Enhanced inhibition of lymphocyte activation by *Mycobacterium avium* complex in human T lymphotrophic virus type I carriers

W Matsuyama, R Kubota, T Hamasaki, A Mizoguchi, F Iwami, J Wakimoto, M Kawabata, M Osame

**Abstract**

Background—We have previously reported that disseminated pulmonary *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC) infection is more common in human T lymphotrophic virus type I (HTLV-I) carriers than in non-carriers. However, the reason for this remains unclear. It has been shown that glycopeptidelipid (GPL), one of the lipid components of the cell envelope of MAC, is able to reduce the lymphocyte blastogenic response to mitogens. The purpose of this study was to clarify whether or not the inhibitory effect of GPL differs between HTLV-I carriers and non-carriers.

Methods—Peripheral blood lymphocytes were obtained from 29 patients who had recovered from pulmonary MAC infection (10 of whom also had HTLV-I infection) and the lymphocyte counts and T cell subpopulations of the peripheral blood lymphocytes in HTLV-I carriers and non-carriers were compared. The inhibitory effect of GPL on the lymphocyte blastogenic response to phytohaemagglutinin (PHA) was tested in these 29 cases and in 15 healthy controls who had never suffered from MAC (seven of whom also had HTLV-I infection). All HTLV-I positive cases were carriers.

Results—There was no significant difference in the numbers or subset proportions of T cells between HTLV-I carriers and non-carriers. Lymphocyte activation by PHA was significantly inhibited by GPL in MAC positive and negative HTLV-I carriers compared with MAC negative non-carriers and MAC negative healthy controls (p<0.001).

Conclusions—We suggest that MAC infection leads to strong inhibition of lymphocyte activation in HTLV-I carriers. This may account, in part, for the severity of pulmonary MAC infection in HTLV-I carriers. (Thorax 2001;56:394–397)

Keywords: lymphocyte blastogenic response; glycopeptidelipid, HTLV-I carriers; *Mycobacterium avium* complex; *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC) commonly causes problems in patients with CD4+T lymphocyte abnormalities such as AIDS.1 We recently reported that pulmonary MAC infection is more common and spreads more widely in human T lymphotrophic virus type I (HTLV-I) carriers than in non-carriers.2 However, the reasons for this difference still remain unclear. MAC is classified into serotypes according to the serovar-specific glycopeptidelipid (GPL) antigens, one of the lipid components of the cell envelope of MAC, using seroagglutination of whole cells or thin layer chromatography.3 Serovar 4 MAC infection is most common in AIDS4 and is known to be able to reduce the lymphocyte blastogenic response to concanavalin A (Con A) and phytohaemagglutinin (PHA).5 In addition, there have been some reports regarding the immunological effects of HTLV-I on lymphocytes—for example, the effect on lymphocyte populations6 and the effect of PHA on T lymphocytes of asymptomatic HTLV-I infected individuals.7 This study was undertaken to compare the inhibitory effect of GPL on the lymphocyte blastogenic response to PHA in HTLV-I carriers and non-carriers and to clarify the immunological abnormality associated with MAC infection in HTLV-I carriers.

**Methods**

SUBJECTS

Blood samples were obtained from 29 individuals who had recovered from pulmonary MAC infection, 10 of whom also had HTLV-I (all women, mean (SD) age 70.1 (10.2) years) and 19 who did not have HTLV-I (16 women, mean (SD) age 70.9 (9.5) years).2 They had neither systemic nor local underlying disorders which might predispose to pulmonary MAC infection such as alcoholism and residual pulmonary damage from previous infection, nor any unexplained pulmonary diseases or other pathogens. HTLV-I infection was serologically diagnosed with an Eitest-ATL kit (Eisai Inc, Tokyo, Japan). The HTLV-I positive cases had never had adult T cell leukaemia or HTLV-I associated myelopathy. MAC infection had been diagnosed based on culture of sputum or bronchial washing fluids on Ogawa egg medium on at least...
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*p<0.001 compared with MAC positive HTLV-I non-carriers and MAC negative healthy HTLV-I non-carriers.

WBC = white blood cell; PI = proliferation index; GPL = glycopeptidelipid.

Table 1 Mean (SD) white blood cell counts, lymphocyte counts, T cell subpopulations and PI values in the four study groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MAC +ve HTLV-I carriers (n=10)</th>
<th>MAC +ve HTLV-I non-carriers (n=19)</th>
<th>MAC –ve healthy HTLV-I carriers (n=7)</th>
<th>MAC –ve healthy HTLV-I non-carriers (n=8)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WBC (/µl)</td>
<td>5332 (1031)</td>
<td>5675 (1233)</td>
<td>5611 (1033)</td>
<td>5778 (1300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphocytes (/µl)</td>
<td>1933 (897)</td>
<td>1913 (899)</td>
<td>1899 (901)</td>
<td>1970 (901)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T cell (%)</td>
<td>78.8 (18.2)</td>
<td>76.7 (17.7)</td>
<td>76.1 (19.2)</td>
<td>77.8 (18.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD4+ (%)</td>
<td>72.3 (16.4)</td>
<td>69.5 (15.8)</td>
<td>71.7 (16.1)</td>
<td>70.8 (16.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD8+ (%)</td>
<td>43.1 (14.1)</td>
<td>42.3 (15.1)</td>
<td>44.4 (16.1)</td>
<td>45.9 (13.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD4+/CD8+ (%)</td>
<td>23.8 (19.9)</td>
<td>24.7 (17.5)</td>
<td>23.9 (18.1)</td>
<td>24.1 (18.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI without GPL</td>
<td>2.22 (0.19)</td>
<td>2.32 (0.28)</td>
<td>2.31 (0.33)</td>
<td>2.25 (0.29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI with GPL</td>
<td>1.32 (0.09)*</td>
<td>1.86 (0.28)</td>
<td>1.38 (0.11)*</td>
<td>1.82 (0.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WBC = white blood cell; PI = proliferation index; GPL = glycopeptidelipid.

*p<0.001 compared with MAC positive HTLV-I non-carriers and MAC negative healthy HTLV-I non-carriers.

Results

There were no significant differences in white blood cell counts, lymphocyte counts, and T cell subpopulations between the four groups (table 1).

We first determined that the optimal PHA concentration to give the maximal lymphocyte blastogenic response in healthy volunteers was 10 µg/ml (data not shown). We next established that the optimal amount of GPL to show the maximal inhibitory effect on the lymphocyte blastogenic response with a minimal cytotoxic effect on the lymphocytes in the presence of 10 µg/ml PHA was 75 µg/well (data not shown). Further studies were conducted under these optimal conditions.

The PI values in the MAC infected HTLV-I carriers, MAC infected non-carriers, healthy HTLV-I positive volunteers, and healthy HTLV-I negative volunteers were 2.22 (0.19), 2.32 (0.28), 2.31 (0.33), and 2.25 (0.29), respectively. There was no significant difference between the four groups. GPL significantly reduced PI in each group, but the percentage reduction in PI by GPL was significantly greater in HTLV-I carriers than in non-carriers and healthy HTLV-I negative volunteers (fig 1, p<0.001). The percentage reduction in PI by GPL was also significantly greater in healthy HTLV-I positive volunteers than in MAC

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In this study we have shown that inhibition of lymphocyte blastogenic response to PHA by GPL was enhanced in HTLV-I carriers compared with non-carriers and healthy volunteers (p<0.001). There was no significant difference in the reduction in PI by GPL between MAC infected HTLV-I carriers and healthy HTLV-I positive volunteers.

**Discussion**

In this study we have shown that inhibition of the lymphocyte blastogenic response to PHA by GPL was enhanced in HTLV-I carriers compared with non-carriers and healthy volunteers under the experimental conditions in which optimal concentrations of GPL and PHA were used. Without GPL the PI did not differ between the groups using a PHA concentration of 10 µg/ml at which lymphocytes proliferate considerably. Moreover, lymphocyte counts and T cell subsets did not differ between the three groups.

HTLV-I preferentially infects CD4+ cells in vivo and would modify T cell function. CD4+ lymphocytes play a pivotal role in immunological defense against microorganisms including MAC. These findings are in agreement with previous reports suggesting that suppressed cellular immunity in HTLV-I carriers, for example, leads to an increase in the prevalence of infectious diseases and the weakness of the tuberculin skin reaction. However, in some HTLV-I carriers there was no disturbance in T lymphocyte subsets. In the present study we could not find any differences in lymphocyte counts and T cell subsets in the peripheral blood lymphocytes. The PI values with PHA stimulation were notably similar in both the HTLV-I carriers and non-carriers while the inhibitory effect of GPL was more apparent in HTLV-I carriers than in non-carriers, which suggests a subclinical abnormality in lymphocytes of HTLV-I carriers.

Lymphocyte suppression by GPL of serovar 4 MAC is considered to be one of the important factors in the pathogenesis of MAC infection. HTLV-I infection affects not only the peripheral blood lymphocytes but also the lymphocytes in the lungs. Taken together, we think that the enhanced inhibitory effect of MAC GPL observed in this in vitro study is one of the reasons why MAC spreads more widely in lungs of individuals infected with HTLV-I. It may be necessary to treat pulmonary MAC infection in HTLV-I carriers even if there are no immunological abnormalities in the clinical data.

This study was supported by the Program for Promotion of Fundamental Studies in Health Sciences of the Organization for Pharmaceutical Safety and Research (OPSR) Japan.


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Presented to you by the BMJ Publishing Group (London, UK) and Institute for Healthcare Improvement (Boston, USA), with the support of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (Australia), Safety & Quality Council (Australia), NSW Health (Australia), and Ministry of Health (New Zealand).

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