

Th1 Adjuvant *N*-Acetyl-D-Glucosamine Polymer Up-Regulates Th1 Immunity but Down-Regulates Th2 Immunity against a Mycobacterial Protein (MPB-59) in Interleukin-10-Knockout and Wild-Type Mice

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Treatment of mice with heat-killed (HK) *Mycobacterium bovis* BCG or 1- to 10- μ m chitin particles (nonantigenic *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine polymers) is known to induce innate immune responses, including gamma interferon (IFN- γ) production, which plays a Th1 adjuvant role. However, HK BCG further induces prostaglandin E₂-releasing spleen macrophages (M ϕ) (PGE₂-M ϕ), which potentially inhibit Th1 adjuvant activities. We found that chitin particles did not induce PGE₂-M ϕ formation. To further assess whether chitin has Th1 adjuvant effects, interleukin-10 (IL-10)-knockout (KO) mice and their wild-type (WT, C57BL/6) controls were immunized with a 30-kDa MPB-59 mycobacterial protein mixed with chitin. Immunization with MPB-59 alone induced Th2 responses, characterized by increases in total serum immunoglobulin E (IgE) and specific serum IgG1 levels and spleen Th2 cells producing IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10. No IFN- γ -producing spleen Th1 cells, specific serum IgG2a, or delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) footpad reactions were detected. On the other hand, chitin-MPB-59 immunization significantly increased spleen Th1 responses, DTH reaction, and serum IgG2a levels along with decreases of Th2 responses. The magnitude of these Th1 adjuvant effects was greater in IL-10-KO mice than in WT mice. In contrast, immunization with HK BCG-MPB-59 showed little or no Th1 adjuvant effect. These data indicate that chitin has a unique Th1 adjuvant effect on the development of Th1 immunity against a mycobacterial antigen. IL-10 down-regulates the adjuvant effect of chitin.

To develop protective immunity against intracellular infections such as tuberculosis, Th1 adjuvants play an important role. Live *Mycobacterium bovis* Calmette-Guérin bacillus (BCG) and Freund's complete adjuvant (FCA; heat-killed [HK] *M. tuberculosis* in mineral oil) have been used as Th1 adjuvants in experimental animals (15, 22, 52). Relatively high doses of HK BCG in saline compared with those of live BCG or FCA are required for the induction of nonspecific (innate) immune responses (26). However, HK BCG at high doses also induces prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂)-releasing "suppressor" macrophages (M ϕ) (13, 30, 36). PGE₂ differentially modulates Th1 and Th2 immune responses. PGE₂ strongly inhibits the production of Th1 cytokines, such as interleukin-2 (IL-2), IL-12, and gamma interferon (IFN- γ), and, PGE₂, depending on stimulatory conditions, either has no effect or enhances production of the Th2-associated cytokines, such as IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10 (6, 16, 45, 47). Therefore, PGE₂-M ϕ appear to reduce Th1 adjuvant effects (14).

Recently, we have observed that M ϕ phagocytose HK BCG and HK *Propionibacterium parvum* (*Corynebacterium parvum*) through mannose receptors that recognize carbohydrates of cell walls, including *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine, and produce Th1 cytokines, such as IL-12, IL-18, and tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α) (38–40). To further study this mechanism, we have designed 1- to 10- μ m *N*-acetyl-D-glucosamine polymer (chitin) particles that induce M ϕ to produce the cytokines at levels

comparable to those stimulated by HK BCG or HK *C. parvum* (38, 39). However, unlike HK BCG or HK *C. parvum*, chitin particles do not induce PGE₂-M ϕ formation (this study). These observations suggest that chitin is a better Th1 adjuvant than HK BCG.

In this study, to determine Th1 adjuvant effects of chitin, we have examined whether soluble MPB-59 antigen mixed with chitin promotes Th1 immunity specific for MPB-59. MPB-59 is one of the 30-kDa mycobacterial antigens that are produced by proliferative BCG and *M. tuberculosis* and are predominant immunogens (21, 33, 35, 42, 49). When mice develop Th1 immunity against these antigens, they resist bacterial challenges (1, 20, 23, 32, 35). However, immunization with soluble MPB-59 alone resulted in typical Th2 responses including increases in specific serum immunoglobulin E (IgE) and splenic Th2 cells producing IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10. In this study, we present the results of the treatment with chitin as a Th1 adjuvant compared with those of the treatments with FCA or HK BCG suspended in saline.

Since it is established that endogenous IL-10 down-regulates various immune responses, including Th1 and Th2 responses (11, 18, 25, 28), we also employed IL-10-knockout (KO) mice, which were expected to provide a significantly higher magnitude of the chitin adjuvant effects.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mice. Breeding pairs of IL-10-KO (C57BL/6-II10^{tm1Cgn}) mice (28) were obtained from the Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, Maine). Offspring were raised under pathogen-free conditions. No mice used in this study showed colitis (39). Nonpregnant females, 8 to 14 weeks old, were used for experiments. Age-matched female C57BL/6 mice were obtained from the Jackson Laboratory and

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used as wild-type (WT) control mice. Both IL-10-KO and WT mice were maintained in barrier-filtered cages and fed Purina laboratory chow and tap water ad libitum. Experimental protocols employed in this study were approved by IACUC of East Carolina University Brody School of Medicine.

Preparations of chitin particles and HK BCG. As described previously (38, 40), chitin particles (1 to 10 μm) were prepared from purified chitin powders (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.), suspended in saline (20 mg/ml), autoclaved, and stored at 4°C until use. The cultured bacteria of *M. bovis* BCG Tokyo 172 strain (the Japanese vaccine) were washed, autoclaved, and lyophilized. The powder of HK BCG was suspended in saline immediately before use. The suspensions of both chitin and HK BCG were dispersed by brief sonication (10 s) prior to injection. These chitin and HK BCG preparations contained undetectable levels of endotoxin (<0.03 endotoxin units/ml), as determined by the *Limulus* amoebocyte lysate assay (Sigma) (39). Similarly, HK *C. parvum* suspensions were prepared as previously described (36).

Purified MPB-59. MPB-59 (30 kDa) was prepared from culture filtrates of *M. bovis* BCG Tokyo 172 as described previously (19). The bacteria were cultured in Sauton synthetic medium at 37°C without aeration for 8 days. Sixty liters of culture filtrates was concentrated with ultrafiltration with a Pellicon Cassette system (XX42PEL60; Millipore, Bedford, Mass.) with a molecular weight 5,000 cutoff membrane (YM-3; Amicon, Beverly, Mass.). Proteins were further concentrated with 60% saturated ammonium sulfate and fractionated high-pressure liquid chromatography (i) affinity chromatography with phenyl Sepharose CL-4B, (ii) DEAE Sepharose CL-6B ion exchange, (iii) Sephacryl S200 HR gel filtration, and (iv) re-ion-exchange with DEAE Sepharose CL-6B (all from Pharmacia LKB, Uppsala, Sweden) (19). Following sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis analysis with 10 μg of purified MPB-59 protein, a single 30-kDa band was stained by silver (data not shown). The procedure resulted in 4 mg of purified MPB-59 from 60 liters of culture filtrates.

Endotoxin removal. Endotoxin removal from all soluble materials for cultures and administration to mice were carried out by filtration and sterilization through 0.22- μm -pore-size Zetapore membranes (AMF-Cuno). The effectiveness of endotoxin removal was monitored by the *Limulus* amoebocyte assay (Sigma).

Mouse immunization protocol and footpad DTH. Groups of mice (six/group) were given MPB-59 and/or chitin four times intraperitoneally at weekly intervals as follows: group I, MPB-59 (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dose}$) alone; group II, 1- to 10- μm chitin (200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dose}$) alone; group III, mixtures of MPB-59 (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dose}$) and chitin (200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dose}$); and group IV, saline (0.1 ml/dose) as controls. In some experiments, to determine whether HK BCG in saline at a dose that induces innate immune responses (Fig. 1B) has a Th1 adjuvant effect, we employed HK BCG (200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dose}$) instead of chitin. Seven days after the final immunization, footpad delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) reactions to the locally injected MPB-59 were assessed. Mice received 50 μl of MPB-59 solution at 1,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ in the right footpad and saline in the left footpad (control). After 48 h, mice were euthanized and MPB-59-induced footpad swelling was monitored with a spring-loaded metric caliper (Mitutoyo, Kawasaki, Japan). Spleens and blood were also harvested.

As a positive Th1 adjuvant control, 1 ml of saline with 500 μg of MPB-59 was mixed with 1 ml of FCA, and the mixture was given intraperitoneally to a group of mice (0.2 ml/dose) on days 0 and 14. Fourteen days after the final immunization, footpad DTH reactions were measured as described above.

Cytokine production in recall response—spleen cell cultures stimulated with MPB-59 antigen. Spleens in each group of mice were isolated and pooled. Spleen cells (4×10^6 cells/ml) were suspended in RPMI 1640 plus 10% fetal bovine serum and incubated with MPB-59 at 10, 20, and 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ for 4 days. After the incubation, the culture supernatants were collected, and the levels of selected cytokines (IL-4, IL-5, IL-10, and IFN- γ) were measured by the appropriate specific enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) with commercially available reagents (PharMingen [San Diego, Calif.] and Endogen).

PGE₂-M ϕ . Plastic-adherent spleen M ϕ were prepared as described before (36, 37) and cultured in serum-free RPMI 1640 medium with or without calcium ionophore A23187 at 10^{-6} M for 2 h. PGE₂ levels in the culture supernatants were measured by a competitive ELISA (Cayman, Ann Arbor, Mich.).

Levels of IgE, IgG1, and IgG2a specific for MPB-59 in serum. Total serum IgE levels were detected by ELISA using purified mouse IgE κ isotype (PharMingen) as a standard and rat anti-mouse IgE monoclonal antibody, clone R35-72 (PharMingen), as a capture antibody. Levels of MPB-59-specific IgE, IgG1, and IgG2a were measured by ELISA with 96-well plates that were coated with MPB-59 at 0.3 $\mu\text{g}/0.1$ ml/well in 0.05 M sodium carbonate buffer, pH 9.6, overnight at 4°C. Biotinylated rat monoclonal antibodies detecting IgE, IgG1, and IgG2a were clones R35-92, A85-1, and R19-15, respectively (PharMingen).

Superoxide anion release assay. Superoxide anion levels released by alveolar M ϕ were measured by a cytochrome *c* reduction assay as described previously (38, 39). Plastic-adherent alveolar M ϕ were placed in HEPES-bicarbonate buffer

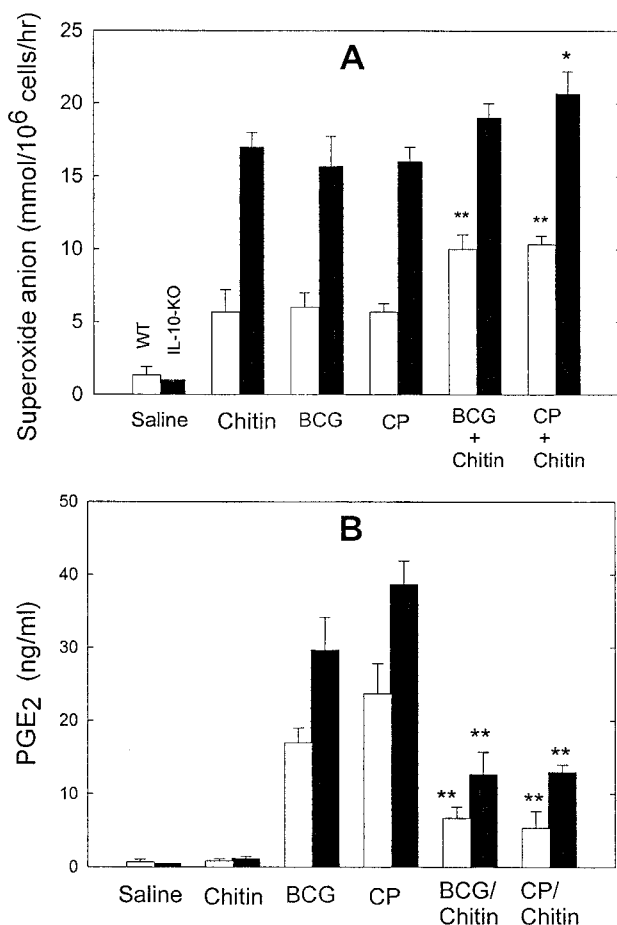


FIG. 1. Alveolar M ϕ priming and the formation of PGE₂-M ϕ in the spleen following HK BCG administration. WT and IL-10-KO mice intravenously received 0.5 mg of HK BCG, chitin, or HK *C. parvum* (CP; positive control). Mice that received 0.2 ml of saline served as negative controls. Furthermore, some groups received chitin (0.5 mg) mixed with HK BCG (0.5 mg) or HK *C. parvum* (0.5 mg). (A) Superoxide anion release by alveolar M ϕ . On day 3, alveolar M ϕ were assayed in vitro for superoxide anion release by phorbol myristate acetate (1 μM). Superoxide anion levels were measured by a cytochrome *c* reduction assay as described in Materials and Methods. Data are means plus standard deviation; $n = 4$. *, $P < 0.05$ compared with chitin alone; **, $P < 0.01$ compared with BCG alone or *C. parvum* alone. (B) PGE₂ release by spleen M ϕ . On day 7, splenic M ϕ were isolated from the other set of experimental groups. M ϕ in each group were pooled and incubated in serum-free RPMI 1640 medium containing A23187 at 10^{-6} M for 2 h. The levels of PGE₂ were measured by ELISA. Values are means plus standard deviations; $n = 3$. **, $P < 0.01$ compared with BCG alone or *C. parvum* alone.

containing 50 μM ferricytochrome *c* (Sigma) and incubated at 37°C for 1 h in the presence of phorbol myristate acetate (1 μM). The amount of reduced ferricytochrome *c* was measured by using a molecular extinction coefficient of 21.1 $\text{mM}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$ from the change in absorbance at 550 nm against a cell-free blank. Superoxide formation was expressed as nanomoles per 10^6 cells.

Statistics. Data from this project were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance. For culture studies, tissues isolated from at least four mice were pooled; their cells were cultured in at least triplicate in each group. A P value of less than 0.05 is considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Chitin induced alveolar M ϕ priming but not splenic PGE₂-M ϕ formation. Results comparable to those in Fig. 1A have

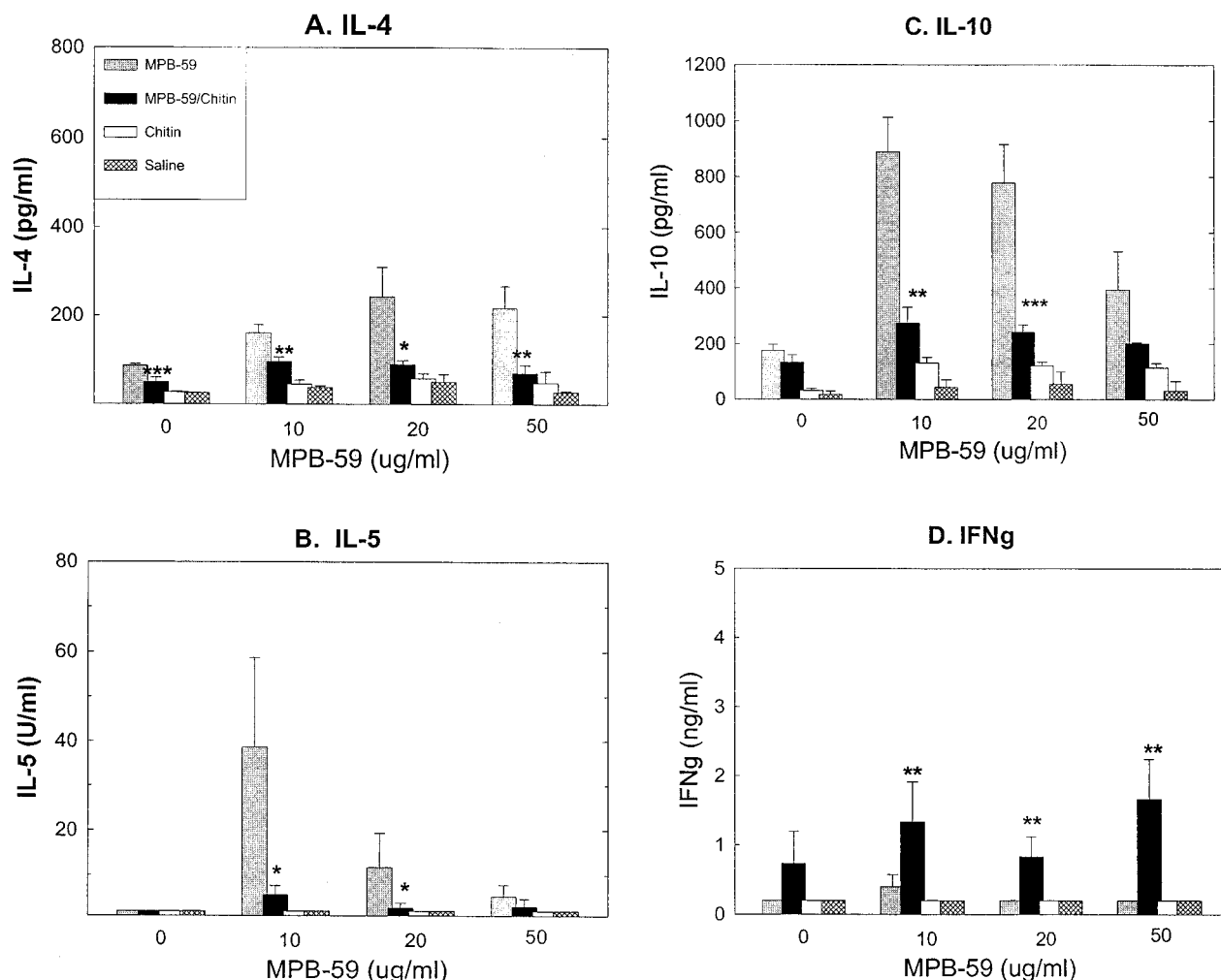


FIG. 2. Chitin-treated mouse spleen cells decreased MPB-59-stimulated IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10 production but increased MPB-59-stimulated IFN- γ production. Spleen cells were isolated from the WT mouse groups receiving the indicated treatment and stimulated in vitro with MPB-59 at 0 (medium), 10, 20, and 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ for 4 days. The cytokine levels in the culture supernatants were measured by ELISA, as described in Materials and Methods. Values are means plus standard deviation from triplicate cultures. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. *, **, and ***, $P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$, and $P < 0.005$ compared to the MPB-59-immunized group.

been reported earlier; the present observations are included because they validate assumptions necessary for interpretation of the present findings. Previous studies (38, 39) demonstrated that intravenous injection of bacteria or chitin results in the priming of alveolar M ϕ , involving the mechanisms of NK cell production of IFN- γ . To confirm whether HK BCG or chitin induces the priming of alveolar M ϕ , WT and IL-10-KO mice were given 0.5 mg of HK BCG, HK *C. parvum* (a positive control), or chitin intravenously. We isolated alveolar M ϕ from the groups and measured superoxide anion levels released by the M ϕ . We found that HK BCG, HK *C. parvum*, and chitin induced alveolar M ϕ priming at comparable levels on day 3 (Fig. 1A) but not on day 7 (data not shown). Furthermore, alveolar M ϕ on day 3 from mice receiving the chitin-HK-BCG or chitin-HK-*C. parvum* mixture slightly increased superoxide anion release (Fig. 1A). We also confirmed that endogenous IL-10 inhibited alveolar M ϕ priming levels (39).

To assess whether these treatments result in the formation of PGE₂-M ϕ in the spleen (36, 37), splenic M ϕ were isolated

on day 7 and stimulated in vitro with A23187 at 10^{-6} M for 2 h. As shown in Fig. 1B, PGE₂ levels were unchanged in saline control and chitin-treated groups, whereas significantly higher levels of PGE₂ were observed in both HK-BCG- and HK-*C. parvum*-treated groups. IL-10-KO mice showed more PGE₂ than WT mice, suggesting that endogenous IL-10 inhibits splenic PGE₂-M ϕ formation. The PGE₂ production in vitro was over 90% inhibited by nimesulide, a PGG/H synthase-2 inhibitor, at 1 μM (data not shown). Interestingly, the group treated with the mixture of HK BCG with chitin (0.5 mg each) showed lower levels of PGE₂ than the group receiving HK BCG alone. As reported previously (36), splenic M ϕ on day 3, however, showed no detectable increase in PGE₂ levels in all groups (data not shown). Similar kinetics of PGE₂-M ϕ formation were observed when HK BCG or HK *C. parvum* was given intraperitoneally and subcutaneously (data not shown).

Recall responses of spleen cell cultures from mice coimmunized with MPB-59 and chitin. To determine whether MPB-59-induced Th2 cell development was modulated by coinjected

chitin, selected cytokine levels produced by Th1 and Th2 cells were measured in recall responses of spleen cell cultures. When spleen cells were prepared from MPB-59-immunized WT mice and stimulated *in vitro* by MPB-59 at 10, 20, and 50 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, relatively large amounts of IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10, but not IFN- γ , were detected (Fig. 2). When mice were coimmunized with chitin and MPB-59, the levels of IL-4, IL-5, and IL-10 were significantly reduced (Fig. 2A to C). In contrast, IFN- γ production was significantly increased (Fig. 2D). However, there was little or no production of these cytokines when spleen cells were prepared from saline- or chitin-treated WT control mice and stimulated *in vitro* by MPB-59 antigen (Fig. 2).

To determine whether endogenous IL-10, which is produced by diverse cell populations, including antigen-stimulated Th2 cells (28), down-regulates Th1 or Th2 responses, we immunized IL-10-KO mice with MPB-59 mixed with chitin. As shown in Fig. 3, IL-4 and IL-5 production was higher in the recall responses of MPB-59-immunized IL-10-KO mice than in those of MPB-59-immunized WT mice (Fig. 2A and B). When IL-10-KO mice were coimmunized with MPB-59–chitin, higher levels of IFN- γ were observed along with marked reduction of IL-4 and IL-5 production (Fig. 3). The results support the previous observations that IL-10 down-regulated both antigen-specific Th1 and Th2 responses (11, 18, 25, 29).

Serum IgG1, IgG2a, and IgE levels in mice coimmunized with MPB-59 and chitin. We observed that immunization of WT mice with MPB-59 resulted in increases in levels of total IgE and MPB-59-specific IgG1 in serum (Fig. 4A and C). Since endogenous IL-4 and IFN- γ isotype-switching signals antigen-specific B cells, which bias the serum IgE and IgG1 and the serum IgG2a, respectively (8, 44), we determined if these heavy-chain class switches are developed by coimmunization of MPB-59 and chitin. As shown in Fig. 4D, there was a relatively low level of serum IgG2a. In contrast, after coimmunization with MPB-59 and chitin, the levels of IgG1 and IgE were significantly reduced (Fig. 4A and C). Interestingly, MPB-59-immunized IL-10-KO mice showed a significant enhancement of total IgE, MPB-59-specific IgE, and MPB-59-specific IgG1 levels compared with those in WT mice; following immunization with MPB-59 and chitin, IgG2a levels were also significantly enhanced (Fig. 4).

Our results suggest that MPB-59 is a strong allergen which induces IL-4-dependent IgG1 and IgE production (8). Chitin-induced endogenous IFN- γ appears to regulate antibody heavy-chain class switching, resulting in higher IgG2a levels (44). Furthermore, endogenous IL-10 appears to down-regulate IL-4-dependent IgG1 and IgE production and IFN- γ -dependent IgG2a production.

Footpad DTH reaction in mice coimmunized with MPB-59 and chitin. To determine if chitin has adjuvant effects to develop DTH reactions, mice were immunized with MPB-59 mixed with chitin. As shown in Fig. 5, 2 days after the challenge with MPB-59 in the footpad, the thickness of the footpads was measured. Both WT and IL-10-KO mice showed significant footpad thickness following the challenge. Although the footpad reactions seemed to be stronger in IL-10-KO than in WT mice, there was no statistically significance between MPB-59–chitin-immunized IL-10-KO and WT mice (Fig. 5).

Does coinjected HK BCG provide a Th1 adjuvant effect? To determine whether HK BCG has a Th1 adjuvant effect,

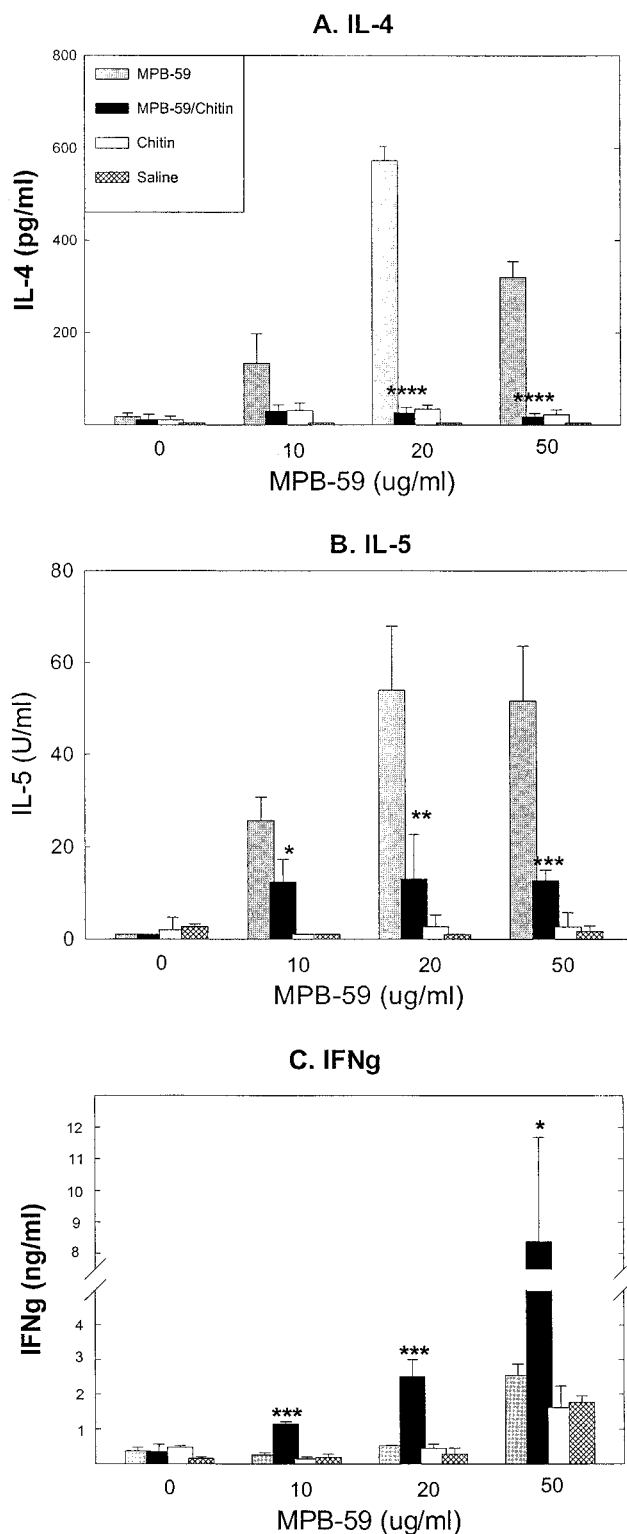


FIG. 3. Chitin-treated mouse spleen cells decreased MPB-59-stimulated IL-4 and IL-5 production but increased MPB-59-stimulated IFN- γ production in IL-10-KO mice. IL-10-KO mice were immunized as described in Materials and Methods. Recall responses of spleen cell cultures were assayed as described in the Fig. 1 legend. Values are means plus standard deviations from triplicate cultures. The data shown are representative of two independent experiments. *, **, and ***, $P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$, and $P < 0.005$ compared to the MPB-59-immunized group.

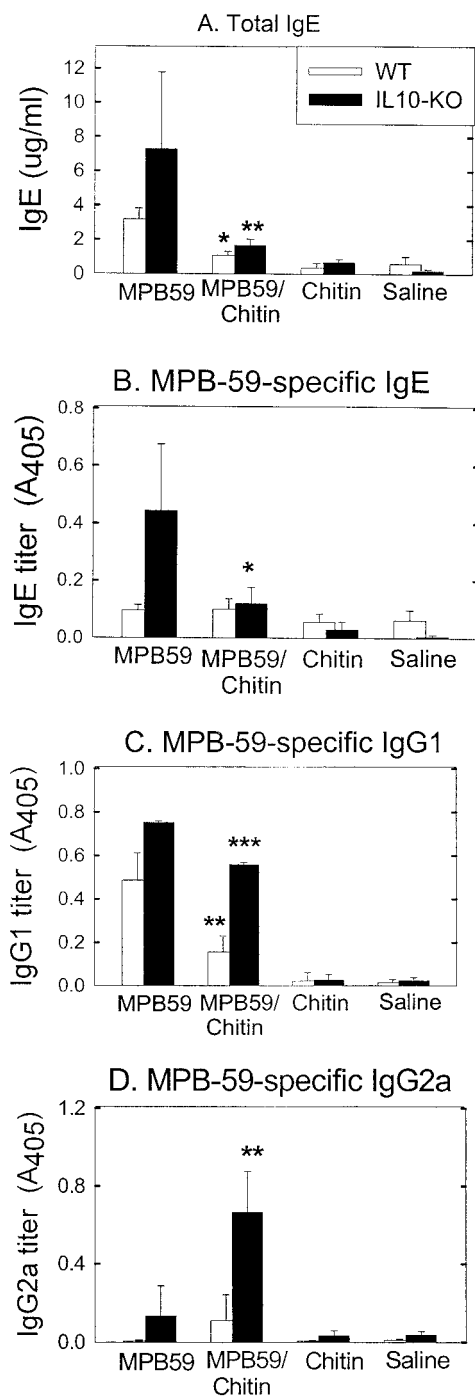


FIG. 4. Chitin treatment modulated total IgE levels and MPB-59-specific antibody formation (IgE, IgG1, and IgG2a) in WT and IL-10-KO mice. Sera were isolated from WT and IL-10-KO mice that were immunized with MPB-59, MPB-59–chitin, chitin, and saline as described in Materials and Methods. (A) Total IgE levels in the sera were measured by a sandwich ELISA. Values are mean plus standard deviations; $n = 6$. (B through D) MPB-59-specific IgE, IgG1, and IgG2a in sera were quantitated as described in Materials and Methods. The sera were diluted 1/5, 1/100, and 1/20 with saline before they were assayed for MPB-59-specific IgE, IgG1, and IgG2a levels, respectively. Values are mean plus standard deviations; $n = 6$. *, **, and ***, $P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$, and $P < 0.005$ compared to the MPB-59-immunized group.

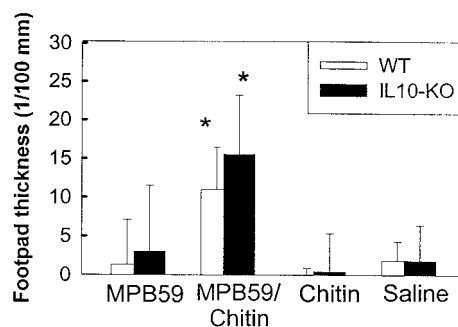


FIG. 5. Development of MPB-59-induced footpad DTH in WT and IL-10-KO mice coimmunized with MPB-59 and chitin. WT and IL-10-KO mice were immunized with MPB-59, MPB-59–chitin, chitin, and saline as described in Materials and Methods. Seven days after the final immunization, mice received 50 μ g of MPB-59 solution in the right footpad and 50 μ l of saline in the left footpad (control). After 48 h, right footpad thickness minus left footpad thickness in each group of mice was calculated. Values are means plus standard deviations; $n = 6$. * and **, $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$ compared to the MPB-59-immunized group.

C57BL/6 (WT) mice (six per group) were immunized with MPB-59 mixed with HK BCG (200 μ g/dose) in saline at schedules and in groups similar to those receiving coinjected chitin. As a positive Th1 adjuvant, additional mice were immunized with MPB-59 mixed with FCA.

Figure 6 summarizes the IL-4 and IFN- γ levels in recall responses of spleen cell cultures, MPB-59-specific serum IgE and IgG2a, and footpad DTH reactions. MPB-59 in FCA enhanced footpad DTH reactions and antigen-specific IgG2a levels and reduced IgE levels. This Th2-to-Th1 shift was associated with relatively high IFN- γ levels and low IL-4 levels in recall responses. In contrast, mice immunized with MPB-59 mixed with HK BCG in saline showed neither up-regulation of Th1 responses nor down-regulation of Th2 responses specific for MPB-59.

DISCUSSION

Previously, we observed that phagocytosable nonantigenic chitin, a seemingly inert molecule, as well as HK BCG and HK *C. parvum*, induced endogenous Th1 cytokines (IL-12, IL-18, TNF- α , and IFN- γ) (38–40). These cytokines are generally seen at early stages of infection (innate immunity) caused by mycobacteria and other intracellular bacteria (39). Innate immunity is important for protection against intracellular bacterial infections and to induce Th1 responses and cell-mediated immunity against bacteria (2). It is well established that Th1 cytokines down-regulate allergic immune (Th2) responses (34). Consistent with our previous study (41), the present study clearly demonstrated that chitin, as a Th1 adjuvant, down-regulates antigen-specific Th2 responses and up-regulates Th1 responses specific for a mycobacterial antigen.

The provocative findings are that MPB-59 induces Th2-dominant immune responses, including those of IL-4-, IL-5-, and IL-10-producing splenic Th2 cells, and increases in total serum IgE and MPB-59-specific IgG1 levels. Increases in these inflammatory parameters have been demonstrated in typical airway allergic responses (41). In this study, we found that MPB-59 immunization did not establish DTH reactions. In

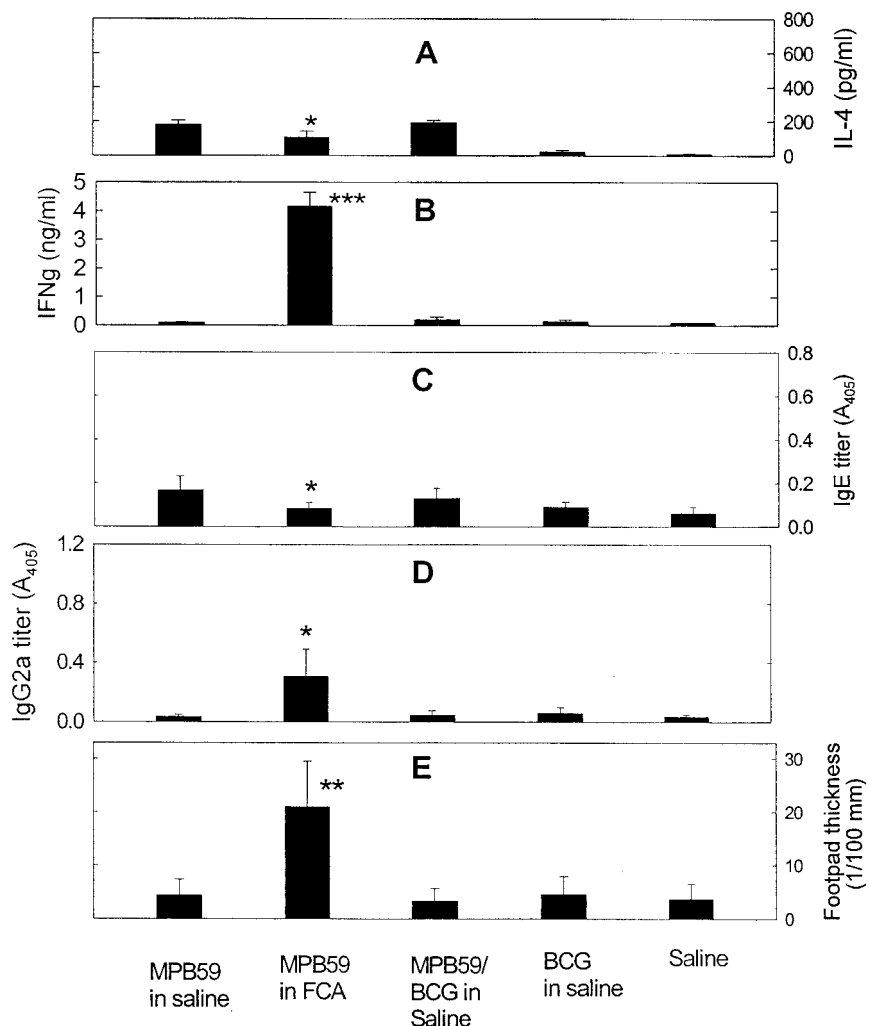


FIG. 6. Immunity against MPB-59 when mice were immunized with MPB-59 mixed with HK BCG in saline or mixed with FCA. C57BL/6 mice were immunized with MPB-59, MPB-59 in FCA, MPB-59 mixed with HK BCG in saline, HK BCG, and saline as described in Materials and Methods. (A and B) IL-4 and IFN- γ levels produced in recall responses of spleen cell cultures, respectively. Spleen cells were isolated from each group of mice stimulated in vitro with MPB-59 at 20 μ g/ml for 4 days. The levels of IL-4 and IFN- γ in the culture supernatants were measured by ELISA, as described in Materials and Methods. Values are means plus standard deviations from triplicate cultures. (C and D) MPB-59-specific IgE and IgG2a titers, respectively, in serum. Immediately after footpad thickness measurements, sera were isolated from all groups of mice. MPB-59-specific IgE and IgG2a in sera were quantitated as described in Materials and Methods. Values are means plus standard deviations; $n = 6$. (E) DTH reaction (footpad thickness). Seven days after the final immunization (14 days after the second injection of MPB-59 in FCA), mice received 50 μ g of MPB-59 solution in right footpad and 50 μ l of saline in left footpad (control). After 48 h, right footpad thickness minus left footpad thickness in each group of mice was calculated. Values are means plus standard deviations; $n = 6$. The data are representative of two independent experiments. *, **, and ***, $P < 0.05$; $P < 0.005$, and $P < 0.0005$ compared to the MPB-59-immunized group.

contrast, when mice were immunized with MPB-59 mixed with chitin, chitin down-regulated these Th2-dominant responses and up-regulated IFN- γ -producing Th1 cells. This increase in IFN- γ levels is associated with an increase in MPB-59-specific IgG2a levels that illustrates isotype switching by B cells (44). Under these Th1-dominant conditions, MPB-59 induces local DTH responses. It has been reported that DTH is IFN- γ dependent but requires additional factors such as IL-8, TNF- α , and migration inhibitory factor produced by M ϕ and activated T cells (5, 9).

It is particularly important that HK BCG at a dose that induced innate immune responses including IFN- γ production did not down-regulate Th2 responses or up-regulate Th1 responses in the MPB-59 immunization model (Fig. 6). Previous

studies showed that BCG immunotherapies in cancer induce suppressor T cells and suppressor M ϕ (3, 13, 30) that reduce protective immunity against tuberculosis and cancer. Recent studies suggest that suppressor T cell functions can be, at least in part, explained by development of mycobacterium-specific Th2 cells (25, 46, 51, 54). Suppressor M ϕ that release PGE₂ would be associated with this shift of Th1-to-Th2 response (14, 16, 45, 47). It is of particular importance that effective Th1 adjuvants should not induce but inhibit the formation of PGE₂-M ϕ (14), although the mechanisms of chitin treatments that inhibit PGE₂-M ϕ formation (Fig. 1) remain to be elucidated.

It should be noted that HK BCG in light mineral oil, HK *Listeria monocytogenes* in Freund's incomplete adjuvant, and HK *M. tuberculosis* in mineral oil (FCA) have been used ex-

tensively for the enhancement of cell-mediated immunity against coinjected antigens (17, 53). The present study showed that FCA induces Th1 responses specific for coinjected MPB-59 (Fig. 6). However, cell walls isolated from BCG, *M. tuberculosis*, and *C. parvum* appear to contain essential components for the induction of splenic PGE₂-M ϕ formation (13). FCA at the dose used in this study (0.01 mg of HK *M. tuberculosis*/dose) did not induce PGE₂-M ϕ , while HK BCG at ≥ 0.1 mg/dose in either saline or mineral oil induced PGE₂-M ϕ (13). Therefore, the adjuvant effects of HK BCG at various concentrations suspended in mineral oil or in saline remain to be elucidated (26, 47).

Observations in our earlier (39) and present studies showed that antigen-stimulated Th2 cells, chitin-stimulated M ϕ , and HK-BCG-stimulated M ϕ produce IL-10. In addition, many other diverse cell populations, including bronchial epithelial cells and B cells, produce IL-10 (7, 29). Endogenous IL-10 is a powerful negative regulator for chitin- or HK-BCG-induced innate immune responses characterized by the production of IL-12, IL-18, TNF- α , and IFN- γ (39). IL-10 also inhibits protective immunity against intracellular bacterial infections due to the down-regulation of IFN- γ production (4, 11, 12). It has also been reported that IL-10 inhibits Th2 responses to allergens, most likely by inhibiting antigen-presenting cells (11, 18, 25, 39). The present study confirms that immunization of IL-10-KO mice with MPB-59 induces significantly higher levels of serum IgE- and IgG1-producing and IL-4- and IL-5-producing Th2 cells than MPB-59 immunization of WT controls. Furthermore, chitin as a Th1 adjuvant induces MPB-59-specific Th1 cells, footpad DTH, and serum IgG2a in IL-10-KO mice. Our studies clearly support the conclusion that endogenous IL-10 down-regulates the development of antigen-specific Th1 and Th2 responses rather than inducing the shift of Th1 to Th2 responses.

It has been established that several other bacteria and their components (24, 31, 40, 43, 48, 50, 53), such as lipopolysaccharide, superantigens, and DNA with unmethylated CpG motifs, induce Th1 cytokines that up-regulate Th1 responses with down-regulation of Th2 responses. Their efficacy in regulating immune responses is limited by some toxic side effects, including splenomegaly (10, 27) as well as the formation of PGE₂-M ϕ in the spleen. The chitin treatments in this study accomplished significant modification without any visible adverse effects, splenomegaly (data not shown), or splenic PGE₂-M ϕ formation. As a result, chitin preparations of nonmicrobial origin represent a very attractive new class of Th1 adjuvant.

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