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Lectinhistoquímica del granuloma inducido por el bacilo de Calmette Guérin en *Piaractus mesopotamicus*

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ABSTRACT

Objective. This study was conducted to evaluate, by means of lectinhistochemistry (LHC), the expression of carbohydrates in granulomas induced by the bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) in muscle tissue of *Piaractus mesopotamicus* after 33 days. **Material and methods.** Histological sections with 3 µm thick were incubated with the following lectins :WGA (Wheat germ agglutinin), DBA (*Dolichos biflorus* agglutinin) and HPA (*Helix pomatia* agglutinin), and the results were evaluated by light microscopy. **Results.** Acid fast bacilli were stained by Ziehl Neelsen (ZN) and strong labeled by WGA in the cytoplasm of macrophages. Labeling with DBA was intense in fibroblasts and weak in macrophages. On the other hand, HPA binding was stronger in macrophages, especially in those that were in close contact with epithelioid cells, without evidence of binding to fibroblasts. The epithelioid cells were not labeled by the used lectins, but they were identified by Hematoxylin-Eosin (HE). The lectins labeled specific type saccharides in glycoproteins, as N-acetylglucosamine present in bacilli and macrophages, as well as N-acetyl-galactosamine in macrophages. The control group showed no inflammation or lectin binding. **Conclusions.** This technique may be useful in identifying receptors for WGA, DBA and the HPA lectins in epithelioid granuloma induced by BCG in *P. mesopotamicus*.

Key words: Glycans, granuloma, lectinhistochemistry, mycobacterium, teleost (Source: MeSH).

RESUMEN

Objetivo. El presente estudio fue realizado para evaluar por medio de lectinhistoquímica (LHC), la expresión de carbohidratos en granulomas inducidos por el bacilo de Calmette-Guérin (BCG) en músculo de *Piaractus mesopotamicus* después de 33 días. **Materiales y métodos.** Cortes histológicos de 3 µm de grosor fueron incubados con las siguientes lectinas: WGA (Wheat germ agglutinin), DBA (*Dolichos biflorus* agglutin) y HPA (*Helix pomatia* agglutinin), y los resultados evaluados por medio de

microscopia de luz. **Resultados.** Bacilos ácido resistentes fueron identificados por la tinción de Ziehl Neelsen (ZN). Se observó un marcaje intenso con WGA en el citoplasma de macrófagos. El marcaje con DBA fue intenso en fibroblastos y débil en macrófagos. Con la lectina HPA el marcaje fue intenso en macrófagos, principalmente en los que estaban en estrecho contacto con las células epitelioides, externamente se observó marcaje débil en fibroblastos. Las células epitelioides no fueron marcadas por las lectinas, pero fueron identificadas con la tinción de Hematoxilina-Eosina (HE). Las lectinas tuvieron un tipo de marcaje específico en algunos monosacáridos, como N-acetilglucosamina presente en los bacilos y en macrófagos, y N-acetilgalactosamina en macrófagos. En el grupo control no fue observada inflamación así como tampoco marcaje con las lectinas. **Conclusiones.** Esta técnica resultó eficiente en la identificación de receptores para las lectinas WGA, DBA y HPA en el granuloma epitelióide inducido por BCG en *P. mesopotamicus*.

Palabras clave: Glucanos, granuloma, lectinohistoquímica, micobacteria, teleosteo (*Fuente: MeSH*).

INTRODUCTION

Lectins are proteins of non-immune origin which bind specifically and reversibly to sugars (1). Lectins are commonly found in plants, vertebrates, invertebrates and microbes (2-4).

Lectins with different specificities provide a sensitive histochemical detection system to characterized changes in glycosylation and carbohydrate expression in different diseases of humans and animals (1,5,6). A comprehensive review on the applications of lectins in microbiology indicates that the method is useful, especially in clinical diagnostic laboratory (7). For example, the lectin wheat germ agglutinin (WGA), combined with a chromogenic substrate, could be used to accurately identify *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Neisseria meningitides* (8). Besides, the lectin-carbohydrate interaction has been used as a fast and cheap technique for the demonstration and differentiation of some mycobacterial species in different animal species (9,10).

Lectins can be employed for demonstration of microorganisms in tissue sections (11-14). Apparently, they have not been used much in fish tissues.

We have applied an innovative approach by using lectins as probes for identification of mycobacteria in *Piaractus mesopotamicus* (Pacu), a bony fish that is endemic to the Paraguay-Paraná River basin and that has been introduced by aquaculture activities into a wider area (15).

The objective of this study was to investigate the lectin binding in mycobacteria and cells of the immune granuloma induced by the bacillus Calmette-Guérin in *Piaractus mesopotamicus*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals. Twelve pacus (*Piaractus mesopotamicus*) (weighing = 120±5.0g) were randomly distributed in four 250 L aquariums, with artesian water and supplemental aeration.

Inflammation induction. Prior to inoculated, the pacus were previously anesthetized by immersion in alcohol benzocaine solution (1:10000 v/v), with 20 µl (40 mg/mL) (number live bacilli over 2.0x10⁶ CFU/mg of BCG strain Mureau Rio de Janeiro) in the lateral-dorsal muscular region, equidistant between the dorsal fin and the sagittal plane.

Collection. Nine inoculated and three control (un-inoculated) fish were collected after 33 days and killed by immersion in alcoholic solution of benzocaine (1:500 v/v) (Ethics Committee CEUA-Unesp protocol nº 020092/09). The inoculated muscles were collected, fixed in Bouin solution during 6 hours and routinely processed for embedding in paraffin, cut at 5 µm thick sections and stained with hematoxylin-eosin (HE) and Ziehl-Neelsen (ZN).

Lectin histochemistry (LHC). Paraffin embedded sections (5 µm) were used. After dewaxing, sections were treated with hydrogen peroxide 0.3% in methanol for 30 min at room temperature (to inhibit the endogenous peroxidase), rinsed several times in 0.01M PBS (pH 7.2), and treated with bovine serum albumin 0.1% in PBS for 15 min. The sections were then incubated for 1 h at room temperature with the following biotinylated lectins with different specificity, as follows: DBA (*Dolichos biflorus*, binding specificity α-D-GalNAc); WGA (*Triticum vulgaris*, binding specificity α-D-GlcNAc and NeuNAc) and HPA (*Helix pomatia* agglutinin, binding specificity N-acetylglactosamine (GalNAc) (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame,

Ca, USA). The optimal lectin concentration was (1:400 v/v) in PBS for all lectins. The slides were incubated with an avidin-biotin-peroxidase complex (ABC) (Vector) for 45 min. The horseradish peroxidase was activated by incubation for 1-2 min with a diaminobenzidine commercial kit (Dako Cytomation, Carpinteria, CA, USA) and counterstained with Harris hematoxin. Controls for lectin staining included: exposure to horseradish-peroxidase and sections without lectins.

Analysis. The observations were performed under light microscopy and image capture with a digital camera (Olympus DP72, Imaging software cellSens v.1.5).

RESULTS

The microscopic examination of the fragments of muscle in the control group stained with HE revealed normal skeletal muscle. In the inoculated group the presence of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) stained by ZN was evident. In the HE stained sections, the inoculums were observed in the center of the granuloma surrounded by epithelioid cells, macrophages, a conjunctive capsule consisting of fibroblasts and collagen, with some melanomacrophages. On the periphery of the capsule and conjunctiva, there were perivascular mononuclear cells with scant cytoplasm, nucleus with intensely colored condensed chromatin, compatible with lymphocytes. The distribution of epithelioid cells, macrophages, lymphocytes, melanomacrophages capsules with fibroblasts and collagen fibers constitute the granuloma, and maintain the inoculums isolated from the muscle tissue (Figure 1).

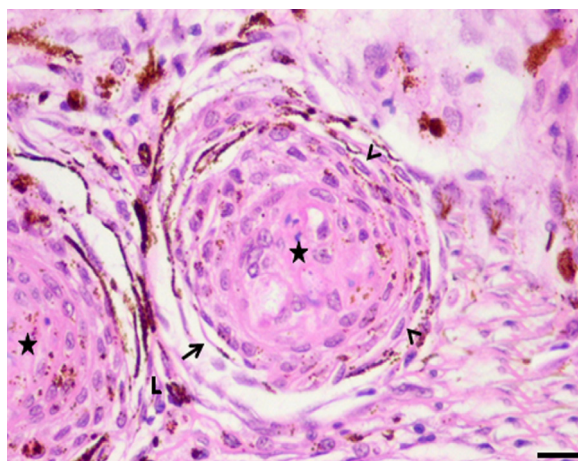


Figure 1. Photomicrograph of BCG-induced granuloma in muscle of *Piaractus mesopotamicus* after 33 days of inoculation. We observed the inoculums (star), fibroblasts (arrow), macrophages (arrowheads) and lymphocytes (L). HE. Bar= 20µm.

The lectin WGA uniformly labeled bacilli in the inoculum and in the cytoplasm of macrophages. The epithelioid cells were not demonstrated by the lectins, but were distinguished by HE staining, constituting the first layers of cells in inflammatory granuloma (Figure 2).

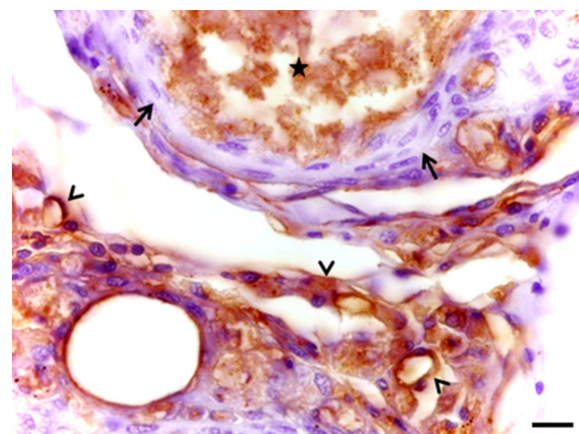


Figure 2. Photomicrograph of BCG-induced granuloma in muscle of *Piaractus mesopotamicus* after 33 days of inoculation. Note the inoculums labeled by WGA lectin (star), labeled macrophages (arrowhead) and no reaction to epithelioid cells (arrow). LHC. Bar= 10µm.

The DBA labeling produced a strong reaction in fibroblasts and weak in macrophages (Figure 3), unlike the HPA, which had strong binding only in macrophages and reaction to fibroblasts (Figure 4).

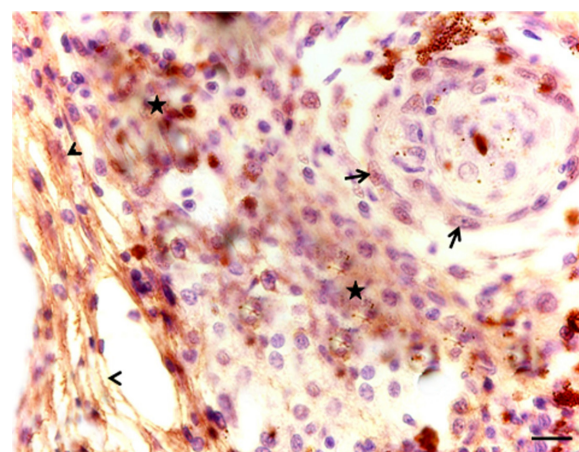


Figure 3. Photomicrograph of BCG-induced granuloma in muscle of *Piaractus mesopotamicus* after 33 days of inoculation. There is slight binding with DBA in macrophages (star) and strong reaction in fibroblasts (arrowhead), epithelioid cells were not labeled (arrow). LHC. Bar= 10µm.

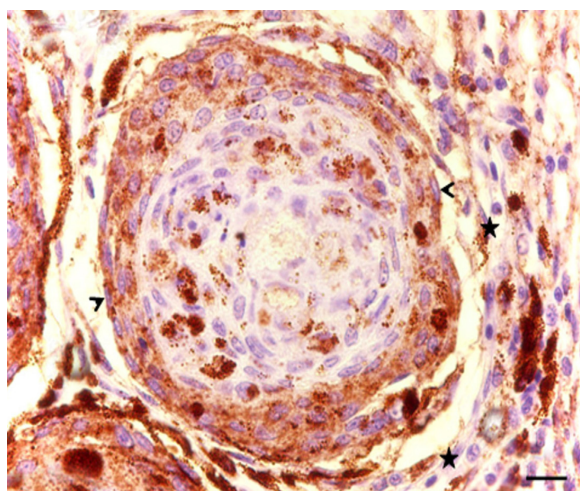


Figure 4. Photomicrograph of BCG-induced granuloma in muscle of *Piaractus mesopotamicus* after 33 days of inoculation. We observe strong reaction to the HPA in macrophages (arrowheads) and slight labeling in fibroblasts (star). LHC. Bar= 10µm.

DISCUSSION

This study is the first to report the presence of receptors for the lectins WGA, DBA and HPA in immune-type granulomatous inflammation in *P. mesopotamicus*. The chronic inflammatory process, after 33 days of evolution, was characterized as an epithelioid granuloma, similar to that reported by Manrique et al (16) by inoculation of BCG in *P. mesopotamicus*, as well as other mycobacteria in different fish (17-19). Interestingly, the BCG induced different inflammation reaction depending on the fish species (20).

The establishment of mycobacteria in the host is conditioned by a wide range of conditions. This pathogenic relationship involves glycosylated molecules, proteins and lipids such as lipoarabinomannane (LAM) that form part of the bacterial wall. These products are necessary for binding to the macrophage mannose receptor (21), and secretion of glycoproteins such as the Apaprotein (Alanine Antigen Proline), which contributes to the adhesion and invasion of tissues by mycobacteria (22).

The cell wall of the bacillus and the macrophages express several saccharides, among them N-acetyl-glucosamine which binds to WGA (23). The results of this study also show that the N-acetyl-glucosamine expressed in epithelioid granuloma induced by BCG in *P. mesopotamicus* also reacts with the lectin WGA.

The DBA is a lectin that binds N-acetyl-galactosamine, but we have not found references of binding to macrophages and fibroblasts, as observed in this assay. This lectin has been used to label certain types of cells such as natural killer lymphocytes of rats (uNK) (24). This reaction is due to the presence of granules of perforin and granzymes, and a variety of hydrolytic lysosomal enzymes (25).

In the latter case, they may be related to the binding of macrophages, since the expression and secretion of these substances is present due to their phagocytic activity (26). The reaction can be related to fibroblast glycosaminoglycan, localized on the cell surface that is recognized by this lectin. Then, the results of this trial suggest that the macrophages are labeled according to their lysosomal enzymes and fibroblasts due to the presence of superficial glycosaminoglycans.

In our study HPA labeled macrophages, but not other components of the epithelioid granuloma. This is probably due to the presence of N-acetylgalactosamine, in resident macrophages as identified in human placenta (27) and dermal phagocytes in mice (28). Then, according to the results observed here, a similar phenomenon occurs with macrophages present in epithelioid granuloma induced by BCG. Macrophages have high phagocytic capacity and transform into epithelioid cells whose activity is predominantly secretory losing some of their surface receptors (29). In this assay epithelioid cells showed no labeling by lectin-dependent receptors for N-acetyl-glucosamine and N-acetyl-galactosamine, probably lost when the highly phagocytic cells became secretory epithelioid cells.

Some studies in teleost fish report that the presence of lectin can recognize mannose, N-acetyl-glucosamine, and glucose and others (30-34). In the present study, the lectins used did not recognize this type of receptors indicating that the cells present in chronic granulomatous inflammation do not express these carbohydrates.

In conclusion, this study demonstrated a lectin binding of WGA, DBA and HPA lectins on macrophages with phagocytic activity, and in BCG fibroblasts, induced epithelioid granuloma in *Piaractus mesopotamicus*.

Aside from, WGA demonstrates BCG in the granuloma, which can be a useful complement of ZN. The positive reaction to WGA with mycobacteria coincides with previous studies in other animal species (10). The bacteria-lectin

interaction is a rapid, inexpensive and reliable tool to differentiate mycobacterium species *in vitro* (9). Additionally, lectin is adaptable to various methods of visualization and has been widely used *in situ*. Thus, lectin histochemistry is potentially suitable to demonstrate and differentiate mycobacteria in tissue sections.

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