Viral RNA and DNA Trigger Common Antiviral Responses in Mesangial Cells

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ABSTRACT
Extrarenal viral infections commonly trigger glomerulonephritis, usually in association with immune complex disease. The Ig component of immune complexes can activate glomerular cell Fc receptors, but whether complexed viral nucleic acids contribute to glomerular inflammation remains unknown. Because of the types of Toll-like receptors (Tlrs) expressed by glomerular mesangial cells, we hypothesized that viral single-stranded RNA and DNA would activate mesangial cells via Tlr-independent pathways and trigger overlapping antiviral immune responses. Consistent with this hypothesis, 5′-triphosphate RNA (3P-RNA) and non-CpG DNA activated murine primary glomerular mesangial cells to secrete Cxcl10 and Il-6 even in cells derived from mice deficient in the Tlr adaptor proteins Myd88 and Trif. Transcriptome analysis revealed that 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA triggered almost identical gene expression programs, especially the proinflammatory cytokine Il-6, several chemokines, and genes related to type I IFN. We observed similar findings in glomerular preparations after injecting 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA in vivo. These effects depended on the formation of complexes with cationic lipids, which enhanced nucleic acid uptake into the cytosol of mesangial cells. Small interfering RNA studies revealed that 3P-RNA recognition involves Rig-1, whereas non-CpG-DNA did not require Rig-1 or Dai to activate glomerular mesangial cells. We conclude that 3P-RNA and double-stranded DNA trigger a common, TLR-independent, antiviral response in glomerular mesangial cells, which may promote glomerulonephritis in the setting of viral infection.


Viral infections can induce de novo immune complex glomerulonephritis (e.g., hepatitis-C-virus-associated glomerulonephritis). Even more frequently, acute viral infections trigger disease activity of preexisting glomerular diseases, such as IgA nephropathy, lupus nephritis, or renal vasculitis. Infection of glomerular cells (i.e., viral glomerulitis) does not appear to account for most of such cases. So what are the molecular mechanisms that link viral infection to glomerular pathology?

Viral infection activates systemic antiviral immune responses that can contribute to glomerular disease by enhancing autoantibody production, immune complex deposition, or systemic interferon (IFN) production. Type I IFNs inhibit viral replication in infected cells and have pleiotropic immunomodulatory effects on macrophages, T cells, and natural killer cells. In the intravascular compartment, plasmacytoid dendritic cells are the main source of type I IFNs. Viral proteins activate plasmacytoid dendritic cells via Toll-like receptor (Tlr) 2 and 4 signaling from the cell surface. In addition, various shapes of viral nucleic acids acti-
vate dendritic cells in intracellular compartments. Viral double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) and U-rich single-stranded RNA activate Tlr3 and Tlr7 in intracellular endosomes, respectively.4–6 Viral CpG DNA ligates Tlr9 in the same compartment.7 More recently, viral RNA and DNA also were discovered to activate dendritic cells via TLR-independent recognition and signaling pathways that locate to the intracellular cytosol.3,8 Viral dsRNA and 5′-triphosphate RNA (3P-RNA) interact with retinoic-acid-inducible protein-1 (Rig-1) and melanoma-differentiation-associated gene-5 (Mda-5).9–12 Viral non-CpG-DNA recognition was shown to trigger type I IFN via the DNA-dependent activator of IFN regulatory factors (Dai), previously named Dlm-1 or Z-DNA-binding protein-1 (Zbp1), and Tank-binding kinase-1.13,14

Immune recognition of viral nucleic acids is not limited to antigen-presenting cells. For example, Tlr3-mediated recognition of viral dsRNA in pancreatic islet cells can trigger autoimmune pancreatic islet destruction via local production of Ifn-α.15 Viral dsRNA and double-stranded (dsDNA) both induce multiple antiviral genes in human hepatoma cells, both involving Rig-1 and mitochondrial antiviral signaling protein (Mavs).16 But whether local recognition of viral nucleic acids contributes to glomerular disease remains largely unknown.

We have recently shown that glomerular mesangial cells (MCs) express functional Tlr3 but lack Tlr7 or Tlr9 expression, which supports the endosomal recognition of viral dsRNA but not of viral 3P-RNA or CpG DNA.17,18 However, we previously have shown that transient systemic exposure to 3P-RNA or non-CpG DNA aggravates lupus nephritis in autoimmune MRL(fas)1pr mice via TLR-independent mechanisms.19 This phenomenon was associated with distinct effects of RNA and DNA on systemic autoimmunity (e.g., enhanced proliferation of autoreactive B and T cells by non-CpG-DNA and enhanced type I IFN signaling by 3P-RNA). We also could show that both nucleic acid formats shuttled to the glomerulus and colocalized with MCs.19 But whether MCs express the respective cytosolic RNA and DNA sensors and trigger antiviral immune responses upon exposure to 3P-RNA or non-CpG DNA remains unknown. We hypothesized that viral 3P-RNA and non-CpG DNA both trigger innate antiviral responses in glomerular MCs, including the release of type I IFN, and that this effect is mediated by different Tlr-independent recognition machineries in the intracellular cytosol.

### RESULTS

#### 3P-RNA and Non-CpG-DNA Activate Mesangial Cells in an Intracellular Compartment

We prepared primary MCs (pMCs) from C57BL/6 mice and first determined the mRNA expression of the nucleic-acid-specific pattern recognition molecules Tlr3, Tlr7, Tlr8, Tlr9, Dai, Rig-1, Mda5, and Mavs mRNA are expressed relative to 18S rRNA expression. Data are means ± SD from three experiments, each analyzed in duplicate. n.d., not detectable. *P < 0.05 versus medium.

**Figure 1.** Ifn-β induces Tlr3, Dai, Rig-1, and Mda5 mRNA in pMCs. Total RNA was isolated from pMCs after 6 h of exposure to medium or 2000 U of Ifn-β. Real-time RT-PCR data for Tlr3, Tlr7, Tlr8, Tlr9, Dai, Rig-1, Mda5, and Mavs mRNA are expressed relative to 18S rRNA expression. Data are means ± SD from three experiments, each analyzed in duplicate. n.d., not detectable. *P < 0.05 versus medium.

**Figure 2.** Cationic lipid enhances the uptake of non-CpG DNA and 3P-RNA in MCs. Primary MCs were exposed to either 1 μg of rhodamine-labeled 3P-RNA or 5 μg of rhodamine-labeled non-CpG-DNA in the presence or absence of CL for 2 h. Intracellular uptake was detected by confocal microscopy and appears as red staining inside of the MCs. Fluorescein-isothiocyanate-labeled anti-Rab5 was used to mark early endosomes of MCs and appears as green staining. Note that the intracellular uptake strongly increased when 3P-RNA or non-CpG-DNA were complexed with CL. Images are representative of three independent experiments. Original magnification, ×400; scale bar, 10 μm.
Mavs mRNA (Figure 1). In dendritic cells and embryonic fibroblasts 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA need to reach the intracellular cytosol (e.g., in cationic lipid (CL) complexes), before they can interact with their putative receptors.9,10,13,14,20 Consistently, rhodamine-labeled 3P-RNA or non-CpG DNA was barely detectable in the intracellular cytosol of pMCs unless complexed with CL as assessed by confocal microscopy (Figure 2). In the cytosol, 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA should be able to access their respective recognition receptors and activate pMCs. In fact, 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA both induced pMCs to produce IL-6 in a dose-dependent manner only when complexed with CL (Figure 3A). Pretreatment with RNase or DNase drastically reduced this effect, indicating that the immunostimulatory effect of these complexes derives from their RNA or DNA content, respectively (Figure 3, A and B).

**Rig-1 Mediates 3P-RNA- but Not Non-CpG-DNA-Induced Activation of Mesangial Cells**

Consistent with multiple previous studies in other cell types 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA activated MCs via TLR-independent pathways because pMCs prepared from either Myd88-deficient (myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88), Trif-mutant (TIR-domain-containing adapter-inducing IFN-β), or wild-type mice showed comparable Cxcl10, IL-6, and Ccl5 induction upon 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA stimulation (Figure 3C and data not shown). The recognition of 3P-RNA was reported to involve Rig-1 in dendritic cells9,10; hence, Rig-1-specific small interfering RNA (siRNA) studies were carried out to confirm the role of Rig-1 in 3P-RNA recognition in MCs. Rig-1-specific siRNA significantly suppressed Rig-1 mRNA levels and protein levels (Figure 4A) and largely prevented IL-6 or Cxcl10 mRNA expression and protein secretion in MCs upon exposure to 3P-RNA (Figure 4, B and C). The 3P-RNA-induced cytokine release was not completely prevented by Rig-1 siRNA, which may relate to either other contributing signaling pathways or the technically incomplete knockdown of Rig-1. By contrast, knockdown of Rig-1 did not significantly impair the non-CpG-DNA-induced expression of Cxcl10 mRNA in MCs and had no effect on Cxcl10 release of MCs (Figure 4, D and E). Suppression of Rig-1 somewhat reduced the non-CpG-DNA-induced expression of IL-6 mRNA at 6 h, but this did not translate to the protein level during 24 h of stimulation (Figure 4, D and E). These data show that Rig-1 mediates 3P-RNA- but not non-CpG-DNA-induced activation of MCs.

**Dai Contributes to 3P-RNA- but Not Non-CpG-DNA-Induced Activation of Mesangial Cells**

Dai has been suggested to mediate the recognition of double-stranded B-DNA *in vitro*.13 But a recent study reported that mouse embryonic fibroblasts and bone-marrow-derived dendritic cells from Dai knockdown mice showed a considerable response to B-DNA compared with that of wild-type cells.14 To test the role of Dai in MCs, we used a Dai-specific siRNA that effectively suppressed Dai mRNA levels in MCs (Figure 5A).
However, non-CpG-DNA-induced Cxcl10 or Il-6 mRNA expression and protein release were independent of Dai (Figure 5, B and C). Interestingly, suppression of Dai significantly reduced the 3P-RNA-induced expression of Cxcl10 and Il-6 mRNA and protein release in MCs (Figure 5, D and E). Thus, Dai contributes to 3P-RNA- but not non-CpG-DNA-induced activation of MCs.

3P-RNA and Non-CpG-DNA Both Activate IFN-Regulated Factor-3 in Mesangial Cells

Innate RNA and DNA recognition receptors can specifically activate a group of transcription factors called the IFN regulatory factors (Irf). We isolated nuclear extracts from MCs after stimulation with 3P-RNA or non-CpG-DNA for 2 h. The 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA both increased the phosphorylation of Irf3, suggesting that despite different recognition machineries 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA both share Irf3 as a transcription factor to induce gene expression in glomerular MCs (Figure 6, A and B).

3P-RNA and Non-CpG-DNA Trigger Proinflammatory Cytokines in Mesangial Cells

Shared Irf3 phosphorylation would propose that 3P-RNA and non-CpG DNA induce similar rather than different gene expression patterns in MCs. We used the Affymetrix mouse genome 430 microarray analysis. We also used real-time RT-PCR to confirm that 3P-RNA/CL and non-CpG-DNA/CL did not induce Il-1-β, Il-2, Tnf-α, Tgf-β, and Hif-1α in pMCs as suggested by the Affymetrix gene array (data not shown). Do these mRNA expression data translate to the protein level? 3P-RNA/CL and non-CpG-DNA/CL both induced pMCs to secrete comparable levels of Il-6 within 24 h of stimulation (Figure 3A). A large number of genes were found to be coinduced by 3P-RNA/CL and non-CpG-DNA/CL; the 30 most coinduced genes are listed in Table 1. The Affymetrix gene array analysis revealed that the genes strongly coinduced by 3P-RNA/CL and non-CpG-DNA/CL included Il-6 and multiple proinflammatory CC and CXC chemokines (i.e., Cxcl10/IP10, Ccl5/Rantes, Ccl2/Mcp-1, Ccl7/Mcp-3, and Ccl17/Tarc (Table 1). We confirmed the induction of these factors and that of Cox2/Pts2 in pMCs at 3, 6, and 9 h of 3P-RNA/CL or non-CpG-DNA/CL stimulation by real-time reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) (Figure 7A). Real-time RT-PCR also revealed that 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA induced these genes to a similar extent, as suggested by the Affymetrix gene array analysis. We also used real-time RT-PCR to confirm that 3P-RNA/CL and non-CpG-DNA/CL did not induce Il-1-β, Il-2, Tnf-α, Tgf-β, and Hif-1α in pMCs as suggested by the Affymetrix gene array (data not shown). Do these mRNA expression data translate to the protein level? 3P-RNA/CL and non-CpG DNA/CL both induced pMCs to secrete Il-6, Ccl5/Rantes, and Cxcl10/IP10 within 24 h (Figures 3A and 7B). Together, these data show that 3P-RNA and non-CpG DNA stimulate MCs to produce multiple proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines.

3P-RNA and Non-CpG-DNA Trigger Type I IFN and IFN-Related Mediators in Mesangial Cells

The gene array analysis suggested that many of the genes induced by both 3P-RNA/CL and non-CpG-DNA/CL relate to the type I IFN signaling cascade (Table 1). We used real-time RT-PCR to confirm the induction for several of these antiviral molecules at 3, 6, and 9 h of stimulation in pMCs. For example, the translation regulator IFN-induced protein with tetratricopeptide repeats-1 (Ifit-1), the nuclear GTPase myxovirus resistance-1 (Mx-1), and the nuclear RNAse L activator 2′,5′-oligoadenylate synthetase-like 2 (Oasl2) were induced like Ifn-β mRNA (Figure 8A). We confirmed the production of IFN-α and IFN-β by ELISA in pMC supernatants 24 h after stimulation with 3P-RNA/CL or non-CpG-DNA/CL (Figure 8B). Together, these data show that 3P-RNA and non-CpG DNA stimulate MCs to produce multiple proinflammatory cytokines.
DNA stimulate MCs to produce Ifn-α and Ifn-β and multiple other IFN-induced genes with specific antiviral functions, such as Mx-1, Oasl2, and Ifit1 proteins.

3P-RNA and Non-CpG-DNA Injections Induce IFN-Related Mediators in Glomeruli of C57BL/6 Mice

Do these in vitro effects translate in vivo? To answer this question, we intravenously injected either CL, 30 μg of 3P-RNA, or 100 μg of non-CpG-DNA into C57BL/6 mice three times on alternate days. 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA were dissolved in CL before injecting into the mice. Glomeruli were isolated from kidney, and mRNA expression profiles were determined by real-time RT-PCR. The 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA both induced the glomerular expression of Cxcl10/Ip10, Ifit1, Oasl2, Zc3hav1, Ccl2, and Il-6 (Figure 8C). This effect was associated with a significant increase of glomerular Mac2 macrophages (vehicle, 0.2 ± 0.1; 3P-RNA, 1.0 ± 0.1; non-CpG DNA, 1.1 ± 0.1; *P < 0.01 for both versus vehicle by t test) but not with major glomerular pathology (Figure 8D). Thus, complexed 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA induce multiple IFN-related mediators, proinflammatory cytokines, and macrophage recruitment in glomeruli of C57BL/6 mice.

3P-RNA and Non-CpG-DNA Both Trigger Mesangial Cell Apoptosis

Viral recognition commonly triggers apoptotic cell death, which is thought to contribute to the control of viral replication and spreading. The gene array analysis suggested that many of the genes induced by both 3P-RNA/CL and non-CpG-DNA/CL relate to cell cycle regulation (Table 1). We therefore analyzed the impact of 3P-RNA/CL and non-CpG-DNA/CL on pMC proliferation. At lower concentrations, 3P-RNA/CL and non-CpG-DNA/CL increased the number of pMCs over a period of 72 h (Figure 9A). At higher concentrations, the number of pMCs declined with both nucleic acids in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 9A). Flow cytometry revealed that 3P-RNA/CL and non-CpG-DNA/CL stimulation mainly increased the numbers of propidium iodine and annexin V double-positive MCs, indicating late apoptotic MCs (Figure 9, B and C). Thus, in addition to cytokine and chemokine release and type I IFN signaling, 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA trigger MC apoptosis, especially at higher concentrations.
DISCUSSION

The glomerular sieving process exposes MCs to all types of circulating micro- and macromolecules, including viral particles during extrarenal viral infections. Viral nucleic acids remain partially protected from nuclease digestion when complexed to immunoglobulins, nucleoproteins, or lipid particles, a process that also supports the uptake of such particles into intracellular compartments.22–24 Hence, glomerular immune complex deposits usually are taken up and processed by glomerular MCs.25 Viral dsRNA activates human and murine MCs to produce Il-6 and Ccl2 in vitro and in vivo, which is attributed to Tlr3 (i.e., the only nucleic-acid-specific Tlr expressed by MCs).17,18 But viral nucleic acids occur in formats other than dsRNA that do not ligate Tlr3, such as the 5'-triphosphate and homopolymeric ribonucleotide motifs of hepatitis C virus RNA.11 Here, we demonstrate that 3P-RNA and unmethylated non-CpG-DNA are potent activators of MCs. Consistent with the published literature, we confirmed that 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA activate MCs via Tlr-independent recognition pathways.3,26 Rig-1 and Dai were shown to be involved in the recognition of 3P-RNA and viral non-CpG-DNA, respectively.9,10,13 The role of Rig-1 for the recognition of 3P-RNA has been confirmed with Rig-1-deficient mice by several groups.9,10 The role of Dai in the recognition of unmethylated double-stranded B-DNA is in doubt because cells derived from Dai-deficient mice still respond to B-DNA.14 In a follow-up study, Wang et al. admitted that other cytosolic DNA sensors must exist.27 In fact, our data from Dai knockdown experiments demonstrate that Dai (and Rig-1) are dispensable for non-CpG-DNA recognition in MCs. Still, the recognition of non-CpG-DNA seems to take place inside MCs, because complex formation with CL was required for dsDNA-induced MC activation. To our surprise, transfection with Dai-specific siRNA reduced Il-6 and Cxcl10 mRNA expression in MCs stimulated with 3P-RNA. The significance of this finding remains doubtful because ELISA-based quantification of the respective proteins in MC supernatants showed significant but only slight reduction with the Dai knockdown. To our best knowledge, previous studies have not addressed a potential

### Table 1. Thirty genes most induced by 3P-RNA and Non-CpG-DNA in MCs

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**Figure 7.** 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA trigger proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines in MCs. (A) Primary MC mRNA was isolated 3, 6, and 9 h after exposure to 3P-RNA/CL or non-CpG-DNA/CL. Real-time RT-PCR was performed for the indicated targets as described in Concise Methods. Data are expressed relative to 18S rRNA expression and are means ± SD from three experiments, each analyzed in duplicate. *P < 0.05 versus CL; **P < 0.01 versus CL. (B) In similar experiments, cell supernatants were harvested from stimulated MCs after 24 h of stimulation and analyzed by ELISA for Ccl5 and Cxcl10. Data are means ± SD from three experiments, each analyzed in duplicate.*P < 0.05 versus medium.
role for Dai in 3P-RNA-induced cell activation. In view of a recent study that reported the role of Rig-1 in the recognition of dsDNA in human hepatoma cells, the role of cytosolic RNA- or DNA-binding proteins in innate pathogen recognition appears to vary between different cell types and species. Although 3P-RNA and dsDNA recognition in MCs involves different pathways, both activate the transcription factor Irf3. This may explain why 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA induce almost identical gene expression programs in MCs. Our transcriptome analysis revealed that 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA predominantly induce the expression of four groups of genes [i.e., proinflammatory cytokines (IL-6, Ifn-α, and Ifn-β), chemokines (Ccl2, Ccl5, Ccl7, Ccl17, and Cxcl10), a type I IFN-related gene signature (Ifit1, Mx1, Oasl2, Ifnb1, Ifih1, and Zc3hav1), and cell-growth-related genes]. The local expression of cytokines and chemokines is important for antiviral defense, because they create a local inflammatory environment and promote the recruitment of antigen-presenting cells and immune effector cells. Among the proinflammatory chemokines, Cxcl10 is of particular interest, because it is specifically induced by IFN and preferentially recruits cytotoxic T cells via the chemokine receptor Cxcr3. Type I IFNs have multiple other immunoregulatory functions and specifically trigger antiviral effectors. For example, MCs expressed the nuclear GTPase Mx1 that can bind to viral nucleocapsids or other viral components and degrade them. Mesangial cells also induced Oasl2, which activates the antiviral endoribonuclease RNase L, a mechanism that initiates the cleavage of viral RNA and that can produce small RNA self-cleavage products that enhance type I signaling via Rig-1, Mda5, and Mavs in a positive amplification loop. Note that type I IFN release has not been documented previously in MCs.

The 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA also induced MC apoptosis, which is in line with the concept that apoptotic suicide is the ultimate mechanism to prevent viral replication and spreading. Our analysis defines 3P-RNA- and non-CpG-DNA-induced antiviral effector mechanisms of MCs. However, the response spectrum remains limited compared with that of professional antigen-presenting cells. In antigen-presenting cells, the recognition of viral RNA and DNA also reduces antigen uptake and fosters cell maturation, antigen-presentation, and costimulation. Nonimmune cells, such as MCs, lack many of these functions, because they are functionally and structurally differentiated to serve specialized...
functions in their microenvironments. Mesangial cells are considered to represent specialized pericytes that maintain the structure of the glomerular capillary loop, control glomerular hemodynamics, and clear macromolecules that cannot pass the glomerular filter membrane. Our data suggest a novel and previously unrecognized function of MCs to trigger specific antiviral immune responses upon immune recognition of viral 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA. These data implicate a novel mechanism for the pathogenesis of viral-infection-associated glomerulonephritis. In fact, podocytes and glomerular endothelial cells have a similar capacity to that MCs to trigger antiviral genes upon immune recognition of viral RNA and DNA (H-JA, unpublished observations). Direct viral infection and replication in glomerular cells rarely has been documented. However, de novo glomerulonephritis or flares of preexisting chronic glomerulonephritis are common during extrarenal viral infections. The activation of antiviral immune responses in glomerular cells, as described here, will always be unable to control the extrarenal viral infection but can induce or aggravate glomerular pathology.

Together, 3P-RNA but not non-CpG-DNA recognition involves Rig-1 and Dai in glomerular MCs. Together with recent reports, these data suggest that the roles of Rig-1 and Dai in innate pathogen recognition can vary between cell types and species. Nevertheless, complexed 3P-RNA and dsDNA trigger a common antiviral response program in MCs and in the intrarenal glomerular compartment, which may explain how extrarenal viral infections can trigger glomerulonephritis. This mechanism seems to represent another example how functionally inappropriate immune responses trigger immunity-related tissue damage.

CONCISE METHODS

Mice and Cell Lines

The 6-wk-old female C57BL/6 mice were obtained from Charles River (Sulzfeld, Germany). Myd88-deficient C57BL/6 mice (F8) were obtained from S. Akira (Department of Host Defense, Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan). Trif-mutant C57BL/6 mice (F10) were obtained from B. Beutler (Department of Genetics, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, CA). All experimental procedures were approved by the local government authorities. All mice were housed in filter-top cages with a 12 h dark/light cycle and unlimited access to food and water. For the preparation of pMCs, capsule and medulla of the

Figure 9. 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA trigger apoptosis in MCs. (A) Primary MCs were stimulated with increasing doses of 3P-RNA/CL or non-CpG-DNA/CL as indicated. poly I:polyC RNA 50 μg and 30% FCS were used as controls. After 72 h, the number of proliferating cells was determined by a proliferation assay, as described in Concise Methods. (B) In similar experiments, stimulated MCs were stained with anti-annexin V and PI for 24 h. Flow cytometry analyzed annexin V and PI double-positive cells (encircled). (C) Quantitative analysis of the flow cytometry data shows the percentage of annexin V and PI double-positive cells as means ± SD, *P < 0.05 versus CL, **P < 0.01 versus CL.
kidney were removed, and the renal cortices were diced in cold PBS and sequentially passed through a series of stainless steel sieves (150, 103, 63, 50, and 45 μm) and treated with a 1 mg/ml solution of type IV collagenase (Worthington, Lakewood, NY) for 15 min at 37°C. Finally, the digested glomeruli were seeded into 6-well plates with RPMI 1640 containing 20% FCS, 1% insulin, transferrine, and selenium (Roche, Mannheim, Germany). After five passages, >99% of pMCs were positive for smooth muscle actin, and >99% were negative for cytokeratin 18. Mesangial cells were stimulated with different concentrations of phosphodiester 3P-RNA (5′PPP-GAAAGGGGACACACACACACACACACAC-3′) complexed with the CL lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen, Karlsruhe, Germany). Mesangial cells also were stimulated with phosphodiester non-CpG dsDNA, (sense, 5′-TACAGATCTACTAGTGTACGTGACTGATCTGTACATGATCTACA-3′) complexed with CL. Non-CpG-DNA was generated by annealing complementary single strands of DNA as described previously. For siRNA studies and Irf3 phosphorylation, a murine MC (MMC) line was used.

**Microarray Studies**

pMCs were stimulated with 0.5 μg of 3P-RNA/CL and 30 μg of non-CpG-DNA/CL. Medium/CL-treated cells were used as a control. After 6 h, total RNA was prepared using RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). Total RNA (6 μg) from three independent preparations in each group was used for biotin-labeled complementary RNA probe synthesis and hybridization of MOE 430A2 arrays according to the Affymetrix Expression Analysis Technical Manual. Duplicate arrays were scanned and analyzed using the Affymetrix GeneChip Operating Software (GCOS1.0). Each array was checked for general assay quality parameters were unpaired tests for significance analysis and 100 permutations for false discovery rate estimation. Accepting a false discovery rate of 1%, 4575 (controls versus 3P-RNA/CL) and 7331 probe sets (controls versus non-CpG-DNA/CL) were considered differentially expressed. Of these, the number of probe sets induced or reduced more than 1.5-fold were 855 in controls versus 3P-RNA/CL and 2576 in controls versus non-CpG-DNA/CL.

**Cytokine ELISA**

Cell culture supernatant cytokine levels were determined using commercial ELISA kits: II-6 (OptEiA; BD Biosciences, Heidelberg, Germany), Ifn-α and Ifn-β (PBL Biomedical Labs, NJ.), Cxcl10 and Ccl5 (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) following the manufacturer’s protocols.

**Immunofluorescence Microscopy**

Mesangial cells were stimulated with 5′-rhodamine-labeled 3P-RNA and non-CpG-DNA complexed with or without CL. After 2 h, cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde, 10 mM Pipes, and 15% saturated picric acid at pH 6.0. Fixed MCs were incubated overnight with mouse anti-Rab5 (BD, Biosciences, Heidelberg, Germany) to mark early endosomes. Fluorescein-isothiocyanate-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG was used for detection. Mesangial cells were scanned using a LSM510 laser scanning microscope (Carl Zeiss, Jena, Germany).

**Proliferation Assay**

Cell proliferation was determined using CellTiter 96 Aqueous One Solution Cell Proliferation Assay (Promega, Madison, WI). Briefly, pMCs were grown in 96-well plates for 24 h before stimulation with various doses of 3P-RNA/CL and non-CpG-DNA/CL. After 72 h, the solution was added, and the cells were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ for 2 h before absorbance was determined at a wavelength of 492 nm.

**Flow Cytometry for Annexin V–FITC and Propidium Iodide**

The 3P-RNA/CL- or non-CpG-DNA/CL-stimulated pMCs were washed with PBS and incubated with annexin V binding buffer containing FITC–anti-annexin V and propidium iodide (PI) for 15 min at room temperature. The cells were analyzed by flow cytometry (FACSCalibur, BD Biosciences, Mannheim, Germany) with acquisition of 30,000 events per sample.

**RNA Silencing Studies**

The DDX58 (Rig-1) siRNA ON-TARGETplus SMART pool oligonucleotides (Dharmacon), Dai siRNA, and negative control siRNA (Ambion/ Applied Biosystems, Darmstadt, Germany) sequences were as follows: DDX58 (Rig-1), 5′-GACGAGCAGUACCACUAAUU-3′, 5′-GUUAGGAGAAGUGACAUCAUU-3′, 5′-GUGGAGGAAAGUGAUCAGUAAU-3′, 5′-GACAGGACGAGGUGUACUAUU-3′, 5′-GAGGAGCAGGAGGACUAUU-3′, 5′-ACACAGACGAGGUGUACUAUU-3′, 5′-CCGAAACGAGGUGUACUAUU-3′, 5′-GAGGAGCAGGAGGACUAUU-3′. Mouse MCs (1×10⁵) were plated in 12-well plates in antibiotic-free 2% FCS–Dulbecco modified Eagle medium. Small interfering RNA (40 nm) was transfected twice with CL as mentioned above. Twenty-four hours after the second transfection, the cells were stimulated with 1 μg of 3P-RNA and 5 μg of non-CpG-DNA for 6 h. Knockdown efficacy of Rig-1 and Dai as well as Cxcl10 and Il-6 mRNA expression were determined by real-time RT-PCR after 6 h.
Real-Time RT-PCR
Complementary DNA was generated from total RNA using random priming and Moloney murine leukemia virus reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen). Real-time RT-PCR was performed using SYBR Green PCR Master Mix or TaqMan (Applied Biosystems, Weiterstadt, Germany) and analyzed on an ABI Prism 7000 analyzer (Applied Biosystems). All values were normalized to 18S ribosomal RNA (rRNA).

The SYBR Green forward (f) and reverse (r) oligonucleotide sequences used in the study were:

185 rRNA, 5'-GACCATGCTGGAGAAATTG-3' (f), 5'-AGGGCCCTACAAACCATC-3' (r); Ifi1, 5'-CAAGGGGGGTCCAGTCTGGAG-3' (f), 5'-CTGCTGGACACCTGATCAG-3' (r); Oas12, 5'-TCTGTGCCACGAGACTGAGG-3' (f), 5'-GGTGCACATCCTGTTCAC-3' (r); Zc3h1, 5'-ACCTGGAAGTCTGGTCTCGA-3' (f), 5'-ACCTGGAAGTCTGGTCTCGA-3' (f); Irf3 Phosphorylation Assay

Sequences used in the study were: 3P-RNA and 30

In brief, 20 μg of nuclear extract was incubated in 96-well plates for 2 h. Irf3 DNA-binding activity in nuclear extracts was measured by TransAM Irf3 assay (Active Motif, Carlsbad, CA) and analyzed on an AB Prism 7000 analyzer (Applied Biosystems). The SYBR Green forward (f) and reverse (r) oligonucleotide sequences used in the study were:

The TaqMan probes used in the study were: Il-6, ID Mm00446190_ml, forward (f), 5'-AGTAGACGATGGGCAGTGGCT-3' (f), 5'-GGACTGGATTCTATGGTGAAAACTG-3' (r); Ifih1/Mda5, ID Mm00459183_ml, forward (f), 5'-CCAAACCAGAGGCCGAGGAA-3' (f), 5'-ACCTGGAAGTCTGGTCTCGA-3' (f); Irf3 DNA-binding activity in nuclear extracts was measured by TransAM Irf3 assay (Active Motif, Carlsbad, CA) according to the manufacturer's protocol.

The SYBR Green forward (f) and reverse (r) oligonucleotide sequences used in the study were:

In Vivo Experiments
The C57BL/6 mice received three intravenous injections every other day with either CL alone, 30 μg of phosphodiester 3P-RNA dissolved in CL, or 100 μg of phosphodiester non-CpG-DNA in CL. Glomeruli were purified 12 h after the latest injection by applying a paramagnetic isolation method following perfusion of mice with magnetic 4.5-μm Dynabeads (Invitrogen), as described elsewhere. Renal paraffin-embedded sections were stained with periodic acid–Schiff or a Mac2-specific antibody, as described previously. Glomerular macropages were quantified in 15 cortical glomeruli by a blinded observer.

Statistical Analysis
Data were expressed as mean ± SD. Comparison between two groups was performed by two-tailed t test or one-way ANOVA. A value of P < 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

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DISCLOSURES
None.

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