Interaction of Fas and Fas ligand (FasL) plays an important role in the regulation of immune responses by inducing apoptosis of activated cells; however, a possible role of FasL in DNA vaccination has not been well understood. We examined whether administration of DNA encoding FasL gene enhanced antitumor effects in mice that were vaccinated with DNA expressing a putative tumor antigen gene, β-galactosidase (β-gal). Growth of β-gal-positive Colon 26 tumors was retarded in the syngeneic mice immunized with β-gal and FasL DNA compared with those vaccinated with β-gal or FasL DNA. We did not detect increased numbers of β-gal-specific CD8⁺ T cells in lymph node of mice that received combination of β-gal and FasL DNA, but amounts of anti-β-gal antibody increased with the combination but not with β-gal or FasL DNA injection alone. Subtype analysis of anti-β-gal antibody produced by the combination of β-gal and FasL DNA or β-gal DNA injection showed that IgG2a amounts were greater in mice injected with both DNA than those with β-gal DNA alone, but IgG2b amounts were lower in both DNA-injected than β-gal DNA-injected mice. These data suggest that FasL is involved in boosting humoral immunity against a gene product encoded by coinjected DNA and enhances the vaccination effects.

1. Introduction

DNA vaccine holds an advantage over conventional types which use a target protein as an immunogen in the stability and its relatively low systemic toxicity and has been examined for the efficacy in experimental animal models and moreover in clinical settings [1, 2]. Previous studies demonstrated that administration of DNA potentially induced immune responses to an antigen encoded by the DNA and produced protective immunity [3, 4]. Nevertheless, the low transduction efficacy with DNA vaccine administered in vivo hampered extensive clinical application. A possible use of
2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Cells and Mice. Murine colon carcinoma Colon 26 cells and packaging cells, Ψ2 and PA317, were maintained with RPMI640 or DMEM medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum. BALB/c mice were purchased from CLEA Japan SLC (Tokyo, Japan).

2.2. Transduction of Tumor Cells. The retrovirus vector LXSN (provided by Dr. A.D. Miller, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, WA, USA) was used to harbor β-gal cDNA. The retroviral DNA was transfected into ectropic Ψ2 cells and the cell-free supernatants were further incubated with amphotropic PA317 cells. The culture supernatants of PA317 cells were used for infecting Colon 26 cells. Transduction of Colon 26 cells with the β-gal gene (Colon 26/β-gal) was confirmed with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl β-D-galactoside (X-gal) staining.

2.3. DNA Administration and X-Gal Staining. Full-length β-gal, mouse FasL cDNAs were cloned into expression plasmid vectors, pcDNA3 (the transgene is activated by cytomegalovirus promoter) or pCAGGS (CAG promoter), respectively, and plasmid DNA of pcDNA3/β-gal, pcCAGGS/FasL was purified with an endotoxin-free DNA extraction kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). Cardiotixin (Latoxan, Valence, France) was injected into thigh muscle of mice 5 days before DNA administration. For investigation of β-gal expression, DNA (10 μg or 50 μg) was injected in the same area in thigh, and the muscles were fixed with 2% formaldehyde and 0.05% glutaraldehyde and then reacted with X-gal solution [10].

2.4. Antitumor Effects Produced by DNA Injection. BALB/c mice were injected with cardiotixin (1 μmol) and with pcDNA3/β-gal and/or pCAGGS/FasL DNA (50 μg each) on day 5. They were subcutaneously inoculated with Colon 26/β-gal cells (1 × 10⁶) 21 days after DNA injections, and the tumor volume was calculated according to the formula (1/2 × length × width²). All the animal experiments were approved by the Animal Experiment and Welfare Committee at Chiba Cancer Center Research Institute.

2.5. Detection of Antigen-Specific T Cell Population. A specific epitope peptide sequence TPHPARIGL of β-gal for H-2Ld haplotype was loaded onto the soluble dimeric H-2Ld-linked immunoglobulin (Ig) complex (Dimer XI, BD Bioscience, San Jose, CA, USA) [11]. Inguinal lymph node cells were reacted with fluorescence isothiocyanate- (FITC-) conjugated anti-mouse CD8 antibody (Ab) (BD Bioscience) and with the dimeric H-2Ld-linked Ig complexes loaded with the peptide, followed by phycoerythrin-conjugated anti-mouse IgG1 (BD Bioscience). The dimeric complex-positive or -negative and CD8⁺ T cells were examined with FACScalibur (BD Bioscience) and CellQuest software (BD Bioscience).

2.6. Detection of Anti-β-Gal Antibody. Amounts of anti-β-gal Ab were estimated with enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) using purified β-gal protein (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) as a standard and horseradish peroxidase-(HRP-) conjugated anti-mouse IgG Ab (GE Healthcare, Buckinghamshire, UK) as previously described [12]. An isotype of anti-β-gal Ab in mice sera was detected with HRP-conjugated anti-mouse IgG (SouthernBioTech, Birmingham, AL, USA), IgG₂a, IgG₂b, or IgM (Invitrogen) Ab. The values of respective isotypes were calculated based on optical density at 450 nm since isotype-specific standard anti-β-gal Ab is currently unavailable.

2.7. Statistical Analysis. We conducted statistical analyses with the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and P values less than 0.05 were judged as significant.

3. Results

3.1. Immunization with DNA Encoding β-Gal Gene. We examined expression of the β-gal gene in muscles of mice that were injected with pcDNA3/β-gal plasmid DNA and investigated a possible enhancement of the gene expression with a cardiotixin treatment (Figure 1). Cardiotixin destroys muscle tissues and the regeneration process facilitates uptake of DNA [13, 14]. Expression levels of β-gal detected with the X-gal staining method depended on amounts of pcDNA3/β-gal DNA used, and the cardiotixin treatment prior to DNA administration augmented the β-gal expression. We thereby treated mice with cardiotixin and 5 days later immunized the mice with 50 μg DNA in the following experiments.

3.2. Enhanced Antitumor Effects by FasL DNA Immunization. We investigated whether immunization with DNA encoding
a putative tumor antigen achieved antitumor effects. We firstly transduced murine Colon 26 cells with the β-gal gene and confirmed that the growth of Colon 26/β-gal cells in vitro and in vivo was not different from parental Colon 26 cells. Syngeneic BALB/c mice were injected with cardotoxin and then with DNA expressing the β-gal and/or FasL gene or vector DNA as a control. The mice were then inoculated with Colon 26/β-gal cells and the tumor volumes were monitored. Growth of Colon 26/β-gal cells was not statistically different among mice that were inoculated with vector DNA, pcDNA3/β-gal, or pCAGGS/FasL DNA (Figure 2), and the tumor growth in these mice was not different from that in naive mice (data not shown). In contrast, the tumor growth in mice that received both pcDNA3/β-gal and pCAGGS/FasL DNA was retarded compared with that in mice immunized with vector DNA, pcDNA3/β-gal, or pCAGGS/FasL DNA (P < 0.05). These data indicated that immunization of DNA encoding the β-gal or the FasL gene alone did not produce antitumor effects but a combinatorial use of both DNA achieved vaccination effects.

3.3. Constant Frequency of Antigen-Specific T Cells. We investigated a possible mechanism underlying the antitumor effects produced by the combinatorial immunization. We firstly examined induction of antigen-specific CD8+ T cells that mediated cytotoxic activities. Cells from inguinal lymph nodes that were obtained on days 7, 14, and 21 after DNA immunization were stained with antibody against CD8 Ab and peptide-loaded class I antigens (Figures 3(a) and 3(b)). Immunization of both β-gal and FasL DNA did not increase the antigen-positive CD8+ T cells compared with other DNA immunizations or naive cases irrespective of days examined. We also calculated total CD8+ cell numbers in lymph nodes and found that the numbers in mice which received both β-gal and FasL DNA did not increase compared with those in other experimental groups (Figure 3(c)). These data suggest that cytotoxic T cells were not responsible for the antitumor effects by immunization of β-gal and FasL DNA.

3.4. Increased Ab against β-Gal. We examined a possible involvement of humoral immunity in the antitumor effects
by the immunization of β-gal and FasL DNA. We firstly measured serum concentrations of anti-β-gal IgG Ab produced by DNA immunization (Figure 4(a)). Injection of β-gal DNA increased anti-β-gal Ab as demonstrated between the group injected with pcDNA3/β-gal + pCAGGS DNA and that with pcDNA3 + pCAGGS DNA (P < 0.05), whereas injection of FasL DNA did not (pcDNA3 + pCAGGS/FasL versus pcDNA3 + pCAGGS, P = 0.48). Coinjected FasL DNA together with β-gal DNA however augmented the Ab production since the group injected with pcDNA3/β-gal + pCAGGS/FasL DNA showed greater responses than that with pcDNA3 + pCAGGS/FasL or pcDNA3/β-gal + pCAGGS DNA (P < 0.01). We then further examined a possible influence of FasL DNA injection on differential Ig isotype production (Figure 4(b)). IgG$_{2a}$ amounts were greater in immunization with both β-gal and FasL DNA than in that with β-gal DNA alone (P < 0.01), whereas IgG$_{2b}$ amounts were rather less in the injection of β-gal plus FasL DNA than in that of β-gal DNA alone (P < 0.01). The amounts of IgM and IgG$_1$ were not different between the mice injected with both β-gal and FasL DNA and those with β-gal DNA (IgM; P = 0.29, IgG$_1$; P = 0.85).

4. Discussion

The present study demonstrated that administration of FasL DNA functioned as an adjuvant and augmented Ab production against a tumor antigen. The adjuvant effects by FasL expression generated antitumor immunity which was primed by DNA vaccination targeting the tumor antigen. A combinatory use of DNA against the tumor antigen and FasL however did not influence the antigen-positive CD8$^+$ T cell numbers, suggesting that the antitumor immunity by DNA vaccine was not attributable to cell-mediated immunity. In contrast, previous studies showed that vaccination of a tumor antigen with plasmid DNA achieved antitumor effects through antigen-positive cytotoxic T cells [15]. Moreover, the Fas/FasL interactions have negative effects on efficacy of DNA vaccine not only by inducing apoptosis of cytotoxic T cells [16] but also by promoting clearance of injected plasmid DNA [17]. Nevertheless, Dharmapuri et al. demonstrated that downregulation of Fas with siRNA did not influence the antitumor responses produced by DNA encoding a tumor antigen although siRNA for BakI or caspase-8, both of which were involved in apoptotic processes, enhanced the responses in the same experimental settings [18]. A possible role of FasL and Fas in the context of DNA vaccine in vivo is thus subjected to multiple factors such as immunological microenvironments where tumors develop.

The present study did not examine a role of CD4$^+$ T cells but the population can be involved in DNA vaccine-mediated antitumor responses in which CD8$^+$ populations did not play a central role [19]. We however demonstrated that the FasL DNA administration augmented production of anti-β-gal IgG Ab and IgG$_{2a}$ Ab specific for a tumor antigen. Enhanced anti-β-gal Ab production suggested involvement of Ab-dependent cellular cytotoxicity that involved Ab binding to Fc receptors and/or complement-dependent cellular cytotoxicity that activated complement cascades. The previous study by Dharmapuri et al. also indicated that antitumor responses augmented by coinjected siRNA for BakI or caspase-8 were attributable to class switch from IgG$_1$ to IgG$_{2a}$ [18]. In fact, IgG$_{2a}$ bound to Fc receptors better than other isotypes in a murine system [20]. In addition, comparison among immunoglobulin subtypes which, respectively, have a similar affinity to same antigen showed that IgG$_{2a}$ activated complement greater than IgG$_{2b}$ [21]. Nimal et al. showed increased T helper type 2 rather than T helper type 1 cell responses in vaccination with FasL gene-fused DNA and demonstrated that IgG$_{2a}$ production was greater than IgG$_{1}$ without generating T cell responses [22]. The data were concordant with the current study although their vaccination targets viral infections. The present data together with the previous studies collectively imply that expressed FasL at local DNA injection sites facilitated not only Ab production but also class switching, which resulted in augmentation of Ab-mediated cytotoxic reactions. Nevertheless, a precise mechanism of how the FasL molecules enhanced the humoral immunity is currently unknown. Cardiotoxin at the injection sites may also contribute to the humoral immunity since the treatment induces inflammatory reactions with local cytokine productions [14]. Proinflammatory cytokines such
Figure 3: Representative data on frequency of β-gal-specific CD8+ T cells in inguinal lymph nodes. BALB/c mice were pretreated with cardiotoxin and then uninjected (naive) or injected with pcDNA3 + pCAGGS, pcDNA3 + pCAGGS/FasL, pcDNA3/β-gal + pCAGGS, or pcDNA3/β-gal + pCAGGS/FasL (50 μg DNA for each). (a) Representative cell surface staining profiles of the lymph nodes 7 days after DNA immunization. The number indicates a percentage of each fraction. (b) Percentages of CD8+/β-gal-positive T cells in respective mice on days 7, 14, and 21 after DNA immunization. (c) Percentages of CD8+ T cells in respective mice on days 7, 14, and 21 after DNA immunization.
as interleukin-6, which is produced by cardiotoxin injection, potentiate B cell differentiation. Tissue destruction can therefore be crucial not only for integrating plasmid DNA but also for conditioning microenvironment for Ab production.

5. Conclusion
We demonstrated that administration of FasL DNA together with DNA encoding a putative tumor antigen gene produced antitumor effects on the antigen-expressing tumor cells in vivo. Cardiotoxin pretreatments enhanced expression of the DNA-encoded gene in muscle. The antitumor responses were not attributable to antigen-positive CD8+ T cells but associated with enhanced Ab production in particular IgG2a subtype. The present study indicates a role of FasL DNA in augmentation of humoral immunity and suggests a potential application of FasL in DNA-mediated vaccine.

Conflict of Interests
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Acknowledgments
This study was supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan, the Grant-in-Aid for Research on Seeds for Publicly Essential Drugs and Medical Devices from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan, and a Grant-in-Aid from the Nichias Corporation.

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