T-Lymphocyte Interleukin 6 Receptor Binding in Patients With Dementia of Alzheimer Type

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**Objective:** To investigate some aspects of T-cell–dependent immune function in patients with dementia of the Alzheimer type (DAT).

**Design:** Assay of interleukin 6 binding on T lymphocytes from patients with DAT, compared with that in healthy controls.

**Setting:** The study included ambulatory patients in a tertiary care center who were diagnosed as having DAT according to the criteria of the National Institute of Neurologic and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

**Subjects:** Thirty-five patients with DAT without depression (15 women and 20 men; mean ± SD age, 68.6 ± 15.8 years) were selected consecutively. They had not taken any medication for at least 3 weeks and did not smoke. Illness severity was evaluated according to the Clinical Dementia Rating Scale. Thirty-five age- and sex-matched healthy nonsmoking subjects with no family history of neuropsychiatric disorders formed the control group.

**Results:** A significant ($P<.001$) increase in T-lymphocyte interleukin 6 binding was found in patients with DAT compared with healthy controls (mean ± SE receptors per cell, 305 ± 7 vs 276 ± 6, respectively), whereas the ligand-receptor affinity values were similar in the 2 groups (mean ± SE, 25.9 ± 0.9 and 25.3 ± 0.6 nmol/L).

**Conclusion:** These data indicate a derangement of the immune response in patients with DAT since cell-surface interleukin 6 receptors seem to be related to T-lymphocyte immune function.

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**Activation** of the immune system may be an integral component of the pathological changes occurring in Alzheimer disease (AD). CD4+ and CD8+ cells have been detected in large numbers in the hippocampus and temporal cortex in patients with AD. Interleukin 2 receptor (IL-2R) and HLA-DR are profusely expressed in the brain cortices of patients with AD: HLA-DR immunoreactivity colocalizes with all neuritic plaques. The levels of immunoreactive IL-1β, IL-2, and IL-3 are increased, and IL-1β labeled with iodine 125 and [125I]IL-2 binding are markedly elevated in the hippocampus in patients with AD. Reactive microglial cells express major histocompatibility complex molecules, lymphocyte function–associated antigen 1, receptors for the Fc chain, C3, C4, and vitronectin. Since microglial cells express both HLA-DR and lymphocyte function–associated antigen 1 (the adhesion molecule for intercellular adhesion molecule 1), they may serve to mediate antigen presentation functions. The complement proteins Clq, C4d, C3d, and C5b-9 have been found in dystrophic neuritis, neuropile threads, and some neurofibrillary tangles. Proteins designed to defend against bystander lysis caused by the membrane attack complex, C8 binding protein, and vitronectin, have been associated with damaged neuronal processes in patients with AD. Such data suggest that the autodestructive process, the glial proliferation, and the scavenger activity characteristic of AD may occur in an immune context.

Based on the suggested role of the immune system in the pathogenesis and pathophysiologic mechanism of AD and the discoveries about neuroimmune networks, studies of the systemic immune function in patients with AD have sometimes yielded discordant results. In one study, the peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBLs) from patients with AD showed higher proliferative response to IL-2 and glial fibrillary acidic protein, a typical glial cell marker, than PBLs from age-matched healthy controls.
SUBJECTS AND METHODS

SUBJECTS

The patient group consisted of 35 subjects (15 women and 20 men; mean ± SD age, 68.0 ± 13.8 years) with DAT who were diagnosed according to criteria of the National Institute of Neurologic and Communicative Disorders and Stroke. The patients had not taken any medication for at least 3 weeks and did not smoke. Illness severity was evaluated according to the Clinical Dementia Rating Scale by Hughes et al. No patients had clinical depression, based on findings of the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale.

The control group consisted of 35 physically and mentally healthy subjects (16 women and 19 men; mean ± SD age, 64.2 ± 13.9 years) who did not smoke and had no family history of neuropsychiatric disorders.

METHODS

Separation of T Cells From Peripheral Blood

All subjects underwent venipuncture between 7 and 8 AM to avoid circadian variations of lymphocyte subsets. Patient and control samples were processed together in the same way. After mixing with an equal volume of calcium++/magnesium ++–free Hanks balanced salt solution, the same way. After mixing with an equal volume of calcium++/magnesium ++–free Hanks balanced salt solution (Sigma-Aldrich, Milan, Italy), blood was centrifuged with a lymphocyte separation medium (Ficoll-Paque, Pharmacia Biotech, Cologno Monzese, Italy) at 400g for 30 minutes at room temperature. Buffy coats of mononuclear cells between the lymphocyte separation medium and Hanks balanced salt solution layers, carefully transferred with sterile pipettes into centrifuge tubes, were spun at 800g for 10 minutes at 4°C to produce cell pellets. After cells were counted with a hemocytometer (Neubauer chamber, PBI, Milan, Italy), mononuclear cells in Dulbecco modified Eagle minimum essential medium (Sigma-Aldrich) with 10% fetal calf serum (Bio-Whittaker, PBI) were placed in plastic Petri dishes overnight at 4°C to separate PBLS from monocytes that adhere to the floor of Petri dishes. To obtain pure T cells, PBLS were incubated in Dulbecco modified minimal Eagle medium with 10% fetal calf serum at 4°C for 2 hours in Petri dishes coated with mouse antihuman immunoglobulin. This panning procedure was repeated 3 times for 98% pure T-cell suspensions: T lymphocytes were identified morphologically and CD4+ cells by flow cytometry. No significant differences were observed between the subject groups (P = .40).

T-Lymphocyte IL-6 Binding

Radioiodination of Human IL-6. Recombinant human IL-6 was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (specific activity for protein, 2 × 107 U/mg). Fifty micrograms of concentrated IL-6 was reacted with 37 MBq of 125I Bolton-Hunter reagent (DuPont, Florence, Italy; specific activity, 81.4 TBq/mmol) in sodium phosphate buffer (pH, 7.5), 50 mmol/L, with 5% sucrose for 12 hours on ice. The reaction was quenched with glycine, 0.2 mol/L, in sodium phosphate buffer (pH, 7.5), 50 mmol/L. Unconjugated iodine was separated from conjugated iodine over a fine gel column (Sephadex G-25, Pharmacia Biotech) equilibrated with sodium phosphate buffer (pH, 7.2), 50 mmol/L, containing 5% sucrose, dithiothreitol, 1 mmol/L, and gelatin, 1 mg/mL (Sigma-Aldrich). Interleukin 6 labeled with iodine 1125 was eluted from the gel column as a monomer with a molecular weight of 26 kd. The peak fractions containing 125I IL-6 were pooled and stored at −70°C in 20-µL samples. The initial specific activity of the 125I IL-6 of different preparations ranged from 370 to 740 kBq/µg, defined as bindable counts per second per microgram of biologically active IL-6.

[125I]IL-6 Binding. Before use in binding assays, 125I IL-6 was diluted in sodium phosphate buffer (pH, 7.2), 50 mmol/L, with 5% sucrose, dithiothreitol, 1 mmol/L, and bovine serum albumin, 1 mg/mL (Sigma-Aldrich). Each dilution was centrifuged for 5 minutes at 15 000g at 4°C. In standard binding assays, 2 × 106 T cells from each subject were incubated in duplicate at 4°C in Dulbecco modified minimal Eagle medium, 500 µL, with HEPES buffer (10 mmol/L, pH, 7.2) and 10% fetal calf serum for 2 hours with different amounts of [125I] IL-6 (0.1-1.0 ng). In competitive binding experiments, increasing amounts of unlabeled IL-6 were added to standard binding assays. Nonspecific binding was determined by adding in duplicate a 100-fold excess of unlabeled IL-6.

At the end of incubation, samples were carefully layered over a dibutyl phthalate–dinonylphthalate (2:1) mixture, 300 µL, in microfuge tubes and spun for 4 minutes at 13 000g at 4°C. Supernatants (containing free 125I IL-6) were discarded, and cell-pellet radioactivity was counted in a gamma counter (Beckman Analytical, Milan). A blank reaction without cells bound less than 50 cpm over the machine background; this blank reaction was subtracted from all bound counts per minute reported.

The final results related to binding parameters were achieved using the Scatchard equation and the McPherson Ligand program, which calculates the maximal receptor number and the dissociation constant. An IL-6 molecular weight of 26 kd was used for calculations. Statistical evaluation was performed using the 2-tailed Student t test and Pearson r correlation coefficient.

The CD4+ cell–mediated helper activity is lower in patients with AD and senile dementia of the Alzheimer type (DAT) than in healthy elderly individuals. CD8+ cell-mediated suppressor function is lower in patients with senile DAT and elderly controls than in young adults. The natural killer cell activity in patients with DAT is significantly (P < .05) lower than in age-matched controls. A high incidence of autoantibodies to brain myelin basic protein and thymic cells, enhanced immunocyte expression of the brain-derived S100 protein, increased serum levels of soluble CD8 antigen, and enhanced IL-1, IL-2, and IL-6 production have been reported in patients with AD.

In the search for novel neuroimmune markers specifically related to the cell-mediated immunity that seems to be altered in AD, we assayed T-lymphocyte binding for interferon gamma (a Th1-type cytokine) in patients with DAT.

We found significantly (P < .001) reduced binding for interferon gamma in patients compared with age-matched
cytes, mitogen-stimulated B cells, granulocytes, and monocytes. After IL-6 binds to its receptor, this complex interacts with a signal-transducing receptor component, gp130, inducing disulfide-linked homodimerization and tyrosine phosphorylation of gp130, finally causing the activation of Janus kinases 1 and 2.

We found that human T cells from patients with DAT and healthy controls express high-affinity IL-6 receptors. The binding of $[^{125}\text{I}]$IL-6 was specific because only unlabeled IL-6 significantly inhibited the binding (by nearly 88%), whereas the same amounts (100 ng) of IL-1, IL-3, IL-4, tumor necrosis factor α, interferon alfa, interferon beta, and interferon gamma were ineffective. Scatchard analysis of the data yielded a linear plot, representing a single-binding site model. Saturation binding experiments revealed similar results.

We found no significant differences in dissociation constant values between patients with DAT and healthy controls (mean ± SE, 25.9 ± 0.9 vs 25.3 ± 0.6 nmol/L), but highly significant ($P<.001$) differences in maximal receptor number values between the 2 subject groups (Figure 1) (mean ± SE receptors per cell, 305 ± 7 vs 276 ± 6).

In a subset of patients and controls ($n = 15$), we re-assayed T-cell IL-6 receptor binding after 2 and 4 weeks and found similar results, namely, significantly ($P<.001$) higher maximal receptor number values in patients than in controls, and similar dissociation constant values in the 2 subject groups (Figure 2).

No significant differences in T-lymphocyte IL-6 receptor density were observed between men and women in the patient and control groups (Table), and subject age did not affect maximal receptor number values. No correlation was found between maximal receptor number values and illness severity (data not shown).

The central nervous system has traditionally been regarded as an immunoprivileged site; however, the demonstration of immune cells in DAT senile plaques and neurofibrillary tangles supports the hypothesis that immune response plays a role in the pathogenesis and pathophysiological mechanism of DAT. Recent studies have
shown that the blood-brain barrier is not as impervious as previously believed: there is evidence for an active and highly regulated communication between the central nervous system and the peripheral immune system.

Local derangement of the blood-brain barrier in patients with DAT may facilitate bidirectional passage of cytokines between the central nervous system and systemic circulation. In patients with DAT, biochemical abnormalities in PBLs related to disease activity have been found; in the course of immune aging, activated autoimmune abnormalities in PBLs related to disease activity have been reported in patients with AD.37,38 Patients with DAT might reflect the derangement of the immune network reported in patients with AD.37-38 In particular, our data demonstrate an altered T-cell–dependent immune function, which may in turn interfere with humoral immunity, given the effects of IL-6 (as a T2-type cytokine, similar to IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10) on B-cell growth and differentiation.

Data from various laboratories suggest that the signals resulting from the binding of IL-6 to its receptor play a role in lymphocyte activation.39 In particular, our data demonstrate an altered T-cell–dependent immune function, which may in turn interfere with humoral immunity. Given the effects of IL-6 (as a T2-type cytokine, similar to IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10) on B-cell growth and differentiation.

Our finding of increased IL-6 binding on T cells in patients with DAT might reflect the derangement of the immune network reported in patients with AD.39-40 In particular, our data demonstrate an altered T-cell–dependent immune function, which may in turn interfere with humoral immunity, given the effects of IL-6 (as a T2-type cytokine, similar to IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10) on B-cell growth and differentiation.

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