Rapid Determination of Epstein-Barr Virus–Specific CD8+ T-Cell Frequencies by Flow Cytometry

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We have developed an efficient and rapid method for detection of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-specific CD8+ T-cell frequencies both in freshly isolated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) and in vitro established cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) lines.Responder cells are thereby stimulated with an autologous lymphoblastoid cell line for 5 hours and intracellular accumulation of interferon γ (IFNγ) is detected by multiparameter flow cytometric analysis. EBV-specific CD8+ T-cell frequencies ranged between 0.63% and 1.29% in PBMCs of 5 healthy long-term EBV carriers. Using EBV-specific T-cell lines, it was shown that flow cytometric analysis is more sensitive than limiting dilution analysis for CTL precursors and enzyme-linked immunospot assay detecting IFNγ-producing T cells. The class I restriction of IFNγ production was confirmed using an anti-class I monoclonal antibody (MoAb). Information on other cytokine production of EBV-specific CTLs could be obtained using combinations of anti-cytokine MoAbs. The sensitive and rapid nature of the flow cytometric assay for EBV-specific CD8+ T-cell frequency has significant advantages for evaluation of EBV-specific CD8+ T-cell responses in PBMCs of patients with EBV-related diseases.

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EBV-specific CD8\(^+\) T-cell frequencies irrespective of HLA typing. PBMCs are thereby incubated with an autologous LCL in the presence of Brefeldin A for a short period (5 hours), and the rapid intracellular accumulation of interferon \(\gamma\) (IFN\(\gamma\)) is detected by multiparameter flow cytometric analysis. Using these methods, we found approximately 1% of peripheral CD8\(^+\) T cells of seropositive individuals to be EBV-specific. The method is more sensitive and takes less time than LDA for CTL precursors and enzyme-linked immunospot (ELISPOT) assays. In addition, it can provide more information on cytokine production of EBV-specific CD8\(^+\) T cells upon natural stimulation when combinations of anticytokine monoclonal antibodies (MoAbs) are used.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Blood donors.** The blood donors consisted of (1) long-term healthy carriers of EBV defined as having both EBV-viral capsid antigen (VCA)-IgG and EBV nuclear antigen (EBNA) antibodies and (2) EBV-seronegative individuals defined as having no EBV-VCA-IgG antibodies.\(^1\) Some donors were tested for their HLA class I typing of PBMCs with classical serological methods. Study design and purpose were fully explained to all donors. Peripheral blood was obtained after informed consent was confirmed.

**Preparation of PBMCs, LCLs, and CD8\(^+\) EBV-specific CTL lines.** PBMCs were obtained by centrifuging heparinized blood over Ficoll/Hypaque (Pharmacia Biotech AB, Uppsala, Sweden). LCLs were prepared by transforming PBMCs with B95-8 cell culture supernatant as previously described.\(^1\) LCLs were cultured in Iscove's modified Dulbecco's medium (GIBCO, Grand Island, NY) supplemented with 2 mmol/L L-glutamine, 50 µg/mL penicillin, 50 µg/mL streptomycin, 5 \(\times\) 10\(^{-3}\) mol/L \(\beta\)-mercaptoethanol, and 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum (PCS; Hyclone, Logan, UT; referred to as culture medium). EBV-specific T-cell lines were initiated by culturing 2 \(\times\) 10\(^5\) PBMCs and 2 \(\times\) 10\(^3\) autologous irradiated LCLs in 2 mL of culture medium in each well of 24-well plates. Ten days after the stimulation, CD8\(^+\) cells were isolated using immunomagnetic beads (Dynabeads M-450 CD8; Dynal, Oslo, Norway) following the manufacturer's instructions. Detection of immunomagnetic beads from isolated cells was achieved using Detachabeads (Dynal). Isolated cells were greater than 95% CD8\(^+\) according to flow cytometric analysis. These CD8\(^+\) T cells were further stimulated with autologous irradiated LCLs weekly in the presence of 50 U/mL recombinant interleukin-2 (IL-2).

**CTL assay.** CTL assays were performed using \(^{51}\)Cr-release as previously described.\(^1\) Briefly, CTLs were suspended in fresh culture medium at the desired cell concentration and seeded in wells of V-bottomed 96-well plates (Costar, Cambridge, MA) containing \(^{51}\)Cr-labeled LCLs (2,500 cells/well). Each assay was performed in triplicate. After 5 hours of incubation, the supernatants were harvested and radioactivity was counted with a \(\gamma\)-counter. The percentage of specific lysis was calculated as follows: percentage of specific lysis = (experimental lysis - minimum lysis) \(\times\) 100/(maximum lysis - minimum lysis). Minimum lysis was obtained by incubating the target cells with the culture medium alone. Maximum lysis was obtained by exposing the target cells to 1% Nonidet-P40.

**Detection of CTL precursor frequency by LDA.** LDA for cytotoxicity was performed essentially as previously reported.\(^1\) Isolated CD8\(^+\) cells were diluted in 96-well U-bottom plates (24 replicates/dilution). Irradiated autologous LCLs (2 \(\times\) 10\(^4\)), PBMCs (10\(^4\)), and IL-2 (10 U/mL) were added to each well. On day 7, IL-2 was added to 40 U/mL. CTL assays were performed on day 12. To assay CTL precursor frequency, 100 µL of cell suspension from each well was transferred into a well of 96-well V-bottom plates containing \(^{51}\)Cr-labeled 2,500 LCLs. After 5 hours of incubation in a humidified 5% CO\(_2\) incubator at 37°C, the supernatant was harvested and radioactivity was counted with a \(\gamma\)-counter. Wells were scored as positive for CTL recognition if the level of specific lysis exceeded 3 standard deviations above the mean spontaneous release from the target cells. The frequency of CTL precursors was estimated at which 37% of the wells were negative from the slope of a regression plot of the log percentage of negative versus input cell numbers.

**Detection of IFN\(\gamma\) producing CD8\(^+\) T cells in response to LCLs by flow cytometry.** For determination of CD8\(^+\) antigen-specific T lymphocyte frequency, intracellular cytokine assessment using flow cytometry was performed as previously described, with slight modifications.\(^1\) Briefly, PBMCs or EBV-specific CTLs were resuspended at a concentration of 1 \(\times\) 10\(^5\)/mL in culture medium. Autologous or HLA-disparate LCLs were resuspended at a concentration of 1 \(\times\) 10\(^5\)/mL in the culture medium. Aliquots of the responder cells (1 mL) and LCL (1 mL) were mixed in 16 \(\times\) 125 mm culture tubes in the presence of 10 µg/mL Brefeldin A (Sigma Chemical Co, St Louis, MO) and incubated in a humidified 5% CO\(_2\) incubator at 37°C for 5 hours. As a control, the same numbers of responder cells and LCLs were separately incubated in the presence of the Brefeldin A and mixed before staining with MoAbs. For blocking experiments, an anti-class I MoAb (clone W6/32; Cedarlane, Northy, Ontario, Canada) or isotype-matched monoclonal mouse IgG antibodies were used at a final concentration of 47 µg/mL. After the incubation, the cell suspensions were fixed with 10% formaldehyde saline (PBS) for 10 minutes at room temperature. After washing with PBS, cells were permeabilized with 1% saponin (BioSource International, Camarillo, CA) and stained with PC5-labeled anti-CD8 (Coulter, Miami, FL), phycoerythrin (PE)-labeled anti-CD69 (Coulter), and fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-labeled antihuman IFN\(\gamma\) (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA) MoAbs. Some experiments, T cells were stimulated with 50 ng/mL of phorbol myristate acetate (Sigma) and 500 ng/mL of ionomycin (Sigma) and stained with PE-labeled anti-IL-4 or anti-IL-13 MoAbs (Becton Dickinson). Stained cells were analyzed by FACScan (Becton Dickinson) using the LYSIS II software. Live-gating of CD8\(^{\text{bright}}\) lymphocytes was performed, and up to 20,000 events were acquired for each analysis.

**ELISPOT assay.** An ELISPOT assay was performed as previously described, with slight modifications.\(^1\) Using 96-well MultiScreen-HA plates with a nitrocellulose base (Millipore, Bedford, MA), coated with 10 µg/mL of anti-IFN\(\gamma\) MoAb (Genzyme, Cambridge, MA). Isolated CD8\(^+\) T cells were added in graded numbers of 500, 250, and 125 per well containing autologous irradiated LCLs (1 \(\times\) 10\(^4\)) and IL-2 (50 U/mL). Each dilution was seeded in triplicate. The plates were incubated in 5% CO\(_2\) incubator at 37°C for 24 hours and extensively washed with PBS containing 0.05% Tween-20. A polyclonal rabbit anti-IFN\(\gamma\) antibody (Genzyme) was added to individual wells and left for 90 minutes at room temperature, followed by peroxidase-conjugated goat antirabbit IgG (Genzyme) for an additional 90 minutes. For visualization of IFN\(\gamma\)-specific spots, 100 µL of 0.1 mol/L sodium acetate buffer (pH 5.0) containing 3-amino-9-ethylcarbaasole (Sigma) and 0.015% H\(_2\)O\(_2\) was added to each well. After 30 minutes, the reaction was stopped by washing with water and the plates were dried. Only diffuse large spots were considered specific, because wells containing only LCLs gave tiny spots. The percentage frequency of antigen-specific CD8\(^+\) T cells was calculated as follows: percentage frequency = number of spots \(\times\) 100/input cell numbers.

**RESULTS**

We applied a strategy using tricolor analysis for detection of EBV-specific IFN\(\gamma\)-producing T cells. First, the PC5-labeled anti-CD8 MoAb was used for gating the population. Second, the PE-labeled anti-CD69 MoAb was used for enhancement of precise detection of responding T cells. CD69 is upregulated on
activated T cells before cytokine production and thus allows more definitive clustering of the true responding fraction.\textsuperscript{20} As an unstimulated control, we used responder cells and LCLs that had been separately incubated in the same medium with Brefeldin A and mixed and stained after fixing.

**Frequency of EBV-specific CD8\textsuperscript{+} T cells in PBMCs of EBV-seropositive and -seronegative individuals.** We first tested PBMCs of long-term healthy EBV carriers for the frequency of EBV-reactive IFN\textgamma-producng CD8\textsuperscript{+} T cells. When PBMCs from seropositive individuals were used, 0.87% and 1.32% of total CD8\textsuperscript{+} cells produced IFN\textgamma in response to autologous LCLs (Fig 1B and D). We defined the specific frequency (SF) as follows: percentage of a sample stimulated with LCLs -- percentage of the same sample unstimulated (note that the unstimulated samples were also incubated with Brefeldin A and mixed with LCLs after fixation for comparable staining conditions). The SFs of donors 1 and 2 were 0.85% (Fig 1A and B) and 1.29% (Fig 1C and D), respectively. Those of the 2 other healthy EBV-carriers were 0.63% and 1.08% (graphic data not shown). In contrast, the SF of antigen-specific T cells in PBMCs of an EBV-seronegative donor was 0.03% (Fig 1E and F), showing the specificity of the assay. Those of the 2 other EBV-seronegative donors were 0.02% and 0.00%, respectively (graphic data not shown). Thus, clustering of IFN\textgamma-producing CD8\textsuperscript{+} T cells was never found using PBMCs of EBV-seronegative donors. When stimulated with completely HLA class I-mismatched LCLs, IFN\textgamma-producing CD8\textsuperscript{+} T cells from either seropositive or seronegative individuals ranged between 0.21% and 0.55% (graphic data not shown). Thus, such alloreactive frequency was lower than EBV-specific frequency in PBMCs of seropositive individuals and higher than that of seronegative individuals as far as we tested.

**Comparison of 4 different assays for quantification of EBV-specific CD8\textsuperscript{+} T-cell frequencies.** Next, we compared the sensitivities of 4 different assays, namely the standard CTL assay, intracellular IFN\textgamma production assay, ELISPOT assay, and standard LDA for CTL precursors, using 2 CD8\textsuperscript{+} EBV-specific CTL lines. CTL activities of the lines are shown in Fig 2. The effector target ratio that yielded the same percentage of target lysis was 1.5 to 2 times higher for CTLs from donor YI than for those from donor KK. Flow cytometric analysis of EBV-specific T cells for SFs of CTL lines from donors KK and YI were 39.2% and 25.2%, respectively (Fig 3). With the ELISPOT assay, the frequency of CTLs from donor KK was approximately 2 times higher than that from donor YI (Fig 4A and B). The mean (and standard deviation) frequencies of all the wells tested were 11.2% (3.5%) and 5.7% (1.7%), respectively (Table 1). LDA analysis gave values of 2.3% and 0.23% for CTL precursor frequencies (Fig 5A and B). Thus, the values from the 4 assays roughly correlated, except for LDA, which gave a 10-fold difference between the 2 samples (Table 1). The CTL line from donor YI was growing more slowly than that from donor KK, and this might reflect the discrepancy of the data of LDA. Flow cytometric analysis of EBV-specific T-cell frequencies using intracellular IFN\textgamma production gave the highest values.
Class I–restricted production of IFN-γ from EBV-specific CD8+ CTLs. We further examined the class I restriction of the response. EBV-specific CTLs were stimulated by autologous (HLA-A24/A26, B52/B62, and C3) and various allogeneic LCLs (Fig 6). Approximately 27% of CTLs produced IFN-γ upon stimulation of autologous LCLs (Fig 6A and B). When LCLs sharing HLA-A26, B62, and C3 class I molecules were used as stimulators, 8.8% of CD8+ T cells produced IFN-γ (Fig 6C). LCLs sharing A24 and B62 with the CTL stimulated 2.8% of the CD8+ T-cell population (Fig 6D). LCLs sharing only A24 or C3 the CTL stimulated 1.2% and 0.3% of the CD8+ T-cell population (Fig 6E and F). These data indicated that HLA-A24, A26, and B62 are presenting EBV antigens. To confirm that the IFN-γ production is class I-restricted, the same CTLs were stimulated by autologous LCLs in the presence of anti-class I MoAb (Fig 6G) or isotype-matched mouse MoAb (Fig 6H) as a control. The IFN-γ-producing CD8+ T-cell population was drastically reduced (0.36%) with anti-class I MoAb, but not with control MoAb (31%). These results indicate that the IFN-γ in the CD8+ T cells was produced through authentic recognition of antigens presented by class I molecules.

Dual staining for IFN-γ/IL-4 or IL-13 in EBV-specific CD8+ CTLs. Recently, Nazaruk et al21 reported that EBV-specific CD8+ T cells can be subdivided into 2 subsets: the first of which expresses high levels of IFN-γ, but little or no IL-4, whereas the second subset is IFN-γ/IL-4 or IL-13 double-positive, paralleling the classically described Th1 and Th2 subsets of CD4+ T cells. They used phorbol myristate acetate and ionomycin for activation of CTLs. This artificial stimulation may give a different outcome compared with physiological T-cell receptor engagements, because a different signal transduction pathway is used.22 Thus, we examined production of the 3 cytokines by EBV-specific CTLs using LCLs as natural ligand stimulators. The results are shown in Fig 7. When an EBV-specific CTL line was stimulated with autologous LCLs, the 2 subsets mentioned above were observed in both combinations of IFN-γ/IL-4 (Fig 7B) and IFN-γ/IL-13 (Fig 7E). The cell distribution pattern roughly resembled those after stimulation with phorbol myristate acetate and ionomycin (Fig 7C and F), but the proportions were different.
We introduce here an efficient and rapid method for detection of EBV-specific CD8⁺ T-cell frequencies both in freshly isolated PBMCs and in vitro established CTL lines. So far, LDA has been used for the detection of CTL precursor frequencies in healthy individuals. The frequency of EBV-specific memory CTL precursors in long-time carriers is thereby usually in the 0.0005% to 0.2% range.⁴,¹⁴,²³ We found, although in limited numbers of samples, approximately 1% of peripheral CD8⁺ T cells in long-term carriers to be EBV-specific. As Waldrop et al.¹⁶ claimed, the increased sensitivity of flow cytometric assays is likely due to a combination of factors, such as (1) the very efficient capture of produced cytokine within the cytoplasm of the secretion-inhibited responding cells; (2) the relatively short-term period (5 hours) that largely precedes the onset of activation-induced apoptosis; and (3) the higher sensitivity of fluorescence detection of cytokines by flow cytometry than by ELISPOT assay. Alternatively, the discrepancy in frequencies between IFNγ-producing CD8⁺ T-cell and CTL precursors may reflect the existence of noncytolytic CD8⁺ EBV-specific T cells.²¹,²³ Indeed, subpopulations with such a phenotype may increase the sensitivity of assays based on IFNγ production. Practically, however, the flow cytometric assay appears to be

Fig 5. LDA analysis of the 2 CTL lines from donors KK (A) and YI (B).

Fig 6. Class I restriction of the IFNγ production in an EBV-specific CD8⁺ CTL line. EBV-specific CTLs were stimulated by autologous (B) HLA-A2/A26, B52/B62, and C3 and various allogeneic LCLs (C) HLA-A11/A26, B62, and C3/C4; (D) A11/A24, B61/B62, and C4; (E) A2/A26, B7/B61, and C7; (F) A2, B35/B46, and C1/C3. The underlined alleles were shared by CTLs and each LCL line. Unstimulated CTLs were also incubated, fixed, and then mixed with autologous LCLs before staining (A). The same CTLs were also stimulated by autologous LCLs in the presence of an anti-class I MoAb (G) or an isotype-matched MoAb (H). The frequency of CD8⁺/CD69⁺ T cells that produced IFNγ is shown as a percentage of the total number of CD8 cells.
useful, if not in all situations, for rough estimation of CTL populations because our results demonstrated that gain of CTL activity of EBV-specific memory T cells with in vitro stimulation by autologous LCLs paralleled the massive increase of antigen-specific IFN-γ-producing CD8+ T cells.

Recently, Tan et al. reported the frequencies of CD8+ T cells specific for EBV antigens in long-term virus carriers, using LDA, ELISPOT assay, and tetrameric major histocompatibility complex-peptide complexes, focusing some CTL epitopes. They demonstrated that values obtained from MHC-peptide tetramer staining were 4.4-fold higher than those obtained from ELISPOT assays, which were, in turn, 5.3-fold higher than those obtained from LDA on the average. In our report, values obtained from IFN-γ production using flow cytometry were approximately 4-fold higher than those obtained from ELISPOT assays, which were higher than those obtained from LDA (Table 1). Thus, IFN-γ production assay using flow cytometry may have sensitivity comparable with that of MHC-peptide tetramer staining.

EBV has 2 types of replication cycles, namely lytic infection, in which infectious virions are produced, and latent infection, which is represented by LCLs. Some of both cycle proteins are well recognized by CD8+ T cells in PBMCs of patients suffering infectious mononucleosis and also in long-term healthy carriers. Because the majority of LCLs constitutively express EBV latent cycle antigens, our system may preferentially detect T cells specific to EBV latent cycle proteins, which are therapeutically important to control over posttransplant EBV-associated LPD.

Another advantage of the cytokine production assay using flow cytometry is that it is possible to assess multiple cytokines on an EBV-specific, single-cell basis. Nazaruk et al. demonstrated that a subset of EBV-specific CD8+ T-cell lines produced IL-4 or IL-13 in addition to IFN-γ upon stimulation with phorbol myristate acetate and ionomycin. They claimed that the subset has the ability to activate B cells and promote EBV-associated LPD and lymphoma development in immunocompromised individuals with impaired EBV-specific CTL responses. We observed here such a subset of EBV-specific CD8+ T cells upon stimulation with autologous LCLs. Although the cell distribution pattern resembled those stimulated with the drugs, the proportions were slightly different, giving more physiological information because of the natural ligand stimulation used.

Altogether, the method presented here saves time, gives more information, and probably is more accurate than LDA for detecting antigen-specific T cells, as is the case for human cytomegalovirus-specific CD4+ T cells. The rapid determination of EBV-specific CD8+ T-cell frequency could have significant advantages in clinical settings in which EBV infection is concerned. For example, the immunological effects of adoptive immunotherapy for EBV-related disease can be monitored easily and rapidly. In some patients with EBV-associated LPD after allogeneic bone marrow transplantation, regression occurs in accordance with elevation of EBV-specific cellular immunity, spontaneously, or as a result of reduction of immunosuppression. The flow cytometric assay as a tool for real-time monitoring of EBV-specific cellular immunity may be useful in decision making for performing donor leukocyte transfusion, a treatment potentially associated with fatal graft-versus-host disease.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors thank T. Yoshihara and M. Hirata for technical assistance.

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