Psoriatic arthritis (PsA) is an inflammatory joint disease characterized by extensive bone resorption. The mechanisms underlying this matrix loss have not been elucidated. We report here that blood samples from PsA patients, particularly those with bone erosions visible on plain radiographs, exhibit a marked increase in osteoclast precursors (OCPs) compared with those from healthy controls. Moreover, PsA PBMCs readily formed osteoclasts in vitro without exogenous receptor activator of NF-κB ligand (RANKL) or MCSF. Both osteoprotegerin (OPG) and anti-TNF antibodies inhibited osteoclast formation. Additionally, cultured PsA PBMCs spontaneously secreted higher levels of TNF-α than did healthy controls. In vivo, OCP frequency declined substantially in PsA patients following treatment with anti-TNF agents. Immunohistochemical analysis of subchondral bone and synovium revealed RANK-positive perivascular mononuclear cells and osteoclasts in PsA specimens. RANKL expression was dramatically upregulated in the synovial lining layer, while OPG immunostaining was restricted to the endothelium. These results suggest a model for understanding the pathogenesis of aggressive bone erosions in PsA. OCPs arise from TNF-α–activated PBMCs that migrate to the inflamed synovium and subchondral bone, where they are exposed to unopposed RANKL and TNF-α. This leads to osteoclastogenesis at the erosion front and in subchondral bone, resulting in a bidirectional assault on psoriatic bone.
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on the surface of OCPs (15). Since permissive quantities of MCSF are constitutively expressed in the bone microenvironment, it has been proposed that the relative expression of RANKL and its natural antagonist osteoprotegerin (OPG) ultimately controls osteoclastogenesis (8, 16–18). Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that minuscule quantities of RANKL are sufficient to synergize with TNF-α and potentiate osteoclastogenesis (13).

Our group has found that TNF-α directly increases the number of OCPs in mice genetically modified to overexpress TNF-α (hTNF-transgenic) and in normal mice injected with TNF-α (10). Additionally, treatment of hTNF-transgenic mice with anti-TNF agents reduces the number of OCPs to base line. In humans, TNF-α levels are elevated in the psoriatic synovium and joint fluid (19–21). In the present study, we analyzed OCP frequency in PsA patients and healthy controls. The role of TNF-α and RANKL in promoting osteoclast formation was also studied. We performed immunohistochemistry on synovial tissues and bone obtained from patients with PsA and osteoarthritis (OA) to determine expression patterns of RANKL, RANK, and OPG protein. The synovial expression of RANK, RANKL and OPG mRNA was also examined by RT-PCR. Lastly, the ability of TNF-α to modulate OCP frequency in vivo was examined by determination of the number of circulating OCPs in PsA patients before and after anti-TNF therapy.

Methods

Study population and treatment protocol. All clinical studies were carried out with the approval of the University of Rochester Medical Center Research Subjects Review Board and with informed consent. Synovium, cartilage, and bone specimens were obtained at the time of joint replacement surgery from five PsA, four RA, and four OA patients. PsA was diagnosed according to the Moll and Wright criteria (22), RA by the American College of Rheumatology criteria (23), and OA by physical examination and characteristic findings on plain x-ray. A blinded radiologist evaluated radiographs from PsA patients. Healthy controls had no acute or chronic joint pain and were in good health.

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA), and four OA patients. PsA was diagnosed according to the Moll and Wright criteria (22), RA by the American College of Rheumatology criteria (23), and OA by physical examination and characteristic findings on plain x-ray. A blinded radiologist evaluated radiographs from PsA patients. Healthy controls had no acute or chronic joint pain and were in good health.

None of the patients or controls was taking corticosteroids or second-line agents (methotrexate, gold, hydroxychloroquine, leflunomide, etanercept, or infliximab). Nine patients with erosive PsA were treated with anti-TNF agents: eight patients with 25 mg etanercept twice per week and one patient with 5 mg/kg infliximab at weeks 0, 2, 6, and 14.

OCPs from PBMCs. PBMCs were isolated from whole blood obtained from 24 PsA patients and 12 healthy controls. The PBMCs were separated on Ficoll gradients. Unfractionated PBMCs (1 × 10⁶ cells per ml) were placed in eight-well chamber slides containing 0.5 ml 10% FCS-RPMI. Cultures were incubated in 6% CO₂ at 37°C for 14 days. Medium was replenished every 2–3 days. After 14 days in culture, slides were stained for tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP; Sigma Diagnostics, St. Louis, Missouri, USA). Slides were viewed by light microscopy, and TRAP-positive cells with three or more nuclei were counted as osteoclasts.

The scoring system that we used presents the data as the number of osteoclasts per 10⁶ PBMCs recorded as the number of TRAP-positive multinuclear cells. This assay was performed because osteoclasts are derived exclusively from OCPs and there is currently no recognized surface marker for OCPs per se (9, 24). Cultures stimulated with 25 ng/ml MCSF and 100 ng/ml RANKL served as positive controls.

The ability of these cells to resorb bone was demonstrated by culturing of PBMCs in 0.5 ml 10% FBS-RPMI on bovine bone wafers for 21 days. The cultured bone wafers, together with uncultured wafers, were stained with toluidine blue and photographed. The resorption area was quantified by density scan using Scion imaging software (Scion Corp., Frederick, Maryland, USA) after subtraction of the background in the uncultured wafers. These data are expressed as the percentage resorption area, calculated by dividing the total pitted area by the total surface area of the bone wafer.

Flow cytometry. PBMCs were prepared as described above, and the cells were centrifuged and resuspended in PBS containing 4% FBS. Aliquots of 1 × 10⁶ cells were incubated with anti-human CD11b (ICRF44), anti–human CD14 (M5E2), anti–human αβ (CD51/CD61) and related isotype controls (Pharminen, San Diego, California, USA), or with fluorescein-conjugated RANKL (a gift from M. Tondravi, American Red Cross, Rockville, Maryland, USA). The cells were then washed with 4% FBS-PBS. Data were acquired using a FACSCalibur instrument and analyzed by CellQuest software, version 3.1 (both from Becton Dickinson Immunocytometry Systems, Bedford, Massachusetts, USA).

Immunohistochemistry on synovial tissues, bone, and cartilage. All tissue samples were formalin-fixed, and bone specimens were decalified in Immunoal (Decal Corp., Congers, New York, USA), dehydrated in a graded series of alcohols, and embedded in paraffin. Samples were cut in 3-μm sections and mounted on glass slides. Sections were deparaffinized in xylene and rehydrated through a graded series of alcohols to distilled water. Endogenous peroxidase activity was quenched by 3% hydrogen peroxide. Antigen retrieval was performed in a pressure cooker (de-cloaking chamber; Biocare Medical, Walnut Creek, California, USA) using 0.01 M citrate buffer. For OPG staining, citrate and glycerol buffer was used. Slides were blocked in 1:20 normal goat serum (Vector Laboratories Inc., Burlingame, California, USA). For OPG staining, normal horse serum was used as a blocking agent. Antibodies were diluted as noted below and incubated overnight at 4°C. Following the incubation, slides were rinsed in PBS, and the biotin-conjugated secondary antibodies were applied for 30 minutes at room temperature. Slides were washed, and HRP-streptavidin (Zymed...
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Table 1

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Tissue samples, obtained at surgery, from five patients with PsA, four patients with RA, and four patients with OA were fixed, embedded, sectioned, and stained with H&E. A pathologist blinded to the diagnosis semiquantitatively assessed the number of osteoclasts using the system described in Methods.

Laboratories Inc., South San Francisco, California, USA) was added at a 1:250 dilution in PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Sections were washed once in PBS followed by deionized water, then incubated in AEC Chromagen (Romulin; AEC Biocare Medical, Walnut Creek, California, USA). Slides were counterstained with hematoxylin. Primary antibodies to RANK (rabbit anti-human Ab 1861) and RANKL (rabbit anti-human Ab 1862) were purchased from Chemicon International Inc. (Temecula, California, USA). RANK and RANKL antibodies were diluted in 2% normal goat serum in 1:20 BSA/PBS and applied at a 1:800 dilution. The secondary antibody, biotinylated goat anti-rabbit (Vector Laboratories Inc.), was added at a 1:200 dilution. OPG antibody (mouse anti-human mAb 805) purchased from R&D Systems Inc. (Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA) was used at a dilution of 1:30. The secondary antibody, biotinylated horse anti-mouse (Vector Laboratories Inc.), was applied at a 1:200 dilution. Sections stained with only the secondary antibody served as a negative control. Slides were reviewed and scored by an independent pathologist blinded to the diagnosis. The osteoclast score was based on an assessment of the number of osteoclasts in Howship’s resorption lacunae per ×20 intermediate-power field in areas of active bone remodeling: 1+, one to two osteoclasts per ten fields; 2+, two to five osteoclasts per ten fields; 3+, more than five osteoclasts per ten fields.

Analysis of RANKL, RANK, and OPG gene expression by RT-PCR. Synovium was obtained from six PsA and two OA patients undergoing total joint replacement or hand or foot surgery. RNA was isolated as previously described (25) and reverse-transcribed, and PCR was carried out under conditions described by Gravallese et al. (26) with custom primers from Gibco BRL (Life Technologies Inc., Rockville, Maryland, USA). Primer sequences were RANKL sense, 5′-TTAAGCCAGTTCACCAGGG-3′; RANK anti-sense, 5′-ACGTAGACCCAGATGATCCC-3′ (27); OPG sense, 5′-GCTAACCTCACTTCCAG-3′; OPG anti-sense, 5′-TGATTAGGACCTGGTTACC-3′ (28); GAPDH sense, 5′-GCTCTCGAGAACATCATCCTG-3′; GAPDH anti-sense, 5′-CGTGTTCATACAGGAATGCT (29).

TNF-α ELISA. PBMC cultures were established in 24-well tissue-culture plates with cells from five PsA patients and five healthy controls. Unfractionated PBMCs were plated at 1 × 10⁶ cells per ml in 10% FBS-RPMI in 1 ml total volume. The cells were incubated at 37°C and 6% CO₂ for 14 days. Culture supernatants were harvested and passed through a syringe filter to remove debris. Samples were stored at −20°C until assayed. The assay was performed using matched antibody pairs against human TNF-α (Pierce Biotechnology, Rockford, Illinois, USA) following the manufacturer’s technical-application procedure. Standards were serially diluted recombinant human TNF-α in culture media (Pierce Endogen). OD was recorded on a Bio-Rad microtiter plate reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, California, USA). TNF-α is expressed as pg/ml.

Cocultures. PBMCs from PsA patients were cultured in 24-well tissue-culture plates at a density of 10 × 10⁶ cells per ml in 1.0 ml of 10% FBS-RPMI. Supernatants were harvested at day 14, filtered, and stored at −20°C. Healthy donor PBMCs isolated from three individuals were seeded in 96-well flat-bottomed culture plates at 2 × 10⁶ cells per well with 50% PsA culture supernatant and 50% normal media in 200 µl total volume. In the initial experiments, supernatants from three different PsA PBMC cultures were added to PBMCs isolated from the three healthy controls. In subsequent experiments, supernatant from a PsA PBMC culture was added to PBMCs isolated from two different healthy controls. TNF-α activity was blocked by the addition of anti-TNF-α antibody (Pierce Endogen) at a final concentration of 2.5 µg/ml. The medium was replenished twice weekly after 14 days in culture; cells were stained for TRAP and osteoclasts were counted as described above.

Figure 1

Osteoclasts are prominent in the psoriatic joint. A representative example of a large multinucleated osteoclast in Howship’s lacuna is shown photographed with a ×40 objective.
Osteoclastogenesis inhibition by OPG. PBMC cultures were established from PsA donors as described above. OPG-Fc (R&D Systems Inc.) was added at a final concentration of 1.0 µg/ml. Etanercept (Amgen Inc., Thousand Oaks, California, USA) was also added to cultures as indicated at a final concentration of 1 µg/ml. Cultures were maintained as previously described for 14 days prior to TRAP staining and osteoclast scoring.

Statistics. OCP data are expressed as the number of OCPs per 10⁶ PBMCs. Student’s t test of nonpaired data was used to analyze differences in OCP frequency, resorption area on bone wafers, expression of CD14 and CD11b, and supernatant TNF-α levels in PsA patients versus healthy controls. Cultures were maintained as previously described for 14 days prior to TRAP staining and osteoclast scoring.

Results. Osteoclasts were present in bone obtained from PsA patients. Although it is generally accepted that osteoclasts are the only cell type capable of bone resorption, these cells have not been characterized in the psoriatic joint. To formally document their role in this disease, initial studies were performed to ascertain whether osteoclasts were present at sites of focal erosion in PsA bone. Histology specimens from PsA, RA, and OA bone were examined and scored for osteoclast number as described in Methods. Table 1 shows that moderate to large numbers of osteoclasts were detected in bone samples from PsA patients. The majority of osteoclasts were found in resorption pits at the bone-pannus junction, or in cutting cones crossing the subchondral bone. Morphologically mature osteoclasts were not observed in the vascular lumen. Similarly, osteoclasts were increased in RA bone, while comparatively few were observed in the OA samples. In some PsA specimens, large osteoclasts with high nuclearity (more than 20 nuclei per cell) were observed (Figure 1).

Osteoclasts arise in unstimulated cultures of PBMCs from patients with PsA. Numerous multinucleated TRAP-positive cells were identified in low-density PBMC cultures from PsA patients without exogenous RANKL or MCSF (Figure 2a), while such cells were rare in PBMC cultures from healthy controls (Figure 2b). Addition of RANKL and MCSF to the cultures increased the size and number of osteoclasts in cultures from PsA patients (Figure 2c) and to a lesser degree in cultures from healthy controls (Figure 2d). To quantitate this effect, PBMCs were isolated from 24 PsA patients and 12 healthy controls (Figure 3). The average number of circulating preosteoclasts in unstimulated cultures was significantly higher in PsA patients than in healthy controls (mean 168 ± 39.9 vs. 3.7 ± 1.1 osteoclasts per 10⁶ PBMCs; P < 0.006). These results indicate that OCPs circulate in the peripheral blood of PsA patients in greater numbers than in healthy controls. Furthermore, these precursors progress to mature osteoclasts without exogenous RANKL and MCSF stimulation.

To determine whether the increased number of TRAP-positive multinucleated cells are derived from an increase in the number of mononuclear OCPs or from multinucleated inflammatory cells, we performed the following experiments. First, PBMCs isolated from seven PsA patients with erosive arthritis were allowed to settle overnight in eight-well chamber slides. The cells were fixed, TRAP-stained, and examined under a light microscope. We did not identify multinucleated or TRAP-positive cells in any of the patients. Second, using probes for surface markers of mononuclear OCPs, freshly isolated PBMCs from seven erosive PsA patients and seven healthy donors were stained for CD11b, CD14, CD51/CD61, and RANK and analyzed by FACS. Large numbers of osteoclasts arise from unstimulated PsA PBMCs. PBMCs were obtained from 24 PsA patients and 12 healthy controls, cultured in the absence of MCSF and RANKL for 14 days, fixed, and stained for TRAP. The number of TRAP-positive multinucleated cells (osteoclasts) was counted and is presented as osteoclasts per million PBMCs plated.
The percentage of PsA PBMCs expressing CD11b and CD14 was significantly greater than in healthy control PBMCs (23.9% ± 3.15% vs. 13.8% ± 1.3%; P < 0.006). Furthermore, CD11b+ and CD14+ PBMCs from PsA patients and controls also expressed CD51/CD61 and RANK, matching a phenotypic profile previously described for OCPs (24). In addition, we did not identify large or multinucleated cells in the forward and side scatter analysis.

To assess the bone-resorbing capacity of these cells, unstimulated PBMCs derived from PsA patients and healthy controls were cultured for 21 days on cortical bone wafers. Representative fields from stimulated and unstimulated bone wafer cultures are shown in Figure 4a along with the mean unstimulated values for all patients (Figure 4b). Cells from PsA patients (n = 6) eroded approximately seven times the surface area eroded by healthy controls (n = 6) (mean 0.49% ± 0.31% vs. 0.08% ± 0.12%; P < 0.009). These data demonstrate a functional osteoclast phenotype in cultured PsA PBMCs capable of enhanced bone-resorbing activity. This finding is consistent with the increased preosteoclast number detected in the PsA population.

Numbers of circulating preosteoclasts are highest in patients with erosive arthritis. If OCP frequency contributes to inflammatory bone loss in PsA, one would predict that patients with erosions on plain radiographs would have higher numbers of circulating OPCs than PsA patients without erosions. Therefore, we analyzed OCP frequency in unstimulated PBMC cultures from ten PsA patients with and ten without bone erosions (Figure 5). PsA patients with one or more erosions on plain radiographs had a significantly greater number of OCPs than did PsA patients without erosions (median, 224 vs. 85 osteoclasts per 10^6 PBMCs; P < 0.002). These results suggest that OCPs contribute to osteolysis in PsA patients.

RANK, RANKL, and OPG expression in the PsA joint and bone. Based on our knowledge of the role of osteoclasts in mediating bone erosions in RA and the importance of RANK and RANKL signaling in the process, we investigated the expression pattern of RANK, RANKL, and OPG in PsA synovium and bone. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed that osteoclasts in resorption lacunae strongly expressed RANK. These osteoclasts were located at the synovial border of the pannus-bone interface (Figure 6, a and b) and in cutting cones in the subchondral bone (Figure 6c). In addition, RANK-positive mononuclear cells were detected adjacent to blood vessels traversing the synovium (Figure 6, a and b) and around vessels located in the subchondral bone (Figure 6d). The staining patterns of RANKL and OPG in the synovium are illustrated in Figure 7. Intense RANKL immunoreactivity was present throughout the synovial lining layer (Figure 7a), while OPG staining (Figure 7b) was restricted to endothelial cells beneath the synovial lining, away from sites of active erosion. Tissue architecture can be determined in H&E-stained sections (Figure 7d), while specific staining is not seen in the negative control (Figure 7c). RANK and RANKL staining was weak to absent in all OA tissues examined (data not shown).

To confirm the immunohistochemical studies, RT-PCR was performed on synovial membranes to analyze the pattern of RANK, RANKL, and OPG expression in tissues isolated from six patients with PsA and two with OA (Figure 8). Five patients with erosive PsA expressed RANKL mRNA in synovial tissues; however, the sixth PsA patient, who did not have bone erosions, did not express RANKL message.
The finding of RANK expression in three of the six PsA synovial samples further supports the immunohistochemical data. Five of six PsA and one of two OA tissues expressed OPG.

Anti-TNF therapy reduces OCP frequency in PsA. It has been previously demonstrated that TNF-α is elevated in psoriatic synovium and synovial fluid (18–20). Furthermore, TNF-α can enhance osteoclastogenesis in the presence of minuscule amounts of RANKL (13). To delineate the effects of TNF-α on OCP frequency in vivo, we studied five patients with erosive PsA treated with anti-TNF agents (four with etanercept and one with infliximab). The number of OCPs was measured before and 12 weeks after initiation of therapy (Figure 9a). Each of the patients experienced a decrease in the number of tender and swollen joints and improved physician and patient global assessment. There was also a significant reduction (79–96%; P < 0.001) in the number of OCPs following anti-TNF therapy in all patients. In addition, we observed a consistent decrease in the percentage of CD11b+CD14+ PBMCs (Figure 9, b–d). These results strongly suggest that TNF-α directly contributes to the increased OCP frequency observed in PsA patients.

Release of biologically active TNF-α by PsA PBMCs. To determine whether the increase in the number of OCPs is the result of elevated TNF-α in PsA patients, the amount of TNF-α released by unfractionated PBMCs cultured without MCSF and RANKL from five PsA patients and five healthy controls was analyzed (198.6 ± 86.07 pg/ml vs. 25.8 ± 13.40 pg/ml, respectively; P < 0.04). In parallel experiments, PsA culture supernatants harvested from three PsA patients with high TNF-α levels stimulated increased osteoclast formation when added in vitro to PBMCs from healthy donors (n = 3). As shown in Figure 10a, unstimulated PBMCs from healthy controls yielded few osteoclasts. The number of osteoclasts increased following addition of each of the three PsA supernatants. Two of three supernatants significantly increased osteoclast numbers in the healthy control PBMC cultures. In subsequent experiments, the addition of anti–TNF-α antibody blocked supernatant-induced osteoclastogenesis (Figure 10b). Two healthy controls, different from those in Figure 10a, showed an increase in number of osteoclasts following addition of PsA supernatant 2 from Figure 10a. This increase was inhibited by addition of anti-TNF antibodies. These experiments suggest that PBMCs from PsA patients secrete significantly greater quantities of biologically active TNF-α than PBMCs from healthy controls.

OPG inhibits osteoclastogenesis in unstimulated PsA PBMCs. Previous studies have convincingly established that RANKL is an essential factor in the promotion of osteoclast development in the inflamed joint (29–31). To examine the impact of RANKL on osteoclast formation in PsA, unstimulated PsA PBMCs were cultured in the presence of OPG (Figure 11). The mean number of TRAP-positive multinuclear cells in unstimulated cultures was 45 ± 5 per 10⁶ PBMCs. This number significantly declined to 14 ± 4 in the presence of 1.0 µg/ml of OPG. Since it is known that TNF-α strongly synergizes with trace amounts of RANKL (13, 32, 33), we tested the combination of OPG and etanercept, which further suppressed osteoclast formation to 8 ± 2 osteoclasts per 10⁶ PBMCs.
The marked reduction in osteoclast formation in cultures incubated with OPG supports the concept that RANKL expression is a critical event in the promotion of osteoclastogenesis in the psoriatic joint.

**Discussion**

In psoriatic arthritis (PsA), bone erosions can be extensive, resulting in joint deformity and disability. These erosions differ markedly from the periarticular osteopenia and pericapsular bone loss commonly observed in rheumatoid joints (34). While these radiographic features suggest a different mechanism of bone loss in PsA, understanding of the basis of this difference has been impeded because the events that lead to psoriatic bone resorption have not been well defined.

To elucidate this process, we sought to clarify how OCPs and the regulatory molecules RANK, RANKL, and OPG may orchestrate osteolysis in PsA.

Our results demonstrate that osteoclasts are prominently situated at the bone-pannus junction and in cutting cones traversing the subchondral bone in the psoriatic joint. In addition, OCPs are markedly increased in the circulation of PsA patients, most strikingly in those with bone erosions on plain radiographs. These cells express the surface markers CD11b, CD14, CD51/CD61, and RANK. A pivotal role for TNF-α in promoting OCP formation is supported by the observations that blocking TNF-α in vivo markedly suppressed the number of circulating OCPs and that cultured PsA PBMCs spontaneously release high quantities of biologically active TNF-α. Immunohistochemical studies delineated the presence of RANK-positive cells in synovium and adjacent to blood vessels in subchondral bone. Furthermore, synovial lining cells stained strongly for RANKL, while OPG expression was confined to the endothelium. These data suggest that OCPs enter a synovial microenvironment characterized by a high ratio of RANKL to OPG expression, facilitating osteoclastogenesis and bone resorption.

To our knowledge, this is the first study demonstrating the presence of increased numbers of circulating OCPs in patients with inflammatory arthritis.

The initial impetus for the concept of an expanded pool of OCPs arose from studies on patients with Paget disease and multiple myeloma. Examination of bone marrow cultures from Paget patients revealed an increase in the number of committed OCPs compared with that in healthy controls (12). Similarly, PBMCs cultured from patients with multiple myeloma and bone lesions, but not those without bony involvement or healthy controls, gave rise to osteoclasts that resorbed bone in vitro when cultured in the presence of a murine stromal line (11). Faust et al. extended these observations by showing that osteoclasts can develop from unstimulated PBMCs derived from healthy controls when grown at high density; however, the number of osteoclasts was not quantified, and they demonstrated weak bone resorption properties (35). In pilot studies, we noted that numerous osteoclasts were present in unstimulated wells of PBMCs cultured from PsA patients, even when the cultures were seeded at low density. Thus, we modified our experimental protocol, analyzing OCP frequency at low density in the absence of exogenous factors such as RANKL and MCSF. Using this approach, osteoclasts were identified by positive TRAP staining and multinuclearity. These cells were shown to be functional by their ability to form pits on bone wafers. Compared with healthy controls, PsA patients had markedly more OCPs, and these cells resorbed significantly greater quantities of bone. It should be noted that the difference in resorption area between control and PsA patients was less than the

![Figure 8](image)

RANK, RANKL, and OPG expression in PsA synovium. Total RNA was isolated from PsA and OA synovium and used as the template to determine RANK, RANKL, and OPG mRNA expression by RT-PCR as described in Methods. The sizes of the specific PCR products are indicated. Lanes 1–5 show PsA patients with radiographic bone erosions, lane 6 shows a patient without erosions, and lanes 7 and 8 show OA patients.

![Figure 9](image)

Anti–TNF-α therapy reduces OCP frequency in patients with PsA. (a) PBMCs from five PsA patients were cultured to determine the OCP frequency before and after 12 weeks of anti–TNF-α therapy (four patients with etanercept and one with infliximab). The data are expressed as osteoclasts per 10^6 PBMCs. The number of OCPs in peripheral blood was significantly reduced in all of the patients (P < 0.001). (b) The percentage of CD11b^+ PBMCs significantly declined in four patients with erosive PsA, following 2 weeks of etanercept therapy, as determined by FACS (P < 0.026). (c and d) Representative histograms of CD14/CD11b staining from a PsA patient before (c) and after (d) etanercept therapy.
difference in OCP frequency between the two groups. Potential explanations include the inability to measure the depth of resorption pits, species differences (human PBMCs on bovine bone), and the fact that there is no literature demonstrating a correlation between the number of OCPs and in vitro measures of bone loss. The additional finding that the increase in OCP frequency correlated with clinical erosions indicates that the size of the precursor pool may be a dependent factor that contributes directly to bone resorption in PsA.

Studies in mice demonstrated that systemic TNF-α directly increases OCP frequency and that this elevation is reversible by anti-TNF therapy (10). Here we show that this is also true in PsA, as increased OCP frequency declined significantly in five of five patients treated with anti-TNF therapy, which paralleled clinical improvement. Moreover, PsA PBMCs spontaneously released high levels of TNF-α in vitro. TNF-α secreted by these cells promoted osteoclastogenesis that was blocked with anti-TNF antibodies. Blocking RANKL with OPG also substantially decreased the number of OCPs that arose from PsA PBMCs. Thus, our results imply that TNF-α triggers a systemic increase in the number of circulating OCPs and suggest that this may be a critical event in the modulation of psoriatic bone resorption. While these data strongly support the concept that TNF-α released by PsA PBMCs promotes an increased OCP frequency, they do not establish these cells as the principal source of the TNF-α. Further studies designed to specifically address this question are required.

Of particular relevance to the observations outlined above are data demonstrating that TNF-α is a pivotal cytokine in PsA. TNF has been isolated from psoriatic synovial fluid, and psoriatic synovial explants release elevated levels of TNF-α, which were highest in patients with erosive arthritis (19, 20). Also, psoriatic synovial lining cells express TNF-α protein (21). Perhaps the most convincing evidence stems from clinical trials showing that TNF blockade dramatically ameliorates psoriatic joint pain and swelling; this evidence led to the Food and Drug Administration’s first approval of a drug, etanercept, for treatment of PsA (36, 37). Lastly, in a recent report, TNF inhibition improved clinical parameters of arthritis and reversed abnormal MRI bone and soft tissue signals in spondyloarthropathy patients with active joint and enthesal inflammation (38).

Although the precise phenotype of the precursor cell was not directly addressed in these experiments, we did find that PBMCs express CD11b, CD14, CD51/CD61, and RANK, established markers of mononuclear OCPs (14). It has been shown that approximately 2% of PBMCs can be stimulated to give rise to osteoclasts in vitro (39, 40). Interestingly, CD14+ monocytes can also differentiate into dendritic cells and macrophages (9, 41). Presumably, events in the bone marrow, circulation, and possibly the synovium determine the fate of a particular monocyte. Indeed, following exposure to RANKL and MCSF, a subpopulation of monocytes rapidly loses the CD14 marker and acquires an osteoclast phenotype (42), underscoring the critical importance of the RANK signaling pathway in osteoclastogenesis.

The discovery of RANK, RANKL, and OPG as the final effector molecules ultimately regulating osteoclastogenesis and bone resorption has provided a fundamental insight into the mechanisms of osteolysis in metabolic bone diseases (8, 43, 44). Definitive proof in support of this paradigm has also been provided in animal models of inflammatory arthritis (10, 39–41). In PsA, investigators found that RANKL mRNA is expressed by T lymphocytes and synoviocytes isolated from lining membranes (26, 45, 46). It has also been demonstrated that fibroblast-like synoviocytes can induce osteoclastogenesis when cocultured with
In our immunohistochemistry experiments, we found that PsA synovial lining cells stained intensely for RANKL, a finding not observed in OA synovial tissues. The RANKL appeared to be relatively unopposed by OPG, since staining for this molecule was restricted to the endothelium. The likely targets for this synovial cell RANKL are the perivascular RANK-positive mononuclear cells in the synovium and subchondral bone. The finding of RANK-positive mononuclear cells in the synovium, confirmed by elevated RANK mRNA expression in at least some of our PsA patients, was in line with previous studies that detected TRAP-positive cells in RA synovium and report that osteoclasts can be generated from RA synovium and bone (33, 48, 49). We observed a gradient of RANK staining by mononuclear cells that increased in intensity from the perivascular region in the subsynovium to the erosion front, where synoviocytes and osteoclasts exhibited the strongest RANK expression. We speculate that this gradient is directed by the elevated RANKL and TNF-α expressed by PsA synoviocytes. Ultimately, RANKL stimulation of these precursor cells could result in the genesis of RANK-positive multinucleated osteoclasts that directly erode the bone matrix. Support for the critical role of RANKL is provided by our experiments indicating that OPG significantly blocked osteoclast formation in PsA PBMCs.

A central question that remains to be addressed regards the specificity of these findings to PsA. As previously discussed, osteoclasts have been detected in rheumatoid synovium (48, 50). Furthermore, while osteoclast numbers in PsA tissues were considerably greater than in OA samples, they were not significantly different from those in RA samples. Clearly, larger sample sizes are required to determine whether the number of osteoclasts differs in RA and PsA; but, assuming that it does not, what mechanisms could account for the aggressive bone resorption observed in many PsA patients? First, the number of circulating OCPs may be higher in PsA, resulting in a more sustained assault on bone. Second, the ratio of RANKL to OPG may be significantly greater in patients with destructive PsA, or, alternatively, levels of antiosteoclastogenic factors such as IFN-γ, IL-12, or GM-CSF could be higher in the rheumatoid joint. Third, the striking increased vascularity and vessel tortuosity characteristic of PsA but not RA (51) may facilitate enhanced recruitment and entry of OCPs into the joint. Finally, other pro-osteoclastogenic factors such as IL-1...
may be present in greater quantities in PsA joints, providing an additional osteoclast activation signal. In support of this latter mechanism is the observation that IL-1 was markedly elevated in psoriatic but not rheumatoid synovial explants obtained from patients with erosive joint disease (19).

Taken together with the established literature, the results of this study lead us to propose a mechanism for the destructive pathway observed in many psoriatic joints (Figure 12). In this model, TNF-α increases the number of circulating OCPs in PsA patients. In the case of “outside-in” erosion, OCPs enter a highly vascular psoriatic synovial membrane containing tortuous blood vessels and adhere to activated endothelial cells that have been stimulated by proinflammatory cytokines (52). Exposure to TNF-α could induce the expression of fibronectin and vitronectin receptors on endothelial cells, as described by McGowan et al., facilitating OCP binding and tissue migration (53). Simultaneously, the high level of OPG expressed by the endothelial cells would suppress osteoclastogenesis, permitting smaller undifferentiated OCPs to migrate through the dense pannus and target bone at a significant distance from the vessel. Upon arrival at the bone-pannus junction, OCPs bind RANKL on the surface of synoviocytes and, in the presence of TNF-α and MCSF, undergo osteoclastogenesis and erode bone. In the case of “outside-in” resorption, OCPs enter the subchondral environment in vessels that are in immediate proximity to bone. Following translocation through the endothelium, it is conceivable that OCPs are exposed to TNF-α-induced RANKL on the surface of osteoblasts and stromal cells (52, 54), resulting in the generation of osteoclasts that line cutting cones devoid of synovial tissue. In this scenario, mature osteoclasts mount a bidirectional assault, resorbing bone matrix in the subchondral bone and at the pannus-bone interface. Thus, there are two critical steps in the osteolytic pathway mediated by TNF-α: increase in the frequency of circulating OCPs, and upregulation of RANKL expression in the joint. In this model, patients with generalized inflammatory disease (Crohn disease, psoriasis) may have an expansion of CD14+CD11b+ cells that differentiate into dendritic cells or macrophages, but not osteoclasts. In view of the reported findings, antagonism of TNF-α may prove to be an effective strategy for inhibiting bone destruction in PsA.

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