Bruton’s Tyrosine Kinase Regulates the Activation of Gene Rearrangements at the λ Light Chain Locus in Precursor B Cells in the Mouse

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Abstract

Bruton’s tyrosine kinase (Btk) is a nonreceptor tyrosine kinase involved in precursor B (pre-B) cell receptor signaling. Here we demonstrate that Btk-deficient mice have an ~50% reduction in the frequency of immunoglobulin (Ig) λ light chain expression, already at the immature B cell stage in the bone marrow. Conversely, transgenic mice expressing the activated mutant BtkE41K showed increased λ usage. As the κ/λ ratio is dependent on (a) the level and kinetics of κ and λ locus activation, (b) the life span of pre-B cells, and (c) the extent of receptor editing, we analyzed the role of Btk in these processes. Enforced expression of the Bcl-2 apoptosis inhibitor did not alter the Btk dependence of λ usage. Crossing 3-83μA autoantibody transgenic mice into Btk-deficient mice showed that Btk is not essential for receptor editing. Also, Btk-deficient surface Ig+ B cells that were generated in vitro in interleukin 7–driven bone marrow cultures manifested reduced λ usage. An intrinsic defect in λ locus recombination was further supported by the finding in Btk-deficient mice of reduced λ usage in the fraction of pre-B cells that express light chains in their cytoplasm. These results implicate Btk in the regulation of the activation of the λ locus for V(D)J recombination in pre-B cells.

Key words: Btk • B lymphocytes • Ig L chain • receptor editing • V(D)J rearrangements

Introduction

During early B cell development in the bone marrow, Ig H and L chain variable region genes are assembled from component V, (D), and J gene segments (for reviews, see references 1–3). V(D)J recombination is a highly ordered process, initiated by DNA rearrangements at the H chain in pro-B cells. The expression of a functional μ H chain is monitored through the formation of a (pre-) B cell receptor (BCR)1 complex, together with λ5 and V_{pre-B} proteins. Signaling through the pre-BCR results in feedback inhibition of H chain VDJ recombination to ensure allelic exclusion and IL-7–dependent proliferative expansion. The rapidly proliferating pre-B cells then exit the cell cycle and perform Ig L chain rearrangements, leading to the deposition of complete Ig molecules on the cell surface (2, 3). The murine κ L chain locus contains 70–90 functional V_κ gene segments, present in both orientations relative to the four functional J_κ elements. By contrast, the λ locus in the mouse is very small; it consists of only three functional V_λ and three functional J_λ segments. Ig κ and λ L chain rearrangements occur independently and at different kinetics, with sequential activation of the κ and λ loci (4–6). The privileged activation of the κ locus is thought to determine the final ratio of κ+ to λ+ mature B cells of 95:5 in wild-type (WT) mice.

PCR analyses of the Ig κ L chain locus in single developing B cells in the bone marrow have demonstrated the presence of multiple in- and out-of-frame rearrangements in small pre-B cells (6). These findings indicated that the BCR does not signal allelic or isotypic exclusion of the Ig κ or λ L chain loci, allowing secondary L chain rearrangements to occur. Cells with a first productive rearrangement on one allele are rapidly selected to enter the immature B cell compartment (6). The rearrangement machinery remains active in immature B cells and is only turned off at the transition...
to mature B cells (7–9). If an immature B cell expresses an Ig that has reactivity with an autoantigen in the bone marrow, continued Ig L chain rearrangement can be induced to rescue autoreactive B cells from tolerance elimination, a phenomenon called receptor editing (10–12).

One of the molecules that is involved in pre-BCR signaling and thereby directs B cell development is the Tec family nonreceptor Bruton’s tyrosine kinase (Btk; for a review, see reference 13). Upon BCR stimulation, Btk phosphorylation and kinase activity are increased (14–16) probably by the activity of Src family kinases (13, 17). Concomitantly, Btk is targeted to the plasma membrane by the binding of its pleckstrin homology (PH) domain to the second messenger phosphatidylinositol-(3,4,5)triphosphate (18). Binding of Btk to the linker protein BLNK/SLP-65 is crucial for phosphorylation and activation of phospholipase Cγ2 by Btk, implicating Btk as a mediator of BCR-induced Ca2+ mobilization (19).

Mutations in Btk lead to X-linked agammaglobulinemia (XLA) in humans and X-linked immunodeficiency (xid) in mice (for reviews, see references 20–23). XLA is characterized by an almost complete arrest of B cell development at the pre-B cell stage (24, 25). As a result, XLA patients have profoundly reduced numbers of B cells in the peripheral blood, and serum Ig levels of all classes are very low (24). Btk-deficient mice display a milder phenotype, mainly reflecting poor survival of peripheral B cells. B cell numbers in the spleen and lymph nodes are reduced by 50%, and IgM and IgG3 levels in the serum are low (20, 26). Nevertheless, mouse Btk-deficient cells also showed an impaired transition from pre-B to immature B cells by analysis of competition in vivo between Btk+ and Btk− cells in females heterozygous for a targeted mutation in the Btk gene (27).

Both in XLA patients and in xid mice the absence of Btk appeared to result in a decrease of Igλ L chain usage in peripheral B cells (24, 28, 29). The reduced frequency of Igλ L chain–expressing cells could either reflect an intrinsic feature of the L chain rearrangement process in the absence of Btk signaling or could alternatively be secondary to an altered antigen–dependent peripheral repertoire selection in Btk-deficient mice. To distinguish between these two possibilities, we determined the proportions of Igλ + B cells during B cell differentiation in Btk–deficient mice, as well as in transgenic mice that express a constitutively activated form of Btk, the E41K PH domain mutant (27, 30). As the k to λ ratio is dependent on (a) the level and kinetics of the activation of the κ and λ loci for recombination, (b) the life span of pre-B cells that are in the process of L chain rearrangement, and (c) the extent of receptor editing of autoreactive B cells, we analyzed the involvement of Btk in these processes in detail.

Materials and Methods

Mice. Btk+/laaZ mice (27) were crossed on a C57BL/6 background for over five generations. CD19-hBtkWT and CD19-hBtkE41K transgenic mice that express WT and E41K-mutated human Btk (hBtk), respectively, under the control of the CD19 promoter region have been described previously (30) and were on a mixed background containing 129/Sv, C57BL/6, and FVB. For the generation of A5-hBtkE41K mice we used a 1.5-kb NotI-BglIII fragment containing the murine A5 promoter and a 6.5-kb Clal-NotI fragment with the 3′ locus control region of the A5-Vμ–κ locus (31). The promoter and locus control region were cloned into the unique SmaI and PvuI sites, respectively, present in the cosmid vector pTL5 containing a BglII-NotI-Xhol-Swal-PvuII–KpnI–SmaI–NotI–BglII polylinker (32). Next, an ~27-kb PvuI-NotI fragment containing the E41K-mutated hBtk cDNA/genomic DNA fragment (32) was cloned into the A5/pTL5 vector, using the PvuI and KpnI sites in the polylinker. The ~35-kb NotI insert of the A5-hBtkE41K construct was excised from the vector and purified, using standard methods. DNA (~2–4 ng/μl) was injected into the pronuclei of FVB fertilized oocytes, which were subsequently implanted into pseudopregnant foster mice. Founder mice were crossed with Btk+/laaZ mice. Eμ–2–22 Bcl-2 transgenic mice (33) and 3–83μ6 mice (10) were on a C57BL/6 and a B10.D2 background, respectively. All mice were bred and maintained in the animal care facility at the Erasmus University Rotterdam.

Mouse Genotyping. To determine the Btk genotype and score the presence of the CD19-hBtkWT or CD19-hBtkE41K transgenes, tail DNA was analyzed by Southern blot analysis of BamHI digests, as described previously (27, 30). The presence of the Eμ–2–22 Bcl-2 transgene was evaluated by PCR, using primers that are specific for the SV40 DNA sequences flanking the Bcl-2 transgene: 5′-GGCACTATACATCAAATATTC-3′ and 5′-TGAAGGAACCTTACTTCTG-3′. The presence of the 3–83μ6 transgene was identified by Southern blot analysis of BamHI or EcoRI digests, using a Jκ-specific probe as described previously (34).

Flow Cytometric Analyses. Preparation of single cell suspensions, flow cytometry, and determination of β-galactosidase activity by loading cells with fluorescein-di-β-galactopyranoside substrate have been described previously (27, 32). Events (5 × 105–5 × 106) were scored using a FACS Calibur™ flow cytometer and analyzed by CELLQuest™ software (Becton Dickinson). The following mAbs were obtained from BD PharMingen: FITC-conjugated anti-B220–RA2-682, anti-κ–R5-240, and anti-IgM, PE-conjugated anti-CD19, anti–CD43, and anti-H2–K2; and CyChrome-conjugated anti-B220–RA3-62B and biotinylated anti-CD19, anti-λ, and anti–H2–K2. PE-conjugated anti-IgD was from Southern Biotechnology Associates, Inc. The anti–3–83 cloneotype 54.1 antibodies have been described previously (35). Secondary antibodies were PE-conjugated goat anti-rat, Tri-color, or allophycocyanin-conjugated Streptavidin, purchased from Caltag. Affinity-purified polyclonal rabbit anti-Btk (BD PharMingen) was used for intracellular flow cytometric detection of cytoplasmic Btk protein using FITC-conjugated goat anti–rabbit total Ig (Nordic) as a secondary antibody (32).

IL-7–driven Bone Marrow Cultures. Primary pre-B cell cultures were performed as described previously (36). In brief, bone marrow cells were depleted of erythrocytes by standard ammonium-chloride lysis, and subsequently IgM− B cells were purified by negative selection. Cell suspensions were labeled with biotinylated anti-IgM (BD PharMingen) and incubated with Streptavidin–coated microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec). After cell separation using MACS column purification, the IgM− fraction was collected and purity was confirmed by flow cytometry. Cells were cultured in IMDM medium, supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FCS at 2 × 106 cells/well in 24-well plates at 37°C in the presence of 10 ng/ml IL-7.
ence of 100 U/ml of recombinant murine IL-7 (R&D Systems). After 5 d of culture, cells were washed and recultured on S17 stromal cells with or without 100 U/ml IL-7 for 48 h.

Results

Reduced Igλ L Chain Usage throughout B Cell Development in Btk-deficient Mice. The expression of Igλ L chain was investigated in Btk-deficient mice, in which the Btk gene is inactivated by a targeted insertion of a lacZ reporter (27). Total splenic cell suspensions were analyzed by three-color flow cytometry, using an antibody specific for the Igλ1 and λ2 L chain constant regions in conjunction with anti-B220 and anti-CD19. The proportions of B cells that expressed Igλ L chain on the cell surface were 4.9% ± 0.2 (n = 7) and 5.0 ± 0.2 (n = 6) in the spleen of Btk+ and Btk+/− control mice, respectively. By contrast, we observed a significant reduction of this proportion in Btk− mice (2.3 ± 0.4; n = 10).

Next, λ expression was determined in individual B cell subpopulations in bone marrow and spleen. We performed four-color flow cytometry experiments, using anti-λ L chain antibodies in combination with mAbs specific for the B220, IgM, and IgD surface markers, which define successive stages of B cell development (Fig. 1). In Btk+ mice, 10–16% of cells within the immature B cell subpopulations, including immature IgM+IgD− and transitional IgM+ IgDlow B cells in the bone marrow and immature IgMhigh IgDlow B cells in the spleen, were found to express Igλ L chain. By contrast, in the Btk− mice only 5–7% of cells within these subpopulations were λ+, i.e., about half the number found in WT mice. In the mature B cell subpopulations, including the IgM+IgDhigh cells in bone marrow and spleen, Igλ L chain was expressed in 4–5% of cells in Btk+ mice and in 2.5–3.5% of cells in Btk− mice. Finally, we found that in the subpopulation of large lymphoblastoid cells in the spleen of Btk+ and Btk− mice 8–12% and 4–6% were λ+, respectively (Fig. 1). In Btk+/− heterozygous mice, intermediate values of λ+ cells were found in the bone marrow immature cells (data not shown).

These findings demonstrate that the absence of Btk leads to a significantly reduced frequency of λ usage, already from the immature B cell stage onwards.

Reduced λ L Chain Usage Is an Intrinsic Feature of Btk-deficient B Cells. Although we demonstrated that Igλ chain isotype usage is determined in the bone marrow, the possibility remained that the reduced λ usage did not reflect an intrinsic feature of Btk-deficient B cells. Alternatively, this phenomenon could originate from the xid immune status of the Btk-deficient mice, which may, directly or indirectly, affect selection events at the pre-B to B cell progression.

Figure 1. Ig λ L chain expression during B cell development in Btk+ and Btk− mice. Bone marrow and spleen single cell suspensions were stained with mAbs specific for B220, IgM, IgD, and Ig λ. Spleen lymphoblasts were gated based on large forward scatter values. The indicated B cell subpopulations were gated (top) and analyzed for B220 and Ig λ L chain expression (bottom). On the basis of IgM and IgD expression, B cell subpopulations were defined in the bone marrow: E, IgM+IgD− immature B cells; E, IgM+IgD+ transitional immature B cells; F, IgM+IgD+ mature recirculating B cells (reference 47). In the spleen: I, mature IgM+ IgDhigh; II, IgM+IgD+; III, immature IgM+IgD− B cells. Data are displayed as dot plots, and the percentages of λ+ cells of the B220+ B cell population are indicated. Data shown are representative of 10 Btk+ and 8 Btk− mice animals examined.
To address this issue, we analyzed heterozygous Btk+/− female mice, which do not manifest the xid phenotype due to the selective advantage of B cells that have the intact Btk+ allele on their active X chromosome (27). Because of the process of random X chromosome inactivation, ~50% of the B cell progenitors have the disrupted Btk−/lacZ+ allele on the active X chromosome. When cells reach a differentiation stage at which Btk is required, their further development is hampered. As a consequence of this selective disadvantage, the proportions of Btk−/lacZ+ cells decrease below the value of 50%, finally to undetectable levels in the mature peripheral B cells (27).

We analyzed splenic cell samples from Btk−/+ heterozygous females for λ usage in four-color flow cytometry experiments, using fluorescein-di-β-galactopyranoside as a fluorogenic substrate in conjunction with surface labeling to define the immature IgDlowB220+ cell subpopulation in the spleen. In this fraction, ~30% of the cells expressed lacZ, enabling a separate analysis of the Btk−/lacZ+ and Btk+/lacZ+ B cell populations. We found that the proportion of Igλ+ cells within the Btk− immature IgDlowB220+ subpopulation was reduced to 3.6% ± 0.7, when compared with Btk+ immature B cells (6.3% ± 0.9; Fig. 2).

These results show that reduced λ usage is an intrinsic feature of Btk-deficient B cells, which is independent of the xid immune status of the mice.

**Bcl-2 Overexpression Does Not Alter the Btk Dependence of Ig L Chain Isotype Usage.** The finding of reduced λ expression in Btk-deficient cells may be explained by a role for Btk signal transduction in extending the life span of pre-B cells that are in the process of L chain rearrangement. Enforced expression of the antiapoptotic Bcl-2 gene results in elevated Igλ expression in mature B cells (37). As the Igκ and λ loci are sequentially activated for Vλ-JL recombination, Bcl-2 gene expression is assumed to provide an extended time window per cell for Ig L chain rearrangement (37). To investigate a role for Btk in pre-B cell survival, we have crossed Btk−/lacZ+ mice onto an Eμ-Bcl-2 transgenic background (33). We investigated λ usage in Eμ−Bcl-2 transgenic Btk+/− female mice, in which the Btk+ and Btk− immature splenic IgDlowB220+ B cell population can be analyzed within a single animal. In these mice the Btk+ subpopulation had a significantly higher percentage (12.8% ± 1.3; n = 4) of λ+ B cells, compared with the Btk− subpopulation (7.3% ± 1.5; Fig. 2).

These analyses demonstrate that even if the life span of pre-B cells is extended by the presence of the Bcl-2 transgene, the Btk-deficient B cell population still manifests an ~50% reduction in λ usage. Therefore, we conclude that protection of pre-B cells from apoptosis does not alter the Btk dependence of the frequency of λ usage.

**Expression of a Constitutively Activated Btk Mutant Increases λ Usage.** To further test the involvement of Btk signaling in the mechanism that sets the κ to λ isotype ratio in vivo, we examined mice that express the constitutively activated BtkE41K mutant. This Glu-to-Lys PH domain Btk mutant shows increased membrane localization in quiescent cells, independent of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase activity (38, 39). In CD19−/hBtkE41K transgenic mice, which express BtkE41K under the control of the CD19 promoter region, B cell development is almost completely arrested at the immature B cell stage in the bone marrow, probably because the BtkE41K mutant mimics BCR occupancy by autoantibodies (30; Fig. 3).

In four-color flow cytometry experiments using antibodies to B220, IgM, IgD, and Igλ, the CD19−hBtkE41K transgenic mice manifested a significant increase in the frequency of λ usage (~11%) in the IgM+IgD−/low immature B cell fraction in the bone marrow compared with ~6% in nontransgenic littermates; Fig. 3). This increase was specifically associated with the expression of the BtkE41K mutation, as the control CD19−hBtkWT transgenic mice in which the CD19 promoter drives expression of WT hBtk contained normal proportions of λ+ B cells (Fig. 3). We conclude that the presence of constitutively activated Btk enhances λ usage.

**Igλ Usage in CD19−hBtkE41K Eμ−Bcl-2 Double Transgenic Mice.** To confirm that Btk−mediated signaling increases λ usage, independent of the life span of pre-B cells, we crossed CD19−hBtkE41K and CD19−hBtkWT transgenic mice onto the Eμ−Bcl-2 background. The enforced expression of Bcl-2 partially prevented central deletion of B cells in CD19−/hBtkE41K transgenic mice, as was evident from the presence of substantial numbers of mature B cells in bone marrow and spleen of CD19−/hBtkE41K Eμ−Bcl-2 double transgenic mice (Fig. 3). We analyzed Igλ L chain expres-
sion in the B cell populations in bone marrow and spleen from $E_{\mu}$-Bcl-2 transgenic, CD19-$hBtk$ E41K $E_{\mu}$-Bcl-2, and CD19-$hBtk$WT $E_{\mu}$-Bcl-2 double transgenic mice (Fig. 3). Consistent with previous reports (37), $E_{\mu}$-Bcl-2 mice or CD19-$hBtk$WT $E_{\mu}$-Bcl-2 double transgenic mice had significantly higher percentages of $\lambda^+$ cells in the immature IgM$IgD^{\text{low}}$ B cell population in the bone marrow ($\sim 24\%$), when compared with nontransgenic or CD19-$hBtk$WT littermates ($\sim 7\%$). Most importantly, in CD19-$hBtk$E41K $E_{\mu}$-Bcl-2 double transgenic mice we found even higher proportions of Ig$\lambda^+$ cells ($\sim 35$–$40\%$). Similar significant differences were found in the mature recirculating IgM$IgD^+$ B cell population in the bone marrow and in the spleen (data not shown, and Fig. 3). Therefore, we conclude that the Btk E41K-mediated increase of $\lambda$ usage cannot be explained by an effect of this mutant on pre-B cell survival.

Btk Signaling Is Not Essential for Receptor Editing. As receptor editing may occur frequently during normal B cell development and is accompanied by increased $\lambda$ usage (10, 12, 40), we tested whether the reduced $\lambda$ expression in Btk-deficient B cells results from the inability of these cells to perform receptor editing. Therefore, Btk-deficient mice were crossed with 3–83$\mu\delta$ transgenic mice bearing rearranged H and L chain genes encoding an antibody that specifically recognizes MHC class I H-2K$^{k,b}$ (10). On a non-deleting H-2K$d$ background, the 3–83$\mu\delta$ mice contain a virtually monoclonal B cell population bearing the 3–83$\mu\delta$ BCR, as identified by the antiidiotypic antibody 54.1 (Fig. 4). In contrast, centrally deleting 3–83$\mu\delta$/H2-K$b$ mice exhibit the phenotype of central B cell tolerance in which idio-type-positive B cells are present in the bone marrow (Fig. 4 A), but are efficiently deleted from the spleen and lymph nodes (10). Only small numbers of B cells are present in the spleen and lymph nodes and most of these lack the autoreactive specificity ($\sim 94\%$ and $\sim 99\%$, respectively; Fig. 4, B and C). These B cells, which have performed receptor editing, express the transgenic H chain together with endogenous L chain, a large fraction ($\sim 50\%$) of which is $\lambda$ (10; Fig. 4, B and C). Btk-deficient 3–83$\mu\delta$/H2-K$b$ mice manifested similar B cell numbers in the spleen and lymph nodes, when compared with Btk$^+$ littermates. Deletion of autoreactive 3–83$\mu\delta$–expressing B cells occurred in the absence of Btk, but was less efficient in the spleen than in lymph nodes ($\sim 70\%$ and $\sim 97\%$ of B cells were $54.1^+$, respectively; Fig. 4, B and C). In the Btk-deficient 3–83$\mu\delta$/H2-K$b$ mice, significant numbers of idiotype-negative B cells were present, 25–40% of which expressed Ig$\lambda$ L chain. Therefore, we conclude that receptor editing can occur in Btk-deficient autoreactive immature B cells.

Figure 3. Increased $\lambda$ usage in CD19-$hBtk$E41K mice independent of cell survival. Four-color flow cytometric analyses of bone marrow and spleen of the indicated mice. Single cell suspensions were stained with mAbs specific for B220, IgM, IgD, and Ig$\lambda$. On the basis of IgM and IgD expression, the immature IgM$IgD^{\text{low}}$ B cell population in the bone marrow (top, fraction E+E2; see legend to Fig. 1) and the total IgM$IgD^+$ B cell population in the spleen (bottom) were gated and analyzed for $\lambda$ usage. Data shown are representative of five to nine mice examined per group. At the bottom, the total splenic B cell numbers of the indicated animals are given as mean values ± SD (determined by flow cytometric analysis using mAbs to B220 and CD19).
Reduced $\lambda$ Usage in Btk-deficient B Cells Generated in Bone Marrow Cultures In Vitro. To further investigate the relation between Btk signaling and $\lambda$ chain rearrangement, we performed IL-7–driven bone marrow culture experiments as described previously (7, 41). When surface IgM$^+$ bone marrow cell suspensions from WT or Btk-deficient mice were cultured for 5 d in the presence of IL-7, the majority of cells consisted of B220$^+$IgM$^+$ pre-B cells that expressed $\mu$ H chain in their cytoplasm. In these cultures, a considerable fraction of the WT B220$^+$ cells ($\sim$15%) matured to surface IgM$^+$ B cells, while <5% of Btk-deficient B220$^+$ cells were surface IgM$^+$, suggesting that the progression from pre-B cell to slg$^+$ B cell is hampered in Btk-deficient mice. When cells were subsequently cultured without IL-7 on S17 stroma cells for 48 h, allowing the cells to exit from the cell cycle and further differentiate (36), significant fractions of the WT ($\sim$40%) and Btk-deficient ($\sim$30%) B220$^+$ cells were surface IgM$^+$. In these cultures, in vitro–generated Btk-deficient surface IgM$^+$ B cells showed significantly reduced usage of $\lambda$ L chains, compared with WT B cells (Fig. 5 A).

Reduced Cytoplasmic L Chain Expression in Btk-deficient Pre-B Cells. About one fifth of all pre-B cells have been reported to express $\mu$, H chain and L chains in their cytoplasm without depositing IgM molecules on their surface (3). In the bone marrow of Btk$^+$ and Btk$^-$ mice, we determined the proportions of slgM$^-$ cells that express $\kappa$ and $\lambda$ L chains in their cytoplasm. In four-color flow cytometry experiments, intracellular staining for $H$ or $L$ chain expression was combined with surface labeling to define the B220$^+$IgM$^+$ pre-B cells. In Btk$^+$ and Btk$^-$ mice, the proportions of slgM$^-$ B cells that expressed cytoplasmic $\mu$, H chain were similar. By contrast, the percentage of slgM$^-$ B cells that were positive for $\kappa$ or $\lambda$ L chains in their cytoplasm was significantly reduced in Btk-deficient mice, compared with WT mice (Fig. 5 B). The absence of Btk had a much stronger effect on $\lambda$ expression, resulting in decreased frequencies of $\lambda$ usage in Btk-deficient slgM$^-$ cells (1.9 compared with 5.8% in WT mice).

Transient Expression of Btk E41K in Pre-B Cells Increases $\lambda$ Usage. To confirm that the Btk$^{E41K}$ mutant exerts its role on $\lambda$ chain usage at the pre-B cell stage, we generated
transgenic mice in which Btk\textsuperscript{E41K} expression was driven by the \(\lambda5\) promoter and the 3' \(\lambda5-V_{\text{pre-B1}}\) locus control region. As shown in Fig. 6 A, the transgene was selectively expressed in early CD43\textsuperscript{+}B220\textsuperscript{+} B cell precursors. In contrast to the CD19\textsuperscript{-}hBtk\textsuperscript{E41K} transgenic mice, the \(\lambda5-hBtk^{E41K}\) mice did not manifest an arrest of B cell development, as the sizes of the B cell subpopulations in bone marrow and peripheral organs were in the normal ranges (Fig. 6, and data not shown). When \(\lambda5-hBtk^{E41K}\) transgenic and nontransgenic mice on a Btk\textsuperscript{-} background were compared, expression of the transgene was found to increase \(\lambda\) usage. The frequencies of \(\lambda\) cells in the IgM\textsuperscript{-}IgD\textsuperscript{-}low immature B cell population were 4.9 ± 0.3 in Btk\textsuperscript{-} mice (\(n = 4\)) and 8.9 ± 0.7 in \(\lambda5-hBtk^{E41K}\) transgenic Btk\textsuperscript{-} mice (\(n = 4\); Fig. 6 B). This finding showed that transient expression of Btk\textsuperscript{E41K} in CD43\textsuperscript{+} pro- and pre-B cells increased the frequency of \(\lambda\) usage.

**Discussion**

In this report we show that the absence of Btk during murine B cell development results in a 50% reduction of the proportion of Ig \(\lambda\) L chain–expressing cells. Conversely, expression of the constitutively activated Btk\textsuperscript{E41K} mutant significantly promotes \(\lambda\) usage. The observed \(\lambda\) expression profiles of Btk-deficient, CD19\textsuperscript{-}hBtk\textsuperscript{E41K}, and \(\lambda5-hBtk^{E41K}\) mice during B cell development show that the effect of Btk signaling is at the level of the Ig L chain rearrangement events in pre-B cells, and not a result of antigen-dependent selection processes in the periphery. Moreover, the comparison of Btk\textsuperscript{+} and Btk\textsuperscript{-} B cells in the spleen of heterozygous females shows that reduced \(\lambda\) usage is an intrinsic feature of Btk-deficient B cells and not associated with the immunodeficient status of Btk-deficient mice. We conclude that the regulation of \(\lambda\)-\(\lambda\) recombination events in the bone marrow is partially dependent on Btk signal transduction.

It has been shown that the \(\kappa\) to \(\lambda\) ratio of 95:5 in murine cells reflects a developmental hit-and-run program of B cells in which \(\kappa\) gene rearrangements precede \(\lambda\) rearrangements, whereby \(\lambda\) usage is also dependent on the pre-B cell life span and the extent of receptor editing in immature B cells (4–6, 37).

The finding of increased \(\lambda\) L chain usage in Bcl-2 transgenic animals indicates that the extent of secondary rearrangement events in pre-B cells with a nonfunctional L chain rearrangement is dependent on their life span (37). Although Btk is involved in the survival of mature peripheral B cells (20, 42), a role for Btk in the survival of pre-B cells in the mouse is not very likely. The absolute numbers of pre-B cells that are generated in the bone marrow of Btk-deficient mice are normal, and Btk-deficient B cell precursors in the bone marrow have the same kinetics of turnover (20, 26, 27, 43). Moreover, our analyses in Btk-
deficient and Btk^E41K^ mice on an E4-Bcl-2 transgenic background show that protection of pre-B cells from apoptosis by the expression of the Bcl-2 transgene did not alter the Btk dependence of the frequency of \( \lambda \) usage (Figs. 2 and 3). Therefore we conclude that the influence of Btk on \( \lambda \) usage is not at the level of the regulation of the time window for Ig L chain rearrangements in pre-B cells.

As our findings argue against a role of Btk in pre-B cell survival, the relationship between Btk activity and \( \lambda \) usage would point at a role for Btk either in the regulation of the initiation of gene rearrangement at the \( \lambda \) L chain locus or in the induction of receptor editing. As comparable numbers of 54.1 idiotype-negative B cells were present in Btk^+^ and Btk^-^ centrally deleting 3-83\( \mu \delta \) autoantibody transgenic mice, we conclude that Btk signaling is not essential for receptor editing. Nevertheless, a 50% reduction of \( \lambda \) usage was found in the spleen and lymph nodes of Btk-deficient 3-83\( \mu \delta \) transgenic mice (Fig. 4). This finding may indicate that in Btk-deficient mice the mechanism of receptor editing is intact, but \( \lambda \) usage is decreased due to impaired initiation of \( \lambda \) L chain rearrangement, or alternatively that the overall level of Ig L chain replacement is reduced. Recent experiments indicated that receptor editing represents a major force in shaping the antibody repertoire in the mouse, as it was found that \( \sim 25\% \) of all Ig L chains are produced by gene replacement (12). Whether all of these replacements are induced by self-reactive or nonpairing receptors is currently unknown. Thus, it is possible that the 15–20\% of all small pre-B cells that have been reported to express Ig L chains in their cytoplasm (44) may have deposited IgM on the membrane, but slgM expression has subsequently been downregulated due to binding of an autoantigen. Such cells would only be present in the bone marrow for a very short time, as receptor editing has been estimated to take only 2 h (12). In this model, the reduced cytoplasmic \( \lambda \) L chain expression observed in Btk-deficient pre-B cells may reflect reduced receptor editing in the absence of Btk signaling.

Alternatively, the pre-B cells that express \( \mu \), H chain and L chains in their cytoplasm, but not on their surface, may produce Ig L chains that are not capable of pairing with the \( \mu \), H chain in that cell (6). On the basis of these findings, it could be assumed that the \( \kappa \) to \( \lambda \) ratio in cytoplasmic L chain–positive pre-B cells reflects the intrinsic probabilities for productive rearrangements on the \( \kappa \) and \( \lambda \) loci. In this alternative model, the observed significant reduction of the frequencies of cytoplasmic \( \lambda \) L chain expressing pre-B cells would point at an intrinsic defect in \( \lambda \) gene rearrangement in Btk-deficient cells. Such a role for Btk in the initiation of \( \lambda \) gene rearrangement would, together with the observation of hampered in vitro progression of Btk-deficient pre-B cells into surface IgM^+^ B cells in IL-7–driven bone marrow cultures, implicate Btk in pre-BCR signaling in the mouse. In this context, impaired L chain rearrangement of Btk-deficient cells would be consistent with their selective disadvantage at the transition from small pre-B to immature B cell, as we previously observed in an in vivo competition assay (27). Obviously, in this model Btk signaling could mediate developmental progression to a stage of B cell development in which \( \lambda \) L chain rearrangements are initiated, or alternatively Btk signaling could directly control the rate or efficiency of L chain rearrangement. The observed increase in coding and signal broken DNA ends at multiple gene segments in the Ig \( \kappa \) locus across the pro-B to pre-B cell transition supported the hypothesis that the role of pre-BCR signaling is not limited to expanding the population undergoing L chain gene rearrangement, but actually increases the activity of V(D)J recombination at the Ig \( \kappa \) locus (45). During the rounds of DNA replication that follow pre-BCR expression, pre-BCR signaling could then, e.g., induce alterations of the chromatin structure of the L chain loci to provide accessibility to the V(D)J recombinase system (1, 46). As Btk does not appear to influence the size of the pre-B cell population or its kinetics of turnover in the mouse (20, 26, 27, 43), we would propose that Btk is most likely involved in the activation of the L chain loci, in particular the \( \lambda \) locus, for recombination. In this context, the differential effect of Btk signaling on the \( \kappa \) and \( \lambda \) loci would reflect a different regulation of the activation of the two loci for recombination. This is to be expected, as the loci become accessible for recombination at different stages of B cell development, i.e., large cycling pre-B cells for the \( \kappa \) locus and small quiescent pre-B cells for the \( \lambda \) locus (5).

A role for Btk in the initiation of \( \lambda \) L chain rearrangement rather than receptor editing would be supported by the finding of increased Ig \( \lambda \) usage, when the constitutively activated Btk^E41K^ mutant was selectively expressed in early CD43^+^ pro- and large pre-B cells, but not in CD43^-^ small pre-B cells (Fig. 6). Normally, both the initiation of \( \lambda \) L chain rearrangement and receptor editing take place at the small pre-B cell stage (5, 12) where the Btk^E41K^ mutant is no longer expressed in the A5-\( hBtk^{E41K} \) mice. Therefore, the increased Ig \( \lambda \) usage in A5-\( hBtk^{E41K} \) mice may reflect premature initiation of V\( \kappa \)-J\( \lambda \) recombination. However, as our findings do not provide direct evidence for the presence of a Btk-mediated signaling pathway controlling the initiation of L chain rearrangements, further experiments are required to directly demonstrate whether Btk signaling activates the \( \lambda \) locus for recombination, e.g., by changing its accessibility for the V(D)J recombinase.

In summary, the observed correlation between Btk activity and the frequency of \( \lambda \) usage indicates a role for Btk-mediated signaling in the activation of Ig \( \lambda \) L chain locus for V(D)J recombination. As a result, Btk signaling contributes significantly to the mechanism that sets the \( \kappa/\lambda \) isotype ratio in the mouse. Although we have shown that Btk is not essential for receptor editing in the 3-83\( \mu \delta \) autoreactive model, it remains possible that the absence of Btk signaling results in a decrease in the extent of L chain replacement events, and thereby in decreased \( \lambda \) usage in Btk-deficient B cells. Alternatively, Btk could be involved in the activation of the \( \lambda \) L chain locus for recombination. A role for Btk in the initiation of L chain rearrangements may also explain the developmental arrest in those XLA patients with normal pre-B cell numbers that nevertheless show impaired maturation to surface Ig^+^ B cells (23).
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