Detection of anti-ADAM 10 antibody in serum of a patient with pulmonary fibrosis associated with dermatomyositis

Jiro Fujita, Tamotsu Takeuchi, Naomi Dobashi, Yuji Ohtsuki, Michiaki Tokuda, Jiro Takahara

Abstract

Objectives—It has been suggested that the humoral immune system plays a part in the pathogenesis of pulmonary fibrosis. Although circulating autoantibodies to lung protein(s) have been suggested, few lung proteins have been characterised. The purpose of this study is to determine the antigen recognised by serum of a patient with pulmonary fibrosis associated with dermatomyositis.

Methods—To accomplish this, anti-small airway epithelial cell (SAEC) antibody in a patient’s serum was evaluated using a western immunoblot.

Results—An autoantibody against SAEC was found, and the antigen had a molecular weight of 62 kDa. Using the patient’s serum, clones from the normal lung cDNA library were screened and demonstrated that anti-SAEC antibody in the patient’s serum was against ADAM (A disintegrin and metalloprotease) 10.

Conclusion—This is the first report that demonstrates the existence of anti-ADAM 10 antibody in a patient with pulmonary fibrosis associated with dermatomyositis.

Methods

PATIENT AND SERA

A Japanese woman (YF) had been healthy until she was referred to Kagawa Medical University for evaluation of muscle weakness and cough at the age of 63 (in 1992). On physical examination, she was afebrile with a respiratory rate of 18/min, blood pressure of 90/60 mm Hg, and a regular pulse rate of 86/min. The chest was symmetric, and bibasilar, coarse crackles were auscultated. Arterial blood gas analysis showed PO2 of 70 mm Hg, PCO2 of 41 mm Hg, and pH 7.43. Lung function studies showed %vital capacity 44.1% and FEV1% 91.7%. High resolution computed tomography showed interstitial and patchy parenchymal opacification in both lungs, predominantly in the middle and lower lung zones. Scattered ground glass opacities were also observed. No apparent honeycomb formation was observed. Although open lung biopsy was not performed, she was diagnosed to have interstitial pneumonia (possibly non-specific interstitial pneumonia) associated with dermatomyositis. She was diagnosed with pulmonary fibrosis associated with...
dermatomyositis after clinical studies including muscle biopsy. Oral dexamethasone was given to reduce her symptoms. Anti-DNA, RNP, Sm, SS-A, SS-B, Scl-70, Jo-1 antibodies were not found. No clinical symptoms or laboratory data associated with systemic autoimmune disease other than positive ANA were seen.

CELL LINES

We used cell lines as follows; A549, PC9, and SAEC cell lines. A549 and PC9 (derived from adenocarcinoma of the lung) were cultured in RPMI-1640 with 10% fetal calf serum. SAEC cell line (derived from normal small airway epithelial cells) was purchased from Sanko Junyaku Co, Ltd, and cultured in serum free medium (CCMD160, CC-3119 SABM, Sanko Junyaku Co, Ltd) with several growth factors (CC-4124, Sanko Junyaku Co, Ltd) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

SDS-PAGE ELECTROPHORESIS AND WESTERN BLOTTING

Lysates of cell lines were mixed with sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS 2.0%) and heated (100°C, 5 min). The samples were then applied to a SDS polyacrylamide gel (gradient is linear from 10% to 20%), electrophoresed (60 mA, 120 min), fixed in 50% methanol, 10% acetic acid, and stained with Coomassie Blue. Standard molecular weight markers purchased from Sanko Junyaku Co, Ltd with several growth factors (CC-4124, Sanko Junyaku Co, Ltd) according to the manufacturer’s instruction.

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERISATION OF CDNA

Serum from FY (obtained in March 1995) was used for immunoscreening of the TriplEX human lung cDNA library (Clonetech, Palo Alto, CA) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Two positive cDNA clones were selected from 3×10^5 clones, and the nucleotide sequencing was conducted using an Automated Laser Fluorescent ALF sequencer (Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology AB, Uppsala, Sweden). Both sequences appeared to be identical to the partial sequence of human ADAM 10 cDNA found by the computer homology search. Therefore, full length cDNA was isolated from original lung cDNA library using a partial cDNA as a probe. The full length ADAM 10 cDNA was subcloned to pCDNA1.1/Amp (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) and transfected into COS-7 cells by the DEAE-dextran method. After 48 hours, the cells were incubated with FY serum or control human serum. After incubating with rabbit antihuman IgG conjugated with FITC, the cells were analysed using EPICS Profile II analyser and EPICS Elite software (Coulter, Hialeah, FL).

Results

Figure 1 shows western immunoblot analysis using a patient’s serum against lysates of PC9, A549, and SAEC cell lines. Lane 1; PC9, lane 2; A549; lane 3; SAEC cell line. In SAEC cell line, only one band (arrow *) that has a molecular weight of 62 kDa, which is the same as ADAM 10, is demonstrated. In PC9 and A549 cell lines, two bands (arrow ** and *** ) are demonstrated. One antigen, which has a molecular weight of 54 kDa (arrow **), was previously identified as cytokeratin 8. Arrow *** is not characterised.

Figure 2 Immunofluorescence staining of ADAM 10 expressing COS-7 cells by a patient’s serum. This histogram demonstrates that COS-7 cells transfected with the full length of ADAM 10 are stained positively by FY serum (a). In contrast, COS-7 cells transfected with pCDNA1.1/Amp alone were unstained with FY serum (b).
The band that had a lower molecular weight (48 kDa) in A549 and PC9 cell lines was not characterised.

Both positive cDNA clones appeared to be a partial ADAM 10 cDNA that encoded the 3′-end of cDNA by BLAST search. As figure 2 shows, COS-7 cells transfected with the full length of ADAM 10 were stained positively by FV serum. In contrast, COS-7 cells transfected with pCDNA1.1/Amp alone were unstained with FV serum. Any significant staining was not observed with the control human serum.

Discussion
In this study, we demonstrated that one of the antibodies against SAEC cells in a patient with pulmonary fibrosis associated with dermatomyositis was anti-ADAM 10 antibody.

ADAM 10 is a protein first purified from bovine brain based on its ability to cleave major basic proteins.10-14 ADAM 10, is a membrane linked protein with several domains including a metalloproteinase domain, a potential integrin binding domain, a cysteine rich sequence domain, and an EGF-like sequence domain.10-14 ADAM 10 has been implicated in a wide variety of functions including basement membrane degradation and cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions.10-14 ADAM 10 contains the consensus HEXXHXXGXXH motif, which suggests that it functions as a metalloproteinase.12 13 A wide variety of mammalian cell lines including epithelial cells and haematopoietic cells express low levels of ADAM 10 mRNA (4.5 and 3.2 kb transcripts) and mature polypeptide (62 kDa) as assessed by northern analysis and western blotting.12 14 ADAM 10 is a functional metalloproteinase with gelatinase-like activity as it can completely degrade myelin basic protein and histones.15 This protein has since been found in many tissues,16 and is homologous to the Drosophila kuc protein, suggesting a role in neurogenesis.12 13 Importantly, it has recently been demonstrated that ADAM 10 is one of the pro-tumour necrosis factor α (TNFα) processing enzymes, which converts pro-TNFα to TNFα.11 12

The significance of anti-ADAM 10 autoantibody in the pathogenesis of pulmonary fibrosis associated with dermatomyositis should be discussed. ADAM 10 is expressed in bronchoepithelial cells. The resulting antibody-antigen interaction with immune complex formation could have a significant role in the perpetuation of the disease processes, either by direct injury of epithelial cells or via local macrophage activation as they are cleared by phagocytosis. In addition, previous studies have demonstrated that potent broad spectrum inhibitors of the matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) can prevent TNFα release from monocytic cell lines.15 Therefore, it is possible to speculate that the anti-ADAM 10 antibody modulates the function of the TNFα converting enzyme. We are now planning to make a recombinant ADAM 10 to quantify anti-ADAM 10 antibodies in sera of patients with several collagen vascular diseases.

In conclusion, our data demonstrate that anti-SAEC cell antibody in the patient’s sera with pulmonary fibrosis associated with dermatomyositis was against ADAM 10. Anti-ADAM 10 antibody may have played a part in the process of lung injury in pulmonary fibrosis.

Detection of anti-ADAM 10 antibody in serum of a patient with pulmonary fibrosis associated with dermatomyositis
Jiro Fujita, Tamotsu Takeuchi, Naomi Dobashi, Yuji Ohtsuki, Michiaki Tokuda and Jiro Takahara

Ann Rheum Dis 1999 58: 770-772
doi: 10.1136/ard.58.12.770

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://ard.bmj.com/content/58/12/770

References
This article cites 15 articles, 6 of which you can access for free at:
http://ard.bmj.com/content/58/12/770#BIBL

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections
- Interstitial lung disease (145)
- Immunology (including allergy) (5144)
- Connective tissue disease (4253)
- Muscle disease (160)
- Musculoskeletal syndromes (4951)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/