Analysis of FOXP3$^{+}$ Regulatory T Cells That Display Apparent Viral Antigen Specificity during Chronic Hepatitis C Virus Infection

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Abstract

We reported previously that a proportion of natural CD25$^{+}$ cells isolated from the PBMC of HCV patients can further upregulate CD25 expression in response to HCV peptide stimulation in vitro, and proposed that virus-specific regulatory T cells (Treg) were primed and expanded during the disease. Here we describe epigenetic analysis of the FOXP3 locus in HCV-responsive natural CD25$^{+}$ cells and show that these cells are not activated conventional T cells expressing FOXP3, but hard-wired Treg with a stable FOXP3 phenotype and function. Of ~46,000 genes analyzed in genome wide transcription profiling, about 1% were differentially expressed between HCV-responsive Treg, HCV-non-responsive natural CD25$^{+}$ cells and conventional T cells. Expression profiles, including cell death, activation, proliferation and transcriptional regulation, suggest a survival advantage of HCV-responsive Treg over the other cell populations. Since no Treg-specific activation marker is known, we tested 97 NS3-derived peptides for their ability to elicit CD25 response (assuming it is a surrogate marker), accompanied by high resolution HLA typing of the patients. Some reactive peptides overlapped with previously described effector T cell epitopes. Our data offers new insights into HCV immune evasion and tolerance, and highlights the non-self specific nature of Treg during infection.


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Introduction

Hepatitis C virus is a small positive sense single stranded RNA virus, which causes persistent infection that leads to cirrhosis, cancer and liver failure. In the acute phase of the infection, the host usually mounts strong CD4$^{+}$ and CD8$^{+}$ T cell responses, but this wanes in the next few months during the transition to persistence [reviewed in reference [1]]. Typically, in persistently-infected patients, the frequency of HCV-specific IFN-γ-producing effector T cells is low (usually <0.3% of PBMC by ELISPOT) and that of IL-2-producing cells is even lower [2]. T cells, particularly CD4$^{+}$ T cells, proliferate poorly in response to HCV antigens [3], although CD8$^{+}$ T cells proliferate slightly better (Li and Gowans, unpublished data). The reason behind the lack of adequate immunity to HCV in human is not well understood, although it is likely to be multi-factorial [1,4].

IL-10 producing type 1 regulatory T cells (Tr1) may play a role in HCV persistence [5,6], and more recently, several groups suggested that natural regulatory T cell (Treg, a different type of suppressor cell to Tr1) may be also important [7,8,9,10]. The frequency of circulating CD4$^{+}$CD25$^{+}$ cells (the cell population in which Treg are predominantly contained [11]) in the blood of HCV carriers was higher than in healthy donors and individuals who had resolved the infection [7]. In addition, the percentage of CD4$^{+}$CD25$^{+}$ cells within the infected liver was much higher than in the peripheral blood [8]. (A review of this topic was published recently [12]). One basic property of Treg is that, once activated via the T cell receptor (TCR), they suppress a wide range of immune responses in vitro and in vivo in a contact-dependent manner [11]. Sugimoto et al. [13] initially showed that depletion of CD25$^{+}$ cells enhanced the proliferation of the remaining PBMC, while Cabrera et al. [7] and several other groups [8–10] further showed that CD4$^{+}$CD25$^{+}$ T cells isolated from patients’ PBMC could suppress the virus-specific CD8$^{+}$ T-cell response, suggesting that this population contains HCV-specific Treg. The suppressor function of CD4$^{+}$CD25$^{+}$ T cells in response to polyclonal stimuli was further analysed recently in a longitudinal acute phase HCV cohort [10], and it was found that Treg from...
Epigenetic modification of FOXP3 locus in HCV-responsive natural CD25\(^+\) T cells

The transcription factor FOXP3 plays a critical role in the development and function of natural Treg, but in humans this molecule is also transiently expressed by activated conventional T cells [15,16]. We have recently shown that epigenetic DNA modification of an evolutionarily conserved element within the FOXP3 locus, named Treg-specific demethylated region (TSDR), correlates with a stable Treg phenotype [17]. In the current study, we applied this principle to determine whether the CD25\(^+\)/CD25\(^-\) cells, which were previously shown to express FOXP3 [14], are Treg or activated conventional T cells.

HCV pp stimulated CFSE-CD25\(^+\)/CD25\(^-\) co-cultures were FACs sorted on day 5 into 3 fractions (Figure 2A): CD25\(^+\) cells (P5, >95% of which are CD4\(^+\), Figure S2), CD25\(^\text{low}\) (P6) and conventional T cells (P7). Analysis of DNA purified from the above sorted cells by bisulphate sequencing revealed (Figure 2B, left) a highly demethylated TSDR in the HCV-responsive fraction (CD25\(^+\)/CD25\(^-\) cells, P5), which suggest that these cells are true Treg with stable FOXP3 expression and function. As expected, the TSDR in the conventional T cell fraction (P7) remained highly methylated. The TSDR in the HCV-non-responsive fraction (CD25\(^\text{low}\) cells, P6) showed various degrees of demethylation, which reflects a mixed population of known or unknown cell types. Some P6 cells expressed FOXP3 (Figure 2B, right), but the proportion varied greatly among patients (from ~5% to ~40%, data not shown).

Global gene expression profiling for HCV-responsive Treg

To further understand the putative disease-associated CD25\(^+\)/CD25\(^-\) Treg, genome-wide transcriptional profiles were generated on RNA isolated from the cells, cultured and sorted as described above (Microarray datasets are deposited in Gene Expression Omnibus under series record GSE16576, and can be reviewed via the following link: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE16576). The Illumina platform was chosen because it requires only 100ng RNA, and given that cell numbers in P5 (CD25\(^+\)) and P6 (CD25\(^\text{low}\), or HCV-non-responsive natural CD25\(^+\) cells) were limited, this allowed us to analyse each patient individually without pooling samples and thus permit rigorous statistical analysis. Of ~46,000 genes (or probe sets) analysed, 307 genes were differentially expressed between P5 and P6, followed by 272 genes differentially expressed between P5 and P7 and 155 genes between P6 and P7 (Figure 3A). Some transcript changes were found in more than one comparison (Figure 3B). This constitutes ~1% of the entire known transcriptome, while the remaining ~99% of genes were expressed at similar levels by all three T cell fractions. Table S1 provides the full list of genes that were differentially expressed in P5 compared to P6 or P7 (Table S1-A), and in P6 compared to P7 (Table S1-A). Figure 3C shows selected examples of these genes and demonstrates that the data are highly reproducible.

The key Treg signature genes, such as FOXP3, GITR, CD25, IL7R and CTLA4 were differentially expressed as expected among the 3 fractions (Table 1 and Figure 3C) and provide confidence that the experimental system was able to generate quality data. A number of transcription factors (Table 1 and Table S1) were among the differentially expressed genes. This is not particularly surprising because studies in mice suggested that transcription factors are among the genes regulating or regulated by Foxp3 [18].

Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (Ingenuity Systems, www.ingenuity.com), a literature based online annotation tool, was used to identify...
the relationships and biological significance of the affected genes (Figure S3 and S4). This is the first study in which the putative HCV-specific Treg (CD25\(^+\)/\(\gamma\)) were analysed against the putative non-HCV-specific Treg (P6), as well as conventional T cells (P7). Most interestingly, a group of genes (Table 1, Figure 3C and Table S1) that were known to be implicated in T cell survival or proliferation (within the top function, immune response, in Figure S3) were differentially expressed by P5 compared to P6 and/or P7. This includes the up-regulation of BCL2 and BCL2L1 (anti-apoptosis), TNFRSF1B and FLT3LG (promote T cell proliferation and activation), IL7 (T cell survival signal) and IL32 (a cytokine released following T cell activation, reviewed in reference [19]), and the down-regulation of the pro-apoptosis gene BMF. This pattern suggests that cells in P5 are likely to be more activated and perhaps have a survival advantage over cells in P7 and/or P6. Figure S3 summarizes the major networks of interactions between these affected genes.

It is known (reviewed in [11]) that Treg must be activated via their TCR to gain suppressor function, and we applied this principle to test the activation status of CD25\(^+\)/\(\gamma\) cells (N = 3). We used CD4\(^+\) conventional T cells as control because the CD25\(^+\) cells isolated from PBMC were almost exclusively CD4\(^+\) (Figure S2). The responder cells were a short term autologous CD8\(^+\) T cell line driven by HCVpp. The sorted cells (see Figure 4A for a simple illustration and Figure 2A for technical details) were added to responder cells at a ratio of 1:2 and cultured for 7 days. CD25\(^+\)/\(\gamma\) cells strongly suppressed HCV-specific CD8\(^+\) T cell proliferation, as measured by Ki67 expression on the responder cells (as the
effector frequency is low in HCV patients we found that the Ki67 assay is more sensitive than 3HTdR incorporation in assays with low proliferating cell numbers. Cells from P6 suppressed to a lesser degree, reflecting that this was a mixed population of various cells of unknown nature, while conventional CD4+ cells had no suppressive activity (Figure 4B). These results were confirmed in studies with cells from two additional patients (data not shown). In addition to suppression, P5 also expressed a higher level of IL32 mRNA than P6 (Table 2, in 3 of 4 patients) and P7 (Table 2, in 4 of 4 patients), analysed by qRT-PCR. The role of IL32 in HCV infection is unknown and requires future investigation. Taken together, P5 at the population level correlated with cytokine production and suppressor function, although at present we do not have a reporter molecule that could independently validate the TCR recognition of HCV antigens at the single cell level, a challenging area that is currently being investigated in our laboratories.

A number of genes related to B cell phenotype and function, such as toll like receptors, CD19, CD72, CD86, BLNK, etc. were up-regulated in P6. Interestingly, the same category of genes was also up-regulated in healthy donor natural Treg compared to conventional T cells (Barry, unpublished data). The implication of this is currently unclear. Genes related to CD8+ T effector cell functions (such as CD8, perforin and granzymes) were upregulated...
Figure 3. Microarray data. (A) The overall pattern of transcript changes in dot plots; each dot represents a gene. The cut-offs used were: Diff Pval < 0.05 and fold change > 1.5. (B) Venn diagram showing the number of genes that were differentially expressed between P5 and P6, P5 and P7, and P6 and P7. Note that the transcription levels of certain genes are changed in more than one comparison. (C) Typical examples of differentially expressed genes, each data point represents the average value of all technical replicates (background subtracted and normalized) of one patient. The data shown in (A) and (B) were derived from statistical calculations based on a sample size of N = 6, whereas the data shown in (C) represent the data generated from individual patients.

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Footnotes: The AVE_SIGNAL is background subtracted hybridization fluorescent intensity (see materials and methods), and all genes have a detection P value < 0.001 for P5 (data not shown). For differential analysis, the cut off was set at Diff Pval < 0.05 and fold change > 1.5 (Log₂FC > 0.58 or < -0.58), and the data space was left empty when this criterion was not met. (Please see Table S1 for the full list of differentially expressed genes).

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**Figure 4. CD25⁺ cells are suppressive.** (A) A simple illustration of the CD4 gate. The co-cultured cells from the patient were sorted as described in Figure 2A, except that a CD4 gate was introduced in addition to the CD3 gate, into P5 (CFSE⁺CD25⁺), P6 (CFSE⁺CD25⁻) and P9 (CD4⁺CD3⁻CFSE⁺) fractions. (B) The in vitro suppression assay. The target cells were a HCV-specific CD8 T cell line (comprised of autologous CD8 T cells and monocytes, cultured for 5 days in the presence of HCVpp). 1 x 10⁵ of the sorted cells (P5, P6 or P9) were mixed with 2 x 10⁵ target cells and 2 x 10⁴ feeders (autologous iDC). This co-culture was stimulated with HCVpp for 7 days, and analysed for Ki67 expression by flow cytometry, gating on CD8⁺ target cells. (Representative data of N = 3 independent experiments using different donors).

doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000707.g004
in P7 (Table 1 and Table S1), consistent with the fact that this was the only fraction which contained CD8^+ T cells, while the original CD25^+ fraction (now P5 and P6) contained mainly CD4^+ cells (Figure S2).

### Identity of putative Treg epitopes

The HCV NS3 protein has been proposed as a suitable immunogen for vaccine development [20]. The NS3 peptide array (provided by BEI resources, ATCC) consists of 97 overlapping peptides that cover the length of this protein (Table S2 lists the sequence of each peptide). We tested each of the peptides for their ability to induce CD25^+ T cells following individual peptide stimulation (N=8). Our working hypothesis is that such a phenomenon directly or indirectly reflects Treg recognition of HCV antigens.

Comprehensive HLA typing of all common loci including class I (HLA-A, B, C) and class II (HLADRB1) was performed for each patient by DNA-based sequencing methods (Figure 5 and Table S3). We found, as expected, that the HLA diversity amongst individuals was high, which may explain why the reactive peptides were not overtly consistent among patients. While the exact location varied among patients, for a given patient, only a few peptides could induce CD25 up-regulation (Figure 5), which is consistent with our earlier findings with the HCV core protein [14]. Some of the reactive peptides are located close to or overlapped with previously described T cell epitopes (Table S4). The implications of this need to be further investigated.

The mechanisms of the positive responses are unknown but our data suggested that it could be related to the HCV-specific nature of Treg. To test this working hypothesis, we designed a HLA (DRB1*1301)-peptide (WKCLVRKPTLHGPTPLL, the p92) tetramer, which is, to our knowledge, the only HCV HLA class II-peptide tetramer developed based on non-T-helper responses. Compared to a HLA mismatched control, more tetramer^+ T cells were observed in P7 (Table 1 and Table S1), consistent with the fact that this was the only fraction which contained CD8^+ T cells, while the original CD25^+ fraction (now P5 and P6) contained mainly CD4^+ cells (Figure S2).

### Table 2. Real time RT-PCR detection of IL32 in N = 4 chronic HCV patients.

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### Discussion

Conventional protocols to culture human Treg usually involve long term expansion in the presence of high doses of rHuIL2. We have previously described a novel co-culture system [14], which we believe to be more physiological. In this system, PBMC-derived CD25^+ cells are labelled with CFSE, mixed with CD25^- cells from the same donor and finally stimulated with HCV peptides. This approach, used throughout the current study, allowed us to identify a HCV-specific response within the natural CD25^+ cell population by observing their response to HCV antigen with conventional T cells as an internal control. We found that the CD25^+ population isolated from PBMC of HCV patients, despite a failure to proliferate (which is consistent with the literature that Treg are hypo-proliferative in vitro, responded to HCV peptide stimulation by sustaining and/or up-regulating CD25 surface expression, a phenomenon that does not occur, or at least to a lesser degree, in healthy donors. It is not known if human Treg can down regulate CD25 expression in vitro in the absence of antigen, but we think this can not be excluded.

In naive inbred pathogen-free mice, CD25^+ cells isolated from PBL are almost entirely Foxp3^+ natural Treg, but in adult humans, the CD25 expression level is more heterogeneous, as this population is expected to contain activated effector T cells and other known or unknown cell types, particularly during infection. The transient expression of FOXP3 by activated human conventional T cells [15,16] further complicates the interpretation of human data. We found that natural Treg and Treg converted in vitro under tolerogenic conditions [21] exhibited a completely demethylated TSDR, whereas activated conventional T cells and TGF-β induced Treg contained almost 100% methylated CpG motifs. We therefore proposed the TSDR methylation status as a reliable criterion for the identification of natural and stable subsets of induced Tregs [17]. Using the same criteria, we confirmed here that the CD25^+ cells in our culture are not activated conventional T cells or TGF-β converted unstable Treg, but are “hard-wired” stable Treg. Since the origin of human Treg is unclear [22,23], CD25^+ cells could either belong to the natural Treg lineage, or be converted from peripheral HCV-specific conventional T cells during the infection, but if it is conversion, the conversion is thorough, as demonstrated by the epigenetic imprint. More Treg were found in HCV-infected liver than periphery blood [24], where a surprisingly high proportion (~80%) of T cells expressed FOXP3. In vivo expansion of HCV-specific Treg is possible, as Treg from a HCV-experienced chimpanzee had a lower TCR excision circle content compared to naive animals [25]. The induction and expansion of HCV-specific Treg could have profound effects on the quantity and quality of the anti-viral effector T cell responses.

We next generated gene expression profiles of CD25^+ cells (P5), using CD25^hi (P6) and conventional T cells (P7) as controls, to understand the molecular program that governs the role of these cells. In addition to typical Treg gene patterns, which are either consistent with our FACS data or with the literature, P5 also expressed genes patterns that are less known, such as the survival motif. In an independent study (Barry, et al, unpublished data), we generated transcriptional profiles for ex vivo isolated (FACS sorted CD25^+ cells) resting, as well as polyclonal stimulated Treg and...
Figure 5. Defining the target antigens for HCV-specific Tregs. (A) The CFSE-CD25+/CD25− co-culture from one patient was stimulated in a 96-well plate with individual NS3 peptides, genotype matched, and analysed for CD25 expression on day 5. The bar plot shows total fluorescent intensity (TFI = % x MFI) of CD25+ cells (R2 within R4) induced by each peptide for this patient. TFI was normalised against the MFI of CFSE+/CD25− population (upper left quadrant). The dotted line represents the average TFI of all peptides tested and the solid line indicates the cut off (average + 4 standard errors). (B) Typical plots of reactive and non-reactive peptides. The plot p43/97 depicts the typical profile by a few reactive peptides, whereas p26/97 depicts the lack of response by a majority of the peptides. The positive control was anti-CD3 (0.1 μg/μl final). (C) NS3 mapping data from an additional 7 patients. PH08 spontaneously resolved the infection and the remainder are chronically infected. S07-04 is genotype 1a and the remainder are genotype 3a.

doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000707.g005
analysing HCV-Specific Natural CD25+ T Cells

Figure 6. Tetramer staining. (A) The HCV peptide pool stimulated CFSE-CD25+/CD25− co-culture was harvested on day 5 and stained with the test tetramer 1301-p92, or control tetramer 1301-empty and 1701-p92. SA67 is a HLA matched donor (DRB1*0101/DRB1*1301) and PH 35 is a HLA mismatched control (DRB1*1201/DRB1*1601), both chronically infected with HCV gt3a. The numbers indicate the percentage of CD4+ lymphocytes within the quadrant. (B) CD25 expression profile of tetramer+ cells. The numbers indicate the percentage of tetramer+ cells within the quadrant.

DOI:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000707.g006

...natural text...
antigen specificity would expand/contact with the same kinetics. Unfortunately, our tetramer data is limited at present and could not answer these questions. Further studies are required, but since it is impossible to develop tetramer for every T cell epitope, we believe that it is important to develop a higher throughput or a more practical Treg antigen specificity readout so that a more global picture can be obtained.

This study opens a window to explore the role of Treg and their target antigens in a chronic viral infection of humans. The target antigens recognised by the FOXP3+ lineage in humans are largely unknown and systems to guide the discovery of these antigens would benefit future studies in HCV vaccines and immunotherapy.

Materials and Methods

Ethics statement

The study was approved by the Alfred Hospital Ethics Committee and the Victorian Department of Human Services Human Research Ethics Committee. Written informed consent was obtained from each subject.

Subjects

HCV-infected participants (N = 31) were recruited from the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne and from an ongoing study of hepatitis C virus in the social networks of injecting drug users. All participants were HCV mono-infected, with either genotype 1a or genotype 3a viruses, and one participant resolved the infection spontaneously. A few patients were treated previously (unsuccessfully) with interferon/ribavirin and the remainder were untreated. Healthy donors were represented by local volunteers or blood donors from the Australian Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, Melbourne Branch.

Antigens

The HCV peptide array, which contains 18-mer peptides overlapping by 11aa covering the entire HCV polyprotein, for genotype 1a and 3a were provided by BEI Resources, ATCC. A peptide pool (pp) working stock (containing 100 µg/ml of each peptide) was prepared in DMSO/RPMI. The final concentration of HCVpp within the culture was 0.2 µg/ml in initial experiments and 0.15 µg/ml for subsequent experiments, or as indicated.

Cell culture

PBMC from patients or healthy donor controls were separated by Ficoll Paque centrifugation and CD25+ cells were isolated from PBMC using CD25 microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The CD25+ cells, typically 1–2% of total PBMC, were labelled with CFSE (Sigma-Aldrich) and mixed back with unlabelled CD25-depleted PBMC at a ratio 1:10. The CFSE-CD25+/CD25− co-culture was stimulated with or without PEG+ and additional gates introduced as required. Results are presented as the percentage, or mean fluorescent intensity (MFI) of positively stained cells within the gated population.

Sorting

Sorting of HCV peptide-stimulated CFSE-CD25+/CD25− co-cultures from HCV patients was performed using a FACS Aria located in a PC3 facility. The cultures were sorted on day 5 into 3 fractions as specified, based on their CFSE labelling and CD25 expression. The primary gate was set on lymphocytes based on SSC/FSC and an additional CD3 gate (for methylation analysis and microarray) or CD4 gate (for in vitro suppression assay) was introduced to the CFSE population to refine the conventional T cell population.

FOXP3 DNA methylation analysis

For this series of experiments, we used cells from male patients, as this overcomes the potential X-chromosomal inactivation of one FOXP3 allele, which usually affects the methylation analysis of Treg in females. Genomic DNA was isolated from sorted cells (Figure 2A) using NucleoSpin Tissue XS kit (Macherey & Nagel, Duren, Germany) following the protocol for cultured cells. Bisulphite treatment of genomic DNA was performed as described previously [28] TSDR-primers (5’ to 3’ direction) p-TGGTT-TGGGGGTTAGAGGATTT and o-TATGACCCCCACTAAACCAG, amplifying Amp5 [17] were used for bisulphite-specific PCR and sequencing reactions. The primers “p” and “o” produce amplicons based on the +1 strand.

PCR was performed in a final volume of 25 µl containing 1x PCR Buffer, 1U Tag DNA polymerase (Qiagen), 200 µM dNTPs, 12.5pmol each of forward and reverse primers, and 7ng of bisulphite-treated genomic DNA at 95°C for 15 min and 40 cycles of 95°C for 1 min, 55°C for 45 sec and 72°C for 1 min with a final extension step of 10 min at 72°C. PCR products were purified using ExoSAP-IT (USB Corp.) and sequenced using the PCR primers and the ABI Big Dye Terminator v1.1-chemistry (Applied Biosystems) followed by capillary electrophoresis on an ABI 3100 genetic analyzer. ABI files were interpreted using ESME.

RNA purification and microarray analysis

Total RNA from sorted cells (P5 = CD25+/CFSE+; P6 = CD25−/CFSE+; and P7 = CD3+/CFSE−, as illustrated in Figure 2A) was isolated using RNeasy Kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The RNA quality was ascertained by the Agilent Bioanalyser 2100 using the NanoChip protocol.

The microarray experiments were performed, according to the technical manual from Illumina, by the Australia Genome Research Facility. In brief, 100 ng RNA was amplified using the Illumina Total Prep RNA amplification kit (Ambion Cat. No. IL1791) to generate biotinylated cRNA. An aliquot (1.5 µg/30µl) of the labeled cRNA for each sample, prepared in a probe cocktail that included GEX-HYB Hybridization Buffer, was hybridized to an Illumina Sentrix Human-6 Expression BeadChip-v2.0 at 58°C for 16 hours. After hybridization, the chips were washed, coupled with streptavidin-Cy3 and scanned in the Illumina BeadArray Reader. The scanner operating software, BeadStudio, converts the signal on the array into a TXT file for downstream analysis.
Microarray data analysis

Data analysis and visualization were performed using BeadStudio Gene Expression Module v3.3 software (Illumina Inc., San Diego, CA). With Illumina gene expression array, each probe is measured at least 30 times independently on random distributed beads. This large number of technical replicates allows robust estimation of the hybridization intensity and the measurement error for each probe. The signal for each probe or probe set (gene) was averaged and the background (the average signal from the large number of randomly distributed negative control beads) subtracted, and then normalized using quantile algorithms that account for variations between probes and between chips. A detection P value, calculated by comparing the distribution of the transcript signal to that of the negative control signal, was set at \( p \leq 0.001 \) to identify transcripts that were expressed (with a confidence of \( 99.9\% \)) above background. Genes with detection P value\(=0.001 \) in at least one of the three fractions were selected for further analysis. To detect changes in gene expression between samples, the differential P value (Diff Pval) was calculated using the Illumina custom error model, which allows 5% false discovery rate being automatically adjusted. The cut off for the Diff Pval was set at \( p \leq 0.05 \) (a confidence of \( 95\% \) that the given gene is expressed at different levels between the sample and control).

We used the Ingenuity Pathway Analysis online software (Ingenuity Systems, www.ingenuity.com) to help further group the genes in term of networks and functions.

Real time RT-PCR

RNA was isolated from sorted cells as above. Real time RT-PCR assay was performed using Mx3000P QPCR system (Agilent Technologies). The gene expression assays for IL32 and house control GAPDH, as well as One-Step Master Mix Reagents, were purchased from Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA, USA). The cycle conditions are 30 min at 48°C for cDNA synthesis, 10 min at 95°C, followed by 30 cycles of 15 sec 95°C, 60°C 1 min. Data were analysed using MxPro software supplied by the manufacturer.

In vitro suppression assay

The co-culture was sorted by FACSAria to CD25<sup>+</sup>CFSE<sup>+</sup> (hypothetical HCV-specific Treg), CD25<sup>+</sup>CFSE<sup>-</sup> (Treg of other specificity and other unavoidable contaminating cells) and CD4<sup>+</sup>CFSE<sup>-</sup> (conventional CD4<sup>+</sup>) in a PC3 facility. The target cells were represented by an autologous HCV-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell line, for which an equal number of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells and CD14<sup>+</sup> monocytes were mixed and cultured in the presence of 0.15 µg/ml HCVpp for 5 days. The in vitro assay was set up in U-bottom 96-well plates in triplicate. Each well, in a final volume of 200 µl, contained 1x10<sup>5</sup> sorted cells, 2x10<sup>4</sup> target cells and 2x10<sup>4</sup> feeder (autologous immature dendritic cells generated as described previously [29]) and the antigens HCVpp (0.1 ug/ml final). At the end of the culture period (day 7), cells were pooled from the triplicate wells, stained for Ki67 expression and analysed by flow cytometry, gating on CD8<sup>+</sup> lymphocytes (note that the sorted cells in this experiment were CD4<sup>+</sup>).

NS3 Treg epitope mapping

The CFSE-CD25<sup>+</sup/CD25<sup>-</sup> co-cultures were set up essentially as described above, except in a 96 well format, containing 2x10<sup>3</sup> cells in 200 ul medium. Each individual NS3 peptide (Table S1), genotype-matched, was added to each different well at 10 µg/ml final. Anti-CD3 (clone 32-2A2, Mabtech) was used as a positive control at 0.1 µg/ml final. The cultures were harvested on day 5 and analysed for CD25 expression by flow cytometry. The criteria for reactive peptides were described previously [14].

Tetramer staining

The p92, WKCLVRLKPTLHGPTPLL, is located towards the C terminal of NS3 of HCV genotype 3a (Table S1). PE conjugated HLA class II-peptide tetramer complexes (DRB1*1301-p92, DRB1*0701-p92 and DRB1*1301-empty) were synthesized at the Benaroya Research Institute, USA. For staining, the CFSE-CD25<sup>+</sup/CD25<sup>-</sup> co-culture was harvested at day 5, washed and resuspended in fresh RPMI medium (same as for culture but without HCV peptides) at 1x10<sup>5</sup> cells in 50 ul per well. To each well 1 ul of a tetramer was added and the cells incubated for 3 h at 37°C, then 30 min at 4°C to stain surface molecules CD25 and CD4.

HLA genotyping

High-resolution HLA Class I and II typing was performed by direct DNA sequencing methods as previously described [30]. Ambiguities were resolved following sequencing with allele-specific subtyping primers. Sequence electropherograms were analysed using Assign<sup>TM</sup> (Conexio Genomics). Allele assignment was based upon identity at exons 2 and 3 and consistently allocated for the most common expressed allele in the relevant population.

Supporting Information

Table S1 Full list of differentially expressed genes
Found at: doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000707.s001 (0.35 MB PDF)

Table S2 NS3 peptide array used in the current study
Found at: doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000707.s002 (0.04 MB PDF)

Table S3 HLA typing data
Found at: doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000707.s003 (0.07 MB PDF)

Table S4 NS3 T cell epitopes found in the literature.
Found at: doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000707.s004 (0.08 MB PDF)

Figure S1 CD25 and FOXP3 expression profile of freshly isolated CD25<sup>+</sup> cells. Freshly isolated CD25<sup>+</sup> cells were stained for CD25 (surface) and FOXP3 (intracellular), followed by flow cytometry analysis gating on CD3<sup>+</sup> lymphocytes (representative data from N = 3 HCV patients).
Found at: doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000707.s005 (0.05 MB PDF)

Figure S2 CD4 expression on day 5 of the co-culture. Plot (A) shows the lymphocyte gate, (B) shows the CD25 expression on the lymphocytes, (C) depicts CD4/CD3 expression on CFSE<sup>-</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> population (corresponding to P5, HCV-non-responsive Treg). (D) CD4/CD3 expression on CFSE<sup>-</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup> population (corresponding to P6, HCV-non-responsive Treg) and (E) shows CD4/CD3 expression on CFSE unlabeled CD25 depleted fraction, the CD3<sup>+</sup> cells are conventional T cells, corresponding to P7. (Representative data from N = 5 HCV patients).
Found at: doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000707.s006 (0.08 MB PDF)

Figure S3 Ontology clustering using Ingenuity Pathway Analysis. The differentially expressed genes between P5 and P7 (dark blue) and between P5 and P6 (light blue bar) were grouped into 9 major functional clusters (x-axis). The y-axis indicates the Fisher’s exact test P-value, that the higher the bar the less likely the genes might be found together owning to chance alone.
Found at: doi:10.1371/journal.ppat.1000707.s007 (0.09 MB PDF)
Acknowledgments

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: SL AH LS EJG. Performed the experiments: SL SF AL GP. Analyzed the data: SL SF AL GP BEL SB LS. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: SL AH SG MR MP CA. Wrote the paper: SL SF EJG. Helped discuss: MP BEL SB. Designed the research and supervised the project: EJG.

References