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Basic Mechanisms of DNA-Raised Antibody Responses to Intramuscular and Gene Gun Immunizations

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ABSTRACT

DNA-raised antibody (Ab) responses have been compared for the dependence on $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ cells, the longevity of functional antigen (Ag) expression, and the nature of the Ag-presenting cell after intramuscular (IM) and gene gun inoculations. A plasmid expressing the hemagglutinin (HA) glycoprotein of influenza virus was used for immunizations of BALB/c mice. Intramuscular and gene gun-raised Abs had similar dependencies on $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ cells but different temporal patterns of functional Ag expression. The two methods of DNA immunization also appeared to have different frequencies or types of Ag-presenting cells in the draining lymph nodes and spleen. For both methods of DNA delivery, Ab was independent of $CD8^+$ cells but dependent on $CD4^+$ cells. The CD4 dependence occurred at priming but not booster immunizations and resulted in a 1-month delay in the Ab response. Temporal T-cell transfers from $TCR^{+/+}$ mice into immunized $TCR^{-/-}$ mice revealed the persistence of DNA-expressed Ag for up to 1 month after both IM and gene gun inoculations. For gene gun, but not IM immunizations, approximately 90% of the functional Ag expression was lost by 1 week, consistent with the sloughing of the epidermal target site. Despite similar titers of raised Ab, Ag-presenting dendritic cells could be detected in the draining lymph nodes and spleen of gene gun- but not IM DNA-immunized mice. In the gene gun-immunized mice, Ag-presenting dendritic cells appeared in the draining lymph nodes before the spleen.

INTRODUCTION

DNA IMMUNIZATION IS AN EFFECTIVE MEANS of raising long-lived humoral and cellular immunity that is protective in a variety of preclinical models for viral, bacterial, and parasitic infections (Liu *et al.,* 1998; Robinson and Pertmer, in press). Two frequently used methods of DNA immunization are delivery in saline by IM injections and the delivery of DNA-coated gold beads to the epidermis with a gene gun. For both of these methods, the vaccine plasmid and its expression can most easily be detected at the site of inoculation. After IM immunizations, expression in muscle, a stable tissue, has been reported for periods of time ranging from 1 month to as long as 1.5 years (Chattergoon *et al.,* 1998; Wolff *et al.,* 1990). After gene gun immunizations, expression in skin, which sheds its epidermis, peaks at 2 to 3 days and is largely lost by 2 weeks (Andree *et al.,* 1994; Torres *et al.,* 1997; Williams *et al.,* 1991). For both IM and gene gun immunizations, plasmid and plasmid expression have been detected in cells located in lymph nodes draining the muscle or skin target site (Casares *et al.,* 1997; Chattergoon *et al.,* 1998; Condon *et al.,* 1996).

After DNA immunizations by either route, bone marrow-derived cells are responsible for presenting DNA-expressed Ag (Corr *et al.,* 1996; Doe *et al.,* 1996; Fu *et al.,* 1997; Iwasaki *et al.,* 1997). For gene gun immunizations, dendritic cells are Ag-presenting cells (APCs) (Condon *et al.,* 1996; Porgador *et al.,* 1998). This is not surprising, as approximately 5% of the cells in the gene gun target are epidermal Langerhans cells (Stingl, 1990, which can carry DNA or Ag from the skin to the draining lymph nodes, where they differentiate to become dendritic cells (Banchereau and Steinman, 1998; Condon *et al.,* 1996; Porgador *et al.,* 1998; Warfel *et al.,* 1993). Unlike the skin, the muscle target site has relatively few resident APCs (Hohlfeld and Engel, 1994). Also, within minutes of inoculation, the im-

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mune response raised by IM delivery of DNA is independent of the muscle target (Torres *et al.,* 1997). Therefore, transfection of cells trafficking through the muscle, or vaccine plasmids that move out of the muscle in lymph or blood to transfect distal cells, is likely to initiate the immune response. Thus, Ag presentation after IM delivery of DNA may take place in more than one lymphoid tissue and in more than one cell type. In support of this possibility, both dendritic cell and macrophages have been reported to be transfected and capable of specifically stimulating T cells after IM DNA immunizations (Casares *et al.,* 1997; Chattergoon *et al.,* 1998).

In this study, we used an influenza hemagglutinin (HA)-expressing vaccine plasmid to further investigate and compare the ability of gene gun and IM DNA immunizations to raise Ab. We determine how depletion of $CD4^+$ or $CD8^+$ T cells at the time of DNA priming or booster immunizations affects the developing Ab response. We examine the duration of functional Ag expression, or how long an Ab response is capable of being initiated after delivery of the HA plasmid. Lastly, we address the role of dendritic cells in Ag presentation using specific stimulation of T-cell clones.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mice

Specific pathogen-free 6- to 8-week old female BALB/c mice were obtained from Taconic Farms (Tarrytown, NY). Female 5- to 8-week-old C57BL/6 and C57BL/6 TCRα/β-/-, which have a targeted disruption in the *TCR*β gene and therefore lack functional T cells (Mombaerts *et al.,* 1992), were purchased from the Jackson Laboratories (Bar Harbor, ME). Mice were used in accordance with institutionally approved guidelines for animal care.

DNA and HA protein vaccines

An influenza A/PR/8/34 H1-expressing plasmid, pJW4303/H1, was used for all DNA immunizations (Robinson *et al.,* 1995). The plasmid was grown in HB101 or DH5α strains of *E. coli* and purified with Qiagen Giga Kits (Qiagen, Chatsworth, CA). DNA was dissolved in 1 mM Tris and 0.1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0, and stored at −20°C. A subunit vaccine of A/PR/8/34 was prepared by extracting the surface HA and neuraminidase (NA) Ags from influenza virus particles with the non-ionic detergent 7.5% *N*-octyl-*b*-D-thioglucopyranos ide (Johansson and Kilbourne, 1993). The detergent-solubili zed virus was centrifuged, and the HA/NA-rich supernatant fluid (≈55% HA) was used as the subunit vaccine. Single inoculations of 15 μg of the HA protein were administered in 50 μl of saline to the quadricep muscle of the mice.

DNA immunizations

For gene gun immunizations, DNA was delivered to the shaved abdominal skin of ketamine/xylazine-anesthetiz ed mice using the helium-pulse Accell® gene gun (Powderject, Middleton, WI). pJW4303/H1 DNA was precipitated onto 0.95-μm gold beads at 0.25 μg of DNA per milligram of gold (Eisenbraun *et al.,* 1993). Each shot contained 0.5 mg of gold. Mice received either 4 or 10 nonoverlapping shots delivered with a helium discharge pressure of 400 to 450 psi. For IM immunizations, 100 μg of pJW4303/H1 DNA was dissolved in 100 μl of saline, and a 50 μl volume was injected into each surgically exposed quadriceps muscle.

T-cell depletions

BALB/c mice were depleted *in vivo* of $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ T cells at prime or at boost using an ascites preparation of rat anti-mouse monoclonal antibodies, clones GK1.5 (Wilde *et al.,* 1983) and Lyt2,43 (Sarmiento *et al.,* 1980), respectively. For depletion of either population, ascites was used at a 1:5 dilution given every other day intraperitoneally (IP) in a 100-μl volume. The effectiveness of depletion was checked by flow cytometric staining of peripheral blood leukocytes. Depletion of $CD4^+$ cells was checked with Ab RMA4.4 FITC (Pharmingen, San Diego, CA), and depletion of $CD8^+$ T cells was checked with Ab Lyt 2.2 PE (Pharmingen). Depleted mice were 98% to 99% free of $CD4^+$ or $CD8^+$ T cells. For both depletion at prime and depletion at boost, ascites was given from 3 weeks prior to 2 weeks after immunization (see Fig. 1 below).

T-cell transfers, TCR$\alpha/\beta^{+/+} \rightarrow$ TCR$\alpha/\beta^{-/-}$

Nylon wool-enriched T cells from TCR$\alpha/\beta^{+/+}$ mice were transferred into TCR$\alpha/\beta^{-/-}$ mice on various days after immunization. Total T cells from the spleen of one TCR$\alpha/\beta^{+/+}$ mouse were transferred into a TCR$\alpha/\beta^{-/-}$ mouse via the tail vein in a volume of 200 μl of serum-free RPMI 1640. Nylon wool enrichment of T cells was performed according to established protocols (Hathcock, 1998). In all cases, T cells were enriched to 65% or greater of the resulting population of cells.

Dendritic cell purification and T-cell restimulation

Dendritic cells ($CD11c^+$) were isolated on various days after gene tun or IM delivery of DNA to BALB/c mice. Pooled inguinal lymph nodes or spleens were teased apart in collagenase D 100 units/ml (Boehringer Mannheim, Indianapolis, IN). The cell suspension was vigorously pipetted and the cells collected after passage through nylon mesh. The remaining tissue was incubated in collagenase D 400 units/ml at 37°C for 30 min. After vigorous pipetting, the suspension was again passed through nylon mesh. Cells were centrifuged and resuspended in 5 ml of dense BSA (Intergen, Purchase, NY) layered with 1 to 2 ml of Ca^{++}- and Mg^{++}-free Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS; GIBCO/BRL, Grand Island, NY) and centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 30 min. The low-density cells were removed, washed in Ca^{++}- and Mg^{++}-free HBSS, and stained with phycoerythrin-labeled CD11c (Pharmingen). The cells were sorted into $CD11c^+$ and $CD11c^-$ populations. The $CD11c^+$ population was >85% pure and the $CD11c^-$ population >99% pure. Sorted populations were used in restimulation assays of T-cell clones.

Two HA-specific $CD4^+$ T-cell clones, kindly provided by Dr. Walter Gerhard (Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, PA), were used to assess presentation of DNA-expressed HA Ag by sorted $CD11c^+$ and $CD11c^-$ populations. Clone T4, 5.1-6R6.3, is specific for site 2 of HA presented by I-A^d; and clone T20, 5.1-1R20, is specific for site 3 of HA (Scherle, 1988). Both clones

produce interferon gamma (IFN-γ) on restimulation. Cells of either clone (2×10^4) were added to the wells of U-bottom 96-well tissue culture plates in which sorted dendritic ($CD11c^+$) and non-dendritic ($CD11c^-$) cell populations had been added in twofold serial dilutions. After 48 h, the supernatant liquid was removed, and IFN-γ production was assessed by ELISA (see below). There was no difference in background stimulation according to whether cells were isolated from naive non-immunized mice or from mice immunized with control vectors without a vaccine insert (data not shown).

HA-specific IgG ELISA

The concentrations of HA-specific IgG in mouse sera were quantitated by ELISA. Wells of a 96-well ELISA plate (Corning, Corning, NY) were coated overnight at 4°C with 200 HA units of lysed A/PR/8/34(H1N1) in carbonate buffer per well. Nonspecific binding was blocked by incubation with 1% BSA (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) in PBS. Serum samples were diluted in PBS containing 0.1% Tween-20 (Sigma) and 0.5% BSA (Sigma). Anti-H1 IgG was detected with horseradish peroxidase-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG(H+L) (Southern Biotechnology, Birmingham, AL) and developed with ABTS substrate (Sigma). Plates were read at 405 nm and analyzed using Softmax 2.3 (Molecular Devices, Menlo Park, CA). Quantitation of H1-specific IgG was made by comparison with a standard curve of purified mouse IgG captured with an anti-mouse Fab (Southern Biotechnology) that was run for each ELISA and detected with goat anti-mouse IgG(H+L) as above.

IFN-γ ELISA

The IFN-γ in the supernatant fluid of restimulated T-cell clones was quantitated by ELISA. Wells of a 96-well plate (Corning) were coated overnight at 4°C with 100μl of anti-IFN-γ Ab 2 μg/ml (Pharmingen) diluted in carbonate buffer. Plates were washed with PBS-0.1% Tween-20, and nonspecific binding was blocked with PBS-10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; GIBCO/BRL) for 1 h at 37°C. Samples were added to wells in PBS-10% FBS, serially diluted with twofold dilutions, and incubated at room temperature for 4 h. Plates were washed three times with PBS plus 0.1% Tween 20, and biotinylated anti-IFN-γ (1 μg/ml) was added to each well. The plates were incubated at room temperature for 1 h. Plates were washed, a 1:1000 dilution of horseradish peroxidase-conjug ated avidin in PBS-10% FBS was added, and then incubated at room temperature for 1 h. Plates were washed and peroxidase developed with ABTS substrate (Sigma). Plates were read at 405 nm and analyzed using Softmax 2.3. The IFN-γ was quantitated by comparison with a standard curve of purified IFN-γ (Pharmingen) captured and detected as above with the ABTS substrate.

RESULTS

Ab responses in mice depleted of $CD4^+$ or $CD8^+$ T cells

To assess the role that $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ T cells play in the Ab responses raised by DNA immunization, mice were depleted with either anti-CD4 or anti-CD8 antibodies at the time of prime or boost (Fig. 1). The T cells were depleted for 3 weeks prior to through 2 weeks after DNA priming or booster immunizations. For depletion at priming, mice were immunized with high doses of DNA: 0.4 μg by gene gun and 100 μg by the IM route. For depletion at booster immunizations, mice were primed with low doses of DNA—0.04 μg by gene gun and 5 μg IM—and boosted with a 20-fold higher dose of DNA—0.8 μg or 100 μg, respectively— to ensure a strong boost. These high and low doses of DNA lie at the upper and lower ends of the range of DNA doses that score on the linear portion of a dose–response curve following a single DNA immunization.

The depletion of $CD4^+$ T cells at the time of priming resulted in a temporary delay of the Ab response following both gene gun (Fig. 2A) and IM (Fig. 2C) DNA immunizations. At 4 weeks after priming, anti-HA IgG was present in nondepleted mice but was undetectable in CD4-depleted mice (Fig. 2A, C). However, by 8 weeks, 5 of 6 mice in both the gene gun- and IM-immunized and CD4-depleted groups had HA-specific Ab. The magnitude of this Ab response was approximately 16-fold lower than in the nondepleted controls for gene gun immunizations and 9-fold lower than in the nondepleted controls for IM immunizations (Fig. 2A, C). This delay in the response suggested that functional Ag expression from the immunizing DNA had continued beyond the period of depletion and had primed $CD4^+$ T cells as they reappeared in the mice.

In contrast to the results of the $CD4^+$ depletion at prime, depletion of $CD4^+$ cells at the time of DNA boost had no apparent effect on the Ab response. For gene gun immunization, the Ab response was boosted approximately sixfold in the nondepleted control group and ninefold in the CD4-depleted group (Fig. 2B). For IM immunization, the Ab response was boosted approximately sevenfold in both the nondepleted and CD4-depleted groups (Fig. 2D).

The absence of $CD8^+$ T cells at the time of DNA prime or boost did not affect the Ab response (Fig. 2E–H). With $CD8^+$ depletion at prime, similar levels of Ab were raised in the depleted and nondeleted groups with both gene gun and IM im-

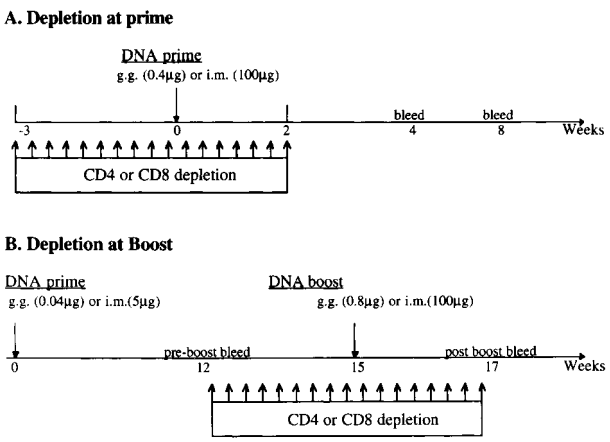
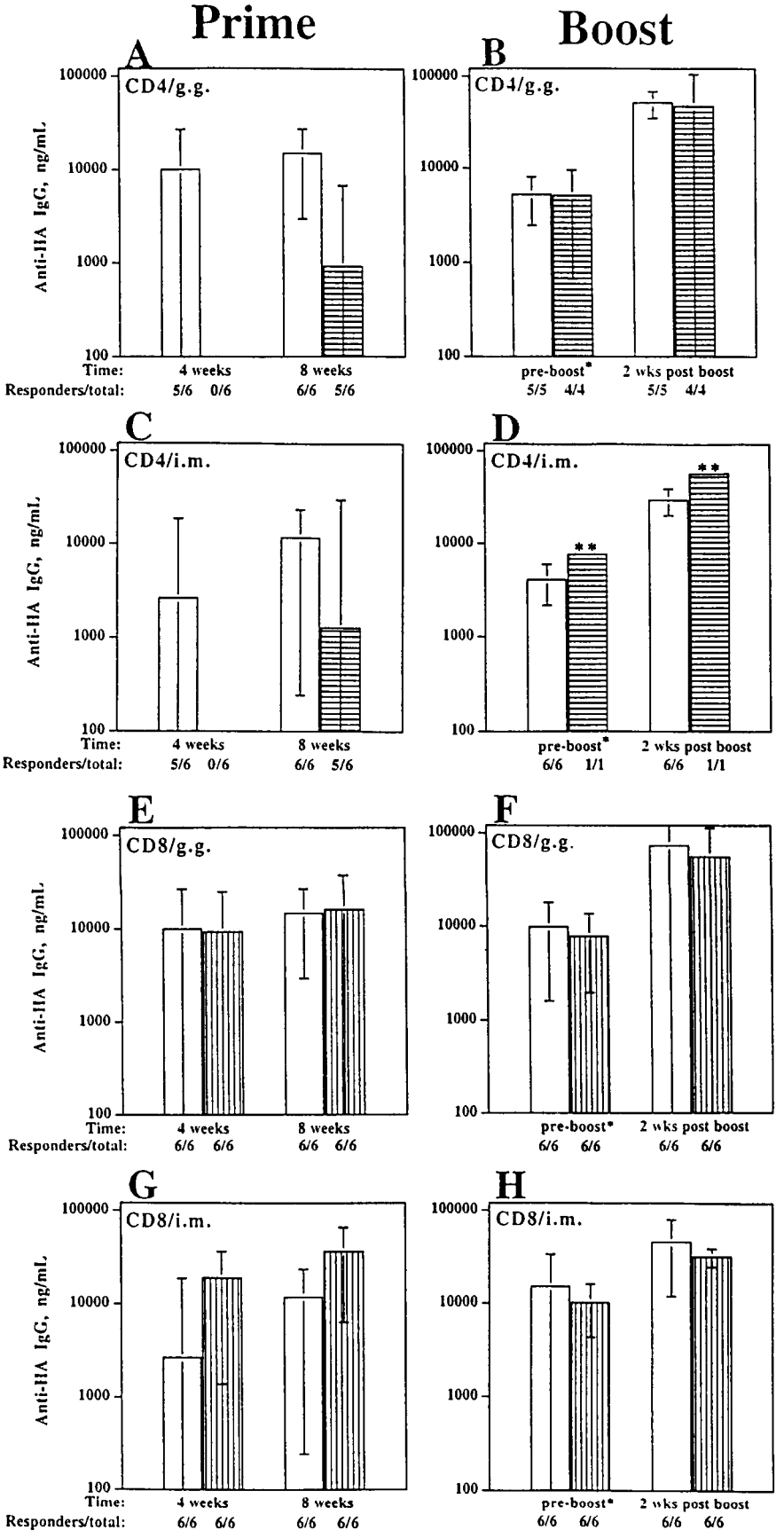


FIG. 1. Schematic for experiment examining the role of $CD4^+$ or $CD8^+$ T cells for the DNA-raised anti-HA Ab response. ↑ represents each time depleting Ab was given. g.g. = gene gun immunization; i.m. = intramuscular immunization.


Prime
Boost
A
CD4/g.g.
B
CD4/g.g.
C
CD4/i.m.
D
CD4/i.m.
E
CD8/g.g.
F
CD8/g.g.
G
CD8/i.m.
H
CD8/i.m.
Anti-HA IgG, ng/mL
100000
10000
1000
100
Time:
4 weeks
8 weeks
pre-boost*
2 wks post boost
Responders/total:
5/6 0/6
6/6 5/6
5/5 4/4
6/6 1/1
6/6 6/6

munizations (Fig. 2E, G). With $CD8^+$ depletion at boost, the Ab response was boosted approximately sevenfold whether or not $CD8^+$ T cells were present for gene gun immunizations and twofold to threefold whether or not $CD8^+$ T cells were present for IM immunizations (Fig. 2F, H).

Use of $TCR^{-/-}$ mice to examine functional Ag expression after DNA immunization

To more rigorously examine the duration of functional Ag expression for the initiation of an Ab response, TCRα/β-knockout mice ($TCR^{-/-}$) were immunized with DNA. On various days after immunization, naive T cells from the spleens of age-matched TCRα/β-positive mice ($TCR^{+/+}$) were transferred into the immunized $TCR^{-/-}$ mice (for schematic, see Fig. 3). The presence of functional DNA-expressed Ag was assessed by testing for HA-specific IgG at 4 weeks after the T-cell transfer. An HA protein immunization was included to compare the duration of functional Ag after DNA and protein immunizations.

T-Cell transfer experiments in gene gun-immunized mice revealed functional Ag expression for at least 1 month (Fig. 4). No HA-specific IgG was detected in gene gun- immunized $TCR^{-/-}$ mice that did not receive T cells (Fig. 4A). Sixteen of the seventeen mice given T cells on the day of immunization or 2 or 3 days after immunization raised Ab responses comparable to those in immunized $TCR^{+/+}$ mice. The HA-specific Ab also was raised when T cells were transferred 7, 14, or 28 days after gene gun immunization (Fig. 4A). However, the titers of Ab raised in groups receiving T-cell transfers at days 7 and 14 were approximately 25-fold lower than in $TCR^{+/+}$ mice. Following transfers at 28 days postimmunization, three of five mice were still able to raise specific Ab, but at a much lower level (approximately 500 times lower) than in $TCR^{+/+}$ mice. In sum, these data indicate that gene gun-immunized mice lost functional Ag with time and are consistent with keratinocytes at the skin target site playing a role as factories for Ag production during the 1st week postimmunization (Klinman *et al.,* 1998; Torres *et al.,* 1997).

T-Cell transfers to the IM-immunized mice also revealed prolonged presence of functional Ag. As in the gene gun immunizations, no Ab was raised in $TCR^{-/-}$ mice that did not receive T cells. However, in mice that received T cells on the day of immunization, or at 2 or 7 days after IM immunization, HA-specific Ab was raised in all 20 mice, with the titers being similar to those in $TCR^{+/+}$ mice (Fig. 4B). When T cells were transferred 28 days after IM delivery of DNA, no HA-specific Ab was detected (Fig. 4B). This result is similar to the result seen with gene gun immunization in that the ability to raise an Ab response was lost by 1 month postimmunization. However, gene gun and IM immunizations differed in that at day 7, the magnitude of the Ab response had decreased in the gene gun-immunized mice but not in the IM-immunized mice (Fig. 4A, B).

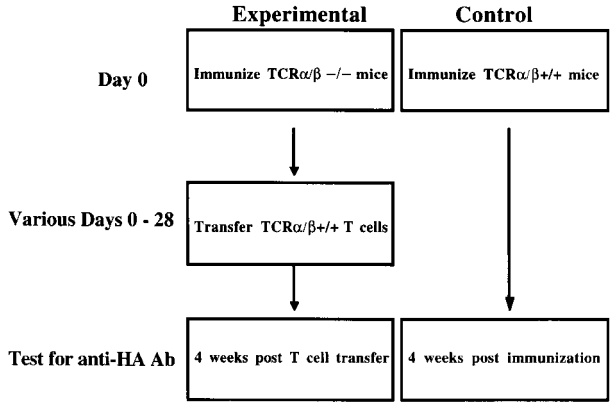


FIG. 3. Schematic of test for the longevity of functional DNA expression. For details, see Materials and Methods.

In contrast to DNA immunizations, after protein immunization, functional Ag had largely been lost by 7 days (Fig. 4C). The $TCR^{-/-}$ mice that received T cells on the day of immunization produced high titers of Ab. The level of the Ab response in this group was comparable to that in the $TCR^{+/+}$ control group. With transfer 7 days after protein immunization, only one of the five tested mice had detectable anti-HA IgG. Thus, by 1 week, most of the immunizing protein was no longer available for priming T cells.

Presence and persistence of Ag-presenting dendritic cells after DNA immunization

To examine the role of dendritic cells in Ag presentation after DNA immunization, populations of cells with the $CD11c^+$ marker for dendritic cells were sorted from lymph nodes draining the immunization site and tested for their ability to present DNA-expressed Ag to two HA-specific $CD4^+$ T-cell clones. The sorted populations were at least 85% pure $CD11c^+$ and 99% pure $CD11c^-$ cells (Fig. 5). Forty-eight hours later, culture supernatant liquids were tested for IFN-γ production. Stimulation was considered to be HA-specific if the amount of IFN-γ produced by either T-cell clone was at least twofold greater for at least two dilutions of cells sorted from HA DNA-immunized mice than for cells sorted from naive or control DNA-immunized mice.

Figure 6A shows an example of specific restimulation of the T4 clone by $CD11c^+$ cells sorted from the inguinal lymph nodes of gene gun-immunized mice. Figure 6B shows that $CD11c^+$ cells isolated from inguinal lymph nodes of gene gun-immu-

FIG. 2. Depletion of T cells at DNA immunization or boost. Mice were depleted of $CD4^+$ (horizontally hatched bars) or $CD8^+$ (vertically hatched bars) T cells at the time of DNA prime (**A, C, E, G**) or at the time of DNA boost (**B, D, F, H**). The pJW4303/H1 DNA was delivered either by gene gun (g.g.; **A, B, E, F**) or intramuscularly (i.m.; **C, D, G, H**). Amounts of HA-specific IgG in the sera of immunized mice were determined by ELISA. Data are the means ± SEM of HA-specific IgG. The number of mice with detectable Ab in each group is given as responders/total. *Preboost, HA-specific IgG titers at plateau of primary response before mice were given any depleting antibodies; **only 1 mouse of 6 tested had depletion of >98% at the time of DNA boost. White bars = control/not depleted.

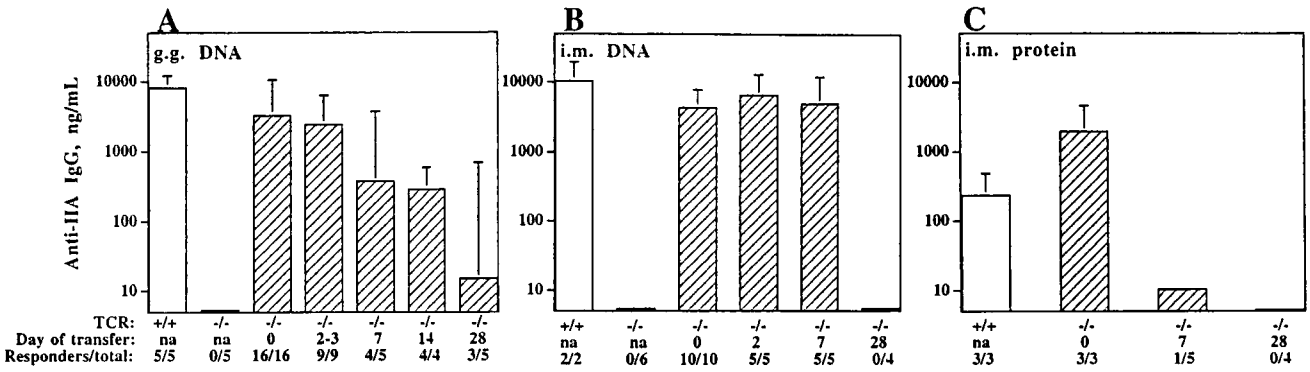


FIG. 4. Time course of functional antigen expression after DNA and protein immunizations. Mice were immunized with either HA-DNA via gene gun **(A)** or intramuscular **(B)** deliveries of DNA or HA protein **(C)**. Data are the means ± SEM of HA-specific IgG. The number of mice with detectable Ab in each group is given as responders/total. White bars = $Tcr^{+/+}$ mice; hatched bars = $TCR^{-/-}$ mice. g.g. = gene gun; i.m. = intramuscular.

nized mice restimulating the T20 clone. Figure 6C shows restimulation of the T4 clone by $CD11c^+$ cells sorted from the spleens of HA-immunized mice. Control experiments comparing restimulation in naive and control DNA-treated mice revealed no restimulation of the T-cell clones by mice exposed to vector DNA without the insert (data not shown).

The restimulation experiments revealed Ag presentation by $CD11c^+$ dendritic cells after gene gun but not IM deliveries of DNA (Table 1). After gene gun immunization, the HA-specific restimulatory activity was present for at least 21 days (Table 1). This activity was found in the $CD11c^+$ but not the $CD11c^-$ cells. In the majority of experiments (days 3, 5, 6, 7, 14, and 18), Ag-presenting $CD11c^+$ cells were present in the draining lymph nodes. In two experiments, at 14 and 21 days, the HA-specific stimulatory $CD11c^+$ populations were isolated from the spleen. In contrast, after IM delivery of HA DNA, HA-specific stimulatory activity was not detected (Table 1). This was true for assays performed from 2 to 7 days postimmunization on $CD11c^+$ and $CD11c^-$ cells from inguinal lymph nodes and spleen.

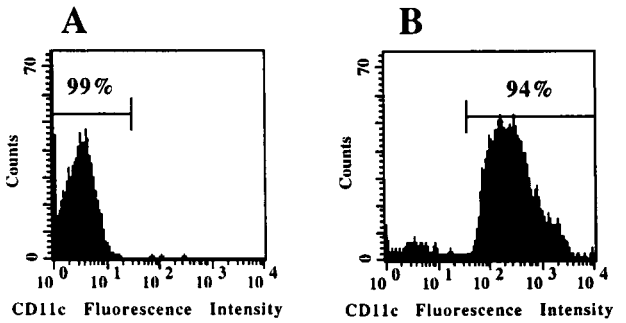


FIG. 5. Representative example of the purity of FACS CD11c cells from inguinal lymph nodes of DNA-immunized mice. **(A)** $CD11c^-$ non-dendritic cell population (99% purity). **(B)** $CD11c^+$ dendritic cell population (94% purity).

DISCUSSION

We have examined the role of $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ T cells, the persistence of functional Ag, and the nature of the APC after gene gun and IM immunization with an HA-expressing DNA. Depletion of $CD4^+$ or $CD8^+$ T cells at the time of priming demonstrated the dependence of the DNA-raised Ab response on the former but not the latter (see Figure 2). Transfer of naive T cells from $TCR^{+/+}$ mice into DNA-immunized $TCR^{-/-}$ animals at various times revealed functional Ag persisting for as long as 1 month after DNA but not protein immunizations (see Fig. 4). In sorted populations of cells from lymphoid tissues, we readily detected Ag-presenting dendritic cells after gene gun but not IM DNA immunizations (see Table 1 and Fig. 6). We discuss these phenomena below.

Persistence of functional Ag expression

The persistence of functional DNA-expressed Ag was different in mice receiving gene gun and IM DNA immunizations (see Fig. 4A, B). Transfer of T cells from $TCR^{+/+}$ mice into immunized $TCR^{-/-}$ mice revealed that by 1 week postimmunization, approximately 95% of the Ab response had been lost in gene gun DNA-immunized mice but not in IM-immunized mice. By 1 month, the ability to raise Ab had been lost in IM-immunized animals and was near background in gene gun-immunized mice. The early loss of a portion of the gene gun-raised response is consistent with both short-lived (<1 week) and long-lived cells expressing functional Ag. For both methods of DNA immunization, Ag presentation is by professional APCs (Corr *et al.,* 1996; Doe *et al.,* 1996; Fu *et al.,* 1997; Iwasaki *et al.,* 1997). These cells can be directly transfected with DNA (Chattergoon *et al.,* 1998; Condon *et al.,* 1996; Porgador *et al.,* 1998) or can acquire the DNA-expressed Ag produced by nonprofessional APCs (Doe *et al.,* 1996; Fu *et al.,* 1997). For the gene gun target, epidermal Langerhans cells represent the major source of transfected professional APCs (Codon *et al.,* 1996; Porgador *et al.,* 1998). These could be the long-lived APCs. Keratinocytes, which are largely shed within 1 week secondary to the natural sloughing of the epidermis, could represent the short-lived cells (Eisenbraun *et al.,* 1993; Hengge *et al.,* 1995;

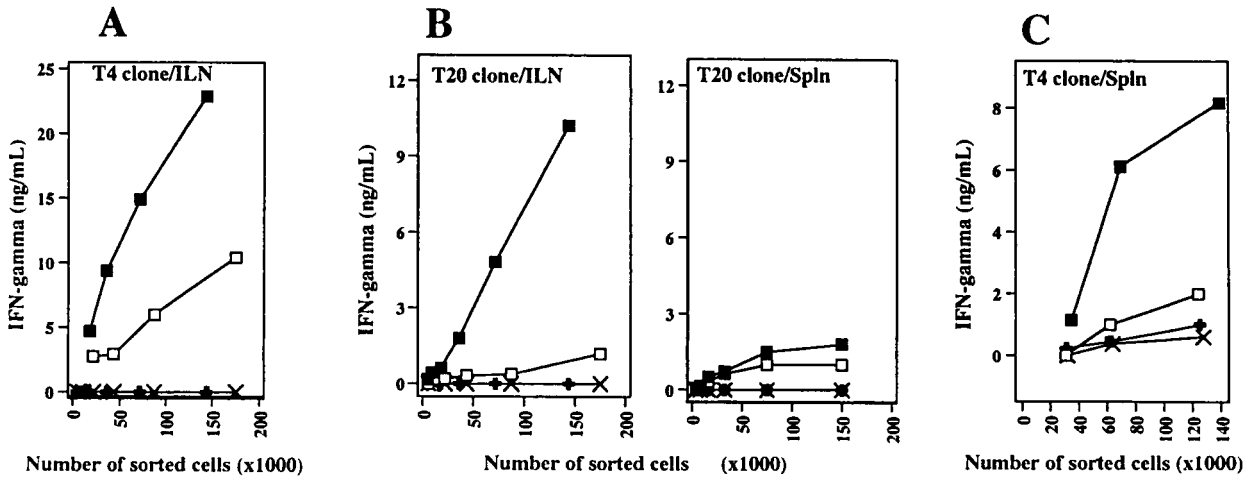


FIG. 6. Production of IFN-γ by T-cell clones restimulated with sorted cells from the inguinal lymph nodes (ILN) or spleens (Spln) of gene gun-immunized mice. Dendritic cells were sorted from naive (no DNA) or gene gun (HA DNA)-immunized mice at 5 days **(A,B)** or 14 days **(C)** after immunization. **(A)** The T4 T-cell clone stimulated with cells sorted from inguinal nodes. **(B)** The T20 T-cell clone stimulated with cells sorted from inguinal nodes and spleen. **(C)** The T4 T-cell clone stimulated with cells sorted from spleen. ■ = HA DNA/CD11c$^+$; □ = no DNA/CD11c$^+$; ✚ = HA DNA/ CD11c$^-$; X = no DNA/CD11c$^-$.

Klinman *et al.,* 1998; Raz *et al.,* 1994; Torres *et al.,* 1997). For the muscle target, directly transfected dendritic cells or macrophages could represent long-lived sources of Ag (Casares *et al.,* 1997; Chattergoon *et al.,* 1998). Transfected muscle cells, as well as transfected cells distal to the site of inoculation, also could represent long-term factories of Ag (Doe *et al.,* 1996). At least in mice, transfected cells distal to the muscle appear to be the primary factories of Ag because the muscle target is irrelevant to the magnitude of the Ab response within 10 min of DNA inoculation (Torres *et al.,* 1997).

T-Cell transfers were also done into HA-protein immunized mice (see Fig. 4). In contrast to the DNA immunizations, after HA-protein immunization, the capability to raise Ab was largely lost within 1 week (Fig. 4C). This difference is likely to reflect the shorter presence of the immunogen after protein than DNA immunizations because of the continued expression of the immunizing plasmid. Thus, our data support the hypothesis that persistent expression of a vaccine DNA contributes to the ability of DNA-expressed immunogens to initiate and maintain Ab responses.

Nature of the APC

Antigen-presenting dendritic cells were detected after gene gun but not IM DNA immunizations (see Fig. 6; Table 1). After gene gun immunizations, Ag-presenting dendritic cells appeared in the draining lymph nodes by 3 days (Table 1). The earliest time at which APC were detected in the spleen was 14 days. This time course would be consistent with gene gun-raised Ag presentation being initiated in the draining lymph nodes but with time, in some instances, moving to the spleen.

After IM immunizations, we were unable to detect HA presentation by the sorted dendritic (CD11c$^+$) or non-dendritic (CD11c$^-$) cell populations (Table 1). Antibody responses reached similar levels after gene gun and IM inoculations of the HA-expressing DNA (see Fig. 2). Therefore, the inability

TABLE 1. IFN-γ PRODUCTION AFTER RESTIMULATION OF HA-SPECIFIC T-CELL CLONES BY CELLS SORTED FROM INGUINAL LYMPH NODES OR SPLEENS OF HA-DNA IMMUNIZED MICE[a]

	Inguinal Nodes[c]		*Spleen*[c]	
Day[b]	*CD11c*$^+$	*CD11c*$^-$	*CD11c*$^+$	*CD11c*$^-$
Gene gun				
3	2/2	0/2	0/1	0/1
5	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
6	2/2	0/2	0/1	0/1
7	2/2	0/2	0/2	0/2
14	1/2	0/2	1/2	0/2
18	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
21	0/2	0/2	1/1	0/1
Total[d]	9/12	0/12	2/9	0/9
Intramuscular				
2	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
3	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
5	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2
7	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1
Total[d]	0/5	0/5	0/5	0/5

[a]Mice were immunized with 1.25 μg of pJW4303/H1 DNA by gene gun (10 shots of 0.125 μg per shot) or 100 μg of pJW4303/H1 DNA delivered intramuscularly.

[b]Day after delivery of DNA on which lymphoid tissues were harvested.

[c]CD11c$^+$ (dendritic) and CD11c$^-$ (non-dendritic) cell populations sorted from pooled inguinal lymph nodes or spleens were used in stimulation assays with either of two HA-specific CD4$^+$T-cell clones. Production of IFN-γ was measured at 48 h. Clones were considered to be specifically restimulated if the ratio of IFN-γ production with HA-immunized sorted cells to that in nonimmunized naive sorted controls was >2.0. Results are shown as number of experiments with positive restimulation/number of experiments done.

[d]Total number of positive experiments/total number of experiments done with each lymphoid tissue.

to detect Ag presentation was not attributable to a lower Ab response.

There are several possible explanations for our inability to detect Ag presentation after IM delivery of DNA. The first is that the frequencies of HA-presenting dendritic cells were below our level of detection. After IM immunization, DNA moves rapidly throughout the body (Winegar *et al.,* 1996), and the immunologically relevant transfections take place outside the target site (Torres *et al.,* 1997). This movement of DNA could lead to a broader distribution of APCs in lymphoid tissues than follows the more focused delivery of DNA by gene gun inoculations. Our assays could have detected HA-presenting cells at one fourth the frequency of those present in the draining lymph nodes of the gene guns-inoculated mice, suggesting that if HA-presenting dendritic cells were present after IM immunizations, they were present in amounts of >4 times lower than in the gene gun groups (Fig. 6). One group of investigators has detected Ag presentation by dendritic cells after IM DNA immunization (Casares *et al.,* 1997). Their experiments differed from ours in using a different plasmid, a more sensitive T-cell hybridoma assay, and the delivery of two doses of DNA within 2 days prior to harvesting of the draining lymph nodes.

A second possible reason for our inability to detect HA presentation in IM-immunized mice is that APCs in these mice have different properties than those in gene gun-immunized mice. For gene gun immunizations, the dendritic cells that present Ag have differentiated from epidermal Langerhans cells (Condon *et al.,* 1996; Porgador *et al.,* 1998). For IM immunization, the origin of the dendritic cells that present Ag is not known. In addition, the mechanism by which vaccine plasmid is acquired by a dendritic cell is different in gene gun and IM immunizations. Gene gun immunizations deliver DNA into the cell on a gold bead, whereas after IM injection, DNA is taken up by cells from the extracellular milieu. This uptake may result in the triggering of different signaling cascades with different consequences for the differentiated state of the Ag-presenting dendritic cell (Jacob *et al.,* 1998; Sparwasser *et al.,* 1998). A third possibility is that after IM immunizations, nondendritic cells contribute to Ag presentation. Indeed, one group has reported that macrophages contain, express, and present IM-delivered DNA vaccines (Chattergoon *et al.,* 1998).

Role of CD4$^+$ and CD8$^+$ T cells

The ability to raise Ab was dependent on the presence of CD4$^+$ cells at the time of prime, but not boost, and independent of the presence of CD8$^+$ T cells (see Fig. 2). Because the influenza HA protein is a T-cell-dependent Ag, the dependence of the Ab response on the help of CD4$^+$ cells is not surprising (Burns *et al.,* 1975; Scherle and Gerhard, 1986). The fact that the Ab response was effectively boosted in CD4-depleted mice is perplexing. Perhaps the level of depletion, 98% to 99%, was not sufficient to eliminate help for a memory B-cell response.

For both immunization and boost, depletion of CD8$^+$ T cells did not alter the Ab responses (see Fig. 1E–H). We had hypothesized that CD8$^+$ T cells raised by DNA priming would limit the effectiveness of the booster immunization by killing Ag-expressing cells. The CD8$^+$ cells also could limit Ag expression by downmodulating the activity of the cytomegalovirus promoter by the production of interferons (Harms and Splitter, 1995). Our results suggest that, at least for our plasmid vector, CD8$^+$ cells did not limit functional Ag expression. This unexpected result is not secondary to a lack of CD8$^+$ T-cell epitopes in the immunizing HA (Deng *et al.,* 1997) (unpublished observations).

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