Corticosteroids Block Binding of Chemotactic Peptide to Its Receptor on Granulocytes and Cause Disaggregation of Granulocyte Aggregates In Vitro

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ABSTRACT Inhibition of complement-mediated granulocyte aggregation has recently been proposed as a mechanism of action of high-dose corticosteroids in shock states. Postulating that such inhibition might be effected through alteration of receptor function, we examined the effect of methylprednisolone (MP), hydrocortisone (HC), and dexamethasone (DEX) on the extent and kinetics of binding of the synthetic chemo- toxin f-methionine-leucine-phenylalanine (FMLP) to its specific receptor on the granulocyte surface. Dose-dependent inhibition of binding was observed at corticosteroid concentrations paralleling plasma levels achieved with 30 mg/kg intravenous bolus therapy; the order of potency was MP > HC > DEX. Receptor number was unaffected by steroid exposure, but the steroids affected a decrease in association rate constant for the FMLP-receptor interaction (35% of N for 0.2 mg/ml MP), leading to decreased receptor-ligand affinity. Dissociation kinetics, as examined by cold-chase experiments, were unaltered by the corticosteroids. Furthermore, in addition to the inhibition of aggregation previously reported, aggregated granulocytes were found to disaggregate upon addition of corticosteroids; the order of potency was again MP > HC > DEX, with an MP concentration of ~2–3 mg/ml required to effect complete disaggregation. We conclude that corticosteroids can displace FMLP from the granulocyte surface by slowing association while allowing dissociation to proceed; altered kinetics of receptor-FMLP interaction may explain both the inhibition of granulocyte aggregation and granulocyte disaggregation. If these observations also hold for physiologic stimuli (such as C3a desargiunine, which behaves similarly with respect to aggregation, inhibition, and disaggregation), such kinetic changes may be important in the clinical effects of very high-dose corticosteroids such as are administered in shock.

INTRODUCTION

Complement activation may be associated with neutropenia in vivo and has been shown to cause granulocyte (PMN) aggregation, both in vitro and in vivo (1, 2). These phenomena, augmented by the stimulated PMN production of toxic oxygen compounds (3), have been suggested to be important in the pathogenesis of a variety of clinical disorders. They include hemodialysis neutropenia and pulmonary dysfunction (1, 4, 5), the vasculitis of cholesterol embolization syndrome (6), and the adult respiratory distress syndrome (7–9). Corticosteroids have been shown to blunt the PMN responses to activated complement components (10), and the recent finding that high-dose corticosteroids inhibit granulocyte aggregation in vitro and in vivo (7, 11) suggested a possible mechanism for their reported efficacy in the adult respiratory distress syndrome and endotoxic shock (12–18). High-dose cortico-

1 Abbreviations used in this paper: DEX, dexamethasone sodium phosphate; FMLP, N-formyl-methionine-leucine-phenylalanine; HBSS, Hanks' balanced salt solution; HC, hydrocortisone sodium succinate; MP, methylprednisolone sodium succinate; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; PMN, granulocyte.

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Steroid therapy has also recently been tried in other diseases such as idiopathic rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis, and further trials are being contemplated (6, 19).

Because corticosteroids have been reported to alter surface receptors in some immune adherence assays (20–23), we postulated altered receptor function as a possible mechanism of high-dose corticosteroid effect on granulocyte responses to activated complement components. This hypothesis has been studied using the synthetic chemotaxon N-formyl-methionine-leucine-phenylalanine (FMLP) as a probe to study the effect of corticosteroids on PMN receptor function. Although its receptor is distinct from that for complement (C)5a (24), FMLP mimicks many of the effects of activated complement, including chemotaxis and aggregation of PMN, and in vivo induction of neutropenia (25); further, FMLP-induced PMN aggregation is inhibited by the same concentrations of corticosteroids that inhibit C5a-induced aggregation (7). It is unclear from earlier studies whether the blunting effect of corticosteroids upon granulocytes’ responses to FMLP and C5a is related to an effect upon the receptors for those agents. We therefore examined the effect of corticosteroids on the binding of FMLP to its specific surface receptors on granulocytes.

METHOIDS

Cell preparation. Granulocytes were prepared from heparinized human venous blood by the described modification of the method of Boyum (1, 26). Cells were suspended at appropriate concentrations in a buffer solution, pH 7.2, consisting of 135 mM NaCl, 4.5 mM KCl, 1.3 g/liter dextrose, and 10 mM N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N’2-ethanesulfonic acid (HEPES buffer) or in Hanks’ balanced salt solution (HBSS) (M. A. Bioproducts, Bethesda, Md). Differential cell counts performed on Wright’s stained cells revealed >98% PMN.

Preparation of solutions. Preservative and filler-free hydrocortisone sodium succinate (HC), methylprednisolone sodium succinate (MP) (Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.), and dexamethasone sodium phosphate (DEX) (Merck Sharp & Dohme, West Point, Pa.) were kindly provided by the manufacturers and dissolved in isotonic phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4.

FMLP (Peninsula Laboratories, Inc., San Carlos, Calif.) was dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide at 10 mM, diluted in PBS to 1 mM, and stored at −70°C until use.

Zymosan-activated plasma was prepared as described (1) by incubating 2 mg zymosan/ml of heparinized (1 U/ml) human plasma for 30 min at 37°C, followed by removal of zymosan by centrifugation at 10,000 g for 30 min at 4°C. Aliquots were stored at −70°C until use.

Disodium succinate, hydrocortisone-21-phosphate (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.), 2-deoxy-d-glucose (Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.), and [3H]FMLP (sp act 56.9 Ci/mmol, New England Nuclear, Boston, Mass.) were dissolved in PBS at appropriate concentrations. Deoxyribonuclease ( Worthington Biochemical Corp., Freehold, N. J.) was dissolved in 0.1 M NaCl (1 mg/ml) and kept at −70°C until use.

Preparation of sonicated cell suspensions. PMN were suspended in HBSS at a concentration of 4 × 10⁷/ml and sonicated for 30 s in a Sonifer cell disruptor (model 350, Branson Sonic Power Co., Danbury, Conn.). The sonication was then centrifuged at 23,000 g for 20 min, and the pellet was resuspended in an appropriate volume of HBSS containing 1 µg/ml DNAase. Microscopic examination of the suspensions revealed no intact PMN.

Preparation of glutaraldehyde-fixed cells. Granulocytes were fixed with glutaraldehyde as described (27). Briefly, PMN were suspended at 10° cells/ml in PBS containing 0.5% bovine serum albumin (Sigma Chemical Co.) at room temperature and mixed with 1 vol of 0.25% glutaraldehyde in PBS. After 5 min the reaction was terminated by adding 0.5 vol of PBS containing 5% bovine serum albumin, and the cells were pelleted and resuspended in the appropriate buffer.

In vivo induction of neutropenia. New Zealand white rabbits were anesthetized with thiopental, and an ipsilateral femoral artery and vein were cannulated (5). FMLP (10 µM in PBS) was infused into the inferior vena cava at a constant rate of 0.5 ml/min and arterial blood was sampled serially and heparinized (2 U/ml).

Kinetic analysis of the FMLP receptor interaction. Analysis of equilibrium binding of FMLP receptors was determined as described by Williams et al (24) with minor modifications. Cells were suspended in HBSS at 5–10° cells/ml. 100 µl of cell or sonicated cell suspension was mixed with 17 µl of corticosteroid or PBS and incubated for 2 min at room temperature; the cells were then added to 35 µl of varying concentrations of [3H]FMLP and 15 µl of either PBS or 0.1 mM unlabeled FMLP in a 12 × 75-mm polypropylene tube and incubated at 37° or 4°C as indicated for 15 min with occasional shaking. 153-Al portions of each sample were then added to 2 ml of ice cold HBSS, filtered with a Whatman GF/C glass fiber filter (Whatman, Inc., Clifton, N. J.) and washed with 10 ml of 4°C HBSS. Filters were air-dried, added to 10 ml of Aquasol-2 (New England Nuclear), and counted in an LKB scintillation counter (LKB Instruments, Inc., Rockville, Md.). Unless otherwise specified, all data are expressed as specific binding (binding of [3H]FMLP in buffer minus binding of [3H]FMLP in the presence of 10 mM unlabeled FMLP). Time-course experiments revealed specific [3H]FMLP binding to whole cells and suspensions of sonicated cells plated at 15 min at both 4° and 37°C. Specific [3H]FMLP binding was examined by Sips analysis (9), in which the relation ln[r/(1 − r)] = ln c + α in equilibrium binding constant (Keg) was plotted as ln[r/(1 − r)] vs. ln c, where r = (concentration of bound [3H]FMLP)/(total receptor concentration) and c = free [3H]FMLP concentration. Equilibrium binding data was also analyzed by the method of Scatchard (31) where rc/Keq = Keg − rKeq.

Dissociation kinetics were determined by incubating 5–10° cells/ml with receptor saturating concentrations of [3H]FMLP in HBSS at 37°C for 15 min. DNAse (final concentration 1 µg/ml) and either a large excess of unlabeled FMLP or methylprednisolone (final concentration 5 mg/ml) were then added in a small volume at t = 0, and at varying time intervals, aliquots were taken, filtered through a Whatman GF/C filter, washed with cold HBSS, and the filters were counted as described above. Simultaneous controls were performed in the presence of excess unlabeled FMLP to measure nonspecific binding. Parallel experiments were performed with the addition of sodium azide and 2-deoxy-d-glucose in order to block receptor-ligand complex internalization (32). The resulting specific disintegrations per minute (dpm) were calculated, and the concentration of cell-bound [3H]FMLP was analyzed assuming the relationship:

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or $d/dt[RF] = -k_2[RF]$, where $[RF]$ = the concentration of bound receptor-[3H]FMLP complex. [R] = the free receptor concentration and [F] = the free [3H]FMLP concentration (33).

Association kinetics were determined by incubating cells in HBSS in the presence or absence of 0.2 mg/ml methylprednisolone for 2 min; [3H]FMLP was then added so that the initial [3H]FMLP concentration was at least 10 times the initial concentration of receptor sites (determined by equilibrium binding in the presence of excess [3H]FMLP). At varying time intervals samples were removed, filtered, washed, and counted as described. Although simultaneous experiments were performed in the presence of excess unlabeled FMLP to determine nonspecific binding, this correction was insignificant in most association experiments. The resulting disintegrations per minute bound were calculated, and the concentrations of bound and free [3H]FMLP were analyzed assuming the relationship:

$$R + F \xrightarrow{k_t} RF \text{ or } d/dt[RF] = k_t[R][F] - k_2[RF].$$

Because $k_2 \ll k_t$ in this system, we may ignore the dissociation reaction during the brief time-course of these experiments. To confirm that the reaction follows second order kinetics, several experiments were also analyzed using the general solution for the second order reaction; $d/dt[ln ([Ro] - [RF])/([Fo] - [RF])] = k_s([Ro] - [RF]),$ where $[Fo]$ = the initial concentration of [3H]FMLP and [Ro] = the initial receptor concentration (33). When $[Fo] \gg [Ro]$, we may analyze this reaction as one of pseudo-first order kinetics, that is: $d/dt[RF] = k_t[Fo][R]$. Integrating, this becomes:

$$ln ([Ro] - [RF]) = ln \left( \frac{[Ro]}{[Fo]} \right) - k_t[Fo]t$$

or $d/dt[ln ([Ro] - [RF])] = -k_t[Fo]$ (33).

Granulocyte aggregation. Granulocyte aggregation was performed as described (1). 50 µl zymosan-activated plasma or FMLP, in PBS, was added to 450 µl of a granulocyte suspension (1.1 x 10^6 cells/ml in HBSS), which was being stirred at 700 rpm in a Payton 300B aggregometer/recorder system (Payton Associates, Buffalo, N. Y.). After 2 min, 50 µl of corticosteroid solution in PBS was added. The resulting light transmission was recorded on a stripchart recorder. The state of granulocyte aggregation was also confirmed by light microscopy of aliquots taken from the aggregometer before and after addition of corticosteroid.

RESULTS

In vivo induction of neutropenia with FMLP. Intravenous infusion of FMLP into rabbits mimicked the effects of similar infusions of activated plasma complement. Following the initiation of a constant infusion of FMLP, there was a prompt neutropenia (as reported with bolus infusion) (25) with the PMN count falling to a mean 20% of the preinfusion value, and then rising to a preinfusion level by 30 min despite continued FMLP infusion (Fig. 1). The transience of the neutropenia is attributed to the development of granulocyte refractoriness to repeated stimulation, as we have shown in hemodialysis and in vitro with both C5a and FMLP (34, 35).

Kinetic analysis of FMLP binding. HC, MP, and DEX inhibited binding of FMLP to the granulocyte surface whereas sodium succinate alone had no effect. Hydrocortisone phosphate blocked [3H]FMLP binding with a potency similar to HC. Inhibition of binding was dose dependent, and the order of potency in receptor blockade (MP > HC > DEX) was the same as that observed in aggregation blockade (7), markedly different from the order of potency observed using classical assays of corticosteroid effect (36) (Fig. 2). Examination of [3H]FMLP binding at varying [3H]FMLP concentrations in the presence and absence of 0.2 mg/ml MP did not reveal a decrease in the number of surface FMLP receptors in the presence of MP, although the apparent equilibrium binding constant is clearly reduced by MP (Fig. 3). Sips analysis (28–30) of the binding of [3H]FMLP to granulocytes at 37°C in the presence and absence of 0.2 mg/ml MP gave a Keq value of 3.4 x 10^7/M in the absence of MP and 1.6 x 10^7/M in the presence of 0.2 mg/ml MP (Fig. 4). Similar experiments were performed at 4°C to prevent internalization of peptide-receptor complexes. As reported (37), we found more [3H]FMLP binding at 37°C than at 4°C, likely due to peptide internalization. Scatchard analysis of equilibrium binding of [3H]FMLP to granulocytes at 4°C in the absence and presence of 0.125 mg/ml MP gave Keq values of 3.1 x 10^7/M and 1.1 x 10^7/M, respectively, with no change in receptor number. MP also blocked [3H]FMLP binding to sonicated neutrophil fragments in a similar manner, and, at high MP concentrations, to glutaraldehyde-fixed PMN as well, further confirming that

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blockade could not be attributed to inhibition of internalization.

Dissociation kinetics of FMLP binding. The dissociation rate constant for the peptide-receptor interaction, $k_r$, was determined in the presence of excess unlabeled FMLP (Fig. 5). Not all bound $[^3H]$FMLP dissociates from the cell, perhaps representing internalization of peptide, which is known to occur with an analogue of FMLP (37–40). When the initial portion of the dissociation curve of Fig. 5 is corrected by subtraction of the amount of nondissociating $[^3H]$FMLP, ~60% of the total $[^3H]$FMLP bound before the addition of unlabeled FMLP dissociates with an apparent $k_r$ of $1.17 \times 10^{-3}$/s. The time-course of receptor-ligand dis-
association following the addition of excess unlabeled FMLP was the same as that observed following addition of MP to a final concentration of 5 mg/ml (Fig. 6). The $k_f$ observed in the presence of excess unlabeled FMLP was $1.32 \pm 0.31$ ($SD) \times 10^{-3}$/s ($n = 6$) and $1.34 \pm 0.26$ ($SD) \times 10^{-3}$/s ($n = 4$) in the presence of 5 mg/ml MP. Simultaneous addition of 5 mg/ml MP and excess unlabeled FMLP produced identical results (not shown). Identical experiments were performed in the presence of 10 mM NaN$_3$ and 10 mM 2-deoxy-d-glucose following a 30-min preincubation of granulocytes in the same concentration of azide and 2-deoxy-d-glucose. This protocol was intended to prevent internalization of receptor-peptide complexes and thus to eliminate the possibility that some of the observed displacement of bound radioactivity was due to intracellular degradation and release of previously internalized peptide-receptor complexes. These experiments again revealed no difference in the rate of displacement of bound radioactivity in the presence of excess unlabeled FMLP as compared with 5 mg/ml MP. Furthermore, under these conditions $>85\%$ of the initial cell-bound counts were displaceable with a $k_f$ of $8.6 \times 10^{-4}$/s and $6.4 \times 10^{-4}$/s (mean of two experiments) in the presence of 5 mg/ml MP or excess unlabeled FMLP, respectively. We also studied dissociation kinetics at 4°C, following incubation of neutrophils with receptor saturating concentrations of $[3H]$FMLP for 20 min at 4°C, as a further control for internalization of receptor-bound peptide (38, 39). As at 37°C, not all bound $[3H]$FMLP dissociates from the cell at the same rate. When dissociation was induced by 5 mg/ml MP, $\sim 50\%$ of the bound $[3H]$FMLP dissociated with an apparent $k_f$ of $3 \times 10^{-4}$/s and $>20\%$ dissociated with an apparent $k_f$ of $6.5 \times 10^{-4}$/s. When dissociation was induced by 10 $\mu$M unlabeled FMLP, $40\%$ of the bound $[3H]$FMLP dissociated with an apparent $k_f$ of $3 \times 10^{-4}$/s and an additional $30\%$ with an apparent $k_f$ of $10^{-4}$/s. Thus, although the observed $k_f$ was greater at 4°C than 37°C, perhaps due to peptide internalization, 5 mg/ml MP and excess unlabeled FMLP both displaced bound $[3H]$FMLP at similar rates.

**Association kinetics of FMLP binding.** Analysis of association data as a second order association reaction as described above yielded a straight line, confirming second order kinetics. To simplify the analysis, further experiments were performed under conditions yielding pseudo-first order kinetics in the presence of a 10-fold excess concentration of peptide over receptor (Fig. 7). A single class of forward rate constants is suggested by the linearity of the plot both in the presence and absence of 0.2 mg/ml MP. The corticosteroid

![Figure 6](image6.png)

**Figure 6** Methylprednisolone does not alter the dissociation rate of $[3H]$FMLP-receptor interaction. Representative plot of $ln$ [specific $[3H]$FMLP binding] (expressed as percent initial binding) corrected for nondissociating counts vs. time, following addition of excess unlabeled FMLP (●) or 5 mg/ml MP (▲). Each point is derived from triplicate samples; $k_f$ calculated is $1.05 \times 10^{-3}$/s in the presence of excess unlabeled FMLP and $1.14 \pm 10^{-3}$/s in the presence of 5 mg/ml MP.

![Figure 7](image7.png)

**Figure 7** Corticosteroids decrease $k_f$ for $[3H]$FMLP-receptor interaction. Association kinetics of a pseudo-first order association reaction of $[3H]$FMLP with neutrophil surface receptors plotted as $ln ([Ro]-[RF])$ (expressed as percent initial [Ro]) vs. time; [Ro] = initial receptor concentration (determined by equilibrium studies with saturating $[3H]$FMLP concentration), and [RF] = concentration of $[3H]$FMLP-receptor complexes. Calculated $k_f$ in the absence (●) and presence (▲) of 0.2 mg/ml MP is $1.5 \times 10^4$ and $0.32 \times 10^4$ liters/mol per s, respectively. Each point is the mean of triplicate samples.
markedly decreased the association rate constant from \(1.5 \times 10^6\) liters/mol per s to \(0.32 \times 10^5\) liters/mol per s. These data were also analyzed assuming a 30\% reduction in \(K\) to estimate the possible error induced by assuming no alteration of receptor number by MP. This calculation yielded a \(k_f\) of \(0.48 \times 10^5\) liters/mol per s, still markedly reduced compared with the absence of MP. Association kinetics in the presence and absence of 0.2 mg/ml MP were studied in four and seven separate experiments, respectively, yielding observed \(k_t\) values of \(0.39 \pm 0.21\) (SD) \(\times 10^5\) liters/mol per s and \(1.08 \pm 0.19\) (SD) \(\times 10^5\) liters/mol per s. Similar experiments performed at \(4^\circ C\) also revealed values of \(k_f\) approximately one third lower in the presence of 0.125 mg/ml MP compared with control. Because the observed \(k_r\) at \(4^\circ C\) was larger than that at \(37^\circ C\), calculation of accurate \(k_t\) values was more difficult: \(k_r\) was \(\approx 2.3 \times 10^5\) and \(0.86 \times 10^5\) liters/mol per s (means of two experiments) in the absence and presence of 0.125 mg/ml MP, respectively.

Disaggregation of granulocyte aggregates by adreno-corticosteroids. Granulocyte aggregation induced by activated complement (Fig. 8) or by FMLP (not shown) proved reversible by corticosteroids. The addition of a saline blank to aggregating PMN produced a dilution effect, followed by continued slow aggregation (second tracing, Fig. 8); DEX (4.5 mg/ml final concentration in cuvette, top tracing) produced similar results. In contrast, however, the addition of HC (4.5 mg/ml, third tracing) or MP (3.6 mg/ml, bottom tracing) produced rapid disaggregation after the initial dilution effect. Aggregation and disaggregation inferred from such tracings were confirmed by the microscopic examination of samples taken at appropriate times during the waves. There was no microscopic evidence of cell lysis during aggregation and subsequent corticosteroid-induced disaggregation, and the cells maintained the ability to exclude trypan blue (>95\% viable). As in the case of FMLP binding and corticosteroid blockade of aggregation, corticosteroid-induced disaggregation was dose related, both with respect to corticosteroid and aggregating stimulus. The observed order of potency as inducers of disaggregation was again MP > HC > DEX, the same as reported for inhibition of aggregation.

DISCUSSION

Since the introduction of corticosteroids into clinical medicine three decades ago they have been found effective in the treatment of a wide variety of disorders, and much has been written about their mechanism of action. In contrast to the modest doses of these agents used in replacement therapy and in the treatment of chronic immune disorders, very high-dose (30 mg/kg i.v.) corticosteroid therapy has recently been reported to be of benefit in the treatment of endotoxic shock and the adult respiratory distress syndrome (12–16). It seems likely that the effects of these agents at very high doses might be different from those observed at low doses; in fact, several mechanisms for anti-inflammatory action of corticosteroids have been reported, and the concentration ranges at which they are effective differ.

In vivo studies of immune hemolytic anemia suggested corticosteroid treatment in some way altered the interaction between the target erythrocytes and receptors on the surface of the effector reticuloendothelial cell (41–43). Other in vitro and in vivo studies have also implicated an impairment of binding of C3b and IgG to their respective receptors on monocyte/macrophages (20, 21), and more recently neutrophils (22, 23), to be one effect of supraphysiologic concentrations (0.05–1.0 mg/ml) of corticosteroids. Recently, using the HL-60 human progranulocytic cell line, it has been demonstrated that 200 nM DEX decreased the number of Fc receptors for IgG expressed on the surface of the myeloid cells without significantly altering the receptor affinity for its ligand (44) and with no gross decrease in protein synthesis. We recently reported that high-dose corticosteroids blocked PMN aggregation in vivo and in vitro (7). We now have examined the effect of corticosteroids on the binding of the synthetic chemotaxin FMLP to its receptor on human granulocytes because previous in vitro and in vivo studies of PMN responses to chemotactic stimuli (25, 35, 45, 46), as well as the in vivo response to FMLP infusion, suggested FMLP is a reasonable model for C5a-induced PMN leukostasis and tissue injury.

The mechanism by which peptide binding is altered...
by corticosteroids was further elucidated by examining the kinetics of interaction of the peptide with its receptor using living whole granulocytes. MP displaced bound radiolabeled FMLP from granulocytes at the same rate as an excess of unlabeled FMLP, suggesting that MP did not alter the rate of dissociation of FMLP from its surface receptor. Because a significant fraction of radiolabel remained cell associated in these experiments, internalization of peptide was a possibility (as has been recently described) (37–40). We therefore sought to prevent [³H]FMLP internalization by performing similar experiments at 4°C and by using conditions found to prevent internalization of other receptor ligand complexes in other cell lines (32, 40). The observed rates of peptide displacement were similar under both conditions, providing further evidence that MP does not alter the dissociation rate constant. In contrast, when the association rate constant was examined, we found 0.2 mg/ml MP decreases kₐ by ~65%.

The mechanism by which corticosteroids alter the receptor-ligand interaction remains unknown. Steroids have been shown to alter membrane fluidity, and the potency of several steroid anesthetics has been shown to correlate with their ability to disorder (increase the molecular freedom of) the hydrocarbon core of lipid bilayers, as measured by electron spin resonance (47). The molecular nature of the FMLP receptor has not been well characterized, but it is quite possible that alterations in membrane fluidity, induced by corticosteroids, could alter surface expression of the receptor or interaction of receptor subunits resulting in a decrease in affinity for the ligand.

We also examined the ability of corticosteroids to cause disaggregation of granulocyte aggregates. We found in vitro corticosteroids cause rapid disaggregation of granulocyte aggregates engendered by zymosan-activated plasma or FMLP in the same concentration range that blocks receptor binding. Furthermore, disaggregation was dose dependent, both with respect to concentration of corticosteroid and to that of aggregation stimulus.

We conclude that high-dose corticosteroids can cause disaggregation of previously aggregated granulocytes as well as block granulocyte aggregation. Furthermore, these same concentrations of corticosteroids alter binding of the synthetic chemotaxin, [³H]FMLP, to its specific receptor on the neutrophil surface. This alteration in receptor binding is due primarily to a decrease in the association rate constant for peptide-receptor interaction without significant change in dissociation rate or receptor number. A prominent effect on the FMLP-receptor interaction is observed at MP concentrations of 1 mg/ml (Fig. 2), a level approximating the plasma concentration immediately after a 30-mg/kg i.v. bolus, and a substantial effect is seen at even lower concentrations. Furthermore, at lower stimulus concentrations the level of corticosteroid required for effect is less, suggesting that a similar effect might be observed in some clinical situations with even lower corticosteroid concentrations. Receptor alteration may therefore be an important aspect of the effects of high-dose corticosteroids on granulocyte aggregation. Similarly, alteration of receptors on other cells for other mediators (for example C5a on endothelial cells) may also contribute to the reported efficacy of high-dose corticosteroids in other clinical syndromes.

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