Fu, Hongmei; Khan, Adnan; Coe, David; Zaher, Sarah; Chai, Jian-Guo; Kropf, Pascale; Müller, Ingrid; Larkin, Daniel FP; George, Andrew JT; (2011) Arginine depletion as a mechanism for the immune privilege of corneal allografts. European journal of immunology, 41 (10). pp. 2997-3005. ISSN 0014-2980 DOI: https://doi.org/10.1002/eji.201141683

Downloaded from: http://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/id/eprint/25833/

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1002/eji.201141683

Usage Guidelines:

Please refer to usage guidelines at https://researchonline.lshtm.ac.uk/policies.html or alternatively contact researchonline@lshtm.ac.uk.

Available under license: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.5/
Arginine depletion as a mechanism for the immune privilege of corneal allografts

Hongmei Fu1, Adnan Khan1, David Coe1, Sarah Zaher1, Jian-Guo Chai1, Pascale Kropf4, Ingrid Müller4, Daniel F. P. Larkin1,2,3 and Andrew J. T. George1

1 Section of Immunobiology, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, London, UK
2 Moorfields Eye Hospital, London, UK
3 Institute of Ophthalmology, London, UK
4 Section of Immunology, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, London, UK

The cornea is an immune privileged tissue. Since arginase has been found to modulate T-cell function by depleting arginine, we investigated the expression of arginase in the cornea and its possible role in immune privilege using a murine transplant model. We found that both the endothelium and epithelium of murine corneas express functional arginase I, capable of down-regulating T-cell proliferation in an in vitro culture system. The administration of the specific arginase inhibitor N-hydroxy-nor-L-Arg to recipient mice resulted in an accelerated rejection of allogeneic C57BL/6 (B6) corneal grafts. In contrast, in vivo blockade of arginase activity had no effect in altering the course of rejection of primary skin grafts that express little, if any, arginase. In addition, the inhibition of arginase did not alter systemic T-cell proliferation. These data show that arginase is functional in the cornea and contributes to the immune privilege of the eye, and that modulation of arginase contributes to graft survival.

Key words: Arginase · Cornea · Corneal graft · Immune privilege sites · Transplantation

Introduction

The cornea is immune privileged, as evidenced by the high success rate of corneal grafts (typically 90% at one year [1]) in the absence of systemic immunosuppression or HLA matching. There are several factors contributing to immune privilege [2], including (i) the absence of blood and lymphatic vessels in the graft bed [3], (ii) the expression of Fas ligand in corneal epithelial and endothelial cells [4], (iii) low expression levels of major histocompatibility complex class I and II molecules in corneal cells [5, 6], (iv) the atypical nature of the antigen-presenting cells within the cornea [7], (v) anterior chamber-associated immune deviation (ACAID) where systemic delayed-type hypersensitivity is down-regulated following exposure of the anterior chamber to alloantigens [8], and (vi) the presence of immunomodulatory cytokines such as transforming growth factor-β in aqueous humour in the anterior chamber of the eye [9].

L-arginine (L-Arg) is a semi-essential amino acid for adult mammals. Thus, while the body can synthesize some L-arginine, in some conditions, such as trauma and pregnancy, in which demand increases, it is necessary to supplement with dietary L-Arg [10]. L-Arg is metabolized by two independent enzymatic pathways, involving the enzymes arginase and nitric oxide synthase (NOS) [11]. Arginase hydrolyzes L-Arg into urea and L-ornithine, the latter being a precursor of polyamines (putrescine, spermidine and spermine) that are required for cell proliferation. NOS converts L-Arg into citruline and nitric oxide (NO),
which are important in vascular homeostasis [11] and macrophage cytotoxicity [12].

The two identified arginase isoforms, arginase I and arginase II, differ in tissue distribution, subcellular localization and regulation [13]. Arginase-mediated L-Arg depletion has been shown to down-regulate T-cell functions in various systems. Thus, tumour-associated myeloid cells express arginase I, and inhibition of the enzyme can slow tumour growth, suggesting that arginase I in the tumour microenvironment may be important for tumour escape [14, 15]. T-cell functions are also suppressed by human granulocyte arginase [16]. In human pregnancy, arginase activity is enhanced in both the peripheral blood and term placenta, resulting in T-cell hyporesponsiveness [17].

In this study, we investigated the hypothesis that arginase is involved in the maintenance of immune privilege in the eye. Our data show that both murine corneal endothelium and epithelium express functional arginase capable of down-regulating T-cell proliferation in an in vitro culture system. In a murine model of corneal allograft transplantation, inhibition of arginase in vivo accelerated corneal allograft rejection, but had no effect on the survival of transplanted donor skin that expresses little arginase. Therefore, arginase plays an important role in the maintenance of immune privilege in the eye by contributing to allograft acceptance.

Results

Functional arginase is expressed in murine corneas

We examined the expression of arginase in whole murine corneas. BALB/c corneas were homogenized and tissue extracts were assessed for arginase expression at the mRNA and protein levels by real-time PCR and Western blotting, respectively. The expression of arginase was compared with that in liver, heart, lung, kidney, spleen and intestine. Arginase I mRNA was detectable in resting murine corneas (Fig. 1A). The level of arginase I in resting corneas was nearly a tenth of that in liver, which has the highest expression of arginase I. No expression of arginase I mRNA was found in heart, lung, spleen and intestine. The mRNA expression of arginase I was consistent with arginase I protein expression shown by Western blot using anti-arginase I antibody (Fig. 1B). In contrast, we were unable to detect arginase II mRNA or protein expression in the cornea. Strongest arginase II expression was seen in the intestine, followed by kidney and liver (Fig. 1A and B). To test whether the arginase present in the corneas was functional, we measured arginase enzymatic activity in murine corneas and compared it with other tissues. Arginase activity in unmodified resting murine corneas was easily detectable. It was lower than that in liver, intestine and kidney, but significantly higher than that in heart, lung and spleen (Fig. 1C).

To address, in part, the question of whether arginase function in vivo in the cornea might be altered during inflammation, corneas were cultured in the presence of murine cytokines IL-4, TNF-α and IFN-γ. These are reported to induce arginase expression in murine macrophages [18]. A marginal increase in the mRNA expression of arginase I was seen in corneas stimulated with either IL-4 or TNF-α, but no change was seen with IFN-γ (Fig. 1D). No arginase II expression was seen under any conditions.

Immunohistochemistry was used to localize expression of arginase I and II in the cornea. Staining for arginase I but not arginase II was found in the endothelium and epithelium of the cornea (Fig. 1E). This was confirmed using RT-PCR analysis, which showed that arginase I mRNA was present in both the epithelium and endothelium of the murine cornea (Fig. 1F).

Arginase in corneas has inhibitory effect on T-cell proliferation

To examine the functional effect of corneal arginase, corneas were homogenized and the tissue extracts were added to purified CD4+ T cells stimulated with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 beads in the presence or absence of competitive arginase inhibitors, N-hydroxy-nor-L-arginine (nor-NOHA), (S)-(2-Boronoethyl)-L-cysteine (BEC) or 0.1 mM L-arginine. 3H thymidine was added to T cells on day 4 and cells were harvested 16 h later. As shown in Fig. 2, addition of corneal extracts inhibited the proliferation of the T cells; this inhibition could be partially restored by addition of either nor-NOHA, BEC or L-arginine (p<0.05). These data indicate that arginase in corneal extracts is, in part, responsible for the observed inhibition of T-cell proliferation. A similar result was also seen with liver extracts. Addition of nor-NOHA or BEC had no effect on T-cell proliferation in the absence of tissue extracts. In contrast, addition of nor-NOHA had no effect on the inhibition of T-cell proliferation caused by lysates of heart tissue.

Inhibition of arginase shortens corneal allograft survival

Having found that the cornea expresses arginase I, which inhibits in vitro T-cell proliferation, we then tested the possibility that functional arginase expressed by the cornea might prevent or delay corneal allograft rejection. As arginase knock-out mice do not live beyond 12 days [19], we used a competitive arginase inhibitor, nor-NOHA, in vivo. C57BL/6 (B6) strain mouse corneas were grafted as orthotopic transplants to BALB/c recipients randomized to receive daily intraperitoneal injections of either nor-NOHA at 100 mg/kg/day or control PBS from day 1 to day 21 post-transplantation. The rejection of B6 corneas in the nor-NOHA treatment group was accelerated compared with that of control group (p = 0.014). Graft rejection onset ranged from day 11 to day 35, with 22% long-term survival. In contrast, control graft rejection ranged between days 25 and 33 with 61% long-term survival (Fig. 3A). Syngeneic grafts survived indefinitely.
Inhibition of arginase has no effect on skin allograft survival

Inhibition of arginase might shorten corneal allograft survival either by local action on arginase activity within the transplant graft or by systemic modulation of the allograft response [20]. To determine which is the case, we performed B6 male to female skin transplants. This donor–recipient combination was chosen because it has similar rejection kinetics as the B6 to BALB/c corneal transplantation model. RT-PCR analysis revealed that neither donor tail skin nor shank skin (site of the graft bed) express arginase I and minimal arginase II (Fig. 3B). Recipients were randomized to receive either nor-NOHA at 100 mg/kg/day or control PBS from day 1 to day 21 post-transplantation. Figure 3C shows that the rejection of skin grafts in the nor-NOHA treatment group is similar to that of the control group ($p = 0.6$).

Inhibition of arginase has no effect on systemic T-cell proliferation

To further investigate the effect of arginase inhibition on systemic T-cell response, we tested the ability of T cells to proliferate after administration of the arginase inhibitor, nor-NOHA. Splenocytes from Thy1.1 $^{+}$ Rag2 $^{-/-}$ Marilyn mice were stained with CFSE and adoptively transferred into B6 females (Thy1.2 $^{+}$) by i.v. injection. On the same day (day 0), all recipients were immunized with male splenocytes. From day 1 to day 7, the animals received either nor-NOHA at 100 mg/kg/day or PBS. At day 5 and day 10, three mice from each group were killed and splenocytes were stained for Thy1.1. Figure 4 shows a similar degree of proliferation of male-specific T cells in animals receiving nor-NOHA or PBS, suggesting that inhibition of arginase has little systemic effect on T-cell proliferation.
The inhibition of arginase does not alter NO-dependent apoptosis of corneal endothelial cells

Non-dividing corneal endothelial cells are critical for the maintenance of corneal transparency and thus are essential to graft survival [21]. We have shown that the pro-inflammatory cytokines, IL-1, TNF-α and IFN-γ, induce apoptosis of corneal endothelium through an NO-dependent pathway [22]. Since arginase and ROS share the same substrate [11], it is possible that the arginase inhibition would result in an increase in NO production through the NOS pathway, thus accelerating graft destruction. To investigate this, murine corneal endothelial cells (MCECs) were exposed to different concentrations of cytokines, IL-1, TNF-α and IFN-γ, in the presence or absence of the arginase inhibitors, nor-NOHA, BEC, or 0.1 mM L-arginine in 96-well plates. T-cell proliferation was determined by 3H thymidine incorporation after 3 days (*p<0.05, Student’s t-test). Data are representative of three independent experiments, and in each group triplicates were performed. Error bars indicate SD.

Discussion

Corneal transplantation is highly successful without tissue matching and systemic immunosuppressive therapy due to the immune privilege of the eye, with around 90% of grafts surviving 1 year, though this drops to ~75% at 5 years [23]. Lack of lymphatic drainage [3], the atypical nature of the APCs within the cornea [7], limited MHC expression [5, 6], FasL expression [4], the tendency to induce anterior chamber-associated immune deviation [8] and immunosuppressive cytokines [24, 25] have all been associated with immune privilege. Here, we reveal for the first time that the murine cornea expresses functional arginase I that plays an important role in the maintenance of immune privilege of corneal allografts.

Arginase is expressed in various tissues and organs. Consistent with previous reports [26], we found that the murine liver expresses high levels of arginase I and low levels of arginase II. The kidney, intestine and spleen express only arginase II. Arginase, by virtue of its ability to deplete arginine, can be an effector mechanism of the immune system. Arginase expression by tumour and human term placenta have been found to suppress T-cell responses [14, 17]. This is due to the L-Arg depletion by arginase. It has been demonstrated that L-Arg availability can modulate T-cell function. Arginase-mediated L-Arg depletion induces down-regulation of CD3ζ, the main signalling chain of TCR [27]. Therefore, arginase has been suggested to play a role in local immune suppression.

This is the first report of functional arginase I expression in the cornea and several lines of evidence suggest that arginase may be an additional factor in the comparative immune privilege of this tissue. We found that both corneal endothelium and epithelium expressed arginase I. We also found that tissue extracts from murine corneas inhibited T-cell proliferation, which could be partly reversed by either nor-NOHA or BEC or by supplementation of the medium with L-arginine, thus demonstrating the presence of functional arginase in the cornea. When the competitive arginase inhibitor, nor-NOHA, was systemically administered, the rejection of corneal allografts was accelerated. Consistent with our finding, it has been reported that arginase I mRNA was present in murine cornea but arginase II mRNA was not detected. Expression of both arginase I and arginase II were elevated in the cornea at late stages of ocular herpes simplex virus type-1 infection [28].

Arginase can operate either locally or systemically to suppress the immune response [20]. Therefore, the shortening of graft survival may be due to systemic, rather than local, effects. Consistent with another report [29], there is no arginase in the murine skin, although expression has been seen in human skin [30]. However, in skin allografts, which do not express arginase I, there was no effect of nor-NOHA treatment. Furthermore, inhibition of arginase had no effect on the T-cell proliferation following systemic immunization. Therefore, it is likely that arginase is operating locally to down-regulate the rejection in the tissue, rather than affecting the priming or initial activation of the alloreactive T cells.

This is the first report of arginase function in transplantation immunology. While we have shown that arginase has a role in preventing corneal graft rejection, though not skin graft rejection, it is interesting to speculate that it may also have a role in other organ allografts. This is especially the case for the liver, which has high levels of arginase and allografts of which can undergo spontaneous acceptance in animal models [31, 32].

© 2011 WILEY-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, Weinheim

Figure 2. Effect of corneal arginase on T-cell proliferation. Tissues from cornea, heart and liver were homogenized and the supernatants (10 μL) were added to purified CD4+ T cells stimulated with anti-CD3 and -CD28 beads in the presence or absence of the arginase inhibitors, nor-NOHA, BEC, or 0.1 mM L-arginine in 96-well plates. T-cell proliferation was determined by 3H thymidine incorporation after 3 days (*p<0.05, Student’s t-test). Data are representative of three independent experiments, and in each group triplicates were performed. Error bars indicate SD.
As arginase and NOS share L-arginine as their primary substrate [11], it is possible that inhibition of arginase might increase the production of NO. Inflammatory cytokines induce apoptosis of corneal endothelial cells in an NO-dependent manner [22], and it is conceivable that arginase inhibition might potentiate this effect. However, there was no difference in either NO levels generated by MCEC cells, or in their apoptosis, following stimulation by a cocktail of cytokines in the presence or absence of nor-NOHA. There are conflicting reports regarding the role of arginase in regulating NO synthesis. Some studies suggest that arginase activity regulates the availability of L-Arg as a substrate for NOS in endothelial cells [33, 34], while others show arginase activity has no effect on NO production in macrophages [35]. These differences may reflect whether arginine is limiting in particular systems.

In higher organisms, the control of amino acid metabolism is a strategy for limiting the unwanted proliferation of cells, including T cells [36]. L-Arg is not the only amino acid with effects on the immune system. Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) is another enzyme metabolizing the essential amino acid L-tryptophan that can modulate the function of the immune system [37]. IDO has been involved in the maintenance of immune privilege in the placenta [38]. We previously found expression in murine cornea of functional IDO; overexpression of IDO in the donor corneas prolonged allograft survival. However, it is noteworthy that inhibition of IDO had no effect on corneal allograft survival [39]. This report of arginase activity is another example of the ability of the eye to inhibit the proliferation of infiltrating T cells by enzyme-mediated amino acid starvation, contributing to the immune privilege of corneal allografts.

Materials and methods

Cell culture

SV-40-immortalized BALB/c corneal endothelial cells (MCECs) [40], a gift of Dr J. Y. Niederkorn, Dallas, TX, were maintained in Eagle’s MEM supplemented with 1% (vol) penicillin and streptomycin and non-essential amino acids (Gibco-BRL, Paisley, UK) and 10% heat-inactivated FCS (Gibco-BRL) [22].

RNA extraction and reverse transcription

Corneal or other tissues were ground using the beads and reagent supplied with the Fast RNA Pro Green Kit (QBiogene, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Corneal tissue was separated by dissection surgically into epithelium, and endothelium. RNA extraction and quantification was performed as previously described [21].

Quantitative PCR

The PCR protocol was performed using an Applied Biosystems machine and the Power SYBR Green mastermix (Applied Biosystems, UK) with an initial denaturation step at 95°C for 5 min followed by 40 cycles of amplification (denaturation at 95°C for 5 s, annealing at 60°C for 10 s, elongation at 72°C for 13 s), and quantification at 81°C [39]. Quantification of arginase 1 mRNA was carried out using the primers 5'-ACCTGCG CTTGTGATGTC-3' (forward) and 5'-ACTGACGTGCTCTCC-3' (reverse) spanning 160 bp of
the gene. Quantification of arginase II mRNA was carried out using
the primers 5'-CTGCCATTCCAGAACCTTG-3' (forward) and 5'-GGGATCATCTTGTGGACATTAG-3' (reverse) (spanning 104 bp)
[41]. Quantification of hypoxanthine phosphoribosyl transferase
(HPRT) mRNA was carried out using the primers 5'-ATGAT
CCAGTCACCGGGGCAGGAC-3' (forward) and 5'-CCAGCAAGCTTG
CAACCTAACC-3' (reverse) (spanning 177 bp).

Immunoperoxidase staining

Tissue sections (8 μm, embedded in OCT) were allowed to
dry at room temperature for 2 h, treated with 3% H₂O₂ in
methanol. Blocked with normal goat serum (1:25 with PBS)
and then treated with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS. After
three washes in PBS, sections were incubated with either
rabbit anti-mouse arginase I or rabbit anti-mouse arginase II
(Santa Cruz, USA) diluted 1:100 for 18 h at 4°C. After
washing in PBS, sections were incubated with horseradish
peroxidase- (HRP) conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (Dako,
Denmark) diluted 1:50 for 1 h at room temperature. After
washes with PBS, the chromogen 3,3′-diaminobenzidine tetra-
hydrochloride (DAB enhanced liquid substrate system; Sigma,
D3939) was applied at 100–200 μL for 2–5 min. The sections
were washed in tap water before haematoxylin counterstaining
for 30 s.

Western blotting

Corneal tissue was ground using the beads as described above.
After centrifugation, the supernatant was separated on 10% SDS-
PAGE under reducing conditions and transferred to nitrocellulose
membrane using electrophoresis. Membranes were probed using
either rabbit anti-mouse arginase I antibody or rabbit anti-mouse
arginase II antibody, followed by HRP goat anti-rabbit IgG
antibody. Blots were developed using ECL plus system (Amer-
sham Pharmacia Biotech).
Cytokine treatment

Recombinant murine pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF-α, IL-1β and IFN-γ (PeproTech EC, London, UK) were added directly to cell cultures at final concentrations of between 10 and 100 ng/mL and cultured for 48 h.

In vitro T-cell proliferation assays

Spleen cells from C57BL/6 mice were treated with a mixture of anti-CD45R/B220, anti-CD8 and anti-MHC class II supernatants (RA3-3A1, M5/114, 53.6.7 and 2.4G2) for 30 min. After antibody treatment, the cells were washed and incubated with goat anti-mouse IgG and goat anti-rat IgG-coated beads (Dynal, Bromborough, UK) for 30 min, followed by removal of bound cells with a magnet [39]. Responder CD41 T cells (1 x 10⁶ cells/well) were stimulated with beads coated with anti-mouse CD3 and CD28. Tissues were ground using the beads. After centrifugation, 10 µL of supernatant from the homogenized tissues was mixed with MnCl₂ and added to the T cells in the presence or absence of 10 µM competitive arginase inhibitors L-2-Amino-(4-(20-hydroxyguanidino)butyric Acid (nor-NOHA) or BEC, or 0.1 mM L-arginine in 96-well plates. Proliferation was measured by a 16-h pulse with 3H thymidine (10 µL, ~5 µCi/mL, Amersham Pharmacia Biotech).

Measurement of apoptosis by Annexin V staining

This has been done according to manufacture’s protocol (BD Pharmingen™, 556421).

Nitric oxide colorimetric assay

The NO level was measured using the Nitric Oxide Colorimetric Assay Kit (BioVision, K262-200) according to the manufacturer’s protocol.

In vivo T-cell proliferation assays

Spleen cells from Thy1.1+ Rag2–/– Marilyn mice (TCR transgenic with specificity for HY/Dby peptide [43], provided by Dr. O. Lantz, Paris, France) were stained with CFSE (4 µM) and adoptively transferred into B6 females (Thy1.2+) by i.v. injection (2 x 10⁶ cells/mouse). On the same day (day 0), all recipients were immunized with male splenocytes. From day 1 to day 7, B6 female mice received intraperitoneal injections of either nor-NOHA at 100 mg/kg/day or PBS. At day 5 and day 10, three mice from each group were killed and splenocytes were stained for Thy1.1 marker. Cells were gated on Thy1.1 (eBioscience) positive population. Proliferation was measured by CFSE (Invitrogen) dilution.

Corneal transplantation

Orthotopic corneal transplantation was performed using a modification of a technique described previously [44, 45]. Briefly, donor C57BL/6 (H₂b), B6 corneas were excised using a 2.0-mm trephine (Duckworth & Kent, England). The right corneas of recipients were excised with Vannas scissors (Duckworth & Kent). B6 corneas were then applied to BALB/c corneal beds, secured with 8–9 continuous 11/0 nylon sutures. Sutures were removed on day 7, at which time any grafts showing technical failures were excluded from the study [44]. The specific arginase inhibitor N-hydroxy-nor-Arg (Bachem, Germany) was injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) at 100 mg/kg/day for the treatment group (Control animals received the same volume of PBS). All animals were obtained from Harlan Olac (Bicester, UK) and treated in accordance with the ARVO Statement for the Use of Animals in Ophthalmic and Vision Research and United Kingdom Home Office Guidance.

Skin transplantation

Skin grafting was conducted as described by Billingham and Medawar [46] using tail skin grafted onto the lateral thorax. Plasters were removed after 8 days and grafts were examined every 2 days until rejection (<10% of the original graft remains viable).

Statistical analysis

Mean values with SD are shown where appropriate. Statistical significance was determined using Student’s t-test. Differences in graft survival were analysed using log rank test and actuarial survival plotted according to the Kaplan–Meyer method. A value of p<0.05 was regarded as statistically significant.

Acknowledgements: This work was funded by project grant (078732/Z/05/Z) from the Wellcome Trust. Additional support was from Roche Organ Transplantation Research Foundation (A. K.), Fight for Sight (S. Z.), Cancer Research UK (D. C. and J. G. C.).

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no financial or commercial conflict of interest.

References

1 Williams, K. A. and Coster, D. J., The immunobiology of corneal transplantation. Transplantation 2007. 84: 806–813.
2 Fu, H., Larkin, D. F. and George, A. J., Immune modulation in corneal transplantation. Transplant Rev (Orlando) 2008. 22: 105–115.
3 Barker, C. F. and Billingham, R. E., Immunologically privileged sites. Adv. Immunol. 1977. 25: 1–54.
4 Griffith, T. S., Brunner, T., Fletcher, S. M., Green, D. R. and Ferguson, T. A., Fas ligand-induced apoptosis as a mechanism of immune privilege. Science 1995. 270: 1189–1192.
5 Streilein, J. W., Toews, G. B. and Bergstresser, P. R., Corneal allografts fail to express la antigens. Nature 1979. 282: 326–327.
6 Wang, H. M., Kaplan, H. J., Chan, W. C. and Johnson, M., The distribution and ontogeny of MHC antigens in murine ocular tissue. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 1987. 28: 1383–1389.
7 Forrester, J. V., Xu, H., Kuffova, L., Dick, A. D. and McMenamin, P. G., Dendritic cell physiology and function in the eye. Immul. Rev. 2010. 234: 282–304.
8 Stein-Streilein, J. and Streilein, J. W., Anterior chamber associated immune deviation (ACAD): regulation, biological relevance, and implications for therapy. Int. Rev. Immuinol. 2002. 21: 123–152.
9 Niederkorn, J. Y. and Larkin, D. F., Immune privilege of corneal allografts. Ocul. Immunol. Inflamm. 2010. 18: 162–171.
10 Bernard, A. C., Mistry, S. K., Morris, S. M., Jr., O’Brien, W. E., Tseu, B. J., Maley, M. E., Shirley, L. A. et al., Alterations in arginase metabolic enzymes in trauma. Shock 2001. 15: 215–219.
11 Wu, G. and Morris, S. M., Jr., Arginine metabolism: nitric oxide and beyond. Biochem. J. 1998. 336: 1–17.
12 Hibbs, J. B., Jr., Taintor, R. R. and Vavrin, Z., Macrophage cytotoxicity: role for c-arginase deiminase and imino nitrogen oxidation to nitrite. Science 1987. 235: 473–476.
13 Jenkinson, C. P., Grody, W. W. and Cederbaum, S. D., Comparative properties of arginases. Comp. Biochem. Physiol. B Biochem. Mol. Biol. 1996. 114: 107–132.
14 Rodriguez, P. C., Quiceno, D. G., Zapatale, J., Ortiz, B., Zee, A. H., Piazuelo, M. B., Delgado, A. et al., Arginase I production in the tumor microenvironment by mature myeloid cells inhibits T-cell receptor expression and antigen-specific T-cell responses. Cancer Res. 2004. 64: 5839–5849.
15 Rodriguez, P. C., Ernstoff, M. S., Hernandez, C., Atkins, M., Zapatale, J., Sierra, R. and Ochoa, A. C., Arginase I-producing myeloid-derived suppressor cells in renal cell carcinoma are a subpopulation of activated granulocytes. Cancer Res. 2009. 69: 1553–1560.
16 Munder, M., Schneider, H., Luckner, C., Giese, T., Langhans, C. D., Fuentes, J. M., Krofp, P. et al., Suppression of T-cell functions by human granulocyte arginase. Blood 2006. 108: 1627–1634.
17 Krofp, P., Baud, D., Marshall, S. E., Munder, M., Mosley, A., Fuentes, J. M., Bangham, C. R. et al., Arginase activity mediates reversible T cell hypo responsiveness in human pregnancy. Eur. J. Immunol. 2007. 37: 935–945.
18 Munder, M., Eichmann, K. and Modolell, M., Alternative metabolic states in murine macrophages reflected by the nitric oxide synthase/arginase balance: competitive regulation by CD4+ T cells correlates with Th1/Th2 phenotype. J. Immunol. 1998. 160: 5347–5354.
19 Iyer, R. K., Yoo, P. K., Kern, R. M., Rozenburg, N., Tsoa, R., O’Brien, W. E., Yu, H. et al., Mouse model for human arginase deficiency. Mol. Cell. Biol. 2002. 22: 4491–4498.
20 Jeyabalasi, G., Khune, J. R., Naka, A., Martik, N., Wu, G., Tsung, A. and Geller, D. A., Arginase blockade protects against hepatic damage in warm ischemia-reperfusion. Nitric Oxide 2008. 19: 29–35.
21 King, W. J., Coriner, R. M., Huddle, T., Larkin, D. F. and George, A. J., Cytokine and chemokine expression kinetics after corneal transplantation. Transplantation 2000. 70: 1225–1233.
22 Sagoo, P., Chan, G., Larkin, D. F. and George, A. J., Inflammatory cytokines induce apoptosis of corneal endothelium through nitric oxide. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 2004. 45: 3964–3973.
23 Bradley, B. A., Vail, A., Gore, S. M., Rogers, C. A., Armitage, W. J., Nicholls, S. M. and Easly, D. L., Penetrating keratoplasty in the United Kingdom: an interim analysis of the corneal transplant follow-up study. Clin. Transplant. 1993. 293–315.
24 Hooper, B., Bora, N. S., Kaplan, H. J. and Ferguson, T. A., Inhibition of lymphocyte proliferation by resident ocular cells. Curr. Eye Rev. 1991. 10: 363–372.
25 Wilbanks, G. A. and Streilein, J. W., Fluids from immune privileged sites endow macrophages with the capacity to induce antigen-specific immune deviation via a mechanism involving transforming growth factor-beta. Eur. J. Immunol. 1992. 22: 1031–1036.
26 Yu, H., Yoo, P. K., Aguirre, C. C., Tsoa, R. W., Kern, R. M., Grody, W. W., Cederbaum, S. D. and Iyer, R. K., Widespread expression of arginase I in mouse tissues. Biochemical and physiological implications. J. Histochem. Cytochem. 2003. 51: 1151–1160.
27 Rodriguez, P. C., Zee, A. H., Cullotta, K. S., Zapatale, J., Ochoa, J. B. and Ochoa, A. C., Regulation of T cell receptor CD3eta chain expression by c-arginine. J. Biol. Chem. 2002. 277: 21123–21129.
28 Mistry, S. K., Zheng, M., Rouse, B. T. and Morris, S. M., Jr., Induction of arginases I and II in cornea during herpes simplex virus infection. Virology 2001. 73: 177–182.
29 Holan, V., Pindjakova, J., Krulova, M., Neuwirth, A., Fric, J. and Zajicova, A., Production of nitric oxide during graft rejection is regulated by the Th1/Th2 balance, the arginase activity, and c-arginine metabolism. Transplantation 2006. 81: 1708–1715.
30 Debata, I. B., Wolfs, T. G., Gotoh, T., Cleutjens, J. P., Peutz-Kootstra, C. J. and van der Hulst, R. R., Role of arginase in superficial wound healing in man. Nitric Oxide 2009. 21: 175–183.
31 Sugiooka, A., Morita, M., Fujita, J., Hasumi, A. and Shiroshi, T., Graft acceptance and tolerance induction in mouse liver transplantation using wild mice. Transplant. Proc. 2001. 33: 137–139.
32 Qian, S., Demetris, A. J., Murase, N., Rao, A. S., Fung, J. I. and Starzl, T. E., Murine liver allograft transplantation: tolerance and donor cell chimerism. Hepatology 1994. 19: 916–924.
33 Chincine, L. G., Paffett, M. L., Young, T. L. and Nelin, L. D., Arginase inhibition increases nitric oxide production in bovine pulmonary arterial endothelial cells. Am. J. Physiol. Lung Cell Mol. Physiol. 2004. 287: L60–L68.
34 Li, H., Meininger, C. J., Hawker, J. R., Jr., Haynes, T. E., Kapka-Lenhart, D., Mistry, S. K., Morris, S. M., Jr. and Wu, G., Regulatory role of arginase I and II in nitric oxide, polyamine, and proline syntheses in endothelial cells. Am. J. Physiol. Endocrinol. Metab. 2001. 280: E75–E82.
35 Fligger, J., Blum, J. and Jungi, T. W., Induction of intracellular arginase activity does not diminish the capacity of macrophages to produce nitric oxide in vitro. Immunobiology 1999. 200: 169–186.
36 Cobbold, S. P., Adams, E., Farquhar, C. A., Nolan, K. F., Howie, D., Lui, K. O., Fairchild, P. J. et al., Infectious tolerance via the consumption of essential amino acids and mTOR signaling. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 2009. 106: 12055–12060.
37 Mellor, A. L. and Munn, D. H., IDO expression by dendritic cells: tolerance and tryptophan catabolism. Nat. Rev. Immunol. 2004. 4: 762–774.
38 Munn, D. H., Zhou, M., Attwood, J. T., Bondarev, I., Conway, S. J., Marshall, B., Brown, C. and Mellor, A. L., Prevention of allogeneic fetal rejection by tryptophan catabolism. Science 1998. 281: 1191–1193.
Beutelspacher, S. C., Pillai, R., Watson, M. P., Tan, P. H., Tsang, J., McClure, M. O., George, A. J. and Larkin, D. F., Function of indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase in corneal allograft rejection and prolongation of allograft survival by over-expression. Eur. J. Immunol. 2006. 36: 690–700.

Niederkorn, J. Y., Chiang, E. Y., Ungchusri, T. and Stroynowski, I., Expression of a nonclassical MHC class I b molecule in the eye. Transplantation 1999. 68: 1790–1799.

Yang, M., Rangasamy, D., Matthaei, K. I., Frew, A. J., Zimmermann, N., Mahalingam, S., Webb, D. C. et al., Inhibition of arginase I activity by RNA interference attenuates IL-13-induced airways hyperresponsiveness. J. Immunol. 2006. 177: 5595–5603.

Kropf, P., Fuentes, J. M., Fahnrich, E., Arpa, L., Herath, S., Weber, V., Soler, G. et al., Arginase and polyamine synthesis are key factors in the regulation of experimental leishmaniasis in vivo. FASEB J. 2005. 19: 1000–1002.

Braun, M. Y., Grandjean, I., Feunou, P., Duban, L., Kiss, R., Goldman, M. and Lantz, O., Acute rejection in the absence of cognate recognition of allograft by T cells. J. Immunol. 2001. 166: 4879–4883.

Ardjomand, N., McAlister, J. C., Rogers, N. J., Tan, P. H., George, A. J. and Larkin, D. P., Modulation of costimulation by CD28 and CD154 alters the kinetics and cellular characteristics of corneal allograft rejection. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 2003. 44: 3899–3905.

Zhang, E. F., Schrander, S. and Hoffmann, F., Orthotopic corneal transplantation in the mouse – a new surgical technique with minimal endothelial cell loss. Graefes Arch. Clin. Exp. Ophthalmol. 1996. 234: 714–719.

Billingham, R. E., Krohn, P. L. and Medawar, P. B., Effect of locally applied cortisone acetate on survival of skin homografts in rabbits. Br. Med. J. 1951. 2: 1049–1053.

Abbreviations: BEC: (S)-(2-Boronoethyl)-l-cysteine · nor-NOHA: N-hydroxy-nor-l-Arg · MCEC: murine corneal endothelial cell · NOS: nitric oxide synthase

Full correspondence: Prof. Andrew J. T. George, Department of Immunology, Imperial College London, Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road, London W12 ONN, UK
Fax: +44-20-8383-2788
e-mail: a.george@imperial.ac.uk

Received: 18/4/2011
Revised: 20/6/2011
Accepted: 20/7/2011
Accepted article online: 29/7/2011