Surface Attachment of Salmonella typhimurium to Intestinal Epithelia Imprints the Subepithelial Matrix with Gradients Chemotactic for Neutrophils

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Abstract. During intestinal disease induced by Salmonella typhimurium transepithelial migration of neutrophils (PMN) rapidly follows attachment of the bacteria to the epithelial apical membrane. Among the events stimulated by these interactions is the release of chemotaxins that guide PMN through the subepithelial matrix and subsequently through the epithelium itself (McCormick, B. A., S. P. Colgan, C. Delp-Archer, S. I. Miller, and J. L. Madara. 1993. J. Cell Biol. 123:895–907). Given the substantial volume flow that normally characterizes matrix compartments underlying transporting epithelia, it is unclear how such transmatrix signaling is sustained. Here we show that when underlying matrices are isolated from biophysically confluent polarized monolayers of the human intestinal epithelial cell line T84, they fail to support substantial transmatrix migration of PMN unless an exogenous chemotactic gradient is imposed. In contrast, such matrices isolated from confluent monolayers apically colonized with S. typhimurium support spontaneous transmatrix migration of PMN. Such chemotactic imprinting of underlying matrices is resistant to volume wash and is paralleled by secretion of the known matrix-binding chemokine IL-8. Chemotactic imprinting of the matrix underlying S. typhimurium–colonized monolayers is dependent on epithelial protein synthesis, is directional implying the existence of a gradient, and is neutralized by antibodies either to IL-8 or to the IL-8 receptor on PMN. An avirulent S. typhimurium strain, PhoP+, which attaches to epithelial cells as efficiently as wild-type S. typhimurium, fails to induce basolateral secretion of IL-8 and likewise fails to imprint matrices. Together, these observations show that the epithelial surface can respond to the presence of a luminal pathogen and subsequently imprint the subepithelial matrix with retained IL-8 gradients sufficient to resist washout effects of the volume flow that normally traverses this compartment. Such data further support the notion that the primary role for basolateral secretion of IL-8 by the intestinal and likely other epithelia is recruitment of PMN through the matrix to the subepithelial space, rather than directing the final movement of PMN across the epithelium.

Colonization of mucosal surfaces by pathogenic bacteria often results in transepithelial migration of neutrophils. For example, in the intestine, transepithelial migration of neutrophils rapidly follows attachment of the Salmonella typhimurium to the epithelial apical membrane (Takeuchi, 1967), and this neutrophil response occurs before loss of epithelial structural integrity (Day et al., 1978). While such relationships have been observed for over three decades, the details of how Salmonella–intestinal epithelial contacts evoke this classic histological response are not well-characterized (Takeuchi, 1967; Rout et al., 1974; McGovern and Slovutin, 1979). However, it is clear that mucosal surfaces have evolved the ability to mount a cellular response to pathogens even while such challenges are restricted to the lumen. How might such transepithelial signaling of underlying inflammatory responses occur? The transepithelial migration of neutrophils in response to luminal pathogens necessarily involves movement through several anatomic compartments, each with their own complexities. Initially neutrophils must emigrate from the microvasculature (Pober et al., 1986; Osborn, 1990; Springer, 1990) to the subepithelial lamina propria. This process is perhaps one of the best understood in terms of the molecular interactions that correspond to the initial tethering...
J. L., unpublished observations), likely due to the distortions in rapid distortion of solute gradients in the subepithelial space (Jodal and Lundgren, 1986). Consistent with this fact, we have observed that infusion of a small water-soluble neutrophil chemotacticant in the intestinal lumen of animals induces neutrophil recruitment at the level of the microvasculature, but these recruited neutrophils fail to migrate across the matrix to the subepithelial compartment (Jodal and Lundgren, 1986). One potential explanation for the successful movement of neutrophils across such matrices in natural inflammatory states is that transmatrix migration might be directed by gradients that are matrix fixed.

We have recently used the human intestinal epithelial cell line T84 to model neutrophil–intestinal epithelial interactions (Dharmsathaphorn and Madara, 1990; Madara, 1990; McCormick et al., 1993) and to investigate the influence of S. typhimurium contact with the intestinal epithelial surface on the subsequent inflammatory response (McCormick et al., 1993, 1995). As occurs in intact tissue, we find surface attachment of S. typhimurium to T84 monolayer apical membranes stimulates transepithelial migration of neutrophils while the epithelium is still intact, as assessed by structural and biophysical criteria (McCormick et al., 1993). We (McCormick et al., 1993) and others (Eckmann et al., 1993) have shown that basolateral secretion of IL-8 occurs as a result of these interactions, but it is unclear how such IL-8 secretion contributes to the events of transepithelial migration. Another chemokine with novel physical characteristics is also secreted apically as a result of S. typhimurium–epithelial contact and appears to be sufficient for the movement of subepithelial neutrophils across the epithelium and into the luminal compartment (McCormick, B. A., and J. L. Madara, manuscript in preparation). It is unclear if such pathogen-stimulated release of chemotactic bioactivities from epithelial cells might also provide for retained gradients in the subepithelial matrix—an event that might be required to link transendo–with transepithelial migration. If such events occur, then one should be able to imprint matrices underlying epithelial cells with chemotactic memories resistive of sweep.

Materials and Methods

Approximately 750 monolayers were used for these studies.

Cell Culture

T84 intestinal epithelial cells (passages 70–95) were grown and maintained as confluent monolayers on collagen-coated permeable supports (Dharmsathaphorn and Madara, 1990) with recently detailed modifications (Madara et al., 1992). T84 cells are grown as monolayers in a 1:1 mixture of Dulbecco-Vogt modified Eagle’s medium and Ham’s F-12 medium supplemented with 15 mM Hepes buffer (pH 7.5), 14 mM NaHCO3, 40 mg/ml penicillin, 8 mg/ml ampicillin, 90 mg/ml streptomycin, and 5% newborn calf serum. Monolayers were grown on 0.33-cm2 suspended polycarbonate filters (Costar Corp., Cambridge, MA) and used 6–14 d after plating, as described previously (Madara et al., 1992). A steady-state resistance (~1,500 ohm cm2) is reached in 4–6 d with variability largely related to cell passage number. Monolayers received one weekly feeding after initial plating. Inverted monolayers, used to study transmigration of neutrophils in the physiological matrix-to-lumen direction were constructed as described before (Nash et al., 1991; Madara et al., 1992; Parkos et al., 1992).

Bacterial Strains and Growth Conditions

Bacterial Strains. S. typhimurium 13306 is a naladixic acid-resistant (gyrA1816) strain derived from S. typhimurium strain SR-11 (Gulg and Curtiss, 1987). S. typhimurium PhoP+ (strain CS022) carries a constitutive mutation within the S. typhimurium PhoP regulatory locus (pho-24, and phenotype PhoP+) that results in repression of PhoP repressed genes (Miller and Mekalanos, 1990; Miller, 1991; Behlau and Miller, 1993).

Media. Luria broth was made as previously described by Revel (1966). L agar is Luria broth containing 12 g of bacto agar (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, MI) per liter.

Bacterial growth conditions. Nonagitated microaerophilic bacterial cultures were prepared by inoculating 10 ml of Luria broth with 0.01 ml of a stationary phase culture followed by overnight incubation (~18 h) at 37°C, as previously detailed (McCormick et al., 1993). Bacteria from such cultures were in late logarithmic phase of growth and correlated with 5–7 x 10^9 (colony forming units/ml) routinely.

S. typhimurium Interactions with Polarized T84 Apical Surfaces

Infection of polarized T84 monolayers by S. typhimurium was performed by the method of McCormick et al. (1993), and is briefly described. Inverted T84 monolayers (Nash et al., 1991; Parkos et al., 1992) were rinsed extensively in HBSS(+) (containing Ca2+ and Mg2+, with 10 mM Hepes, pH 7.4 (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO), to remove residual serum components. Overnight cultures of S. typhimurium (grown as described above) were prepared by washing in HBSS(+) physiologic buffer, and resuspended to a final concentration of 5 x 10^9 bacteria/ml. Approximately 5 x 10^9 bacteria in 25 μl were gently distributed onto the apical surface and incubated for 45 min at 37°C. Nonadherent bacteria were subsequently removed from the monolayers by washing and were then transferred back into the 24-well tissue culture tray containing 1.0 ml HBSS(+) buffer in each lower reservoir (apical membrane now colonized with S. typhimurium), and 140 μl in the upper reservoir (basolateral interface).
T84 cells were plated onto polycarbonate filters which were coated with rat tail collagen (50 μl of 1:100 dilution of viscous rat tail collagen in ethanol) and allowed to dry before plating. Although low concentrations of rat tail collagen are required for efficient attachment to filters, in the 5–7 d until physiological confluence is achieved these cells lay down a matrix ~1–2 μm in thickness on which electrically confluent polarized monolayers reside (Madara et al., 1987). S. typhimurium-T84 epithelial cell-conditioned matrix was prepared by a slight modification of the method previously described by Schubert and LaCorbiere (1980). As illustrated in Fig. 1, T84 cell monolayers apically colonized with S. typhimurium (prepared as above), were transferred to fresh 24-well plates containing a solution of 5 × 10^4 M ethylene glycol-bis(β-aminoethyl ether) N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid (EGTA, Sigma Chemical Co.) in HBSS(−) (without Ca^2+ and Mg^2+), with 10 mM Hepes, pH 7.4 (Sigma Chemical Co.), at 37°C. T84 cell monolayers were next gently stripped from the collagen-coated polycarbonate filters via bathing in EGTA-HBSS(−) for 2 h at 37°C with gentle agitation. After the first hour of EGTA treatment, the T84 cells were washed twice with ~6–10 ml of HBSS(−), and returned to fresh wells containing EGTA-HBSS(−) where they were incubated for the remaining (second) hour. The monolayers were then viewed under an inverted phase microscope (IM3S; Carl Zeiss, Inc., Thornwood, NY) to verify the filters were void of epithelial cells. In addition, confocal microscopy using rhodamine-conjugated phalloidin to detect epithelial filamentous actin confirmed the uniform removal of monolayers using this approach. Lastly, the inverts containing conditioned matrix were prepared as a 2 mg/ml stock in 95% ethanol and diluted to a final concentration of 2 μg/ml in tissue culture media. This concentration inhibits 75% of radiolabeled leucine incorporation into T84 cell-precipitable protein (McRoberts et al., 1990).

**Anti-IL-8 Antibody Studies**

For neutralizing polyclonal antibodies against human IL-8 (Endogen, Inc., Boston, MA) 30 μg/ml were exposed to the filter matrix after EGTA washes, sufficient to remove soluble signals such as 3H mannitol (10 μCi/ml) from filter matrices. Specifically, 3 × 150-ml washes reduced counts of radioactivity to background levels, while unwashed control filter matrices were determined to be 250 times background.

**Chloramphenicol Treatment of S. typhimurium and Cycloheximide Treatment of T84 Monolayers**

In the indicated subsets of experiments, chloramphenicol (100 μg/ml), a bacteriostatic protein synthesis inhibitor (which does not similarly affect eucaryotic cells) was added to S. typhimurium (McBeth and Lee, 1993) before the 45-min colonization step, and remained in both the apical and basolateral reservoirs throughout the course of neutrophil transmigration (McCormick et al., 1993). Where used, cycloheximide (Sigma Chemical Co.), an inhibitor of eucaryotic but not prokaryotic protein synthesis was prepared as a 2-μg/ml stock in 95% ethanol and diluted to a final concentration of 2 μg/ml in tissue culture media. This concentration inhibits 75% of radiolabeled leucine incorporation into T84 cell-precipitable protein (McCormick et al., 1993).
treatment, as described previously (McCormick, 1993), for 30 min before the addition of 10^7 neutrophils/well. This concentration of antibody was chosen since secretion of IL-8 induced by apical colonization by S. typhimurium yields small (<1 ng/ml) transepithelial gradients of IL-8 that are generated opposite to the direction of neutrophil migration (McCormick et al., 1993). The neutralizing activity of the rIL-8 antibody used was sufficient to inhibit completely the effect of 1 ng/ml rIL-8 gradients and neutralized 50% of the effect of 10 ng/ml rIL-8 (McCormick et al., 1993). Neutralizing mAbs against the IL-8 receptor (IL-8 receptor A) on neutrophils were used via a slight modification by Chuntharapai et al. (1994). Specifically, 50 μg/ml antibody was added to 5 × 10^7 neutrophils, prepared as described above, but containing 0.5% BSA in HBSS(-). The addition of BSA to the neutrophils had no effect on the transmigrating ability of the neutrophils. The neutrophil-mAb mixture was then gently rotated on a shaker at 4°C for 90 min to prevent settling of the neutrophils. 10^6 neutrophils were added to upper reservoir of conditioned matrix/polycarbonate filters. After a 90-min incubation period at 37°C, neutrophils were assessed for their ability to migrate across the underlying matrix via an enzymatic assay for the specific marker myeloperoxidase (Parkos et al., 1991, 1992).

**Conditioning Control Matrices with rIL-8**

Control matrices, prepared as described above, consisted of those laid down by T84 monolayers that had not been colonized with S. typhimurium. To condition a subset of these matrices with exogenous IL-8, these matrices were exposed to gradients of either 0, 2, 20, or 200 μg/ml of human rIL-8 (R and D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) applied apically for either 45 or 90 min at 37°C (apical > basolateral). After each time point, the conditioned matrices were washed three times in 150-ml vol of HBSS(+) buffer for both the top and bottom reservoirs. Transtarget migration of neutrophils was subsequently assessed in both the presence and absence of neutralizing polyclonal anti-IL-8 antibodies, as described above.

**Data Presentation**

Neutrophil isolation was restricted to 10 different donors (repetitive donations) over the course of these studies. Myeloperoxidase assay (i.e., neutrophil transmigration) data were compared by Student’s t test. Neutrophil transmigration results are represented as neutrophil CE derived from a daily standard neutrophil dilution curve. Neutrophils that completely traversed the filter are represented as the number of neutrophils CE/ml (total vol 1 ml). Values are expressed as the mean and SD of an individual experiment done in triplicate repeated n times.

**Results**

**Basolaterally Secreted IL-8 in Response to Apical Salmonella Attachment Does Not Drive the Final (i.e., Postmatrix) Event of Transepithelial Migration of Neutrophils**

As previously shown (Eckmann et al., 1993; McCormick et al., 1993) apical membrane colonization with S. typhimurium...
rium induces basolateral secretion of IL-8 (Fig. 2 A). We extended previous suggestions (McCormick et al., 1993) that basolateral IL-8 secretion does not account for the final event of transepithelial migration of neutrophils in response to surface-attached pathogens. As shown in Fig. 2 B, IL-8-dependent transepithelial migration of neutrophils elicited by imposing transepithelial gradients of recombinant human IL-8 is effectively inhibited by neutralizing antibodies to IL-8. In contrast, transepithelial migration across S. typhimurium–colonized monolayers is not influenced by the presence of neutralizing IL-8 antibody (Fig. 2 C). Similarly, neutrophil transepithelial migration induced by imposed gradients of IL-8 is also effectively inhibited by blocking antibodies to the IL-8 receptor (IL-8 receptor A), while such antibodies are ineffective at inhibiting transepithelial migration of neutrophils induced by apically attached S. typhimurium (Fig. 2 D). Such data indicate that if basolateral IL-8 secretion has a biological role in inflammation it is unlikely to be mediation of the final event by which neutrophils arriving in the immediate subepithelial space are guided across the epithelial monolayer.

Colonization of the Apical Membrane with S. typhimurium Imprints a Directional Chemotactic Signal on the Underlying Matrix

We next sought to determine whether apical membrane colonization by S. typhimurium could result in the imprinting of a chemotactic signal within the underlying matrix. As shown in Fig. 3, thoroughly washed, epithelial-stripped matrices synthesized by T84 monolayers not colonized by S. typhimurium poorly supported spontaneous transmatrix neutrophil migration. However, neutrophil migration across such control matrices was readily driven by imposing maximally effective transmatrix gradients of neutrophil chemoattractants, fMLP (10^{-7} M) or rIL-8 (100 ng/ml). In contrast to control matrices, matrices isolated from T84 monolayers apically colonized with S. typhimurium were imprinted by signals which supported spontaneous neutrophil migration responses quantitatively similar to those achievable by imposing maximally effective transmatrix gradients of either fMLP, or rIL-8 on control matrices (Fig. 3). Such matrices had undergone large volume washes sufficient to remove unbound soluble molecules (see Materials and Methods). Analyses of numbers of neutrophils adherent to the matrix also provided evidence of an imprinted signal–driving migration through the matrix. While substantial numbers of neutrophils adhered to but did not migrate across matrices obtained from uncolonized T84 monolayers, the spontaneously driven migration of neutrophils across matrix-imprinted S. typhimurium–colonized T84 monolayers resulted in depletion of matrix-adherent neutrophils (17.23 ± 2.11 vs 3.21 ± 0.86 CE 10^{4}, respectively). The effect of matrix imprinting by S. typhimurium–epithelial interactions was seen throughout the time course of the chemotactic assay (Fig. 4). By 90 min ~ 50% of neutrophils interfacing with imprinted matrices had successfully transmigrated (50.12 ± 10.00 vs. 7.31 ± 1.10 CE 10^{4} for transmatrix migration of neutrophils across S. typhimurium–imprinted matrices vs. control, respectively; 10^{4} neutrophils were added to the basolateral surface of each well) across the matrix filter. Thus, matrix imprinted by monolayers that were surface colonized by S. typhimurium support spontaneous transmatrix neutrophil migration and do so at exceedingly high levels.

We next determined whether apical epithelial contact, or simply exposure of S. typhimurium to T84 cell matrix components (which might occur during the procedure used to strip colonized epithelial monolayers from underlying matrices), was essential for induction of neutrophil transmatrix migration. Preexposure of matrices derived from control monolayers to S. typhimurium did not elicit spontaneous transmatrix neutrophil migration (Fig. 4). Thus, the observed imprinting could not be explained by incidental contamination of the matrix during the stripping procedure.

The relationship between density of surface-colonized S. typhimurium and the efficacy of matrix imprinting was also documented (7.25 ± 1.50, 40.93 ± 6.8, 78.31 ± 7.20 CE 10^{4} for 3, 15, and 50 bacteria/epithelial cell, respectively). Thus, increasing the S. typhimurium cell-associated populations from 3:15:50 bacteria/epithelial cell before isolating T84-conditioned cell matrix led to progressive efficiency of matrix imprinting. In paired experiments imprinting matrices with S. typhimurium–colonized monolayers led to greater transmigration responses than occurred by imposing maximal fMLP gradients across matrices obtained from uncolonized epithelial monolayers (78.31 ± 7.20 vs. 39.76 ± 8.00 CE 10^{4} for S. typhimurium–imprinted matrices vs. fMLP-induced gradients across control matrices, respectively). Additionally, the kinetics of Salmonella–T84 exposure were characterized to determine the duration of Salmonella–epithelial interactions that account for maximal transmatrix signals to neutrophils. An inoculum of S. typhimurium producing colonization by 50 bacteria/epithelial cell was placed on the apical membrane.
quires a bacterial-epithelial interface (*P < 0.025).

*phimurium Monolayers Is Directional Matrix Imprinting by S. typhimurium-colonized matrices. Increasing the duration of protein synthesis were required after bacterial-epithelial interactions led to a corresponding increase in imprinted transmigration of neutrophils; peaking at 45 min and maintaining a plateau thereafter (data not shown). Further, filter/matrix-associated neutrophil density remained constant throughout the time course of S. typhimurium exposure (8.00 CE 10⁶).

Matrix Imprinting by S. typhimurium–colonized Monolayers Is Directional

To efficiently drive migration of neutrophils exiting the vascular bed to an immediate subepithelial position, matrix imprinting should provide a directional chemotactic gradient. To test whether the imprinted signal was chemotactic or simply chemokinetic, we examined neutrophil migration across imprinted matrices in apical-to-basal and basal-to-apical directions. As shown in Fig. 5, the chemokine signal imprinted on matrices conditioned by S. typhimurium–colonized monolayers supported basolateral-to-apical, but not apical-to-basolateral migration. However, imposed gradients of fMLP (10⁻⁷ M) were shown to effectively drive neutrophil migration in either direction across the isolated matrix.

Effect of Bacterial and Epithelial Protein Synthesis on Matrix Imprinting

To address whether metabolic events after bacterial–epithelial contact are, in part, responsible for imprinting the matrix with a chemotactic signal after surface colonization by S. typhimurium, imprinting was performed at 4°C, a temperature at which bacterial–epithelial adhesive associations can still occur (Behlau and Miller, 1993). As shown in Fig. 6 and in contrast to matrices imprinted at 37°C, matrices imprinted at 4°C did not support subsequent neutrophil migration (neutrophil migration assayed after shifting isolated matrix to 37°C).

Figure 4. The effect of direct exposure of control, unimprinted monolayer-derived matrices to S. typhimurium. In contrast to imprinted matrices that support spontaneous transmatrix migration of neutrophils (Apical contact), direct exposure of unimprinted matrices to bacteria (applied at same density and length of time as in colonized monolayers) does not support spontaneous neutrophil migration. Thus the imprinting observed specifically requires a bacterial–epithelial interface (*P < 0.025).

Figure 5. Matrix imprinting by S. typhimurium–colonized monolayers supports chemotactic (directional) neutrophil migration. To assess whether the imprinted signal was chemotactic or chemokinetic, neutrophil migration across imprinted matrices was performed in both physiologic (tissue-to-lumen) and nonphysiologic (lumen-to-tissue) directions. As shown, neutrophil transmigration was supported only in the physiologic (tissue-to-lumen) orientation (*P < 0.01). In the nonphysiological orientation, T84 epithelial monolayers were plated in the conventional manner such that the apical surface interfaced with the upper reservoir (Parkos et al., 1991, 1992). Under such conditions, matrices were isolated from S. typhimurium–infected cell monolayers as described in detail (see Materials and Methods). However, in such an orientation neutrophils were added to the nonphysiological surface (apical) which interfaced with the upper reservoir. These conditions are comparable to the physiological conditions since comparison of basal transmatrix migration in response to imposed external fMLP gradients shows no difference as a function of polarity, unlike IL-8–imprinted gradients. ■, Salmonella-imprinted matrices; □, fMLP-induced gradients.

We next determined whether bacterial and/or epithelial protein synthesis were required after bacterial–epithelial contact in order to successfully imprint underlying matrices. S. typhimurium were exposed to chloramphenicol (100 μg/ml), a bacteriostatic bacterial-specific protein synthesis inhibitor (see Materials and Methods), just before and during the incubation period in which matrices are imprinted. As shown in Fig. 6, the neutrophil transmigration migration response elicited by chloramphenicol-treated S. typhimurium–conditioned matrix was 85% inhibited compared with that occurring across matrix imprinted in the absence of chloramphenicol. In previous experiments, quantitation of colonized epithelial lysates revealed that such chloramphenicol exposure did not substantially affect the ability of S. typhimurium to adhere to T84 monolayers, nor did chloramphenicol exposure measured over 3 h substantially affect the T84 transepithelial resistance (McCormick et al., 1993). Such data suggest that bacterial-epithelial apical membrane contacts and subsequent bacterial protein synthesis once contacts are established are crucial to subsequent generation of a transmatrix signaling response to neutrophils.

Matrix imprinting was likewise assessed in the presence of the eucaryotic protein synthesis inhibitor, cycloheximide at a concentration that inhibits >80% of protein synthesis, a condition previously shown not to impair epithelial barrier function nor restrict S. typhimurium attachment.
Figure 6. Matrix imprinting requires cooperative metabolic events between bacteria and epithelial cells. Surface colonization by *S. typhimurium* at 37°C (normal colonization conditions) is required for imprinting to occur, since a shift in temperature to 4°C inhibits matrix imprinting by *S. typhimurium*. Additionally, selective inhibition of either procaryote protein synthesis by chloramphenicol (CAM, 100 μg/ml) or eucaryotic protein synthesis by cycloheximide (CHX, 2 μg/ml) effectively blocks matrix imprinting (*P < 0.05; *P < 0.025).

IL-8 Is a Major Component of Salmonella–Epithelial Imprinting of Cell Matrix

We next examined whether the polarized IL-8 secretion observed which follows *S. typhimurium* attachment to epithelial cells was, in part, responsible for the observed imprinting of underlying matrices. As shown in Fig. 7 A, neutralizing polyclonal antibodies to IL-8 (30 μg/ml) have no effect on migration of neutrophils across matrices obtained from uncolonized T84 monolayers in response to formyl peptide gradients, but effectively inhibit neutrophil migration across such matrices driven by imposed gradients of rIL-8 (100 ng/ml). Moreover, neutralizing antibodies to IL-8 effectively reduced neutrophil transmatix migration across *Salmonella*-conditioned matrices by ~50% (12.30 ± 2.40 vs. 7.231 ± 1.60 CE 10^4 for *Salmonella*-conditioned T84 cell matrix in the presence and the absence of 30 μg/ml neutralizing polyclonal IL-8 antibodies).

Spontaneous Chemotaxis of Neutrophils across Imprinted Matrices is Directed by the IL-8 Receptor

The involvement of IL-8 in matrix imprinting was further characterized by examining the effects of inhibiting antibodies to the IL-8A receptor on chemotaxis through imprinted matrices. As shown in Fig. 7 B, mAbs to the IL-8 receptor (IL-8 receptor A) present on neutrophils do not inhibit transmatix migration of neutrophils in response to fMLP gradients (10^-7 M), but ablate neutrophil transmatix migration to imposed transmatix gradients of IL-8 (100 ng/ml) (95% inhibited in the presence of 50 μg/ml IL-8 receptor mAb). Spontaneous neutrophil migration across imprinted matrices was inhibited by ~70% by this IL-8 receptor antibody. Together, these data indicate that the chemotactic signal imprinted on the matrix after *S. typhi-

Induction of IL-8 Imprinting in Control Matrices

The ability of IL-8 to imprint chemotactic memory on matrices generated by T84 monolayers was demonstrated by direct conditioning of control matrices with IL-8. Control matrices were exposed to rIL-8 gradients (apical > basolateral) of 0, 2, 20, and 200 ng/ml for 45–90 min. As shown in Table 1, exogenous IL-8 gradients produced time-dependent matrix imprinting. The largest signal was seen at 90 min after imprinting in a 200 ng/ml gradient and the im-

To the epithelium (McCormick et al., 1993). As shown in Fig. 6, eucaryotic protein synthesis after *S. typhimurium* binding was also required to successfully imprint matrices.

*Figure 7. The effect of neutralizing anti-IL-8 on matrix imprinting, as well as the effect of anti-IL-8 high-affinity receptor antibody on neutrophil migration through *S. typhimurium*–epithelial colonization is largely due to IL-8 and can also be detected by the IL-8 receptor.*
Table I. Exogenous Conditioning of Control Matrices with IL-8 and the Ability to Imprint Chemotactic Signals

| Time (min) | IL-8 | Minus IL-8 Ab* | Plus IL-8 Ab* |
|-----------|------|---------------|--------------|
| 45        | 0    | 2.651 ± 0.984 | 1.721 ± 0.365 |
|           | 200  | 3.714 ± 1.231 | 1.956 ± 0.841 |
| 90        | 200  | 11.325 ± 2.65 | 1.856 ± 0.951 |

Data represent mean of triplicate samples ± SD. One representative experiment of two performed (all showing the same result).

*Values represent the number of neutrophils (CE × 10⁶) that have migrated completely across filter matrices in response to exogenous conditioning with 200 ng/ml IL-8 for either 45 or 90 min (see Materials and Methods). Neutrophils are quantitated based on known PMN standard using the myeloperoxidase assay (see Materials and Methods). IL-8 at 2 and 20 ng/ml did not significantly imprint matrices such that transmatrial migration was enhanced (not shown).

Discussion

Attachment of S. typhimurium to the apical membrane of intestinal epithelial cells elicits directed neutrophil migration from the vasculature, across the subepithelial matrix and ultimately across the epithelium itself (Takeuchi, 1967; Day et al., 1978). Remarkably these events occur while the epithelium is still intact (Takeuchi, 1967; Day et al., 1978). While the mechanisms driving these responses have only recently attracted attention, there is now substantial evidence that the epithelial cells themselves may play a proactive role in organizing/initiating such inflammatory responses (Agace et al., 1993; Eckmann et al., 1993; McCormick et al., 1993; Jung et al., 1995). It is clear that bacterial binding to epithelial cells can influence production of important regulators of inflammation. For example, IL-6 production is elicited by the binding of adherent Escherichia coli to bladder or kidney epithelial cells (Hedges et al., 1991), and we (McCormick et al., 1993) and others (Eckmann et al., 1993) have shown that S. typhimurium interaction with the apical pole of intestinal epithelial cells elicits secretion of bioactive cytokines. Importantly, the pattern of secretion of chemokines shown by T84 cells in response to challenge accurately portrays the response pattern observed with freshly isolated human colonocytes (Jung et al., 1995).

Here we show that biophysically confluent T84 cell monolayers apically colonized by S. typhimurium secrete signals that imprint chemotactic memory on underlying matrices. Antibody neutralization experiments using either polyclonal antibody directed at IL-8 itself or monoclonal antibody against the IL-8 receptor on neutrophils, indicate that a bulk of this imprinted bioactivity can be attributed to epithelial basolateral secretion of IL-8 stimulated by S. typhimurium contact with the apical membrane. Experiments using such neutralizing IL-8 and blocking IL-8A receptor antibodies in the presence of intact epithelial monolayers suggest that although basolateral IL-8 secretion is key to imprinting signals chemotactic for neutrophils on subepithelial matrices, IL-8 secretion is not needed to drive the final step of migration of subepithelial neutrophils to the luminal compartment. Given that basolateral secretion of IL-8 would not result in a favorable transepithelial gradient to drive transepithelial migration, this finding is not surprising. Furthermore, such observations are consistent with recent findings that an apically secreted chemokine with physical characteristics unlike IL-8 appears responsible for driving this final step of transepithelial migration (McCormick, B. A., and J. L. Madara, manuscript in preparation). These data suggest that a primary role for basolateral secretion of IL-8 by epithelia is recruitment of neutrophils through the matrix to the subepithelial space. Such events may have substantial importance in assisting movement of neutrophils to the subepithelial space. For example, it has been noted in patients with cystic fibrosis that neutrophil elastase can induce IL-8 gene expression in respiratory epithelia (Nakamura et al., 1992). Additionally, inhibition of IL-8 gene secretions...
expression by aerosolized secretory leukoprotease inhibitor suppresses both IL-8 secretion and neutrophil infiltration of this epithelium in this disorder (McElvaney et al., 1992). Although our functional data strongly imply the existence of an IL-8 gradient in the matrix after Salmonella colonization, we have not been able to document the existence of this gradient by direct physical means.

Known distorting effects of solvent flow in the microenvironment of the lamina propria (Jodal and Lundgren, 1986) would seem to require long range matrix binding of chemotactic signals. Epithelial-derived IL-8 exhibits many properties that would make this chemokine well-suited for this purpose. IL-8 is extremely resistant to inactivation (both in vitro and in vivo) (Coldtiz et al., 1989). Thus, once present in inflamed tissue IL-8 is likely to retain its biological activity for several hours, as shown by local intradermal administration in animals and humans (Coldtiz et al., 1989; Leonard et al., 1991; Swensson et al., 1991). In contrast to IL-8, chemokines such as fMLP or LTB4 are degraded rapidly by oxidation or hydrolysis (Baggiolini et al., 1994). Most importantly for sites like the subepithelial matrix of intestinal mucosa where volume flow is extremely high, IL-8, due to its highly cationic nature, binds avidly to glycosaminoglycans of the tissue matrix (Baggiolini et al., 1992), thus making such binding IL-8 gradients particularly resistant to sweeping away effects of fluid flow. Such binding characteristics of IL-8 are further highlighted by the ability of this cytokine to provide a surface-fixed gradient capable of sustaining haptotactic migration of A 2058 melanoma cells (Wang et al., 1990). The IL-8 receptor antibody and the IL-8 neutralizing antibody were both highly effective at blocking migration induced by exogenously added human recombinant (hr)IL-8. However only \(~50-60\%\) of the matrix imprinted signal was neutralized by the blocking antibody, while the IL-8 receptor antibody was more effective (\(~70-80\%\) inhibition). These observations leave open the possibility that other imprinting signals may contribute to this response, perhaps including other signals which are agonists for the IL-8 receptor. Alternatively, such observed minor differences in the efficiency of inhibition by these antibodies may have trivial explanations relating to the complex geometry of the interactions taking place in the matrix. In addition, when neutrophil migration across complex biological matrices is driven by imprinted IL-8 gradients, it is not clear which of the two recently characterized IL-8 receptors would be used. Our data obtained using a blocking antibody with specificity (Chuntharapai et al., 1994) for the IL-8 A receptor on neutrophils suggest that this receptor is sufficient to drive such complex responses. We, however, cannot rule out the possibility that both the high- or the low-affinity receptor might have modulating influences on IL-8 responses in such complex biological situations. Not only is S. typhimurium attachment to the apical membrane required to initiate matrix imprinting, but reciprocal metabolic interactions are required as well. In particular, we found that inhibition of postbacteria–epithelial-binding metabolic events or inhibition of protein synthesis in either the bacteria or the epithelial cells (after binding) led to significantly attenuated matrix imprinting. Such observations suggest that bacterial gene products newly expressed as a result of epithelial binding lead to reciprocal alteration in protein expression by the epithelial cells. This idea is consistent with the requirement for inducibly expressed virulence factors necessary for Salmonella pathogenesis (Lee and Falkow, 1990; Alpuche Aranda et al., 1992; McBeth and Lee, 1993; Pegues et al., 1995). For example, recent studies indicate that specific bacterial genes can be transcriptionally activated within macrophages but not in epithelial cells (Alpuche Aranda et al., 1992). Further, the findings of Pegues (1995) suggest that the PhoP/PhoQ regulon regulates extracellular transport of proteins by transcriptional repression of secretion determinants and that such secreted proteins may be involved in signaling epithelial cells to endocytose bacteria. The PhoPc mutant strain of S. typhimurium carries a mutation within the phoP regulatory locus that results in attenuated host virulence for mice (Miller and Mekalanos, 1990). Here we show that, while this strain is able to attach to epithelial cells, it does not lead to basolateral IL-8 secretion, and imprinting of the underlying matrix does not occur. Such observations suggest that matrix imprinting, such as that described here, may be an important signaling event in response to eucaryotic–procaryotic interactions.

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