Enhancement of Macrophage Candidacidal Activity by Interferon-γ
In contrast to its macrophage-activating capacity, IFN-γ downregulates expression of the macrophage mannose receptor (MMR), which mediates uptake of Candida and other microorganisms. We found that IFN-γ induced a concentration-dependent increase in the capacity of human monocyte-derived macrophages to ingest and kill both opsonized and unopsonized Candida albicans and to release superoxide anion upon stimulation with Candida. Mannan or mannanslated albumin inhibited this activated uptake of unopsonized Candida, but glucan did not. Addition of mAb to complement receptor (CR) 3 did not inhibit ingestion; macrophages that lacked CR3 (leukocyte adhesion defect) showed normal upregulation of ingestion by IFN-γ. The increased candidacidal activity of IFN-γ-activated macrophages was associated with reduced expression of MMR by a mean of 79% and decreased pinocytic uptake of 125I-mannosylated BSA by 73%; Kp, rate of pinocytosis was not changed. Exposure of resident macrophages to unopsonized Candida did not elicit a transient increase in intracellular free Ca2+ ([Ca2+]i); macrophages activated by IFN-γ expressed a brisk increase in [Ca2+]i, on exposure to Candida. These data suggest that macrophage activation by IFN-γ can enhance resistance to C. albicans infection in spite of downregulation of the MMR, perhaps through enhanced coupling of the MMR to microbial functions. (J. Clin. Invest. 1993. 91:2596-2601.) Key words: mannose receptor • macrophages • Candida • interferon-γ • calcium

Introduction

Candida albicans is an increasingly important opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised patients, but mechanisms of host defense against Candida are not completely understood (1). Experimental evidence suggests that mononuclear phagocytes could play an important role in eradication of Candida and that full expression of candidacidal functions may require

Dr. Schreiber's present address is Department of Medicine, University of Hamburg, D-2000, Hamburg 20, Germany.
Address correspondence to Dr. Richard B. Johnston, Jr., Department of Pediatrics, Yale University School of Medicine, 333 Cedar St., New Haven, CT 06510.
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stimulation by activating agents (2–6). IFN-γ has been the best-studied of the macrophage-activating cytokines (7).

Macrophages express on their surface a 175-kD cell lineage-specific glycoprotein receptor that binds and internalizes both soluble and particulate ligands with terminal mannose residues (8–13). We have found that human monocyte-derived macrophages (macrophages) phagocytose unopsonized Candida primarily through this macrophage mannose receptor (MMR)1 (4). In addition to the Candida species, the human MMR has been implicated in the uptake of other microorganisms, including Pseudomonas (11), Pneumocystis carinii (12), Leishmania donovani (13), and the Mycobacterium avium complex (14, 15). Expression of the MMR is highly susceptible to downregulation by macrophage-activating agents (16–18), an unexpected effect in view of the enhanced microbial capacity of activated macrophages.

This study was undertaken to investigate the effect of activation by IFN-γ on macrophage anticalidial functions. We report here that treatment of human macrophages with IFN-γ enhanced the capacity of these cells to ingest and kill C. albicans, as well as to release superoxide anion (O2−) and exhibit an increase in intracellular free Ca2+ ([Ca2+]i) upon stimulation with Candida. Both the rate and extent of mannose-inhibitable uptake of unopsonized Candida were increased in spite of a marked downregulation of the binding and pinocytic uptake of 125I-labeled mannose-BSA.

Methods

Monoclonal antibodies. mAb OKM1 (IgG2b) is directed against the lectin-like binding site of the α-chain of complement receptor (CR) 3 as described (19, 20). mAb M1/70 (IgG2b; Boehringer Mannheim Corp., Indianapolis, IN) blocks binding sites for both iC3b and sugars on the α subunit of CR3 (19). The assays used saturating concentrations of mAbs determined by flow cytometry.

Monocyte-derived macrophages. Mononuclear cells were separated from the blood of normal adults using lymphocyte separation medium (Organon Teknika, Rockville, MD) and cultured in suspension with autologous serum and antibiotics for 3–5 d as described (4). In some experiments preparations were further enriched for monocytes using density centrifugation with Nycomed monocytes (Nycomed, Oslo, Norway) (4, 21). All materials used to separate, culture, or assay macrophages were free of detectable endotoxin using the Limulus amoebocyte lysate kit (Associates of Cape Cod, Woods Hole, MA) (4).

Treatment of macrophages with IFN-γ. Human rIFN-γ was generously provided by Dr. Susan Kramer (Genentech, South San Fran–

1. Abbreviations used in this paper: CR, complement receptor; KRPD, Krebs-Ringer phosphate buffer with dextrose; LAD, leukocyte adhesion defect; Man-BSA, mannanslated BSA; MMR, macrophage mannose receptor; O2−, superoxide anion.

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Departments of *Pediatrics and 1Medicine, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104; II Department of Pediatrics, Baylor School of Medicine, Houston, Texas 77030; I Department of Pediatrics, University School of Medicine, H-4012 Debrecen, Hungary; and 4 Department of Pediatrics, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut 06510.
were added to which they were resuspended in a Ringer phosphate buffer from the outside. The percentage of ingested yeast was determined (4). Candida yeasts within detectable phagocytic vacuoles were considered intracellular (4). Phagocytosis was also studied using yeasts conjugated with FITC (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) (4, 22). Fluorescence of Candida not fully ingested was extinguished by addition of 0.5 mg/ml crystal violet (3, 22).

Binding of Candida to macrophages was defined as a close association between ~ 25% or more of the circumference of the yeast particle and the macrophage plasma membrane. Each experiment counted binding to macrophages in 200 high-power fields.

Candidacidal assay. Candida were mixed with a mononuclear cell suspension at a 1:1 ratio of Candida to macrophages and incubated for 60 min at 37°C under rotation (4 rpm) (23). At various time points, 0.1-ml aliquots were removed and the cells were disrupted by freezing and thawing, vortexed vigorously for 10 s, diluted, and plated for colony counting (23). The freeze-thaw did not affect viability of the Candida (23).

Measurement of release of O2−. Release of O2− by macrophages was measured as the SOD-inhibitable reduction of ferricytochrome c (23). Equal numbers of macrophages and Candida were incubated under rotation (4 rpm).

Iodination of mannosylated BSA. Mannosylated BSA (Man-BSA; E-Y Laboratories, Inc., San Mateo, CA) was radiolabeled with Na125I by the chloramine T method (24). Free iodine was removed by separation with Sephadex G-25 chromatography. 0.4-ml samples were collected and active fractions were identified by gamma counting. Protein was quantitated as described by Miller (25), and specific activity was typically 5–8 × 104 cpm/μg of Man-BSA protein, with > 95% of total counts being TCA precipitable. The preparation was used within 2 wk of iodination.

Determination of binding and uptake of 125I-Man-BSA by normal and IFN-γ-treated macrophages. Tetron beakers containing macrophages, cultured with or without IFN-γ, were cooled in an ice bath for 30 min. The cell suspensions were transferred to 50-ml polypropylene centrifuge tubes on ice, washed twice, and suspended in HBSS containing 10% HSA (pH 7.1; Cutter, Emeryville, CA). After addition of 125I-Man-BSA (final concentration, 20 μg protein/ml) the incubation mixture containing 5 × 103 macrophages (0.4 ml) was layered onto 1 ml of a gradient of four parts Corning 702 oil (Fisher Scientific Co., Pittsburgh, PA) and one part Apiezon oil (Apiezon, London, UK) and incubated for 10 min at 0°C for binding assays or 37°C for pinocytosis. After incubation the cells were immediately centrifuged (4°C, 10 min, 16,000 g) to separate cell-associated from unbound ligands. The oil was then frozen in dry ice–ethanol, and the cell-bound gamma radioactivity was measured in the cut pellet. Nonspecific binding or uptake, determined in the presence of 2 mg/ml mannan (Sigma Chemical Co.), was < 15% and was subtracted from the total counts per minute to determine specific binding or uptake (26). All determinations were carried out in duplicate. Ksuptake was calculated by graphical estimation from the double reciprocal plot (26).

Measurement of [Ca2+]. Suspensions of macrophages were treated with fura-2 AM (4, 27, 28), centrifuged at 200 g for 5 min, and resuspended at a concentration of 107 macrophages/ml in Krebs-Ringer phosphate buffer with dextrose (KRPD). Immediately before use, a 0.5-ml cell suspension was centrifuged and the cells were resuspended in 2 ml of 37°C buffer and added to a heated (37°C) cuvette in which they were stirred continuously. Candida (105 in 50 μl buffer) were added to begin the reaction, and fluorescence changes were monitored. Changes in fluorescence intensity caused by Candida alone were subtracted from those obtained with phagocytes stimulated with Candida (4).

Expression of data. Results are expressed as mean ± SEM. n refers to the number of experiments, each done in duplicate or triplicate. Statistical significance was determined by t test or analysis of variance (ANOVA), as indicated.

Results

Effects of IFN-γ on phagocytic uptake of Candida and release of O2−. Preincubation of macrophages with IFN-γ for 48 h induced a concentration-dependent increase in the uptake of unopsonized C. albicans and in C. albicans–stimulated release of O2− (Fig. 1). Maximal activity for both functions occurred at a concentration of 100 U/ml, with no appreciable increase being achieved by treatment of cells with 200 U/ml (Fig. 1) or 500 U/ml (n = 7; not shown).

The time course of phagocytic uptake and release of O2− after incubation of macrophages with 100 U/ml IFN-γ or buffer alone is shown in Fig. 2. Treatment of macrophages with IFN-γ resulted in a significantly higher degree of ingestion of unopsonized Candida compared with phagocytosis by untreated (resident) cells over a 60-min incubation (Fig. 2, left; P < 0.01, ANOVA). The rate and extent of release of O2− were markedly increased by preincubation of macrophages with IFN-γ (Fig. 2, right; P < 0.001, ANOVA).

In an attempt to explore the basis for the increased uptake by macrophages treated with IFN-γ, we studied binding at an early time point (5 min), before detectable ingestion had occurred. Binding of C. albicans to IFN-γ-treated and nontreated macrophages after 5 min of incubation was not significantly different (11 ± 5 and 9 ± 6%, respectively; n = 4). The percentage of macrophages ingesting at least one Candida yeast after 60 min of incubation was also equivalent for the IFN-γ-treated cells (67 ± 7%) and for untreated cells (65 ± 5%) (n = 5). However, the number of Candida ingested per macrophage was higher for the IFN-γ-treated cells (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, left).

We compared the phagocytosis of fully opsonized C. albicans (2.5% fresh human serum) (4) by resident and IFN-γ-treated macrophages. Phagocytosis was more rapid than that

![Figure 1](https://example.com/figure1.png)

**Figure 1.** Concentration-dependent effect of IFN-γ on phagocytosis of unopsonized Candida (triangles) and release of O2− (circles) by human monocyte-derived macrophages. Incubation with IFN-γ was for 48 h. Phagocytic uptake and O2− release were measured in suspensions of macrophages and C. albicans (5 × 104/ml for each) after 30 min of incubation. Data represent mean ± SEM (n = 7).
with unopsonized Candida, as shown previously (4): total phagocytic uptake of unopsonized Candida by IFN-γ-treated macrophages after 10 min of incubation was 64±7% of inoculum, compared with 39±6% by resident macrophages; uptake was 89±9 and 61±7%, respectively, after 20 min of incubation (n = 5–6, P < 0.01 at both time points).

Effect of IFN-γ on macrophage candidacidal activity. The increased phagocytic activity and O2 release of IFN-γ-treated macrophages were accompanied by an enhanced capacity of these cells to kill the ingested, unopsonized fungi (Fig. 3). Macrophages treated with 100 U/ml IFN-γ killed three to five times more C. albicans than did untreated cells at the various time points studied (Fig. 3, P < 0.001, ANOVA).

Evidence that the enhanced phagocytosis of Candida by IFN-γ-treated macrophages is mediated by binding through the MMR. Human macrophages phagocyte unopsonized Candida species primarily through the mannose receptor (4). We investigated the involvement of mannose receptors in the uptake of unopsonized C. albicans by macrophages activated with IFN-γ by studying phagocytosis in the presence or absence of mann, Man-BSA, or glucan. Both mann and Man-BSA inhibited uptake of Candida in a concentration-dependent fashion; slight but insignificant inhibition of ingestion could be detected at a high concentration of glucan (Table 1). These findings are equivalent to those with resident macrophages (4), suggesting that ingestion in IFN-γ-treated macrophages also depends primarily on binding and uptake through the mannose receptor.

We explored the possibility that macrophage CR3 might be involved in the ingestion of unopsonized Candida after treatment with IFN-γ, based on studies showing that this receptor can bind carbohydrate ligands (19, 20, 29). There was no inhibition of phagocytosis when mAbs reactive with the carbohydrate-binding site of CR3 were present throughout the 30-min incubation of unopsonized Candida with macrophages (44±6 and 39±9% phagocytosis in the presence of 10 μg/ml OKM1 or M1/70, respectively, compared with 42±6% phagocytosis in the absence of antibody; mean±SEM, n = 5). Preincubation of macrophages for 25 min with 10 μg/ml of the mAbs still had no effect (n = 5; data not shown). In control experiments, OKM1 and M1/70 mAbs effectively inhibited uptake and killing of unopsonized type III group B streptococci by IFN-γ-treated macrophages, a process reported to depend on the lectin-like binding site on CR3 (19) (killing in the absence of antibody, 15±10%; in the presence of OKM1, 3±3%; in the presence of M1/70, 5±4%; n = 5–7). These mAbs did not opsonize the Candida by reacting with the candial CR3 analogue: Candida that were preincubated with buffer or with mAbs at 37°C for 25 min and then washed were ingested to the same extent (data not shown).

Monocyte-derived macrophages from two patients with leukocyte adhesion defect (LAD), which do not express CR3 (20), ingested unopsonized Candida as effectively as did normal macrophages (70 and 74% ingestion by LAD macrophages, 66 and 80% ingestion by paired normal macrophages, 60-min incubation). Macrophages from one patient with LAD showed normal enhancement in Candida uptake after treatment for 48 h with IFN-γ; for both control and patient, IFN-γ-treated cells (compared with resident cells) had about three times greater ingestion at 15-min incubation and about two times greater ingestion at 30 min; at 60 min, ingestion was 86% of inoculum by the patient’s cells and 90% by the control.

There is a structural analogue of CR3 on the outer surface of C. albicans (19, 29, 30); CR3 has been reported to bind carbohydrate ligands in addition to iC3b (19, 29, 30). We explored the theoretical possibility that a mannose-binding struc-

Table 1. Effects of Mannan, Man-BSA, and Glucan on the Phagocytosis of Unopsonized Candida by IFN-γ-treated Macrophages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mannan, mg/ml</th>
<th>Man-BSA, μg mannose/ml</th>
<th>Glucan, mg/ml</th>
<th>Phagocytosis of C. albicans by macrophages, % of inoculum*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>95±4 (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>72±11 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>55±8 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>23±7 (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>51±10 (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>29±4 (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>17±6 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>81±6 (5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Macrophages (5 × 10⁴/ml) were incubated with an equal number of Candida for 60 min at 37°C under rotation (4 rpm). The polysaccharide compounds were added at the beginning of the incubation with the Candida (not preincubated). * Data represent mean±SEM (n).
ture in this CR3 analogue on *C. albicans* might facilitate phagocytosis through binding to some mannose-bearing structure on the surface of macrophages. We therefore preincubated *C. albicans (5 × 10⁶/ml)* with Man-BSA (64 μg mannose/ml) for 25 min at 37°C, centrifuged and washed twice with buffer, and studied phagocytosis. There was no inhibition of uptake by this treatment (49±12 and 44±11% phagocytosis of Man-BSA-treated and untreated *Candida*, respectively; 30-min incubation; mean±SEM, n = 5).

**Effect of IFN-γ on the binding and uptake of ¹²⁵I-Man-BSA by macrophages.** Experiments were performed at 0°C to estimate the effect of incubation with IFN-γ for 48 h on the number and affinity of MMR. The amount of ¹²⁵I-Man-BSA ligand bound to macrophages decreased by 79±19% (n = 5) in the IFN-γ-treated cells without changes of the affinity: *Kₐ* was 3–5 × 10⁻⁴ M for both untreated cells and cells treated with 100 U/ml IFN-γ (n = 5), suggesting that the decrease in ligand binding reflects a decrease in receptor density rather than binding affinity.

As shown in Table II, treatment with IFN-γ resulted in a concentration-dependent decrease in the capacity of macrophages to pinocytose ¹²⁵I-Man-BSA at 37°C. Inhibition at 100 U/ml IFN-γ was 83±2%. Kinetics of the pinocytic uptake of ¹²⁵I-Man-BSA were investigated in macrophages treated with 100 U/ml IFN-γ (Fig. 4). *Kᵤₐₚₚₐₑₚₚₐₑₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚₚportion. Macrophages and 110±9 mg ¹²⁵I-Man-BSA of increase only addition of IL was shown and IL-10, with Man-BSA at 37°C for 10 min and then cells were separated from media by centrifugation through oil. Non specific binding, as assessed in the presence of 2 mg/ml mannann, was < 1.5% and was subtracted. The results shown are averages of duplicate values in one representative experiment of three performed.

**Table II. Effect of IFN-γ on the Pinocytic Uptake of Man-BSA by Macrophages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration of IFN-γ (U/ml)</th>
<th>Uptake of ¹²⁵I-Man-BSA by macrophages (mg/10⁵ donor)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Macrophages from three donors were incubated for 48 h with the concentrations of IFN-γ shown. These cells were washed and incubated for 10 min at 37°C with 20 μg/ml ¹²⁵I-Man-BSA. Specific uptake is shown (average of duplicates). Nonspecific uptake was always < 15% of total uptake as assessed in the presence of 2 mg/ml mannann.

**Discussion**

A plasma membrane receptor for ligands with terminal mannose residues, the MMR, has been defined on human and rodent macrophages (4, 8–13, 31). A similar receptor has been identified on human retinal pigmented epithelium (32). These mannose receptors can mediate endocytic clearance of glycoproteins, including enzymes from neutrophils, rod outer segments, and tissue-type plasminogen activator (32–34); and the MMR can mediate phagocytosis of microorganisms (4, 11–15). Expression of surface MMR can be downregulated during macrophage activation (16–18) and upregulated by corticosteroids, prostaglandin E, and IL-4 (34–36). The capacity of the MMR to clear mannose-containing proteins has been used to target replacement of the deficient enzyme in Gaucher’s disease (37).

In agreement with the observations of others with activated macrophages (16–18), we found that treatment with IFN-γ decreased the number of MMRs and the extent of MMR-mediated pinocytosis of Man-BSA by macrophages. By treatment with IFN-γ, however, macrophages achieved an increased capacity to ingest and kill unopsonized *Candida*. This finding was contrary to our expectations since we had previously demonstrated that the uptake of unopsonized *Candida* by untreated macrophages selectively involved the MMR. Thus, downregulation by IFN-γ of the number of MMRs on the surface of activated macrophages inhibited pinocytosis of mannose conjugates but did not decrease MMR-mediated phagocytosis.

IFN-γ has been reported to increase both the number and function of receptors for IgG (FcR) on human mononuclear phagocytes (38, 39). In contrast, the number of macrophage receptors for C3b (CR1) and iC3b (CR3) appeared unaffected by IFN-γ treatment, but binding and uptake through these...
receptors were decreased (40). These results were confirmed for CR3 (41). Our findings, therefore, represent a second example of a dissociation between the effects of IFN-γ on the number of receptors expressed on the membrane and the function of those receptors.

Our data strongly support the concept that the uptake and killing of unopsonized Candida by IFN-γ-activated macrophages are mediated primarily by the MMR. Phagocytosis was inhibited easily by mannan and small concentrations of BSA-conjugated mannose added along with the Candida. CR3, the other macrophage receptor that has been recognized to mediate uptake of carbohydrate ligands, appeared to be involved minimally if at all: two mAbs that block the carbohydrate-binding site on CR3 did not reduce ingestion of unopsonized Candida by IFN-γ-activated macrophages. Macrophages from patients with LAD, which lack CR3, ingested unopsonized Candida normally before and after activation by IFN-γ. In addition, it has been reported that IFN-γ treatment decreases the phagocytosis-promoting activity of CR3 on human macrophages (40, 41), and we found that IFN-γ enhanced ingestion in our system.

We are unaware of published data that relate MMR function in the macrophage to specific elements of the signal transduction pathway. We report here that IFN-γ-activated macrophages expressed a prominent rise in [Ca2+]i, on exposure to unopsonized Candida, whereas resident macrophages showed no Ca2+ transient when similarly exposed. These results suggest that macrophage activation may alter MMR-mediated signal transduction. It has been proposed that [Ca2+]i is a second messenger in the signal transduction relevant to the generation of oxygen metabolites by phagocytic cells (27), and it has been demonstrated that exposure of neutrophils to endotoxin primes them for a marked increase in the rise in [Ca2+]i and release of O2 that result from exposure to chemotactic peptide (28). It seems likely that the Ca2+ response in IFN-γ-treated macrophages observed in this study plays a part in the increased O2 production and killing of Candida exhibited by these cells.

Taken together, our results support a role for the MMR in the increased ingestion and killing of Candida by IFN-γ-activated macrophages. This conclusion raises the possibility that IFN-γ administration might have therapeutic use in candidal infection by enhancing the capacity of tissue macrophages to increase both opsonin-dependent and opsonin-independent uptake and killing of this increasingly serious pathogen.

Acknowledgments

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References


Figure 5. Effect of activation of macrophages by IFN-γ on the increase in [Ca2+]i stimulated by exposure to unopsonized C. albicans. [Ca2+]i was quantitated using fura-2 fluorescence with macrophages suspended in a heated (37°C) cuvette with stirring (4, 28). Results were compared with IFN-γ-activated (labeled) and resident macrophages; addition of Candida is indicated by the arrow. The results shown are reproductions of actual tracings and representative of results found in four separate experiments.


