Reduced Immunoregulatory CD31+ T Cells in Patients With Atherosclerotic Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm

Giuseppina Caligiuri, Patrick Rossignol, Pierre Julia, Emilie Groyer, Dikran Mouradian, Dominique Urbain, Namita Misra, Véronique Ollivier, Marc Sapoval, Pierre Boutouyrie, Srini V. Kaveri, Antonino Nicoletti, Antoine Lafont

**Background**—Cell-mediated immunity is considered to contribute to the pathogenesis of abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA). In particular, infiltrating macrophages and CD8+ T lymphocytes participate in the destruction of the aortic wall extracellular matrix and smooth muscle cells. We surmise that these pathological events are controlled by circulating regulatory lymphocytes.

**Methods and Results**—Circulating CD4+/CD31+ cells were reduced in AAA patients (n = 80, 8.9 ± 0.6%) as compared with controls (n = 69, 13.7 ± 0.8%; P < 0.001) and inversely proportional to AAA size. Exclusion of the aneurysm by an endoprosthesis did not affect CD31+ T cell values. Reduction of blood CD4+CD31+ cells was not attributable to their enrichment in AAA tissue. In contrast, CD8+/CD31+ cells were slightly reduced in the blood while increased in the aneurysmal tissue (29.2 ± 0.5 versus 20.2 ± 4.7% in blood, n = 6; P < 0.05). Remarkably, high percentages of CD4+/CD31+ cells were able to regulate proliferation and cytokine production of CD8+ lymphocytes, as well as CD8+ cell-mediated cytotoxicity of aortic smooth muscle cells (P < 0.01). Finally, CD4+CD31+ cells reduced the production and activity of metalloproteinase-9 by lipopolysaccharide-stimulated macrophages.

**Conclusions**—Circulating CD4+/CD31+ T cells regulate macrophage and CD8+ T cell activation and effector function in the arterial wall. Their reduction might promote the development of AAA. (Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 2006;26:618-623.)

**Key Words:** aortic diseases ■ immune system ■ blood cells

Abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAA) are a common clinical manifestation of longstanding atherosclerosis.1 Although the similarity of risk factors for occlusive and aneurysmal aortic diseases2 suggests that atheroma is the initial pathway, the opposite issue may depend on different local responses to atherosclerosis in the abdominal aorta.3 Intimal accumulation of material including lipids, matrix proteins, and cells without thinning of the medial layer may predispose to occlusive atherosclerotic disease. In contrast, extracellular matrix degradation and smooth muscle cell (SMC) death constitute the key features of the aneurysmal forms of atherosclerotic aortic disease.4 5

Recent studies have shown that macrophages and lymphocytes are present in AAA tissue6 suggesting that cell-mediated immune responses might be involved in the pathogenesis and progression of AAA. Lymphocyte–macrophage cell–cell contact in the arterial wall can potentiate the inflammatory response that leads to the destruction of extracellular matrix through enhanced local release of metallopro-}

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latory properties in vitro,\textsuperscript{11,12} may be critical in regulation of vascular immune-mediated pathologies such as atherosclerotic arterial aneurysms.\textsuperscript{17} CD31 is a transmembrane glycoprotein present on the surface of endothelial cells, platelets, monocytes, granulocytes, and lymphocytes. Initially CD31 was classified as an adhesion molecule,\textsuperscript{13} however, it is now recognized that CD31 signaling results in cell inhibition.\textsuperscript{14} Among blood cells, only T cells lose CD31 in human adults.\textsuperscript{15} Lack of CD31 signaling allows enhanced T cell activation\textsuperscript{16} and a greater ability to infiltrate atherosclerotic arteries\textsuperscript{17} where they are likely to exert a pathogenic role. Our data show an enrichment of CD4\textsuperscript{+}/CD31\textsuperscript{+} T cells in the blood and the arterial tissues of AAA patients. These cells enhance the effector capacity of macrophages and of CD8\textsuperscript{+} T cells and can thus contribute to the pathogenesis of the disease. On the other hand, the presence of CD31 on the surface of circulating T cells likely allows not only their own constraint but also regulation of the interacting blood or vascular cells through homophilic CD31-CD31 inhibitory signaling. Here we report that AAA patients display a significant reduction in the percentage of circulating CD4\textsuperscript{+}/CD31\textsuperscript{+} T cells that may be responsible for an altered regulation of local macrophage and CD8\textsuperscript{+} T cell responses in the aneurysmal arterial wall.

**Methods**

**Patients and Samples**

Patients with a diameter of the abdominal aorta (measured by echography) larger than 3 cm (AAA, $n=80$) and results are expressed as cpm (mean±SEM of triplicate values).

**Regulation of CD8\textsuperscript{+} Cell-Mediated Cytotoxicity by CD4\textsuperscript{+}/CD31\textsuperscript{+} T Cells**

CD8\textsuperscript{+}, CD4\textsuperscript{+}, and CD31-depleted CD4\textsuperscript{+} cells were prepared as described above. Human SMC (ATCC-LGC) were labeled overnight with a lipophilic green fluorescent dye (DiOC 18 from the Live/Dead kit, #L7010; Molecular Probes) to be used as allogeneic target (T) cells. Preincubation of total CD4\textsuperscript{+} cells with fresh complete medium containing 10\% human male AB serum in 96-well plates. After 5 days, one fourth of cell culture supernatant was collected and frozen for subsequent ELISA measurement of INF-\gamma and interleukin (IL)-2 (Duoset, R&D system); and replaced with fresh complete medium containing 10\%FCS and 1\% thymidine. Proliferation was evaluated after 16 hours in a \beta-counter. Either CD8\textsuperscript{+} or CD4\textsuperscript{+} cells were omitted in control cultures. CD4\textsuperscript{+} cell proliferation data were subtracted from CD8\textsuperscript{+} cell proliferation data and results are expressed as cpm (mean±SEM of triplicate values).

**Regulation of Macrophage Activation by CD4\textsuperscript{+}/CD31\textsuperscript{+} T Cells**

Monocytes were enriched by negative magnetic selection (Dynal Biotech) from the peripheral blood of 3 healthy donors and cultured at 5\times10\textsuperscript{5} cells per well for 6 days in RPMI 1640 (10\% fetal calf serum, 20 mmol/L HEPES, 2 mmol/L L-Glu, 50 ng/mL rHu M-colony stimulating factor [CSF]) in 8-well glass Labtek culture plates. On day 7, autologous total CD4\textsuperscript{+} or CD31-depleted CD4\textsuperscript{+} T cells prepared as above were added (2\times10\textsuperscript{7} cells per well) in the presence of fluorescence-quinched collagen type IV (100 \mu g/mL,}
Oregon Green 488 conjugate, Molecular Probes), and of the reactive oxygen species sensor dihydroethidium (20 μmol/L; Molecular Probes) and in the presence or absence of LPS (10 ng/mL). After 3 hours incubation, MMP1/TIMP1 and MMP9/TIMP2 complexes (DuoSet; R&D Systems) were measured on the supernatant by ELISA. Adherent cells were thoroughly washed in PBS, detached, incubated with APC-conjugated anti-CD14 antibody, and analyzed by flow cytometry. Duplicate cultures were cover-mounted (Vectashield-DAPI) and observed under fluorescent microscopy.

**Statistical Analysis**

Results are expressed as Mean±SEM. Comparison of groups and experimental conditions were performed by ANOVA and correlation between variables by simple regression using Statview 5.0 software (SAS Institute Inc). Differences between groups were considered significant if P<0.05.

**Results**

**CD31+ T Cells Are Reduced in AAA Patients**

The number of total leukocytes, lymphocytes, granulocytes, and monocytes was similar in AAA patients and controls (Table I, available online at http://atvb.ahajournals.org). Similarly, no difference was found in the number and percentage of CD4+ and CD8+ lymphocytes, as well as that of CD4+/CD25+ cells (Table I). Four-color simultaneous staining allowed determining that >94% of CD4+/CD25+ cells were negative for the expression of CD31 at their surface (data not shown).

The number and percentage of circulating CD4+/CD31+ and CD8+/CD31+ lymphocytes was significantly decreased in AAA patients as compared with controls (Table I), and reciprocal changes were observed for the CD31− fractions of CD4+ and CD8+ blood cells which increased in AAA patients as compared with controls (Table I). No difference was detected in CD31+ T lymphocyte percentages between patients eligible for endoprosthesis placement whether enrolled before (n=18) or after (n=26) the treatment (8.9±2.0 versus 7.4±0.7% of CD4+/CD31+ cells, NS; and 16.0±2.0 versus 18.7±1.3% of CD8+/CD31+ cells, NS).

The reduction of circulating CD4+/CD31+ cells in AAA patients was not dependent on the presence of either hypertension or atherosclerosis detected at the level of the carotid arteries (Table II, available online at http://atvb.ahajournals.org). Circulating CD8+/CD31+ lymphocyte reduction in the blood of AAA patients as compared with controls (Table I) was particularly evident when neither AAA patients nor controls showed hypertension (Table II). Linear regression analysis between the cross-section surface area of the aneurysm (in cm², calculated from the antero-posterior and latero-lateral diameter obtained by echography) and the percentage of CD31− T lymphocytes showed that blood CD31+ T lymphocytes percentages were directly proportional to the AAA size, whereas an inverse correlation existed between blood CD31+ T cell percentages and AAA size. These correlations reached statistical significance in the case of CD4+/CD31+ and of CD8+/CD31+ cells (Figure 1) and not in the case of CD4+/CD31− and of CD8+/CD31− cells (data not shown).

**CD8+/CD31+ But Not CD4+/CD31− T Cells Are Sequestered in AAA Tissue**

To evaluate whether the reduction of CD31+ T cells in the peripheral blood of AAA patients is a consequence of their sequestration in the aneurysmal wall where they can infiltrate, the percentages of CD8+/CD31+ and CD4+/CD31− lymphocytes in blood were compared with those in autologous AAA tissue in 6 patients that were treated by aneurysmectomy. The percentage of CD8+/CD31+ lymphocytes was significantly increased in the AAA tissue as compared with the peripheral blood, whereas the percentage of CD4+/CD31+ lymphocytes reflected the data from circulating cells (Figure 2).

**CD4+/CD31+ Cells Regulate CD8+ Lymphocyte and Macrophage Effector Function**

DC-stimulated CD8+ T cell proliferation and cytokine (IFN-γ and IL-2) production in CD4−CD8 cocultures was increased, in a dose-dependent manner, as CD31+ (%CD4+ cells)
tive oxygen species (Figure 4) were quantified by flow cytometry within CD4+ cells. Values were not affected by the presence of total CD4 lymphocytes whereas they were significantly increased in the presence of CD4 lymphocytes depleted of CD31+ cells (Figure 5).

**Discussion**

A growing body of evidence suggests that lymphocyte-mediated responses are involved in the pathogenesis of AAA.8,20–22 Locally infiltrating T cells produce inflammatory cytokines that in turn activate proteolysis of the extracellular matrix. These T cells also secrete death-promoting molecules such as perforin and Fas/FasL, that can mediate cytotoxicity of the resident cells and consequently reduce the local production of extracellular matrix components by these cells.5

Lack of appropriate immune regulation is responsible for immune-mediated self-tissue damages.9,23 The type of immune-regulating cells varies according to the diversity of the diseased organ.19 In the present study, a significant reduction in the percentage of the circulating immunoregulatory CD4+/CD31+ T cells was a hallmark of patients with AAA. The proportion of circulating CD4+/CD25+ T cells was not significantly different between patients and control subjects suggesting a crucial regulatory role in AAA for the CD31 itself, which is nearly absent at the surface of CD4+/CD25+ T cells.

CD4+/CD31+ circulating T cell reduction was not attributable to cell sequestration in the aneurysmal wall, because the percentage of CD4+/CD31+ T cells in the aneurysmal tissue was similar to that observed in the autologous circulating blood of the patients. Furthermore, CD4+/CD31+ T cell data were similar in patients whether evaluated before or after aneurysm exclusion by endoprothesis placement. Therefore, the reduced number of CD4+/CD31+ cells is not an epiphenomenon but rather a primitive event in AAA disease and might possibly play a pathogenetic role.

CD31 is a self-interacting molecule expressed both on cells of the innermost layer of vascular wall and on leukocytes, and CD31-mediated inhibitory signals might be critical in regulation of vascular immune-mediated pathologies. Among human adult blood nucleated cells, T lymphocytes are the only circulating leukocytes to lose partially (CD8) or consistently (CD4) the expression of CD31 at their surface,15 and it has been previously demonstrated that CD4+/CD31+ T cells possess immunoregulatory properties.12 The regulatory role of both CD4+/CD25+ and CD4+/CD31+ T cells has been documented in CD4-mediated immune responses,9,12 but the role of CD4+/CD31+ T cells in the regulation of macrophages and CD8+ T cell-mediated immune responses remains unknown. We found that CD8+/CD31+ T cells are reduced in the blood and increased in AAA wall of patients suggesting that these cells are sequestered into the aneurysmal tissue where they could actively participate in the tissue damage by mediating cytosis of the smooth muscle cells, a key feature of the evolution of atherosclerosis toward aneurysm. Interestingly, the decrease in circulating CD8+/CD31+ T cells (and a fortiori their increase in AAA tissue) is directly proportional to the size of the aneurysm and therefore to the severity of the disease. Interestingly, the increased percentage of blood
CD4+CD31+ T cells in AAA patients is proportional to the extent of disease and the analysis of tissue-infiltrating lymphocytes suggests that these cells could play a pathogenic role in AAA pathology. Indeed, our in vitro data suggest that CD4+CD31+ T cells may indirectly damage the aortic wall because they enhance CD8+ cell-mediated smooth muscle cell cytolysis and macrophage-derived MMP2/MMP9 activity.

CD8+CD31+ T cells are also slightly increased in the blood of AAA patients, but circulating as well as tissue-infiltrating CD8+ cells are predominantly CD31+ and therefore a contribution by CD31+CD8+ T cells to the pathogenesis of AAA seems unlikely. In fact, sequestration of CD8+/CD31+ T cells within the lesions might explain the relative increase in CD8+/CD31+ T cells in the blood.

Unfortunately, the number of T lymphocytes and smooth muscle cells recoverable from AAA tissue is not sufficient to perform functional ex vivo experiments in patients. However, our data on commercially available aortic smooth muscle cells and blood donor–derived leukocytes show that CD8+ cell-mediated SMC cytolysis as well as CD8+ cell proliferation can be efficiently regulated by CD4+/CD31+ T cells, possibly via a modulation of the production of Fas-L by CD8+ T cells and of IL-2 by CD4+/CD31+ T cells. The presence of enriched CD4+/CD31+ T cells in CD8/CD4/SMC cocultures was also associated with an increased IFN-γ production. Human24 as well as experimental25 aneurysm have been suggested to be associated with a Th2 environment. However, it has been shown that the Th1 cytokine IFN-γ alone is able to restore aneurysm formation in CD4 knockout mice, which are otherwise resistant to aneurysm formation in the CaCl₂ model.26

Recent experimental studies suggest that the death of medial smooth muscle cells alone is not enough to cause aneurysm formation in allo-mismatched aortic allograft recipients.27 Local elastolytic and collagenolytic activity consistently contribute to AAA formation. In this perspective, our study points out a regulatory role for CD4+CD31+ cells also on production and activity of macrophage MMP9 which is considered to be critical in the formation of AAA.28,29

Together, our findings suggest that the reduction in the percentage of blood CD4+/CD31+ T cells observed in patients with atherosclerotic abdominal aneurysm might play an important role in the pathology because their reduction leads to an altered regulation of the cell-mediated immune responses involved in aneurysmal disease.

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