Antibody-induced modulation of TSH receptor post-translational processing

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Abstract

The post-translational processing of the TSH receptor (TSHR) includes intra-molecular cleavage with the loss of a 50 amino acid ectodomain region and the formation of two subunits (α and β), followed by likely α subunit shedding. TSHR antibodies (TSHR-Abs), which are directed at the ectodomain, may influence thyroid function by stimulating or inhibiting TSHR signaling or may bind without any such influence (the neutral group of antibodies). When we examined the characteristics of a series of monoclonal TSHR-Abs, we found that many were able to inhibit receptor cleavage and enhance TSHR expression. This was especially apparent with the neutral type of TSHR-Abs directed to the cleaved region of the ectodomain (aa 316–366). Indeed, such inhibition appeared to be epitope dependent with TSHR-Abs directed to regions after residues 335–354 showing no such activity. We propose that this aberrant process, whereby TSHR–Abs influence antigen processing, is a novel mechanism for the maintenance and exacerbation of autoimmune thyroid disease.

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Introduction

The thyrotropin receptor (TSHR) is first expressed as a holoreceptor and then constitutively undergoes intra-molecular cleavage (Misrahi et al. 1994, Tanaka et al. 1999, Latif et al. 2004). The complete or incomplete loss of the cleaved region (residues ~316–366) is followed by the formation of a two subunit structure (Misrahi et al. 1994, Tanaka et al. 1999); the extracellular α (or A) subunit and a β (or B) subunit – made up of the remaining (sometimes variable length) ectodomain, the transmembrane loops, and the endodomain. Both subunits are stabilized by disulfide bonds and most likely additional contact points. Our earlier findings have shown that there is profound inter-molecular interaction between TSHRs resulting in dimerization and multimerization (Graves et al. 1996, Latif et al. 2001, 2002) and these observations have recently been confirmed (Urizar et al. 2005). We have also suggested that the dissociation of multimers into monomeric forms may be required for intramolecular cleavage (Latif et al. 2004). It has also been shown that after reduction of the disulfide bonds holding the subunits together, the TSHR may shed its α subunit (Couet et al. 1996, Latif et al. 2004; Fig. 1A). This fragment of shed α subunit has never been detected in the peripheral circulation, most likely because it accumulates in draining lymph nodes or is rapidly degraded. This spontaneous and irreversible post-translational processing explains why β subunits predominate 2.5–to 3-fold more than the α subunits (Loosfelt et al. 1992, Misrahi et al. 1994). However, the percentage of surface receptors that are cleaved at any one time varies from a minority of uncleaved holoreceptors remaining on the thyroid cell surface to a substantial proportion (Misrahi et al. 1994). Furthermore in transfected mammalian non-thyroid cells expressing recombinant TSHRs, such constitutive cleavage is inefficient leading to a greater density of uncleaved holoreceptors on the cell surface than seen in thyroid cells (Misrahi et al. 1994, Rapoport et al. 1998). Deletion of the cleaved region in the TSHR ectodomain does not affect TSH binding to, nor activation of, the TSHR (Chazenbalk et al. 1999) and, therefore, its relationship to receptor structure and dimerization remains a point of interest.

The TSHR is the major autoantigen in autoimmune thyroid disease. Autoantibodies to the TSHR (TSHR–Abs) may influence thyroid function by stimulating the TSHR and promoting excessive thyroid growth, hormone production, and hormone secretion causing Graves’ disease (GD; Rees Smith et al. 1988, Rapoport et al. 1998, Ando et al. 2005). TSHR–Abs may also block the action of TSH and induce hypothyroidism as seen in some patients with the atrophic form of Hashimoto’s thyroiditis (Rees Smith et al. 1988, Ando et al. 2005).

In this study, we show that many TSHR–Abs inhibit TSHR post-translational cleavage. These data introduce a new concept by which TSHR antibodies regulate post-translational processing of their antigen. We hypothesize that antibody-mediated persistence of excess uncleaved TSHRs may result in an increased TSHR antigenic load.
Materials and Methods

Cells and TSHR-mAbs

CHO-TSHR cells (Perret et al. 1990) stably expressing the human TSHR (kindly provided by Dr G Vassart, Universite Libre de Bruxelles and Service de Genetique Medicale, Brussels, Belgium) were maintained as previously described (Ando et al. 2002). FRTL-5 cells, a rat thyroid cell line (Ambesi-Impiombato et al. 1980), were maintained as previously described (Davies et al. 1987). Monoclonal TSHR-Abs Mount Sinai-1 (MS-1), 9F4, thyroid antibody (TAb)-8, 7G10, TAb-6, and TAb-16 are Armenian hamster IgG2 mAbs (Ando et al. 2002, 2004a). Concentrations of hamster mAb used were saturating unless otherwise indicated. Monoclonal TSHR-Abs M1 and M4, used in our cleavage assay, were mouse IgG1 (Oda et al. 1998, 2000) kindly supplied by Dr B Rees Smith (RSR Limited, Cardiff, UK). 2C11 was a mouse IgG1 TSHR-mAb (Shepherd et al. 1999) purchased from Serotec (Raleigh, NC, USA). The biotinylation of mAbs was described previously (Latif et al. 2004).

TSHR peptide ELISA

Hamster serum binding to TSHR peptides was performed as previously described (Ando et al. 2004a). The human TSHR peptides (Morris et al. 1993) used were residues 307–326, 322–341, 337–356, 352–371, 367–386, and 382–401 (kindly provided by Dr J Morris, Mayo Medical School, Rochester, MN, USA). For examination of human sera binding to peptides, we incubated serum (1:10) with peptide-coated wells for 2 h. After washing, biotinylated TAb-6 (500 ng/ml) or TAb-16 (200 ng/ml) was used to study binding inhibition. The concentrations of these labeled mAbs were determined as optical density (OD) \( w^1 \). The percentage of inhibition was expressed by the percentage of reduction of OD by sera based on that with biotinylated mAb alone. Positive was defined as an inhibition \( >2 \) s.d. from the mean of control sera.

TSHR expression and cleavage determined by flow cytometry

TSHR cleavage has been studied mainly by chemical cross-linking of TSHRs and detection with radioiodine-labeled TSH (Rapoport et al. 1998). However, we have recently shown that this method is not suitable for studying the dynamic changes that occur with TSHR cleavage or expression (Latif et al. 2004). Therefore, to study the dynamic influence of TSHR-Abs on TSHR cleavage, we used a flow cytometric-based assay for quantitating TSHR cleavage (Ando et al. 2002, Latif et al. 2004). In brief, after incubating cells with a TSHR–mAb for 24 h, or as otherwise indicated, we aliquoted and stained CHO-TSHR cells with TSHR–mAb-M1 (binding to residues 381–385 in the \( \alpha \) subunit) and M4 (binding to residues 322–341 in the cleaved region of the TSHR). Anti–mouse IgG1 conjugated with FITC
hypothesized that TSHR-mAbs may also influence TSHR cleavage. In order to determine the influence of TSHR-mAbs on TSHR cleavage, we incubated CHO cells overexpressing TSHRs (CHO-TSHR; Perret et al. 1990) with hamster-derived TSHR-mAbs of known epitope specificity (Ando et al. 2004a; Table 1). In order to assess changes in TSHR cleavage, we used a FACS-based system previously described by this laboratory (Ando et al. 2002, Latif et al. 2004). We measured the uncleaved receptor by the binding of a well-characterized murine mAb to the unique cleaved region (M4) and the ‘assumed’ total (cleaved and uncleaved) TSH receptor population by a murine Ab to the β subunit (M1). The M1 antibody detected any change in total TSHR expression, such as down-regulation, which would also influence M4 binding and, therefore, served as control. We expressed TSHR cleavage as a relative ratio of M4 to M1 binding. Any reduction in this ratio was taken as an indication of enhanced cleavage and vice versa (Ando et al. 2002, Latif et al. 2004). As we previously showed, TSH decreased this ratio in a dose-dependent manner, which indicated mild enhancement of receptor cleavage (Fig. 3, inset). We next studied the influence of TSHR-mAbs to epitope A (on the α subunit) on TSHR cleavage (Fig. 3). Both TSHR-stimulating mAb (MS-1) and blocking mAb (9F4) inhibited rather than enhanced TSHR cleavage to a modest degree when present in high concentrations. We then examined the influence of a blocking TSHR-mAb known to bind to epitope B (TAb-8) and a neutral TSHR-mAb to epitope C (7G10). Both TAb-8 and 7G10 inhibited TSHR cleavage to a marked degree (Fig. 3), TAb-6 had no influence on cleavage. Therefore, in contrast to TSH, some TSHR-mAbs increased the cleavage ratio in a dose-dependent manner, indicating inhibition of constitutive cleavage.

Time dependency of TSHR-Ab effects

We also studied the time dependency of this antibody inhibition of cleavage. TSH (100 μU/ml) induced such
changes within 6 h (relative M4/M1; 0.825 ± 0.003, \( P < 0.05 \) vs 0 h). Blocking mAbs (9F4 and TAb-8; at 2 \( \mu g/ml \)) inhibited cleavage within 3 h (1.395 ± 0.042, \( P < 0.0005 \) for TAb-8 and 1.229 ± 0.037 \( P < 0.005 \) for 9F4) and reached a plateau at 24 h and continued to influence cleavage for at least 72 h (data not shown). However, the increase in the M4 to M1 ratio obtained in the FACS cleavage assay was not able to indicate whether inhibition of cleavage was complete or incomplete and could not assess constitutive activity.

**Epitope dependency of cleavage inhibition**

All but one of the hamster TSHR-mAbs used in this study; stimulating, blocking, and neutral, inhibited TSHR cleavage (Table 1). This indicated that inhibition of cleavage was not dependent on signal transduction at the TSHR. Since these hamster mAbs bound proximal to residue 354 (Table 1), we obtained and examined two mouse mAbs binding distal to residue 354 (Fig. 4). These two mouse mAbs (2C11 and M1) which bound to linear residues 354–359 and 381–384 respectively, did not inhibit cleavage as evidenced by a lack of increase in the binding of an \( \alpha \) subunit probe (9F4). Thus, inhibition of TSHR cleavage depended on the epitope recognized within the TSHR ectodomain proximal to residue 354. However, two of the neutral mAbs (TAb-6 and 7G10) recognizing residues 335–354 had different CDR3 sequences (not shown) but only one of them (7G10) inhibited TSHR cleavage. This suggested that residues 335–354 represented the border between residues for cleavage- and non-inhibitory Abs.

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**Table 1** Summary of thyrotropin receptor (TSHR)-mAbs used in this study and their influence on the TSHR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mAb</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Function(^a)</th>
<th>Epitope(^b)</th>
<th>( \alpha ) subunit(^c)</th>
<th>Cleavage(^d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MS-1</td>
<td>Hamster</td>
<td>Stimulating</td>
<td>A, conformational(^e)</td>
<td>Increase(^f)</td>
<td>Inhibitory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9F4</td>
<td>Hamster</td>
<td>Blocking</td>
<td>A, conformational(^e)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Inhibitory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAb-8</td>
<td>Hamster</td>
<td>Blocking</td>
<td>B, conformational(^e)</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>Inhibitory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAb-16(^g)</td>
<td>Hamster</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>C, residues 322–341</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7G10</td>
<td>Hamster</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>C, residues 335–354</td>
<td>Increase</td>
<td>Inhibitory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAb-6</td>
<td>Hamster</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>C, residues 322–341</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M4</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>C, residues 354–359</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C11</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Residues 381–385</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
<td>Blocking</td>
<td>Residues 381–385</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)The functions of all TSHR-mAbs were studied in CHO-TSHR cells. Stimulating mAb increased the intracellular cAMP production via TSHR. Blocking mAbs inhibited labeled TSH binding to the TSHR without increasing the intracellular cAMP. Neutral mAb had neither activity.

\(^b\)Epitopes A–C correspond to those in Fig. 1b.

\(^c\)Influence on \( \alpha \) subunit content of the TSHR.

\(^d\)Influence on TSHR cleavage.

\(^e\)Conformational epitopes A and B are localized within the first 316 amino acids (Ando et al. 2002, 2004a), but distinct from each other (Ando et al. 2004a, b).

\(^f\)Determined using TAb-8 labeled with fluorescent dye, relative TAb-8 binding increased over M1 binding.

\(^g\)TAb-16 is the only hamster mAb with \( k \) light chain (Ando et al. 2004a).

\(^h\)Determined by change in 9F4 binding (for details see text).

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**Figure 3** Inhibition of TSHR cleavage by TSHR-mAbs. Cleavage was measured using the flow cytometric cleavage assay as described in Materials and Methods. Data on the regulation of TSHR cleavage are shown after incubating cells with TSH (inset) or increasing concentrations (20–2000 ng/ml) of TSHR-mAbs (mean ± S.E.M. of more than three independent experiments). \( ** P < 0.01, \ ^{\dagger} P < 0.001, \ ^{\ddagger} P < 0.0005. \)
Effects of TSHR-mAbs on recombinant TSHR expression

The α subunit is the site(s) which contains the epitope for many TSHR-Abs and also contains a region which appears to suppress the constitutive activity of the TSHR (Zhang et al. 2000, Vlaeminck-Guillem et al. 2002). Our results suggested that TSHR-Abs directed at either the α subunit or the cleaved region influenced the variety of TSHR forms present on the cell surface. However, the increase in the M4 to M1 ratio obtained in the FACS cleavage assay was not able to indicate whether inhibition of cleavage was complete or incomplete. Incomplete cleavage has been evidenced as a variation in β subunit size and sequence shown in transfected cells (de Bernard et al. 1999, Tanaka et al. 1999, Oda et al. 2000). Since we found that the M1 antibody increased the α subunit content of the cell by studying the cell surface binding of a TSHR-mAb probe to epitope A (biotinylated 9F4; Fig. 4), we decided to examine this approach in more detail (Ando et al. 2004a). Using this probe to epitope A, we examined the influence of blocking TSHR-mAb to epitope B and three neutral TSHR-mAbs to epitope C, described earlier, and also known a) not to interfere with the epitope A probe binding (Ando et al. 2004a,b) and b) not to alter probe-binding affinity (as evidenced by consistent IC_{50} data not shown). Three of these mAbs also increased the probe binding in a dose-dependent manner (mean increase ~ 50%; Fig. 5), although one neutral mAb (Tab-6) which did not inhibit cleavage failed to demonstrate this effect. This increased binding of the probe observed with Tab-8-treated cells was not associated with any major affinity changes in the cell surface receptors (Fig. 5B). These results suggested that only cleavage-inhibiting mAbs increased the amount of TSHR α subunit. A linear correlation between the increase in α subunit content and the degree of cleavage inhibition (Fig. 6; r=0.988, P<0.0001) was also compatible with inhibition of TSHR cleavage leading to increased intact TSHR expression. We tried to examine whether this change in surface receptors was detectable by immunoblotting. We treated CHO-TSHR cells with 2 μg/ml TSHR-mAb for 24 h and measured the full-length receptor using an amino terminus-specific antibody. This showed only minimal change in TSHR-mAb binding to surface TSHRs (Fig. 7). We concluded that, most likely, the incomplete degree of TSHR cleavage in these transfected cells made it difficult to detect changes in TSHR with the TSHR-Ab probes utilized in the immunoblot (Fig. 7).

Regulation of TSHR cleavage in a thyroid cell line

In order to examine whether the data obtained in transfected cells were physiologically relevant, we studied regulation of cleavage on rat thyroid cells (FRTL-5) which express low numbers of receptor (Ambesi-Impiombato et al. 1980). We first examined the state of the TSHRs expressed. Total TSHR expression was detectable by a TSHR-mAb to the β subunit (M1; Table 2). We used two antibodies to the cleaved region (M4 and Tab-16) but could not observe antibody binding,
demonstrating that constitutive cleavage in the cell line was almost complete after culture with TSH (Table 2). After exposure of FRTL-5 cells to TSHR-mAbs (9F4 and TAb-8), we were then able to detect cleaved region antibody binding compatible with cleavage inhibition (Table 2).

Discussion

TSHR-Abs have been considered as pathogenic in autoimmune thyroid disease because they activate or inactivate TSHR signaling (Rees Smith et al. 1988, Rapoport et al. 1998, Ando et al. 2005) although the clinical significance of neutral TSHR-Abs, which have no such actions, has been uncertain (Ando et al. 2005). We observed that almost all monoclonal TSHR-Abs regulated TSHR post-translational changes on the cell surface including the neutral variety by effectively inhibiting cleavage of the TSHR. This phenomenon was epitope dependent and restricted to mAbs binding to amino acids 1–354. Such regulated post-translational processing by TSHR-mAbs was also observed in a rat thyroid cell line implying a functional significance to this post-translational influence.

There have been extensive biochemical investigations of TSHR intra-molecular cleavage (Rapoport et al. 1998, Tanaka et al. 1998, 2000, de Bernard et al. 1999, Siffroi-Fernandez et al. 2001) but the physiologic role, if any, for such processing has not been resolved. We have shown that TSH enhanced TSHR cleavage (Ando et al. 2002, Latif et al. 2004) as well as subsequent shedding of the α subunit in vitro (Couet et al. 1996, Latif et al. 2004). This regulation was not secondary to accumulation of intracellular cAMP (Couet et al. 1996, Latif et al. 2004). We recently found that TSH was not able to enhance cleavage of the TSHR ectodomain tethered with a short lipid tail (our unpublished data), excluding TSH as a cleaving enzyme. In the present study, we examined the influence of TSHR-Abs on TSHR cleavage using an mAb to epitope A (conformational epitope on the α subunit). Since epitope A is present in both the uncleaved and cleaved TSHRs, our data indicated that cell surface expression was increased when TSHR-Abs inhibited TSHR cleavage. Previous evidence using a truncated TSHR, mimicking residual β subunits, showed that truncated receptors had faster internalization and thus a shortened functional half-life (Quellari et al. 2003). Therefore, we concluded that TSH and TSHR-Abs had an opposite influence on this process and also that the constitutive and irreversible TSHR post-translational cleavage and shedding, involved TSHR degradation.

We have previously shown constitutive TSHR multimerization in vivo (Graves et al. 1996) and in vitro (Latif et al. 2001, 2002) and also that TSHR cleavage appeared to follow only monomeric, but not multimeric TSHR activation (Latif et al. 2002).
Table 2 Influence of blocking thyrotropin receptor (TSHR)-mAbs on TSHR expression in rat thyroid cells

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TSHR target</th>
<th>MAb</th>
<th>MFI pre-treatment</th>
<th>MFI post-treatment</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>β subunit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M1 probe</td>
<td>69-48±2-61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9F4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TAB-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaved</td>
<td>Tab-16 probe</td>
<td>13·32±0·53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9F4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TAB-8</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The amount of the β subunit and the cleaved region of the TSHR as determined by binding of M1 (binding to residue 381–385) and Tab-16 (residues 322–341) before and after incubating cells with the indicated blocking TSHR-mAb (at 20 μg/ml) in the post-treatment columns. Note the increase in the cleaved region binding on treatment with TSHR-mAbs 9F4 and TAB-8. Data are expressed as maximum fluorescence intensity (MFI). *, †, a and ‡ indicate P<0.05, P<0.01, and P<0.001 respectively, against pre-treatment.

2004). Our thyroid-stimulating monoclonal Ab (MS-1), which inhibited TSHR cleavage, induced a slowing of TSHR mobility suggesting the induction of TSHR dimers/multimers (Latif et al. 2004). Therefore, we propose that cleavage–inhibiting TSHR-mAbs stabilize the TSHR ectodomain by maintaining dimeric or multimeric TSHR forms due to their IgG bivalency. The mechanism by which multimerization may inhibit intramolecular cleavage of the TSHR is unknown. However, our data suggest that a structural inhibition of the cleavage enzyme(s) is the most likely. Evidence for this conclusion comes from the fact that the TSHR–Ab-induced inhibition of cleavage was epitope dependent. The detailed molecular explanation for such activity will need to await the identification and structure of the cleavage enzyme(s) involved in this phenomenon. However, it is likely that intact TSHR bound to a TSHR–Ab with cleavage-inhibiting activity is more resistant to degradation. Therefore, such TSHRs would have a higher chance of a subsequent interaction with additional TSHR–Abs with different epitope(s). We hypothesize that this action of multiple TSHR–Ab binding may have consequences in vivo. Such interactions may lengthen and sustain TSHR autoantigen expression, which would increase the autoantigenic load on the cell surface. Hence, inhibition of TSHR cleavage may play a role in maintaining and/or exacerbating GD.

In summary, we showed that TSHR–Ab binding to the ectodomain (the first ~341 amino acids), irrespective of their function, inhibited TSHR cleavage and likely increased the antigenic load of uncleaved TSHR. This concept of antibody–mediated regulation of the post-translational processing of a major autoantigen is novel and may be a more generalized mechanism involved in the maintenance and exacerbation of autoimmune disease.

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