

# Critical role for cathepsin B in mediating caspase-1-dependent interleukin-18 maturation and caspase-1-independent necrosis triggered by the microbial toxin nigericin

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## Abstract

The potassium ionophore nigericin induces cell death and promotes the maturation and release of IL-1 $\beta$  in lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-primed monocytes and macrophages, the latter depending on caspase-1 activation by an unknown mechanism. Here, we investigate the pathway that triggers cell death and activates caspase-1. We show that without LPS priming, nigericin alone triggered caspase-1 activation and IL-18 generation in THP-1 monocytic cells. Simultaneously, nigericin induced caspase-1-independent necrotic cell death, which was blocked by the cathepsin B inhibitor CA-074-Me and other cathepsin inhibitors. Cathepsin B activation after nigericin treatment was determined biochemically and corroborated by rapid lysosomal leakage and translocation of cathepsin B to the cytoplasm. IL-18 maturation was prevented by both caspase-1 and cathepsin B inhibitors in THP-1 cells, primary mouse macrophages and human blood monocytes. Moreover, IL-18 generation was reduced in THP-1 cells stably transformed either with cystatin A (an endogenous cathepsin inhibitor) or antisense cathepsin B cDNA. Collectively, our study establishes a critical role for cathepsin B in nigericin-induced caspase-1-dependent IL-18 maturation and caspase-1-independent necrosis.

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**Keywords:** monocyte; lipopolysaccharide; nigericin; caspase; interleukin; necrosis

**Abbreviations:** pro-IL-1 $\beta$ , prointerleukin-1 $\beta$ ; pro-IL-18, prointerleukin-18; LPS, lipopolysaccharide; ICE, IL-1 $\beta$ -converting enzyme; TLR, Toll-like receptor; ALLN, Ac-Leu-Leu-Asn aldehyde; zYVAD-cmk, z-Tyr-Val-Ala-Asp-chloromethylketone; zDEVd-fmk, z-Asp(OMe)-Glu(OMe)-Val-DL-Asp(OMe) fluoro-

methylketone; zVAD-fmk, z-Val-Ala-DL-Asp-fluoromethylketone; CA-074, L-trans-epoxysuccinyl-Ile-Pro-OH propylamide; zVF, z-Val-Phe-aldehyde; zLLL, z-Leu-Leu-Leu-aldehyde; CA-074-Me, L-trans-epoxysuccinyl-Ile-Pro-OMe propylamide; zDEVd-afc, z-Asp-Glu-Val-DL-Asp-7-amino-4-trifluoromethylcoumarin; zYVAD-afc, N-acetyl-Tyr-Val-Ala-Asp-7-amino-4-trifluoromethylcoumarin; zRR-amc, z-Arg-Arg-7-amino-4-methylcoumarin; zFR-amc, z-Phe-Arg-7-amino-4-methylcoumarin; CHAPS, 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl) dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonic acid; PMA, phorbol-myristate acetate; MNC, mononuclear cells

## Introduction

IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-18, formerly called interferon- $\gamma$ -inducing factor, are two proinflammatory cytokines that share many similarities. Both proteins are produced by monocytes and macrophages activated by inflammatory stimuli such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS). They are first synthesized in the cytoplasm as biologically inactive precursors without a typical signal peptide, followed by proteolytic cleavage by the IL-1 $\beta$ -converting enzyme (ICE, caspase-1).<sup>1–3</sup> The production of mature IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-18 is under tight control. Firstly, on the level of gene expression, the basal level of pro-IL-1 $\beta$  is usually undetectable in cells and is rapidly induced by LPS, whereas pro-IL-18 is constitutively synthesized.<sup>4,5</sup> The second layer of control is at the level of caspase-1, a protease essential for the maturation of both cytokines. The physiological regulation of caspase-1 activation, however, is still poorly defined.<sup>6,7</sup> Thirdly, it appears that the maturation and release of the mature cytokines occurs concurrently under normal conditions, but the release itself is independent of caspase-1 activity and employs a nonclassical secretion pathway.<sup>8,9</sup>

Under *in vitro* conditions, monocytes and macrophages produce massive amounts of pro-IL-1 $\beta$  in the cytoplasm upon LPS stimulation, but only very little mature IL-1 $\beta$  is released in the culture medium. Several substances have been described that boost IL-1 $\beta$  production when given in combination with LPS, i.e. ATP, several bacterial toxins and the *Streptomyces* toxin nigericin.<sup>10–13</sup> Nigericin is a potassium ionophore and thus induces potassium efflux and intracellular acidification, and potassium depletion has been shown to be crucial for enhancing IL-1 $\beta$  processing.<sup>12,13</sup> Recent studies suggested that both ATP and nigericin induce caspase-1 activation in LPS-stimulated cells,<sup>14,15</sup> and ionophore toxins of microbial origin have been shown to induce cell death in certain cell types.<sup>16–18</sup>

However, the primary mechanisms by which the above-mentioned secondary stimuli facilitate caspase-1 activation or induce cell death are entirely unknown. Notably, the LPS-triggered pathway that connects the activation of Toll-like

receptors (TLRs) to caspase-1 activation also remains unclear. It is now evident that the proinflammatory proteases caspase-11 (mouse) and caspase-5 (human) are to be placed upstream of caspase-1 in certain experimental systems,<sup>5,19</sup> and it was reported that caspase-1 can be activated by forming a complex termed 'inflammasome' with caspase-5, Pycard and NALP-1.<sup>20</sup> In a different approach, it was revealed that the lysosomal protease cathepsin B is capable of activating caspase-11 under cell-free conditions.<sup>21,22</sup> A cell culture model that recapitulates the caspase-activating potential of cathepsin B, a protease that has also been implicated in death receptor-mediated apoptosis recently,<sup>23–26</sup> has not been described.

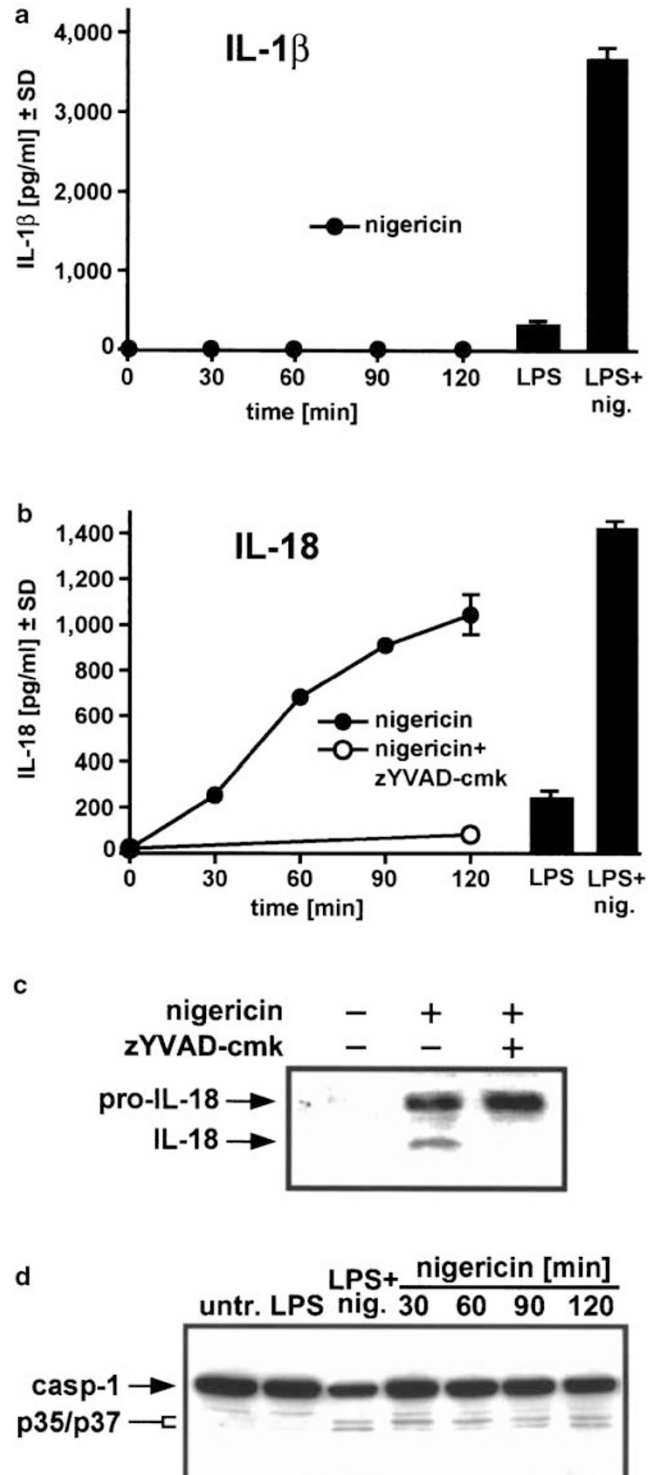
Here, we report the novel finding that in the absence of LPS priming, nigericin alone readily activates caspase-1 and initiates the processing and release of mature IL-18 from THP-1 monocytic cells. Moreover, we observed that nigericin alone induces cathepsin B activity and release from the lysosomal compartment, and rapid caspase-1-independent necrotic cell death ensues. Using different approaches, we found that blocking cathepsin B activity blunts both IL-18 processing and necrosis. Thus, we describe a physiologically relevant paradigm where upon treatment with the microbial toxin nigericin, cathepsin B is placed upstream of caspase-1 activation and IL-18 processing and mediates concomitant necrotic cell death in monocytic cells.

## Results

### Nigericin alone induces caspase-1 activation and IL-18 generation in THP-1 cells

In THP-1 monocytic cells, LPS triggers the protein synthesis of prointerleukin-1 $\beta$  (pro-IL-1 $\beta$ ).<sup>5</sup> This is followed by the release of mature IL-1 $\beta$  in the cell culture supernatant, which was greatly enhanced by cotreatment with nigericin (Figure 1a, right side). Since nigericin does not initiate synthesis of pro-IL-1 $\beta$  (data not shown), it is expected that no production of mature IL-1 $\beta$  was seen in the absence of LPS (Figure 1a, left side). In contrast, prointerleukin-18 (pro-IL-18) is constitutively present in monocytes (Puren *et al.*<sup>4</sup> and data not shown). Here, the LPS-inducible amount of mature IL-18 in the supernatant as detected with a cleaved IL-18-specific ELISA<sup>27,28</sup> was again increased by nigericin treatment (Figure 1b, right side), but additionally, a time-dependent release of

mature IL-18 with nigericin alone was observed (Figure 1b, left side). A caspase-1 inhibitor, z-Tyr-Val-Ala-Asp-chloromethylketone (zYVAD-cmk), blocked this release (Figure 1b, left side), confirming that nigericin-stimulated generation of IL-18 requires caspase-1 activity.<sup>2</sup> Western blotting of IL-18 recovered from the supernatant revealed that mature IL-18 protein (~18 kDa) could be detected only in medium derived

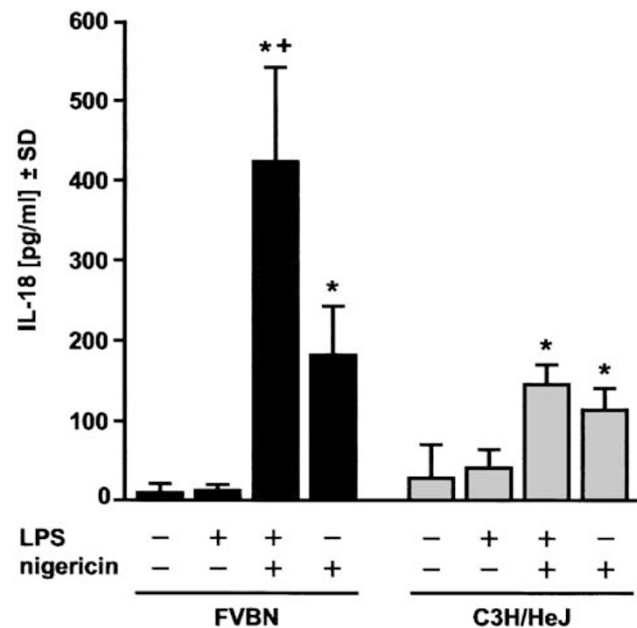


**Figure 1** Nigericin alone activates caspase-1 and stimulates the production of mature IL-18. THP-1 cells were either untreated (untr.), stimulated with 1  $\mu$ g/ml LPS for 3 h alone (LPS), or additionally treated with 20  $\mu$ M nigericin for 30 min (LPS+nig.); additionally, cells were treated with 20  $\mu$ M nigericin alone for the indicated times. Medium was collected and assayed for IL-1 $\beta$  (a) and IL-18 (b) using a human IL-1 $\beta$ -specific ELISA and a human IL-18-specific ELISA, respectively. Additionally in (b), cells were preincubated with 100  $\mu$ M zYVAD-cmk 1 h before addition of 20  $\mu$ M nigericin for 2 h. (c) THP-1 cells were either untreated or treated with 20  $\mu$ M nigericin for 2 h in the presence or absence of 100  $\mu$ M zYVAD-cmk. The medium was collected, proteins in the medium were concentrated as under 'Materials and Methods', and samples were analyzed by Western blotting using an anti-IL-18 antibody. Arrows indicate the precursor and mature forms of IL-18. (d) Cytosolic proteins were prepared as in (a) and analyzed by Western blotting using an anti-caspase-1 mouse monoclonal antibody. Arrows indicate the precursor form of caspase-1 and the p35/p37 kDa intermediate forms of caspase-1

from nigericin-treated cells, but not from untreated or nigericin/zVYAD-cmk-treated cells (Figure 1c). The pro-IL-18 protein (~24 kDa) band observed in nigericin/zVYAD-cmk-treated cell supernatants was because of nigericin-induced necrosis not prevented by zVYAD-cmk (see below). We further examined caspase-1 status by Western blotting (Figure 1d). In LPS-primed THP-1 cells, nigericin caused a decrease of caspase-1 precursor and the appearance of p35/p37 kDa bands of activated caspase-1 resulting from the cleavage between the p20 and p10 subunits.<sup>29</sup> These bands were also observed from 30 min after nigericin treatment alone, demonstrating that nigericin also activates caspase-1 in the absence of LPS priming. These data indicate that nigericin alone can promote the maturation of IL-18 in a caspase-1-dependent manner.

### Nigericin induces IL-18 in a LPS-independent manner in primary mouse macrophages

In parallel, we checked the IL-18-processing potential of nigericin in primary mouse peritoneal macrophages isolated from both LPS-sensitive FVBN mice and from LPS-unresponsive C3H/HeJ mice. The latter mouse strain is LPS-unresponsive due to a point mutation in the Toll-like receptor 4 (TLR-4).<sup>30</sup> Treatment with LPS alone did not induce a significant release of IL-18 in macrophages of both mouse strains (Figure 2), unlike in THP-1 cells (Figure 1b). As expected, nigericin induced a vigorous release of mature

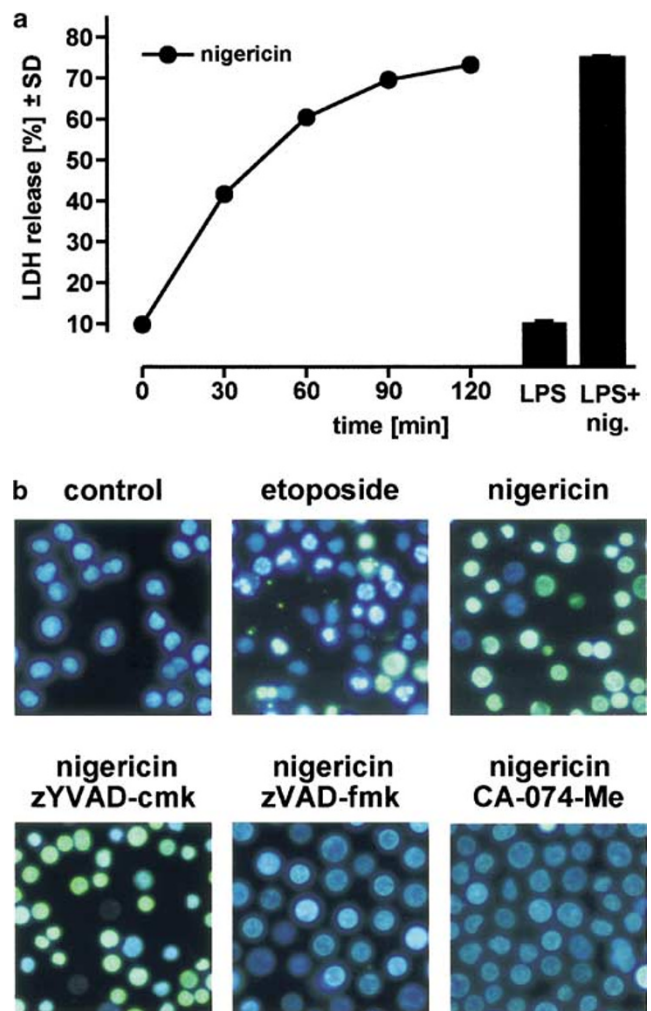


**Figure 2** Nigericin stimulates the production of mature IL-18 in primary peritoneal macrophages. Peritoneal macrophages were prepared from FVBN or C3H/HeJ mice as described under 'Materials and Methods', and allowed to adhere overnight. After exchanging the medium, adherent peritoneal macrophages were either left untreated, stimulated with 1  $\mu$ g/ml LPS alone for 3.5 h, treated with 1  $\mu$ g/ml LPS for 30 min followed by 20  $\mu$ M nigericin for 3 h, or treated with 20  $\mu$ M nigericin alone for 3 h as indicated. Then, supernatants were assayed for mature murine IL-18 by ELISA (three combined experiments). Triplicate determinations and an ANOVA followed by the Tukey multiple comparison test was performed, including all experimental groups, \*: versus con, +, versus nigericin,  $P < 0.01$  was considered significant

IL-18 in LPS-primed macrophages derived from FVBN mice; notably, significant although lower levels of released IL-18 were also detected when nigericin alone was used (Figure 2). In contrast, nigericin-treated macrophages prepared from C3H/HeJ mice released similar amounts of IL-18 regardless of LPS-priming (Figure 2). These results show that IL-18 maturation can be reiterated in mouse macrophages, and is due to nigericin alone and is not the result of contamination of nigericin with LPS.

### Nigericin causes cathepsin B-dependent necrosis in THP-1 cells

It has been reported previously that nigericin induces cell death in LPS-primed monocytes or macrophages.<sup>11,17,31</sup> We



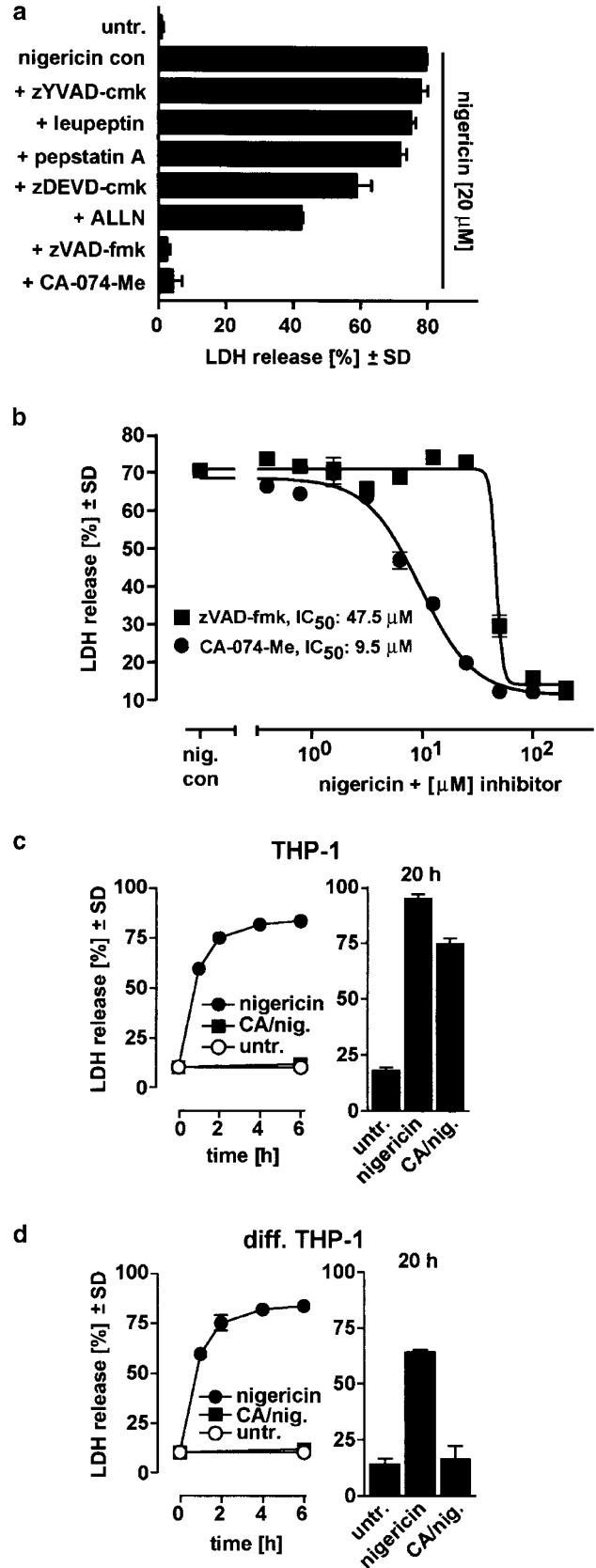
**Figure 3** Nigericin induces necrosis in THP-1 cells. (a) THP-1 cells ( $10^6$  cells/sample) were stimulated with 20  $\mu$ M nigericin for the indicated times, and cell death was determined by measurement of LDH release. Additionally, cells were pretreated with 1  $\mu$ g/ml LPS for 3 h and then incubated either with medium alone or with 20  $\mu$ M nigericin for 30 min (black bars). (b) THP-1 cells were incubated with etoposide (10  $\mu$ M) or nigericin (20  $\mu$ M) as indicated, stained with H-33342 plus SYTOX, and fluorescence images were taken (original magnification  $\times 120$ , etoposide: 4 h, nigericin: 2 h). Additionally, cells were pretreated for 1 h with the caspase inhibitors zVYAD-cmk and zVAD-fmk, or with the cathepsin B inhibitor CA-074-Me for 1 h (all 100  $\mu$ M), and then treated with 20  $\mu$ M nigericin for 2 h

also observed extensive cell death within 30 min in LPS-primed, nigericin-stimulated THP-1 cells (Figure 3a, right side), whereas nigericin alone was able to induce a similar extent of cell death in these cells over a period of 2 h (Figure 3a, left side).

The type of nigericin-induced cell death in LPS-primed cells is controversial, since both apoptosis and necrosis have been reported in the literature.<sup>17,31</sup> In THP-1 cells, we found that cell death induced by nigericin alone displayed characteristics typical for necrosis (Figure 3b), accompanied by a rapid release of the cellular contents (Figure 3a). Furthermore, we did not observe any nuclear condensation or chromatin fragmentation (Figure 3b), and there was no activity of caspase-3-like proteases detected in cytosolic samples at any time point. Also, even high concentrations of the caspase-3-like protease inhibitor z-Asp(OMe)-Glu(OMe)-Val-DL-Asp(OMe) fluoromethylketone (zDEVD-fmk) consistently failed to rescue cells from nigericin-induced death (c.f. Figure 4a). Nigericin-induced necrosis in THP-1 cells is also unlikely to be a secondary event after apoptosis, since we were never able to capture any apoptotic cells by using short periods of nigericin treatment or low drug concentrations (data not shown). In contrast, etoposide-induced cell death in THP-1 cells<sup>32</sup> clearly displayed typical features of apoptosis, as judged by condensed cell bodies and fragmented nuclei (Figure 3b, upper middle panel; the green cells represent cells at a late stage of apoptosis with damaged cell membranes, which become SYTOX-permeable).

Since caspase-1 has been implicated in inflammation that is often associated with necrosis,<sup>33,34</sup> we tested whether caspase-1 activity is required for nigericin-induced necrosis. Although preincubation of THP-1 cells with 100  $\mu$ M zYVAD-cmk completely blocked the production of mature IL-18 by nigericin (Figure 1b, c), the same concentration of zYVAD-cmk failed to inhibit nigericin-induced necrosis, suggesting that cell death is caspase-1-independent (Figures 3b and 4a). Interestingly, a broad-spectrum caspase inhibitor, z-Val-Ala-DL-Asp-fluoromethylketone (zVAD-fmk), completely blocked nigericin-induced necrosis at 100  $\mu$ M (Figures 3b and 4a). These results are similar to a previous report in which different potassium depletion reagents were used to induce cell death in THP-1 cells.<sup>17</sup>

However, it has been reported that zVAD-fmk is not a specific caspase inhibitor, but rather is a potent cathepsin B inhibitor when used at higher concentrations.<sup>35</sup> Since zVAD-fmk was effective in blocking cell death in our experiments, we studied the effect of a panel of other protease inhibitors on



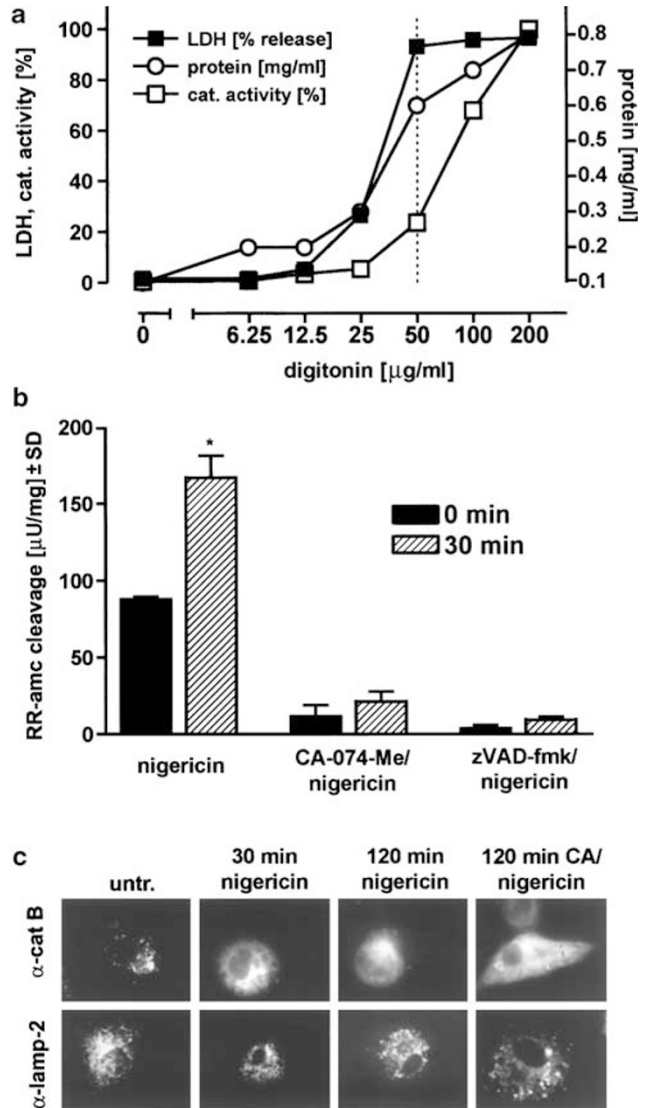
**Figure 4** Nigericin-induced necrosis is cathepsin B-dependent. (a) THP-1 cells were preincubated for 1 h with the indicated protease inhibitors (zYVAD-cmk, 100  $\mu$ M; leupeptin, 20  $\mu$ M; pepstatin A, preloading for 24 h with 100  $\mu$ M; zDEVD-cmk, 100  $\mu$ M; ALLN, 200  $\mu$ M; zVAD-fmk, 100  $\mu$ M; CA-074-Me, 100  $\mu$ M), and then treated with 20  $\mu$ M nigericin for 2 h. Cell death was determined by measurement of LDH release. Untr., untreated. (b) THP-1 cells were preincubated for 1 h with serial dilutions of the inhibitors zVAD-fmk and CA-074-Me as indicated and then treated with 20  $\mu$ M nigericin for 2 h, and cell death was determined by measurement of LDH release. (c) and (d): Long-term protection from nigericin-induced necrosis; undifferentiated (c) or differentiated adherent (diff.) THP1 cells (d) were incubated for 1 h with or without CA-074-Me (CA), and the nigericin-triggered cell death was quantitated at the indicated time points. Values are given as means  $\pm$  SD from triplicate determinations

nigericin-triggered cell death in THP-1 cells. While the broad-range serine protease inhibitor leupeptin, the caspase-3-like protease inhibitor zDEVD-cmk and the cathepsin D inhibitor pepstatin A had no protective effect, the calpain inhibitor Ac-Leu-Leu-Asn aldehyde (ALLN) diminished nigericin-induced death by half (Figure 4a). Notably, ALLN has been shown to also inhibit lysosomal cysteine proteinases, including cathepsins B and L.<sup>24</sup> The cathepsin B inhibitor CA-074-Me, a methylated prodrug that is cleaved by esterases in the cytoplasm,<sup>36</sup> completely prevented death of THP-1 cells as seen with zVAD-fmk (Figures 3b and 4a).

A comparison of the concentration-response curves of zVAD-fmk and CA-074-Me in nigericin-treated THP-1 cells showed that the IC<sub>50</sub> for CA-074-Me was 9.5  $\mu$ M, and the IC<sub>50</sub> for zVAD-fmk was 47.5  $\mu$ M (Figure 4b). Additionally, the slope was found to be extremely steep only in the case of zVAD-fmk, which indicates that a threshold concentration must be reached to achieve protection. Despite the fact that more than 80% of the cells died within 2 h, we extended the observation time to later time points using both monocytic THP-1 cells and PMA-differentiated adherent THP-1 cells, a commonly used macrophage model. We observed that in both cases, cells were fully protected up to 6 h (Figure 4c, d). At 20 h, THP-1 monocytic cells were still partially protected (Figure 4c), and differentiated THP-1 cells, which died with similar kinetics, were fully protected at this late time point (Figure 4d). Clonogenicity assays over a longer period were unsuccessful because of the reported antimetabolic potential of cathepsin B inhibition.<sup>37</sup> Overall, these inhibitor experiments indicate that cathepsin B is a key player in nigericin-induced necrosis in THP-1 cells.

### Nigericin increases cytosolic cathepsin B activity and stimulates translocation of cathepsin B into the cytoplasm

We next addressed the question whether an increase in cytosolic cathepsin B activity could be measured after nigericin treatment in THP-1 cells. For the extraction of cytosolic samples with minimal lysosomal contamination, we used a modified digitonin extraction method.<sup>24</sup> The optimization of the lysis parameters is shown in Figure 5a. We determined that at 50  $\mu$ g/ml digitonin (Figure 5a, dotted line), the LDH leakage was maximal and the protein extraction nearly complete, but the rupture of lysosomes was only minimal. We generated samples from nigericin-treated and untreated THP-1 cells using these conditions, and found that 30 min after nigericin treatment, the extractable cytosolic cathepsin B activity was significantly increased by about twofold (Figure 5b). Conversely, samples from nigericin-stimulated THP-1 cells pretreated with either CA-074-Me or zVAD-fmk had only a barely detectable cleavage activity, which did not increase significantly after 30 min (Figure 5b). The twofold increase in cathepsin B activity is in the same range as described previously for TNF-treated tumor cell lines.<sup>24</sup> Since nigericin-induced cell death is very rapid (maximal at 2 h, see Figure 3a), this twofold increase indicates that the cathepsin B activity at the single cell level is very high at a given time point.



**Figure 5** Nigericin treatment of THP-1 cells induces translocation of cathepsin B to the cytoplasm and cytosolic cathepsin B activity. (a) Evaluation of optimal conditions for digitonin lysis of THP-1 cells which largely avoids rupture and extraction of lysosomes (see Materials and Methods). Supernatants were assayed for LDH enzyme activity (indicator of membrane leakage, data given in percentage), for protein extraction efficiency (Pierce assay, mg/ml protein) and for total cathepsin (cat.) activity (cleavage of zRR-ams, data given in percentage). (b) THP-1 cells ( $10^6$  cells/sample) were preincubated with 100  $\mu$ M of either CA-074-Me or zVAD-fmk, or left untreated, and then treated with 20  $\mu$ M nigericin for 30 min. Cytosolic samples were generated as described in (a) with a concentration of 50  $\mu$ g/ml digitonin, and samples were assayed with a zRR-ams cleavage assay specific for cathepsin B. Triplicate determinations (a, b) and an ANOVA followed by the Tukey multiple comparison test were performed with all experimental groups (b); 30 min versus 0 min,  $P < 0.01$  was considered significant. (c) Differentiated adherent THP-1 cells were treated with nigericin with or without CA-074-Me as in (a), processed for immunohistochemistry, and stained with anti-cathepsin B monoclonal antibody or monoclonal anti-lamp-2 antibody as described in 'Materials and Methods'. Specimens were reviewed using a high-resolution Zeiss AxioCam CCD camera mounted on an inverted Zeiss AxioPlan microscope, original magnification of the pictures:  $\times 100$ . untr., untreated

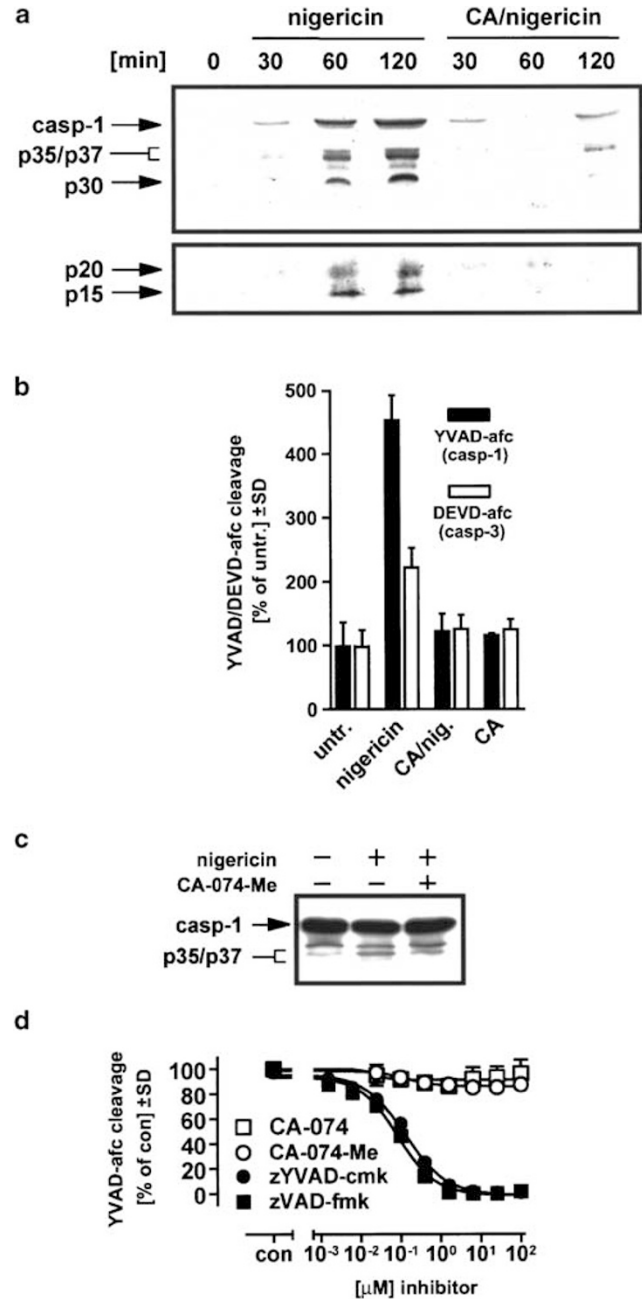
Immunohistochemistry of differentiated THP-1 cells using an anti-cathepsin B antibody showed a pronounced punctuate staining, in agreement with its known lysosomal localization

(Figure 5c, left upper panel). Translocation of cathepsin B to the cytoplasm was observed as early as 30 min after nigericin treatment, and at later times the staining was entirely diffuse/cytoplasmatic. Notably, in CA-074-Me-treated cells, which were protected against nigericin-triggered cell death (Figure 4), the translocation of cathepsin B occurred to a comparable extent. Similarly, when cells were preloaded for 1 h with a lysotracker, we observed a punctuate staining that disappeared 30 min after nigericin treatment with or without CA-074-Me (data not shown). Using an antibody against the lysosomal membrane protein lamp-2 that is known to stain late endosomes as well as lysosomes, we found a punctuate staining similar to the cathepsin B staining which did not recede during nigericin-induced cell death, indicating that the lysosomal membrane compartment was still intact. Collectively, this is evidence for a prominent nigericin-induced lysosomal leakage of cathepsin B and other lysosomal components in the absence of obvious lysosomal rupture, which corroborates the detected early increase in cytoplasmatic cathepsin B activity.

### Cathepsin B inhibition by CA-074-Me prevents nigericin-mediated caspase-1 activation

It is known that active caspase-3 can be recovered from supernatants of apoptotic cells.<sup>38</sup> Since THP-1 cells are rapidly killed by necrosis after nigericin treatment in a cathepsin B-dependent fashion and the amount of processed caspase-1 in cell lysates was not extensive (Figure 1d), we reasoned that processed caspase-1 might be predominantly in the extracellular compartment. Using the antibody directed against the prodomain of caspase-1, we found that caspase-1 and its p35/p37 intermediate cleavage fragments appeared in the extracellular compartment of nigericin-treated cells in high amounts in a time-dependent manner when we analyzed concentrated supernatant samples by Western blot (Figure 6a, left side). Additionally, a ~30 kDa fragment was observed, which is known to be an inactive fragment.<sup>29</sup> Using an antibody raised against the p20 subunit of caspase-1, we also detected this fragment as well as a ~15 kDa degradation product (Figure 6a, lower panel). Consistent with these Western blot data, we determined that 1 h after nigericin treatment the extracellular caspase-1 activity was increased about fivefold, whereas the increase of extracellular caspase-3-like activity was relatively small under these conditions (Figure 6b). When CA-074-Me-pretreated cells were examined, caspase-1 fragments and activity were completely absent in the supernatant (Figure 6a, b). These results also explain why only small amounts of p35/p37 caspase-1 fragments were found in the cytoplasm after nigericin treatment (Figure 1d), which were only slightly reduced upon CA-074 treatment (Figure 6c).

To rule out nonspecific inhibitory effects of CA-074 on caspase-1, we determined whether CA-074 could directly inhibit recombinant human caspase-1 activity under cell-free conditions. Whereas zYVAD-cmk and zVAD-fmk inhibited recombinant human caspase-1 activity with an IC<sub>50</sub> of <0.1 μM for both inhibitors, CA-074 as well as its membrane-permeable analog (CA-074-Me) had no inhibitory effect



**Figure 6** Inhibition of caspase-1 activation in THP-1 cells by CA-074-Me. (a) Cells were treated with 20 μM nigericin in the absence of or after preincubation with 100 μM CA-074-Me (CA) for the indicated times. The medium was collected, proteins were concentrated by Stratagene resin, and analyzed by Western blotting (upper panel: anti-caspase-1 prodomain antibody, lower panel: anti-caspase-1 p20 antibody). Arrows indicate the precursor form of caspase-1 (p46), p35/p37 kDa intermediate active forms of caspase-1, the p20 active fragment and two additional bands (p30, p15). (b) Cells were treated as in (a), and the YVAD-afc and DEVD-afc cleaving activities of the supernatants were assessed 1 h later as described in 'Materials and Methods'. Untr., untreated. (c) Cells were either left untreated or treated with 20 μM nigericin in the presence or absence of 100 μM CA-074-Me (-1 h) for 30 min, and cytosolic proteins were prepared and analyzed by Western blotting using an anti-pro-domain caspase-1 monoclonal antibody. (d) Recombinant caspase-1 (0.5 U/sample) was incubated with serial dilutions of the indicated inhibitors in 100 μl caspase-1 cleavage buffer (50 mM HEPES pH 7.4, 10% sucrose, 1% CHAPS, 10 mM DTT) and assayed for caspase-1 activity as described in 'Materials and Methods'

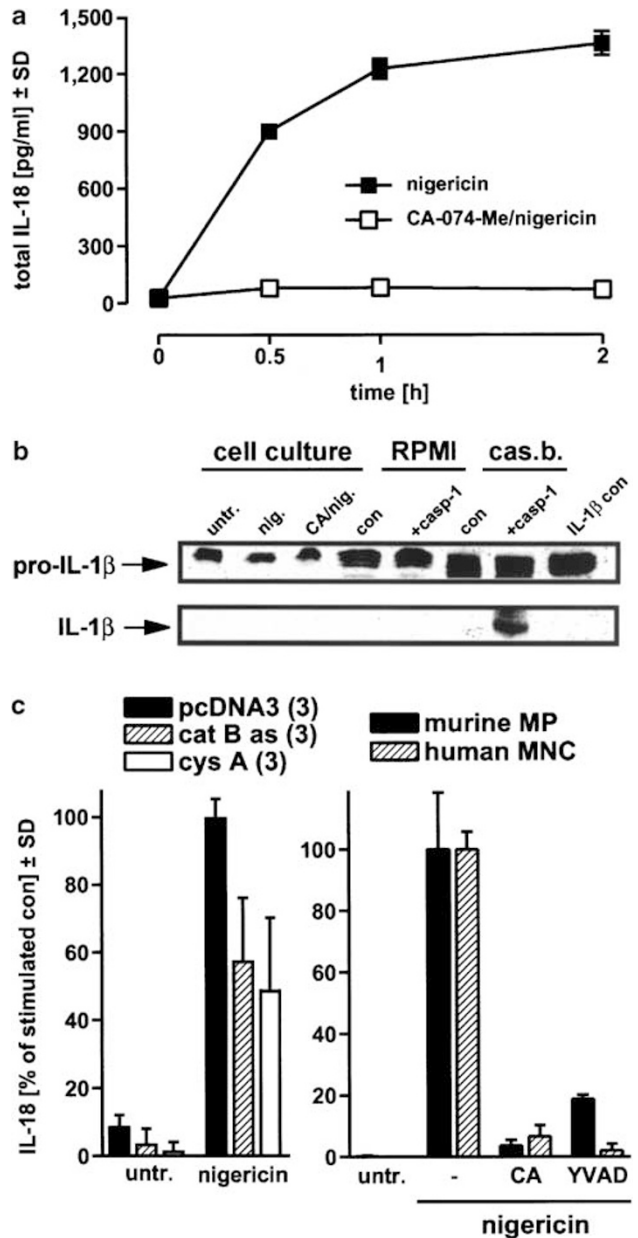
on caspase-1 activity even in excess at 100  $\mu$ M (Figure 6d). Thus, the block of nigericin-induced caspase-1 activation by CA-074-Me must be occurring upstream of caspase-1 itself.

### Cathepsin B inhibition blocks nigericin-induced IL-18 maturation

We next addressed whether IL-18 maturation was affected by CA-074-Me. Both intracellular and released IL-18 levels were determined, and the values were combined to give total levels of mature IL-18 (Figure 7a). We found that the *total* production of mature IL-18 after nigericin treatment was prevented when cells were preincubated with CA-074-Me, arguing that cathepsin B activity is strictly required for caspase-1-mediated IL-18 maturation.

We also asked whether the high levels of mature IL-18 in the medium after nigericin treatment could have been generated outside the cells, since both processed caspase-1 and pro-IL-18 are located in the extracellular compartment after nigericin-triggered necrosis has occurred (Figures 1c and 6a). However, when the caspase-1 substrate pro-IL-1 $\beta$  was added to the medium while cells were incubated with nigericin, we could not detect any cleavage of this cytokine when a concentrated supernatant was used for Western blotting (Figure 7b, left side). Recombinant caspase-1 as a positive control cleaved pro-IL-1 $\beta$  in an optimized reducing caspase-1 cleavage buffer, but not in normal RPMI medium (Figure 7b, right side). Substantiating the inactivity of extracellular caspase-1 under cell culture conditions, we determined that caspase-1 from supernatants was biochemically active in the YVAD-afc cleavage assay only when the optimized reducing reaction buffer was used (Figure 6b), but was inactive in RPMI medium alone (data not shown). Additionally, it was observed that mature IL-18 levels peaked within the cells at the 30 min time point, well before its release into the supernatant was found to be maximal (data not shown) and prior to the peak of necrosis (Figure 3a). Overall, these results argue that cathepsin B-dependent caspase-1 processing after nigericin treatment leads to a rapid maturation of IL-18 inside the cells, which is then released because of ensuing necrosis.

We next confirmed and extended the above findings that cathepsin B mediates IL-18 processing and necrosis. First, we used stable THP-1 cell lines overexpressing either antisense cDNA directed against cathepsin B mRNA, or the natural inhibitor of cathepsins, cystatin A. In both instances, we observed an approximately 50% decrease in IL-18 levels (Figure 7c, left side), and cell death was reduced to a similar extent (data not shown). Second, we found a prominent block of nigericin-triggered IL-18 production by preincubation of primary peritoneal mouse macrophages as well as of primary human blood monocytes with CA-074-Me or zYVAD-cmk (Figure 7c, right side). As described previously,<sup>11</sup> nigericin alone also induced cell death in primary peritoneal macrophages from FVBN mice, which was of obvious necrotic morphology (data not shown) exactly as shown for THP-1 cells (Figure 3b). Moreover, peritoneal macrophage cell death was suppressed when cells were preincubated with the



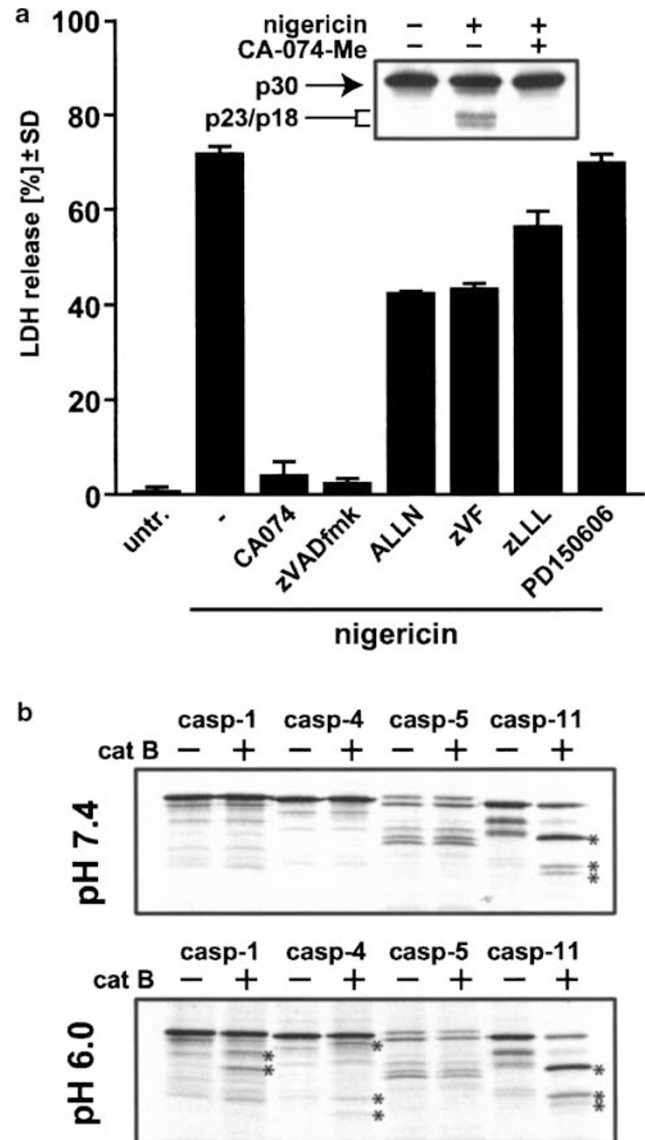
**Figure 7** Inhibition of IL-18 maturation by cathepsin inhibition in THP-1 cells, stable THP-1 lines and primary monocytes/macrophages. (a) THP-1 cells were treated with 20  $\mu$ M nigericin in the presence or absence of 100  $\mu$ M CA-074-Me. The amount of IL-18 from both medium and cytosol was combined and designated as total IL-18. (b) Recombinant human IL-1 $\beta$  (1  $\mu$ g/well,  $10^6$  cells/ml) was used to assay for extracellular caspase-1 activity (left side, treatments as in (a), incubation 2 h, untr., untreated). Additionally, the same amount of IL-1 $\beta$  was incubated in RPMI buffer (middle part) or in caspase-1 cleavage buffer devoid of cells (cas.b., right side), in the absence or presence of recombinant human caspase-1 (2 U/sample). All samples were concentrated with Stratagene resin, and subjected to Western blot analysis using an anti-IL-1 $\beta$  antibody (extreme right lane: control IL-1 $\beta$ ). (c) Left panel. Stable THP-1 cell lines overexpressing either anti-cathepsin B antisense cDNA or the cathepsin inhibitor cystatin A, plus the vector control lines were exposed to 20  $\mu$ M nigericin, and released IL-18 was determined 2 h later (left side, results of three independent lines were pooled). Right panel. Primary murine peritoneal macrophages (MP) and primary human MNC containing ~20% monocytes were incubated with CA-074-Me or zYVAD-cmk (100  $\mu$ M, -2 h) and nigericin (20  $\mu$ M), and the released IL-18 was quantitated after 2 h. For comparison, the nigericin-stimulated amount of IL-18 was set at 100% (absolute IL-18 levels were between 300 and 1000 pg/ml in all experiments). Values are means  $\pm$  SD from triplicate determinations

cathepsin B inhibitor CA-074-Me (LDH release after 3 h: control=13.8 ± 0.9%; nigericin=67.9 ± 1.3%; CA-074-Me+nigericin=38.1 ± 0.6%), but not when cells were exposed to zDEVD-cmk or zYVAD-cmk. Thus, we demonstrate that cathepsin B-dependent IL-18 activation and necrosis are also seen when approaches other than pharmacological inhibitors are used, and furthermore that these phenomena are observed in primary cells as well as in cell lines.

### Calpain and proinflammatory caspases as potential direct targets of cathepsin B

Having established that cathepsin B is an upstream activator in nigericin-induced caspase-1 activation and necrosis, we next addressed the possible targets of cathepsin. Since calpain has been frequently implicated in necrosis<sup>39</sup> and the calpain/cathepsin inhibitor ALLN partially rescued cells from necrosis (Figure 4a), we first checked the protein status of calpain upon nigericin treatment. Western blotting demonstrated that the small calpain subunit was processed to its active p18 fragment via the p23 intermediate<sup>40,41</sup> in THP-1 cells exposed to nigericin, and this cleavage was prevented by preincubation with CA-074-Me (Figure 8a, inset). When we applied a panel of calpain inhibitors, we found that ALLN and zVF (which also inhibit cathepsin B)<sup>24</sup> suppressed nigericin-induced cell death by 50%, whereas two more specific inhibitors (zLLL, PD150606)<sup>42</sup> exerted no significant protection. We thus infer that calpain is activated downstream of cathepsin B in nigericin-treated THP-1 cells, but the activation of this protease appears to play a minor role in cell death execution.

Recently, two groups addressed possible direct caspase activation by cathepsin B in cell-free systems, showing that the murine proinflammatory caspase-11 is readily cleaved by cathepsin B,<sup>21,22</sup> but ruling out human apoptosis-related caspases as direct targets.<sup>43</sup> We therefore analysed whether *in vitro*-translated human proinflammatory caspases 1, 4 and 5 and murine caspase-11 (positive control) would be processed in a cell-free screen using purified human cathepsin B at neutral and acidic pH (Figure 8b). We found that while caspase-11 is readily processed by cathepsin B as described at neutral and acidic pH to a similar extent,<sup>21,22</sup> caspase-1 and -4 are cleaved by cathepsin B only at acidic pH (Figure 8b). Recalling that cells strongly acidify after exposure to nigericin,<sup>12</sup> it is possible that direct cleavage of proinflammatory human caspases by cathepsin B can occur in these circumstances. Apparently, the size of the cleavage fragments of caspase-1/-4 generated by cathepsin B is different from the active fragments derived from caspase-1/-4 self-processing. However, given the fact that cathepsin B can cleave a protein at sites different from caspase cleavage sites while still generating fully active fragments (e.g. Bid<sup>43</sup>), it is possible that cathepsin B can directly cleave caspase-1/-4, which may trigger further caspase-1 activation by self-processing (or processing by caspase-4). Further work is needed to definitively map the cleavage sites on caspase-1/-4 by cathepsin B, test for the activity of these fragments, and investigate whether any of these caspases are direct targets of cathepsin B in living cells.



**Figure 8** Calpain and proinflammatory caspases as potential targets of cathepsin B. (a) THP-1 cells were either left untreated or treated with 20 μM nigericin in the presence or absence of 100 μM CA-074-Me for 1 h, and cytosolic proteins were analyzed by Western blotting using an anti-calpain monoclonal antibody directed against the small subunit (inset). The cytoprotective potential of various calpain inhibitors in comparison with zVAD-fmk and CA-074-Me was evaluated by preincubating THP-1 cells for 1 h with the indicated inhibitors (100 μM), followed by 2 h incubation with nigericin (20 μM). Values are given as means ± SD from triplicate determinations. (b) Cell-free cleavage of proinflammatory caspases by purified human cathepsin B. <sup>35</sup>S-methionine-labeled caspases 1, 4, 5 and 11 were incubated with purified human cathepsin B in cleavage buffer at the indicated pH. The resulting cleavage products were analyzed by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography. The stars mark the cleavage fragments generated (caspase-1, 40/37 kDa; caspase-4, 43/31/27 kDa; caspase-11, 37/31/29 kDa. Note that the myc tag adds 2 kDa to the procaspase molecular weight)

### Discussion

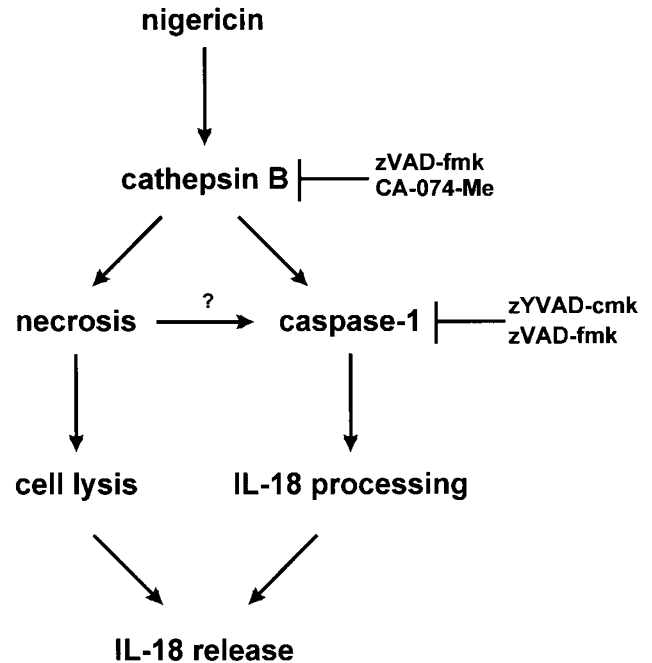
Secondary stimuli such as ATP, nigericin and other bacterial pore-forming toxins have been frequently used to boost IL-1β release following prestimulation of monocytes or macrophages with LPS.<sup>11,12,14,31,44</sup> The LPS-priming step allows



the synthesis of pro-IL-1 $\beta$  and may also provide crucial signals for these secondary stimuli to achieve their effect. In this study, we revealed that in the case of nigericin, the LPS priming step is not necessary, since nigericin alone was sufficient to induce both caspase-1 activation and mature IL-18 release (Figures 1, 2 and 7). Nigericin also promoted IL-18 release in macrophages from an LPS-unresponsive mouse strain, confirming that nigericin exerts its action independent of LPS signaling (Figure 2). The degree of the IL-18 stimulating effect in THP-1 cells is very similar to what was observed in freshly isolated human monocytes and mouse primary peritoneal macrophages,<sup>45</sup> suggesting that the signaling pathway mediating the production of both cytokines is well preserved in THP-1 cells. Since nigericin alone induced IL-18 maturation in primary mouse macrophages and human blood monocytes, this phenomenon is not restricted to THP-1 cells or cell lines.

The common feature of the known secondary stimuli is that they all induce cell death concomitant with the release of IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-18.<sup>11,12,45</sup> One important issue is the mode of cell death that these secondary stimuli induce. It has been reported that nigericin induces either apoptosis<sup>31,46</sup> or necrosis,<sup>17</sup> and this discrepancy could be due to different cell types, different time schedules of treatment, or due to the diverse cell death assays applied. In THP-1 cells, nigericin clearly triggers a very rapid necrotic cell death that shows no sign of apoptotic features. It is important to note that the frequently used broad-spectrum caspase inhibitor zVAD-fmk is a potent cathepsin B inhibitor,<sup>35</sup> and evidence for the contribution of caspase activity to cell death or for apoptosis based exclusively on the use of this substance is therefore questionable. Does caspase-1 activation and subsequent IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-18 maturation contribute to necrotic cell death? For instance, cell death induced by ATP, a secondary stimulus that also boosts IL-1 $\beta$  production in monocytes, appears to be caspase-1-independent.<sup>47,48</sup> Consistent with these results, we revealed that although the caspase-1 specific inhibitor zYVAD-cmk effectively blocks the production of mature IL-18 in THP-1 cells, it does not protect cells from nigericin-induced necrosis (Figure 1b *versus* Figure 3b). This is supported by the finding that zYVAD-cmk effectively inhibits the release of mature IL-18, but not pro-IL-18 (Figure 1b, c). These findings indicate that caspase-1 activation and necrosis are two separate pathways triggered by nigericin as summarized in Figure 9.

Is the release of mature IL-18 after nigericin treatment simply the consequence of cell rupture, and is cell death therefore a prerequisite for the production of this cytokine? It is important to note that the release mechanism of mature IL-18 is entirely unknown.<sup>3</sup> We found that the cathepsin B inhibitor CA-074-Me was able to inhibit both nigericin-induced necrosis and caspase-1 activation. As there are no known reagents that can protect cells from nigericin-induced necrosis without affecting caspase-1 activation, we cannot address the probability that a proportion of caspase-1 may be activated as a result of necrosis. Yet, the release of IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-18 triggered by these secondary stimuli in several systems occurred concurrently with the release of other cellular contents such as LDH.<sup>11,12,45</sup> Accordingly, we observed a close link between the kinetics of mature IL-18 release, the



**Figure 9** Model of nigericin-induced necrosis and caspase-1 activation. Nigericin triggers necrosis and caspase-1 activation through a cathepsin B-dependent pathway. The necrosis pathway is independent of caspase-1 activation, and may act upstream of the caspase-1 activation pathway (indicated by a question mark). IL-18 maturation occurs upon caspase-1 activation; however, IL-18 release is largely dependent on the extent of necrosis. The caspase inhibitors zYVAD-cmk and zVAD-fmk block caspase-1 activation; in addition, zVAD-fmk can also inhibit cathepsin B activity when used at high concentration. CA-074-Me specifically inhibits cathepsin B activity without inhibiting caspase-1 processing activity

appearance of activated caspase-1 in the supernatant and LDH release (Figures 1b, 3a, 6a). Additionally, we ruled out the possibility that IL-18 might be cleaved outside the cells as a cell culture phenomenon (Figure 7c, additional data in text). Overall, our experiments therefore support the following model (Figure 9). Nigericin leads to lysosomal leakage, translocation and activation of cathepsin B, which simultaneously activates both caspase-1 and a necrosis. As pro-IL-18 is present in the cytoplasm in high amounts, it is readily processed by active caspase-1. Owing to ensuing cell rupture, mature IL-18 as well as processed caspase-1 fragments then appear in the supernatant.

The lysosomal proteases of the cathepsin family have been previously implicated in a number of important cellular processes such as protein degradation, antigen processing and the execution of cell death.<sup>49–53</sup> Recently, evidence has emerged that the activation and translocation of cathepsin B is crucial in certain models of TNF-triggered apoptosis<sup>24,25,54</sup> and of TWEAK-induced cell death.<sup>26</sup> Notably, the involvement of cathepsins in macrophage activation was reported long before caspase-1 was described. A rise in intracellular cathepsin activity after activation of peritoneal mouse macrophages and also during differentiation of human blood monocytes was noted long ago,<sup>55</sup> and inflammatory stimuli such as LPS or interferon- $\gamma$  are also known to enhance cathepsin activity in THP-1 cells.<sup>56</sup> In none of the above

studies were cathepsin inhibitors or other tools used to test for the involvement of cathepsins in caspase-1 activation.

At present, the possible molecular mechanisms by which nigericin induces necrosis and activates caspase-1 via cathepsin B remain speculative. Cathepsin B may activate part of the signaling cascade employed by TLR-4 or converge with it at any level.<sup>57</sup> For example, cathepsin B may cleave proinflammatory caspases directly as described for the murine caspase-11 under cell-free conditions,<sup>21,22</sup> and in our present study in which human caspases 1 and 4 are processed *in vitro* by cathepsin B (Figure 8b). Our preliminary evidence also indicated that nigericin induces calpain processing downstream of cathepsin B, but only calpain inhibitors with cathepsin B-inhibiting potential partially block necrotic cell death. At most, calpain might have a minor role in necrosis, and more work is needed to establish whether or not calpain contributes to IL-18 maturation.

In conclusion, our study provides the first evidence that cathepsin B activity is required for necrosis, caspase-1 activation and IL-18 generation triggered by a toxin in monocytic cells. Besides this new link between caspases and cathepsin B in a cell model, this finding has further biological implications with regard to infection. Nigericin is produced by mycobacteria and causes cytolysis of monocytes and macrophages, which is presumably an attempt by the pathogen to dampen innate immunity. However, our work implies that in these circumstances monocytes have an LPS-independent mechanism in place to produce and release significant amounts of mature IL-18, which is known to play a pivotal role in boosting host immune defense against various infectious microbes through its interferon- $\gamma$ -inducing activity (reviewed by Nakanishi *et al.*<sup>3</sup>).

## Materials and Methods

### Reagents

Nigericin, Digitonin, LPS (*Escherichia coli* serotype 055:B5), Leupeptin, and PMA were purchased from Sigma. The inhibitors ALLN, z-Val-Phe-aldehyde (zVF), z-Leu-Leu-Leu-aldehyde (zLLL), zYVAD-, zDEVD-fmk, zVAD-fmk, L-trans-epoxysuccinyl-Ile-Pro-OH (or OMe) propylamide (CA-074 or CA-074-Me), pepstatin A, and the protease substrates N-acetyl-Tyr-Val-Ala-Asp-7-amino-4-trifluoromethylcoumarin (zYVAD-afc), zDEVD-afc (z-Asp-Glu-Val-DL-Asp-7-amino-4-trifluoromethylcoumarin), z-Arg-Arg-7-amino-4-methylcoumarin (zRR-ame) and z-Phe-Arg-7-amino-4-methylcoumarin (zFR-ame) were obtained from Bachem AG (Bubendorf, Switzerland). Pefablock<sup>®</sup> was bought from Hoffmann-La Roche AG (Basel, Switzerland). The calpain inhibitor PD150606 and purified human cathepsin B were from Calbiochem (La Jolla, CA, USA). Recombinant human caspase-1 (active) protein was from Chemicon (Temecula, CA, USA), and purified human pro-IL-1 $\beta$  was made in *Escherichia coli* using the GST-PreScission Protease System from Amersham Biosciences (Uppsala, Sweden). The dyes Hoechst-33342 and SYTOX were bought from Molecular Probes (Eugene, OR, USA). The human IL-1 $\beta$  ELISA kit was purchased from R&D systems (Minneapolis, MN, USA). The human and mouse IL-18 ELISA kits were from MBL (Nagoya, Japan) and used as described in the manufacturers instructions. The mouse monoclonal antibody for caspase-1 was a gift from Dr. J. Yuan (Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA), and the antibody against the small subunit of human calpain was bought from Chemicon (MAB3083). The antibodies

against human IL-18 (sc-6177), human IL-1 $\beta$  (sc-7884) and caspase-1 (anti-prodomain: sc-622, anti-p20: sc-1780) were from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA, USA). The anti-cathepsin B antibody (mouse monoclonal IM27L) was from Oncogene (San Diego, CA, USA), the anti-Lamp-2 antibody (mouse monoclonal 555803) was from BD PharMingen (Becton Dickinson, NJ, USA), and the secondary anti-mouse FITC-coupled antibody was from Jackson Laboratories (Bar Harbor, MA, USA).

### Culture of THP-1 cells and cell death assays

THP-1 cells were maintained in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FCS and 10  $\mu$ g/ml penicillin/streptomycin in a humidified atmosphere at 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Cells were passaged every 3–4 days in a ratio of 1:10. For experiments, cells were centrifuged (500 g, 4°C, 3 min), resuspended in medium, plated in 96-well plates (100  $\mu$ l cell suspension, 10<sup>5</sup> cells/well) or 35 mm dishes (3 ml cell suspension, 3  $\times$  10<sup>6</sup> cells/dish) and incubated with the compounds indicated. For macrophage differentiation, THP1 cells were incubated for 72 h with 100 nM PMA. To determine necrosis and apoptosis of THP-1 cells, the cultures were stained as described in detail<sup>58</sup> with a mixture of the membrane permeable DNA dye H-33342 (500 ng/ml) and the membrane impermeable DNA dye SYTOX (500 nM). Necrotic and apoptotic cells were photographed using a Zeiss epifluorescence microscope with an attached Nikon Coolpix digital camera. Cytotoxicity was quantitated by measurement of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH).<sup>59</sup> THP-1 cells were centrifuged briefly, and the LDH activity was determined in both cleared culture supernatants (S) and in the cell pellet (P) after lysis with an equal volume of RPMI containing 0.1% Triton X-100. The cytotoxicity was calculated as percentage LDH release by the ratio of P/(S+P).

### Generation of stable THP-1 cell lines

We used a previously described human cathepsin B-antisense construct derived from the pcDNA3(+) vector,<sup>24</sup> and we further constructed a cystatin A-containing pcDNA3(+) vector. Human cystatin A was cloned from mRNA derived from THP-1 cells by RT-PCR and ligated into the pcDNA3.1(+) vector between *Hind*III and *Bam*HI sites. *Scal*-linearized vectors were electroporated into THP-1 cells at 220 V and 960  $\mu$ F. Stable lines were selected from surviving colonies after 3 weeks of culture in 900  $\mu$ g/ml G418 and maintained in G418-containing medium.

### Western blot analysis and immunocytochemistry

THP-1 S100 lysates were prepared by resuspending cells in a hypotonic buffer containing 25 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 2 mM EDTA, 0.1% 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl) dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonic acid (CHAPS), 20  $\mu$ g/ml leupeptin, 2  $\mu$ g/ml antipain, and 2 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) at 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml, and freeze/thawing three times in liquid nitrogen. The nuclei and cell debris were removed by centrifugation (20 min, 14 000  $\times$  g, 4°C). The post-nuclear supernatants were further cleared by centrifugation at 100 000  $\times$  g (55 000 rpm, TLA100.1 rotor, Beckman) for 60 min at 4°C. To concentrate secreted IL-18 in the cell culture medium, 40  $\mu$ l of StrataClean resin (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) was added to 1 ml of medium sample. The resin-bound protein samples were recovered by centrifugation, washed once with PBS, and subjected to SDS-PAGE separation. Western blot analysis was carried out as described previously.<sup>5</sup>

For immunocytochemistry, adherent THP1 cells differentiated on round cover slides (2  $\times$  10<sup>5</sup> cells/well, 24-well plates) were used. Cells were fixed

with ice-cold methanol, rehydrated with PBS, and postfixed with 4% buffered paraformaldehyde. The specimens were stained using anti-cathepsin B antibody (2  $\mu$ g/ml) or anti-Lamp-2 antibody (1  $\mu$ g/ml) and a secondary anti-mouse FITC-coupled antibody (1:500). Pictures were recorded using a high-resolution Zeiss AxioCam CCD camera mounted on an inverted Zeiss AxioPlan microscope.

### Isolation and culture of peritoneal mouse macrophages and human blood mononuclear cells (MNC)

Specific pathogen-free FVBN mice (6–8 weeks, from the in-house animal breeding unit, IMCB Singapore) or C3H/HeJ mice obtained from Jackson Laboratories (Bar Harbor, Maine, USA) were used. Mice were killed by cervical dislocation, the outer coat of the peritoneum was opened, and 10 ml of ice-cold PBS was injected into the peritoneal cavity using an intravenous 18G plastic canula (Braun, Melsungen, Germany). Animals were shaken gently for about 3 min, and the lavage liquid was transferred to 15 ml Falcon polystyrene tubes (Becton Dickinson, NJ, USA). After centrifugation (500  $\times$  *g*, 4°C, 3 min), cells were resuspended in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FCS and 10  $\mu$ g/ml penicillin/streptomycin, and plated in 96-well plates (2  $\times$  10<sup>5</sup> cells/well). After 12 h incubation in a humidified atmosphere at 37°C at 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, the nonadherent cells were removed by medium exchange, and the adherent peritoneal macrophages were incubated as indicated in a volume of 100  $\mu$ l.

For the preparation of MNC, heparinized blood was used. Erythrocytes were separated from MNC by one-step centrifugation using the Lymphoprep reagent (Nycomed, Oslo, Norway) according to the manufacturers' instruction. The MNC, which are known to comprise about 20% monocytes, were plated in RPMI 1640 medium (10% heat-inactivated FCS, 10  $\mu$ g/ml penicillin/streptomycin) on 96-well plates (10<sup>6</sup> cells/well). Incubations were done immediately in a humidified atmosphere at 37°C at 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.

### Determination of caspase activities

The activities of caspase-1 and of caspase-3-like proteases were measured on microtiter plates according to the method originally described by Thornberry.<sup>60</sup> THP-1 S100 lysates (10  $\mu$ l), supernatants (50  $\mu$ l), or recombinant caspase-1 (0.5 U/sample) were diluted to a final volume of 100  $\mu$ l with substrate buffer (for caspase-1 activity: 100  $\mu$ M fluorogenic substrate YVAD-afc in 50 mM HEPES pH 7.4, 10% sucrose, 1% CHAPS, 10 mM DTT; for caspase-3-like activity: 60  $\mu$ M fluorogenic substrate DEVD-afc in 50 mM HEPES pH 7.4, 1% sucrose, 0.1% CHAPS, 10 mM DTT). The generation of free 7-amino-4-trifluoromethylcoumarin (afc) at 37°C was kinetically determined over a period of 30 min (DEVD-afc) or 120 min (YVAD-afc) by fluorescence measurement (excitation: 385 nm; emission: 505 nm) using the plate reader Spectrafluor Plus (Tecan, Crailsheim, Germany). For cell supernatants and recombinant caspase-1, data are presented as percentage of control, and where applicable, the specific activities (pmol afc/(min\*mg protein) or  $\mu$ U/mg) were calculated using the protein concentrations of THP-1 cytosolic samples as determined with the Pierce Assay (Pierce, IL, USA).

### Determination of cytosolic cathepsin activities

For the extraction of cytosolic protein without disruption of lysosomes, a described digitonin extraction method<sup>24</sup> was optimized for THP-1 cells with

serial dilutions of digitonin as shown in Figure 5a. Briefly, 10<sup>6</sup> THP-1 cells in 1 ml RPMI medium containing 10% FCS were centrifuged (3 min, 3000  $\times$  *g*, 4°C) in 1.5 ml Eppendorf tubes, and 300  $\mu$ l ice-cold digitonin extraction buffer (50  $\mu$ g/ml digitonin, 250 mM sucrose, 20 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 10 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM Pefablock<sup>®</sup>) was added immediately to the cell pellet on ice. The tubes were subsequently vortexed for 5 s and then kept on a shaker on ice for 10 min. After a short centrifugation (1 min, 14 000  $\times$  *g*, 4°C), the resulting supernatant was quickly removed and assayed for LDH activity (see above) as the lysis parameter, for protein concentration (Pierce Assay, Pierce, IL, USA), and for cathepsin activity. The cytosolic samples (10  $\mu$ l) were diluted to a final volume of 100  $\mu$ l with substrate buffer (80  $\mu$ M fluorogenic substrate zFR-afc or zRR-afc in 50 mM sodium acetate pH 6.0, 4 mM EDTA, 10 mM DTT, 1 mM Pefablock<sup>®</sup>). The generation of free 7-amino-4-methylcoumarin (afc) at 30°C was kinetically determined by fluorescence measurement (excitation: 360 nm; emission: 465 nm) using the Spectrafluor Plus plate reader. The specific activity ( $\mu$ U/mg) was calculated as described above for the caspase activity assays.

### Determination of the caspase-processing activity of cathepsin B

<sup>35</sup>S-methionine-labeled C-terminal myc-tagged caspases 1, 4, 5 and 11 were prepared using the T7 Quick TnT-coupled transcription/translation systems (Promega Biotech, Madison, WI, USA). The reaction product (2  $\mu$ l) was incubated with 200 ng purified human cathepsin B in 20  $\mu$ l cleavage buffer (25 mM HEPES, either pH 7.4 or pH 6 as indicated, 1 mM EDTA, 0.1% CHAPS, 10 mM DTT, 10% sucrose) for 2 h at 37°C. The resulting reaction mixtures were analyzed by 0.1% SDS-15% PAGE and autoradiography.

### Statistics

All data are given as means  $\pm$  SD, and statistical differences were determined using the software GraphPad Instat<sup>®</sup> by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by the Tukey multiple comparison test of the control *versus* other groups. *P* < 0.01 was considered significant.

### Acknowledgements

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