



Mol231: Characterization and isolation of Monocytes in Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo Salar* L.)



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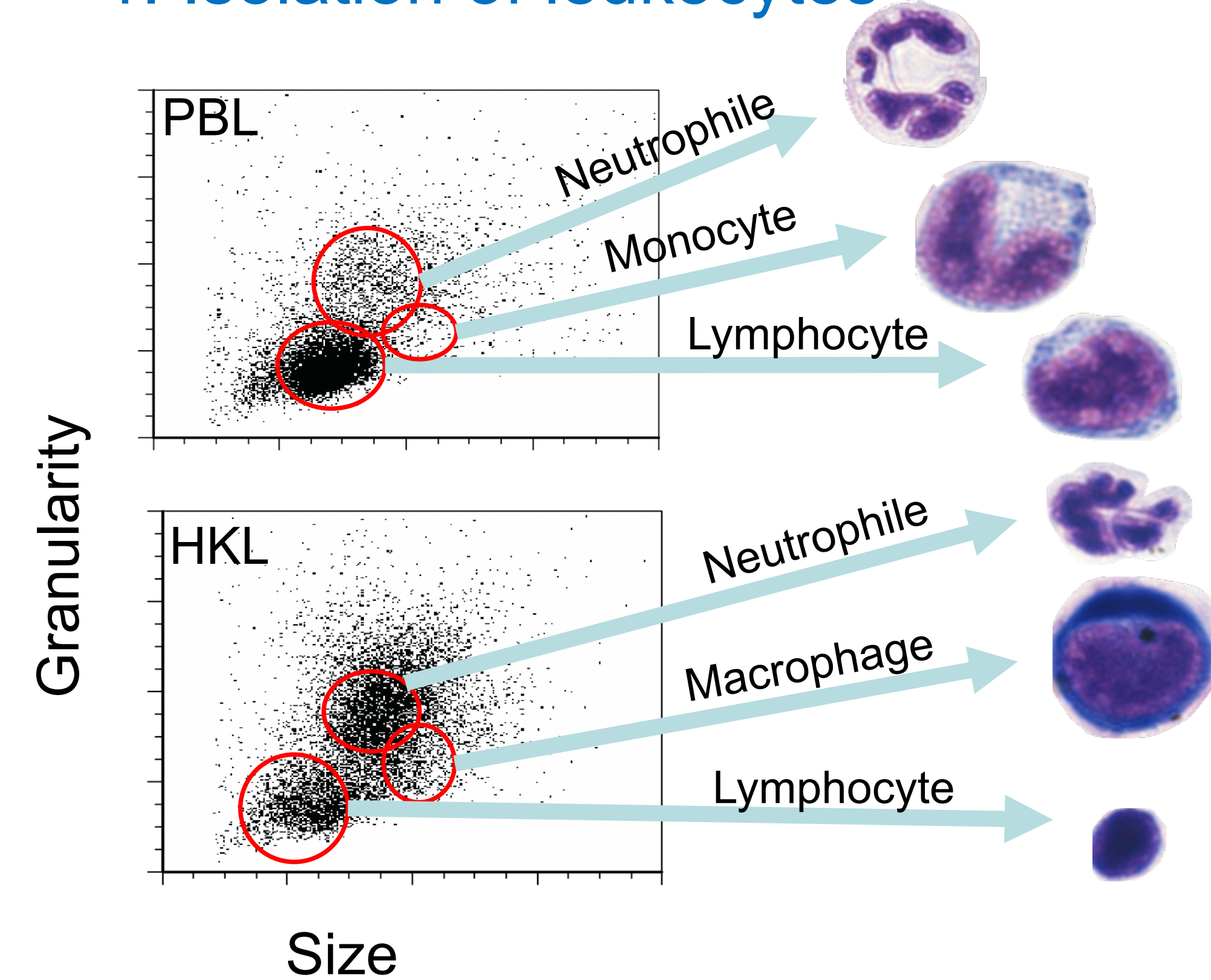
Background: Monocytes are a part of the innate immune system which is responsible for detecting exogenous- versus endogenous-matter (1). Monocytes/macrophages are able to kill phagocytosed micro-organisms using a variety of oxygen dependent (Myeloperoxidase, MPO) or independent (Acid Phosphatase, AcP) mechanisms (2). A method to isolate monocytes is yet to be found. Monocytes in mammals contain a membrane protein, CD14. It detects and binds to the lipopolysaccharide (LPS) layer in gram-negative bacteria. To date, CD14 in fish has not been described. Aims: Characterize monocytes functionally, search for CD14 candidates in fish and test various human CD14 reagents for cross-reactivity. If positive, we will have valuable tools to isolate and further characterize monocytes in salmon.

Materials & Methods:

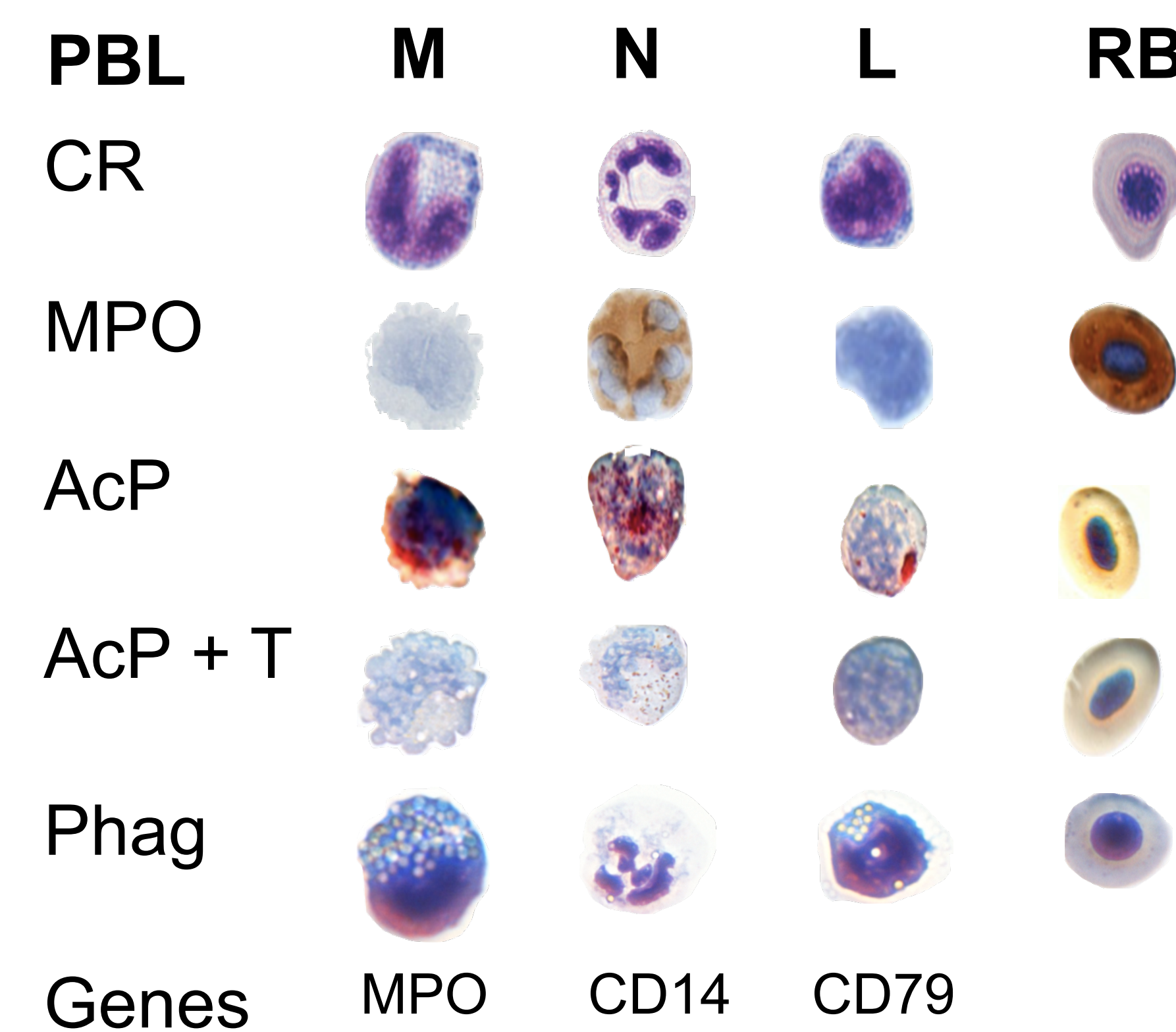
- ❖ Isolation of leukocytes
- ❖ MACS sorting
- ❖ Cytospin preparation
- ❖ Isolation of RNA
- ❖ Phagocytosis
- ❖ Flow cytometry
 - Scatterplot
 - Antibody
- ❖ DNase-treatment and cDNA synthesis
- ❖ Agarose gel electrophoresis
- ❖ SDS-PAGE and Western blot
- ❖ Staining: ColorRapid
 - Acid phosphatase w/wo tartrate
 - Myeloperoxidase
- ❖ Multiple sequence alignment
- ❖ Phylogenetic analysis
- ❖ Domain prediction (Interproscan)

Results:

1. Isolation of leukocytes



2. Characterization of leukocytes



3. Phagocytosis

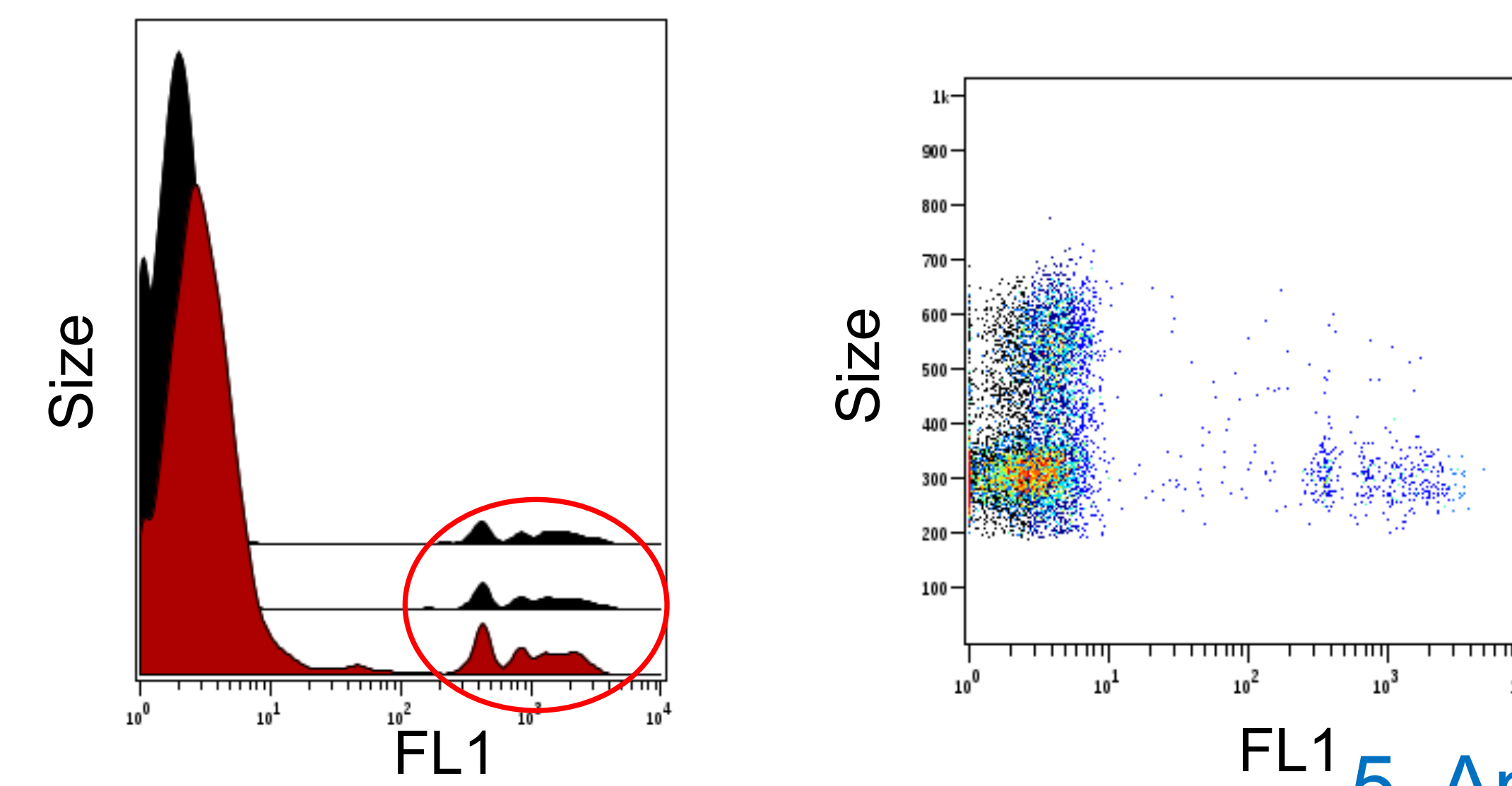


Fig. 3. Phagocytosis of yellow green fluorescent beads, showing that leukocytes have phagocytosis of exogenous matter. The right hand side of the histogram and scatterplot shows the phagocytotic cells

4. Percentage of isolated cells from four fish using CD14 plus magnetic beads

1	22.9%
2	24.1%
3	5.15%
4	10.7%

Table 1. Percentage of isolated cells from four fish using CD14 magnetic beads

Fig. 1. Scatterplot results from flow cytometry, used to distinguish different leukocytes; neutrophils, which have high granularity, the bigger monocytes and the smaller lymphocytes

Fig. 2. PBL = peripheral blood leukocytes, N = neutrophile, M = monocytes, L = leukocytes, RB = red blood cell, CR = ColorRapid, MPO = myeloperoxidase, AcP = acid phosphatase, T = tartrate, Phag = phagocytosis

5. Annotation of TLR2 and CD14 in vertebrates

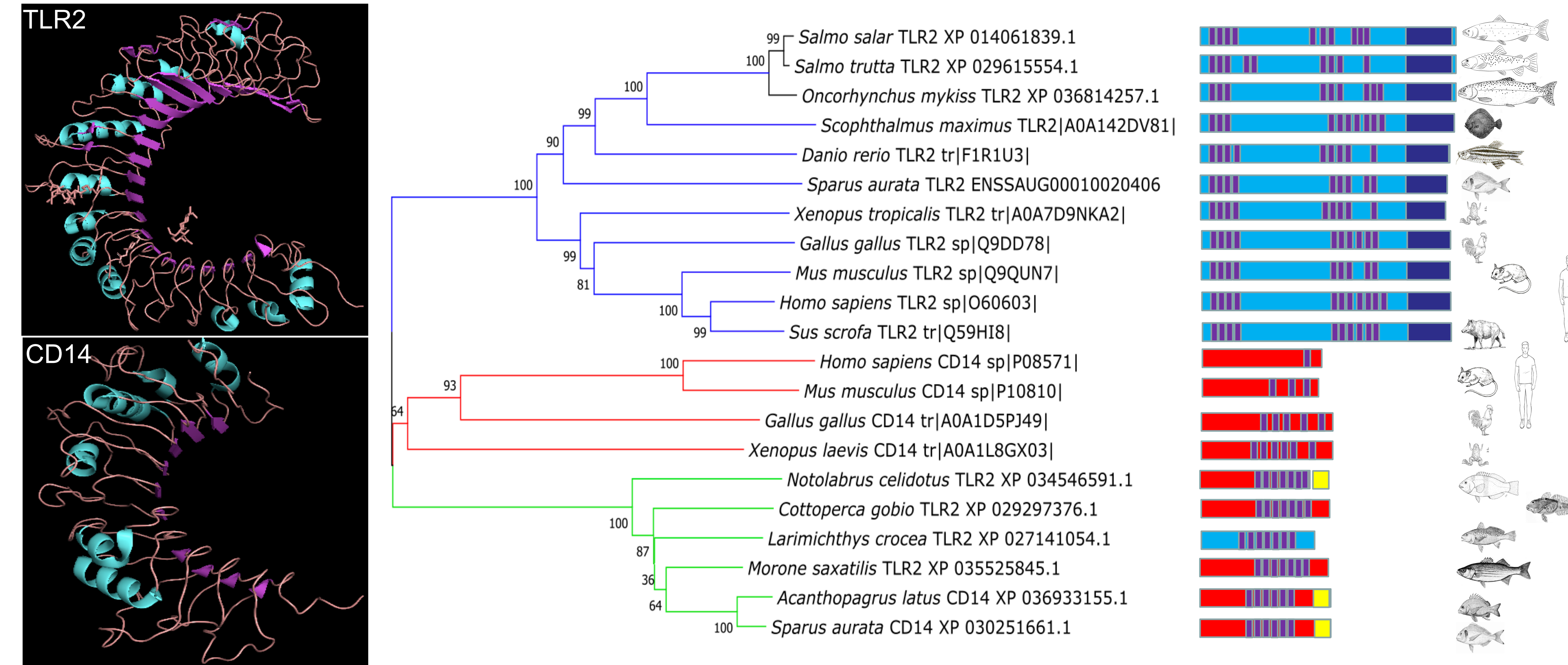


Fig. 4. TLR2 and CD14 human 3D structures

Fig. 5. Domain representation of different vertebrates, with phylogenetic tree. Made via InterProScan and MegaX



- 1. Scatterplot: Differentiation of leukocytes based on granularity and size. Fig. 1
- 2. Cytochemical staining using various methods. Monocytes are positive for AcP and negative for MPO. Fig. 2
- 3. Phagocytosis of fluorescent-beads. Fig. 3
- 4. CD14 mouse anti human microbeads – Miltenyi biotech: Cross checked with Fisher and Köllner . Table 1.
- 5. Fish have CD14 even though it is not very well annotated. Several annotated fish TLR2 shows high similarity to CD14. Fig. 4 and Fig. 5.

Acknowledgements:

1. Harald Sæbø Lunde for assistance with the microscope

References:

1. Haugland GT. Det medfødte immunsystemet. Naturen. 2020;
2. Köllner B, Blohm U, Kotterba G, Fischer U. A monoclonal antibody recognising a surface marker on rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) monocytes. Fish Shellfish Immunol. 2001;
3. Fisher U, Köllner B. Cross-reactivity of human leukocyte differentiation antigen monoclonal antibodies on carp and rainbow trout cells. Veterinary immunology and Immunopathology. 2007;

Future work:

- Check more human antibodies which might bind to fish monocytes.
- Identify CD14 candidates in salmon.