

Published in final edited form as:

*Hepatology*. 2009 March ; 49(3): 871–879. doi:10.1002/hep.22736.

## Apoptoses and the Biliary Specificity of Primary Biliary Cirrhosis

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### Abstract

Primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC) is characterized by antimitochondrial antibodies (AMA), directed to the E2 component of the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC-E2). Notwithstanding the presence of mitochondria in virtually all nucleated cells, the destruction in PBC is limited to small intrahepatic bile ducts. The reasons for this tissue specificity remain unknown, although biliary epithelial cells (BEC) uniquely preserve the PDC-E2 epitope following apoptosis. Notably, PBC recurs in an allogeneic transplanted liver, suggesting generic rather than host-PBC-specific susceptibility of BEC. We used cultured human intrahepatic BEC (HIBEC) and other well-characterized cell lines, including, HeLa, CaCo-2 cells, and non transformed human keratinocytes and bronchial epithelial cells (BrEpC), to determine the integrity and specific localization of PDC-E2 during induced apoptosis. All cell lines, both before and after apoptosis, were tested with sera from patients with PBC (n=30), other autoimmune liver and rheumatic diseases (n=20), and healthy individuals (n=20), a mouse monoclonal antibody against PDC-E2, and AMA with an IgA isotype. PDC-E2 was found to localize unmodified within apoptotic blebs of HIBEC, but not within blebs of various other cell lineages studied. The fact that AMA- containing sera reacted with PDC-E2 on apoptotic BEC without a requirement for permeabilization suggests that the autoantigen is accessible to the immune system during apoptosis. In conclusion, our data indicate that the tissue (cholangiocyte) specificity of the autoimmune injury in PBC is a consequence of the unique characteristics of HIBEC during apoptosis and can be explained by exposure to the immune system of intact immunoreactive PDC-E2 within apoptotic blebs.

### Keywords

autoimmunity; antimitochondrial antibodies; apoptosis; apoptotic bodies; cell clearance

Apoptotic cells are normally efficiently cleared after engulfment by ‘professional’ phagocytes followed by an anti-inflammatory response (1,2). When such uptake is impaired, cell lysis can release intracellular components that are a potential source of autoantigenic stimulation (3-6) and autoimmunity onset (7-9). The presence of intact autoantigens within apoptotic blebs (10), their participation in the processes involved in autoantigen presentation (11), and the activation of innate immunity through macrophage cytokine secretion in concert (12) are likely links between apoptosis and autoimmunity. Of relevance to the autoimmune liver disease primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC), Odin and colleagues demonstrated that, following apoptosis of biliary epithelial cells (BEC), the autoantigenic E2 subunit of the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex (PDC-E2) remains immunologically intact and still recognizable as such by anti-mitochondrial autoantibodies (AMA) (13). It is reasoned that absence of glutathiolation (13) may contribute to this unique feature of the BEC.

We reasoned that immune-mediated BEC destruction would be accentuated if PDC-E2 were preserved in blebs during apoptosis. Indeed, this could lead to impaired clearance of such apoptotic cells, thus provoking an innate immune response and even the autoimmune destruction of bile ducts. This scenario would help explain the recurrence of PBC following orthotopic liver transplantation (14), as well as the therapeutic failure of immunosuppressive agents (15). We report herein the cellular topology of PDC-E2 during apoptosis of cultured human intrahepatic BEC (HIBEC) and other non-BEC cells. Our findings demonstrate that PDC-E2 is localized intact within blebs of apoptotic HIBEC and is thereby accessible to the immune system. We hypothesize that the unique HIBEC apoptotic features allow the exposure of a potent intracellular autoantigen to the PBC-associated multi-lineage autoimmune response that leads to the tissue-specific autoimmune injury.

## Materials and Methods

### Human sera and antibodies

Following informed consent, serum samples were obtained from patients diagnosed with PBC ( $n=30$ ), systemic lupus erythematosus ( $n=5$ ) (SLE), autoimmune hepatitis ( $n=5$ ) (AIH), primary sclerosing cholangitis ( $n=5$ ) (PSC), chronic hepatitis C ( $n=5$ ) (CHC) and healthy individuals ( $n=10$ ). PBC sera included 20 randomly chosen AMA-positive cases and 10 well-defined AMA-negative patients; thus the proportion of AMA-negative sera utilized in the present study is significantly higher than the normally expected frequency as these were specifically sought for this study. The diagnosis of all cases was based on established criteria for PBC (16), SLE (17), AIH (18), PSC (19) and by detection of serum HCV-RNA for CHC by PCR. As expected, 90% (27/30) of PBC cases were women and 70% were taking ursodeoxycholic acid as the sole treatment at the time of enrolment. The mean age was  $63\pm 10$  years and 17/30 patients had advanced PBC (histological stages III-IV). These clinical features did not differ between patients with AMA-positive or -negative PBC (*data not shown*).

### Antibody reagents

Serum anti-PDC-E2 antibodies were tested using our well-defined assays with recombinant antigens, as explained below (20-22). We also utilized a previously described mouse monoclonal antibody (mAb) against PDC-E2, clone 2H-4C8 (23). Secondary antibodies Cy3-labeled anti-human-IgG, anti-human-IgA and anti-mouse-IgG were purchased from Jackson ImmunoResearch (West Grove, PA). Normal mouse IgG was obtained from Invitrogen (Carlsbad, CA) and FITC-labeled Annexin-V from BD Pharmingen (San Jose, CA). Monoclonal anti-human caspase-3 antibody was purchased from R&D systems

(Minneapolis, MN). Negative controls were used throughout and included sera from healthy individuals. Additionally, we purified IgA-AMA from a patient diagnosed with PBC and a monoclonal gammopathy with high levels of IgA-AMA using Jacalin-agarose beads (Pierce, Rockford, IL) following the manufacturer's instructions. Serum IgA from a healthy subject were used as a control.

### Detection of AMA

An established optimal amount (16 µg) of purified recombinant PDC-E2 was loaded onto a 10% mini protein gel (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA), fractionated at 170 V for 1 hour, and transferred overnight onto nitrocellulose membranes that were then cut into strips. AMA detection was performed as described (24). The samples to be analyzed included sera from PBC patients at an optimal dilution of 1:2000, monoclonal AMA (10<sup>-4</sup> dilution), pooled AMA of IgA isotype (dilution 1:2000), and control IgA (1:2000). Blots were exposed on photographic membranes and images digitized with a FluorTech 8900 gel doc system (Alpha Innotech, San Leandro, CA) equipped with a chemiluminescent filter. The absence of AMA was further confirmed in the sera of the AMA negative patients using our standardized ELISA and pMIT-3 antigens (25).

### Cell lines and culture conditions

The cells studied were cultured HIBEC, two human epithelial non-transformed primary cell cultures (human keratinocytes and bronchial epithelial cells) purchased from ScienCell (San Diego, CA) and two human tumor-derived laboratory cell lines, HeLa cells and CaCo-2 cells purchased from American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA). HIBEC were cultured in sterile medium supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum (FBS), epithelial cell growth supplement (ScienCell, San Diego, CA, USA) and 1% penicillin in cell culture flasks coated with poly-L-lysine (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO). The other two epithelial cells were cultured under the same conditions in absence of FBS, as recommended by the manufacturer. HeLa and CaCo-2 cells were cultured using low glucose DMEM, supplemented with FBS 10% for HeLa cells and 20% for CaCo-2 cells, gentamicin (6 µg/ml), sodium pyruvate (110 mg/l), and L-glutamine (2mM). Cells were cultured at 37 °C in a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator.

HIBEC were isolated from human liver tissue by the supplier and cryopreserved immediately after purification. This primary cell culture was characterized by an immunofluorescence method with antibodies to cytokeratin 18, 19 and vimentin which stained over 90% of the cells. All experiments on HIBEC were performed between cell passage 2 and 5.

### Induction of apoptosis

We used biliary salts to induce apoptosis (26). To establish optimal conditions for the induction of apoptosis, we incubated all the cells types at 37 °C for 1,2,3 and 4 h using different concentrations (100 µM, 500 µM, 1 mM and 2 mM) of sodium glycochenodeoxycholate (GCDC) (Sigma-Aldrich) added to normal culture medium, and in absence of serum and growth factors (26). BS failed to induce any apoptotic effect in HeLa and Caco-2 cells so, in these transformed cell lines, apoptosis induction was performed by ultraviolet B light (UV-B) irradiation, 1650 J/m<sup>2</sup> for HeLa cells and 2200 J/m<sup>2</sup> for CaCo-2, followed by incubation in fresh media for 8 (HeLa) or 16 (CaCo-2) hours (13). Apoptosis was also induced in HIBEC by UV-B irradiation (1650 J/m<sup>2</sup>) followed by incubation in fresh medium for 6 hours.

### Quantification of apoptosis by flow cytometry

The cells to be analyzed for apoptosis were suspended in 200  $\mu$ l of buffer containing 10 mM Hepes/NaOH (pH 7.4), 140 mM NaCl and 2.5 mM  $\text{CaCl}_2$ . A total of  $1 \times 10^6$  cells were stained for 15 min at room temperature in the dark with FITC-labeled Annexin-V and with propidium iodide (BD Pharmingen, San Jose, CA) to discriminate apoptotic from necrotic cells. The samples were immediately analyzed by flow cytometry and at least 10,000 events were counted. Stained cells were assessed on a FACScan flow cytometer (BD Immunocytometry Systems, San Jose, CA) upgraded by Cytex Development (Fremont, CA). Acquired data were analyzed with CELLQUEST Pro (BD Immunocytometry Systems) and FlowJo (Tree Star, Inc., Ashland, OR) software packages.

### Immunostaining and confocal microscopy

Cells were washed twice with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and incubated with FITC-labeled Annexin-V 1:10 for 15 min at RT in the dark. The samples were then fixed in 3.7% formaldehyde (5 min, RT), permeabilized with 0.2% Triton X-100 (5 min, RT) and blocked for 30 min at RT with  $1 \times$  Universal blocking solution (Bio-Genex). Immunofluorescence staining was performed with human sera diluted 1:40 or monoclonal antibody diluted 1:80 (overnight, 4 °C), followed by Cy3-labeled secondary antibody diluted 1:500 for 1 hour at RT. The cells were co-stained with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) to visualize nuclear degeneration. All samples were stained when at 80% confluence; samples with less than 100 cells were excluded. Identical settings were used for all samples. Controls consisting of incubation of cells with developing secondary antibody alone did not demonstrate any detectable staining under the same conditions.

Staining of non-apoptotic and apoptotic HIBEC was also performed in absence of membrane perforating agent. The same protocol previously described was followed but Tryton X-100 omitted. Immunofluorescence-labeled samples were examined using a Pascal Zeiss confocal laser scanning microscope with a 100X oil-immersion objective.

### Isolation and immunoblot analysis of apoptotic bodies

After induction of apoptosis, subcellular fragments were isolated by filtration and ultracentrifugation as described elsewhere (10). Briefly, the cell culture supernatant fluid was collected after apoptosis induction. Two additional centrifugation steps ( $500 \times g$ , 5 min) were performed in order to remove the remaining cells. The supernatant fluid was then passed through a 1.2  $\mu$ m non-pyrogenic, hydrophilic syringe filter. After centrifugation at 100,000 g for 30 min, the pellet containing apoptotic bodies (AB) was resuspended in lysis buffer containing a protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN). Lysis was performed for 30 min on ice. Protein content of the samples was determined by the BCA (bicinonic acid) assay using a Nanodrop ND-1000 UV-Vis Spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Wilmington, DE). Each sample (20  $\mu$ g) was diluted in loading buffer and subjected to a standard SDS-PAGE. After transfer to PVDF membranes, PDC-E2 was detected using the monoclonal antibody previously described (clone 2H-4C8) (23), and AMA-positive sera with two different AMA isotypes.

## Results

### Apoptosis in HIBEC

Apoptosis rates were evaluated in all cell lines by FACS (Annexin V and PI double staining) and immunofluorescence. Apoptotic cells were identified with confocal microscopy by morphological criteria: high nuclear density, chromatin condensation and nuclear fragmentation revealed with DAPI, and characteristic blebbing of the cell membrane

revealed with Annexin-V; based on these characteristics an apoptotic index was established as (DAPI-apoptotic nuclei/total nuclei)  $\times$  100.

Bile salts (BS) accumulating in the human liver in the course of cholestatic conditions trigger liver injury and subsequent fibrosis, and it has been demonstrated that a constituent of the hydrophobic BS, glycochenodeoxycholate (GCDC), induces apoptosis of hepatocytes starting at a concentration of 50  $\mu$ M (27). GCDC has also an apoptotic effect in cholangiocytes (26). The use of 1 mM GCDC in the absence of serum, or growth factors, induced apoptosis in 39% of HIBEC whereas UV-B irradiation (1650 J/m<sup>2</sup> followed by incubation in fresh medium at 37 °C for 6 hours) induced apoptosis in just 11% of HIBEC; moreover, in our experience, a higher level of double positive PI/AnnexinV cells, most probably referable to necrotic cells, was generated following UVB irradiation compared to BS in HIBEC (Fig 1A). Under both sets of conditions, membrane blebbing and apoptotic fragments were observed in HIBEC using confocal microscopy (Figure 1C). The levels of apoptosis in HeLa and CaCo-2 after UVB irradiation were similar to those reported in the literature, i.e. 45%, and 60 % respectively (28). GCDC induced apoptosis in 49% of BrEpC and 52% of keratinocytes. On the other hand no substantial level of apoptosis was observed in HeLa and CaCo-2 cells after incubation with BS.

In conclusion, GCDC 1mM in SFM was chosen to induce apoptosis in HIBEC, keratinocytes and BrEpC whereas apoptotic HeLa and CaCo-2 cells were generated by UVB irradiation. To exclude that a different method of apoptosis was the reason for different expression of PDC-E2, staining with mAb against PDC-E2 using UVB irradiated HIBEC was performed and the same results were observed.

### **PDC-E2 is not altered in apoptotic HIBEC and localizes within blebs**

The localization of PDC-E2 was studied in apoptotic HIBEC by indirect immunofluorescence and compared with other human cell lines. Apoptotic cells were identified by morphological criteria; DAPI staining was preferred over the use of TUNEL to detect apoptotic cells because of its greater specificity, since TUNEL identifies fragmented DNA in both apoptotic and necrotic cells and hence may overestimate the number of apoptotic cells. First, HIBEC were stained with PBC sera ( $n=20$ ) before and after induction of apoptosis, using both IgG and IgA AMA isotypes. As expected, non-apoptotic cells presented the typical punctuate cytoplasmic mitochondrial immunofluorescence pattern (Figure 2a), negative staining for Annexin-V, and normal nuclear morphology. After staining performed under the same conditions following induction of apoptosis with 1 mM GCDC in the absence of serum and growth factors, apoptotic HIBEC expressed positive PDC-E2 staining that could be localized with Annexin V within apoptotic blebs and fragments (Figure 2b). No detectable staining was noted on cells treated with either the secondary antibody alone or with normal mouse IgG instead of the mAb (*data not shown*). These findings were reproduced also in HIBEC following UV-B irradiation and incubated in fresh media at 37 °C for 6 hours (*data not shown*).

Immunofluorescence with murine mAb confirmed the results obtained with the human sera and apoptotic HIBEC retained the PDC-E2-specific staining within the apoptotic blebs. There were no differences in staining using each of the AMA-positive sera from the PBC patients according to age, disease stage, or therapy with ursodeoxycholic acid and the staining patterns were similar to those obtained with the AMA-IgA (Figures 2c,2d). Pre-incubation overnight with human recombinant PDC-E2 completely removed the capacity of the sera to stain normal and apoptotic cells (Figure 2). Serum samples from patients with AMA-negative PBC ( $n=10$ ), AIH ( $n=5$ ), SLE ( $n=5$ ), PSC ( $n=5$ ), CHC ( $n=5$ ) and healthy controls ( $n=10$ ) failed to produce any staining of HIBEC (Table 1).

### Localization of PDC-E2 within apoptotic blebs is specific for HIBEC

PDC-E2 localization was investigated using the clone 2H-4C8 mAb and sera from patients with PBC and controls using a variety of different human cell lines (Table 1, Figure 3). All experiments were performed before and after induction of apoptosis under the same conditions as specified above for HIBEC. Prior to apoptosis induction, each of the cell lines manifested the typical cytoplasmic staining of mitochondria when the clone 2H-4C8 mAb was used (Figure 3, upper row). Following apoptosis induction none of the control cell lines had PDC-E2 staining (Figure 3, lower row). None of the cell lines used demonstrated detectable cytoplasmic staining when sera from patients with AMA-negative PBC, AIH, SLE, PSC, CHC or healthy controls were used (*data not shown*).

These morphological observations were corroborated by Western Blot analysis wherein PDC-E2 was readily detected in lysates of isolated apoptotic bodies obtained from HIBEC, whereas no such reactivity was observed in lysates from HeLa and BrEpC (Figure 4).

### PDC-E2 in apoptotic blebs is accessible to antibody recognition

AMA staining in normal cells requires the use of a perforating agent due to the conservation of membrane integrity, we hypothesize that during apoptosis the mitochondrial antigen became accessible to the immune system. To determine whether the permeabilization agents were responsible for the access of autoantibodies to PDC-E2 within blebs, we stained HIBEC with the clone 2H-4C8 mAb in the absence of Triton X-100. Results obtained showed that while the absence of Triton X-100 did not modify the positive staining of blebs in apoptotic HIBEC (Figure 5); no differences were observed in the other cell lines since all of them lose AMA staining during apoptosis. These results were obtained with 12/20 AMA-positive PBC samples while sera from patients with AMA-negative PBC ( $n=5$ ), AIH ( $n=5$ ), SLE ( $n=5$ ), PSC ( $n=5$ ), CHC ( $n=5$ ) or healthy controls ( $n=5$ ), or the use of secondary antibody alone failed to demonstrate any staining (Table 3).

## Discussion

We herein demonstrate that PDC-E2, the major AMA autoantigen, is detectable in its antigenically reactive form within apoptotic blebs, specifically in cultured human BEC and not in other cell types, thus providing one explanation for the organ specific pathology noted in human PBC. We thus suggest that the unique characteristics of BEC during apoptosis might constitute the pathogenic link between the ubiquitous distribution and high degree of conservation across species of the AMA autoantigen and the organ specificity of PBC pathology.

It has been previously reported that PDC-E2 remains intact and retains its immunogenicity during BEC apoptosis due to a cell lineage specific lack of glutathiolation (13,29). This 'apoptotic exposure' of PDC-E2 appears to be limited to BEC and it may ultimately have a critical pathogenic relevance to both inductive and effector stages of PBC. The formation of apoptotic bodies and fragments is essential during apoptosis to limit the escape of intracellular content and preclude any ensuing immunological responses against intracellular autoantigens with inflammatory reactions (30,31). Nevertheless, apoptotic blebs and fragments can under some circumstances constitute a major source of immunogens in autoimmune diseases that involve the targeting of ubiquitous autoantigens (32). Thus dysregulation of apoptosis or the ineffective removal of apoptotic cells has been documented in patients with SLE (4,7,33) and the development of antibody-mediated myocarditis of infants born to mothers with anti-SSA/Ro-SSB/La (7). Also Kupffer cell engulfment of apoptotic bodies from hepatocytes promotes inflammation and fibrogenesis (34,35).

Our observations may help seal several remaining gaps in the understanding of induction and perpetuation of PBC albeit raising new questions. First, intact PDC-E2 in apoptotic fragments from BEC could be taken up by intrahepatic dendritic cells and transferred to regional lymph nodes for priming of cognate T cells thus initiating PBC, but this attractive scenario still requires an explanation for the *primum movens* in the first place for apoptosis and this is likely not PBC-specific. Second, the accessibility of PDC-E2 within apoptotic blebs to autoantibodies appears to support the pathogenic role of AMA as well as T cells in the perpetuation of BEC injury even though antibody titers do not correlate with the clinical features or stages of PBC, and AMA-negative patients are clinically indistinguishable from their AMA-positive counterparts (36).

Nevertheless, the appearance of serum AMA does often herald disease onset sometimes by several years (16). Third, we can propose that PDC-E2 within apoptotic blebs will also be recognized by MHC class I-restricted CD8+ T cells; this point helps explain the BEC pathology in AMA negative PBC. Interestingly, our lab has recently demonstrated the presence of autoreactive T cells to PDC-E2 in AMA negative PBC patients (37). These data are also of particular relevance in view of the major pathogenic role of these cells in producing PBC-like liver lesions in animal models (38). Fourth, our findings are consistent with the likelihood that PBC cholangiocyte does not manifest any unique features that make it the target of autoimmunity (37), noting the frequent recurrence of PBC following allogeneic liver transplantation (14). The latter two issues may ultimately be combined with the fact that the donor and recipient MHC class I alleles are major determinants of the allograft outcome (39). Fifth and ultimately, the ensuing B and T cell autoreactive response may account for the perpetuation of the immune-mediated damage to BEC with a major role also played by elements of innate immunity which appears to be enhanced in PBC (40,41).

Our data imply that the postapoptotic release of intact mitochondrial autoepitopes in small bile ducts is one contributor to this specificity. Indeed, we should note that, as previously reported, the overexpression of Bcl-2, specifically in apoptotic small BEC, inhibits PDC-E2 glutathiolation and prevents the loss of antigenicity (13,42). However, other factors have also been incriminated in playing a role in the selective destruction of small BEC. In particular, there are dramatic differences in expression of trefoils in small versus large bile ducts, suggesting not only an imbalance of homeostasis, but also a differential ability to repair or reconstitute cell damage (43).

Our data also demonstrate that we are able to detect PDC-E2 without cell permeabilization. There are three explanations for this observation. First, PDC-E2 may leak out to the cell surface and is thus being detected on the cell membrane. Second, the cells undergoing apoptosis have holes in their cell membrane created by cellular proteases which allow passage into and localization of Ig in the bleb. Third, there may be a role for FcR mediated uptake in the apoptotic cell. Future experiments will address these possibilities.

In conclusion, the evidence provided herein leads to new scenarios in the pathogenesis of PBC and may constitute a credible link between the several convenient and inconvenient truths available thus far (37). However, it does not overcome all of the major challenges in PBC etiology, nor the need to ascertain the genetic basis of disease susceptibility and environmental triggers for cholangiocyte injury and apoptosis as an initial step in tolerance breakdown. treatments that could modulate apoptosis (44) should not be overlooked, and their assessment is warranted in recently established murine models for PBC (45-47).

## Acknowledgments

We thank Professor Terence M Murphy, at UC Davis, for the use of the UV-B irradiator and Thomas P. Kenny for his help and technical assistance.

Financial support provided by National Institutes of Health grants DK70004 and DK39588.

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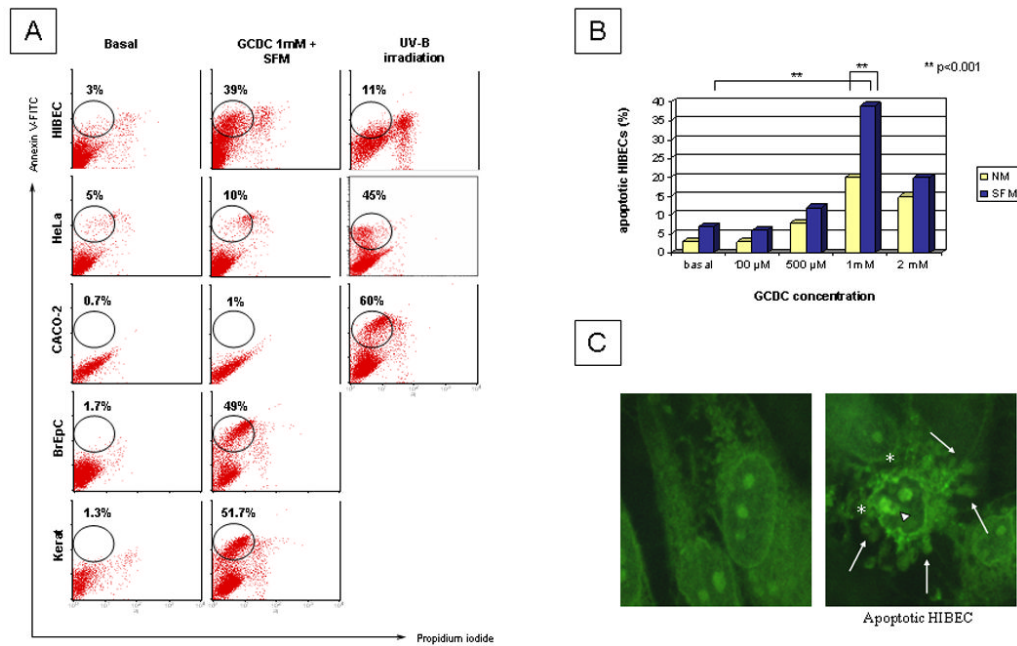
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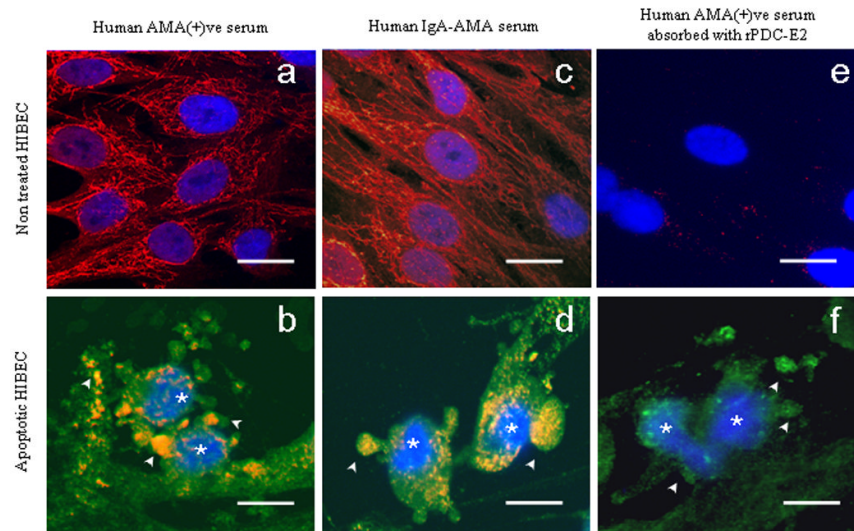
## Abbreviations

<b>PBC</b>	Primary biliary cirrhosis
<b>AMA</b>	antimitochondrial antibodies
<b>PDC-E2</b>	E2 component of the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex
<b>BEC</b>	biliary epithelial cells
<b>HIBEC</b>	human intrahepatic biliary epithelial cells
<b>BrEpC</b>	bronchial epithelial cells
<b>SLE</b>	systemic lupus erythematosus
<b>AIH</b>	autoimmune hepatitis
<b>PSC</b>	primary sclerosing cholangitis
<b>CHC</b>	chronic hepatitis C
<b>mAb</b>	monoclonal antibody
<b>GCDC</b>	sodium glycochenodeoxycholate

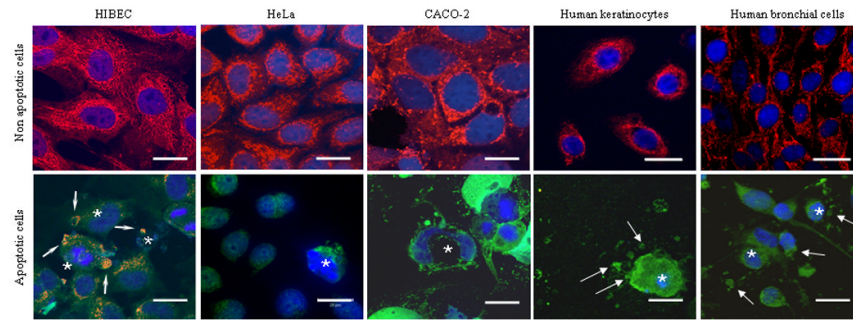
<b>UV-B</b>	ultraviolet B light
<b>PBS</b>	phosphate buffered saline
<b>PBS-T</b>	PBS with 0.5% Tween 20
<b>FBS</b>	fetal bovine serum
<b>DAPI</b>	4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole
<b>AB</b>	apoptotic bodies
<b>M</b>	mitochondria



**Figure 1.** Human intrahepatic biliary epithelial cells (HIBEC) and four other cell types were cultured in normal media (NM) or serum free media (SFM) under optimal conditions to induce apoptosis, either by exposure to bile salts (glycochenodeoxycholate, GCDC) or ultraviolet B (UV-B) irradiation (see Methods). A. Induction of apoptosis was investigated by flow cytometry after double staining with FITC-labeled Annexin V and propidium iodide. The use of 1 mM GCDC in the absence of serum, or growth factors, induced apoptosis in 39% of HIBEC, 49% of BrEpC and 51.7% of keratinocytes whereas no significant apoptotic response was observed in transformed cell lines. UV-B irradiation induced apoptosis in just 11% of HIBEC and a higher level of double positive PI/AnnexinV cells, most probably referable to necrotic cells. B. Different concentrations of GCDC in NM or SFM were tested to establish pro-apoptotic concentrations for HIBECs, with 1mM proving optimal. C. HIBEC after exposure to GCDC 1mM in SFM were assessed by confocal microscopy, revealing typical apoptotic morphology with blebbing of the membrane (\*), nucleolar degeneration (short arrow) and apoptotic fragments (long arrow). 100 × oil immersion objective was used.

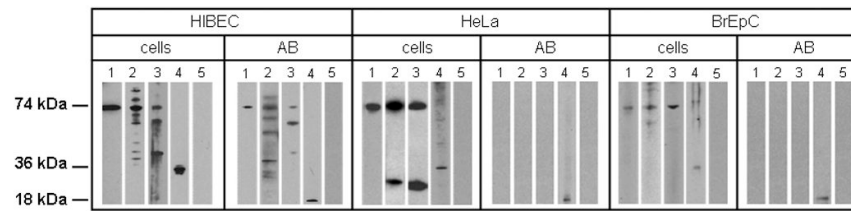


**Figure 2.** Staining of non-apoptotic or apoptotic HIBEC using an AMA-positive PBC serum (panels a, b), serum from a PBC patient with monoclonal production of IgA-AMA (panels c, d), and using the same AMA-positive serum after absorption with recombinant PDC-E2 (panels e, f). The immunofluorescence staining was performed with three fluorochromes: Cy3-conjugated secondary antibody (red, yellow-orange when co-stained with green), FITC-labeled Annexin-V (green), and DAPI (blue) for apoptosis detection. Apoptotic cells (\*) were identified by morphological criteria: high nuclear density, chromatin condensation and nuclear fragmentation revealed with DAPI (blue), and characteristic blebbing of the cell membrane revealed with Annexin-V (green). Positive staining of blebs and apoptotic fragments (arrows) was observed using unabsorbed PBC sera and was virtually absent after absorption. Apoptosis was confirmed in all experiments (\*). Scale bar represents 20  $\mu$ m.



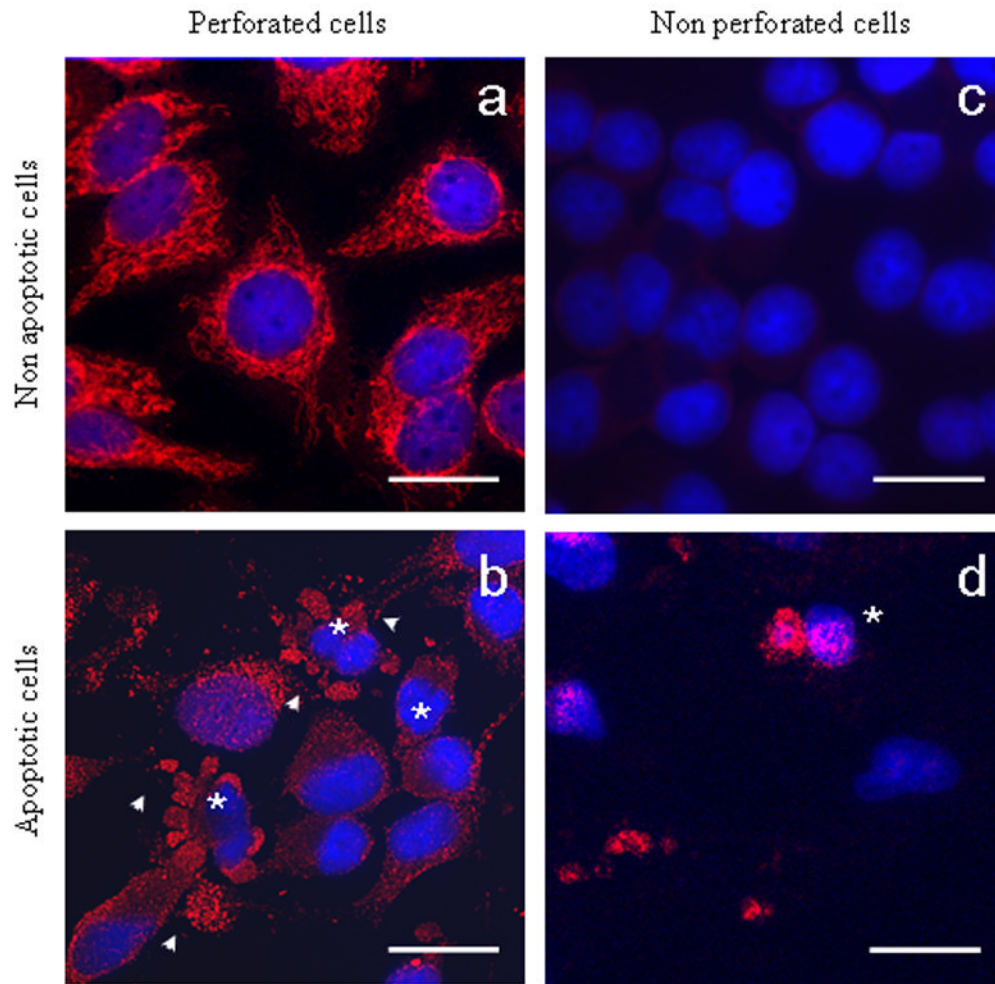
**Figure 3.**

Apoptosis-dependent anti-PDC-E2 staining in various human cell types, with non-apoptotic cells shown in upper row and apoptotic cells in lower row. Immunofluorescence staining was performed with three fluorochromes, mAb against PDC-E2 and Cy3-conjugated secondary antibody (red, yellow-orange when co-stained with green); FITC-labeled Annexin-V (green); and DAPI (blue) for apoptosis detection. Apoptotic cells (\*) were identified as described in Figure 2. Non-apoptotic cells (upper row) have a normal AMA pattern of immunofluorescence staining (red). Apoptotic cells (lower row) show differences between HIBEC that retained mitochondrial staining within blebs and fragments (arrow) after apoptosis, and other cell types (CACO-2 cells, HeLa cells, human keratinocytes and human bronchial epithelial cells) that lost mitochondrial staining after apoptosis. 100 $\times$  oil immersion objective. Scale bar represents 20  $\mu$ m.



**Figure 4.**

Western blots showing that PDC-E2 is localized unmodified within apoptotic bodies (AB) from human intrahepatic biliary cells (HIBEC) but not from other cell lineages. ABs were isolated by filtration and ultracentrifugation after induction of apoptosis (see Methods). PDC-E2 was detected by Western blot in lysates obtained from non-apoptotic cells and AB using (1) mAb against PDC-E2, (2) AMA positive serum, (3) AMA-IgA isotype, (4) mAb against caspase 3, and (5) serum from a healthy control. PDC-E2 was detected in ABs from HIBEC when tested with monoclonal Ab and with PBC sera of two different Ig isotypes. ABs from HeLa cells and BrEpC did not show the presence of PDC-E2 whereas, as expected, lysates from non-apoptotic cells did so. The 18 kDa subunit of caspase-3 generated during apoptosis is localized within apoptotic blebs, and hence exposure to mAb to caspase-3 was used to validate formation of blebs.



**Figure 5.** Staining of non-apoptotic (upper row) and apoptotic (lower row) HIBEC in absence or presence of a membrane permeabilizing agent, Triton X-100. AMA staining in normal cells requires permeabilization of the cell (a); lacking this, no staining is observed due to retention of membrane integrity (c); apoptotic HIBEC (\*) stained with a mAb against PDC-E2, with positive staining demonstrable within the blebs (arrow) (b); apoptotic HIBEC retained the bleb staining even without permeabilization (d). No staining was observed with serum from patients with AMA negative PBC, PSC, AIH, SLE, CHC or healthy subjects (not shown). Scale bar represents 20  $\mu$ m.



**Table 1**

Prevalence of staining for PDC-E2 in blebs of various cell types undergoing apoptosis using PBC and control sera. Of note, specific bleb staining was observed in virtually all HIBEC when AMA-positive PBC sera were used. This staining was not observed in non-apoptotic cells. Fisher's Exact Test was used to calculate statistical significance between HIBEC and the other cell types.

	HIBEC	Control cells*
PBC AMA +ve	20/20	0/40**
PBC AMA -ve	0/10	0/20
Control sera***	0/30	0/60

\* Control cells include in equal distribution, transformed cells (HeLa and CaCo-2 cells) and non-transformed human epithelial cells (keratinocytes and bronchial epithelial cells).

\*\* p value < 0.0001 compared to HIBEC

\*\*\* One third of the control sera were from healthy subjects, and two thirds were from patients with systemic lupus erythematosus, autoimmune hepatitis, primary sclerosing cholangitis or chronic hepatitis C.

**Table 2**

Number of apoptotic cells in which blebs contain PDC-E2. The apoptotic cells were stained as described with sera from PBC AMA positive patients ( $n=20$ ). Values are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD. Apoptotic index was derived from DAPI-apoptotic nuclei/total nuclei  $\times$  100. An individual apoptotic cell was considered positive when PDC-E2 staining was observed in at least one of its blebs. Student's t-test was used to calculate p values.

Cell type	Apoptotic index	Cells with positive staining for PDC-E2 within blebs
HIBEC	38 $\pm$ 2.2	88 $\pm$ 0.7
Keratinocytes	51 $\pm$ 0.7	0 $\pm$ 1.3 *
BrEpC	48 $\pm$ 1.7	0 $\pm$ 0.4 *
HeLa	42 $\pm$ 1.2	0 $\pm$ 0.7 *
CaCO-2	61 $\pm$ 3.5	0 $\pm$ 0.3 *

\* p value < 0.0001 compared to HIBEC

**Table 3**

Percentage of apoptotic HIBEC with positive staining for PDC-E2 in the presence or absence of a permeabilizing agent during the staining as described in the materials and methods. None of the control sera showed any positive staining. Values are expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD. Student's t-test was used to calculate p values.

Sera (n)	Proliferating HIBEC		Apoptotic HIBEC	
	Permeabilized	Non permeabilized	Permeabilized	
mAb 2H-4C8	93 $\pm$ 7	37 $\pm$ 12	91 $\pm$ 5 *	
PBC AMA + ve (20)	88 $\pm$ 6	33 $\pm$ 7	88 $\pm$ 0.7 *	
PBC AMA -ve (10)	0	0	0	
Control (30)	0	0	0	

\* P value < 0.0001 compared to non permeabilized apoptotic HIBEC