

## Measurement of CD74 N-terminal Fragment Accumulation in Cells Treated with SPPL2a Inhibitor

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**[Abstract]** The recent discovery of human signal peptide peptidase-like 2a (SPPL2a) deficiency in humans revealed the toxicity associated with the accumulation of one of its substrates, CD74 N-terminal fragment (CD74-NTF), for certain type of dendritic cells (cDC2). We developed a two-step protocol for monitoring the accumulation of this molecule in different subsets of PBMCs and immortalized B cells, in which SPPL2a is chemically inhibited and CD74-NTF levels are then assessed by flow cytometry or western blotting. The chemical inhibition of SPPL2a has been described elsewhere, but this is the first time that this inhibition has been reported as a protocol.

**Keywords:** SPPL2a, CD74-NTF, Inhibition, Chemical, L-685,458

**[Background]** Signal peptide peptidase-like 2A (SPPL2a) is a transmembrane intracellular protease from the GxGD family (Voss *et al.*, 2013). In both humans and mice, the absence of this enzyme results in the accumulation of one of its substrates, CD74 N-terminal fragment (CD74-NTF) in MHC class II-positive cells (Beisner *et al.*, 2013; Bergmann *et al.*, 2013; Schneppenheim *et al.*, 2013; Kong *et al.*, 2018). This accumulated CD74-NTF is selectively toxic to B cells in mice (Beisner *et al.*, 2013; Bergmann *et al.*, 2013; Schneppenheim *et al.*, 2013) and conventional dendritic cells type 2 (cDC2) in both humans (CD1c<sup>+</sup> DCs) and mice (CD11c<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>+</sup> DCs). We identified the cells most sensitive to CD74-NTF accumulation and gained insight into the mechanism of CD74-NTF-mediated cytotoxicity, using a specific chemical inhibitor of SPPL2a (L-685,458) (Huttl *et al.*, 2015) in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) and Epstein Barr virus-immortalized B cells (EBV-B) from healthy controls. We analyzed CD74-NTF accumulation by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) or western blotting (WB).

### **Materials and Reagents**

1. 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube (Fisher Scientific, catalog number: 21-402-905)
2. 24-well plate (Stemcell, catalog number: 38021)
3. Plate with 96 V-bottomed wells (Denville Scientific, catalog number: B1201-S)
4. EBV-B cells were produced in-house, as previously described (Hui-Yuen *et al.*, 2011)

5. PBMCs were isolated from fresh blood, as previously described (Panda *et al.*, 2012; Panda and Ravindran, 2013)
6. Tris (MP Biomedicals, catalog number: 103133)
7. Tween 20 (Fisher BioReagents, catalog number: BP337-500)
8. WB stripping buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, catalog number: PI-21063)
9. 20% SDS (VWR Life Sciences, catalog number: 0837-200ML)
10. 4-12% Criterion™, XT Bis-Tris gel (Bio-Rad, catalog number: 345-0124)
11. 5% non-fat milk powder (Bio-Rad, catalog number: 170-6404)
12. Anti-CD11c-PerCP-Cy5.5 antibody (BioLegend, BU15, catalog number: 307624)
13. Anti-CD123-PE-Cy7 antibody (BioLegend, 6H6, catalog number: 30601)
14. Anti-CD141-PE antibody (BioLegend, M80, catalog number: 344104)
15. Anti-CD1c-APC-Cy7 antibody (BioLegend, L161, catalog number: 331520)
16. Anti-CD20-PE antibody (BD Biosciences, 2H7, catalog number: 555623)
17. Anti-CD56-Alexa700 antibody (BD Biosciences, B159, catalog number: 557919)
18. Anti-CD74 antibody (Abcam, catalog number: ab97479)
19. Anti-GAPDH HRP-conjugated antibody (Santa Cruz, catalog number: sc47724 HRP)
20. Anti-HLA-DR-V450 antibody (BD Biosciences, L243, catalog number: 642285)
21. Anti-mouse-Alexa 488 secondary antibody (Life Technologies, catalog number: A-21131)
22. Anti-rabbit HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (GE Healthcare Life Sciences, catalog number: NA934V)
23. BD Cytofix/Cytoperm (BD, catalog number: 554722)
24. BioRad protein assay dye reagent concentrate (BioRad, catalog number: 5000006)
25. Bovine serum albumin (BSA) (Calbiochem or Millipore)
26. Bromphenol blue (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: B75808-5G)
27. CD14 microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec, catalog number: 130-050-201)
28. CD19 microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec, catalog number: 130-050-301)
29. CD3 microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec, catalog number: 130-050-101)
30. CD56 microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec, catalog number: 130-050-401)
31. cOmplete protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche, catalog number: 11873580001)
32. DAPT gamma secretase inhibitor (R&D Systems, 2634/10)
33. DMSO (MP Biomedicals, catalog number: 196055)
34. 0.5 M EDTA (Fisher Scientific, catalog number: BP2482-1)
35. Ethanol 200 Proof (Decon Laboratories, catalog number 2716)
36. Full-Range Rainbow Molecular Weight Marker (GE Healthcare Life Sciences, catalog number: RPN88E)
37. Glycerol (Fisher Chemical, catalog number: G33-500)
38. Glycine (Fisher BioReagents, catalog number: BP381-1)
39. Heat-inactivated fetal calf serum (FCS) (Thermo Fisher Scientific, catalog number: A3382001)
40. L-685,458 (EMD Millipore, catalog number: 565771)

41. Live/DEAD Fixable Aqua (Life Technologies, catalog number: L34957)
42. NaCl (Fisher Scientific, catalog number: S271-3)
43. NP40 (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: I8896-100ML)
44. NuPAGE™ MES SDS Running Buffer (20x) (Thermo Fisher Scientific, catalog number: NP0002)
45. PBS (Mediatech, catalog number: 21-0310 CVR)
46. Pierce ECL substrate (Thermo Fisher Scientific, catalog number: 32106)
47. PVDF membrane (Millipore, catalog number: IPVH00010)
48. RPMI medium (Life Technologies, catalog number: 61870-127)
49. Saponin (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 47036-50G-F)
50. Sodium deoxycholate (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: D6750-100G)
51. Tris-HCl
52. Culture media (see Recipes)
53. RIPA buffer (see Recipes)
54. 5x Laemmli loading buffer (see Recipes)
55. TBS-T (see Recipes)
56. Blocking buffer (see Recipes)
57. FACS buffer (see Recipes)
58. Intracellular staining buffer (see Recipes)
59. Transfer buffer (see Recipes)

## **Equipment**

1. Amersham Imager 600 (GE Healthcare, catalog number: 29083461)
2. BD LSR-II (BD Biosciences) with BDFACSDIVA software (BD Biosciences) and FlowJo software for data analysis
3. Centrifuge 5418 R (Eppendorf, catalog number: 022620304)
4. Criterion Vertical Electrophoresis cells (Bio-Rad, catalog number: 1656001)
5. Eppendorf centrifuge 5810R (Eppendorf, catalog number: 022625004)
6. Fisher Scientific Vortex Mixer (Fisher Scientific, catalog number: 02215365)
7. Forma™ Series 3 Water Jacketed CO<sub>2</sub> Incubator (Thermo Fisher, catalog number: 4110)
8. Labnet Rocking Platform Shaker, Single, 230 VAC (Labnet, catalog number UX-51401-07)
9. Pipette 4-pack (2.5, 10, 100 and 1,000 µl volumes) and pipette tips (Eppendorf, catalog number: 05-403-151)
10. PowerPac™ HC High-Current Power Supply (BioRad, catalog number: 1645052)
11. Trans-Blot® SD Semi-Dry Transfer Cell (BioRad, catalog number: 1703940)

## **Procedure**

### A. Chemical inhibition of SPPL2a in PBMCs and EBV-B cells

1. Plate  $10^6$  EBV-B cells or PBMCs (both grown in suspension) in triplicate, in culture medium, at a density of  $10^6$  cells/ml in a 24-well plate.
2. Immediately after plating, treat one well with 1  $\mu$ M of DMSO, a second well with 10  $\mu$ M DAPT (generic gamma secretase inhibitor used as a negative control because it does not inhibit SPPL2a; on delivery, it should be dissolved in DMSO to yield a 100 mM solution, which is then stored at  $-20$  °C, protected against freeze-thaw cycles) and a third one should be treated with a 1  $\mu$ M solution of the gamma secretase/SPPL inhibitor L-685,458 (stock solution at 1 mM, storage at  $-20$  °C, protected against freeze-thaw cycles).
3. Incubate the cells at 37 °C, under an atmosphere containing 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, in a tissue culture incubator for 24 h, without shaking.

### B. Western-blot analysis of CD74-NTF accumulation in EBV-B cells

1. After treatment, transfer the EBV-B cells into a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube and centrifuge them for 5 min at 300 x g at room temperature.
2. Remove the supernatant.
3. Resuspend the EBV-B cells in 2 ml of PBS and centrifuge them again for 5 min at 300 x g at room temperature.
4. Remove the supernatant.
5. Resuspend the EBV-B cells in 30  $\mu$ l of ice-cold RIPA buffer.
6. Vortex for 30 s.
7. Incubate on ice for 20 min.
8. Centrifuge at 18,000 x g for 20 min at 4 °C.
9. Collect the supernatant containing the protein.
10. Assess protein concentration with the BioRad protein assay according to the kit manufacturer's instructions ([BioRad protein assay](#)).
11. Mix 50  $\mu$ g of protein with a 1/5 volume of 5x Laemmli loading buffer.
12. Incubate for 5 min at 55 °C.
13. Perform electrophoresis in a precast 4-12% acrylamide SDS-PAGE gel in MES buffer, with 5  $\mu$ l of Full-Range Rainbow Molecular Weight Marker as the size standard, according to the manufacturer's instructions ([A Guide to Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis and Detection](#)).
14. Transfer proteins to a PVDF membrane according to the manufacturer's instructions ([Immobilon-P-PVDF membrane](#)).
15. Block the membrane by incubating for 1 h at room temperature in blocking buffer.
16. Remove the blocking buffer and wash the membrane with TBS-T.

17. Incubate the membrane overnight, with shaking, with an anti-CD74 antibody specifically recognizing the NTF of CD74 (cleaved or uncleaved) diluted 1:1,000 in 1% BSA in TBS-T at 4 °C.
  18. The following day, wash the membrane four times by incubation with TBS-T, for 5 min per wash, on an orbital shaker, at room temperature.
  19. Add anti-rabbit HRP-conjugated secondary antibody to the membrane at a dilution of 1:5,000 in 1% BSA in TBS-T and incubate for 30 min on an orbital shaker at room temperature.
  20. Wash the membrane five times, as described above (point 18), at room temperature.
  21. Develop the membrane with ECL substrate according to the manufacturer's instructions ([Pierce™ ECL Western Blotting Substrate](#)). The signal should become visible after exposure for five minutes.
  22. Strip the membrane with WB stripping buffer at room temperature.
  23. Block the membrane by incubation for 1 h in blocking buffer at room temperature.
  24. Remove the blocking buffer and wash the membrane with TBS-T at room temperature.
  25. Incubate the membrane for 1 h, with shaking, with HRP-conjugated anti-GAPDH antibody diluted 1:5,000 in 1% BSA in TBS-T at room temperature.
  26. Wash the membrane five times by incubating with TBS-T, for five minutes per wash, on an orbital shaker at room temperature.
  27. Develop the membrane with ECL substrate according to the manufacturer's instructions ([Pierce™ ECL Western Blotting Substrate](#)). The signal should become visible after 2 min of exposure.
- C. FACS analysis of CD74-NTF accumulation in different PBMC populations
1. Centrifuge PBMCs at 300 x g for 5 min.
  2. Remove supernatant and resuspend PBMCs in FACS buffer and centrifuge again at 300 x g for 5 min.
  3. Isolate CD14<sup>+</sup> cells by MACS (CD14 microbeads) according to the manufacturer's instructions ([CD14 MicroBeads, human](#)).
  4. Isolate CD3<sup>+</sup> cells from the flow through (CD14<sup>-</sup>), by MACS (CD3 microbeads) according to the manufacturer's instructions ([CD3 microbeads, human](#)).
  5. Isolate CD19<sup>+</sup> and CD56<sup>+</sup> cells from the flow through (CD14<sup>-</sup>, CD3<sup>-</sup>) by MACS (CD19 and CD56 microbeads) according to the manufacturer's instructions ([CD19 Microbeads, human](#) and [CD56 microbeads, human](#)).
  6. Wash these four fractions—CD14<sup>+</sup>, CD3<sup>+</sup>, CD19<sup>+</sup>CD56<sup>+</sup> cells and the flow through (CD14<sup>-</sup>, CD3<sup>-</sup>, CD19<sup>-</sup>, CD56<sup>-</sup>)—twice by resuspension in 2 ml of FACS buffer and centrifugation at 300 x g for 5 min, removing the supernatant.
  7. Stain the cells in a 96-well plate with V-bottomed wells. Re-suspend fractions 1 and 2 (CD14<sup>+</sup> and CD3<sup>+</sup>) in 50 µl of FACS buffer with Live/Dead Fixable Aqua 1:1,000. Re-suspend fractions 3 (CD19<sup>+</sup>CD56<sup>+</sup>) in 50 µl of FACS buffer with Live/Dead Fixable Aqua 1:1,000, anti-CD20-PE

and anti CD56-Alexa700 antibodies. Re-suspend fractions 4 (CD14<sup>-</sup>, CD3<sup>-</sup>, CD19<sup>-</sup>, CD56<sup>-</sup>) in 50 µl of FACS buffer with Live/Dead Fixable Aqua 1:1,000, anti-CD11c-PerCP-Cy5.5, anti-HLA-DR-V450, anti-CD123-PE-Cy7, anti-CD1c-APC-Cy7 and anti-CD141-PE antibodies (Table 1). Use all antibodies at a dilution of 1:50, and incubate the cells with the corresponding mixture for 30 min on ice.

**Table 1. Staining panels**

Fraction	Populations contained	Antibodies and dyes
1	CD14 <sup>+</sup>	LDA
2	CD3 <sup>+</sup>	LDA
3	CD19 <sup>+</sup> CD56 <sup>+</sup>	LDA
		Anti-CD20-PE
		Anti-CD56-Alexa700
4	CD14 <sup>-</sup> CD3 <sup>-</sup> CD19 <sup>-</sup> CD56 <sup>-</sup>	LDA
		Anti-CD11c-PerCP-Cy5.5
		Anti-HLA-DR-V450
		Anti-CD123-PE-Cy7
		Anti-CD1c-APC-Cy7
		Anti-CD141-PE

LDA: Live/Dead Fixable Aqua

8. Wash cells twice by adding 100 µl of FACS buffer and centrifuging the plate at 350 x g for 3 min.
9. Fix and permeabilize the cells with 100 µl of BD Cytofix/Cytoperm according to the manufacturer's instructions ([Fixation and Permeabilization Solution](#)).
10. Perform intracellular staining by incubation with 50 µl of anti-CD74 antibody diluted 1:500 in intracellular staining buffer for 45 min at 4 °C.
11. Wash cells twice each with 100 µl of intracellular staining buffer.
12. For the final staining step, resuspend cells in 50 µl of intracellular staining buffer with anti-mouse-Alexa 488 secondary antibody diluted 1:1,000.
13. Finally, wash the cells twice with FACS buffer and resuspend them in 100 µl of FACS buffer.
14. Collect data in an LSR-II at a rate of 1000 events per second with FACS diva software, after appropriate compensation.

### Data analysis

1. On western blots, the accumulation of CD74-NTF can be assessed by monitoring the appearance of a 9 kDa band exclusively in the samples treated with L-685,458. (Figure 2E in <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6130844/>).

2. Lymphocytes and monocytes are gated individually on the basis of their vital status (alive, LDA) side-scattering (SSC) and forward-scattering (FSC) properties. CD3<sup>+</sup> cells are considered to correspond to T cells, CD20<sup>+</sup> cells to B cells, CD56<sup>+</sup> to NK cells and CD14<sup>+</sup> to monocytes. For DC gating, pDCs are considered to be HLA-DR<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>-</sup>CD123<sup>+</sup>, cDC1 are HLA-DR<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>+</sup>CD141<sup>+</sup> and cDC2 are HLA-DR<sup>+</sup> CD11c<sup>+</sup>CD1c<sup>+</sup>. After gating, the MFI for CD74 is assessed with FlowJo software, using the values for untreated cells and cells treated with DAPT as negative controls. A detail gating strategy and the expected results are presented in our original paper (Figures 2H and S2 in <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6130844/>).

### **Notes**

1. We suggest performing this protocol in triplicate for each set of conditions, to obtain reproducible, reliable and robust results.
2. Given that the expected size of the protein of interest is very small (9 kDa), check the protein weight marker carefully to ensure that the CD74-NTF does not run off the end of the gel.
3. The choice of the FACS staining strategy described here was based on our reagent/equipment availability and the planned follow-up experiments to reduce variability. However, any other custom staining strategy may be used, according to individual needs. In addition, any other CD74/SPPL2a-expressing cell line or cell type can be studied with this protocol.
4. We analyzed CD74-NTF accumulation in EBV-B cells by western blotting because this approach is more visual and we had unlimited numbers of these cells available. We analyzed T, B, NK, DC and monocytes by FACS due to the limited availability of these cells. However, if sufficient numbers of PBMCs can be obtained, the individual cell populations can be purified and CD74-NTF accumulation can be analyzed by western blotting. Conversely, CD74-NTF accumulation can also be studied by FACS.
5. For any doubts or questions, contact the first author at [rmartinezb@rockefeller.edu](mailto:rmartinezb@rockefeller.edu).

### **Recipes**

1. Culture media  
RPMI medium (Life Technologies) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum (FCS) (Thermo Fisher Scientific)
2. RIPA buffer  
50 mM Tris pH 8  
1 mM EDTA  
150 mM NaCl  
0.5% sodium deoxycholate  
1% NP40



- 0.1% SDS and cOmplete protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche)
3. 5x Laemmli loading buffer
    - 80 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.8
    - 2% SDS
    - 10% glycerol
    - 0.02% bromphenol blue
  4. TBS-T
    - 20 mM Tris pH 7.4
    - 150 mM NaCl
    - 0.1% Tween 20
  5. Blocking buffer
    - TBS-T 5% non-fat milk powder and 2.5% BSA
  6. FACS buffer
    - 2% FCS in PBS
  7. Intracellular staining buffer
    - PBS
    - 5% BSA
    - 0.1% saponin
  8. Transfer buffer
    - 192 mM glycine
    - 25 mM Tris
    - 20% ethanol

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## **Competing interests**

The authors have no competing interests to declare.

## **Ethics**

This study was approved by and performed in accordance with the requirements of the institutional ethics committee of The Rockefeller University Hospital, New York, USA. Informed consent was obtained for all healthy control volunteers participating in the development of this protocol.

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