Ammonium Chloride, an Inhibitor of Phagosome-Lysosome Fusion in Macrophages, Concurrently Induces Phagosome-Endosome Fusion, and Opens a Novel Pathway: Studies of a Pathogenic Mycobacterium and a Nonpathogenic Yeast

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Summary

The weak base ammonium chloride has been previously reported to inhibit lysosomal movements and phagosome-lysosome (Ph-L) fusion in cultured mouse macrophages (Ms), thus reducing delivery, to an intraphagosomal infection, of endocytosed solutes that have concentrated in secondary lysosomes. We have now addressed the question, whether NH₄Cl might affect any direct interaction (if it exists) between such infection phagosomes and earlier, nonlysosomal compartments of the endocytic pathway, i.e., solute-containing endosomes. The phagosomes studied were formed after ingestion of the mouse pathogen Mycobacterium microti and the nonpathogenic yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae; and the endosomes were formed after nonreceptor-mediated endocytosis of electronopaque and fluorescent soluble markers. By electron microscopy, survey of the cell profiles of Ms that had been treated with 10 mM NH₄Cl so that Ph-L fusion was prevented, and that displayed many ferritin-labeled endosomes, revealed numerous examples of the fusion of electronlucent endosomes, revealed numerous examples of the fusion of electronlucent vesicles with phagosomes, whether containing M. microti bacilli or S. cerevisiae yeasts. Fusion was recognized by transfer of label and by morphological evidence of fusion in progress. The fusing vesicles were classed as endosomes, not NH₄Cl-lysosomes, by their appearance and provenance, and because lysosome participation was excluded by the concurrent, NH₄Cl-caused block of Ph-L fusion and associated lysosomal stasis. No evidence of such phagosome-endosome (Ph-E) fusion was observed in profiles from Ms treated with chloroquine, nor in those from normal, untreated Ms. NH₄Cl-treated living Ms that had ingested yeasts at 37°C, followed by endocytosis of lucifer yellow at 17°C (to accumulate labeled endosomes and postpone label passing to lysosomes), were then restored to 37°C. Fluorescence microscopy showed that as many as half of the yeast phagosomes (previously unlabeled) rapidly became colored. We inferred that this transfer was from endosomes (by Ph-E fusion) because Ph-L passage was blocked (by the NH₄Cl). We conclude that NH₄Cl induces Ph-E fusion at the same time as it suppresses Ph-L fusion. We discuss the mechanisms of these concurrent effects and suggest that they are independent; and we consider the implications of NH₄Cl opening a direct route for endocytosed molecules to reach an intraphagosomal infection without involving lysosomes.

After ingestion by cultured macrophages (Ms),¹ many microorganisms (e.g., the human pathogens Leishmania donovani and Salmonella typhimurium, the mouse pathogen Mycobacterium leprae, and the nonpathogenic yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae) come to reside in phagolysosomes, formed by fusion of host cell lysosomes with the microbe-containing phagosomes. A number of microorganisms, on the other hand, reside in unfused phagosomes (e.g., the human pathogens Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Legionella pneumophila, and the mouse pathogen Mycobacterium microti [vole tubercle bacillus]) (reviewed by Horwitz [1]). Certain chemical agents, notably ammonium chloride, can inhibit the normal fusion of lysosomes with phagosomes that is associated with the first group of microorganisms (judged by S. cerevisiae and M. leprae, [2-5]), and would be expected to add to the analogous

¹ Abbreviations used in this paper: AO, acridine orange; CF, cationized ferritin; FM, fluorescence microscopy; LY, lucifer yellow; Ms, macrophage; NF, native ferritin; Ph-E, phagosome-endosome; Ph-L, phagosome-lysosome.
natural inhibition of such fusion that is associated with the second group (exemplified by *M. microti* [6, 7]). In either case, lysosomal delivery to the intraphagosomal infection would be curtailed or cut off. These agents produce slowing or stasis of the saltry lysosome movements throughout the Mø; we have suggested that their ability to inhibit phagosome-lysosome (Ph-L) fusion is the consequence (2-4); but the mechanism of the lysosomal stasis is not yet solved.

Preliminary experiments on Mø by fluorescence microscopy (FM) during the blocking of Ph-L fusion by NH4Cl suggested unexpectedly that *S. cerevisiae* yeasts residing in (virtually lysosome-free) phagosomes were still receiving substantial amounts of lucifer yellow (LY) marker, endocytosed from the medium. We therefore sought the immediate vacuolar source of this delivery, extending our inquiries to EM of the cells after ingestion of these yeasts or of *M. microti*; and we obtained evidence, under the NH4Cl block of Ph-L fusion, that endocytosed solutes could reach these intraphagosomal microorganisms directly, bypassing the lysosomes; the phagosomes were fusing with nonlysosomal vesicles. Our exploration of this phenomenon forms the subject of the present report, in which we give evidence to justify classifying the endosome (Ph-E) fusion to an effect of the NH4Cl other than its concurrent blocking of Ph-L fusion. We discuss possible mechanisms involved in the opening of this novel (nonlysosomal) pathway from the exterior to intraphagosomal infections, in which ammonium chloride has been essential to inducing Ph-E fusion, with formation of "phagendosomes". Normal, untreated cells showed no evidence of this phenomenon, the two organisms displaying their natural patterns of Ph-L fusion (*S. cerevisiae*, fusigenic [2, 8, 9]; *M. microti*, fusion inhibitory [6, 7]).

**Materials and Methods**

**Cell Culture.** Resident peritoneal macrophages from female mice of the albino P strain were established as monolayers on 10.5 x 35-mm glass coverslips in Leighton tubes closed with silicone-rubber bungs. The culture medium (1 ml/tube) was composed of 50% NCTC 199 (code 041-01150; Gibco Laboratories, Paisley, Scotland); 40% heat-inactivated horse serum (code 034-06050; Gibco Laboratories, British Drug Houses (Poole, Dorset, UK); and 10% beef embryo extract (code 041-01150; Gibco Laboratories, Paisley, Scotland); 10% heat-inactivated horse serum (code 034-06050; Gibco Laboratories, Paisley, Scotland); 10% heat-inactivated horse serum (code 034-06050; Gibco Laboratories, Paisley, Scotland); 10% heat-inactivated horse serum (code 034-06050; Gibco Laboratories, Paisley, Scotland); and 60 U/ml penicillin (10). The cultures were used after 1-2 wk of incubation at 37°C and without a medium change.

**Microorganisms.** *M. microti* was maintained, and suspensions of live organisms prepared, as described previously (7, method 4), and diluted 1:5 in HBSS containing 3.5% mouse serum for a 1-h ingestion at 37°C. The infection, giving a mean of 20-40 bacilli/cell, was well tolerated (7). Fresh commercial *S. cerevisiae* yeasts were suspended in HBSS. Macrophage monolayers in HBSS, or in 10 mM NH4Cl/HBSS, were pulsed for 30 min at 37°C with the yeasts at 10⁶ to 10⁷ cells/ml, followed by a wash and chase in HBSS, plain or containing NH4Cl.

**Labeling of Mø for EM.** The label was either native ferritin (NF) fluid-phase endocytic tracer, or cationized ferritin (CF) endocytosed after nonreceptor (ionic) binding. Ferritin was used in two ways. (a) To label secondary lysosomes exclusively, Mø were exposed to NF at 10 mg/ml in culture medium for 3 h at 37°C, followed by a 20-h chase in ferritin-free medium (11). (b) To label endosomes preferentially, Mø were exposed to NF at 10 mg/ml in culture medium for 3 h or to CF at 0.05-0.20 mg/ml in PBS for 30 min to 3 h, without the long chase; alternatively, the exposure to CF (0.175 mg/ml) was extended to 18 h continuously in culture medium at 37°C (some passing to lysosomes; see later).

**Processing for EM.** The Mø monolayers were fixed in situ on the coverslips with 1% (wt/vol) paraformaldehyde and 1.25% (vol/vol) glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer, pH 7.4, at room temperature for 1 h. The cells were then gently pushed off the coverslips (still elongated) and pelleted, and left in fixative at 4°C overnight. Then, the cells were rinsed in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer and postfixed in 2% (wt/vol) osmium tetroxide for 2 h. Cells were prestained with 1% (wt/vol) uranyl acetate, dehydrated in a graded ethanol series, and embedded in araldite. Thin sections were stained with saturated ethanolic uranyl acetate and Reynolds lead citrate.

**Assessment of Ph-L and Ph-E fusion by EM.** The criterion was the transfer of lysosomal or endosomal label to the phagosomes and/or the appearance of fusion in progress (11, 12). When suitable for quantitative assessment, ferritin-labeled phagosomes were quantified by a system previously used and subject to statistical analysis (7, 9, 11).

**Labeling of Mø for FM.** The fluid-phase endocytic marker, Ly (13), was used (at 1.0-7.5 mg/ml) to label lysosomes exclusively or endosomes preferentially, depending on sequence (see Results). Acridine orange (AO) was used (at 5 µg/ml) terminally to label lysosomes; after 5 min at 37°C, the monolayers were quickly washed and examined (2, 7, 9, 10).

**Assessment of Ph-L and Ph-E Fusion by FM (Yeast Target).** The criterion of fusion was: (a) the presence of intraphagosomal "rims" of LY or AO transferred from the lysosomes, or of LY transferred from endosomes; or (b) coloration of the yeasts by LY or AO. The labeled phagosomes were scored using an overall semiquantitative evaluation (2, 3, 9). A critique of the use of fluorescent lysosomal dyes to assess Ph-L fusion has been previously given, including the possibility that AO in the presence of NH4Cl might give an erroneous assessment (2, 7); however, experiments then performed indicated that under the conditions used then and now by ourselves, AO assays of Ph-L fusion in the presence of NH4Cl are reliable. The reliability of AO assessment of Ph-L fusion (yeast target) is supported by agreement with results obtained with FITC-dextran, LY, and cascade blue, as well as with ferritin (2, 7, 12). Lysosomes could be distinguished from endosomes (using FM and phase microscopy) by size, shape, phase density, saltatory movements, central location, and brilliant coloration by AO (2, 4).

**Chemicals.** NF (2x crystallized, cadmium-free) was obtained from Pentex (Kanakee, IL), and CF (code F-7879) from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO); FITC-cationized ferritin was from Molecular Probes (Eugene, OR); NH4Cl (AR grade) was from British Drug Houses (Poole, Dorset, UK); LY, carbodrazide dithiouth, was from Sigma Chemical Co.

**Results**

**Electron Microscopy.** The phagosomes studied were membrane-bound vacuoles containing *M. microti* or *S. cerevisiae* ingested by the Mø. Endosomes were confined to those formed after nonreceptor-mediated endocytosis of the electronopaque markers NF and CF. Lysosomes were host cell secondary lysosomes.

**Confirmation of Inhibition of Ph-L Fusion by NH4Cl.** The yeast *S. cerevisiae*, a known promoter of Ph-L fusion in Mø
and commonly used in fusion assays (2, 8, 9), was used as intraphagosomal target. Mø were pulsed for 3 h with NF (10 mg/ml), followed by a 20-h chase; this sequence had been observed previously to concentrate label exclusively in secondary lysosomes (11) (see Materials and Methods). Then, some of the monolayers were exposed to 10 mM NH₄Cl in HBSS at 37°C for 1 h before, during, and 1.5 h after a 30-min yeast pulse, and fixed for EM. Comparable monolayers were treated similarly but in HBSS without NH₄Cl. Survey of profiles of the normal, untreated Mø showed the expected numerous well-labeled dense secondary lysosomes and frequent typical Ph-L fusion, judged both by transfer of ferritin label and the appearance of fusion in progress (Fig. 1 A). Low-density vesicles were rarely seen. The NH₄Cl-treated Mø also showed numerous lysosomes, though these were slightly swollen. In contrast to the untreated cells, Ph-L fu-
Production of Endosomes in Mø Exposed to Ferritin. After exposure of macrophage monolayers to CF for short periods (30-60 min) at 37°C, electronlucent vesicular structures, variable in size, often quite large, irregular in shape, and often multivesicular, were seen in cell profiles; like those seen after longer exposures to CF or to NF, they had the characteristic appearances described for endosomes by many authors (e.g., 14, 15) (Fig. 1, B and F). They were distinguishable from normal and also from NH4Cl-containing, secondary lysosomes; the latter, although slightly swollen, retained their fairly uniform spherical shape and much of their density (Fig. 1, C, E, and F). We considered them prima facie to be endosomes. Further evidence of identity is given in the Discussion. In our Mø, such short periods of exposure to CF were inadequate for ensuring that sufficient well-labeled endosomes were made available to the ingested microorganisms; they were too few and peripherally located. Longer periods were indicated. Similar well-labeled, and more widely distributed, electronlucent vesicles were formed in profusion if the Mø had been exposed to 0.175 mg/ml CF in culture medium throughout 18 h of incubation at 37°C. The longer exposure to CF inevitably led to passage into lysosomes of a proportion of label, though unexpectedly small if under NH4Cl treatment; however, we considered any error thus introduced in the assessment of phagosome-vesicle fusion to be insignificant for reasons given below.

Ph-E Fusion in M. microti–ingested Mø. Monolayers that had been exposed to 0.175 mg/ml CF in culture medium for 18 h at 37°C were pulsed with M. microti, under 10 mM NH4Cl/HBSS treatment, or in HBSS alone, for 1 h before, during, and 1.5 h after, the 60-min pulse, before fixation for EM. Survey of EM cell profiles of the normal untreated Mø showed many labeled endosomes present, but failed to detect CF label in the M. microti phagosomes; also, no actual fusion in progress was observed (Fig. 2 C). These observations indicated absence of fusion of the phagosomes with any visible host cell vesicle. Absence of conventional Ph-L fusion conformed to the known inhibition of fusion of lysosomes with phagosomes containing this mycobacterium (6, 7). In the treated cells, this inhibition of Ph-L fusion by the intraphagosomal mycobacterium itself had been added to by the blocking effect of the NH4Cl present, and, in confirmation, again no fusion of phagosomes with lysosomes was observed; but, remarkably, numerous instances were seen of fusion in progress of phagosomes with labeled vesicles having the characteristic appearance of endosomes, and much CF label had been transferred to the phagosomes (Fig. 2 A and B). We considered the possibility that, arising from passage of label from endosomes to lysosomes during the 18-h exposure, these vesicles fusing with phagosomes might be secondary lysosomes, not endosomes; but we concluded that this error was insignificant, not only because of the distinctive appearances of endosomes, but also because the inherent mycobacterial inhibition of lysosomes with phagosomes, plus the blocking effect of the NH4Cl, must have prevented lysosomal participation, leaving the field clear for nonlysosomal fusion to be recognized.

Unlike Ph-L fusion, Ph-E fusion in thin sections could not be satisfactorily quantified, owing to the marked variability of the number of intraphagosomal M. microti; hence, our assessments were qualitative. To check for toxicity and that the NH4Cl block of Ph-L fusion was effective throughout these experiments, additional and comparable living monolayers undergoing the same M. microti infection and other procedures, or without the infection, were tested terminally by a yeast-AO technique (2, 9) (see Materials and Methods); typical Ph-L fusion scores were 70% for untreated and 5% for treated; there was no apparent toxicity.

Ph-E Fusion in Mø after Ingestion of S. cerevisiae. Monolayers were treated with 10 mM NH4Cl in HBSS for 40 min at 37°C before pulsing with the yeasts for 15 or 30 min, followed by a 20-min chase. They were then pulsed with NF (10 mg/ml) in culture medium, or CF (0.20 mg/ml) in HBSS, for 2.5 or 3 h, and fixed for EM (NH4Cl [10 mM] present throughout). Other monolayers were treated similarly with HBSS without the NH4Cl. Survey of EM cell profiles of the normal, untreated Mø showed, since S. cerevisiae is a promoter of Ph-L fusion (2, 8, 9) (consequently residing in phagolysosomes), much evidence of this fusion with yeast phagosomes in progress (as in Fig. 1 A) the dense lysosomes being easily recognizable; but (as was the case with M. microti) no lucent structures resembling endosomes were seen fusing. In contrast, in the treated cells, the profiles showed no morphological evidence of Ph-L fusion, which in any case had been suppressed by the NH4Cl; however (again as with the M. microti infection), instances were frequently seen of Ph-E fusion, judged mainly by appearances of fusion in progress, with the formation of "phagoendosomes" (Fig. 2 D). Thus, again, the presence of NH4Cl in these cells appeared instrumental in revealing Ph-E fusion: (a) by inducing this fusion; and (b) by excluding Ph-L fusion from participation and thus facilitating the recognition of the induced (Ph-E) fusion.

Fluorescence Microscopy. Support was obtained in living Mø infected with S. cerevisiae, using the endocytic fluid-phase tracer LY (13), and with NH4Cl (10 mM) present throughout. Monolayers were pulsed with the yeasts for 30 min at 37°C, followed by LY (7.5 mg/ml) in NH4Cl/HBSS for 2 h at 17°C to accumulate labeled endosomes (of characteristic appearance and mobility) without lysosomes being labeled (endolysosome formation having been reported to be impeded at this temperature [16]). Finally, the monolayers were restored to 37°C for 45 min, to permit onward passage to occur along the conventional endocytic pathway. Many of the intraphagosomal yeasts (which, like the lysosomes, were unlabeled at 17°C) were observed now to have become stained by the LY. An overall semiquantitative assay by FM of these labeled yeast phagosomes (2, 9) gave, typically, a 50% score, which we inferred to indicate substantial Ph-E fusion. As with EM, this assumption depended on the efficacy of the concurrent NH4Cl suppression of Ph-L fusion, which we checked by labeling lysosomes (recognizable by features listed in Materials and Methods) with a pulse of LY (1.0 mg/ml) for
Figure 2. EM cell profiles of ferritin-labeled Mø; NH₄Cl-treated or normal untreated. Ph-E fusion in the NH₄Cl-treated cells. (A) NH₄Cl-treated cell after ingestion of *M. microti*. Mø had been exposed in culture to CF for 18 h, then treated for 1 h with 10 mM NH₄Cl at 37°C before, during and for 1.5 h after an *M. microti* pulse. Shown are endosomes (E) labeled with CF; and phagosomes (Ph) of *M. microti* (M) containing much transferred label. (B) From similar micrograph. Shown are fusion and transfer of ferritin (CF) in progress. (C) To be compared with A. Normal untreated *M. microti*-infected cell, exposed in culture to CF for 18 h. Shown is that endosomes (E) contain label, but *M. microti* phagosomes (Ph) do not. (D) NH₄Cl-treated cell after ingestion of *S. cerevisiae*. Mø were pulsed with the yeasts at 37°C, followed by NF for 2.5 h (NH₄Cl [10 mM] being present for 40 min before the start and thereafter). Shown are fusion of one of several labeled endosomes (End) with a yeast phagosome (Y), and transfer of label in progress (Bars = 0.5 μm).
lysosomes were selectively labeled by FITC-CF (0.18 mg/ml) after 30 min at 37°C, followed by NH₄Cl (10 mM HBSS) for 60 min, and a 30-min yeast pulse in NH₄Cl/HBSS. The LY-positive yeasts phagosomes (resulting from transfer of LY label from the lysosomes) were scored; the low figure, typically 10%, contrasted with 60% in controls not treated with NH₄Cl. Additional monolayers undergoing the same procedure, but without LY, were tested for Ph-L fusion after labeling the lysosomes with AO (2, 9). A typical score for AO-containing phagosomes (again indicating Ph-L fusion) was 5% in NH₄Cl-treated and 70% in untreated, thus confirming the blocking effect of NH₄Cl. No evidence of toxicity attributable to NH₄Cl was observed in these experiments.

Discussion

Evidence for NH₄Cl-induced Ph-E Fusion (with "Phagoendosome" Formation). As a necessary preliminary, using S. cerevisiae (Ph-L fusion promoter) as intraphagosomal target, and lysosomotopic endocytic markers, we have confirmed the inhibition (crucial to this study) of Ph-L fusion by NH₄Cl (2-4); with the procedure followed here, this fusion (with phagolysosome formation) was virtually blocked by this agent. We have now shown by EM that, concurrently, NH₄Cl can under some conditions induce the fusion of ferritin-labeled cytoplasmic vesicles with phagosomes containing two widely differing intracellular microbial species, the pathogenic M. microti and nonpathogenic S. cerevisiae. The criteria of fusion were transfer of label and the visible presence of fusion in progress. We inferred that these fusing vesicles were not lysosomes because Ph-L fusion had been excluded by its NH₄Cl block; a further compelling reason is the associated lysosomal stasis produced by this amine (2, 4). The main nonlysosomal candidate was therefore the endosomes formed after internalizations of the ferritin from which the vesicles seen in the act of fusion with phagosomes appeared indistinguishable. Besides their distinctive appearance (differentiating them, for example, from NH₄Cl-lysosomes; see Results and Fig. 1), there was other positive evidence for identifying these vesicles as endosomes. Thus, CF-labeled vesicles having the appearance of endosomes were similar after 18 h at 37°C to the fewer seen after 30 min at this temperature, suggesting the same origin; moreover, such vesicles could be seen being formed at the periphery of cell profiles (Fig. 1 F).

As a further test of identity, we used double labeling with a fluorescent cationized ferritin, so that organelles could be identified in the living cells by FM and then visualized in fixed thin sections of the same monolayers by EM. (a) Some Mø monolayers were treated with 10 mM NH₄Cl/HBSS for 60 min at 37°C, and then exposed to FITC-CF (0.5 mg/ml) in NH₄Cl/culture medium for 3 h at 17°C, when FM recognized fluorescein-labeled endosomes, situated mainly in the cytoplasmic vesicles with phagosomes containing two widely differing intracellular microbial species, the pathogenic M. microti and nonpathogenic S. cerevisiae. The criteria of fusion were transfer of label and the visible presence of fusion in progress. We inferred that these fusing vesicles were not lysosomes because Ph-L fusion had been excluded by its NH₄Cl block; a further compelling reason is the associated lysosomal stasis produced by this amine (2, 4). The main nonlysosomal candidate was therefore the endosomes formed after internalizations of the ferritin from which the vesicles seen in the act of fusion with phagosomes appeared indistinguishable. Besides their distinctive appearance (differentiating them, for example, from NH₄Cl-lysosomes; see Results and Fig. 1), there was other positive evidence for identifying these vesicles as endosomes. Thus, CF-labeled vesicles having the appearance of endosomes were similar after 18 h at 37°C to the fewer seen after 30 min at this temperature, suggesting the same origin; moreover, such vesicles could be seen being formed at the periphery of cell profiles (Fig. 1 F).

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suggested a considerable incidence of phagoendosomal formation since the normal lysosome-phagosome pathway had been blocked by the NH₄Cl. At the same time, formation of endolysosomes proceeded at a slower pace.

**Mechanism.** The conditions for NH₄Cl treatment of these Mφ to induce Ph-E fusion appeared to include adequate accumulation of labeled endosomes; but this was not enough, since many endosomes were evident not only in the experiments where long-term CF was used before *M. microti* ingestion under NH₄Cl treatment, but also when under chloroquine treatment or even with no treatment. Yet, only the first procedure yielded positive results. It may be relevant that in living Mφ monolayers that had received LY the passage of this fluorescent endocytic probe into lysosomes when 10 mM NH₄Cl was being administered at 37°C (the incubation temperature of our EM experiments) was delayed, compared with untreated monolayers (unpublished observations). This delay could have favored diversion of the endosomes from endosome-lysosome fusion towards contact with the phagosomes and consequent Ph-E fusion. Chloroquine administration (which did not induce Ph-E fusion) did not produce this delay when a similar protocol was followed.

We considered the possibility that Ph-E fusion was a compensatory response to the block of the Ph-L pathway by NH₄Cl. However, failure to detect such fusion in untreated *M. microti*, in spite of its own, natural, inhibition of Ph-L fusion, made this connection unlikely; the NH₄Cl was required. The two, concurrent, effects of NH₄Cl, i.e., to block Ph-L fusion and to induce Ph-E fusion, were apparently independent. Put another way, the NH₄Cl induced Ph-E fusion, and its concurrent blocking of Ph-L fusion opportunely (but crucially) excluded lysosomes from their participation in fusion with phagosomes and so permitted the induced fusion to be revealed, and identified as endosomal.

Various changes in activity of lysosomes and endosomes in Mφ after application of weak bases have been attributed to a rise in intravacuolar pH from the normal acidity (18). In most cases, NH₄Cl and chloroquine (both of which raise the pH [19]) have rather similar effects on many activities, but in some cases (e.g., Ph-L fusion, lysosome saltry movements, and stability of tubular lysosomes) NH₄Cl is active but chloroquine is either inactive or has an opposite effect (e.g., enhancing Ph-L fusion [see reference 10]). Since chloroquine did not induce Ph-E fusion, it seems unlikely that vacuolar pH is relevant. However, these animals are known to be biphasic in activity (10), and a relationship is still a possibility. A more relevant factor might be the pH of the cytosol, which can be changed by NH₄Cl added to the medium (20); and a possible connection with Ph-E fusion is being investigated (though an acidification experiment suggested by Dr. J. Heuser did not show an effect on Ph-L fusion).

Some progress towards elucidating the mechanism of inhibition of Ph-L fusion has been made recently, in two directions. One is the observation that microbial inhibitors of this fusion themselves prevent intraphagosomal acidification (see reference 1). This too seems of doubtful relevance to Ph-E fusion induced by NH₄Cl, since the endosomes fused with self-acidified phagolysosomes (*S. cerevisiae*), as well as with putative self-alkalized phagosomes (*M. microti*). The other advance is the observation (by fluorescence and phase microscopy) that lysosomal saltry movements were slowed or static throughout the Mφ monolayers during NH₄Cl treatment (2, 4) and also in the area around live *M. microti* within their phagosomes (7); these inhibitions could plausibly explain the nonfusions by impeding Ph-L contact. In the present study, however, NH₄Cl treatment and Ph-E fusion were not accompanied by any appreciable change in speed of endosome movements; such a simple explanation seems therefore unlikely.

**Biological Significance.** The existence in infected Mφ of a direct post-endocytic route opened by Ph-E fusion, such as we have described here, was first proposed by a Pasteur Institute (Paris) group (21–23), who used (21, 22), using, in particular, the nonpathogen *Bacillus subtilis* without treatment by any added agent. We, on the other hand, were unable to detect evidence of Ph-E fusion with the nonpathogenic *S. cerevisiae* unless treated with NH₄Cl. It is possible that the horseradish peroxidase (used by these authors as electronopaque fluid-phase tracer) that was present in the *B. subtilis* phagosomes could have come from peroxidase-labeled secondary lysosomes by the conventional route (i.e., by Ph-L fusion) rather than directly from the labeled endosomes; we believe that we have avoided this contingency by the NH₄Cl-induced block of Ph-L fusion. Moreover, there is no mention of any EM morphological evidence of Ph-E fusion in actual progress in their macrophages. We have placed much reliance on such evidence.

We conclude that NH₄Cl, which closes one pathway for endocytosed molecules to reach an infection in Mφ (i.e., by the commonly travelled endosome-lysosome-phagosome route) can, concurrently, open another pathway, direct from endosomes to phagosomes (bypassing the lysosomes). If this is so, a complex situation could arise. Considering the two species here studied as representative types, the intraphagosomal microorganisms would presumably benefit by their freedom from contact with potentially inimical lysosomal contents, possibly including a drug (such contact being already reduced by the natural inhibition of Ph-L fusion by *M. microti*). However, the new potential nonlysosomal approach route for endocytosed molecules could also confer disadvantages as well as advantages to the infecting microbe.

On the other hand, a direct pathway for endocytosed molecules to reach an intracellular infection in Mφ (i.e., by the commonly travelled endosome-lysosome-phagosome route) can, concurrently, open another pathway, direct from endosomes to phagosomes (bypassing the lysosomes). If this is so, a complex situation could arise. Considering the two species here studied as representative types, the intraphagosomal microorganisms would presumably benefit by their freedom from contact with potentially inimical lysosomal contents, possibly including a drug (such contact being already reduced by the natural inhibition of Ph-L fusion by *M. microti*). However, the new potential nonlysosomal approach route for endocytosed molecules could also confer disadvantages as well as advantages to the infecting microbe.
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Note added in proof: Mayorga, L. S., F. Bertini, and P. D. Stahl (1991. J. Biol. Chem. 266:6511) also present evidence of phagosome-endosome fusion. Their observations and ours seem complementary. In the macrophage-like cell line J1774-E, receptor-mediated endocytosis of the marker dinitrophenol-derivatized β-gluconorcanase was followed by an immunological-biochemical assay, which revealed the transfer of marker to lysosomes containing Staphylococcus aureus. Other salient differences (in intact cells) include: (a) internalization of marker was far more rapid than with our nonreceptor-mediated endocytosis; (b) no inducing agent (such as NH4Cl) appeared necessary; (c) the localization of marker in (early) endosomes depended on the duration of endocytosis and chase, and no agent was used to block fusion of the phagosomes with probe-acquired secondary lysosomes; in our systems such a block (by NH4Cl) was a crucial aid in validation of the direct Ph-E fusion; (d) the S. aureus had been killed before its phagocytosis and thus induced phagosome-lysosome fusion very rapidly; (e) in all experiments the phagocytosis followed the (timed) endocytosis of marker; in many of our cases the order was the opposite; (f) experiments are also presented to confirm Ph-E fusion in a cell-free system, which included mannose-BSA-coated gold particles as marker in organelle preparations from cells broken after receptor-mediated endocytosis; this in vitro fusion was stimulated by various additions; (g) in EM profiles our endosomes varied in size but averaged at least six times those described (their Fig. 5 a).

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