive Burkitt lymphomas W W2BL and JY, the SHP-1 levels were reduced relative to the levels in normal lymphocytes.

We assessed the concentration of SHP-1 in a large panel of cells, including primary T and B cells, granulocytes, EBV-immortalized LCLs from healthy individuals, EBV-negative and positive Burkitt lymphomas, and LCLs established with normal B cells from patients with Burkitt lymphoma (Fig. 2). The concentration of SHP-1 in normal primary T and B cells purified from tonsils of five individuals ranged between 0.04 and 0.14% (mean = 0.085%) of total cellular protein. Activation of B cells in vitro with pokeweed mitogen did not alter the levels of SHP-1 (data not shown). Granulocytes purified from the peripheral blood of five individuals had similar concentrations of SHP-1 (mean = 0.062% of total cellular protein), as did eight LCL lines from normal individuals (mean = 0.070% of total cellular protein). In 13 of 13 EBV-negative Burkitt lymphoma lines, SHP-1 levels were reduced by one to three orders of magnitude relative to the levels in normal lymphocytes (mean = 0.004% of total cellular protein). Group I/II EBV-positive Burkitt lines, which have retained the original tumor biopsy phenotype and which morphologically resemble EBV-negative lines, had comparably reduced concentrations of SHP-1 (mean = 0.005% of total cellular protein). In contrast, the levels of SHP-1 were normal in four of four group III EBV-positive Burkitt lymphomas (mean = 0.077% of total cellular protein), whereas the LCLs (mean = 0.094% of total cellular protein) did not differ from normal B cells or from the cell lines established from healthy individuals.

The apparent reversion to normal of SHP-1 levels in EBV-infected Burkitt lymphomas in association with an LCL phenotype suggested that the expression of the PTPase could be modulated. This possibility was demonstrated by stimulating the EBV-negative Burkitt line, Ramos, and the EBV-positive lines Daudi and W W2BL, with either phorbol ester (PMA) or polyclonal antibody to IgM. In Ramos and Daudi, both treatments caused time-dependent increases of 10–50-fold in the cellular concentration of SHP-1, whereas in the W W2BL line, only PMA was effective because these cells do not express mIg (Fig. 3). Additional experiments with the Ramos line showed that the surface markers characteristic of Burkitt lymphomas, CD38 and CD77, were unchanged after mIg ligation, but that the ratio of CD19 to CD22 was inverted due to an increase in CD22 and a decrease in cell surface CD19 (data not shown). As previously reported (43), stimulation of all three Burkitt lymphomas caused apoptosis (not shown).

Transfection of a Burkitt Lymphoma Line with Plasmids Permitting Tetracycline-regulated Expression of SHP-1. To investigate the biological effects of normalizing the cellular concentration of SHP-1 by a means that is independent of cellular stimulation, we stably transfected the EBV-negative Burkitt line, DG75, with plasmids directing tetracycline-suppressible expression of wild-type SHP-1, SHP-1 in which the active site cysteine is replaced with serine, and SHP-1 in the
antisense orientation. Removal of tetracycline from the medium led to a 10–40-fold increase over 48 h in the concentration of wild-type SHP-1 in the clone S9.26, and of SHP-1–inactive mutant in the CS2.30 clone; no increase occurred with the AS14.28 clone transfected with the antisense construct (Fig. 4). Analysis by Western blot indicated that both forms of SHP-1 comigrated with the PTPase expressed by LCLs (data not shown). Assay of phosphotyrosine phosphatase activity revealed that immunoprecipitates of SHP-1 from uninduced and induced S9.26 clones released 112 cpm and 2,022 cpm, respectively, from $[^{32}P]_4$-labeled R antide. This level of PTPase activity in the lysate of induced S9.26 cells was comparable to that of the WW2LCL line, which was 2,144 cpm. The CS2.30 clone, whether grown in the presence (128 cpm) or absence (148 cpm) of tetracycline, showed little SHP-1 activity.

We examined the effects of elevating SHP-1 on the membrane expression of IgM, apoptosis, and DNA synthesis. The induction of SHP-1 expression after removal of tetracycline from S9.26 cells was associated with twofold increase in mIgM, as assessed by flow cytometry of cells stained with monoclonal anti-IgM (Fig. 4). In three replicate experiments with this clone, similar increases of two- to threefold in mIgM were observed, and inducibly expressing SHP-1 in an additional, independent clone was also associated with increased mIgM. There was no change in the levels of three other membrane proteins, CD19, CD22, and CD38 (not shown). This response to SHP-1 required its phosphatase activity because comparable increases in the protein concentration of the SHP-1–inactive mutant in clone CS2.30 were not accompanied by changes in mIgM expression (Fig. 4). The clone expressing the antisense plas...
mid also showed no change in mIgM. We also examined the effect of elevating SHP-1 on the Ca^{2+} response induced by ligating mIgM, but found no change, perhaps because the level of CD22 is only 2% that of primary, mantle zone B cells, which would prevent the recruitment of SHP-1 to the antigen receptor complex (24, 33–36).

In contrast to this effect of restoring SHP-1 levels on mIgM, there was no alteration in the frequency of cells undergoing apoptosis during culture in 10% FCS when assayed by staining with annexin V and propidium iodide (not shown). Furthermore, the incorporation of [3H]thymidine by cells which had normalized their SHP-1 level was the same as that of cells in which low SHP-1 was maintained by the presence of tetracycline (not shown). This clone did undergo apoptosis in response to ligating mIgM; 37% of cells were annexin V–positive, propidium iodide–negative with anti-IgM at 48 h, compared to 12% without anti-IgM. At least two other experiments with the S9.26 clone also showed no effect of induced SHP-1 on apoptosis and DNA replication. In addition, similar results were observed with three other clones. Therefore, low SHP-1 in the DG75 Burkitt lymphoma contributes to the diminished expression of anti-IgM antibody.

Figure 4. Effects of inducing SHP-1 on the quantitative expression of mIgM in three DG75 Burkitt lymphoma clones transfected with tTA-regulated plasmids encoding wild-type SHP-1 (S9.26), the phosphatase-inactive C453S mutant SHP-1 (CS2.30), and SHP-1 cDNA in the antisense orientation (AS14.2), respectively. The coexpression of a plasmid for tTA enables tetracycline to suppress transcription of the SHP-1 constructs. After culture of cells in the presence (open symbols) or absence (closed symbols) of tetracycline, SHP-1 levels were measured by ELISA and mIgM expression by FACS analysis of cells stained with a monoclonal anti-IgM antibody.

Figure 5. Analysis of SHP-1 expression in tonsillar GCs by immunofluorescent microscopy. A–C are photomicrographs of a single section stained with FITC-conjugated anti-SHP-1 (A), TRITC-conjugated anti-CD38 (B), and a computer generated superimposition of these two images (C). D–F are photomicrographs of an adjacent section stained with FITC-conjugated anti-SHP-1 (D), TRITC-conjugated anti-CD19 (E), and a computer generated superimposition of these two images (F). Magnification is 200.
of mIgM on these cells, but apparently not to their growth or viability in tissue culture.

Diminished Expression of SHP-1 in GC B Cells. Burkitt lymphomas exhibit a centroblast phenotype (44) and can be induced to mutate their immunoglobulin genes in vitro (45), the defining functional characteristic of the GC B cell. Thus, the low abundance of SHP-1 in these cell lines could reflect the phenotype of GC B cells rather than being a consequence of transformation. To investigate the expression of SHP-1 in normal GC cells, frozen tonsil sections were stained for SHP-1 and the GC B cell membrane protein, CD38, or for SHP-1 and the pan-B cell membrane protein, CD19. Cells in the mantle zone stained brightly for SHP-1, but the PT Pae was diminished or absent in the CD38-positive GC cells (Fig. 5). Superimposition of the two images confirmed that no cells expressing high CD38 were positive for SHP-1. Staining of an adjacent section for SHP-1 and CD19 demonstrated that CD19 was distributed equally among mantle zone and GC B cells, but again that SHP-1 was predominately localized to mantle zone B cells.

We also quantitated SHP-1 expression by ELISA in purified GC B cells. Total CD38- and CD19-positive B cells that had been purified from five tonsils had SHP-1 concentration that ranged from 31 to 36% (mean 33%) of the concentration in CD38-negative, CD19-positive cells. GC B cells appeared to vary according to the intensity with which they stained for CD38 (Fig. 5). Therefore, we sorted GC B cells into CD38-high and -low populations, and compared their levels of SHP-1 to the levels in CD38-negative B cells. There was an inverse relationship between CD38 expression and SHP-1 content, with the highest CD38 expressing cells having a SHP-1 level that was only 20% that of CD38-negative GC cells (Fig. 6). CD38-positive B cells were also sorted on the basis of CD77 expression and assayed for SHP-1; CD77-negative and -positive GC B cells had identical and diminished levels of SHP-1, indicating that both centroblasts and centrocytes downregulate the PT Pae (data not shown). In two of two experiments, CD38-negative, IgG-positive, CD19-positive B cells had the same concentration of SHP-1 as did resting, CD38-negative, CD19-positive B cells purified from the same donors (data not shown), suggesting that SHP-1 levels return to normal when GC cells differentiate into memory B cells.

Discussion

We have shown that the cellular concentration of SHP-1 is diminished in primary and transformed B cells exhibiting a GC phenotype, and in B cells anatomically residing in the GC. The level to which SHP-1 is reduced in these cells is comparable to the reduction observed in hematopoietic cells of the me/me mouse in which there is dysregulated signaling through all three classes of receptors that are potentially inhibited by this PT Pae (29, 30). The return of SHP-1 levels to normal in the memory B cell indicates that this suppression of SHP-1 is characteristic for the centroblast/centrocyte, perhaps reflecting a requirement at this stage of B cell development for a lower threshold for signaling via certain cytokine receptors and mlg.

These studies were initiated by the finding of low SHP-1 in all EBV-negative Burkitt lymphomas and all EBV-positive Burkitt lymphomas that have retained the original tumor biopsy phenotype, which led us to consider the possibility that relief from the inhibitory function of this PT Pae may contribute to the growth or viability of these tumors. The constitutive expression of c-myc alone is associated with the induction of p53, cell cycle arrest, and apoptosis (46–48). These effects can be blocked by signaling through growth factor receptors that are subject to inhibition by SHP-1 (46, 49). Thus, we considered the possibility that low SHP-1 in Burkitt lymphomas might have permitted spontaneous signaling through a cytokine receptor that rescued cells from c-myc-induced apoptosis. However, we were not able to demonstrate that normalizing SHP-1 levels in the DG75 Burkitt lymphoma altered growth or viability, even in the presence of reduced concentrations of FCS (not shown). We cannot exclude the possibility that this line had accumulated additional mutations during its long-term tissue culture which had rendered it insensitive to SHP-1.

A biological effect of inducing SHP-1 was observed, which was an increase in mIgM expression in the DG75 clone expressing active PT Pae, but not in the clone expressing inactive enzyme (Fig. 4). Low SHP-1 in the me/me mouse is also associated with low mIgM expression (32). It was suggested that this change was caused by spontaneous signaling through the dysregulated antigen receptor, by analogy to the diminished mIgM in HEL, anti-HEL double transgenic mice (50). We have not determined if the effects of elevating SHP-1 in the Burkitt lymphoma reflects decreased catabolism of mlgM or its increased biosynthesis, although the 24-h delay in mIgM expression, relative to induced SHP-1, would be consistent with enhanced synthesis.
That SHP-1 levels may vary with stages of cellular differentiation has also been shown in studies finding that PMA induction of HL-60 cells to a more macrophage-like phenotype was accompanied by a two- to threefold increase in positive cells, mIg, and the type I interferon receptor, are both regulated by SHP-1 (53). Future studies should determine whether these or other receptors are the beneficiaries of this developmentally regulated release from inhibition by this PTPase.

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Address correspondence to Douglas T. Fearon, Wellcome Trust Immunology Unit, Department of Medicine, University of Cambridge School of Clinical Medicine, Cambridge CB2 2SP, U.K. Phone: 44-1223-330-528; FAX: 44-1223-336-815; E-mail, dtf1000@cus.cam.ac.uk

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