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Pulmonary fibrosis is a progressive, dysregulated response to injury culminating in compromised lung function due to excess extracellular matrix production. The heparan sulfate proteoglycan syndecan-4 is important in mediating fibroblast-matrix interactions, but its role in pulmonary fibrosis has not been explored. To investigate this issue, we used intratracheal instillation of bleomycin as a model of acute lung injury and fibrosis. We found that bleomycin treatment increased syndecan-4 expression. Moreover, we observed a marked decrease in neutrophil recruitment and an increase in both myofibroblast recruitment and interstitial fibrosis in bleomycin-treated syndecan-4–null (Sdc4−/−) mice. Subsequently, we identified a direct interaction between CXCL10, an antifibrotic chemokine, and syndecan-4 that inhibited primary lung fibroblast migration during fibrosis; mutation of the heparin-binding domain, but not the CXCR3 domain, of CXCL10 diminished this effect. Similarly, migration of fibroblasts from patients with pulmonary fibrosis was inhibited in the presence of CXCL10 protein defective in CXCR3 binding. Furthermore, administration of recombinant CXCL10 protein inhibited fibrosis in WT mice, but not in Sdc4−/− mice. Collectively, these data suggest that the direct interaction of syndecan-4 and CXCL10 in the lung interstitial compartment serves to inhibit fibroblast recruitment and subsequent fibrosis. Thus, administration of CXCL10 protein defective in CXCR3 binding may represent a novel therapy for pulmonary fibrosis.

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Inhibition of pulmonary fibrosis in mice by CXCL10 requires glycosaminoglycan binding and syndecan-4

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Pulmonary fibrosis is a progressive, dysregulated response to injury culminating in compromised lung function due to excess extracellular matrix production. The heparan sulfate proteoglycan syndecan-4 is important in mediating fibroblast-matrix interactions, but its role in pulmonary fibrosis has not been explored. To investigate this issue, we used intratracheal instillation of bleomycin as a model of acute lung injury and fibrosis. We found that bleomycin treatment increased syndecan-4 expression. Moreover, we observed a marked decrease in neutrophil recruitment and an increase in both myofibroblast recruitment and interstitial fibrosis in bleomycin-treated syndecan-4–null (Sdc4–/–) mice. Subsequently, we identified a direct interaction between CXCL10, an antifibrotic chemokine, and syndecan-4 that inhibited primary lung fibroblast migration during fibrosis; mutation of the heparin-binding domain, but not the CXCR3 domain, of CXCL10 diminished this effect. Similarly, migration of fibroblasts from patients with pulmonary fibrosis was inhibited in the presence of CXCL10 protein defective in CXCR3 binding. Furthermore, administration of recombinant CXCL10 protein inhibited fibrosis in WT mice, but not in Sdc4–/– mice. Collectively, these data suggest that the direct interaction of syndecan-4 and CXCL10 in the lung interstitial compartment serves to inhibit fibroblast recruitment and subsequent fibrosis. Thus, administration of CXCL10 protein defective in CXCR3 binding may represent a novel therapy for pulmonary fibrosis.

Introduction
The molecular mechanisms of pulmonary fibrosis remain poorly understood. When the normal host encounters an exogenous insult, endogenous pathways are activated to limit the extent of tissue injury and initiate repair processes. The tissue injury and subsequent repair responses must be tightly regulated. However, in susceptible hosts, a limited injury will evoke an exaggerated repair response that causes extensive fibrogenesis and impaired end organ function. The latter is a dysregulated repair process (1) and may represent abnormalities in host defense (2). Although considerable information is known about the host response to infectious insults, the mechanisms that control inflammation and fibrosis in response to noninfectious or sterile injury are less well studied.

The essential hallmark of severe pulmonary fibrosis is exorbitant production of extracellular matrix molecules, including collagen, fibronectin, tenascin, and proteoglycans. Alveolar type II cell injury and apoptosis may be important early features in the pathogenesis of pulmonary fibrosis (3). Fibroblasts from patients with pulmonary fibrosis have a unique phenotype, different growth rates (4), and altered production of tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases and other mediators (5). Fibroblast migration is a critical feature of progressive tissue fibrosis (6) and is a dynamic process that is tightly regulated by growth factors such as FGF, TGF-β1, and PDGF (7). However, the endogenous mechanisms that regulate the accumulation of fibroblasts in the lung interstitium remain poorly understood.

During lung injury and repair, chemokines, cytokines, and other mediators are released from various cell types, including epithelial cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, and leukocytes. Chemokines and chemokine receptors have been shown to play important roles in regulating injury and repair. In particular, the balance between CXC chemokines positive and negative for the ELR motif (i.e., amino acids Glu-Leu-Arg) has been shown to regulate progressive lung fibrosis (8). Exogenous CXCL10 attenuated bleomycin-induced pulmonary fibrosis (9) and inhibited fibroblast migration in response to alveolar lavage fluid from injured lung tissue (10). In addition, Cxcl10–/– mice exhibited increased pulmonary fibrosis in the same model (10). Furthermore, genetically targeting the CXCL10 receptor CXCR3 resulted in increased mortality with progressive interstitial fibrosis, demonstrating an essential role for CXCR3 in limiting tissue fibroproliferation (11). Although CXCL10 inhibited fibroblast migration (10), the mechanism remained uncertain, since lung fibroblasts do not express CXCR3 on the cell surface.

Syndecan-4 (encoded by Sdc4), the most ubiquitous of the 4 syndecan family members, is expressed in most tissues and cell types, although it is usually expressed at basal levels (12). It is a transmembrane heparan sulfate proteoglycan that acts cooperatively with integrins in generating signals necessary for the assembly of actin stress fibers and focal adhesions in a Rho-dependent manner.
an-Bn and fibrosis by controlling fibroblast trafficking. We demonstrated that through its direct interaction with the chemokine CXCL10, syndecan-4 regulated lung inflammation and fibrosis by controlling fibroblast trafficking.

Figure 1
Noninfectious lung injury induced syndecan-4 expression. (A) Sdc4 mRNA was upregulated by bleomycin-induced lung injury. Bleomycin or saline was given to C57BL/6 mice intratracheally, and lungs were harvested 1, 3, and 7 days after injury. The mRNA levels in lung tissues were assessed by RT-PCR (n = 3-4). (B) Syndecan-4 cell surface expression was upregulated in lung tissues 7 days after bleomycin-induced injury. Bleomycin was given to C57BL/6 mice intratracheally, lungs were harvested 7 days after injury, and single cells were isolated by Dispase II and DNase I digestions. Cell surface expression of syndecan-4 was determined by staining cells with specific antibody to syndecan-4 (n = 6 [untreated]; 9 [bleomycin]). Flow plots showed syndecan-4 expression gated on total live cells and on leukocytes (CD45+). Fibroblasts isolated from lung tissue of mice untreated (Ctl) or treated with bleomycin (Bleo) for 7 days were also stained for syndecan-4 (Figure 1A). Expression of cell surface syndecan-4 was assessed with flow cytometric analysis, and increased syndecan-4 expression was detected on the cell surface of lung single-cell homogenates from bleomycin-injured lung compared with cells from control untreated mice (Figure 1B). The cell surface expression of syndecan-4 was significantly increased on leukocytes (CD45+) and marginally increased on purified fibroblasts (Figure 1B). These data suggested that expression of syndecan-4 is upregulated in response to lung injury and that syndecan-4 may play a role during tissue injury and repair.

Sdc4−/− mice have an exaggerated fibrotic phenotype after noninfectious acute lung injury. To investigate the biological significance of the inducible expression of syndecan-4, we examined the inflammatory and fibrotic responses to lung injury in Sdc4−/− mice. Recent studies with Sdc4−/− mice suggested that syndecan-4 plays a non-redundant role in tissue injury (18) and repair (20). We observed a marked increase in lung fibrosis in Sdc4−/− mice compared with littermate controls, as demonstrated by increased hydroxyproline content, elevated collagen staining by Trichrome, and increased immunofluorescence staining specific for collagen I (Figure 2, A-C). Fibroblasts with an activated myofibroblast phenotype have been described in the fibrotic foci that characterize progressive pulmonary fibrosis (4). Fibroblasts, especially myofibroblasts, are major effector cell types that produce extracellular matrix and provide the contractile forces during fibrogenesis (25). When we stained lungs sections with anti-α-SMA antibodies, a marker for newly appearing myofibroblasts, Sdc4−/− mice showed a marked increase in cells staining positive for α-SMA (Figure 2B). These data suggested that syndecan-4 plays a role in limiting fibrogenesis after noninfectious lung injury, possibly by restraining fibroblast/myofibroblast migration to areas of tissue injury.

Results
Lung injury induces syndecan-4 expression. In order to elucidate the role of syndecan-4 in lung inflammation and fibrosis, syndecan-4 expression was examined over time after bleomycin-induced lung injury in C57BL/6 mice. After treatment with bleomycin, we observed a marked increase in Sdc4 mRNA expression in whole lung tissue (Figure 1A). Expression of cell surface syndecan-4 was assessed with flow cytometric analysis, and increased syndecan-4 expression was detected on the cell surface of lung single-cell homogenates from bleomycin-injured lung compared with cells from control untreated mice (Figure 1B). The cell surface expression of syndecan-4 was significantly increased on leukocytes (CD45+) and marginally increased on purified fibroblasts (Figure 1B). These data suggested that expression of syndecan-4 is upregulated in response to lung injury and that syndecan-4 may play a role during tissue injury and repair.

Sdc4−/− mice show dysregulated inflammation after lung injury. We then investigated the role of syndecan-4 in the inflammatory response to noninfectious acute lung injury. We observed a marked increase in total inflammatory cells in the BAL fluid in Sdc4−/− mice compared with their WT littermates (Figure 3A). This may be a generalized phenotype for syndecan-4 deficiency, since we observed an increase in peritoneal cell inflammatory cell infiltration after thioglycollate stimulation (Supplemental Figure 1; supplemental material available online with this article; doi:10.1172/JCI38644DS1). The differential cell counts of BAL cells revealed that the total increase in inflammatory cells was mostly due to macrophages and lymphocytes (Figure 3, B and E). Furthermore, we identified a relative deficiency in neutrophil recruitment to the lung in Sdc4−/− mice after bleomycin treatment (Figure 3, C and D). To determine whether neutrophil deficiency contributes to fibrogenesis in syndecan-4 deficiency, we used the neutrophil chemoattractant N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (FNLP) to forcibly recruit neutrophils into alveolar spaces (26). After intratracheal instillation of FNLP with bleomycin into Sdc4−/− mice, neutrophil numbers were restored to levels comparable to those of WT mice (Supplemental Figure 2A). Interestingly, restoring neutrophils in the alveolar space did not alter the exaggerated fibrotic phenotype observed in Sdc4−/− mice after noninfectious lung injury (Supplemental Figure 2B).
However, the antifibrotic effect of CXCL10 was lost in Sdc4−/− mice. Therefore, CXCR3 and CXCL10 have previously been shown to limit lung fibrosis in the bleomycin model (9–11). Because CXCL10 has been shown to interact with heparan sulfate (27), we sought to determine whether exogenous CXCL10 affects in vivo fibrogenesis in the absence of syndecan-4. Exogenous administration of CXCL10 inhibited bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis in WT mice (Figure 4), as previously reported (9). However, the antifibrotic effect of CXCL10 was lost in Sdc4−/− mice (Figure 4), demonstrating that the presence of syndecan-4 was required for this effect.

Increased accumulation of fibroblasts in Sdc4−/− mouse lungs after bleomycin injury. Fibroblasts are the main effector cells during fibrogenesis. They accumulate in the lung interstitium after injury and produce matrix in response to critical mediators, such as TGF-β and HGF, failed to identify candidates to account for the marked increase in fibroblast accumulation in Sdc4−/− mice (Supplemental Figure 3). The failure to find alterations in pro- or antifibrotic mediators in Sdc4−/− mice led us to explore the possibility that syndecan-4 might have a role in limiting lung fibroblast migration. Chemokines and chemokine receptors are known to regulate fibroblast migration. CXCR3 and CXCL10 have previously been shown to limit lung fibrosis in the bleomycin model (9–11). Because CXCL10 has been shown to interact with heparan sulfate (27), we sought to determine whether exogenous CXCL10 affects in vivo fibrogenesis in the absence of syndecan-4. Exogenous administration of CXCL10 inhibited bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis in WT mice (Figure 4), as previously reported (9). However, the antifibrotic effect of CXCL10 was lost in Sdc4−/− mice (Figure 4), demonstrating that the presence of syndecan-4 was required for this effect.

Inhibition of fibrosis by CXCL10 requires the presence of syndecan-4. An exhaustive search to identify an increase in profibrotic mediators, such as TGF-β or IL-13, or a decrease in antifibrotic cytokines, failed to identify candidates to account for the marked increase in fibroblast accumulation in Sdc4−/− mice (Supplemental Figure 3). The failure to find alterations in pro- or antifibrotic mediators in Sdc4−/− mice led us to explore the possibility that syndecan-4 might have a role in limiting lung fibroblast migration. Chemokines and chemokine receptors are known to regulate fibroblast migration. CXCR3 and CXCL10 have previously been shown to limit lung fibrosis in the bleomycin model (9–11). Because CXCL10 has been shown to interact with heparan sulfate (27), we sought to determine whether exogenous CXCL10 affects in vivo fibrogenesis in the absence of syndecan-4. Exogenous administration of CXCL10 inhibited bleomycin-induced lung fibrosis in WT mice (Figure 4), as previously reported (9). However, the antifibrotic effect of CXCL10 was lost in Sdc4−/− mice (Figure 4), demonstrating that the presence of syndecan-4 was required for this effect.

Increased pulmonary fibrosis in Sdc4−/− mice. (A) Sdc4−/− and littermate WT controls were subject to bleomycin-induced lung injury. Hydroxyproline contents in the lung were measured 14 and 21 days after injury (n = 5–10). Data are representative of 3 similar experiments. (B) Lung sections of Sdc4−/− and WT mice 21 days after injury were stained with trichrome and anti–α-SMA, showing increased collagen staining and α-SMA in Sdc4−/− mice (n = 7). Original magnification, ×100. (C) Lung sections of Sdc4−/− and WT mice before and 14 and 21 days after injury were stained for collagen I, showing increased collagen I staining in lung sections of Sdc4−/− mice (n = 7). Original magnification, ×100.

These data suggest that although syndecan-4 contributes to neutrophil transepithelial migration, the exaggerated fibrogenesis in Sdc4−/− mice is not caused by impaired neutrophil recruitment; other mechanisms must account for the fibrotic phenotype.

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Increased fibrosis in Sdc4−/− mice. Mouse fibroblast NIH 3T3 cells were treated with a recombinant mouse CXCL10 protein. CXCL10 did not affect collagen production by 3T3 fibroblasts (Supplemental Figure 5 and ref. 10). CXCL10 directly interacts with syndecan-4 on lung fibroblasts. CXCL10 was previously found to inhibit fibroblast chemotaxis in response to BAL fluid from injured lung tissue (10). The mechanism for this inhibition was unclear, since lung fibroblasts did not express the CXCL10 receptor CXCR3 (Supplemental Figure 5 and ref. 10). Because CXCL10 has previously been shown to bind glycosaminoglycans (GAGs; ref. 27), we hypothesized that CXCL10 might bind to syndecan-4 on fibroblasts in order to regulate fibroblast migration. We investigated the possibility that CXCL10 binds directly to syndecan-4 using several approaches. First, we found that the binding of iodine-labeled CXCL10 to lung single-cell homogenates or cultured primary fibroblasts of Sdc4−/− mice was reduced compared with homogenates from lung tissue of WT mice (Figure 6, A and B). Total lung cells isolated from Cxcr3−/− mice also showed reduced binding of CXCL10 compared with homogenates from WT mouse lung tissue (Figure 6A). CXCL10 binding to Cxcr3−/− fibroblasts was...
comparable to that of WT fibroblasts (Figure 6B). This binding was specific, since the binding activity was blocked by the addition of unlabeled CXCL10 (Figure 6C). Similar results were obtained from total lung cells isolated from mice (data not shown). Second, biotinylated CXCL10 crosslinked to syndecan-4–bearing cells, and the binding was abolished by the addition of unlabeled CXCL10 protein (Figure 6D). As a control, CXCL10 was demonstrated to be crosslinked to CXCR3–bearing cells, and the crosslinking was displaced by the addition of unlabeled CXCL10 (data not shown). These data demonstrated that CXCL10 directly binds to syndecan-4.

CXCL10–syndecan-4 interactions regulate fibroblast migration. We then sought to determine the biological significance of CXCL10–syndecan-4 interaction in the pathogenesis of pulmonary fibrosis by investigating its effects on fibroblast migration. BAL from patients with pulmonary fibrosis (28, 29) or from bleomycin-treated mice (10, 29) elicits chemotactic activity for fibroblasts. CXCL10 is able to inhibit BAL-induced fibroblast migration (10). To determine whether syndecan-4 is required for the CXCL10 inhibition of fibroblast chemotaxis, we examined the migration of both WT and Sdc4–/– fibroblasts in response to BAL fluid from fibrotic lung tissue and observed migration in both groups (Figure 7, A and B). Consistent with our previous observation, recombinant CXCL10 inhibited the chemotaxis of primary lung fibroblasts from WT mice in response to BAL fluid isolated from the lungs of mice treated with bleomycin (Figure 7, A and B). However, CXCL10 did not attenuate Sdc4–/– fibroblast migration in response to BAL. Thus, the inhibition of fibroblast chemotaxis by CXCL10 is dependent on the presence of syndecan-4 on fibroblasts. Furthermore, CXCR3 was dispensable for CXCL10 inhibition of fibroblast chemotaxis, since CXCL10 inhibited BAL-induced fibroblast migration from Cxcr3–/– fibroblasts (Figure 7C).

The heparin-binding domain, but not the CXCR3-binding domain, of CXCL10 is crucial for inhibition of fibroblast migration. The CXCL10 crystal structure was recently determined (30), and the structural domains of CXCL10 protein have been investigated by mutational studies (31, 32). The N-terminal arginine residue of CXCL10 protein, preceding the first cysteine, is important for CXCR3 signaling, whereas mutations of the 4 basic residues of the C-terminal helix (K71E/R72Q/K74Q/R75E) combined with the R22A mutation (CtR22A) abolish most of the heparin-binding activity of CXCL10 (32). We next determined whether inhibition of BAL-induced fibroblast migration by CXCL10 requires the heparin binding site, using 2 mutants of WT CXCL10 protein in fibroblast migration studies. Mutations were made in either the heparin-binding domain or the CXCR3-binding domain. An alanine exchange of residue Arg-8 of CXCL10 protein (R8A), which abrogates CXCR3 binding, did not change the ability of CXCL10 to inhibit BAL-induced fibroblast migration (10). To determine whether syndecan-4 is required for the CXCL10 inhibition of fibroblast chemotaxis, we examined the migration of both WT and Sdc4–/– fibroblasts in response to BAL fluid from fibrotic lung tissue and observed migration in both groups (Figure 7, A and B). Consistent with our previous observation, recombinant CXCL10 inhibited the chemotaxis of primary lung fibroblasts from WT mice in response to BAL fluid isolated from the lungs of mice treated with bleomycin (Figure 7, A and B). However, CXCL10 did not attenuate Sdc4–/– fibroblast migration in response to BAL. Thus, the inhibition of fibroblast chemotaxis by CXCL10 is dependent on the presence of syndecan-4 on fibroblasts. Furthermore, CXCR3 was dispensable for CXCL10 inhibition of fibroblast chemotaxis, since CXCL10 inhibited BAL-induced fibroblast migration from Cxcr3–/– fibroblasts (Figure 7C).

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resulted in a significant loss of the inhibitory effect on fibroblast migration (Figure 8A). These observations suggest that the inhibitory effect of CXCL10 resides in its heparin-binding sites. Thus, the CXCL10-CXCR3 interaction is dispensable for inhibiting BAL-induced fibroblast migration, whereas the GAG binding region of CXCL10 is critical. CXCL10 binding to cells can be inhibited by heparin and heparan sulfate (27). To further confirm the requirement of a CXCL10-GAG interaction in the inhibition of fibroblast migration, we examined the effect of GAG blockade using heparan sulfate and heparin. Heparan sulfate and heparin reduced the inhibitory effect of CXCL10 on BAL-induced fibroblast migration (Figure 8C). Collectively, these data suggest that CXCL10 evokes its inhibitory effect on BAL-induced fibroblast migration through CXCL10-GAG interactions on the cell surface.

To determine the clinical relevance of CXCL10 inhibition on fibroblast migration, we tested whether CXCL10 protein inhibits migration of human lung fibroblasts. Syndecan-4 was expressed on human lung fibroblasts (data not shown). Interestingly, primary human fibroblasts isolated from patients with progressive idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) migrated in response to BAL fluid isolated from bleomycin-treated mouse lungs. BAL-induced fibroblast migration was blocked by murine CXCL10 protein (Figure 8D). We then determined that R8A inhibited BAL-induced fibroblast migration, similar to WT CXCL10 (Figure 8D). Taken together, these data suggest that CXCL10 directly interacts with syndecan-4 and that this interaction is required for CXCL10-mediated inhibition of fibroblast chemotaxis in vitro and the antifibrotic effect of CXCL10 in vivo.

Discussion

Syndecan-4 has been recognized as an important component in the formation of focal adhesion complexes through interactions with heparan sulfate and heparin. Heparan sulfate and heparin reduced the inhibition of CXCL10 on BAL-induced fibroblast migration (Figure 8D). To further confirm the requirement of a CXCL10-GAG interaction in the inhibition of fibroblast migration, we examined the effect of GAG blockade using heparan sulfate and heparin. Heparan sulfate and heparin reduced the inhibitory effect of CXCL10 on BAL-induced fibroblast migration (Figure 8C). Collectively, these data suggest that CXCL10 evokes its inhibitory effect on BAL-induced fibroblast migration through CXCL10-GAG interactions on the cell surface.

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Discussion

Syndecan-4 has been recognized as an important component in the formation of focal adhesion complexes through interactions with integrins in vitro (12). Recently, Sdc4−/− fibroblasts were found to migrate randomly as a result of high activity of delocalized Rac-1 (33). However, Sdc4−/− mice develop normally, which suggests that these in vitro effects are not required for normal development. Syndecan-4 has been shown to affect wound healing, resulting in delayed closure of skin incisions in its absence (20). Syndecan-4 is required for dermal fibroblast invasive migration into fibrin clot (34). We identified Sdc4 as a gene induced in response to lung injury and sought to determine its role in lung inflammation and fibrosis. Although we anticipated that there would be impaired fibrogenesis in the absence of syndecan-4, we unexpectedly found the opposite: a marked increase in collagen deposition relative to WT mice after noninfectious lung injury.

Several studies have suggested that CXCL10 and its cognate receptor are important in regulating the fibroproliferative response. Keane and colleagues first showed that exogenous CXCL10 inhibited fibrogenesis (9). Genetically targeting the deletion of the CXCL10 receptor CXCR3 resulted in increased mortality with progressive interstitial fibrosis after lung injury, demonstrating a nonredundant role for CXCR3 in limiting tissue fibroproliferation (11). Cxcl10−/− mice also exhibited an enhanced fibrogenic response to bleomycin, and CXCL10 was found to inhibit fibroblast migration in response to BAL from injured lungs (10). However, since fibroblasts do not express CXCR3, the mechanism of inhibition must involve another cell surface receptor. Our current study demonstrates what we believe to be a previously unrecognized interaction between syndecan-4 and CXCL10 in the regulation of fibrogenesis. We provide 2 lines of direct biochemical evidence for an interaction between CXCL10 and syndecan-4. Iodine-labeled CXCL10 bound to syndecan-4-positive fibroblasts, and the binding was competed away with unlabeled CXCL10. In addition, biotinylated CXCL10 was detected in syndecan-4 immunoprecipitates.

In order to determine whether the CXCL10–syndecan-4 interaction was biologically relevant, we used a bioassay for lung fibroblast migration. It has been known for decades that after acute lung injury, chemotactants for fibroblasts accumulate in the lung (6, 28). However, the precise components of the inflammatory milieu that account for this activity have never been completely elucidated. Candidates include growth factors, such as PDGF (35) and IGF-1 (36), and matrix components, such as fibronectin, collagen, and hyaluronan (37). It has recently been shown that lysophosphatic acid may be the critical mediator of chemotactic activity for fibroblast migration (29). In the present study, we confirmed that the chemotaxis of primary lung fibroblasts to injured lung BAL fluid was inhibited by exogenous CXCL10 (10). However, the ability of CXCL10 to inhibit BAL-induced fibroblast migration was dependent on the presence of both syndecan-4 and a functional GAG-binding domain in the CXCL10 protein. CXCL10 did not inhibit BAL-induced migration of Sdc4−/− fibroblasts, which suggests that the CXCL10–syndecan-4 interaction is required for this activity. To determine whether CXCL10 affects other fibroblast...
CXCL10 binds to syndecan-4. (A) Equal numbers of cells isolated from lung tissue of WT, Sdc4−/−, and Cxcr3−/− mice were incubated with 125I-labeled CXCL10. After wash, total radiolabel activity was measured. Decreased binding of 125I-labeled CXCL10 to Sdc4−/− and Cxcr3−/− cells was observed (n = 3). Similar results were obtained from 3 experiments. (B) Equal numbers of fibroblasts isolated from lung tissue of WT, Sdc4−/−, and Cxcr3−/− mice were incubated with 125I-labeled CXCL10. Decreased binding of 125I-labeled CXCL10 to Sdc4−/− fibroblasts was observed (n = 4). Similar results were obtained from 3 experiments. (C) Binding of CXCL10 to fibroblasts. Syndecan-4–bearing fibroblasts from WT lung tissue were plated in confluence in 24-well plates and incubated with 125I-labeled CXCL10 and increasing concentrations of unlabeled CXCL10 at 4°C. The amount of 125I-CXCL10 bound to cells is shown as the percentage of that in the absence of unlabeled CXCL10. (D) Crosslinking CXCL10 to syndecan-4. Biotin-labeled CXCL10 (0.5 μg) was incubated with lung tissue homogenates in the presence or absence of an excess amount of unlabeled CXCL10, crosslinked with DSS, and followed by IP with antibody specific to syndecan-4. Crosslinked syndecan-4 with biotinylated CXCL10 was visualized with streptavidin-HRP followed by enhanced chemiluminescence. Arrow denotes the CXCL10–syndecan-4 complex.

In addition to the regulation of fibroblast migration, there are several additional potential mechanisms, such as increased epithelial apoptosis (41, 42), Th1/Th2 imbalance (10, 11, 43), epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (44, 45), increased fibrocyte recruitment (23), and altered stem/progenitor cell functions (46–48), which could also account for the enhanced fibrosis in Sdc4−/− mice after bleomycin treatment. Matrix protein CCN1 (CYP6I) interacts with syndecan-4 and integrins regulating prostate cancer cell apoptosis (49). Alveolar type II cell apoptosis has been suggested as an important early feature in the pathogenesis of pulmonary fibrosis (50–52). TGF-β has been shown to play a central role in fibrosis (53, 54). We did not detect any differences in TGF-β levels in Sdc4−/− and WT mouse lung tissues in the bleomycin model; more sensitive assays may be needed to detect TGF-β under these conditions. However, a recent study showed that prostaglandin F2α–prostaglandin F receptor signaling mediates pulmonary fibrosis independently of TGF-β in the bleomycin lung injury model (55). Syndecan-4 and other proteins have been suggested to comprise a population of myogenic precursor cells that differentiate and fuse with myotubes and, when transplanted, regenerate and maintain a substantial, functional population of muscle progenitor cells (56). Further investigations are needed to dissect other mechanisms by which syndecan-4 regulates fibrogenesis.

CXCL10 is upregulated after both immune-mediated and non–immune-mediated tissue injury (11, 57–59). The effect of CXCL10 on T cell recruitment is dependent on CXCR3 (20, 58). CXCL10-CXCR3 interactions have been directly implicated in the pathogenesis of immune-mediated tissue damage (58, 60–62). We and others have shown that after sterile lung injury, CXCL10 is produced and has antifibrotic properties (9–11). However, unlike immune-mediated pathobiology, we found that the antifibrotic effects of CXCL10 were independent of CXCR3 and required GAG binding and the presence of the heparan sulfated proteoglycan syndecan-4. We further demonstrated that the CXCL10 mutant R8A, which is deficient in CXCR3 binding, inhibited human fibroblast migration. These data suggest that a mutant CXCL10, without CXCR3-binding activity, delivered directly to the lungs could be a novel therapeutic agent in pulmonary fibrosis. Eliminating CXCR3 binding could avoid potential toxicities related to T cell activation. We have shown that syndecan-4 plays an important role in the host response to noninfectious lung injury, that syndecan-4 is required for the antifibrotic effects of CXCL10 in vivo, and that the ability of CXCL10 to inhibit fibroblast migration in vitro occurs independent of the CXCR3 receptor and requires the GAG-binding domain of syndecan-4. Exploiting the interactions between proteoglycans and chemokines could lead to new therapeutic options in progressive pulmonary fibrosis.
Methods

Mice. *Sdc4*−/− mice were described previously (20). Mice were backcrossed onto C57BL/6 background for more than 6 generations before use. Age- and sex-matched background C57BL/6J mice were from Jackson. *Cxcr3*−/− mice were provided by C. Gerard (Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA). All mice were housed and cared for in a pathogen-free facility at Duke University, and all animal experiments were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee at Duke University.

Bleomycin administration and BAL. Bleomycin was administered to *Sdc4*−/− and age- and sex-matched WT C57BL/6J mice as described previously (11). Under anesthesia, the mouse lungs and heart were surgically exposed. The trachea was cannulated, and the lungs were lavaged 3 times with 0.8-ml aliquots of cold PBS. The live cells were recovered and counted using a hemocytometer. Cytospin preparations of BAL cells were stained conventionally, and differential cell counts were performed.

Exogenous CXCL10 treatment. Both *Sdc4*−/− mice and littermate controls were divided into CXCL10 treatment and control groups, with 10 mice per group. All *Sdc4*−/− mice and littermate controls were subject to bleomycin-induced lung injury. Recombinant mouse CXCL10 (1 μg; Peprotech) dissolved in 20 μl of 0.25% BSA/PBS was given to mice intramuscularly daily from the day of injury. As a control, 20 μl of 0.25% BSA/PBS was given to a separate group of mice intramuscularly every day. The

Figure 7

CXCL10 inhibition of BAL-induced fibroblast chemotaxis requires syndecan-4. (A) Lung fibroblasts were isolated from *Sdc4*−/− and littermate control mice and plated onto fibronectin-coated Boyden chambers with a pore size of 8 μm. BAL from WT mice 5 days after bleomycin injury was added to the bottom chambers. For certain groups, recombinant CXCL10 (500 pg/ml) was also added to the top and bottom chambers (*n* = 12–14). Original magnification, ×100. Similar results were obtained from 5 experiments. (B) Quantitation of fibroblast migration. Fibroblasts were counted in 5 fields per slide under light microscopy with a ×40 objective lens. The total number of fibroblasts in 5 fields was expressed as a migration index (*n* = 3–5). (C) Lung fibroblasts were isolated from *Cxcr3*−/− mice and plated onto Boyden chambers. BAL from WT mice 5 days after bleomycin injury was added to the bottom chambers. For certain groups, recombinant CXCL10 was also added to the top and bottom chambers. The total number of fibroblasts in 4 fields under microscope with a ×40 objective lens was expressed as migration index (*n* = 4).

Figure 8

A critical role for the GAG-binding site of CXCL10 protein in inhibition of BAL-induced fibroblast chemotaxis. Lung fibroblasts were isolated from WT mice (A–C) or from pulmonary fibrosis patients (D), plated onto Boyden chambers, and treated as detailed below. Fibroblast migration was quantified by microscopy with a ×40 objective lens, and fibroblasts were counted in 4 fields per slide (*n* = 4 per group). Data are expressed as migration index. (A and B) BAL from WT mice 5 days after bleomycin injury was added to the bottom chambers; for certain groups, recombinant native CXCL10, CXCL10 mutants R8A and C1R22A, or heparan sulfate (HS) was also added to the top and bottom chambers. (C) Some fibroblasts were treated with heparinase for 2 hours before migration assay. BAL was added to the bottom chambers, and CXCL10 was added to the top and bottom chambers. (D) Lung fibroblasts isolated from pulmonary fibrosis patients were treated with CXCL10, R8A, or C1R22A. Similar results were obtained from lung fibroblasts isolated from 3 different IPF patients.
lungs were harvested 13 days after injury, and hydroxyproline contents in the lungs were measured.

mRNA analysis. RNA was extracted from lung tissues using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen) following the manufacturer’s instructions. For realtime RT-PCR analysis, 1 μg total RNA was reverse transcribed using SuperScript II RNase H Reverse Transcriptase (Invitrogen) with 0.5 μg/μl oligo (dT)20 primers. of the resultant cDNAs, 1 μl was subjected to real-time PCR (qPCR Core kit for SYBR Green; Eurogentec) using the ABI Prism 7500 Detection System (Applied Biosystems). The specific primers were designed based on cDNA sequences deposited in the GenBank database. Primers for Sdc4 (NM_011521) were 5′-AAGTGAAAACACATCCTGGAG-3′ (sense) and 5′-GCAACTGAGACAGACACA-3′ (antisense), and primers for GAPDH (NM_00100130) were 5′-ATCATCTCCCCCCTTCG-3′ (sense) and 5′-GGCTGATGACGCCCTTCCA-3′ (antisense). The primers were all cDNA specific, not amplifying genomic DNA. Contamination of genomic DNA was negligible. The conditions for real-time PCR were as follows: 1 cycle at 95°C for 10 minutes, 40 cycles at 95°C for 15 seconds and 60°C for 1 minute, and 1 cycle at 25°C for 2 minutes. The relative expression levels of each gene were determined against GAPDH levels in the samples.

Flow cytometry. Flow cytometric analysis on whole lung single-cell homogenates or isolated primary lung fibroblasts was carried out as described previously (11). Cell surface expression of syndecan-4 was detected with a phycoerythrin-conjugated specific antibody to syndecan-4 (clone KY1A/BD Biosciences), along with leukocyte surface marker CD45 on a flow cytometer (FACS Canto II; Becton Dickson). Cell surface expression of syndecan-4 was also analyzed with a syndecan-4 antibody (provided by P. Kincade, Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, USA). Flow data were analyzed with FACS Diva software (Becton Dickson).

Histology and immunohistochemistry. Collagen contents were detected by conventional Trichrome staining of lung sections, as described previously (11). α-SMA in lung tissue was stained with anti-α-SMA (clone 1A4; Dako-Cytomation), collagen I was stained with a rabbit polyclonal antibody to collagen I (Abcam), and fibroblasts were stained with ER-TR7 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) and followed by visualization with a Vectastain ABC kit (Vector Laboratories) or fluorescently.

Hydroxyproline assay. Collagen contents in mouse lungs were measured with a conventional hydroxyproline method (11).

Radiolabeled CXCL10 binding. Cells of lung single-cell homogenates or purified lung fibroblasts (1×105) were incubated with 125I-CXCL10 (Perkin-Elmer) and various concentrations of unlabeled CXCL10 (R&D Systems) for 60 minutes at 4°C. The cells were filtered through glass microfiber filters (Whatman) treated with 0.33% polyethyleneimine, washed, air dried, and counted on a gamma counter.

