

## Infection by *Streptococcus pyogenes* Induces the Receptor Activator of NF- $\kappa$ B Ligand Expression in Mouse Osteoblastic Cells

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Group A *Streptococcus pyogenes* is known to induce nongonococcal septic arthritis in addition to pharyngitis, scarlet fever, and poststreptococcal sequelae. However, little is known about the interaction between *S. pyogenes* and bone cells. We report here that *S. pyogenes* strain JRS4 (M6) attached to and invaded mouse primary osteoblasts. Reverse transcription-PCR demonstrated that *S. pyogenes* infection of osteoblasts stimulated expression of mRNA for the receptor activator of NF- $\kappa$ B ligand (RANKL). Western blot analysis followed by ligand precipitation with the receptor activator of NF- $\kappa$ B receptor showed that there was an increase in RANKL protein in infected osteoblasts. Production of interleukin-6 was also stimulated, but no production of interleukin-1 $\beta$  or tumor necrosis factor alpha was observed. Stimulation of RANKL production was not observed in osteoblasts stimulated with heat-inactivated *S. pyogenes*, suggesting that an active interaction of *S. pyogenes* with osteoblasts is essential for this phenomenon. A Western blot analysis performed with antibodies specific for phosphorylated signal transduction proteins demonstrated that *S. pyogenes* infection induces phosphorylation of p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase. A specific inhibitor of this kinase, SB203580, inhibited RANKL production by infected osteoblasts. These results suggest that infection of osteoblasts by *S. pyogenes* stimulates RANKL production and may trigger bone destruction in infected bone tissue.

Bacterial arthritis is a rapidly progressive and highly destructive joint disease in humans. *Staphylococcus aureus* is the most frequently isolated bacterial pathogen associated with nongonococcal bacterial arthritis (12); however, beta-hemolytic streptococci are the second-most-frequently associated bacteria and account for 14 to 15% of the cases of nongonococcal bacterial arthritis (26). Serotype classification studies of streptococcal bacterial arthritis have revealed that the most common agent is group A *Streptococcus pyogenes*, followed by group B, group C, and group G (26). In addition, *S. pyogenes* often causes poststreptococcal reactive arthritis (3, 12). This type of arthritis is not associated with carditis or other major manifestations of acute rheumatic fever. Several investigators have recommended that patients with poststreptococcal reactive arthritis should receive prophylactic antimicrobial agents for years (3, 12).

*S. pyogenes* (group A streptococci [GAS]) is a pathogen that is responsible for human diseases whose severities vary, ranging from nonsuppurative infections of the pharynx and skin to toxic shock syndrome, necrotizing fasciitis, and sepsis (9). Although bacterial arthritis caused by *S. aureus* (30) and group B *Streptococcus agalactiae* (31, 32) has been studied, little is known about *S. pyogenes*-induced bacterial arthritis. Very recently, we have found that intravenous injection of *S. pyogenes* into mice causes bacterial arthritis (submitted for publication). Mice inoculated with an *S. pyogenes* strain manifested clinical

arthritis characterized by early onset of acute exudative synovitis, permanent lesions with irreversible joint damage, and ankylosis. This may be a good animal model to study bacterial arthritis caused by *S. pyogenes* and may also be a useful model to study poststreptococcal reactive arthritis. A number of *S. pyogenes* cells were recovered from the arthritic joints of infected mice, suggesting that *S. pyogenes* colonizes the joint tissues.

It has been reported that *S. pyogenes* efficiently invades epithelial cells (15, 20, 21, 24). *S. pyogenes* has fibronectin-binding proteins, such as proteins F1 and Fba, which are considered to be an adhesin and an invasin (13, 21, 24). It has also been reported that *S. pyogenes* triggers activation of cell death pathways and induces cellular apoptosis of epithelial cells. However, the effects of *S. pyogenes* infection on bone cells, such as osteoblasts, remain unknown.

Previous investigations of the bacterial arthritis induced by *S. aureus* and *S. agalactiae* suggested that several cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ ), interleukin-1 $\beta$  (IL-1 $\beta$ ), and IL-6, are involved in the pathogenesis of bacterial arthritis (30, 32). However, these studies did not consider the possible role of receptor activator of NF- $\kappa$ B ligand (RANKL) in bacterial arthritis. RANKL, also called TRANCE (2), OPGL (18), and ODF (34), is a recently discovered transmembrane molecule belonging to the TNF ligand superfamily that is expressed in lymphoid tissues and trabecular bone (17, 27, 34). RANKL is thought to be the essential and final common signal required both in vitro and in vivo for full osteoclastic differentiation from multipotential hematopoietic precursor cells into mature multinucleated bone-resorptive osteoclasts in the presence of macrophage colony-stimulating factor (17, 18,

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27, 34). Recently, Kotake et al. (19) reported that an increased concentration of RANKL is detected in synovial fluid from patients with rheumatoid arthritis, suggesting that RANKL plays an important role in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis. RANKL is expressed on activated osteoblasts, as well as on activated T cells (2, 17, 19, 27, 28, 34). The role of RANKL on activated osteoblasts in osteoclastogenesis is widely recognized, whereas the significance of RANKL on T cells is controversial because activated T cells produce gamma interferon, which strongly inhibits osteoclastogenesis (17, 28).

In this study, we investigated adherence of and invasion by *S. pyogenes* with mouse osteoblastic cells. We found that infection by *S. pyogenes* triggers expression of RANKL and other proinflammatory cytokines in osteoblasts. The production of these cytokines may contribute to bone destruction in the bacterial arthritis caused by group A *S. pyogenes*.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Mice and reagents.** Female ddY mice were obtained from Japan SLC (Hamamatsu, Japan). Prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) and SB203580 were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, Mo.). Phospho-specific antibodies against mouse extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 (ERK1/2), mouse c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK), and mouse p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) were purchased from Cell Signaling Tech (Beverly, Mass.). A recombinant mouse receptor activator of NF- $\kappa$ B/Fc (RANK/Fc) chimera protein and anti-mouse RANKL antibodies were obtained from R&D Systems (Minneapolis, Minn.).

**Bacterial strains, culture conditions, and preparation of heat-inactivated bacterial cells and bacterial supernatant.** Group A *S. pyogenes* strain JRS4 (M6<sup>+</sup> F1<sup>+</sup>) and the isogenic mutant strains JRS145 (M6<sup>-</sup> F1<sup>+</sup>) and SAM1 (M6<sup>+</sup> F1<sup>-</sup>) were provided by E. Hanski (The Hebrew University, Hadassah Medical School, Jerusalem, Israel) (13); these organisms were grown in Todd-Hewitt broth (BBL, Cockeysville, Md.) supplemented with 0.2% yeast extract (THY) and were used in the infection assay. JRS145 is an isogenic M6-deficient mutant of JRS4, whereas SAM1 is deficient in protein F1, a fibronectin-binding protein. JRS4 ( $1 \times 10^{10}$  CFU/ml) was heat inactivated by incubating it at 60°C for 30 min. To prepare bacterial supernatant, *S. pyogenes* JRS4 was cultured for 18 h at 37°C in a dialysate medium consisting of THY broth. Solid (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> was added to a centrifuged supernatant solution at 50% saturation. The precipitate was collected by centrifugation and dissolved in a small volume of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) (pH 7.2). The concentrated bacterial supernatant was extensively dialyzed against PBS and used as an extracellular protein of *S. pyogenes*.

**Primary mouse osteoblasts.** Primary mouse osteoblasts were isolated from 1-day-old mouse calvariae after five routine sequential digestions with 0.1% collagenase (Wako Pure Chemicals, Osaka, Japan) and 0.2% dispase (Godo Shusei, Tokyo, Japan), as previously described (4, 23). Osteoblasts were cultured in alpha minimum essential medium ( $\alpha$ MEM) (GIBCO BRL, Grand Island, N.Y.) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (GIBCO BRL). Immunohistochemical staining with osteocalcin and staining for alkaline phosphatase activity demonstrated that more than 95% of the cells showed osteoblastic characteristics (4, 23).

**Invasion and adhesion assay.** Mid-log-phase bacteria were added to osteoblast cultures grown in 24-well culture plates (multiplicity of infection [MOI], 10), and the cultures were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. To determine the numbers of adherent and internalized bacteria, the cultures were incubated for 4 h. After unattached bacteria were washed off with PBS, the osteoblasts were disrupted by extensive pipetting with sterile water and then serially diluted in water and plated on THY agar plates. For the invasion assay, bacteria were added to osteoblast cultures and incubated for 3 h at 37°C in 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. After the wells were washed with PBS, the attached bacteria were killed by 1 h of incubation with gentamicin (100  $\mu$ g/ml; Sigma) and penicillin (100 U/ml). Then the cells were disrupted with sterile water. The intracellular bacteria were suspended in water, serially diluted, and plated on THY agar plates to determine the number of intracellular bacteria (15).

**Immunocytochemical analysis.** Osteoblasts were seeded onto eight-well LabTek chamber slides (Nalge-Nunc International, Naperville, Ill.). The cells were infected with enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP)-expressing *S. pyogenes* JRS4 (21) at an MOI of 10. Invasion by and adhesion of the EGFP-

expressing *S. pyogenes* strain were analyzed by using a confocal microscope system (model LSM510; Carl Zeiss Co., Ltd.). Briefly, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 2 h after infection with EGFP-expressing *S. pyogenes*, and this was followed by staining with anti-*S. pyogenes* antibody (1:100 dilution) and Alexa Fluor 568-conjugated anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G (1:500 dilution; Molecular Probes, Eugene, Oreg.). The anti-*S. pyogenes* antibody was prepared by immunizing rabbits with lyophilized whole cells of *S. pyogenes* (21). Under the confocal conditions used, the emission of EGFP was quenched by the emission of Alexa Fluor 568, resulting in red fluorescence from the adhered bacteria. Intracellular bacteria exhibited green fluorescence from EGFP (21).

**RT-PCR assay and real-time PCR analysis.** For reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR), total RNA was prepared from cells by using TRIzol reagent (GIBCO BRL), and 2  $\mu$ g of total RNA was reverse transcribed in the presence of oligo(dT)<sub>15</sub> by using the SuperScript first-strand synthesis system (GIBCO BRL) according to the manufacturer's instructions. cDNA samples were tested for integrity and amount of input RNA by RT-PCR with  $\beta$ -actin, which served as an endogenous control. To quantitate RANKL mRNA, a real-time PCR was performed by using the GeneAmp 5700 sequence detection system (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif.) with a SYBR Green reagent. Samples were subjected to 40 cycles of amplification consisting of 95°C for 15 s followed by 60°C for 1 min according to the manufacturer's instructions (Applied Biosystems). Each assay was normalized to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase mRNA. The normalized data were expressed the following two ways: (i) as a percentage of the gene expression in osteoblasts stimulated with 2  $\mu$ M PGE<sub>2</sub>, and (ii) as a fold increase compared with the mRNA level of unstimulated cells. The primers used in this study are listed in Table 1.

**Ligand receptor precipitation.** Osteoblasts cultured in the absence or presence of stimulants were lysed by addition of lysis buffer (50 mM Tris buffer [pH 8.0], 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, complete protease inhibitor cocktail [Boehringer Mannheim GmbH, Mannheim, Germany]). After sonication for a short time, insoluble material was removed by centrifugation at 15,000  $\times g$  for 10 min. The supernatants were collected, and the protein concentration was determined with a BCA protein assay kit (Pierce Chemical, Rockford, Ill.). RANK-immobilized beads were prepared by agitating mouse RANK/Fc (R&D Systems) with protein A/G agarose (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, Calif.) overnight at 4°C (22). RANK/Fc protein was bound to protein A/G beads at concentration of 20  $\mu$ g/ml of beads. Cell lysates containing approximately 0.5 mg/ml were precipitated with 20  $\mu$ l of RANK-immobilized agarose beads in lysis buffer overnight at 4°C. The RANK-RANK precipitated materials were recovered by boiling in sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) sample loading buffer (1% SDS, 10 mM Tris buffer [pH 6.8], 5% 2-mercaptoethanol, 20% glycerol) and were subjected to SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) and Western blotting (22).

**Western blot analysis.** Osteoblasts cultured in the absence or presence of stimulants were washed with PBS and dissolved in 50 mM Tris-HCl containing 0.2% SDS (pH 6.8). Extracted proteins (50  $\mu$ g) were separated by SDS-PAGE and electroblotted onto polyvinylidene fluoride membranes. Proteins or phosphorylated proteins were detected with an ECL detection kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Buckinghamshire, United Kingdom).

## RESULTS

**Expression of RANKL and osteotropic cytokines in osteoblasts as a result of *S. pyogenes* infection.** It was reported previously that *S. pyogenes* is able to attach to and invade mammalian epithelial cells; however, little information is available regarding the attachment to and invasion of osteoblasts by *S. pyogenes*. As shown in Fig. 1, wild-type strain JRS4 exhibiting type 6 M protein (M6) and fibronectin-binding protein F1 was found to attach to and be internalized in mouse primary osteoblasts. The level of adhesion to and invasion of mouse osteoblasts by *S. pyogenes* JRS4 was comparable to the level of adhesion to and invasion of human pharyngeal carcinoma epithelial HEP-2 cells, which was estimated in a previous study (21). Osteoblasts are known to produce RANKL, an osteoclastogenic cytokine, in response to several humoral factors, such as IL-1 and PGE<sub>2</sub>. Thus, it is important to clarify whether osteoblasts infected with *S. pyogenes* produce RANKL and/or other osteotropic cytokines. RT-PCR revealed that osteoblasts

TABLE 1. Sequences and expected fragment sizes for synthetic oligonucleotides used for RT-PCR

Target mRNA	Primer sequence	Size (bp)
RANKL	5'-TACTTTCGAGCGCAGATGGAT-3' 5'-GTACGCTTCCGATGTTTCAT-3'	482
IL-1 $\beta$	5'-GAATGACCTGTTCTTTGAAG-3' 5'-CAGGACAGGTATAGATTCTT-3'	509
IL-6	5'-ATGAACAACGATGATGCACTTG-3' 5'-TAAGTCAGATACCTGACAACAG-3'	490
TNF- $\alpha$	5'-CTCTAGCCTCTTCTCATTC-3' 5'-CAGGTATATGGGCTCATACC-3'	499
TGF- $\beta$	5'-GTGCTAATGGTGGACCGCAACAAC-3' 5'-CACAAGAGCAGTGAGCGCTGAATC-3'	357
$\beta$ -Actin	5'-TCCTGTGGCATCCATGAAACT-3' 5'-AACGCAGCTCAGTAACAGTC-3'	340
RANKL (real-time PCR)	5'-TACTTTCGAGCGCAGATGGAT-3' 5'-ACCTGCGTTTTTCATGGAGTCT-3'	89
GAPDH (real-time PCR) <sup>a</sup>	5'-AACTACATGGTCTACATGTTCCA-3' 5'-CCATTCTCGGCTTGACTGT-3'	63

<sup>a</sup> GAPDH, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

infected with *S. pyogenes* expressed RANKL mRNA (Fig. 2A). We found that the amounts of RANKL protein on osteoblasts were less than the limit of detection of conventional Western blot analysis even after stimulation with PGE<sub>2</sub>. Therefore, we employed a ligand receptor precipitation technique (22) to specifically concentrate RANKL protein and to detect protein expression on osteoblasts. Western blot analysis after ligand precipitation demonstrated that osteoblasts stimulated with PGE<sub>2</sub> produced RANKL protein with a molecular mass of approximately 40 kDa. Osteoblasts infected with JRS4 also produced detectable amounts of RANKL protein (Fig. 2B).

RT-PCR performed with the primer pairs that targeted IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , or transforming growth factor beta (TGF- $\beta$ ) revealed that osteoblasts infected with *S. pyogenes* JRS4 produced IL-6 (Fig. 3). An increase in the TGF- $\beta$  level was also detectable. Neither IL-1 $\beta$  nor TNF- $\alpha$  was detectable.

**Quantitative analysis of RANKL expression in osteoblasts infected with *S. pyogenes*.** Quantitative analysis by real-time PCR revealed that the RANKL expression in osteoblasts treated with *S. pyogenes* was fivefold greater than the RANKL expression in uninfected cells at 6 h after infection (Fig. 4). The induction of RANKL mRNA expression in osteoblasts exhibited a dose-dependent relationship. As shown in Fig. 4A and B, when the ratio of the number of cells of *S. pyogenes* in the inoculum to the number of osteoblasts was increased from 1:1 to 10:1, there was a concomitant increase in RANKL mRNA expression. The time-dependent increase in RANKL mRNA expression is shown in Fig. 4C. The expression of RANKL mRNA in infected cells was fivefold greater than the expression in the uninfected controls at 6 h. Longer infection periods resulted in overgrowth of *S. pyogenes* in the infected cultures, which led to death of osteoblasts.

In contrast to viable *S. pyogenes*, heat-inactivated *S. pyogenes* did not induce RANKL mRNA expression. As shown in Fig. 4D, exposure of mouse osteoblasts to heat-inactivated (60°C,

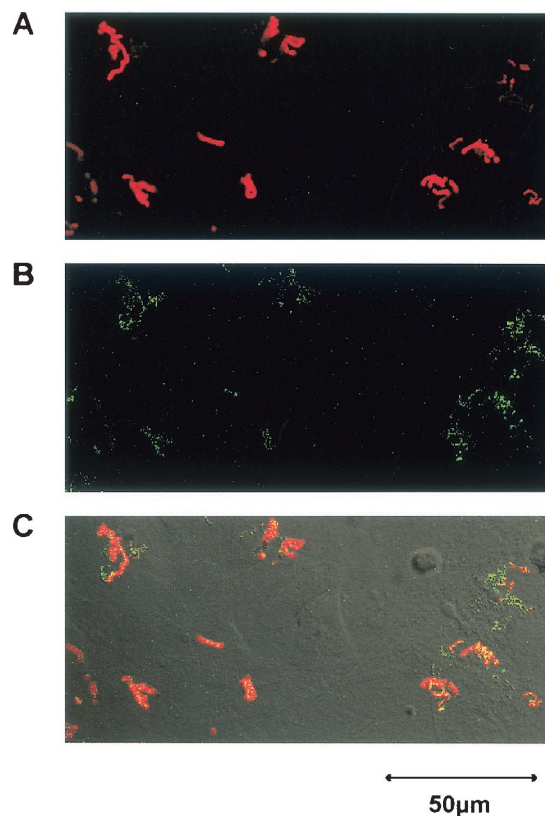


FIG. 1. Confocal microscopic analysis of osteoblasts infected with EGFP-expressing *S. pyogenes* JRS4. After 2 h of infection (MOI, 10), osteoblasts were fixed and stained with rabbit anti-*S. pyogenes* whole-cell antibody and Alexa Fluor 568-conjugated goat anti-rabbit immunoglobulin G antibody. (A) Surface-adherent bacteria visualized as red cells due to anti-*S. pyogenes* antibody and Alexa Fluor 568. (B) Internalized bacteria visualized as green cells because of EGFP expression. (C) Merged panel A and B images. Original magnification,  $\times 400$ . Bar = 50  $\mu$ m.

30 min) *S. pyogenes* was not a potent stimulus for RANKL expression. Viable *S. pyogenes* at a ratio of 10:1 routinely induced expression of fivefold more RANKL mRNA, whereas heat-inactivated *S. pyogenes* did not stimulate RANKL mRNA expression even at a ratio of 100:1. The effect of *S. pyogenes* JRS4 supernatant on RANKL expression in osteoblasts was also examined. Bacterial supernatant was prepared from culture supernatant of *S. pyogenes* JRS4 and added to osteoblast cultures. No stimulation of RANKL mRNA expression in osteoblasts was observed at concentrations of 10 to 50  $\mu$ g of total protein per ml of osteoblast culture (data not shown).

Previous investigations have demonstrated that protein F1 mediates cellular invasion by *S. pyogenes* JRS4 (13, 21, 24). We investigated the adherence of and invasion by isogenic mutant strains JRS145 (M6<sup>-</sup> F1<sup>+</sup>) and SAM1 (M6<sup>+</sup> F1<sup>-</sup>). An adhesion study revealed that the number of JRS145 cells that adhered to osteoblasts was significantly lower than the number of wild-type JRS4 cells that adhered to osteoblasts (Fig. 5A). On the other hand, invasion by SAM1 was significantly reduced and was <10% of the invasion by JRS4 (Fig. 5B). These results suggest that F1 protein plays an important role in the invasion of osteoblasts by *S. pyogenes*. The levels of RANKL expression



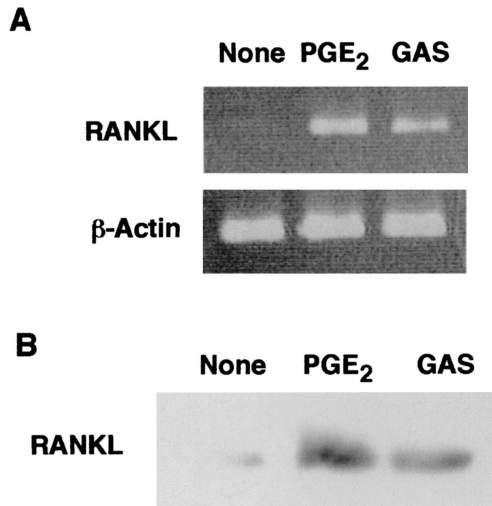


FIG. 2. Expression of RANKL mRNA and protein by osteoblasts. (A) Mouse primary osteoblasts were cultured in the absence of stimulant (None) or in the presence of PGE<sub>2</sub> (2  $\mu$ M) (PGE<sub>2</sub>) or were infected with *S. pyogenes* JRS4 (MOI, 10) (GAS) for 6 h. Total RNA was then extracted and subjected to RT-PCR analysis for RANKL and  $\beta$ -actin. (B) Mouse osteoblasts were cultured in the absence of stimulant (None) or in the presence of PGE<sub>2</sub> (PGE<sub>2</sub>) for 48 h. Other cultures of osteoblasts (GAS) were infected with *S. pyogenes* JRS4 (MOI, 10) for 2 h and then cultured for 2 h in the presence of 100  $\mu$ g of gentamicin per ml. After washing with  $\alpha$ MEM, the cells were cultured for 48 h in  $\alpha$ MEM with 10% fetal calf serum containing penicillin G and streptomycin. Cell-associated RANKL was precipitated with RANK-immobilized beads and subjected to SDS-PAGE and Western blot analysis with anti-RANKL antibodies.

in osteoblasts infected with *S. pyogenes* strains JRS4, JRS145, and SAM1 were compared (Fig. 6). The levels of expression of RANKL mRNA in osteoblasts infected with these strains were four- to fivefold greater than the levels of expression in unstimulated osteoblasts. Thus, the presence of M6 protein or protein F1 of *S. pyogenes* was not found to be essential for RANKL expression in infected osteoblasts.

#### *S. pyogenes* infection results in phosphorylation of the mouse

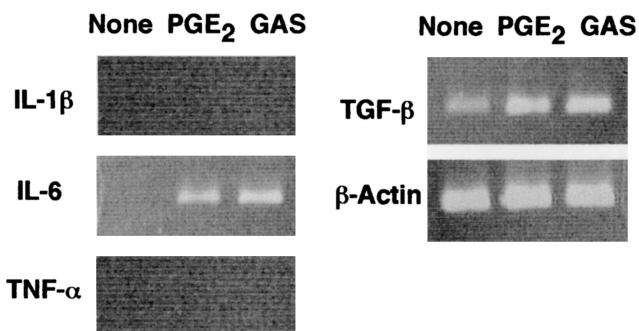


FIG. 3. Expression of IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , and TGF- $\beta$  mRNAs by osteoblasts. Mouse primary osteoblasts were cultured in the absence of stimulant (None) or in the presence of PGE<sub>2</sub> (2  $\mu$ M) (PGE<sub>2</sub>) or were infected with *S. pyogenes* JRS4 (MOI, 10) (GAS) for 6 h. Total RNA was then extracted and subjected to RT-PCR analysis for IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , TGF- $\beta$ , and  $\beta$ -actin.

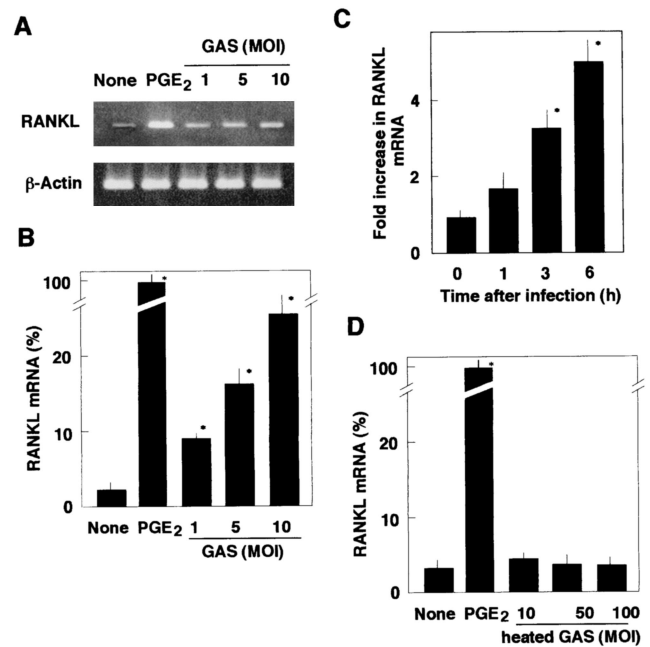


FIG. 4. Quantification and kinetics of RANKL mRNA expression by osteoblasts. (A) Expression of RANKL mRNA in osteoblasts infected with viable *S. pyogenes* JRS4. Mouse primary osteoblasts were cultured in the absence of stimulant (None) or in the presence of PGE<sub>2</sub> (2  $\mu$ M) (PGE<sub>2</sub>) for 6 h. Other cultures of osteoblasts were infected with *S. pyogenes* (GAS) at MOIs of 1, 5, and 10. Total RNA was extracted from osteoblasts and subjected to RT-PCR analysis. (B) Quantification of RANKL by real-time PCR. Relative mRNA levels were expressed as percentages of the mRNA level in osteoblasts stimulated with PGE<sub>2</sub> (PGE<sub>2</sub>). Cells were not infected (None) or were infected with *S. pyogenes* JRS4 (GAS) at an MOI of 1, 5, or 10. (C) Time course of RANKL expression in osteoblasts infected with *S. pyogenes* JRS4. To determine the kinetics of RANKL mRNA expression, osteoblasts were infected with *S. pyogenes* (MOI, 10) for 1, 3, or 6 h. The relative mRNA levels were expressed as fold increases compared with the RANKL mRNA level in the unstimulated control osteoblasts. (D) Quantification of RANKL mRNA expression in osteoblasts treated with heat-inactivated *S. pyogenes*. Osteoblasts were cultured in the presence of heat-inactivated *S. pyogenes* (heated GAS) at an MOI of 10, 50, or 100 for 6 h, and then total RNA was extracted. Relative mRNA levels were determined by real-time PCR. The transcription levels were expressed as percentages of the RANKL mRNA level in osteoblasts stimulated with PGE<sub>2</sub> (2  $\mu$ M) (PGE<sub>2</sub>). The values are the means  $\pm$  standard deviations for triplicate assays. An asterisk indicates that the *P* value was  $<0.05$  for a comparison with the RANKL mRNA level in cells cultured in the absence of the stimulant (None).

**osteoblast p38 MAPK.** It was reported previously that infection by several pathogens induces phosphorylation of several types of MAPKs. Western blot analysis with antibodies specific for activated forms of MAPKs was performed to study downstream signaling that allowed the synthesis of RANKL. Osteoblasts infected with *S. pyogenes* JRS4 at an MOI of 10:1 exhibited an increase in p38 MAPK phosphorylation (Fig. 7A). Western blot analysis with anti-phospho-p38 MAPK demonstrated that p38 MAPK was phosphorylated for 60 min following infection. The phosphorylation of two other MAPKs, ERK1/2 and JNK, was examined in the same infected osteoblasts. As shown in Fig. 7B, phosphorylation of ERK1/2 was

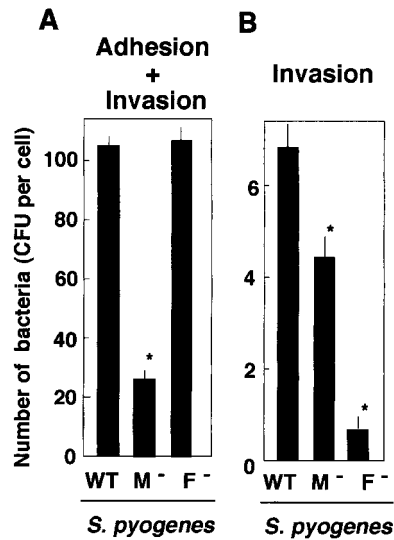


FIG. 5. Effect of M protein and protein F1 on adhesion to and invasion of osteoblastic cells by *S. pyogenes*. The effects of the presence of M protein and protein F1 in isogenic *S. pyogenes* strains on adhesion and invasion were determined. (A) Number of *S. pyogenes* CFU released from infected cells. (B) Number of invading bacteria per cell. The following isogenic strains were used: JRS4 (M6<sup>+</sup> F1<sup>+</sup>) (WT), JRS145 (M6<sup>-</sup> F1<sup>+</sup>) (M<sup>-</sup>), and SAM1 (M6<sup>+</sup> F1<sup>-</sup>) (F<sup>-</sup>). The values are the means  $\pm$  standard deviations for triplicate assays. An asterisk indicates that the *P* value was  $<0.05$  for a comparison with the number of adherent or invading CFU of JRS4.

detected even in unstimulated osteoblasts. The level of phosphorylation did not change during the infection period. In contrast to phosphorylation of ERK1/2, phosphorylation of JNK was not detectable (Fig. 7B). Western blotting with antibodies against total JNK suggested that the lower-molecular-mass JNK protein (46 kDa) was not present in osteoblasts, because only a higher-molecular-mass protein (54 kDa) was visible. Treatment of osteoblasts with the p38 MAPK inhibitor SB203580 (5  $\mu$ M) resulted in a reduction in RANKL mRNA expression in osteoblasts infected with *S. pyogenes* JRS4 (Fig. 8). These results suggested that phosphorylation of p38 MAPK is involved in the up-regulation of RANKL expression in osteoblasts infected with *S. pyogenes*.

## DISCUSSION

This study demonstrated for the first time that viable *S. pyogenes* is a potent stimulant in induction of RANKL production by osteoblasts. *S. pyogenes* infection induced transcriptional regulation of the RANKL gene. An increase in RANKL mRNA was detectable 3 h after infection, and there was a four- to fivefold increase 6 h after infection. RANKL is a potent cytokine that stimulates differentiation of osteoclasts together with macrophage colony-stimulating factor (18, 27, 34). This cytokine is produced by activated osteoblasts, as well as by activated T cells, and is an activating agent involved in bone destruction (17, 18, 27, 28, 34). Since RANKL-deficient mice show severe osteopetrosis, RANKL appears to be essential in osteoclastogenesis (18). Furthermore, Kotake et al. (19) reported that RANKL is involved in bone destruction in patients

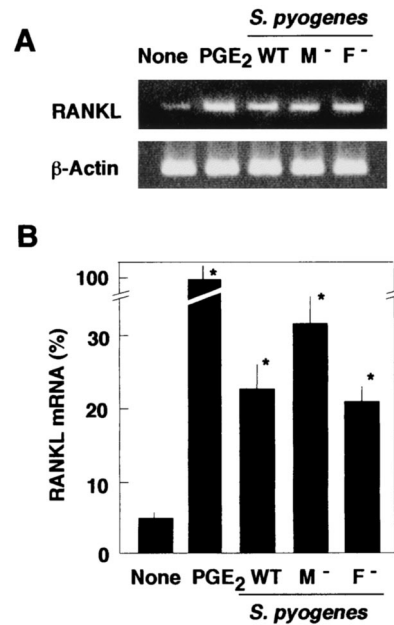


FIG. 6. Effect of streptococcal M protein and protein F1 on up-regulation of RANKL mRNA in infected osteoblasts. Osteoblasts were cultured without stimulant (None) or with PGE<sub>2</sub> (2  $\mu$ M) (PGE<sub>2</sub>) or were infected with *S. pyogenes* JRS4 (M6<sup>+</sup> F1<sup>+</sup>) (WT), JRS145 (M6<sup>-</sup> F1<sup>+</sup>) (M<sup>-</sup>), or SAM1 (M6<sup>+</sup> F1<sup>-</sup>) (F<sup>-</sup>) for 6 h. Total RNA was extracted and subjected to RT-PCR for RANKL and  $\beta$ -actin analysis (A) and RANKL mRNA was quantified by real-time PCR (B). The values are the means  $\pm$  standard deviations for triplicate assays and are percentages of the RANKL mRNA level in osteoblasts stimulated with PGE<sub>2</sub> (PGE<sub>2</sub>). An asterisk indicates that the *P* value was  $<0.05$  for a comparison with the RANKL mRNA level in cells cultured in the absence of the stimulant.

with rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, we have found that *S. pyogenes* infection induces bacterial arthritis in mice; in the infected joints, significant increases in the level of RANKL, as well as in the levels of the inflammatory cytokines IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-6, were observed (submitted for publication). Therefore, RANKL in infected joints may lead to bone destruction in bacterial septic arthritis.

RT-PCR revealed that *S. pyogenes* infection induced up-regulation of the mRNAs of both IL-6 and TGF- $\beta$  (Fig. 2). Both of these cytokines are involved in osteoclastogenesis and stimulate osteoclast formation and differentiation (14, 27). With regard to cytokine production by osteoblasts, infection by viable *S. aureus* was reported to induce granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor, IL-6, and IL-12 expression by human and mouse osteoblasts (4, 5). IL-6 and IL-12 produced by infected osteoblasts should play an important role in initiating immune responses after *S. aureus* infection in osteomyelitis. Together with these findings, the results described here provide evidence that cytokines produced by osteoblasts may contribute to the inflammatory reactions in the joints during septic arthritis. Experimental septic arthritis induced by *S. aureus* and group B *S. agalactiae* accompanies an increase in the local synthesis of IL-1, IL-6, and TNF- $\alpha$  (30, 32), but the significance of RANKL in arthritis has not been examined. This is simply because RANKL was discovered only recently. Further investigations should be performed to establish the

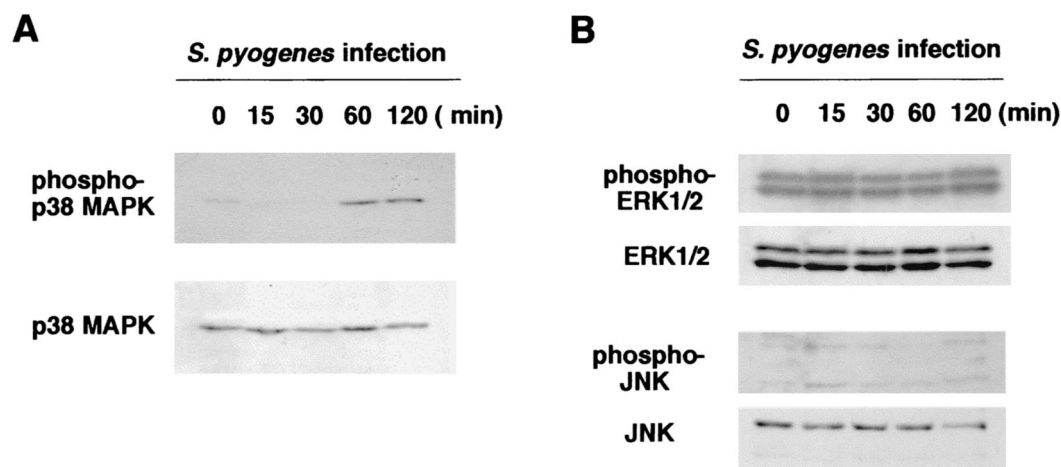


FIG. 7. Western blot analysis of phosphorylation of p38 MAPK and other signal proteins. Osteoblasts were infected with *S. pyogenes* JRS4 for 0, 15, 30, 60, and 120 min at an MOI of 10. The phosphorylation status of p38 MAPK (A) and the phosphorylation status of ERK1/2 and JNK (B) were analyzed by Western blotting by using antibodies against phospho-p38 MAPK, phospho-ERK1/2, phospho-JNK, total p38 MAPK, total ERK1/2, and total JNK.

role of RANKL in septic arthritis and other inflammatory bone diseases.

Nakagawa et al. (21) reported that invasion of epithelial cells by *S. pyogenes* triggers apoptosis of the infected cells. This apoptosis is strongly related to the F1-mediated invasion, because F1-deficient isogenic mutant strain SAM1 does not induce apoptosis of infected cells. Induction of apoptosis requires a higher *S. pyogenes* MOI. We found that infection by *S. pyogenes* at a higher MOI, such as 50:1, also resulted in death of osteoblasts (data not shown). We found in this study that *S. pyogenes* JRS4 (M6<sup>+</sup> F1<sup>+</sup>) adhered to and invaded osteoblastic

cells. Since the invasive ability of SAM1 was weak (Fig. 5), the protein F1 molecule may play an important role in invasion of osteoblasts, as well as epithelial cells, by *S. pyogenes*. However, expression of RANKL mRNA did not change in SAM1-infected or JRS145 (M6<sup>-</sup> F1<sup>+</sup>)-infected osteoblasts (Fig. 6), suggesting that adhesion or invasion is not a key step in inducing up-regulation of RANKL. These results suggest that the ability of *S. pyogenes* to attach and the ability of *S. pyogenes* to invade are not relevant for RANKL induction.

How does *S. pyogenes* induce RANKL production in osteoblasts? It was reported previously that adherence of *S. pyogenes* triggers a proinflammatory response in keratinocytes (33). Infection of mouse and human osteoblasts by *S. aureus* was found to induce IL-6 and IL-12 production (4). The production of these cytokines may be related to internalization of *S. aureus* in the osteoblasts, because UV-killed *S. aureus* was not a potent inducer of the cytokines. In this study, we also found that heat-inactivated *S. pyogenes* did not function as a potent inducer of RANKL production (Fig. 4D). At this time, however, it is difficult to claim that bacterial internalization per se triggers the cytokine production in the osteoblasts, because F1-deficient mutant SAM1 induced RANKL production comparable to that induced by the parent strain. In addition, culture supernatant of *S. pyogenes* JRS4 did not stimulate expression of RANKL mRNA (data not shown). Therefore, an unknown novel cell-associated molecule(s) of *S. pyogenes* may trigger cytokine production. It was reported previously that streptolysin O from *S. pyogenes* and listeriolysin O from *Listeria monocytogenes* induce production of proinflammatory cytokines in keratinocytes (25) and phosphorylation of MAPK in HeLa cells (29), respectively. In addition to streptolysin O, extracellular cysteine proteases from *S. pyogenes* have been reported to induce proinflammatory responses in mammalian cells (6). The possible involvement of these exotoxins in cytokine production is now under investigation.

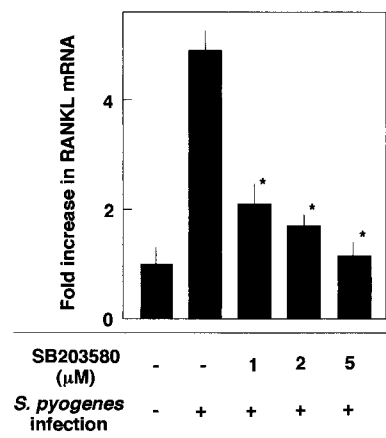


FIG. 8. SB203580-mediated inhibition of RANKL mRNA expression in osteoblasts infected with *S. pyogenes*. Osteoblasts were preincubated (1 h, 37°C) with SB203580 at concentrations of 0, 1, 2, and 5 μM and then infected with *S. pyogenes* (MOI, 10) for 6 h at 37°C. RANKL mRNA levels were determined by real-time PCR. The results were expressed as fold increases compared with the RANKL mRNA levels in osteoblasts cultured without stimulants. The values are the means ± standard deviations for triplicate assays. An asterisk indicates that the *P* value was <0.05 for a comparison with the RANKL mRNA level in the cells infected with *S. pyogenes* in the absence of SB203580.

A recent study suggested that various bacterial components,



such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS), lipoteichoic acids, peptidoglycans, and lipoproteins, bind to toll-like receptors (TLRs) on a wide range of eukaryotic cells (1). Such binding leads to activation of NF- $\kappa$ B signaling pathways and to the release of both inflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines (1). Kikuchi et al. (16) reported that LPS of gram-negative bacteria induces RANKL gene expression in mouse osteoblasts via TLR4. They suggested that RANKL expression via the TLR pathway may play an important role in the pathogenesis of LPS-mediated bone disorders. By using RT-PCR, we also found here that osteoblasts expressed mRNAs for TLR2, TLR4, and TLR5 (data not shown). Several bacterial components, such as M protein, peptidoglycan, or lipoteichoic acid of *S. pyogenes*, may bind to the TLRs and activate the signal pathways in the osteoblasts. However, neither heat-inactivated whole cells of *S. pyogenes* nor bacterial culture supernatant of *S. pyogenes* induced RANKL expression in osteoblasts. These results suggest that the pathway to RANKL expression in osteoblasts infected with *S. pyogenes* is not identical to that in osteoblasts stimulated by LPS of gram-negative bacteria. In addition, it has been reported that heat-inactivated *S. pyogenes* is able to induce TNF- $\alpha$  production in human monocytes (10). The cellular responses of osteoblasts to heat-inactivated *S. pyogenes* may be different from those of monocytes.

It has been recognized that MAPKs are key players in many host cell signaling pathways (8). MAPKs are involved in cytokine responses, cytoskeletal reorganization, and stress responses. Involvement of MAPKs in *S. pyogenes* infection has not been demonstrated yet. In the present study, we found that infection of *S. pyogenes* resulted in activation of the intracellular p38 MAPK signaling pathway (Fig. 7). In this regard, Ellington et al. (11) reported recently that infection by *S. aureus* induces phosphorylation of ERK1/2 in osteoblasts. They also reported that *S. aureus* infection induces IL-6 and IL-12 production in osteoblasts. On the other hand, we found that spontaneous phosphorylation of ERK1/2 occurs in osteoblasts. The role of ERK1/2 in cytokine production in osteoblasts is still unclear. It is possible that *S. aureus* triggers IL-6 and IL-12 production via ERK1/2 pathways, whereas *S. pyogenes* induces RANKL production via p38 MAPK pathways. In this regard, the p38 MAPK pathway was reported to regulate IL-6 synthesis in the MG-63 osteoblastic cell line in response to TNF- $\alpha$  (7). Although it is possible that *S. pyogenes* and *S. aureus* stimulate independent signal pathways, the detailed signal pathways involved in infection by these two bacterial species require further investigation.

Stimulation of local RANKL and other inflammatory mediators is an important event in bone destruction (17, 18, 19, 27, 28, 30). Clinically, infection by *S. pyogenes* causes two bone diseases. One is a septic arthritis, and the other is a poststreptococcal reactive arthritis. Infiltration of immune cells, such as T and B cells, production of inflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1, and production of inflammatory mediators, such as PGE2, may be associated with these diseases. However, activation of osteoblasts in infected bone tissue may be another important event. RANKL produced by activated osteoblasts induces osteoclast differentiation or osteoclast-mediated bone resorption. IL-6 and TGF- $\beta$  can directly or indirectly modulate the activity of bone-resorptive osteoclasts (14, 27). The increased production of these cytokines by infected osteoblasts

may play important roles in septic arthritis and poststreptococcal arthritis. Other inflammatory responses may be mediated in osteoblasts through infection by *S. pyogenes*. Techniques such as DNA microarray analysis should enable definition of genes that are regulated in response to *S. pyogenes* infection. Such information should be useful in treating diseases such as septic arthritis and poststreptococcal arthritis.

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