Identification of a Lysosomal Peptide Transport System Induced during Dendritic Cell Development

Received for publication, March 28, 2007, and in revised form, October 26, 2007
Published, JBC Papers in Press, October 31, 2007
DOI 10.1074/jbc.M708139200

Özlem Demirel‡, Zoe Waibler‡, Ulrich Kalinke‡, Frank Grünebach‡, Silke Appel‡,1, Peter Brossart‡, Andrej Hasilik‡, Robert Tampe2,3, and Rupert Abele1

From the 1Institute of Biochemistry, Biocenter, Goethe-University Frankfurt, Max-von-Laue-Strasse 9, Frankfurt/M. D-60438, the 2Division of Immunology, Paul-Ehrlich-Institut, Paul-Ehrlich-Strasse 51–59, Langen D-63225, the 3Department of Hematology, Oncology and Immunology, Eberhard-Karls-University Tübingen, Otfried-Müller-Strasse 10, Tübingen D-72076, and the 4Institute of Physiological Chemistry, Philipps-University Marburg, Karl-von-Frisch-Straße 1, Marburg D-35032, Germany

The delivery of protein fragments to major histocompatibility complex (MHC)-loading compartments of professional antigen-presenting cells is essential in the adaptive immune response against pathogens. Apart from the crucial role of the transporter associated with antigen processing (TAP) for peptide loading of MHC class I molecules in the endoplasmic reticulum, TAP-independent translocation pathways have been proposed but not identified so far. Based on its overlapping substrate specificity with TAP, we herein investigated the ABC transporter ABCB9, also named TAP-like (TAPL). Remarkably, TAPL expression is strongly induced during differentiation of monocytes to dendritic cells and to macrophages. TAPL does not, however, restore MHC class I surface expression in TAP-deficient cells, demonstrating that TAPL alone or in combination with single TAP subunits does not form a functional transport complex required for peptide loading of MHC I in the endoplasmic reticulum. In fact, by using quantitative immunofluorescence and subcellular fractionation, TAPL was detected in the lysosomal compartment co-localizing with the lysosome-associated membrane protein LAMP-2. By in vitro assays, we demonstrate a TAPL-specific translocation of peptides into isolated lysosomes, which strictly requires ATP hydrolysis. These results suggest a mechanism by which antigenic peptides have access to the lysosomal compartment in professional antigen-presenting cells.

In the adaptive immune system, T-lymphocytes monitor the peptide repertoire presented in complex with major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules on the cell surface to identify exogenous or endogenous pathogens. In the classical MHC class I-mediated immune response, TAP is an essential factor for transporting peptides, generated in the cytosol primarily by proteasomal degradation, into the ER lumen (1). These peptides bind to MHC class I and are shuttled in complex to the cell surface. Exogenous antigens are taken up via the endocytic pathway, and, after fragmentation in lysosomal compartments, peptides are loaded onto MHC class II (2). In professional antigen-presenting cells like macrophages, dendritic cells, and B-cells, a process termed cross-presentation exists, in which MHC class I presents exogenous antigens, whereas cytosolically generated peptides of endogenous origin are displayed by MHC class II on the cell surface (3, 4). In both cases, a TAP-independent pathway has been proposed but not yet identified (5–7).

Most recently, TAPL was uncovered as an ATP-dependent peptide transporter, sharing some degree of overlap in substrate specificity with TAP (8). TAPL transports a very broad spectrum of peptides ranging from 6– up to 59-mers (8), whereas TAP prefers peptides with a length of 8–12 amino acids (9). Both transporters belong to the superfamily of ABC proteins (10). Members of this family are found in all three phyla of life, where they translocate a very broad range of solutes across membranes. Functional complexes are built up either by heterodimers of TAP1 and TAP2, or homodimers of TAPL (8, 11–13). However, whether TAPL can assemble with TAP1 or TAP2 into a functional transport complex is still an open issue (14). TAPL and TAP share a similar exon organization and a high degree of sequence similarity (15–17). Because TAP is an essential factor in the MHC class I pathway, cells lacking TAP1 or TAP2 show a strongly impaired surface expression of MHC class I molecules (18, 19).

The involvement of TAP in antigen presentation is also mirrored by the localization of its genes in the MHC class II locus (20), whereas tapl is not clustered with genes relevant for the immune system (21). Based on phylogenetic analyses, TAPL appears to be the ancestral peptide transporter present even in...
jawless vertebrates lacking an adaptive immune system (17). In contrast to TAP, which is expressed in all somatic cells, TAPL is strongly expressed in testes, whereas moderate expression levels are found in brain, spinal cord, and heart (15, 22). The subcellular localization of TAPL is a matter of debate, because it was identified in lysosomes (15) as well as in the ER (14, 21).

In this study, we investigated the role of TAPL in the adaptive immune system. We observed a strong up-regulation of TAPL expression during maturation of dendritic cells and macrophages. By using quantitative immunofluorescence and subcellular fractionation, TAPL was found in the lysosomal compartment. In agreement with this, TAPL is not involved in the peptide delivery into the classical MHC class I loading compartment, because TAPL did not restore MHC class I cell surface expression of TAP-deficient cells. By establishing an in vitro assay, we demonstrated for the first time a TAPL-specific ATP-dependent translocation of peptides into isolated lysosomes. The identification of a new transport system in the lysosomal compartment as well as its strong up-regulation during maturation of DCs and macrophages suggest that TAPL is part of an alternative pathway of antigen presentation in professional antigen-presenting cells.

**EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES**

**Cloning**—Human TAPL was cloned into pEGFP-N3 and pIRE2-EGFP (both BD Biosciences) resulting in TAPL with a C-terminal EGFP and TAPL co-translated with EGFP, respectively. Furthermore, TAPL containing a C-terminal myc tag was cloned into pcDNA3.1(+) (Invitrogen). In this construct, TAPL was PCR-amplified using the primer pairs mycGCTTGGAAG-3' and 5'-ATCCTCTTCTGAGATGAGTTTTTGTTCACTGCCGG-3', pEGFP-N3-TAPL (5'-CGATTTAGCTAGCATGCGGCTGTGGAAGG-3' and 5'-CGATTTAGCTAGCATGCGGCTGTGGAAGG-3') and cloned into pEGFP-N3 (mutated bases are underlined). pcDNA3.1(+) was digested with restriction enzymes digested with restriction enzymes, and the TAPL-EGFP fragment was ligated into the pcDNA3.1(+) plasmid. pcDNA3.1(+) was transformed into E. coli DH5α using standard procedures. The resulting plasmid was purified using a QIAprep Spin Miniprep Kit (Qiagen), according to the instructions of the manufacturer. DNA was removed by treatment with RNase and DNase, respectively.

**Generation of DCs**—DCs were generated in two different ways. In the first method, human peripheral blood monocytes were isolated by ficoll density gradient centrifugation and monocytes isolated using anti-CD14 micro beads according to the manufacturer's instructions (Miltenyi Biotech). 1 x 10^6 monocytes per 24-well plate were cultured in DC medium (Cellgro) supplemented with 1000 units/ml GM-CSF (Biomedical Laboratories) and 1000 units/ml IL-4 (Peprotech) for 5 days to obtain immature DCs. For differentiation into mature DCs, immature DCs were additionally stimulated from days 5 to 8 with a maturation mixture (26): 10 ng/ml IL-1β (Peprotech), 10 ng/ml TNF-α (Peprotech), 1000 units/ml IL-6 (Peprotech), and 1 μg/ml prostaglandin E2 (Sigma). In the second method, monocyte-derived DCs were generated as described previously (27). To inhibit differentiation of monocytes, IL-10 (10 ng/ml, R&D Systems) was added together with GM-CSF and IL-4. The medium was replenished with cytokines every 2 or 3 days. For maturation, DCs were further cultured with additional stimuli as TNF-α (10 ng/ml, R&D Systems), lipopolysaccharides (LPS, 100 ng/ml, Sigma), Pam3Cys (5.0 μg/ml, EMD Microcollection), poly IC (50.0 μg/ml, Sigma), R848 (2.0 μg/ml, InvivoGen), or CD40L (100 ng/ml, Bender MedSystems) for 24 h.

**RT-PCR**—RT-PCR was performed using two different protocols. With the first method, total RNA was prepared using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. DNA was removed by treatment with DNase (Roche Applied Science) for 15 min at 37 °C, and cDNA was prepared by using SuperScript II (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's instructions. PCRs were performed using the following primer pairs: TAPL, 209 bp (5’-CGATTTAGCTAGCATGCGGCTGTGGAAGG-3' and 5’-CGATTTAGCTAGCATGCGGCTGTGGAAGG-3') and pIRE2-EGFP (5’-CGATTTAGCTAGCATGCGGCTGTGGAAGG-3' and 5’-CGATTTAGCTAGCATGCGGCTGTGGAAGG-3'). cDNA was used for PCR amplification. To control the integrity of cDNA, GAPDH-specific primers were used. The mRNA content was normalized by RT-PCR analysis with GAPDH-specific primers. PCRs using RNA before reverse transcription as template confirmed the absence of genomic DNA in the samples. The second method, total RNA was isolated from cell lysates using Qiagen RNeasy Mini anion-exchange spin columns, including on-column DNase digestion (Qiagen), according to the instructions of the manufacturer. Total RNA (1 μg) was subjected to a 20-μl cDNA synthesis reaction (Transcriptor First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit, Roche Applied Science) using random hexamer primers. 1.0 μl of cDNA was used for PCR amplification. To control the integrity of RNA and the efficiency of cDNA synthesis, 1.0 μl of cDNA was amplified by an intron-spanning primer pair for the β2-microglobulin gene.

**Transfection**—BRE-169 and STF1-169 cells (2 x 10^6 cells) or HeLa cells (1 x 10^6 cells) were electroporated in 400 μl of electroporation buffer (20 mM HEPES, 137 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 0.7
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mm Na2HPO4, 6 mm dextrose, pH 7.05) in the presence of 6 μg or 30 μg DNA, respectively. Electroporation was performed with a GenePulser II (Bio-Rad, gene pulser cuvettes (0.4-cm electrode gap), 260 V, 350 microfarads, and 50 Ω). The cells were diluted in 10 ml of recovery medium (culture medium containing 3 mm EGTA) for 30 min at 37 °C. Cells were subsequently transferred to fresh culture medium.

Retroviral Transduction—Recombinant retroviruses were obtained by co-transfection of pcL-Ampho (generous gift of Peter Cresswell) (28), and the retroviral constructs pLPCX-TAPL or pLPCX-TAPL-K545A/H699A into 293T cells with Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) following the manufacturer’s instructions. Supernatants were collected 30 h after transfection and filtered through a 0.45-μm pore size filter. For transduction, 1 × 106 Raji or THP-1 cells were resuspended in 2 ml of viral supernant supplemented with 8 μg/ml Polybrene (Sigma). Cells were transferred into 6-well plates and centrifuged at 1250 × g for 90 min at 32 °C. After 15 h, cells were transferred to normal medium, and after recovery for 6–8 h, the transduction was repeated. 24 h after, cells were selected in medium containing 0.5 μg/ml puromycin (Sigma).

Flow Cytometry—BRE-169 and STF1-169 cells were harvested 48 h after electroporation, washed once in FACS buffer (phosphate-buffered saline, 2% fetal calf serum), and blocked with bovine serum albumin buffer (FACS buffer containing 5% bovine serum albumin). Afterward, 5 × 105 cells were stained with a phycoerythrin (PE)-conjugated anti-human HLA-ABC (W6/32, eBioscience) or PE-conjugated mouse IgG2 isotype control antibody (eBioscience) and analyzed by flow cytometry with a FACSArIA cell sorter (BD Biosciences) controlled by FACSDiVa software (BD Biosciences). Routinely, 30,000 cells were counted for one measurement. The data were analyzed with FCS-Express software (De Novo Software). Monocytes as well as immature and mature DCs were washed twice with phosphate-buffered saline and immunostained in the presence of polyglobin for 20 min at 4 °C using the following monoclonal antibodies diluted to the optimal concentration: anti-CD14-Pacific blue (BD Pharmingen), anti-HLA-DR-APC-Cy7 (Biolegend), anti-CD83-APC (BD Pharmingen), and anti-CD86-PE (Biolegend). Cells were analyzed by flow cytometry using LSR II with DIVA and/or WinList software.

Quantitative Immunofluorescence—Stably transduced and stimulated THP-1 cells or HeLa cells grown on poly-D-lysine-coated coverslips were fixed for 12 min at room temperature in 2% paraformaldehyde in phosphate-buffered saline and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 20 min at room temperature. After blocking with 5% bovine serum albumin, cells were stained with a primary antibody (rabbit anti-calnexin polyclonal antibody (Stressgen), mouse anti-calnexin (Dianova), rabbit anti-EEA1 polyclonal antibody (Calbiochem), mouse anti-EEA1 (Abcam), anti-myc monoclonal antibody (BD Biosciences), anti-LAMP-2 monoclonal antibody (2DS) (29), epitope-purified, rabbit anti-TAPL polyclonal antibody (8)) followed by fluorescence-labeled secondary antibody (Cy3 donkey anti-rabbit antibody, Cy3 donkey anti-mouse antibody, Alexa Fluor 488 goat anti-mouse antibody (Dianova)) for 30 min each at room temperature. Preparations were mounted in 0.1 M Tris/HCl, pH 8.5, 25% (w/v) glycerol, 10% (w/v) Mowiol (Calbiochem), and 2.5% 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2.]octane (Sigma). Samples were analyzed with a confocal laser-scanning microscope (LSM 510, Zeiss) using the argon laser line at 488 nm for Alexa Fluor 488 or EGFP excitation and a 543 nm HeNe laser for excitation of Cy3. Fluorescence was detected through a 505–530 nm band pass filter and a 560 nm long pass filter for the argon laser and HeNe laser excitation, respectively. 512 × 512 pixels per image were recorded with a Plan-Apochromat 63× oil immersion objective (numerical aperture, 1.4). To reduce blur, improve resolution, and reduce background, blind deconvolution with the program Auto Deblur (Bitplane AG, Switzerland) was performed. The restored images were used for the co-localization analysis with the software package Imaris (Bitplane AG). The threshold was set to 50 to eliminate influence of background for co-localization. For each pair of co-localization analysis, the number of co-localized voxels was determined from 2 to 10 images.

Preparation of Lysosomes—2 × 106 Raji or stimulated THP-1 cells were harvested, washed once in HEPES buffer (10 mm HEPES, 1 mm EDTA, 250 mm sucrose, pH 7.4), and homogenized in a Dounce homogenizer. The homogenate was centrifuged at 1,000 × g for 5 min, and the post-nuclear supernatant was layered on 31% (v/v) Percoll underlayered with a cushion of 27.6% Nycodenz solution. The gradient was centrifuged at 40,000 × g for 1 h. 14 fractions were collected and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting using TAPL (8), LAMP-2 (29), and tapasin-specific antibodies (30). Fraction 14 corresponding to the dense pool of lysosomes was used for the peptide translocation assay.

Peptide Transport—In vitro transport assays were performed with the dense pool of lysosomes in the presence of 2 μM fluorescein-labeled peptide RRYC(Φ)KSTEL (Φ indicates fluorescein coupled via a cysteine residue) in a total volume of 150 μl of HEPES buffer containing 10 mm MgCl2. For competition or inhibition, 500 μM non-labeled peptide or 1 mm orthovanadate was added, respectively. Transport was performed in the presence of ATP or AMP (3 mm) for 30 min at 32 °C. Thereafter, the transport was stopped with stop buffer (HEPES buffer with 10 mm EDTA and 50 μM non-labeled peptide RRYQKSTEL). After 15-min incubation on ice, samples were transferred to filter plates preincubated with 0.3% polyethyleneimine (MultiScreen plates, Durapore membrane, 1-μm pore size, Millipore). Filters were washed three times with 250 μl of ice-cold HEPES buffer containing 10 mm EDTA. Subsequently, the filters were incubated with 250 μl of elution buffer (phosphate-buffered saline, 1% SDS) for 10 min. Fluorescent peptides were quantified with a fluorescence plate reader (excitation and emission at 485 and 520 nm, respectively, BMG, Polarstar Galaxy).

RESULTS

TAPL Expression Is Strongly Induced during Differentiation of Monocytes to Dendritic Cells—On the transcriptional level, TAPL expression has been found in different tissues (15, 22). However, TAPL protein expression was shown only in Sertoli cells (15). Because the supply and cellular compartmentalization of antigenic peptides is of key importance for manifestation of an adaptive immune response, we examined TAPL...
expression in professional antigen-presenting cells. Human CD14⁺ peripheral blood monocytes were isolated and cultured in medium containing GM-CSF and IL-4 for 5 days to immature DCs. Further stimulation for 3 days by a maturation mixture (26) induced differentiation to mature DCs. The degree of maturation was detected by flow cytometry using antibodies against CD14, HLA-DR, CD83, and CD86. RT-PCR of monocytes as well as immature and mature DCs. Primer pairs specific for exon 2/4 or exon 5/8 were used. GAPDH mRNA serves as an internal control. Immunodetection of monocytes as well as immature and mature DCs. Monocytes before and after stimulation were lysed, and proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE followed by immunoblotting. TAPL was detected using an epitope-purified TAPL-specific antibody. An equal amount of protein per lane was verified by anti-GAPDH staining. Human peripheral blood monocytes were isolated and stimulated with GM-CSF and IL-4 for 6 days resulting in immature DCs or GM-CSF, IL-4, and IL-10 to inhibit differentiation. Mature DCs were derived by further stimulation for 3 days by a maturation mixture (26), resulting in immature DCs or in complex with TAP1 or TAP2 translocates peptides into the ER lumen. To address this issue, skin fibroblasts derived from bare lymphocyte syndrome type I patients deficient in TAP1 or TAP2 (BRE-169 or STF1-169 cells, respectively) (18, 19, 23) were transfected with human TAPL. TAPL expression was demonstrated by immunoblotting. Conspicuously, TAPL was not detected in non-transfected cells (Fig. 2A).

First, mRNA levels of TAPL were studied using primers binding to exons 2 and 4 of tapl, resulting in a PCR product of 209 bp (Fig. 1B). In monocytes, no mRNA for TAPL was detected by RT-PCR, whereas differentiation of monocytes with GM-CSF and IL-4 to immature DCs strongly increased the mRNA level of TAPL. Further maturation of DCs did not significantly change the transcriptional level of TAPL. RT-PCR analysis with primers binding to exons 5 and 8 gave similar results. Here, a single PCR product of 538 bp was detected for all donors analyzed, excluding the presence of the splice variant reported previously, lacking exon 7 (expected PCR product of 409 bp) (15).

The mRNA level may not necessarily reflect the expression level of TAPL. We therefore investigated TAPL expression on the protein level by immunoblotting using an antibody specific for the splice variant 12A of TAPL (Fig. 1C), which is active in ATP-dependent peptide transport (8). In monocytes isolated from various donors, TAPL expression was not detectable. However, after differentiation to immature and mature DCs, expression of TAPL was strongly induced. TAPL was detected as a single band at an apparent molecular mass of ~72 kDa. TAPL runs faster than the theoretical mass of 84 kDa. This behavior is typical for very hydrophobic proteins (8).

We next examined the regulation of TAPL mRNA levels upon stimulation of immature DCs in more detail (Fig. 1D). Monocytes treated with GM-CSF and IL-4 in combination with IL-10, which inhibits DC development (31–33), expressed very low amounts of TAPL mRNA. Furthermore, immature DCs stimulated by specific ligands, such as Pam3Cys, poly(I:C), or LPS, strongly decreased TAPL transcript, whereas TNF-α, CD40L, and R848 showed only a moderate decrease. Noteworthy is that this down-regulation on mRNA level was not detected on the protein level (data not shown), implying that TAPL has a long half-life.

**TAPL Is Not Involved in the Classical MHC Class I Presentation Pathway**—Because TAPL is strongly up-regulated in professional antigen-presenting cells, we analyzed its function in the classical pathway of peptide loading of MHC class I molecules in the ER lumen. Two scenarios are conceivable, in which TAPL alone or in complex with TAP1 or TAP2 translocates peptides into the ER lumen. To address this issue, skin fibroblasts derived from bare lymphocyte syndrome type I patients deficient in TAP1 or TAP2 (BRE-169 or STF1-169 cells, respectively) (18, 19, 23) were transfected with human TAPL. TAPL expression was demonstrated by immunoblotting. Conspicuously, TAPL was not detected in non-transfected cells (Fig. 2A). Subsequently, MHC I cell surface expression reflecting successful peptide loading of MHC class I molecules in the ER lumen was monitored by flow cytometry using a PE-conjugated anti-HLA-ABC antibody (W6/32) (Fig. 2B). TAP-deficient fibroblasts showed a slightly higher fluorescence signal compared with the isotype control, resulting from TAP-independent peptide supply to MHC class I molecules (34, 35). Transfection of TAP1- or TAP2-deficient cells with TAPL did not affect MHC class I surface expression. By contrast, TAP1 or TAP2 restored peptide supply into the ER lumen in cells lacking the corresponding TAP subunit, reflected by an increase in MHC I surface expression. The transfection efficiencies of TAP and TAPL were comparable.
were similar (25%) as monitored by the number of cells with elevated MHC class I level for TAP1 and the co-expression of EGFP for TAPL. In conclusion, TAPL alone or in combination with single TAP subunits does not complement the cellular function of the TAP complex in peptide loading of MHC class I molecules in the ER lumen.

**TAPL Is Localized in the Lysosomal Compartment**—Because the subcellular localization of TAPL is still under debate (14, 15, 21), we investigated TAPL localization by quantitative immunofluorescence confocal laser-scanning microscopy. To establish the quantification analysis, HeLa cells were transfected with human TAPL containing a C-terminal myc tag or EGFP. Two days after transfection, TAPL-myc and TAPL-EGFP were detected by immunoblotting as single bands differing by 25 kDa due to the EGFP fusion (supplemental Fig. S1A). Notably, intrinsic TAPL expression was not observed in these cells. Both TAPL constructs are functional in peptide transport into intracellular compartments using semi-permeabilized cells (see below).

For quantitative immunofluorescence, cells expressing TAPL-myc were stained with anti-myc and affinity-purified anti-TAPL antibodies. The deconvoluted micrographs of stained cells, their merged images, and the merge after co-localization analysis are shown in Fig. 3A. A co-localization with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.73 ± 0.08 was determined (Table 1). A coefficient between zero and −1 indicates no co-localization, whereas a value of 1 attests a perfect co-localization, which can only be reached in theory (36). Similar co-localization coefficients (0.66 ± 0.04) were detected after analysis of TAPL-EGFP with anti-TAPL antibody. As negative control, the double staining of calnexin, an ER-resident protein, and the lysosome-associated membrane protein 2 (LAMP-2) resulted in a Pearson coefficient of 0.04 ± 0.06.

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**FIGURE 2.** TAPL is not involved in the classical pathway of peptide loading of MHC I molecules in the ER-lumen. *A*, expression of TAPL in TAP1−/− BRE-169 and TAP2−/− STF1-169 cells. TAP-deficient cells were transiently transfected with pIRE2-TAPL-EGFP. TAPL expression was analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting using an epitope-purified anti-TAPL antibody (8). As control, non-transfected cells were analyzed. An equal amount of protein per lane was verified by anti-actin staining. B, FACS analysis of MHC class I cell surface expression. For TAPL expression, TAP1-deficient BRE-169 and TAP2-deficient STF1-169 cells were transiently transfected with pIRE2-TAPL-EGFP. TAPL expression was restored in BRE-169 cells by transient transfection. TAP2 was stably transfected into STF1-169 cells. Cell surface expression of MHC class I was analyzed by flow cytometry using PE-conjugated anti-HLA-ABC and PE-conjugated mouse IgG2 as an isotype control. Non-transfected cells were used as control.

**FIGURE 3.** Localization of TAPL in the lysosomal compartment. A, quantitative immunofluorescence microscopy. Confocal images were processed by image restoration and quantitative co-localization. The deconvoluted micrographs as well as their merged images and the merge after co-localization analysis are shown. To demonstrate the quality of the co-localization analysis, HeLa cells were transfected with TAPL-EGFP or TAPL-myc. TAPL was detected by EGFP fluorescence or stained with anti-myc and/or anti-TAPL antibody. As a negative control, no co-localization was detected with anti-LAMP-2 (green) and anti-calnexin antibody (red). B, co-localization studies of TAPL in stably transduced THP-1 cells. THP-1 cells were stimulated with *E. coli* and grown on lysine-coated coverslips for 48 h. TAPL and subcellular markers (LAMP-2 for lysosomes, EEA1 for early endosomes and calnexin for ER) were stained by specific antibodies and analyzed by quantitative immunofluorescence microscopy. The values for the Pearson correlation are summarized in Table 1. The scale bar represents 10 μm. C, subcellular fractionation. Non-transduced THP-1 cells were stimulated with *E. coli* for 48 h, and membranes derived from adherent cells were fractioned by a Percoll gradient and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting.
The subcellular localization of TAPL in professional antigen-presenting cells was analyzed in THP-1 cells, a promonocytic cell line widely used as a model system for monocyte to macrophage differentiation. Upon stimulation with LPS or intact E. coli, THP-1 cells differentiate into macrophages followed by morphology changes, up-regulation of antigen presentation, and processing elements (37). For immunofluorescence, stably transduced THP-1 cells showing high TAPL expression (supplemental Fig. S2) were stimulated with E. coli and stained with anti-TAPL antibody. As shown in Fig. 3B, TAPL clearly colocalizes with the lysosomal marker LAMP-2 (Pearson coefficient of 0.639 ± 0.089) but is neither found in the ER (−0.049 ± 0.082) nor in early endosomes (0.075 ± 0.044), as demonstrated by the marker proteins calnexin and early endosome antigen 1 (EEA1), respectively. Similar results and Pearson coefficients were obtained with HeLa cells expressing TAPL-EGFP or TAPL-myc (Table 1 and supplemental Fig. S1, B and C). Based on these data, we conclude that TAPL is exclusively found in the lysosomal compartment, but not in the ER or early endosomes.

To formally rule out that the observed lysosomal localization is due to overexpression of TAPL, we stimulated THP-1 cells with E. coli and performed a subcellular fractionation using a Percoll density gradient. Upon stimulation of monocytes to professional antigen-presenting cells, TAPL expression is highly up-regulated (supplemental Fig. S3). Remarkably, TAPL is highly enriched in the dense fraction of the Percoll gradient co-migrating with the lysosomal marker protein LAMP-2 (Fig. 3C). Noticeably, this fraction does not contain ER-resident marker proteins, such as tapasin, showing that endogenously expressed TAPL also localizes in lysosomal compartments.

**TABLE 1**

| Marker 1  | Marker 2  | Pearson correlation | No. of pictures | Cell line |
|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| TAPL-EGFP | TAPL      | 0.658 ± 0.044       | 2               | HeLa     |
| TAPL-myc  | TAPL      | 0.727 ± 0.078       | 3               | HeLa     |
| Calnexin  | LAMP-2    | 0.044 ± 0.058       | 3               | HeLa     |
| TAPL      | Calnexin  | −0.049 ± 0.082      | 10              | THP-1    |
| TAPL      | LAMP-2    | 0.639 ± 0.089       | 10              | THP-1    |
| TAPL      | EEA1      | 0.075 ± 0.044       | 8               | THP-1    |
| TAPL-EGFP | Calnexin  | −0.045 ± 0.038      | 4               | HeLa     |
| TAPL-myc  | Calnexin  | 0.084 ± 0.045       | 4               | HeLa     |
| TAPL-EGFP | LAMP-2    | 0.504 ± 0.129       | 4               | HeLa     |
| TAPL-myc  | LAMP-2    | 0.556 ± 0.094       | 4               | HeLa     |
| TAPL-EGFP | EEA1      | −0.115 ± 0.105      | 2               | HeLa     |
| TAPL-myc  | EEA1      | −0.04 ± 0.034       | 2               | HeLa     |

FIGURE 4. TAPL-specific and ATP-dependent translocation of peptides into lysosomes. A, subcellular fractionation. Perinuclear supernatants (PNS) derived from TAPL-wt- or TAPL-K545A/H699A-transduced Raji cells were fractionated by a Percoll gradient and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting. B, TAPL-dependent peptide transport into lysosomes. The dense pool of the Percoll gradient was incubated with fluorescein-labeled peptide RRYC(Φ)KSTEL (2 μM) in the presence of ATP or AMP (3 mM) for 30 min at 32 °C. In addition to ATP, 1 mM orthovanadate or 500 μM competitor peptide (RRYQKSTEL) was added to inhibit transport. Transported peptides were quantified by fluorescence (excitation and emission at 485 and 520 nm, respectively). The y-axis reflects transported peptide per milligram of lysosomal protein and minute. Data resemble the mean of triplicate measurements.

**DISCUSSION**

For a perfect interplay between different cells mediating the immune response, it is a prerequisite that the antigens are efficiently presented on the surface of professional antigen-presenting cells. TAP-independent access of cytosolic peptides into endolysosomal compartments was reported (5, 7); however, the molecular mechanisms underlying this process are poorly understood. In this study, we demonstrate by using quantitative immunofluorescence and subcellular fractionation that TAPL is found in the lysosomal compartment in professional antigen-presenting cells. TAPL is strongly up-regu-
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lated during maturation of peripheral blood monocytes into immature and mature DCs and during differentiation of monocytes to macrophages. We further established an in vitro TAPL-dependent peptide translocation assay into isolated lysosomes. Consistent with these results, TAPL was found not to be involved in the classical pathway of MHC I presentation, because it alone or in combination with either TAP1 or TAP2 does not complement TAP function in peptide loading of ER-resident MHC I molecules.

We showed by subcellular fractionation that endogenous and overexpressed TAPL is localized in the dense pool of lysosomes. This result was confirmed by quantitative immunofluorescence microscopy. By image restoration, the background is strongly reduced and co-localization of signals with different intensities can be detected, which is only hardly recognized by conventional overlay. In contrast to previous reports, our data indicate that TAPL is found in lysosomal compartments but not in early endosomes or the ER (14, 21). These results are in agreement with localization studies using stably transfected human ovarian carcinoma cells (15). However, in this previous study, a partial overlap with endosomal staining was visible, which may originate from different cell lines or different markers that have been used for analysis. Because TAP and TAPL are localized in different subcellular compartments, it is not very surprising that no TAPL-TAP heterodimers are formed.

DCs are the most potent antigen-presenting cells and are critical for the initiation of CD4- and CD8-positive T-cell response (39). In the peripheral tissue, immature dendritic cells are specialized in capturing antigens. After stimulation with the appropriate maturation signal, mature dendritic cells migrate to T-cell-rich zones of secondary lymphoid organs and become potent T-cell activators. Interestingly, DCs possess a broad plasticity in response to pathogens and their components, which is reflected in differential gene expression patterns depending on the acquired stimuli (40–42). Stimulation of immature dendritic cells with a mixture composed of TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-6, and prostaglandin E2 did not significantly change TAPL expression. However, the stimulation of immature dendritic cells by specific factors decreased TAPL expression to different mRNA levels. It is well established that, for example, LPS and TNF-α stimulate the gene expression in immature DCs differentially (43, 44), which is also reflected in a distinct pattern of TAPL expression. LPS seems to initiate the differentiation of the immature to mature DCs. In contrast, the gene expression pattern after treatment with TNF-α resembles more that of untreated cells. Under these conditions, the down-regulation of TAPL is accompanied with the decrease of MHC II transcripts during maturation of DCs in the presence of LPS (43, 44). The high level of TAPL protein in the mature dendritic cells may result from the long half-life of the ABC transporter as well as from the fact that the transporter is not completely degraded in lysosomes, and Eckhard Linker and Stefanie Bauer for excellent technical assistance.

Acknowledgments—We thank Klaus Hammer, Walter Volknandt, Heinz Scheve, and Bernd Uwe Failer for support in immunocytochemistry and confocal laser scanning microscopy, Randy Teel and Peter Cresswell for retroviral plasmds and help in preparation of lysosomes, and.

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