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Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron-derived outer membrane vesicles promote regulatory dendritic cell responses in health but not in inflammatory bowel disease

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Abstract

Background: *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron* (Bt) is a prominent member of the human intestinal microbiota that, like all gram-negative bacteria, naturally generates nanosized outer membrane vesicles (OMVs) which bud off from the cell surface. Importantly, OMVs can cross the intestinal epithelial barrier to mediate microbe-host cell crosstalk involving both epithelial and immune cells to help maintain intestinal homeostasis. Here, we have examined the interaction between Bt OMVs and blood or colonic mucosa-derived dendritic cells (DC) from healthy individuals and patients with Crohn's disease (CD) or ulcerative colitis (UC).

Results: In healthy individuals, Bt OMVs stimulated significant ($p < 0.05$) IL-10 expression by colonic DC, whereas in peripheral blood-derived DC they also stimulated significant ($p < 0.001$ and $p < 0.01$, respectively) expression of IL-6 and the activation marker CD80. Conversely, in UC Bt OMVs were unable to elicit IL-10 expression by colonic DC. There were also reduced numbers of CD103⁺ DC in the colon of both UC and CD patients compared to controls, supporting a loss of regulatory DC in both diseases. Furthermore, in CD and UC, Bt OMVs elicited a significantly lower proportion of DC which expressed IL-10 ($p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.001$, respectively) in blood compared to controls. These alterations in DC responses to Bt OMVs were seen in patients with inactive disease, and thus are indicative of intrinsic defects in immune responses to this commensal in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).

Conclusions: Overall, our findings suggest a key role for OMVs generated by the commensal gut bacterium Bt in directing a balanced immune response to constituents of the microbiota locally and systemically during health which is altered in IBD patients.

Keywords: Dendritic cells, Outer membrane vesicles, *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*, Interleukin-10, Inflammatory bowel disease

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Introduction

The human gastrointestinal (GI) tract contains an estimated 3.8×10^{13} bacteria (10^{11} /mL contents) that play an essential role in digestion, pathogen resistance and the development of different sensory systems within the GI tract including the immune system [1–3]. Gram-negative *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron* (Bt) is a prominent member of the intestinal microbiota of many animals [4–6]. Bt has important functions in nutrient absorption and promoting barrier function via its effect on goblet cell development and mucus secretion [7, 8]. In addition, Bt has been described to be both protective and pathogenic in rodent models of intestinal inflammation [9–11]. Typical of all gram-negative bacteria, Bt generates nanosized outer membrane vesicles (OMVs) during its normal growth [12, 13]. The content of OMVs is varied, including enzymes and hydrolases, cell-wall components such as lipooligosaccharide and peptidoglycan, nucleic acids and metabolites [14–16]. Importantly, OMVs are packaged within a lipid bilayer which protects them from physical, chemical and biological degradation within the GI tract [17, 18].

The production of OMVs by pathogenic gram-negative bacteria including *Vibrio cholerae*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Helicobacter pylori* and *Haemophilus influenzae* plays a central role in infection and the delivery of toxins to host cells, and stimulation of the immune system [13, 19–22]. OMVs produced by commensal bacterial species of the genus *Bacteroides* have been implicated in microbial and immune homeostasis. For example, polysaccharide A expressed on the surface of OMVs from *Bacteroides fragilis* can promote both regulatory T cell responses and production of interleukin (IL)-10 by dendritic cells (DC) in a TLR-2 and Gadd45 α -dependent manner that contributes to protection in a mouse model of acute colitis [23]. Bt produces OMVs containing phosphatases and sulfatases which are implicated in epithelial intracellular signalling and immunomodulatory functions [24, 25]. In fact, OMVs from both pathogenic and commensal strains have been used in vaccine formulations, supporting their role in microbe-host immune system crosstalk [26–29].

Most of our understanding of OMVs-host interactions comes from animal model systems with the human immune response to Bt and OMVs being poorly characterised. Therefore, we have examined how DC from healthy individuals respond to Bt OMVs and how these responses change in individuals with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). The IBDs, including Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC), are chronic, relapsing-remitting diseases of the GI tract affecting more than 0.3% of western populations [30]. Both CD and UC are characterised by destruction of the mucosal barrier leading to inappropriate responses to the

microbiota. These altered responses stem from changes in the underlying immune system, including loss of key populations of regulatory innate and adaptive immune cells leading to overexuberant pathogenic T cell responses [31–36]. These changes are also associated with intestinal microbial dysbiosis characterised by reductions in *Bacteroidetes* and *Firmicutes* with concomitant increase in *Proteobacteria* [37].

IL-10 is an immunoregulatory cytokine and is essential for intestinal homeostasis as demonstrated in mice lacking either IL-10 or IL-10 receptor genes that spontaneously develop inflammatory disease [38, 39]. IL-10 is important for regulating T cell responses to the commensal microbiota and largely acts via the innate immune system, including macrophages and DC [40–42]. In humans, the importance of the IL-10 pathway in regulating immune response is clear from patients with monogenic defects in *IL10* and *IL10R* genes that develop rapid onset IBD [43–45].

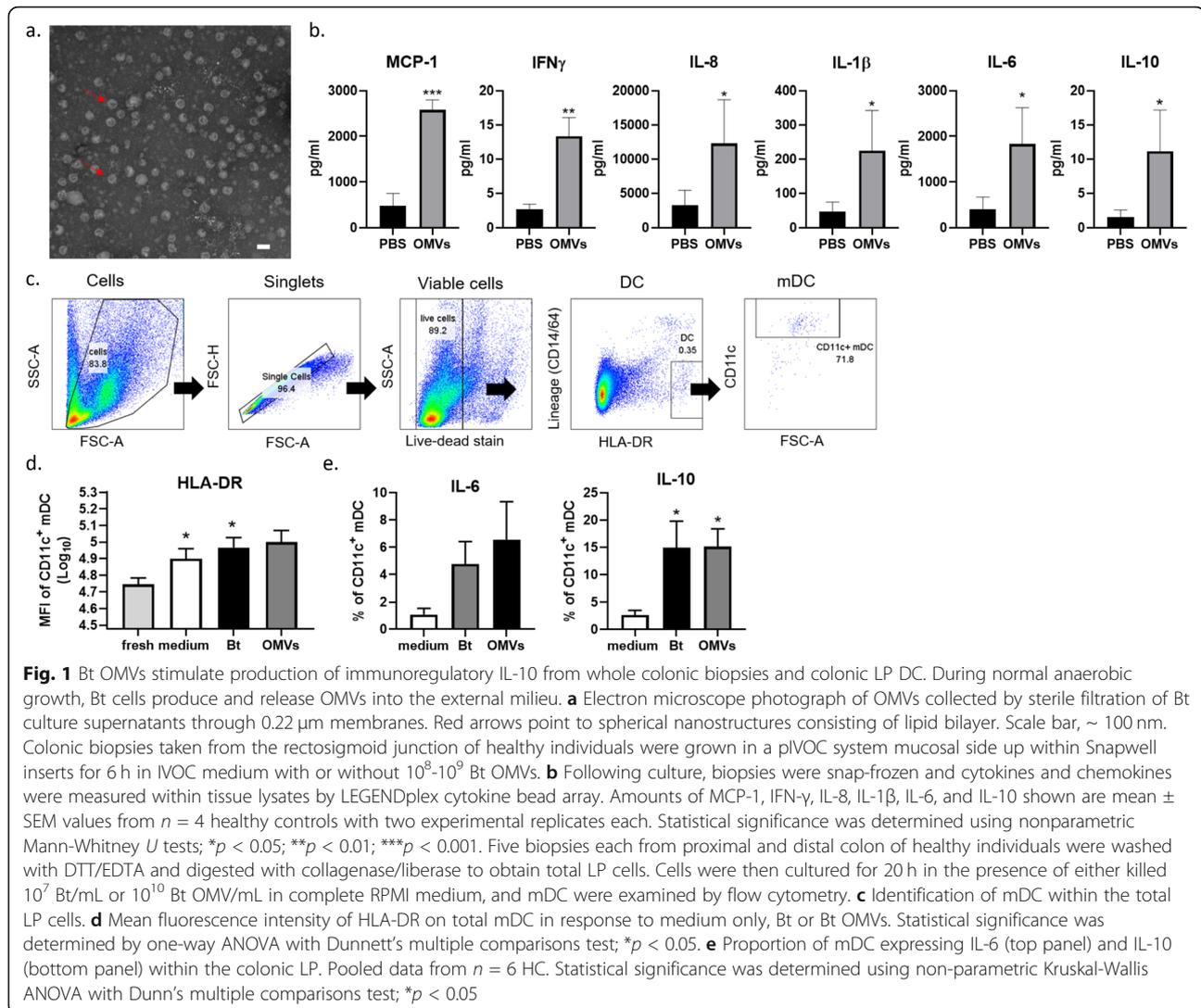
DC are key antigen-presenting cells that both produce and respond to IL-10 to regulate immune responses [42, 46], with both human studies and mouse models demonstrating their central role in immune homeostasis and microbial tolerance [47–50]. This, together with the alterations to DC subsets in IBD [32–34, 51, 52], led us to hypothesise that DC are key effectors in the healthy response to Bt that is mediated by OMVs and that DC responses to Bt-derived OMVs may be altered in IBD.

Results

Bt OMVs elicit production of immunoregulatory IL-10 by DCs of the healthy human colon

During normal anaerobic growth, Bt cells produce and release OMVs into the external milieu which consists of nanostructures exhibiting a typical spherical lipid bilayer (Fig. 1a) [53]. In order to examine mucosal immune responses to OMVs, colonic biopsies from healthy individuals (see Table 3) were cultured intact in a polarised in vitro culture system (pIVOC) for 6 h with 10^8 – 10^9 Bt OMVs/ml or medium alone added to the apical surface. Immune mediators were then measured in tissue lysates. Amongst the panel of 13 cytokines/chemokines tested (see the “Methods” section) all but IFN α 2 were induced at detectable levels though TNF- α , IL-17a, IL-12p70 and IL-23 were very low (< 5 pg/ml) (Supplementary Figure 1a). Those cytokines significantly upregulated in response to OMVs were chemoattractant MCP-1 (CCL2) ($p < 0.001$), IFN- γ ($p < 0.01$), IL-8, IL-1 β , IL-6 and notably IL-10 (all $p < 0.05$; Fig. 1b).

To determine if DC were a source of cytokines in the pIVOC system, total lamina propria (LP) cells were obtained from five distal and five proximal colonic biopsies by enzymatic digestion and were cultured for 20 h in the presence of either non-viable (freeze-killed) Bt (10^7 cfu/mL), Bt

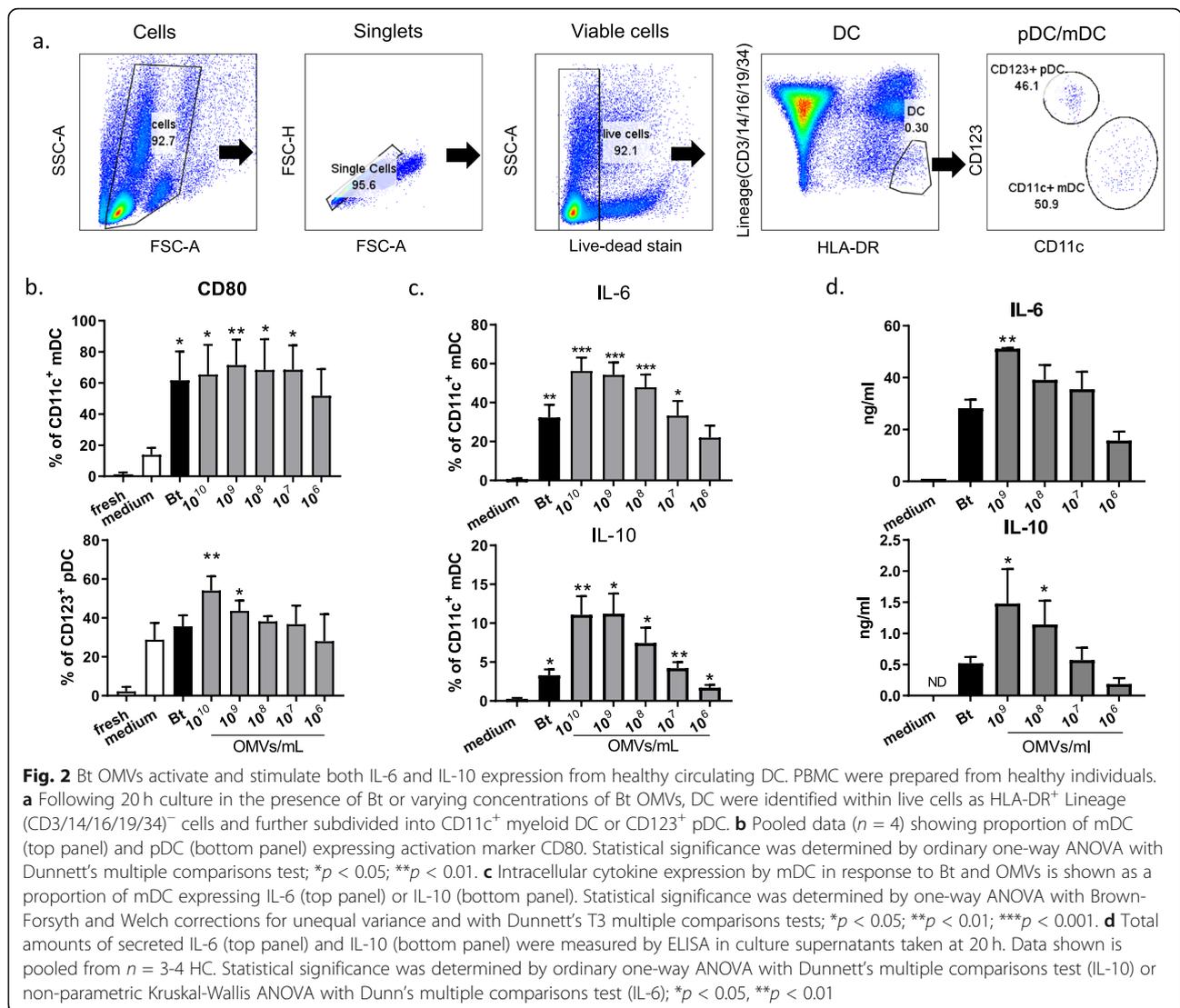


OMVs (10^{10} /mL) or medium only. DC was identified as HLA-DR⁺ cells which did not express CD14 or CD64, markers of macrophages or monocytes (Fig. 1c). The majority (> 60%) of DC expressed CD11c, a marker of myeloid (m)DC and were activated by both Bt and its OMVs as shown by increased expression of HLA-DR (Fig. 1d). Further, while a proportion of LP mDC expressed IL-6 (5-10%) in response to Bt and OMVs, a greater and significant ($p < 0.05$) proportion of mDC expressed IL-10 in response to either Bt or Bt OMVs (10-30%) compared to medium-only control cultures (Fig. 1e), consistent with DC being a source of IL-10 detected in intact colonic biopsies (Fig. 1b). Importantly, absolute numbers of mDC expressing IL-10, but not IL-6, were also significantly increased ($p < 0.05$) after culture with Bt or Bt OMVs compared to the medium-only condition (Supplementary Figure 1b). Thus, in health, IL-10 is a predominant cytokine produced locally by DC in the colon in response to Bt and Bt OMVs.

Bt and Bt OMVs promote protective circulating DC responses

To determine whether Bt and Bt OMVs elicited a similar response from circulating DC, peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from healthy donors were stimulated with Bt or varying doses of Bt OMVs for 20 h and DC responses were examined by multiparameter flow cytometry. DC were identified within PBMC based upon the absence of expression of lineage-specific markers (CD3/CD14/CD16/CD19/CD34) and being HLA-DR⁺. Within this population, both CD11c⁺ mDC and CD123⁺ plasmacytoid (p)DC were identified with mDC predominating (Fig. 2a).

To examine how DC responded to culture with Bt and Bt OMVs, expression of the activation marker CD80 and intracellular cytokines IL-6 and IL-10 were measured by flow cytometry. Results are displayed as percentages of total mDC and pDC staining positively for these



markers. Both Bt and Bt OMVs activated mDC and pDC as seen by expression of co-stimulatory marker CD80 on the majority of mDC (60-80%) and a major proportion of pDC (40-50%) (Fig. 2b). However, cytokine responses were predominated by mDC with 30-60 % expressing IL-6 in response to Bt and to a range of concentrations of Bt OMVs (Fig. 2c) while only small proportion of pDC (< 10%) produced IL-6 in response to high concentrations of Bt OMVs (Supplementary Figure 2a and b). Importantly, IL-10 was expressed by a significant (*p* < 0.01) proportion of mDC (10-15%) in response to both Bt and a range of Bt OMV concentrations but not by pDC (Fig. 2c and Supplementary Figure 2a and b). When levels of cytokines were measured in culture supernatants, there was compared to control cultures a significant (*p* < 0.01) amount of IL-6 in response to the highest concentration of Bt OMVs (10⁹/mL), while IL-10 was detected in response to Bt OMVs at

concentrations of ≥ 10⁸/mL (*p* < 0.05) (Fig. 2d). These findings suggest that, as seen with mucosal DC, circulating immune responses to Bt OMVs in healthy individuals involve a balance of protective IL-6 and regulatory IL-10.

Reduced IL-10 response to Bt OMVs and associated loss of CD103⁺ DC in IBD

CD and UC are characterised by a loss of mucosal barrier integrity, leading to translocation of bacteria and triggering of inappropriate immune responses. Alterations in colonic DC populations, including loss of regulatory CD103⁺ DC, have been demonstrated in IBD [33, 34, 49, 50]. We confirmed these findings in our patient cohort (see Table 1) by characterising mDC in LP cells from proximal and distal colon of healthy controls (HC) and individuals with CD and UC, including expression of CD103 and SIRPα (a myeloid marker) which

Table 1 Clinical characteristics of St Mark's Hospital colonoscopy patients donating colonic biopsies

Characteristic	Healthy control (HC)	Ulcerative colitis (UC)	Crohn's disease (CD)
<i>n</i>	27	14	10
Male/female	11/16	7/7	3/7
Age at sampling	51 (20-77)	47.3 (24-70)	47.2 (21-77)
Inflammation categories			
None		4	4
Mayo 1 (mild disease)		5	3
Mayo 2 (moderate disease)		5	1
Mayo 3 (severe disease)		0	1
Perianal disease		0	0
Chronic obstruction		0	0
Terminal ileum resection		0	1
IBD medications at sampling			
None		8	5
Aminosalicylates		5	3
Azathioprine/6-mercaptopurine		1	3
Buscopan		0	1
Non-IBD medications at sampling			
Ondansetron		0	1
None		14	9

Demographic and clinical data analysed in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and Supplementary Figs 1-4

subdivides mDC into SIRP α^+ CD103 $^-$ (similar to monocyte-derived DC), SIRP α^+ CD103 $^+$ (similar to CD1c $^+$ cDC2) and SIRP α^- CD103 $^+$ (similar to CD141 $^+$ cDC1) DC [54–56]. Individuals with UC and CD were subdivided into active (red symbols) or inactive (black symbols) disease based on histological findings (Table 1) and blood or faecal markers of inflammation (Table 2). Inactive disease was defined as having macroscopically normal mucosa from rectum to terminal ileum (TI) from colonoscopy and/or not having inflammatory markers in blood and faeces at time of sampling. Absolute numbers of mDC were unchanged in IBD compared to HC, regardless of disease activity (Supplementary Figure 3a). Total CD103 $^+$ mDC were also only significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$) in the proximal colon of CD patients (Supplementary Figure 3b) and specifically those with active disease trended towards significance ($p = 0.0562$) Further, when CD103 $^+$ mDC were subdivided based on expression of SIRP α , both SIRP α^+ CD103 $^+$ and SIRP α^- CD103 $^+$ DC were significantly reduced ($p < 0.05$; $p < 0.05$) in the proximal colon of all CD patients, along with SIRP α^- CD103 $^+$ DC being substantially reduced ($p = 0.0512$) in the distal colon of all UC patients compared to HC (Supplementary Figure 3c, top and middle panels). However, when UC and CD patients were subdivided based on disease activity, only CD patients with active disease had substantial reductions ($p = 0.0885$) in SIRP α^+ CD103 $^+$ DC and significant reductions ($p < 0.05$) in SIRP α^- CD103 $^+$ DC. The numbers of SIRP α^+

CD103 $^-$ DC in either the proximal or distal colon of UC and CD patients were not different to HC (Supplementary Figure 3c; bottom panels) and this held true when patients were subdivided based on disease activity. Thus, both CD and UC are characterised by loss of CD103 $^+$ DC in the colonic LP and in CD the loss of CD103 $^+$ DC occurred in individuals with active disease.

Having confirmed alterations in DC populations in IBD patients, we next investigated if the immune response to Bt OMVs was also altered in IBD patients. To this end, total LP cells from distal and proximal colon of UC patients (all with mild active (Mayo 1) disease as defined by histological findings (Table 1), and blood/faecal inflammatory markers (Table 2) were stimulated for 20 h with 10^{10} Bt OMV/mL or medium only and intracellular cytokine expression by DC was examined. Unlike in HC, Bt OMVs did not stimulate a significant proportion of mDC from LP of UC patients to express IL-6 or IL-10 (Fig. 3a). Likewise, despite similar numbers of total mDC in UC and HC, absolute numbers of IL-6- or IL-10-expressing mDC were not increased by Bt OMVs in UC (Supplementary Figure 4a and b). There was a non-significant trend towards reduced proportions and absolute numbers of mDC expressing both IL-6 and IL-10 in UC compared to HC (Fig. 3b and Supplementary Figure 4c). Thus, these findings suggest a loss of immunoregulatory DC response to Bt OMVs in UC which

Table 2 Clinical characteristics of St Mark's Hospital blood donors and healthy volunteers

Characteristic	Healthy control (HC)	Ulcerative colitis (UC)	Crohn's disease (CD)
<i>n</i>	17	11	7
Male/female	7/10	4/7	2/5
Age at sampling	44.3 (17-86)	46 (26-65)	58.6 (23-80)
Inflammation categories			
CRP (> 5)		3	1
ESR (> 20)		1	0
Faecal calprotectin (> 55)		2	1
Symptoms at sampling			
Diverticular disease		1	0
Diversion colitis		0	1
Fistulating Crohn's		0	1
IBD medications at sampling			
None		9	5
Aminosalicylates		2	1
Azathioprine/6-mercaptopurine		0	0
Adalimumab		0	1
Non-IBD medications at sampling			
Vitamins D/D3/ B12/B9		1	1
Loperamide		0	1
Alendronate		0	1
Metformin		1	0
Tamoxifen		1	0
Simvastatin		1	0
None		10	6

Demographic and clinical data analysed in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and Supplementary Fig 1-4

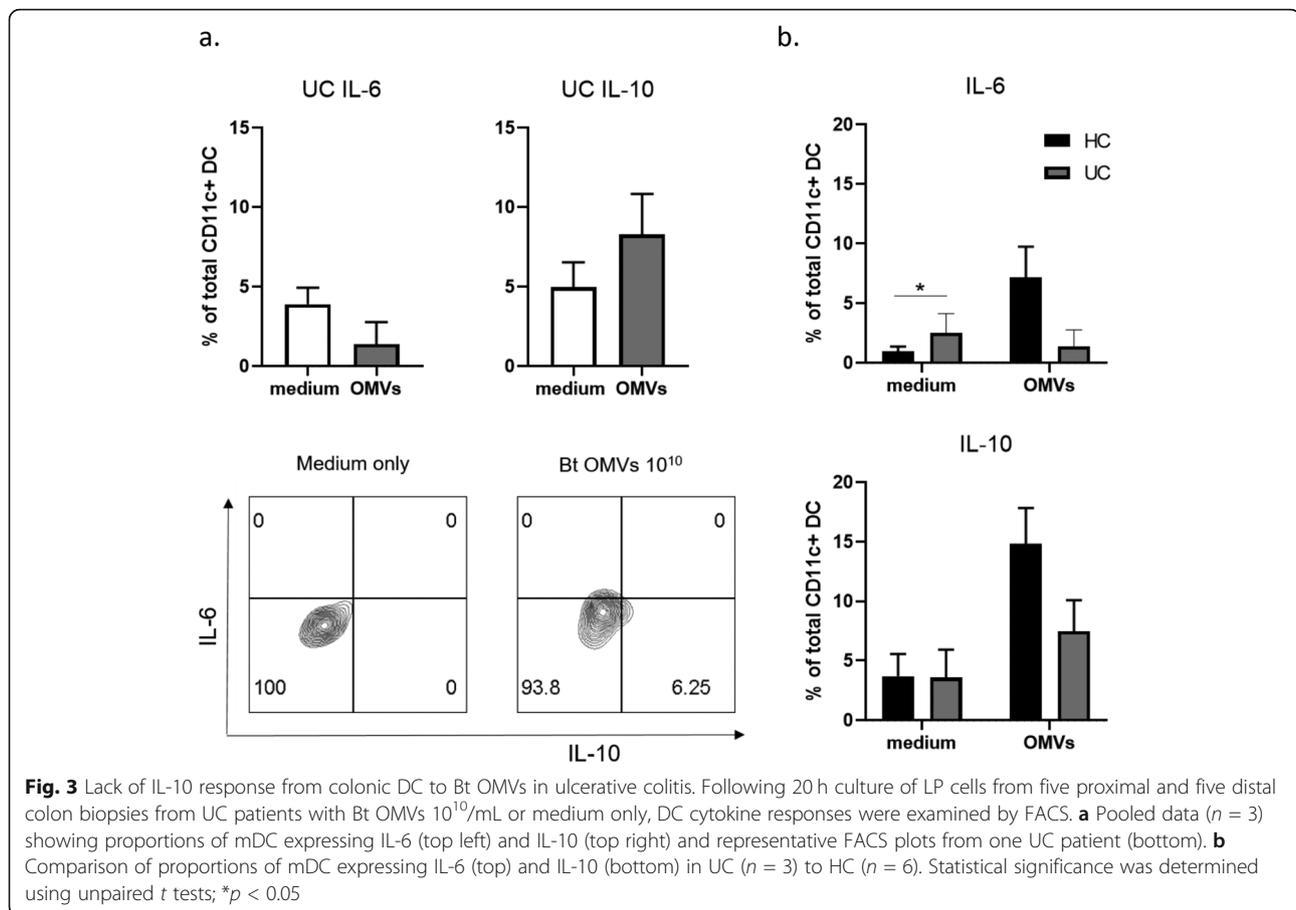
may in part be explained by the reduction in immunoregulatory CD103⁺ DC in these patients (Supplementary Figure 3).

Circulating DC IL-10 response to Bt OMVs is also reduced in both UC and CD

To assess whether changes in colonic DC and response to Bt OMVs in IBD were reflected systemically in individuals with CD or UC, PBMC were used to examine circulating DC responses. In these experiments, disease activity was determined for UC and CD patients using both macroscopic histological findings from colonoscopy (Table 1) and blood or faecal markers of inflammation (Table 2). Inactive disease was defined as having macroscopically normal mucosa from rectum to terminal ileum (TI) from colonoscopy and/or not having inflammatory markers in blood and faeces at time of sampling.

As in Fig. 2a, mDC were identified in PBMC as CD11c⁺HLA-DR⁺ lineage marker (CD3/14/16/19/34) negative cells. To examine how mDC responded to culture with Bt and Bt OMVs, expression of intracellular cytokines IL-6 and IL-10 were measured by flow cytometry.

Results are displayed as percentages of total mDC staining positively for these markers. Following 20 h culture, a significant proportion of mDC expressed IL-6 in response to both Bt and high doses of Bt OMVs in both inactive UC ($\geq 10^9$ OMVs/mL) or inactive CD ($\geq 10^9$ OMVs/mL) patients, which was comparable to the response of mDC from HC (Fig. 4a). However, neither Bt nor OMVs induced significant expression of IL-10 by mDC in inactive UC patients and the proportion of mDC that expressed IL-10 was significantly lower ($p < 0.001$; $p < 0.05$) than that of HC at high doses of OMVs ($\geq 10^9$ OMVs/mL) (Fig. 4b). In patients with inactive CD, a low but significant ($p < 0.05$) proportion of mDC (10%) expressed IL-10 in response to the highest dose of OMVs (10^{10} /mL) but at 10^9 /mL Bt OMVs the proportion of mDC expressing IL-10 was significantly ($p < 0.01$) reduced compared to HC (Fig. 4c). Interestingly, when DC responses to Bt and Bt OMVs were examined in UC patients with active disease, the proportion of IL-10 expressing mDC was comparable to that of healthy controls (Fig. 4d), suggesting intrinsic alterations in the immune system rather than inflammation drives the loss of regulatory response to Bt OMV in UC.



Specificity of DC cytokine response to commensal bacteria

To determine if altered responses existed to bacteria other than Bt in individuals with UC, circulating DC responses to a selection of 19 additional human intestinal commensal bacteria were examined, including several gram-negative species. As in previous experiments, disease activity was determined for UC patients using both macroscopic histological findings from colonoscopy (Table 1) and blood or faecal markers of inflammation (Table 2). Inactive disease was defined as having macroscopically normal mucosa from rectum to TI from colonoscopy and/or not having inflammatory markers in blood and faeces at time of sampling. For UC patients with inactive disease, the proportion of mDC expressing IL-10 in PBMC in response to each of the 19 bacteria tested was comparable to HC (Fig. 5a).

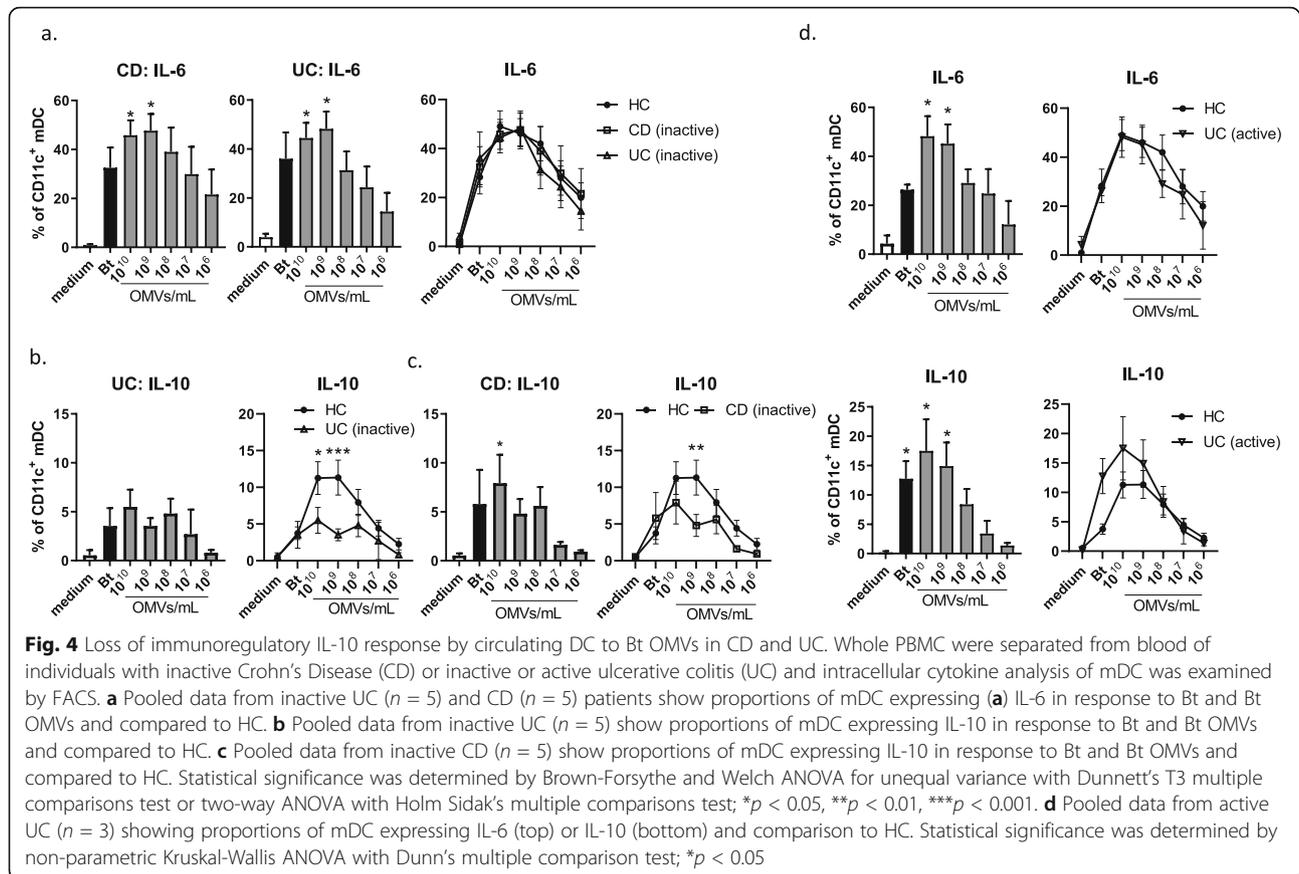
We additionally examined circulating DC responses to a gram-negative commensal of the human respiratory tract, *Prevotella nanceiensis* (Pn), and its OMVs [57]. Pn, closely related to Bt, exhibits weak inflammatory properties indicating that it is tolerated by the respiratory immune system [57, 58]. In response to non-viable (freeze-killed) Pn, a proportion of mDC derived from PBMC of healthy

donors expressed both IL-6 (40–50 %) and IL-10 (10%) (Fig. 5b). However, in contrast to the response to Bt OMVs (Fig. 2b), the majority (≥ 80 %) of mDC did not express either IL-6 or IL-10 in response to Pn OMVs even at the highest dose of 10^9 OMV/mL (Fig. 5b).

Further, in inactive UC patients, the proportion of mDC expressing IL-6 or IL-10 in response to Pn OMVs was comparable to HC with only IL-10 being reduced in response to Pn (Fig. 5c). This suggests that the circulating DC IL-10 response elicited by Bt OMVs in HC may be restricted to specific members of the microbiota, with the reduced IL-10 response in inactive UC also potentially being specific to Bt OMVs.

Discussion

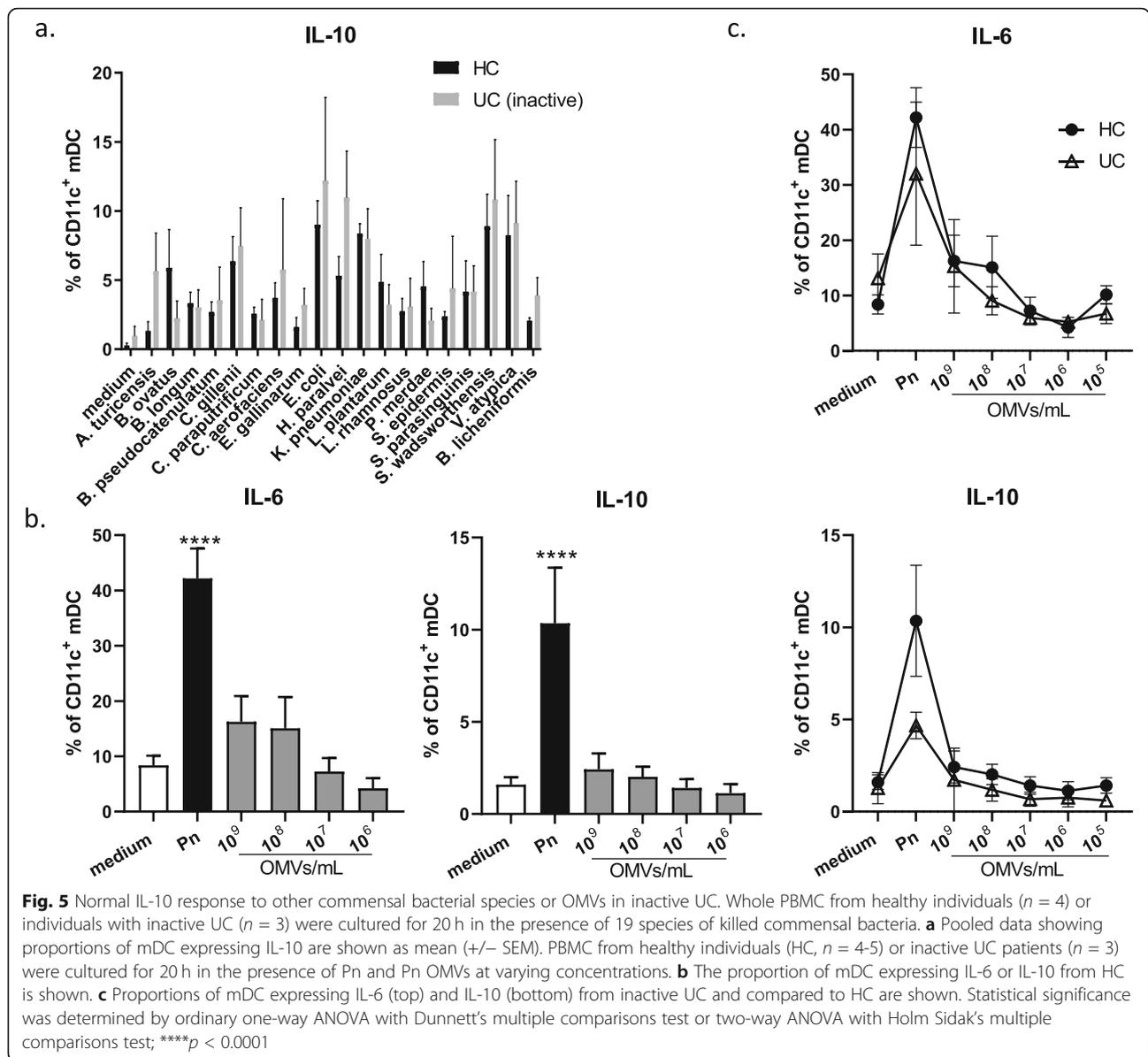
Despite Bt being extensively used as a model organism to study host immune-microbiota interactions [59], the nature of the immune response to Bt in humans is poorly characterised. Here, we present novel data showing that the response of intestinal mucosal cells to Bt involves a balance in the production of protective IL-6 and regulatory IL-10 to which DC both locally and systemically contribute. Furthermore, this balanced response is mediated by OMVs, nanosized vesicles produced by the



bacteria which are known to cross the mucus layer of the intestine to directly interact with immune cells beneath the boundary epithelium [60]. Furthermore, we show that in individuals with CD and UC there is a loss of regulatory IL-10 response to Bt OMVs by blood-derived DC, while protective IL-6 responses are retained. In UC, there is also a lack of colonic DC IL-10 response to Bt OMVs and this accompanies a pronounced loss of immunoregulatory CD103⁺ DC in the colonic LP. Importantly, the altered circulating DC response to Bt OMVs is only seen in UC and CD patients with inactive disease, which suggests that underlying defects in the immune system rather than inflammation drive these responses. IL-6 was significantly induced by Bt OMVs in healthy individuals both in whole colonic biopsy cultures as well as in blood DC. IL-6 is a pleiotropic cytokine produced by innate immune cells like DC in response to TLR stimulation. It has essential roles in driving B cell differentiation and antibody production as well as maintaining balanced CD4⁺ T helper responses by promoting Th17/Tfh cells and inhibiting regulatory T cells [61]. However, aberrant IL-6 responses are implicated in the pathogenesis of inflammatory diseases including Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis and blockade of IL-6 is protective in murine colitis [62–64]. Therefore, it is not

surprising that we found an intact IL-6 response to Bt OMVs in CD and UC comparable to HC specifically in the periphery. However, in HC this was critically balanced by a significant IL-10 response which is known to directly inhibit IL-6-mediated responses [65–67]. In fact, we have shown that both CD and UC are characterised by heightened memory B cell and antibody responses to the commensal microbiota and a lack of IL-10-mediated suppression of IL-6 may directly contribute to this skewed B cell response [36]. Further, in colonic LP of UC patients, there was a clear lack of IL-6 and IL-10 production by DC to Bt OMVs suggesting a non-responsive phenotype which may contribute to a loss of colonic resident memory T cells in these patients [35, 36]. Thus, a deficient mucosal DC response to Bt OMVs, possibly due to loss of key populations of CD103⁺ DC and resident memory T cells, could lead to poorly regulated systemic responses and pathology.

The marked DC IL-10 response to Bt OMV may be specific as we did not see this response to OMVs generated by the closely related human lung commensal Pn despite a comparable IL-10 response to the whole bacterium. This may be related to regional, tissue and mucosa specific differences in addition to differences in OMV cargo and specific antigens able to elicit the IL-10



response by DC that are restricted to or are only accessible in Bt OMVs. An example of such species-specific expression of immunomodulatory molecules is the capsular polysaccharide A (PSA) antigen expressed by the closely related commensal species *Bacteroides fragilis* (Bf). The PSA antigen is expressed in Bf OMVs and elicits IL-10 production from DC in a TLR-2-dependent manner [23]. The immunomodulatory effect of Bt may also not be restricted to immune cells and DC. In the immortalised human colonic epithelial cell line Caco-2, Bt stimulates nuclear export of the NFkB subunit RelA in a mechanism involving PPAR γ , which in turn dampens inflammatory responses [9]. PPAR γ -mediated anti-inflammatory functions are well recognized, and agonists are being explored in the treatment of UC [68]. Bt

has also been shown to contain a pyrin-like protein (PLP) which in Caco-2 cells dampens the NFkB pathways [11]. Although neither PLP nor stimulation of PPAR γ has been linked to Bt OMVs directly, it is compatible with its potential immunomodulatory properties. The NFkB pathways are directly involved in transcriptional regulation of both IL-6 and IL-10 downstream of TLR stimulation [62, 67] and Bt OMVs may act via these pathways to control expression of these cytokines from DC. Future work to characterise the contents of the OMVs will be necessary to determine mechanisms of action on DC in health or IBD.

The importance of regulatory IL-10 to the healthy response of DC to Bt OMVs is congruent with observations in mice showing that Bt is colitogenic in *dnKO*

mice lacking IL-10 and TGF β -signalling pathways [10, 24]. Conversely, a strain of Bt different to that used in our study was shown to protect otherwise susceptible IL-10R-deficient mice or dextran sodium sulfate-treated mice and rats from developing colitis [11]. These discrepancies support the proposal that Bt protective functions are, at least in mice, not limited to IL-10-related pathways and may be dependent on environmental, bacterial strain- and host-specific factors [69]. Likewise in humans, Bt OMVs could elicit immunomodulatory functions via different mechanisms in addition to their role in directing balanced DC responses that could change in inflammatory settings such as in IBD. A recent study has demonstrated a key role for IL-10R signalling in DC in controlling aberrant Th1 responses both via inhibition of IL-1 β and IL-12 in paediatric IBD and in an individual with *IL10RA* gene deficiency [70]. This fits with previous reports that IL-10 is both produced by and acts via DC to regulate intestinal inflammation [42]. In active UC, there was no loss of IL-10 expression by circulating mDC in response to Bt OMVs; however, it would have been of interest to additionally determine if IL-10 was able to inhibit downstream Th1 or Th17 type responses, characteristic of IBD [71, 72]. Especially given the essential role, IL-6 plays in driving inflammatory T cell responses and antibody production, Bt OMV-mediated induction of regulatory IL-10 may not be effective at dampening these responses in the context of inflammation. Likewise, it is possible that the normal IL-10 response in active UC is a result of DC or other cell types such as T or B cells having lower IL-10R expression or impaired pathway function leading to a positive feedback loop to produce more IL-10.

Unlike whole bacteria, OMVs can cross from the lumen of the intestine through the epithelial barrier and access organs and tissues beyond the GI tract [17, 60]. Exploiting this property of OMV, Bt has been successfully engineered to generate OMVs containing both therapeutic proteins and vaccine antigens for treating mucosal inflammation and generating protective mucosal and systemic immunity [28, 29]. Thus, Bt OMVs have considerable therapeutic potential. The fact that circulating DC responses to Bt and their OMVs largely reflect the local colonic DC response in health and in disease is interesting on several levels. Firstly, if intestinal disease activity can be assessed using a readout from the blood, this avoids the necessity for taking additional biopsies during colonoscopy. Secondly, the reduced IL-10 response to Bt OMVs in inactive UC was unique and could not be recapitulated in response to another related gram-negative commensal, Pn. Thus, Bt OMVs might be of use in highlighting an immune signature specific to UC that is detectable in blood samples. Finally, active inflammation appears to mask the underlying defects in

DC interplay with Bt OMVs, leading to a health-associated circulating DC response. However, we did not fully explore all possible cytokines or pathways elicited by Bt OMVs and it is possible that in active IBD the signature may be distinct and different from health. For instance, Bt has been shown to elicit IL-8 from paediatric CD biopsies but not from healthy controls [73]. Additionally, reduced *IL10RA* expression and reduced responsiveness occur in a subgroup of more severe paediatric IBD patients and these are associated with enhanced IL-1 β expression [70]. It will in future studies be important to identify the specific factor or factors present in Bt OMVs that trigger a healthy immune response to realise their potential use as a novel therapy for IBD.

Conclusions

Homeostatic and regulatory immune responses are generated to commensal bacteria both locally and systemically. For Bt, these responses involve a balance of host protective IL-6 and regulatory IL-10 produced by DC. Importantly, OMVs produced by Bt are instrumental in eliciting this appropriate response both in the colonic mucosa and in the blood. In patients with UC and CD, there is a loss of regulatory IL-10 response by DC to Bt OMVs which may contribute to the inflammatory milieu of the intestine and systemically in these diseases.

Methods

Study design and sampling

The aim of this study was to characterise the human DC response to Bt OMVs and determine whether it is altered in IBD. Healthy donors (age 17-86) undergoing investigative colonoscopy and individuals diagnosed with CD (age 21-80) and UC (age 24-70) were recruited from outpatient clinics at St Marks Hospital, London North West University Healthcare NHS Trust. Clinical characteristics of patients and controls are in Tables 1 and 2. Active disease for CD and UC was defined as having macroscopic inflammation (rated from mild (1) to severe (3); see Table 1) from colonoscopy findings and/or presence of blood inflammatory markers C-reactive protein (CRP) > 5 and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) between 1 and 20 or faecal calprotectin > 55 (See Table 2). Inactive disease was defined as no inflammation from rectum to terminal ileum (TI) according to colonoscopy findings and/or no more than one marker of inflammation in blood (CRP > 5 or ESR between 1 and 20) and normal faecal calprotectin (< 55).

Patients were recruited over a fixed period determined by ethical permission, and no data were excluded at the end of the study. Additional healthy blood volunteers were recruited from hospital staff and visitors. Ethics approval was obtained from the Health Research Authority

UK and London Brent Research Ethics Committee. Written informed consent was received from participants prior to inclusion in the study.

For whole biopsy culture experiments, healthy donors were recruited from endoscopy clinics at Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital following informed consent (see Table 3 for demographics data). Ethics approval was obtained from the University of East Anglia Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Ethics Committee and Human Tissue Act Subcommittee ref 20152016-39HT and the Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital Research and Development Committee ref 20-01-16.

Preparation of bacteria stocks

Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron VPI-5482 (Bt) (DSMZ 2079) and *Prevotella nanciensis* (Pn) (DSMZ 19126) (both from DSMZ-German Collection of Microorganisms and Cell Cultures GmbH, Braunschweig, Germany) were grown under anaerobic conditions at 37 °C in brain heart infusion (BHI) medium (Oxoid/Thermo Fisher, Basingstoke, UK) supplemented with 0.5 mg/L haemin (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA) (BHI–haemin). Aliquots (1 mL) were centrifuged (13,000 rpm for 10 min), supernatants removed and cell pellets were killed by snap-freezing before storage at –80 °C. Pellets were resuspended in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for use. Other commensal bacteria were isolated from the caecum of healthy donors with the exception of *Collinsella aerofaciens*, which was from faeces [74–76]. Strains were grown anaerobically in Hungate tubes containing Wilkins-Chalgren broth at 37 °C for 24 h. Cell pellets were killed by snap-freezing at –80 °C and enumerated by flow cytometry following SYBR Green staining.

Preparation of bacterial OMVs

The isolation of bacterial vesicles was done as previously described [25]. Briefly, Bt or Pn were grown under anaerobic conditions at 37 °C in an anaerobic cabinet. Bacterial starter cultures were grown overnight in 20 mL BHI medium supplemented with 15 µM haemin (Sigma-Aldrich) (BHIH). An aliquot (0.5 mL) of the starter culture was used to inoculate 500 mL BHI supplemented with 0.75 µM haemin.

Table 3 Clinical characteristics of Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital colonoscopy patients donating colonic biopsies

Characteristic	Healthy control (HC)
<i>n</i>	4
Male/female	3/1
Age at sampling	48.5 (39–66)

Demographic and clinical data analysed in Fig. 1b and Supplementary Fig 1a

Cells were harvested after 16 h at an approximate OD (600 nm) of 4.0. The cells were centrifuged at 5500×g for 45 min at 4 °C and the supernatants filtered through polyethersulfone (PES) membranes (0.22 µm pore size) (sartorius) to remove debris and cells. Supernatants were concentrated by ultrafiltration (100 kDa molecular weight cutoff, Vivaspin 50R, sartorius), the retentate was rinsed once with 500 mL of PBS (pH 7.4) and concentrated to 0.5 mL.

Further purification was performed by fractionation of the OMV suspension by size-exclusion chromatography using a CL2-B sepharose (Sigma-Aldrich) column (120 cm × 1 cm) in PBS. The absorbance of the fractions was measured at 280 nm and the first fractions displaying an absorbance peak were pooled and concentrated down to 1 mL with a Vivaspin 20 centrifugal concentrator (100 kDa molecular weight cutoff, sartorius) and filtered through a 0.22 µm PES membrane (sartorius). Concentration of vesicles was determined using nanoparticle tracking analysis as described previously [29]. Bt OMVs were at 10¹¹ vesicles/mL of PBS and Pn OMVs were at 2 × 10¹⁰ vesicles/mL of PBS.

Transmission electron microscopy

Bt OMVs were observed using negative staining with transmission electron microscopy (TEM) as previously described [53]. Briefly, isolated Bt OMVs were adsorbed to carbon–formvar-coated copper EM grids (Agar Scientific) for 1 min before wicking off with filter paper and negatively staining with 2% uranyl acetate solution (BDH) in water for 1 min. Grids were air-dried before analysis using a Tecnai G2 20 Twin TEM (FEI) at ×29,000 magnification.

Polarised in vitro organ culture of colonic biopsies

Colonic biopsies were taken from the rectosigmoid junction (around 18 cm from rectum) of macroscopically normal patients following informed consent. The polarised in vitro culture (pIVOC) of colonic biopsies used was adapted from a previous study [77]. Briefly, five colonic biopsies were collected in IVOC medium (Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (Sigma-Aldrich) (45 %) and distilled water (45%) containing 0.47 g NCTC-135 (Sigma-Aldrich), 0.11 g sodium bicarbonate (Sigma-Aldrich) and 10% newborn calf serum (NCS, Sigma-Aldrich). Each biopsy was orientated with the mucosal side uppermost on a cellulose nitrate filter within a Snapwell support and mounted within a well of a six-well plate containing 3 mL of IVOC medium. Once mounted, 200 µL of IVOC medium was added apically with or without 10⁸–10⁹ Bt OMVs/ml. The plate was incubated on a rotor (12 rpm) at 37 °C for 6 h, after which the biopsy was removed intact from each support, flash-frozen in liquid

nitrogen and stored at -80°C for later protein extraction and cytokine analysis.

Biopsy tissue lysate extraction

Biopsies were thawed on ice and a mixture of 122 μL CellLytic MT (Sigma C3228), and 3 μL protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma P2714-1BTL) was added with 5 acid-washed glass beads (3 mm diameter). Homogenisation was performed using a MP Biomedical Fastprep-24 instrument (Fisher Scientific) at 4 m/s for 30 s. Samples were centrifuged at 10,000 rpm at 4°C for 2 min. The tissue lysate was then transferred to a 1.5 ml pre-cooled tube and centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 10 min at 4°C . The supernatant was carefully removed and stored at -80°C until use for cytokine bead array (see below).

Isolation of colonic lamina propria cells

Five proximal and five distal colon biopsies (10 mg tissue each) were obtained from macroscopically non-lesional tissue sites at routine colonoscopy in all patients as previously described [55]. Biopsies were washed in HBSS containing 1 mM DTT and 1 mM EDTA in a shaking incubator at 37°C for 30 min to remove the epithelial layer. Supernatants were discarded and wash was repeated for a second 30 min with HBSS/DTT/EDTA. Following discard of supernatants, biopsies were further digested in RPMI medium containing collagenase D (1 mg/mL) and Liberase TL (0.1 mg/mL) for 1 h shaking at 37°C to release the lamina propria (LP) cells. LP cells were then filtered through a 100 μm strainer, washed with PBS and centrifuged at 600 g for 5 min before proceeding to either culture or FACS staining.

Isolation of peripheral blood mononuclear cells

Blood obtained by venepuncture was diluted 1:1 (vol:vol) in PBS and layered over Ficoll-Paque Plus (Amersham Biosciences, Chalfont St. Giles, UK). After centrifugation at 800 g for 30 min at 18°C , PBMC were collected at the interface. PBMC were resuspended in complete medium (Dutch modified RPMI 1640 (Sigma-Aldrich, Dorset, UK) containing 100 U/mL penicillin/streptomycin, 2 mM L-glutamine, 50 μg /mL gentamicin (Sigma-Aldrich) and 10% foetal calf serum (TCS cell works, Buckingham, UK)) for culture or in PBS for FACS analysis.

Bacterial stimulation of blood DC or LP cells

Per condition, 5×10^5 PBMC were plated in 96-well U-bottom plates. PBMC were incubated with either 10^6 /mL freeze-killed commensal bacteria or OMVs at tenfold incremental concentrations from 10^{10} to 10^6 OMVs/mL at 37°C , 5% CO_2 for 20 h. LP cells were isolated as described above and resuspended in

complete medium as described for PBMC. LP cells ($1-2 \times 10^5$ per condition) were plated in 96-well U-bottomed plates. LP cells were incubated with either 10^7 /mL freeze-killed Bt, 10^{10} /mL of Bt OMVs or complete medium only at 37°C , 5% CO_2 for 20 h. For intracellular cytokine responses, 2 μM monensin (Biolegend) was added to wells during incubation.

Surface marker and intracellular cytokine profiling of DC

Following incubation, PBMC and LP cells were washed with PBS and viability was determined by labelling cells with LIVE/DEAD™ Fixable Near-IR Dead Cell Stain Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Cells were washed with FACS Buffer (1x PBS containing 2% FCS, 1 mM EDTA and 0.02% sodium azide) and then labelled with antibodies to identify the dendritic cells (Table 4). Cells were fixed in 1% paraformaldehyde (PFA) if only surface markers were examined.

For intracellular cytokine analysis, cells were fixed using Leucoperm A buffer (Bio-Rad) and permeabilised using Leucoperm B (Bio-Rad) and then labelled with antibodies to interleukin (IL)-10 and IL-6 (Table 4). Finally, cells were fixed again in 1% PFA and stored at 4°C .

Flow cytometry

Single-cell suspensions were acquired on the BD FACS-Canto II (BD Biosciences) or the BD LSR Fortessa (BD Biosciences). Compensation was carried out on FACS Diva software using Anti-Mouse Ig, κ /Negative Control Compensation Particles Set (BD Biosciences) conjugated to antibodies used in above labelling experiments. The ArC™ Amine Reactive Compensation Bead Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific) was used for compensation of the LIVE/DEAD™ Fixable Near-IR Dead Cell Stain according to kit instructions. Data analysis was done using the FlowJo_v.10 software.

Cytokine bead array

The LEGENDplex Human Inflammation Panel I (Biolegend, London, UK) was used to simultaneously quantify 13 human cytokines/chemokines (IL-1 β , IFN- α 2, IFN- γ , TNF- α , MCP-1 (CCL2), IL-6, IL-8 (CXCL8), IL-10, IL-12p70, IL-17A, IL-18, IL-23, and IL-33) in biopsy tissue lysates according to the manufacturer's instructions and analysed on a BD LSR Fortessa using the PE and APC channels. Data were analysed using the LEGENDplex data analysis software (Biolegend, London, UK). All cytokines/chemokines were detectable apart from IFN- α 2 which was below detection limits.

ELISA

PBMC were cultured with Bt or Bt OMVs as described above and cell supernatants were taken at 20 h post-

Table 4 Antibodies used for FACS

Antigen	Clone	Isotype	Fluorochrome	Supplier
CD3	UCHT1	IgG1,k	PE Cy5	BD Bioscience
CD14	61D3	IgG1,k	PE Cy5	BioRad-Serotec
CD14	M5E2	IgG2a,k	PerCP Cy5.5	BD Bioscience
CD14	MΦP9	IgG2b,k	PECF594	BD Horizon
CD16	3G8	IgG1,k	PE Cy5	BD Bioscience
CD19	H1B19	IgG1,k	PE Cy5	BD Bioscience
CD34	581	IgG1,k	PE Cy5	BD Bioscience
CD64	10.1	IgG1,k	PerCP Cy5.5	BD Bioscience
CD64	10.1	IgG1,k	PE Cy5	Abcam
CD123	6H6	IgG1,k	PE Cy7	eBioscience
HLA-DR	G46-6	IgG2a	APC	BD Bioscience
HLA-DR	L234	IgG2a	BV421	Biolegend
HLA-DR	L234	IgG2a	BV570	Biolegend
CD11c	B-Ly6	IgG1,k	BV605	BD Bioscience
CD40	LOB7/6	IgG2a	FITC	AbD Serotec (Bio-Rad)
CD40	5C3	IgG1	BV711	BD Bioscience
CD45	H130	IgG1,k	BUV395	BD Horizon
CD80	L307.4	IgG1,k	FITC	BD Bioscience
CD80	L307.4	IgG1,k	PE	BD Bioscience
CD86	BU63	IgG1	FITC	AbD Serotec (Bio-Rad)
CD86	2331(FUN-1)	IgG1,k	AlexaFluor700	BD Pharmingen
CD103 (Integrin αE)	Ber-Act8	IgG1,k	BV421	Biolegend, BD Bioscience
IL-6	MQ2-13A5	IgG1,k Rat	FITC	Biolegend
IL-6	MQ2-13A5	IgG1,k Rat	PE	eBioscience
IL-10	JES-19F1	IgG1,k Rat	PE	Biolegend
IL-10	JES-19F1	IgG1,k Rat	APC	BD Bioscience/Biolegend
Integrin β7	FIB504	IgG2a, Rat	PE	Biolegend
Integrin β7	FIB504	IgG2a, Rat	FITC	Biolegend
Integrin β7	FIB504	IgG2a, Rat	APC	BD Bioscience
SIRPα (CD172a/b)	SE5A5	IgG1,k	PECy7	Biolegend

List of all antibodies used to identify and characterise human DC in circulation and in colon for Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and Supplementary Figs 1-4

stimulation and stored at -80°C . Amounts of cytokines (IL-6 and IL-10) were measured using Human DuoSet ELISA kits (R and D systems) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Plates were read on the Tecan Infinite F50 plate reader and data were analysed using the Magellan™ software (Tecan Group Ltd, Mannedorf, Switzerland).

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out using the GraphPad Prism software version 8. For in vitro experiments, data were analysed using nonparametric Mann-Whitney *U* tests (Fig. 1b and Supplementary Figure 1a); unpaired *t* tests (Fig. 3); ordinary one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test

(Figs. 1d and 2b, d (IL-10), Fig. 5b and Supplementary Figure 2B), one-way ANOVA with Brown-Forsyth and Welch corrections for unequal variance with Dunnett's T3 multiple comparisons test (Figs. 2c and 4a, b) or non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA with Dunn's multiple comparisons test (Figs. 1e and 2d (IL-6) and Fig. 4c) when making comparisons between experimental conditions within a single group; or ordinary two-way ANOVA with Holm's Sidak's multiple comparisons test (Figs. 4 and 5) for making comparisons between groups for different experimental conditions. Colonic LP DC data from HC, CD and UC patients (Supplementary Figure 3) were analysed using non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis ANOVA with Dunn's multiple comparisons test; **p* < 0.05.

Supplementary information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40168-020-00868-z>.

Additional file 1: Supplementary Figure 1. Bt OMVs induce diverse cytokines from whole colon tissue and marked IL-10 response from colonic LP mDC. **Supplementary Figure 2.** Plasmacytoid DC cytokine response to Bt and Bt OMVs in healthy controls. **Supplementary Figure 3.** Loss of CD103⁺ DC in UC and CD colonic LP. **Supplementary Figure 4.** Bt OMVs do not induce IL-10-expressing mDC in colonic LP in ulcerative colitis.

Abbreviations

Bt: *Bacteroides thetaioetaomicron*; OMVs: Outer membrane vesicles; DC: Dendritic cells; CD: Crohn's disease; UC: Ulcerative colitis; IL: Interleukin; IBD: Inflammatory bowel disease; GI: Gastrointestinal; pIVOC: Polarised *in vitro* culture system; Pn: *Prevotella nanceiensis*; HC: Healthy control; LP: Lamina propria; PBMC: Peripheral blood mononuclear cells; mDC: Myeloid dendritic cell; pDC: Plasmacytoid dendritic cell; Th: T helper; Bf: *Bacteroides fragilis*; SIRPα: Signal regulatory protein alpha; CD103: Integrin alpha E; cDC: Conventional dendritic cell; TI: Terminal ileum; PSA: Capsular polysaccharide A

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Authors' contributions

L.D., R.S., A.N., S.C.K. and S.R.C. designed the studies and wrote the manuscript. J.B. and N.G. designed studies, performed experiments and analysed data pertaining to whole biopsy culture experiments shown in Fig. 1b and Supplementary Figure 1a. L.D. performed experimental work and analysed the data pertaining to all other figures. A.N., D.R., M.J.O., P.H., E.T.P. and S.D. assisted with experimental work and data interpretation. R.S. isolated Bt and Pn OMVs, prepared OMVs for electron microscopy experiments and provided OMV expertise. L.H. and A.M. isolated all other commensal bacteria strains and provided microbiota expertise. J.B., R.M., J.S., E.T.P., S.D., P.H., J.P.S., D.L., R.M., A.L.H. and N.A. recruited patients and provided clinical samples. J.B., S.D., E.T.P., A.L.H. and N.A. provided clinical inputs on the study. All authors provided inputs on the manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethics approval was obtained from the Health Research Authority UK and London Brent Research Ethics Committee. Written informed consent was received from participants prior to inclusion in the study. For whole biopsy culture experiments, ethics approval was obtained from the University of East Anglia Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences Ethics Committee and Human Tissue Act Subcommittee ref 20152016-39HT and the Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital Research and Development Committee ref 20-01-16.

Consent for publication

Not applicable

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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