

Two Strategies to Efficiently Purify Functional CD4⁺CD25⁺ Regulatory T Cells from Normal and Transgenic Mouse Strains

Cheryl D. Helgason², Lixin Xu², Zoe M. Raffard², Sharon A. Louis¹, Ana M. Lopez¹, Steven M. Woodside¹, and Terry E. Thomas¹

¹StemCell Technologies Inc, Vancouver, BC, Canada; ²Cancer Endocrinology, British Columbia Cancer Agency, Vancouver, BC, Canada

Introduction

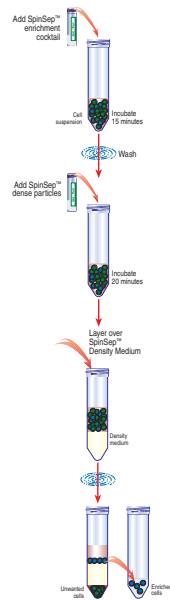
Disease progression in the LPB-Tag transgenic (Tg) mouse model of prostate cancer (Kasper et al, 1998) is accompanied by evidence of impaired T cell responses (Xu et al, manuscript submitted). Surprisingly, there is a correlative increase in the number of CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cells in the spleen and lymph nodes (LN) of the Tg mice. To address the possibility that regulatory T (Tr) cells within this population were responsible for the immunosuppression, we designed two strategies which combine negative (SpinSepTM) and positive (EasySepTM) separations to purify these cells. In the first strategy, CD4⁺ T cells were isolated using SpinSepTM negative selection, followed by CD25 immunomagnetic selection with EasySepTM. In the second strategy, CD25⁺ T cells were positively selected with EasySepTM and then depleted of CD4⁺ cells using SpinSepTM. CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cells were enriched to similar purities using both strategies (80-89%). Both CD25⁺ and CD25⁻ CD4⁺ T cell populations were recoverable using both strategies. The CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cell population retained the capacity to respond to antigen stimulation, while the CD4⁺CD25⁻ T cell population was shown to contain functional Tr cells that inhibited the proliferation of the CD25⁺ T cell population. These methods to purify CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cell populations containing functional Tr cells will facilitate further functional, phenotypic, and genomic characterization of this class of regulatory T cells and will ultimately be useful for studies of immunosuppression in mouse models.

Methods

Spleen and Lymph Node (LN) Cells

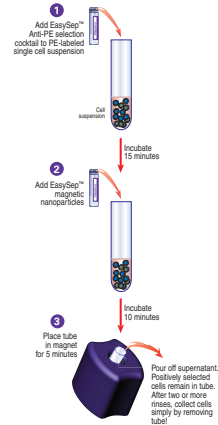
Spleen or lumbar LN cells were obtained from C57BL/61, as well as wild type (WT) or Tg CD1 mice and were suspended in PBS + 2% FBS at an appropriate cell density. Two strategies were used to purify CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cells. In the first strategy (Strategy #1), CD4⁺ T cells were isolated using standard SpinSepTM procedures (Figure 1) followed by CD25 immunomagnetic selection with the standard EasySepTM procedure (Figure 2). In the second strategy (Strategy #2), CD25⁺ T cells were first purified with EasySepTM and then depleted of CD4⁺ cells using SpinSepTM. The purified cells from both strategies were analyzed by FACS and in cell proliferation assays. Cells were cultured at 1 x 10⁵ cells/well in the presence or absence of anti-CD3 mAb (145-C11) at indicated concentrations. Proliferation was measured by incorporation of [³H] TdR determined by liquid scintillation counting. Results are expressed as the mean ± SEM of triplicate determinations in each experiment.

Figure 1. SpinSepTM Depletion of CD4⁺ Cells



Unwanted cells (including red blood cells) are linked to antibody coated dense particles via primary monoclonal antibodies that recognize cell surface antigens on these cells. CD4⁺ T cells were enriched using a cocktail of monoclonal antibodies specific for CD8a, CD45R, CD11b, GR-1 and TER119. Unwanted cells with the dense particles are pelleted in a density gradient centrifugation.

Figure 2. EasySepTM Positive Selection of CD25⁺ Cells



Cells are magnetically labeled with PE-conjugated anti-CD25 antibody. Antibody labeled cells are cross linked to the EasySepTM magnetic dextran coated particles using tetrameric antibody complexes which recognize PE and dextran. The separation occurs in a tube, no columns are necessary and the magnetic particles do not interfere with FACS analyses.

Results

Figure 3. FACS Profiles Showing Purities of CD4⁺CD25⁺ and CD4⁺CD25⁻ Populations After Enrichment with Strategy #1 (SpinSepTM → EasySepTM)

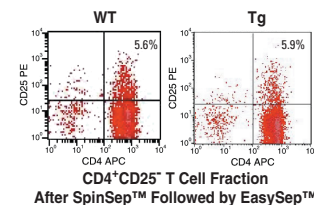
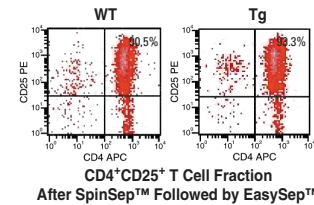
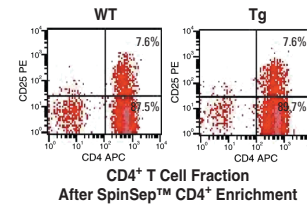


Figure 4. FACS Profiles Showing Purities of CD4⁺CD25⁺ and CD4⁺CD25⁻ Populations After Enrichment with Strategy #2 (EasySepTM → SpinSepTM)

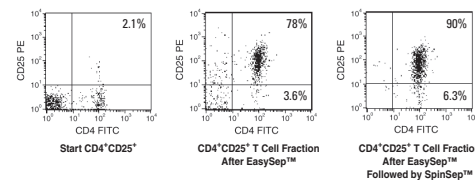
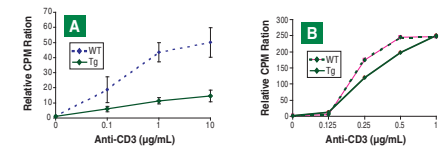


Table 1. Purity of CD4⁺CD25⁺ T Cells from C57BL/61 or WT CD1 and Tg CD1 Mouse Strains Using the Combined EasySepTM and SpinSepTM Strategies

Strain	Strategy 1 SpinSep TM → EasySep TM		Strategy 2 EasySep TM → SpinSep TM	
	n	% Purity ¹	n	% Purity ¹
C57BL/61	5	80 ± 6	5	87 ± 2
CD1 WT	4	89 ± 2	ND	ND
CD1 Tg	5	84 ± 8	ND	ND

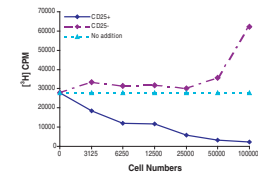
¹Purities determined by flow cytometry; ND=not determined

Figure 5. Removal of the CD4⁺CD25⁺ T Cell Population Restores Tg T Cell Proliferation to WT Levels



A. Proliferation of WT (dotted line) and Tg (solid line) T cells, isolated from spleen and LN of mice >20 weeks of age, was determined by incorporation of [³H] TdR. B. CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cells were depleted using Strategy #1 above and the proliferation of the CD4⁺CD25⁺ population was determined by incorporation of [³H] TdR.

Figure 6. Inhibition of T Cell Proliferation by CD4⁺CD25⁺ Cells



Single cell suspensions of a spleen (10⁶ cells per well) were stimulated with 10 µg/ml anti-CD3 antibody with the addition of the indicated numbers of CD4⁺CD25⁺ (solid line) or CD4⁺CD25⁻ (dotted - dashed line) T cells. Proliferation was determined by incorporation of [³H] TdR. The dotted line represents the baseline proliferation in the absence of any additional cells.

Conclusions

- CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cells can be enriched from spleen and/or LN of WT and Tg mice using SpinSepTM depletion of CD4⁺ cells and EasySepTM CD25 positive selection in either order.
- High Purity. Purities close to 90% can be routinely achieved.
- Enriched CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cells inhibit T cell proliferation suggesting that the functional capacity of Tr cells is retained.
- Isolated CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cells retain their capacity to respond to antigenic stimulation.