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Functional Analysis of a Complement Polymorphism (rs17611) Associated with Rheumatoid Arthritis

Joanna L. Giles,* Ernest Choy,† Carmen van den Berg,‡ B. Paul Morgan,*† and Claire L. Harris*†

Complement is implicated in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis (RA); elevated levels of complement activation products have been measured in plasma, synovial fluid, and synovial tissues of patients. Complement polymorphisms are associated with RA in genome-wide association studies. Coding-region polymorphisms may directly impact protein activity; indeed, we have shown that complement polymorphisms affecting a single amino acid change cause subtle changes in individual component function that in combination have dramatic effects on complement activity and disease risk. In this study, we explore the functional consequences of a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) (rs17611) encoding a V802I polymorphism in C5 and propose a mechanism for its link to RA pathology. Plasma levels of C5, C5a, and terminal complement complex were measured in healthy and RA donors and correlated to rs17611 polymorphic status. Impact of the SNP on C5 functionality was assessed. Plasma C5a levels were significantly increased and C5 levels significantly lower with higher copy number of the RA risk allele for rs17611, suggesting increased turnover of C5 V802. Functional assays using purified C5 variants revealed no significant differences in lytic activity, suggesting that increased C5 V802 turnover was not mediated by complement convertase enzymes. C5 is also cleaved in vivo by proteases; the C5 V802 variant was more sensitive to cleavage with elastase and the “C5a” generated was biologically active. We hypothesize that this SNP in C5 alters the rate at which elastase generates active C5a in rheumatoid joints, hence recruiting neutrophils to the site thus maintaining a state of inflammation in arthritic joints. The Journal of Immunology, 2015, 194: 3029–3034.

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic inflammatory disease affecting almost 1% of the population worldwide (1). RA susceptibility involves a combination of genetic factors and environmental triggers such as infection and smoking (2). Genome-wide association studies identified multiple genetic links to RA (3–6); several implicated the TNFR-associated factor (TRAF)1/complement C5 region as a susceptibility locus. Complement is a key component of innate immunity with roles in protecting against infection and linking innate and adaptive immune responses. Complement is a proteolytic cascade comprising more than 30 proteins; the activation pathways (classical, alternative, and lectin) involve sequential events, generating new enzymes and active fragments (7–9). Cleavage of C3 generates anaphylactic (C3a) and opsonic (C3b) fragments. Subsequent cleavage of C5 yields the anaphylactic fragment C5a and C5b which initiates assembly of the lytic membrane attack complex. There are strong links between the pathogenesis of RA and the complement system (10). Complement activation fragments are elevated in plasma and synovial fluid in patients (11, 12), and complement activation products are found in joint tissues leading to the suggestion that joint damage is in part mediated by complement (13). Evidence from experimental models also implicates complement in RA; anti-C5 Ab ameliorated disease in mouse collagen-induced arthritis in mice-ameliorated disease (14, 15), and C5-deficient mice were refractory to collagen-induced arthritis (16).

Complement polymorphisms influence risk in many diseases (17); small differences in activities of polymorphic variants, when inherited in some combinations (the complotype), dramatically alter complement activity and impact disease risk (17, 18). TRAF1/C5 is a highly polymorphic locus on chromosome 9 linked to RA susceptibility (19, 20). Many of the susceptibility single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are in linkage disequilibrium with each other. We focused on a coding SNP in this locus linked to RA in multiple studies, rs17611, a miss-sense polymorphism causing a V802I change in C5 (4, 20). The SNP is also linked to periodontitis (21), poor outcome in pneumococcal meningitis (22), adverse cardiovascular outcomes (23), and stroke risk (24). No functional basis for these disease associations has been described.

In this study, we show that individuals homozygously expressing the RA risk s17611 allele exhibit increased C5a and decreased C5 in plasma, evidence of increased C5 turnover. We demonstrate that C5V802 variants are indistinguishable in complement activation assays; however, the risk C5V802 variant is more susceptible to
cleavage by human neutrophil elastase (HNE), generating an active fragment functionally indistinguishable from C5a. We suggest that increased susceptibility to cleavage by HNE, with release of proinflammatory fragments, explains the association of the polymorphism with RA and other inflammatory diseases in which elastase levels are locally elevated.

Materials and Methods
DNA preparation and genotyping
Blood was collected into EDTA from healthy donors and from RA and osteoarthritis patients satisfying American College of Rheumatology/European League Against Rheumatism classification criteria (25). An aliquot was used for gDNA preparation and plasma harvested from the residual stored at −80 °C. gDNA was purified using a ReliaPrep gDNA kit (Promega, Southamptom, UK). following manufacturer’s instructions. gDNA concentration was determined using a Nanodrop 1000 spectrophotometer (ThermoFisher, Loughborough, UK). All samples were normalized to 10 ng/ml and genotyped at the rs17611 SNP using Kaspar technology (Kbiosciences, Teddington, UK).

Measurement of complement components
C5, C5a, C5d, and the terminal complement complex (TCC) were measured in EDTA plasma from genotyped donors. C5a and C5d were measured using commercial ELISA kits (Microte; Quidel, San Diego, CA), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. TCC levels were measured in an in-house ELISA. Briefly, MaxiSorp plates (ThermoFisher) were coated with anti-C5 Ab (aE1; Hycult, The Netherlands) at 2 μg/ml in carbonate bicarbonate buffer (pH 9.6); plates were blocked in 2% BSA and then incubated with plasma samples. Detection was with HRP-conjugated anti-C8 mAb (clone E2) in 2% BSA and color developed using orthophenylendiamine (Sigma-Aldrich, Dorset, UK). Plasma C5 levels were measured using a novel in-house C5 ELISA. Briefly, 96-well MaxiSorb plates were coated with an in-house polyclonal rabbit anti-human C5 Ab (8 μg/ml IgG in bicarbonate buffer [pH 9.6]), blocked in 2% BSA, and then incubated with plasma samples diluted 1 in 600 in 2% BSA. Bound C5 was detected using a mouse monoclonal anti-human C5 (MBI-C5-3; developed in-house, Newmarket, UK; 1 in 2500) and color developed using orthophenylendiamine. Plasma levels of complement components were calculated using Graphpad prism 3 (GraphPad, La Jolla, CA), and statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA. For C5, p = 0.0047; for C5a, p < 0.0001; and for TCC, p = 0.6032.

C5 purification
Donors homozygous for the C5_8492 polymorphic variants were identified and EDTA plasma collected. C5 was purified by affinity chromatography on monoclonal anti-human C5 (MBI-C5-5; 30 mg) immobilized to a 5 ml Hitrap column (GE Healthcare, Fisher Scientific, Loughborough, UK), on an Akta FPLC column (GE Healthcare) (50 ml) was loaded onto the column which was then washed in HEPES buffered saline (HBS; 10 mM HEPES and 150 mM NaCl [pH 7.4]; 10-column volumes) and eluted using 2 M MgCl2 in HBS. The C5 peak was collected, loaded immediately onto a SD200 gel filtration column (GE Healthcare), and eluted in HBS to remove aggregates and desalt. Purity was confirmed by SDS PAGE and protein concentration measured using the Bradford assay (Bio-Rad) and Nanodrop.

Add-back hemolytic assays
Functional differences between the two C5 variants were probed using add-back hemolytic assays. C5 was depleted from normal human serum (NHS) depleted of factor B and factor H (NHSΔBH) (27); cells were washed, resuspended to 2% in alternative pathway buffer (veronal-buffered saline containing 7 mM MgCl2 and 10 mM EGTA). To form C5 convertase, ShEa-C3b was washed, resuspended in alternative pathway buffer, and incubated with factor B [4.09 μg/ml; in-house (28)] and factor D (0.25 μg/ml; Comptech) for 15 min at 37 °C. C5 convertase-coated cells were immediately added to titrated doses of C5 and constant C6 (physiological concentration of 65 μg/ml) and incubated (37°C, 10 min) in a 96-well plate. Lysis was developed by adding C7, C8, and C9 (all purified in house; 55, 55, and 60 μg/ml respectively). Rate of lysis and end-point lysis were measured as described above.

Cobra venom factor assays
Cobra venom factor (CVF) was purified from lyophilized Naja naja kaouthia venom (Sigma-Aldrich). Briefly, 200 mg lyophilized venom was solubilized in 10 ml TBS (pH 8.5). Insoluble material was removed by centrifugation, and filtered supernatant was applied to a DEAE sepharose column at 4°C on an Akta Purifier. CVF was eluted using a linear gradient to 1 M NaCl in TBS. Fractions were screened on 7.5% SDS-PAGE gels. Fractions corresponding to CVF were dialyzed into PBS (10 mM phosphate and 150 mM NaCl [pH 7.5]) and applied to a SD200 gel filtration column in PBS.

C5 convertase (CVFBB) was prepared by incubating 10 μg CVF, 10 μg factor B, 0.12 μg factor D, and 5 mM MgCl2 in 50 μl TBS for 1 h at 37 °C as described previously (29). Each C5 variant (30 μg) was incubated with 8 μl of the preformed convertase at 37 °C. Aliquots (5 μg protein in a 5-μl volume) were removed from the mix at intervals into an equal volume of SDS reducing loading buffer. Samples were run on an 8.5% gel and visualized by Coomassie staining using standard protocols. Band densitometry was measured using ImageJ (http://rsb.info.nih.gov/ij/).

Enzyme cleavage assays
Each C5 variant (10 μg) was incubated with 0.5 μg HNE (Sigma-Aldrich) in HBS buffer at 37°C. Aliquots were withdrawn at intervals into SDS loading buffer (–DTT) and heated at 100°C for 5 min before running on a 4–12% SDS gel gradient gel (Invitrogen), stained with Coomassie blue.

Calcium Flux assays
U937 cells, stably transfected with the C5aR1 or IL-8RB (a gift from E. Prossnitz, Albuquerque, NM) at 10^5 cells/ml were loaded with 2 μM Fura-2-AM for 30 min at room temperature. Cells were washed and resuspended in Krebs/HEPES/BSA buffer (25 mM HEPES, 120 mM NaCl, 4.8 mM KCl, 12 mM KH2PO4, 1.2 mM MgSO4, 1.3 mM CaCl2 [pH 7.4], and 0.1% BSA). Cells (200 μl at 5 x 10^6/ml) were stimulated with C5a, C5, or C5 preincubated with HNE (2 h at 37°C as described above). Changes in intracellular calcium were measured as described previously (30, 31). To confirm that the observed signal was C5a induced, a C5aR1 antagonist peptide (H-Phe-Lys-Pro D-Cha-Trp-D-Arg-OH) (100 nM diluted in Krebs/HEPES/BSA) was added to the cells 10 min before stimulation with C5-derived cleavage products.

Results
Measurement of C5 and C5 activation products in plasma samples
In 11 healthy donors genotyped for the rs17611 SNP, the minor allele frequency was 0.46, in line with published frequency (National Center for Biotechnology Information reported minor allele frequency 0.41). Plasma levels of C5a, C5, and TCC were measured in the cohort; mean levels of these analytes were comparable to those reported in the literature: [C5a] = 9.23 ng/ml, [C5] = 86.1 μg/ml, and [TCC] = 0.31 μg/ml. When the cohort was divided on the basis of rs17611 SNP status, risk allele number was positively associated with [C5a] (p < 0.001 by ANOVA) and negatively associated with [C5] (p = 0.005) (Fig. 1). Plasma [TCC] was not significantly

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control)/(A690 0% control

and for TCC,

passage over the C5 affinity column equilibrated in ice-cold HBS. Ab-

back hemolytic assays. C5 was depleted from normal human serum (NHS) by
different between the groups. Attempts to detect C5a in patient and control plasma by Western blotting were unsuccessful, likely because of its very low concentration. Synovial fluid was not available from patients in the cohorts studied.

In a second cohort comprising 80 RA patients, [C5a] again showed strong positive correlation with risk allele number \((p < 0.001)\), and [C5] showed a trend to negative correlation that did not reach significance; as in healthy subjects (Supplemental Fig. 1), [TCC] was not different between the groups (data not shown).

To assess whether the observed differences in C5 and C5a concentrations were a result of systemic complement activation, C3a levels were measured in 71 RA patients. There was no significant difference between the groups (Supplemental Fig. 1), leading us to conclude that the increased C5 turnover in risk allele carriers was not due to increased complement activation.

**Complement lytic activity of the two C5 V802I protein variants**

To determine whether the decreased C5 and elevated C5a levels in individuals expressing rs17611 risk alleles was the result of higher turnover by the C5 convertase enzyme, hemolytic assays were performed. C5 purified from healthy individuals homozygous for each variant (C5_V802I or C5_I802I) was titrated back into NHS depleted of C5 (NHS\_DC5) and used in hemolysis assays. Neither endpoint nor rate hemolytic assays showed any significant difference between the C5 variants (data not shown).

To increase the sensitivity of this assay and reveal small differences in C5 function, C3/C5 convertase coated sheep erythrocytes were generated and C5 variant proteins were titrated into the cells. Lysis was developed by addition of purified terminal components. No significant difference in the development of lysis was seen between the two C5 variants (Fig. 2).

Finally, we compared the C5 variants in a CVF C3/C5 convertase assay; no significant difference in rate or extent of cleavage of the variants was observed, either by SDS-PAGE or by C5a ELISA (Supplemental Fig. 2).

These data confirm that the C5 V802I variants are not differentially processed by the C5 convertase and provoked us to look for alternative explanations for differences in turnover.

**HNE cleaves C5_V802I variants at different rates to produce an active C5a-like fragment**

HNE, an enzyme released from activated neutrophils at inflammatory sites, has been shown to cleave C5 (32), but the resulting fragments have not been fully characterized. To assess the impact of the C5_V802I polymorphism on HNE-mediated cleavage, purified C5 variants were digested with HNE. Cleavage of the C5 chains was assessed on SDS-PAGE and appearance of the C5a-like fragment measured by Western blotting with a C5a-specific mAb (Fig. 4A). Both rate of disappearance of intact C5 and appearance of the C5a-like fragment were greater for the C5 risk variant C5_V802I. To confirm this accelerated cleavage, generation of the C5a-like fragment was measured by ELISA; levels were higher for C5_V802I at all time points in the experiment, up to 6-fold at 60 min (Fig. 4B).

The HNE-generated C5a-like fragment migrated at a slightly higher molecular mass compared with recombinant C5a and C5a...
generated through cleavage of C5 by the CVFBb convertase, as shown by Western blot with a C5α-specific mAb (Supplemental Fig. 3). To test whether this HNE-generated fragment retained C5α activities, C5 was incubated with or without HNE for 2 h and then added to C5αR1-transfected U937 cells preloaded with Fura2-AM. HNE-digested C5 triggered a prompt Ca^{2+} flux, whereas addition of uncleaved C5 or HNE alone had no effect. As a negative control, U937 cells transfected with an IL-8R did

FIGURE 2. Both C5 V802I variants show comparable complement lytic activity in standard hemolysis assays. (A) Two C5 variants were purified by affinity chromatography and subsequent gel filtration. C5 variants were run on a reduced gel to confirm purity. Two bands were present, representing C5α (115 kDa) and C5β (75 kDa). (B) C5 variants were titrated into C5-depleted serum and ShEA. C6–C9 was then added, and RBC lysis was measured by hemoglobin release after 30-min incubation. Representative results from three experiments are shown. (C) The rate of lysis was calculated by measuring the number of intact cells present at 3-min intervals at each concentration of C5 for the C5 add-back assays described. Results were calculated for each concentration in of C5 in (B). The rate curves for two concentrations of C5 are shown. Representative results from three experiments are shown.

FIGURE 3. Both C5 V802I variants show comparable complement lytic activity. (A) Hemolysis was measured by first coating sheep erythrocytes with C3biBb and then titrating C5 and inducing lysis by adding remaining complement components. The end-point assay is shown after 30-min incubation. Percentage lysis was calculated by measuring hemoglobin release for each C5 concentration at end point. Representative results from more than six experiments are shown. (B) The rate of lysis was plotted by measuring absorbance of intact cells at 3-min intervals for each concentration of the C5 add back assays described. Two representative concentrations of C5 are shown. Representative results from six experiments are shown.
not respond to HNE-digested C5 (data not shown). Preincubation with a C5aR1 antagonist blocked the HNE treated C5-triggered increase in intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) (Fig. 5). rC5a caused a Ca\(^{2+}\) flux in C5aR1 expressing U937 comparable to that caused by HNE-digested C5 (Fig. 5).

**Discussion**

Complement is a key component of the innate immune response, and complement polymorphisms and mutations influence risk in a range of diseases (17). Some complement polymorphisms have been shown to influence complement activity, and the complotype describes the inherited set of complement variants that dictate complement function in an individual (18). Several polymorphisms in C5 have been associated with RA in various populations (4, 20). Multiple SNPs at the C5-TRAF locus have a significant association in C5 have been associated with RA in various populations (4, 20). Some cells were preincubated with C5aR antagonist (ANTA) and then stimulated with HNE-incubated C5 (dotted line). Arrow 1, addition of C5 ± HNE; arrow 2, addition of C5a.

![FIGURE 4. HNE cleaves C5 V802I variants at different rates.](image)

![FIGURE 5. Both C5 variants are functionally active when tested in calcium flux assays.](image)
of activated neutrophils and other inflammatory cells. HNE and other proteases are abundant in RA synovial fluid (36, 37); this would lead to local cleavage of C5 and generation of functional C5a-like fragments that in turn drive more inflammation, a process that is enhanced for C5b9V Robinson and explains its association with inflammatory diseases. Our findings build the case for use of HNE inhibitors in the treatment of RA. HNE has long been implicated in chronic inflammatory disease (38, 39); however, although a number of effective agents have been developed for treatment of other conditions, few have been tested in RA. Siveletal, a small molecule inhibitor of HNE used in therapy of acute respiratory failure in sepsis (40), already has proved effective in the collagen-induced arthritis model (41). The anti-C5 mAb ecilizumab was tested in RA but was not progressed; data on the Alexion Web site shows that although the primary end point was missed, a positive response was achieved at 3 mo in patients stratified according to baseline TCC despite the low dose (8 mg/kg) used. Trials of the C5aR antagonist PMX53 also failed, but this agent has failed in all trials likely because of limited bioavailability (42). Our data suggest that effective inhibition of C5a/C5aR would be therapeutic in RA.

Disclosures

C.L.H. has a contract of employment with GlaxoSmithKline, and B.P.M. is a consultant for GlaxoSmithKline.

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