Enhancement of phagocytotic activity by prion protein in PrP-deficient macrophage cells

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Abstract. Macrophages, especially follicular dendritic cells, contribute to the pathogenesis of prion diseases by accumulating an abnormal isoform of prion protein (PrPSc), which is converted from the cellular isoform of prion protein (PrPC). As information on the function of PrPC in macrophages is limited, we have established a prion protein (PrP) gene (Prnp)-deficient macrophage cell line from the bone marrow of ZrchI-/- mice. These cells expressed macrophage specific proteins (F4/80 and MOMA-2) and displayed phagocytotic properties. The Prnp-/- macrophage cell line (MplZ) showed shorter pseudopodium extension and less phagocytic activity than a Prnp+/- macrophage cell line (MWF). In addition, the MplZ cells were more sensitive to serum deprivation than the MWF cells and underwent apoptotic cell death in these conditions. These findings suggest that PrPSc enhances the incorporation of materials possibly including PrPSc and decreases the sensitivity of cells to oxidative stress, which may be induced by PrPSc accumulation.

Introduction

Prion diseases, which are also called transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE), are fatal neurodegenerative diseases, a number of which are caused by oral contamination with an infectious agent. The agent is thought to be a misfolded form [scrapie associated prion protein (PrPSc)] of a normal host protein [the cellular isoform of prion protein (PrPC)]. These diseases are characterized by the deposition of PrPSc within the brain. While the precise nature of the agent is still unclear, PrPSc is considered to be a major constituent of the infectious agent purified from the diseased brain (1). Prion protein (PrP) gene (Prnp)-deficient mice are not susceptible to prion diseases, demonstrating that cellular prion protein (PrPsc) is required for disease development (2,3). Therefore, it is important to characterize the functions of PrPSc and the mechanisms behind the conversion of PrPC to PrPSc in order to understand the infectious etiology of this disease.

Prions accumulate not only in the central nervous system but also in a wide variety of peripheral tissues and cells including lymphoid organs (4-6). Most cases of infectious prion disease seem to be initiated by peripheral invasion, and dissemination of the infectious agent is likely to involve PrPSc replication in lymphoid organs and transmission by peripheral nerves (7). Recent studies have shown that cells of the immune system, such as macrophages, dendritic cells (DC), and lymphocytes, may act as replication sites or reservoirs for prions (8). Although how and when PrPSc are acquired during the course of a natural infection remains unclear, evidence is gradually emerging. After experimental intragastric or oral exposure of rodents to scrapie, infectivity and PrPSc accumulate in Peyer's patches, gut-associated lymphoid tissues (GALT) and the ganglia of the enteric nervous system (9,10) long before their detection in the central nervous system (CNS) (11). Follicular dendritic cells (FDC) in the germinal centers of lymphoid organs are reported to be sites of PrPSc accumulation (8,12,13). The transport mechanisms by which transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) agents reach the germinal centers from the gut lumen are not known, but once it has passed across the intestinal epithelium, current data suggest that the TSE agent is acquired by migratory DC and macrophages (14). Although the precise involvement of macrophages in TSE pathogenesis is uncertain, macrophages may play roles in its pathogenesis, such as TSE agent transportation or propagation.

Reports on the relationship between PrP expression and the phagocytic ability of macrophages have suggested that PrP is a negative modulator of phagocytosis and that PrP plays important roles in normal macrophage function as well as the pathogenesis of prion diseases (15). Although it is inconsistent with previous reports, we have shown that PrP expression enhanced the phagocytotic activity of Prnp-deficient macrophage cell lines established from Prnp-deficient mice.

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Materials and methods

Experimental animals and preparation of mouse bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMM). Zcrl Prnp⁻/⁻ (16) mice were used in the experiments, and FVB/N mice were used as the wild-type mice. The Zcrl mice were housed in specific pathogen-free (SPF) conditions under an alternating 14/10 h light/dark cycle. The animals were given free access to standard laboratory food (Japan CLEA, Tokyo, Japan). BMM were generated from bone marrow precursors, as previously described (17) with some modifications. Bone marrow cells obtained from the femurs and tibiae of 6- to 8-week-old mice were suspended in α-minimum essential medium (MEM; Gibco) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS) in 60-mm dishes for 16 h in the presence of macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF) (10 ng/ml) (Sigma, Germany). Then, the non-adherent cells were harvested and cultured for 2 days with M-CSF (10 ng/ml), before the remaining non-adherent cells were removed from the cultures by pipetting. The adherent cells were used as BMM. The BMM were incubated for a further 4 days with M-CSF (10 ng/ml) and used for the experiments.

Immortalization of BMM. 92 (18) cells were used to produce a replication-defective retrovirus encoding neomycin phosphotransferase and SV40 large T antigen in a pZIP-NeoSV(X)1 backbone (19). The cells were plated at a concentration of 4x10⁶ cells per 90-mm dish in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM 4500 mg glucose/l) (Sigma, Germany). Then, the non-adherent cells were harvested and cultured for 2 days with M-CSF (10 ng/ml), before the remaining non-adherent cells were removed from the cultures by pipetting. The adherent cells were used as BMM. The BMM were incubated for a further 4 days with M-CSF (10 ng/ml) and used for the experiments.

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Cell culture. Zcrl type Prnp⁻/⁻ macrophage cells (MPlZ) and FVB/N type Prnp⁻/⁻ macrophage cells (MWF) were maintained in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (DMEM 4500 mg glucose/l) (Sigma) with 10% FCS, 12-24 h before transfection. Medium containing the virus was used to infect the target cells.

The BMM were infected for 24 h with filtered medium containing virus particles in the presence of 8 μg/ml polybrene (Sigma) and M-CSF (10 ng/ml). The infected cells were selected with 400 μg/ml G418 (Wako, Osaka, Japan) and M-CSF (10 ng/ml) for >7 days. Then, individual colonies were isolated and transferred into separate wells.

Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). RNA was extracted from the cells with TRizol reagent (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. After the extraction of total RNA, 1.5 μg of RNA was reverse transcribed to cDNA with M-MCV Reverse Transcriptase (USB Corp., USA) and random primers. cDNA (1 μl) was used for PCR together with AmpliTaq Gold DNA polymerase (Applied Biosystems) and the following primers: mouse PrP ORF (F) (5'-AGCTCGAGATGGGCAACCTTGGCTACTG-3'), mouse PrP ORF (R) (5'-TGGGCGGCCGCTCATCCCAGAT CAGGAAGA-3'), mouse β-actin (F) (5'-GTTACCAATGCTGGACGACA-3'), and mouse β-actin (R) (5'-TGGCCATCTCC TGCTAGAA-3'). The PCR involved 30 cycles of pre-denaturation at 94°C for 5 min, denaturation at 94°C for 30 sec, annealing at 65°C for 1 min, elongation at 72°C for 3 min, and finally elongation at 72°C for 7 min. A cellular marker, β-actin, was used as the control. The PCR products were separated by electrophoresis on a 1% agarose gel containing ethidium bromide and identified under UV light.

After the PCR products had been extracted from the agarose gel using a QIAEX II Gel Extraction kit (Qiagen), they were reacted with the same primers as used for the PCR using BigDyeTerminator v1.1/3.1 (Invitrogen). Then, direct sequencing was carried out with an Applied BioSystems 3130xl genetic analyzer (Applied Biosystems).

DNA polymerase chain reaction (DNA-PCR). DNA extraction was carried out using the same technique as used for the detection of DNA fragments. Then, the extracted DNA was used for PCR with AmpliTaq Gold DNA polymerase (Applied Biosystems) and the following primers: mouse PrP ORF (F) (5'-AGCTCGAGATGGGCAACCTTGGCTACTG-3'), mouse PrP ORF (R) (5'-TGGGCGGCCGCTCATCCCAGAT CAGGAAGA-3'), mouse β-actin (F) (5'-GTTACCAATGCTGGACGACA-3'), and mouse β-actin (R) (5'-TGGCCATCTCC TGCTAGAA-3'). The PCR involved 30 cycles of pre-denaturation at 94°C for 5 min, denaturation at 94°C for 30 sec, annealing at 65°C for 1 min, elongation at 72°C for 3 min, and finally elongation at 72°C for 7 min. A cellular marker, β-actin, was used as the control. The PCR products were separated by electrophoresis on a 1% agarose gel containing ethidium bromide and identified under UV light.

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Indirect immunofluorescence assay (IFA). Cells (5x10⁴) were plated on 8-well chamber slides (BD Falcon) supplemented with 10% FCS. After 24 h, the cells were washed with PBS and fixed with 10% formalin in PBS for 30 min on ice. After fixation, the cells were washed with PBS and permeabilized using 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS. After being blocked with Block-ACE (Dainippon Pharmaceutical, Japan) in PBS for 1 h, the cells were incubated with the primary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature in a humidified box. The negative controls were incubated without the primary antibodies. Then, the cells were incubated with the secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature in a humidified black box. After rinsing the slides with PBS containing 0.1% Tween-20 (PBS-T), the immunostained slides were observed under a fluorescence microscope. The primary antibodies were as follows: rat anti-mouse F4/80 antigen monoclonal antibody (1:100) (AbDSerotec, UK) and rat anti-murine monocyte/macrophage monoclonal antibody (MOMA-2) (1:100) (Abcam, UK). The secondary antibodies were as follows: Alexa Fluor® 546 labeled goat anti-rat IgG (H+L) (1:600) (Invitrogen, USA).

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Phagocytosis assay. The uptake of fluorescent latex beads was examined. At first, the macrophage cell lines were plated in 8-well chamber slides (5x10⁴ cells per well) for 12-24 h, and then Fluoresbrite™ Carboxylate YG 1.5 Micron Microspheres (fluorescent latex beads; Polyscience Inc., USA) were added at a 1:1000 dilution in medium. The cells were further incubated for 3 h at 37°C in a humidified CO₂ incubator. Following incubation, the cells were washed three times with PBS to remove the uningested fluorescent latex beads that
had become non-specifically attached to the cell surface. Then, the cells were fixed with 1% formalin in PBS and labeled with DAPI. The latex beads ingested by the macrophages were observed under a fluorescence microscope after being cultivated for 3 h. The incorporation of the fluorescent latex beads was examined by two approaches. The first was an in vitro phagocytosis assay, which was performed as previously described (20) with some modifications. MWF and MplZ cells were plated on 60-mm dishes. Then, Fluoresbrite Carboxylate YG 1.5 Micron Microspheres (fluorescent latex beads; Polyscience Inc.) were added to 5x10^6 cells (final cell/bead ratio, 1:10). The cells were then incubated for a further 120 min at 37°C in a humidified CO2 incubator. Following incubation, the cells were washed 5 times with PBS to remove the uningested latex beads that had become non-specifically attached to the cell surface. The phagocytic ability of the macrophages was examined by fluorescence microscopy. For each assay, a minimum of 150 macrophages was examined on each slide in triplicate, together with the total number of macrophages and ingested beads. In addition, the ratio of the uptake of fluorescent latex beads by the macrophages was also analyzed using a flow cytometer (FACS Calibur; Beckton-Dickinson, USA). A centrifuge tube was filled with 10^6 cells in 5 ml medium, which were then incubated under mixing with a rotator at 37°C. After 3 h, the cells were washed with PBS and counted using a flow cytometer.

**Measurement of macrophage pseudopodium length.** After the two types of macrophages (MWF and MplZ) had been maintained for 24 h in DMEM (4500 mg glucose/l) with 10% FCS, the pseudopodium length of the cells was quantified using image analysis software (Scion Image, USA). At least 150 pseudopodia were measured in each cell type.

**Observation of apoptosis induced by serum deprivation and the detection of internucleosomal DNA fragmentation.** To induce apoptosis, the serum was removed from the culture medium as described previously (21). MWF and MplZ cells were plated in 90-mm culture dishes (5.0x10^6 cells per dish) in DMEM as described previously (21) with some modifications. MWF and MplZ cells were plated on 60-mm dishes. Then, Fluoresbrite Carboxylate YG 1.5 Micron Microspheres (fluorescent latex beads; Polyscience Inc.) were added to 5x10^6 cells (final cell/bead ratio, 1:10). The cells were then incubated for a further 120 min at 37°C in a humidified CO2 incubator. Following incubation, the cells were washed 5 times with PBS to remove the uningested latex beads that had become non-specifically attached to the cell surface. The phagocytic ability of the macrophages was examined by fluorescence microscopy. For each assay, a minimum of 150 macrophages was examined on each slide in triplicate, together with the total number of macrophages and ingested beads. In addition, the ratio of the uptake of fluorescent latex beads by the macrophages was also analyzed using a flow cytometer (FACS Calibur; Beckton-Dickinson, USA). A centrifuge tube was filled with 10^6 cells in 5 ml medium, which were then incubated under mixing with a rotator at 37°C. After 3 h, the cells were washed with PBS and counted using a flow cytometer.

**Results**

**Establishment of macrophage cell lines from Prnp^+/+ and Prnp^-/- mice.** BMM from FVB/N mice (MWF3-3) and Zrch1 Prnp^-/- mice were transfected with SV40 large T and selected with 400 μg/ml G418. In total, 4 MplZ and 5 MWF cell lines were established. Among the obtained clones, we focused on MWF3-3 (from FVB/N mice) and MplZ4-3 (from Zrch1 Prnp^-/- mice) (Fig. 1A). The morphological characteristics of these cell lines were similar to those of primary macrophages (20). MWF3-3 and Mpl4-3 expressed F4/80 and MOMA2 (Fig. 1B), but did not express Mac-1 (data not shown). A genotyping test with mouse PrP ORF primers was performed to confirm the presence or absence of the Prnp gene in DNA extracted from the MWF3-3 and MplZ4-3 cells. PCR analysis showed a band related to the Prnp gene in the MWF3-3 cells, whereas no such band was detected in the MplZ4-3 cells (Fig. 2A). Next, total RNA was extracted from the wild-type cell line (MWF3-3). RT-PCR analysis with mouse PrP ORF primers was carried out to confirm the expression of PrP, and the relevant band was detected in the MWF3-3 cells (Fig. 2B). β-actin was included as an internal control in both the DNA-PCR and RT-PCR experiments. As a result of DNA sequencing, the PCR products were found to be consistent with each predicted sequence (Genbank accession no.: U29186 for PrP and BC138614 for β-actin).
Decreased phagocytic activity in MplZ cells. In the macrophage cell lines produced from the Prnp+/+ and Prnp-/- mice, the incorporation of latex beads was observed, which confirmed that the cells maintained the ability to perform phagocytosis (Fig. 3A). Then, the phagocytic activity of the MplZ4-3 cells was compared to that of the MWF3-3 cells using two approaches. The macrophages were incubated for 2 h with fluorescent latex beads, and phagocytic capacity was assessed by counting the number of phagocytic cells and ingested beads and then calculating the phagocytic index (PI) (PI = percentage of phagocytic cells containing > 1 bead x mean number of beads in the phagocytic cells containing beads). The percentage of MWF3-3 cells containing beads was significantly higher than that for MplZ4-3 cells. However, there was no significant difference in the mean number of beads per cell or the PI between the MplZ and MWF cells (Fig. 3B). The phagocytic rates of the MWF3-3 and MplZ4-3 cells were also analyzed by flow cytometry. As a result, we found that the rate of phagocytosis of the MWF3-3 cells was significantly higher than that of the MplZ4-3 cells (Fig. 3C). These results suggested that PrP regulates phagocytosis.

Morphological changes in MWF and MplZ cells. The MplZ4-3 cells included a higher number of detached cells than the MWF3-3 cells. More interestingly, the pseudopodia of the MplZ4-3 cells were significantly shorter than those of the MWF cells (the mean value for MplZ4-3 cells was ~17.48 μm, while that for MWF cells was 23.01 μm) (Fig. 4). A similar tendency was also observed in other MWF and MplZ cell lines. These data coincide with the findings of a previous study that showed that the pseudopodia of peritoneal macrophages derived from Prnp-/- mice were shorter than those of macrophages derived from wild-type mice (20).

MplZ cells underwent apoptosis after serum deprivation. The death of MplZ4-3 cells was observed after serum deprivation, whereas few MWF3-3 cells died under the same conditions (Fig. 5A). Therefore, to investigate whether these cell deaths were due to apoptosis or necrosis, a DNA fragmentation assay was performed. DNA ladders were detected 24 h after serum withdrawal. At 24 h, the DNA ladder of the MplZ4-3 cells was stronger than that of the MWF3-3 cells. On the other hand, no DNA ladders were detected for either cell line cultured in 10% FCS (Fig. 5B). This observation was consistent with the findings of a previous study (20,22) and indicated that PrPC suppresses apoptosis in macrophages.

Discussion

Previously, Prnp-deficient neuronal and astroglial cell lines were established. Using these cell lines, we have shown that PrPC has anti-oxidative and neuroprotective properties (21,23). However, there was no significant difference in the mean number of beads per cell or the PI between the MplZ and MWF cells (Fig. 3B). The phagocytic rates of the MWF3-3 and MplZ4-3 cells were also analyzed by flow cytometry. As a result, we found that the rate of phagocytosis of the MWF3-3 cells was significantly higher than that of the MplZ4-3 cells (Fig. 3C). These results suggested that PrP regulates phagocytosis.
In this study, Prnp-deficient a macrophage cell line was established from ZrchI Prnp-/- mice. As FDC and macrophages may be associated with PrP Sc infection and proliferation, these cells can be used for future studies of the function of PrPC and prion disease. The Prnp-deficient (MplZ) and wild-type cells (MWF) established in the present study expressed macrophage specific markers and exhibited phagocytosis. Although, these cell lines showed the same characteristics in an IFA, the phagocytotic activity and pseudopodia length of the MplZ cells were decreased compared to those of the MWF cells. However, it was reported that resident peritoneal macrophage cells from Prnp-/+ mice phagocytosed at a higher rate than Prnp+/+ cells in vitro (24), suggesting that PrP C is a negative modulator of phagocytosis. In contrast, our results showed that Prnp-/- cells phagocytosed at a lower rate than Prnp+/+ cells. One possible explanation for this discrepancy is the different mouse strains used. Whereas the previous report examined primary cells derived from C57BL/6, we used a macrophage cell line derived from FVB/N.

As another explanation, PrP C is thought to be associated with cell adherence (25), suggesting that the wild-type cells were attached to the dishes more strongly than the ZrchI Prnp-/- macrophage cells. In a previous study (20), the cells used were derived from Rikn PrP-gene-deficient mice, which ectopically produce Doppel. So, the effects of Doppel may be also related to the above phenomena. Taken together, PrPC may play an important role in the incorporation of materials, possibly including PrPSc, into cells. These features may be related to the pathogenesis of prion diseases. Further studies are necessary to understand the role of PrPC in macrophages under normal and pathological conditions.

PrPC is localized not only in the brain, but also in the peripheral tissues and cells including immunocompetent cells. It was previously reported that Prnp-deficient neuronal and astroglial cells are sensitive to oxidative stress in serum-free conditions (21,23). Previous studies have suggested that...
PrP<sup>C</sup> plays a role in inducing the expression of proteins that are active against oxidative stress or that PrP<sup>C</sup> itself acts as an anti-oxidant protein. More importantly, PrP<sup>Sc</sup> accumulation induces increased oxidative stress. This indicates that ZrchI Prnp<sup>-/-</sup> induces increased oxidative stress. This indicates that ZrchI Prnp<sup>-/-</sup> macrophage cells are more sensitive to the oxidative stress induced by serum withdrawal than Prnp<sup>+/+</sup> cells, suggesting that PrP<sup>C</sup> increases the survival rate of macrophages as well as neuronal and astroglial cells and contributes to the delivery of PrP<sup>Sc</sup> via macrophages. Finally, the current study emphasizes that the established macrophage cell lines would be useful tools for a wide range of studies in the field of prion biology.

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