

Letter

Serum C3 Enhances Complement Receptor 3-Mediated Phagocytosis of *Borrelia burgdorferi*

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Complement receptor (CR) 3 is a bona fide phagocytic receptor for *Borrelia burgdorferi*, the causative agent of Lyme borreliosis [1, 2]. CR3 is also the receptor for the opsonin iC3b, a final degradation product of the complement component C3 [3, 4]. The transit of *B. burgdorferi* through the blood during the dissemination phase exposes the spirochete to serum components, including complement [5]. *B. burgdorferi* contains proteins with anti-complement activities that trigger the inactivation of C3b through the binding of factor H (FH) on the surface of the bacterium [6]. This could lead to the accumulation of the opsonin, iC3b, and the enhanced phagocytosis of the spirochete. To test whether the presence of serum would increase the phagocytosis of *B. burgdorferi*, we incubated bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMMs), generated as described [1], with heat-inactivated (HI; 56 °C, 30 min) or active normal mouse sera (NMS). Phagocytosis protocols were followed according to published reports [1, 2]. The presence of 10% HI serum resulted in phagocytosis levels comparable to those in the absence of serum (Fig. 1A,B). However, the presence of 10 % NMS enhanced the capacity of macrophages to internalize *B. burgdorferi* (Fig. 1A). The same effect was observed on RAW264.7 (RAW) cells (Fig. 1C). Thus, the contact of *B. burgdorferi* with serum components results in their enhanced phagocytic uptake. Next, we assessed whether the increased phagocytic activity associated with the presence of serum was due to C3-derived opsonin generation. We used sera from C3-deficient mice (C3 KO), in which *B. burgdorferi*

dissemination is enhanced compared to WT mice [5]. The presence of C3 KO serum abrogated the increased phagocytosis observed in the presence of NMS, both in BMMs (Fig. 1A,B) and RAW cells (Fig. 1C).

To demonstrate that the enhanced phagocytosis of *B. burgdorferi* in the presence of NMS was specific to CR3, we used CHO cells transfected with human CR3 (CD11b/CD18; CHO-CR3) or CR4 (CD11c/CD18; CHO-CR4) as controls [1, 7]. Incubation of CHO-CR3, but not CHO-CR4, cells resulted in increased binding of the spirochete (Fig. 2A). Furthermore, the presence of a blocking CD11b antibody (M1/70) [1] also resulted in the reduction of *B. burgdorferi* phagocytosis in the presence of NMS in RAW cells (Fig. 2B). We also used BMMs generated from CD11b KO mice. Consistently, the presence of NMS during phagocytosis failed to increase the phagocytosis of *B. burgdorferi* in the absence of CD11b, compared to the use of HI serum (Fig. 2C), demonstrating that sera increased the phagocytosis of *B. burgdorferi* through its interaction with CR3.

We have demonstrated that CR3-mediated phagocytosis tempers the inflammatory output of macrophages [1]. We argued that the CR3-dependent boost in phagocytosis in the presence of NMS would also reduce the production of TNF in response to *B. burgdorferi*. We stimulated BMMs with live *B. burgdorferi* at an m.o.i. of 25 for 16 h in the presence of NMS or C3-deficient serum. The presence of NMS significantly reduced the production of TNF by BMMs (Fig. 2D). Importantly, the absence of C3 ab-

rogated this inhibitory effect (Fig. 2D). The effect of active serum on macrophages was specific for TNF, since the levels of IL-6 did not change in the presence of active serum (Fig. 2E). Furthermore, the effect was specific of ligands that interact with CR3, since the presence of serum did not result in changes in the levels of TNF produced by BMMs in response to the TLR4 agonist, LPS (Fig. 2F). Overall, these data

demonstrate that CR3 is an anti-inflammatory phagocytic receptor both in the absence [1] and the presence of the opsonin iC3b.

In summary, our results show that serum C3-derived opsonins enhance the phagocytosis of *B. burgdorferi* mediated by CR3 further tempering the inflammatory output of macrophages induced by the integrin.

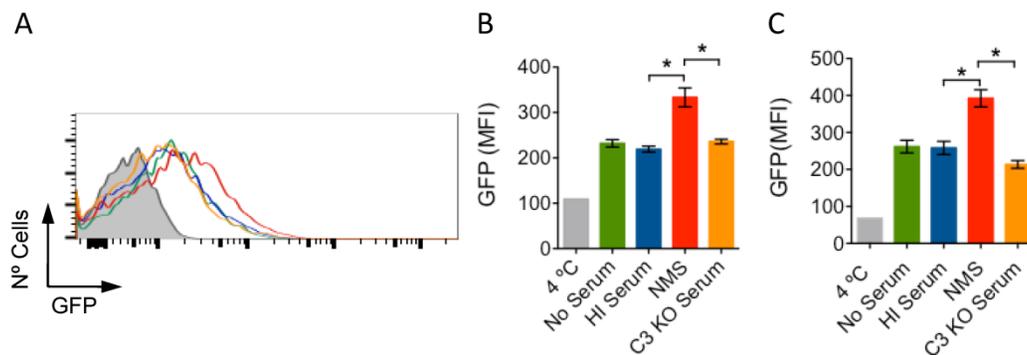


Figure 1. Serum increases phagocytosis of *B. Burgdorferi* in a C3-dependent manner. (A) BMMs were incubated with GFP-expressing *B. burgdorferi* (Bb914) at an m.o.i. of 50, in the presence of 10% HI (blue histogram), NMS (red histogram), C3-deficient serum (orange histogram) or without serum (green histogram). Phagocytosis was allowed to occur for 4h (BMMs) or 6h (RAW cells), followed by analysis by flow cytometry. The data were analyzed using FlowJo version 10. The average mean fluorescence intensity was evaluated in triplicates for BMMs (B) and RAW cells (C). The grey histogram/bars represent a 4 °C control. The data presented represent one representative experiment of at least 3 performed.

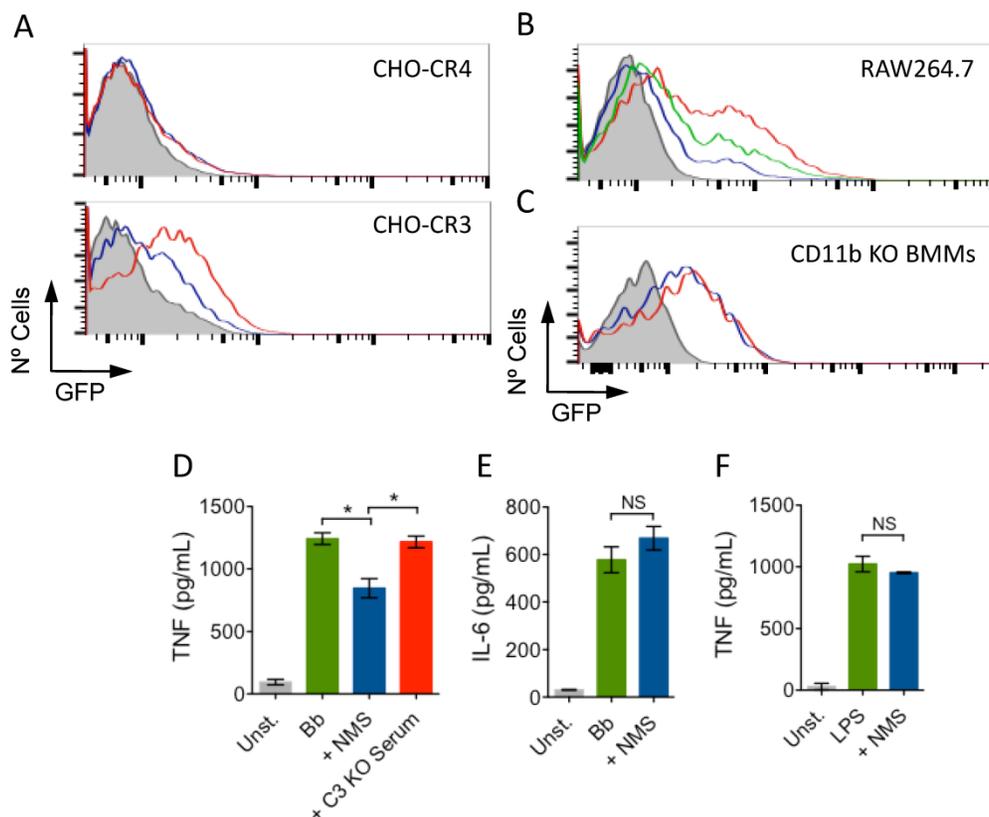


Figure 2. Serum-mediated increase of *B. Burgdorferi* phagocytosis is CR3 dependent. (A) CHO-CR3 (bottom panel) and CHO-CR4 (top panel) cells were incubated with Bb914 (m.o.i. = 50) in the presence of HI (blue histogram) or NMS (red histogram). After 6 h, the binding of *B. burgdorferi* was determined by flow cytometry. (B) RAW cells were incubated with Bb914 in the presence of HI (blue histogram), NMS (red histogram) or NMS + 10 µg/mL of a blocking CD11b antibody (green histogram). After 2 h, the cells were analyzed by flow cytometry. (C) CD11b-deficient BMMs were incubated with Bb914 in the presence of HI (blue histogram) or NMS (red histogram). The cells were analyzed by flow cytometry after 4 h. The grey histograms represent a 4 °C control. The data represent one of at least 3 independent experiments performed in triplicate. (D) BMMs from C57Bl/6 mice were stimulated with live *B. burgdorferi* (m.o.i. = 25) in the presence of NMS (blue bar) or C3-deficient serum (red bar). TNF levels in the stimulation supernatants were measured 16 h later by ELISA. (E, F) BMMs were stimulated with *B. burgdorferi* (m.o.i. = 25) or LPS (100 ng/mL) in the presence of HI (green bar) or NMS (blue bar) for 16h. The supernatants were assessed for IL-6 (E) and TNF (F) by ELISA.

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Competing Interests

The authors have declared that no competing interest exists.

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