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Author/s:

Thuong, NTT;Tram, TTB;Dinh, TD;Thai, PVK;Heemskerk, D;Bang, ND;Chau, TTH;Russell, DG;Thwaites, GE;Hawn, TR;Caws, M;Dunstan, SJ

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

MARCO variants are associated with phagocytosis, pulmonary tuberculosis susceptibility and Beijing lineage

NTT Thuong^{1,2}, TTB Tram^{1,2}, TD Dinh^{1,2}, PVK Thai³, D Heemskerck^{1,2}, ND Bang³, TTH Chau⁴, DG Russell⁵, GE Thwaites^{1,2}, TR Hawn⁶, M Caws⁷ and SJ Dunstan⁸

Macrophage receptor with collagenous structure (MARCO) has an important role in the phagocytosis of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*). We hypothesized that MARCO polymorphisms are associated with phagocytosis, tuberculosis (TB) disease susceptibility and presentation, and infecting lineage. We used a human cellular model to examine how MARCO genotype mediates the immune response; a case–control study to investigate tuberculosis host genetic susceptibility; and a host–pathogen genetic analysis to study host–pathogen interactions. Two MARCO heterozygous (AG) genotypes (single-nucleotide polymorphisms rs2278589 and rs6751745) were associated with impaired phagocytosis of *M. tuberculosis* trehalose 6,6'-dimycolate-cord factor and β -glucan-coated beads in macrophages. The heterozygous genotypes of rs2278589 and rs6751745 were also associated with increased risk of pulmonary TB (PTB; rs2278589, $P=0.001$, odds ratio (OR) = 1.6; rs6751745, $P=0.009$, OR = 1.4), and with severe chest X-ray abnormalities ($P=0.007$, OR = 1.6). These two genotypes were also associated with the Beijing lineage (rs2278589, $P=0.001$, OR = 1.7; rs6751745, $P=0.01$, OR = 1.5). Together, these results suggest that MARCO polymorphisms may regulate phagocytosis of *M. tuberculosis* and susceptibility and severity of PTB. They also suggest MARCO genotype and Beijing strains may interact to increase the risk of PTB.

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INTRODUCTION

Although tuberculosis (TB) can be cured, it is still one of the most devastating diseases, and globally causes active TB in 9.6 million and kills 1.5 million people annually.¹ Variation in the host and pathogen are involved in disease susceptibility and determine disease development and outcome. Studies suggest that polymorphisms in host immunity genes influence susceptibility to TB,^{2,3} especially in genes encoding Toll-like receptors, C-type lectin and scavenger receptors, which are involved in recognizing, binding and phagocytosing *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (*M. tuberculosis*).

Scavenger receptors are cell surface receptors, which bind a variety of ligands, and have an important function in clearance of many foreign microorganisms. Class A and class B scavenger receptors are involved in the cytokine response to mycobacterial lipaarabinomannans⁴ and lipopeptides.⁵ Macrophage receptor with collagenous structure (MARCO) is a member of the class A scavenger receptor family. MARCO, on the cell surface of macrophages, binds bacteria to facilitate phagocytosis and activates immune responses.^{6–8} As such, MARCO-deficient mice have a reduced ability to clear bacteria in pneumonia.^{7,9} Class A scavenger receptors and MARCO participate in phagocytosis of mycobacterial species, including *Mycobacterium leprae*,¹⁰ *Mycobacterium bovis* Bacille Calmette–Guérin,¹¹ *Mycobacterium marinum*⁶ and *M. tuberculosis*.^{12,13} More specifically, it has been demonstrated that *M. tuberculosis* is captured by MARCO *in vivo* via its cell wall cord factor (trehalose 6,6'-dimycolate or TDM),

which increases pro-inflammatory cytokine response through the interaction with Toll-like receptors and CD14.¹⁴

The genetic diversity of *M. tuberculosis* is another factor that contributes to the clinical consequences of TB.^{15–17} The emergence of Beijing strains, which account for ~50% of strains in East Asia and 13% of strains worldwide,¹⁸ may contribute to disease susceptibility, drug resistance and treatment outcome. There is a possibility of human-mycobacterial co-evolution based on the genetic interactions of genes in the host and pathogen.^{18,19} This would help to explain the interactions between host and pathogen factors in the development of TB.

Altogether, due to the role of phagocytosis and the potential function of MARCO in the immune response against *M. tuberculosis*, we hypothesized that (i) phagocytic activity is associated with developing different clinical phenotypes of TB, such as latent, pulmonary or extra-pulmonary TB; (ii) polymorphisms in MARCO regulate macrophage phagocytic activity; (iii) polymorphisms in MARCO, which contribute to the impairment of macrophage phagocytic activity, are associated with susceptibility to tuberculosis and influence clinical presentations and treatment failure; (iv) host and pathogen genotypes combined influence tuberculosis susceptibility.

RESULTS

Phagocytosis and TB clinical phenotypes

We examined phagocytosis in human monocyte-derived macrophages (MDMs) by bead-based internalization assays. Alexa

¹Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; ²Centre for Tropical Medicine and Global Health, Nuffield Department of Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK; ³Pham Ngoc Thach Hospital for Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; ⁴Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; ⁵Department of Microbiology and Immunology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, USA; ⁶Department of Medicine, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, USA; ⁷Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Pembroke Place, Liverpool, UK and ⁸Peter Doherty Institute for Infection and Immunity, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia. Correspondence: Dr NTT Thuong, Oxford University Clinical Research Unit, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, 764 Vo Van Kiet, W.1, District 5, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

E-mail: thuongntt@oucru.org

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594-beads coated with immunoglobulin-G (IgG), TDM or β -glucan were added to MDMs and the percentage of macrophages with or without beads was measured using flow cytometry to assess phagocytic ability. Phagocytosis was assessed in macrophages isolated from patients with latent ($N=56$), pulmonary ($N=52$) or meningeal TB ($N=55$). No association was observed between phagocytic activity and different clinical forms of TB (Figure 1).

There was a wide range of phagocytic activities, with up to 50% of beads coated with *M. tuberculosis* TDM in macrophages from latent, pulmonary and meningeal TB (Figure 1). To investigate how MARCO influences the heterogeneity of phagocytic activity, we next examined the association of MARCO variants and phagocytosis.

Association of MARCO SNPs with macrophage phagocytosis, mRNA expression and cytokines in response to *M. tuberculosis* MARCO is a phagocytic receptor on macrophages which binds bacteria and facilitates phagocytosis to control and clear pathogens.^{6,8} TDM from *M. tuberculosis* is a ligand of MARCO, whereas β -glucan is not known to be a MARCO ligand. Scavenger receptors on human monocytes have been found to bind to β -glucan,²⁰ and MARCO (on CpG-ODN-pretreated macrophages) has been found to participate in the uptake of zymosan (which is derived from β -glucan);²¹ therefore β -glucan was used in this study to address the question of whether it might be a ligand for MARCO and to explore possible interaction between MARCO, tuberculosis and β -glucan.

We genotyped 12 MARCO haplotype-tagging single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) from 41 healthy subjects and performed phagocytosis assays. The genotypes of two SNPs, rs2278589 and rs6751745, were associated with phagocytosis of either TDM or β -glucan beads, but were not associated with phagocytosis of IgG beads (Figures 2a and b). The remaining 10 SNPs in MARCO were not associated with phagocytosis of any beads (Supplementary Figure S1). Furthermore, the results show the heterozygous genotypes of both SNPs were associated with reduced phagocytosis of TDM and β -glucan beads (rs2278589, $P=0.04$ and 0.03 ; rs6751745, $P=0.01$ and 0.007 ; Figures 2a and b).

We also examined the association between MARCO SNPs rs2278589 and rs6751745 and messenger RNA (mRNA) expression or cytokines in Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) from 31 healthy subjects. MARCO mRNA levels were up-regulated approximately twofold in PBMCs stimulated with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) or *M. tuberculosis* whole-cell lysate compared with unstimulated cells (Figure 3a). The genotypes of rs2278589 and rs6751745 were marginally associated with MARCO mRNA expression in cells stimulated with *M. tuberculosis* (Figure 3b; analysis of variance, $P=0.068$ and 0.039 , respectively). For the heterozygous model, the AG genotype of these two SNPs was not significantly associated with reduced levels of MARCO mRNA in PBMCs stimulated with *M. tuberculosis*. For cytokine production, PBMCs were activated and produced pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF- α and IL-1 β in response to both TDM and *M. tuberculosis* lysate. The anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 was induced by *M. tuberculosis* lysate stimulation, but not TDM (Figure 3c). In TDM or *M. tuberculosis* lysate stimulated cells, there was no association between the two SNP genotypes and TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-10 levels (Figures 3d and e for rs2278589, and Figures 3f and g for rs6751745).

Collectively, these data showed that the AG genotype of rs2278589 and rs6751745 in MARCO was not associated with MARCO mRNA expression or cytokine concentrations in PBMCs, but it was associated with reduced phagocytosis activated via TDM and β -glucan in macrophages.

MARCO polymorphisms are associated with susceptibility to pulmonary TB, but not with TB meningitis

We used a case-control study to determine whether MARCO polymorphisms SNPs rs2278589 and rs6751745 are associated with

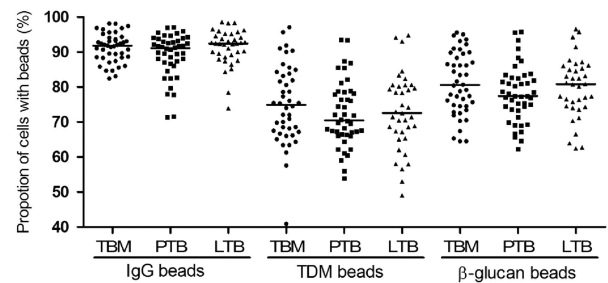


Figure 1. Phagocytic ability of macrophages from individuals with different TB phenotypes. Monocyte-derived macrophages from patients at day 7 were treated with Alexa 547-beads coated with either immunoglobulin-G (IgG), trehalose 6,6'-dimycolate (TDM) or β -glucan. Phagocytic ability was determined by the percentage of macrophages with beads in three TB phenotypes (55 TB meningitis, 52 pulmonary TB and 56 latent TB). Bars in plots represent median values. Comparisons across three groups of TB forms or genotypes were performed by using one-way analysis of variance. On these comparisons, P -values >0.05 .

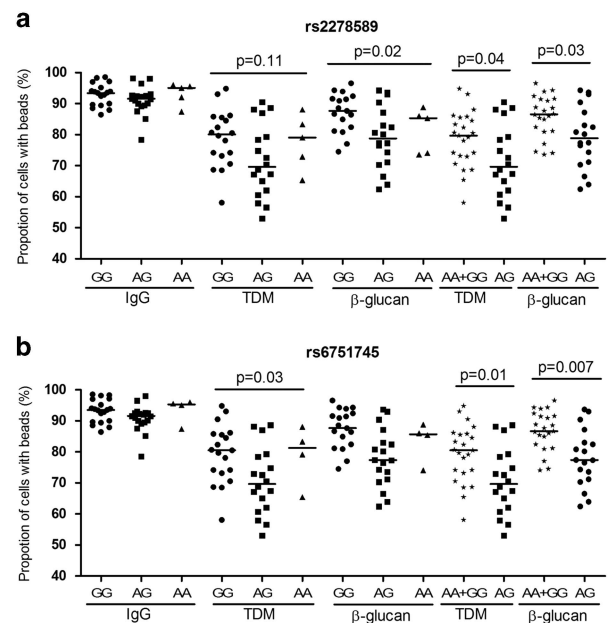


Figure 2. Phagocytic ability of macrophages from healthy subjects. Macrophage phagocytosis of beads was assessed according to MARCO SNP genotypes in healthy subjects; (a) rs2278589 (18 GG, 18 AG, 5 AA) and (b) rs6751745 (19 GG, 18 AG, 4 AA). Bars in plots represent median values. Comparisons across three groups of TB forms or genotypes were performed by using one-way analysis of variance, or two groups by using Mann-Whitney U -test.

susceptibility to TB, as macrophages with the heterozygote genotypes of these SNPs displayed reduced phagocytosis of *M. tuberculosis* ligands (Figure 2). Therefore we applied the heterozygote advantage model to analyze the relationship between MARCO SNPs and clinical TB, both pulmonary and meningeal. The heterozygote genotypes of rs2278589 and rs6751745 are associated with susceptibility to pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB; rs2278589; $P=0.001$, odds ratio (OR)=1.6 and rs6751745; $P=0.009$, OR=1.4; Table 1) and Supplementary Figure S2 shows that the two SNPs are in high linkage disequilibrium (LD) ($D'=1$, $r^2=0.88$) in our Vietnamese Kinh control population. Associations between these two SNPs and PTB remained significant after Bonferroni correction (P -values $\times 2$; Table 1).

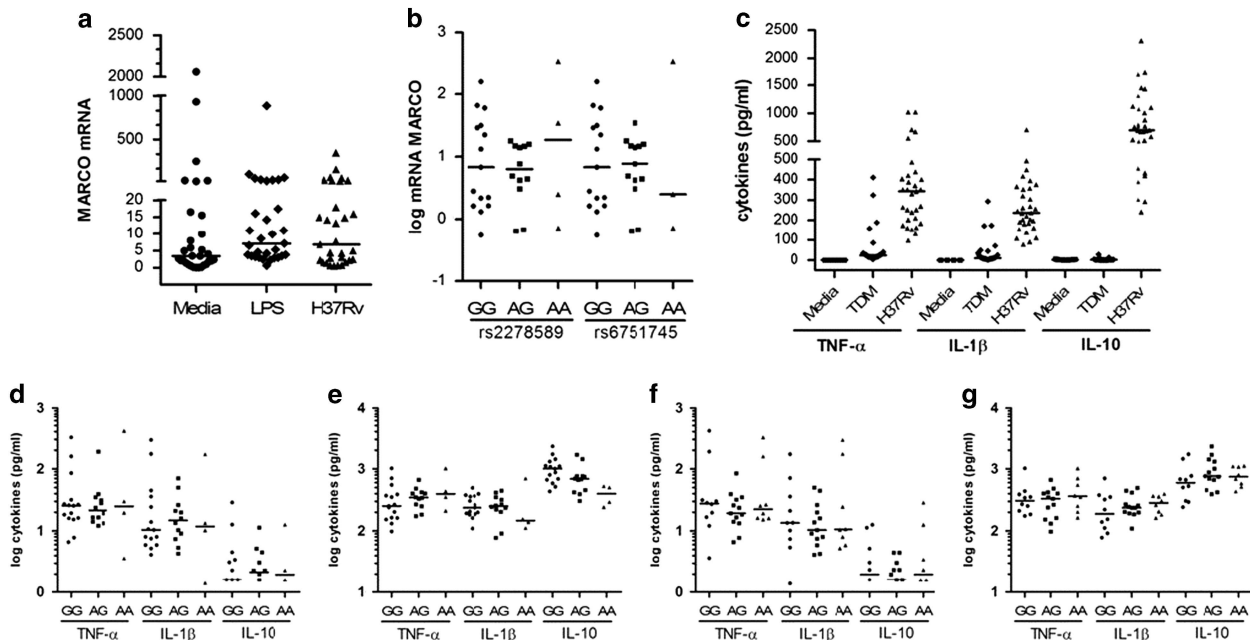


Figure 3. MARCO polymorphisms and variation in mRNA expression or cytokine production from healthy subjects. (a) mRNA was isolated from monocytes stimulated with Media, LPS at 100 ng ml^{-1} or *M. tuberculosis* whole-cell lysate at $5 \text{ } \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$. MARCO mRNA expression was measured and normalized to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase. (b) Association of MARCO mRNA expression from cells stimulated with *M. tuberculosis* whole-cell lysate was analyzed with SNPs in MARCO: rs2278589 (4 AA, 12 AG, 15 GG), $P=0.068$ and rs6751745 (3 AA, 13 AG, 15 GG), $P=0.039$. (c) Cytokines were measured from monocytes stimulated with media, TDM at $100 \text{ } \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$ or *M. tuberculosis* whole-cell lysate at $25 \text{ } \mu\text{g ml}^{-1}$. Cytokines from cells stimulated with TDM (d) or *M. tuberculosis* whole-cell lysate (e) were analyzed with SNP rs2278589 (4 AA, 12 AG, 15 GG). Cytokines from cells stimulated with TDM (f) or *M. tuberculosis* whole-cell lysate (g) were analyzed with SNP rs6751745 (3 AA, 13 AG, 15 GG). Data were collected from duplicate samples. Bars in plots represent median values. Comparisons across three genotypes were performed by using one-way analysis of variance.

Table 1. MARCO SNPs rs2278589 and rs6751745 are associated with pulmonary TB

SNP	rs2278589			rs6751745		
Control genotype (11, 12, 22) (N, %)	194 (0.45)	190 (0.44)	48 (0.11)	210 (0.48)	181 (0.42)	43 (0.10)
PTB genotype (11, 12, 22) (N, %)	165 (0.37)	245 (0.55)	35 (0.08)	194 (0.43)	225 (0.50)	27 (0.06)
Genotypic (P , P^*)	0.004	0.008		0.011	0.022	
Dominant (P , P^* , OR (95% CI))	0.101	0.202	1.5 (0.9–2.3)	0.035	0.070	1.7 (1.0–2.8)
Recessive (P , P^* , OR (95% CI))	0.018	0.036	0.7 (0.5–0.9)	0.146	0.292	0.8 (0.6–1.1)
Heterozygous (P , P^* , OR (95% CI))	0.001	0.002	1.6 (1.2–2.0)	0.009	0.018	1.4 (1.1–1.8)

Abbreviations: OR (95% CI), odds ratio (95% confidence interval); SNP, single-nucleotide polymorphism. 1: majority allele; 2: minority allele; Dominant is the comparison of 22 vs (11+12). P = P -value. P^* =corrected P -value, Bonferroni correction by two SNPs (P -values $\times 2$). Bold entries indicate P -values < 0.05 .

Interestingly, the genotype frequencies of these two SNPs were different between PTB and tuberculous meningitis (TBM) under the heterozygote advantage model (rs2278589; PTB 0.55, TBM 0.46; $P=0.005$, OR=1.4) (rs6751745; PTB 0.50, TBM 0.40; $P=0.003$, OR=1.5). However the genotype frequencies of rs2278589 and rs6751745 in TBM patients were not different compared to the control groups using the genotypic model ($P>0.05$).

To thoroughly examine the association between MARCO SNPs and TB a further 10 SNPs, within and upstream of the MARCO gene, were analyzed. Apart from the two associated SNPs described above, rs6748401 (1.5 kb upstream) was associated with PTB in a genotypic comparison ($P=0.039$; Table 2), and none of others were associated with susceptibility to TB.

Collectively, two SNPs in the MARCO gene were associated with PTB, but not with TBM. The heterozygote genotypes of rs2278589 and rs6751745, which were associated with reduced phagocytic activity, were also associated with susceptibility to PTB.

MARCO polymorphisms are associated with CXR presentation

To investigate whether MARCO polymorphisms influence clinical presentation or disease outcome, we examined the relationship between the two associated SNPs (rs2278589 and rs6751745), pre-treatment chest X-ray (CXR) abnormalities and 8-month treatment outcomes. Patients enrolled in this study were sputum smear-positive for PTB before treatment. Pre-treatment CXR showed 427/429 (99.5%) were abnormal with evidence of nodules (139, 32.4%), infiltrates (407, 94.9%), consolidation (40, 9.3%), cavities (139, 32.4%) and miliary disease (0, 0%).

SNPs rs2278589 and rs6751745 were associated with severity of CXR abnormality. SNP rs2278589 was associated with intermediate and severe CXR abnormality in the heterozygote model ($P=0.008$ intermediate; $P=0.007$ severe, OR=1.6; Table 3). SNP rs6751745 was associated with severe CXR abnormality in the heterozygote model ($P=0.007$, OR=1.6; Table 3).

Table 2. Summary of genotyped SNPs in MARCO

rs ID Location	Cases		Controls		Genotypic P-values
	PTB/TBM	11/12/22	11/12/22	HWE-P	
rs7573346	PTB	131/233/84	122/213/105	0.524	0.175
4.9 Kb upstream	TBM	127/216/101			0.913
rs6748401	PTB	108/245/90	120/215/100	0.845	0.039
1.5 Kb upstream	TBM	115/223/109			0.788
rs1318645	PTB	109/246/92	119/215/100	0.879	0.057
3 bp upstream	TBM	115/223/109			0.815
rs4491733	PTB	104/240/102	114/228/93	0.290	0.593
intron 1	TBM	120/222/101			0.782
rs12998782	PTB	228/184/34	243/160/31	0.510	0.345
intron 1	TBM	239/168/33			0.883
rs17009726	PTB	331/110/8	340/94/6	0.863	0.456
intron 1	TBM	342/99/5			0.911
rs2278589	PTB	165/245/35	194/190/48	0.885	0.004
intron 3	TBM	194/203/47			0.871
rs1371562	PTB	289/141/15	284/138/15	0.724	0.998
intron 6	TBM	286/140/15			0.998
rs6761637	PTB	323/114/8	335/89/9	0.289	0.202
exon 10	TBM	333/101/6			0.519
rs6751745	PTB	194/225/27	210/181/43	0.663	0.011
intron 13	TBM	223/178/39			0.752
rs17796260	PTB	293/139/13	283/135/18	0.708	0.622
intron 13	TBM	292/136/14			0.739
rs3765035	PTB	145/251/49	152/220/60	0.164	0.210
intron 15	TBM	183/199/60			0.149

Abbreviations: HWE, Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium; P, P-value; PTB, pulmonary tuberculosis; TBM, tuberculous meningitis. 1: majority allele; 2: minority allele. Bold values indicate the SNPs that have genotypic P-values < 0.05.

Table 3. MARCO SNPs rs2278589 and rs6751745 are associated with level of CXR abnormality in PTB patients

Abnormality level	Genotype			Genotypic P-values	Heterozygous	
	GG	AG	AA		P-values	OR (95% CI)
rs2278589						
Controls	194 (0.45)	190 (0.44)	48 (0.11)			
Mild	26 (0.38)	39 (0.57)	4 (0.06)	0.112	0.052	1.7 (1.0–2.7)
Intermediate	67 (0.37)	101 (0.56)	13 (0.07)	0.022	0.008	1.6 (1.1–2.3)
Severe	60 (0.35)	96 (0.56)	15 (0.09)	0.026	0.007	1.6 (1.1–2.3)
rs6751745						
Controls	210 (0.48)	181 (0.42)	43 (0.10)			
Mild	31 (0.44)	35 (0.50)	4 (0.06)	0.314	0.193	1.4 (0.8–2.3)
Intermediate	82 (0.45)	90 (0.50)	9 (0.05)	0.055	0.068	1.4 (1.0–2.0)
Severe	68 (0.40)	92 (0.54)	11 (0.06)	0.026	0.007	1.6 (1.1–2.3)

Bold entries indicate P-values < 0.05.

There was no association between rs2278589 and rs6751745 genotype and poor treatment outcome (29/429, 6%), which was defined by death, or failure to convert to sputum smear negativity, however this may be due to the lack of events in this data set and consequent lack of power.

MARCO polymorphisms are associated with Beijing lineage

Our previous studies reported associations between lineages of *M. tuberculosis*, particularly the modern Beijing lineage, and TB clinical phenotypes.^{15,17} Given a worldwide emergence of the *M. tuberculosis* Beijing strains,¹⁸ we hypothesized that variation in the scavenger receptor MARCO, which binds to *Mycobacterium* and enables phagocytosis by macrophages, might be preferentially associated with a specific lineage. Therefore, we next

examined whether the rs2278589 and rs6751745 genotypes are associated with infection caused by a particular bacterial lineage and whether this relationship influences disease phenotype.

The genotypic frequencies of rs2278589 and rs6751745 in all PTB patients (N=445) and in those patients where the lineage of the infecting *M. tuberculosis* isolate was determined (N=370), were compared with controls (Table 4). There was no significant association between the two SNPs and infection with either Indo-Oceanic or Euro-American lineage, or when combined as non-Beijing lineages. However, we found a significant association between these SNPs and infection with Beijing isolates in a genotypic comparison (rs2278589, P=0.005; rs6751745, P=0.033; Table 4), and in a heterozygous model (rs2278589, P=0.001, OR=1.7; rs6751745, P=0.012, OR=1.5; Table 4).

Table 4. MARCO SNPs rs2278589 and rs6751745 are associated with the Beijing strain

Group	Genotype			Genotypic	Heterozygous	
	GG	AG	AA		P-values	OR (95%CI)
rs2278589						
Controls	194 (0.45)	190 (0.44)	48 (0.11)			
PTB	165 (0.37)	245 (0.55)	35 (0.08)	0.004	0.001	1.6 (1.2–2.0)
All isolates	135 (0.36)	205 (0.55)	30 (0.08)	0.005	0.001	1.6 (1.2–2.1)
Non-Beijing	61 (0.42)	77 (0.53)	8 (0.05)	0.060	0.066	1.4 (1.0–2.1)
East Asian/Beijing	74 (0.33)	128 (0.57)	22 (0.10)	0.005	0.001	1.7 (1.2–2.3)
rs6751745						
Controls	210 (0.48)	181 (0.42)	43 (0.10)			
PTB	194 (0.43)	225 (0.50)	27 (0.06)	0.011	0.009	1.4 (1.1–1.9)
All isolates	161 (0.47)	187 (0.48)	23 (0.05)	0.021	0.014	1.4 (1.1–1.9)
Non-Beijing	68 (0.47)	70 (0.48)	8 (0.05)	0.174	0.188	1.3 (0.9–1.9)
East Asian/Beijing	93 (0.41)	117 (0.52)	15 (0.07)	0.033	0.012	1.5 (1.1–2.1)

Bold entries indicate *P*-values < 0.05.

DISCUSSION

The primary finding of our study was that MARCO genotypes were associated with a reduction of phagocytosis of beads coated with pathogen-derived ligands, TDM from *M. tuberculosis*. These genotypes were also associated with increased susceptibility to PTB and severe chest radiography abnormality. Our results suggest that these polymorphisms may regulate phagocytosis of *M. tuberculosis*, and impairment of phagocytic ability could increase susceptibility to, and severity of, PTB. The MARCO genotypes were preferentially associated with Beijing rather than Indo-Oceanic or Euro-American lineages, which implies MARCO genotype may increase susceptibility to tuberculosis particularly of the Beijing lineage.

MARCO has a key role in bacterial phagocytosis and clearance.^{6,7,9} Recognition of TDM by MARCO, in conjunction with TLR2/CD4, activates transcriptional expression of immunity genes²² and cytokine production.¹⁴ However, no studies have yet shown the influence of MARCO genetic variation on the antimicrobial activity of macrophages such as phagocytosis or immune response. In this study, we found that MARCO SNPs rs2278589 and rs6751745 were not associated with gene expression and cytokine production in PBMCs but were associated with reduced phagocytosis of beads coated with pathogen-derived ligands, TDM or β -glucan in macrophages. We found that MARCO polymorphisms were not associated with cytokine production. In murine studies, MARCO-deficient macrophages were associated with a reduction of TNF α , IL-6 and IL-1 β cytokine production in macrophages from MARCO knockout mice. The difference in study design could account for the differences seen in cytokine production between these two studies. We used human PBMCs, whereas in Bowdish *et al.*¹⁴ murine macrophages were used. In the macrophages from knockout mice, MARCO was absent, potentially having a major impact. In our study, MARCO was still produced, albeit a variant of MARCO with an unknown and potentially smaller impact. Another reason for the difference may be the limited numbers of samples in our study once stratified by genotype.

MARCO is involved in phagocytosis of bacteria, a step in pathogenesis that may be important in the development of PTB in the early phase of infection. The heterozygous genotypes of two MARCO SNPs were associated with reduced macrophage phagocytic function. The impairment of phagocytosis at the beginning of infection reduces the number of macrophages infected with *M. tuberculosis*, which then limits microbial killing and antigen presentation to lymphocytes.^{23,24} The consequence of this could

be the inadequate induction of innate and adaptive immune responses against *M. tuberculosis*, potentially increasing susceptibility to active disease. Deficient responses could also lead to increased microbial replication, which could manifest as severe abnormalities on CXR, such as was observed in TB patients carrying the heterozygous genotypes. Together, our data suggest that TB susceptibility and disease severity in patients with the MARCO AG genotype may be due to impairment of *M. tuberculosis* phagocytosis.

Our results show that variation in human MARCO is associated with susceptibility to PTB in the Vietnamese Kinh population. The associated intronic SNPs rs6748401 and rs2278589 are part of a wide haplotype block, suggesting they are markers in high LD with the unknown causative SNP(s). Two MARCO SNPs (rs17009726 or rs4491733) were previously associated with TB susceptibility in the Han Chinese Beijing and Gambian populations;^{25,26} however, we did not observe any association with these SNPs in our TB population. Conversely, the associated SNPs (rs6748401 and rs2278589) described in this study were not associated in the Gambian population and were not genotyped in the Chinese population. The discrepancy in our results may be due to different population LD structure. The frequencies of the associated SNPs found in the three studies were very different based on the 1000 Genomes Project (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/SNP/>; rs17009726 minor allele frequency in African 0.0008, Ad Mixed American 0.0014, European 0.0060, East Asian 0.1210 and South Asian 0.1483 super populations) and overall linkage (*D'* plots) across the MARCO SNPs in three populations are visually different (Supplementary Figure S2; Bowdish *et al.*²⁵ and Ma *et al.*²⁶). LD in the Vietnamese Kinh population across this gene region contains larger haplotype blocks with more SNPs compared with both the Han Chinese (HCB) and Gambian populations. The differing population structures in this gene region may account for the inability to replicate individual SNP associations, however the accumulated evidence across these populations suggests that MARCO variation contributes to PTB susceptibility.

The remarkable emergence of Beijing lineage worldwide, including Vietnam, supports the hypothesis that the variation in the scavenger receptor MARCO, which binds *Mycobacterium* and promotes macrophage internalization, might support the emergence of the Beijing lineages. Our data show associations of both MARCO variants and *M. tuberculosis* lineage with TB susceptibility suggesting potential for host–pathogen co-evolution, as reported previously with TLR2, NRAMPI and EREG.^{15,27,28} Our associated

SNPs may be markers of non-synonymous structural variants of MARCO that effects ability to bind ligands from Beijing lineage strains, reducing phagocytosis and increasing susceptibility to TB. Host–pathogen co-evolution in tuberculosis needs to be studied on a larger scale with respect to patients and genes, coupled with functional studies to determine the underlying mechanisms.

The role of MARCO in macrophage phagocytosis is important in clearance of pathogens. Our results suggest that MARCO polymorphisms may regulate phagocytosis of *M. tuberculosis* and thus influence susceptibility to and severity of pulmonary tuberculosis. The results also suggest that MARCO genotype and Beijing strains may interact to increase the risk of pulmonary tuberculosis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cellular studies

Ex vivo isolation of PBMCs and MDMs. PBMCs were separated from heparinized whole blood by Lymphoprep (Axis-Shield, Oslo, Norway) gradient centrifugation according to the manufacturer's protocol. From 20 ml of blood, we obtained $\sim 1\text{--}1.5 \times 10^7$ PBMCs. To isolate monocytes by adherence, PBMCs were plated in cell-culture-treated 48-well plates (Nunc, Roskilde, Denmark) with 9×10^5 cells per well in media without serum, containing RPMI-1640 (Sigma, Munich, Germany), 2 mM L-glutamine and 100 units of penicillin. Cells were incubated at 37 °C, 5% CO₂ for 2 h and the non-adhered cells were washed off gently two times by warm phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) with 3% fetal calf serum (Sigma). Cells were re-suspended in 0.4 ml complete media, containing RPMI-1640, 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 units of penicillin, 10% fetal calf serum and 10 ng ml⁻¹ human mCSF (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN, USA), and incubated at 37 °C, 5% CO₂. To derive monocytes, adhered cells were incubated for 5–7 days. Complete media was changed at day 4, and phagocytosis assay was performed at day 7.

PBMC stimulation for MARCO mRNA and cytokine measurement. For MARCO mRNA expression, PBMCs were plated in 24-well plates (10⁶ cells per well). Cells were subsequently stimulated with either whole-cell lysate of *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv at 5 µg ml⁻¹ (Colorado State University, USA), LPS at 100 ng ml⁻¹ (Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, USA) or media. For cytokine measurement, PBMCs were plated in 96-well plates (10⁵ cells per well) and then stimulated with either whole-cell lysate at 25 µg ml⁻¹, TDM at 100 µg ml⁻¹ (Enzo Life Sciences, Farmingdale, NY, USA), LPS 100 ng ml⁻¹ or media. For stimulation, TDM was coated on the plate and air-dried in the cabinet the day before, while other ligands were added directly into media after cell plating.

For real-time quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR), after stimulation for 5 h, RNA was extracted by Trizol according to the manufacturer's protocol (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA), dissolved in RNase-free water and stored at –70 °C until use. Taqman real-time PCR was performed to measure the expression level of MARCO gene using primers forward 5'-GGGCTCACCTGGTGGTTATC-3' and reverse 5'-TCGACAACCTGGTCTGACAGT-3' (Sigma-Aldrich Pte Ltd, Singapore), and probe 5'-Cyan500-CTCCGGTCTG GAGATGTATTCTCTCA-BHQ1-3' (TIB MOLBIOL Syntheselabor GmbH, Berlin, Germany). Samples were normalized to *glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase* and analyzed by using LightCycler 480 release 1.5.1.62 Relative Quantification software (Roche, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam).

For cytokine measurement, after stimulation for 24 h, supernatants were collected for cytokine measurement, including TNF-α, IL-1β and IL-10. Cytokine levels were determined with a sandwich ELISA technique by the Luminex multiplex bead array technology (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA).

Preparation of beads for phagocytosis. The procedure of coating beads was adopted from Yates et al.²⁹ Carboxylate-modified silica particles (25 mg or 500 µl of 3 µm; Kisker Biotech, Steinfurt, Germany) were washed three times in 1 ml of PBS by vortexing and centrifugation at 2000 g for 1 min. Beads were incubated at room temperature in 25 mg ml⁻¹ cyanamide (Sigma-Aldrich), which works as a cross-linker, in PBS with agitation for 15 min. Beads were washed twice in 1 ml of coupling buffer (0.1 M borate buffer, pH 8.0) and then incubated in 0.5 ml coupling buffer with 1.0 mg defatted bovine serum albumin (Sigma-Aldrich) and 0.1 mg human IgG (Molecular Probes, Eugene, OR, USA) or 0.25 mg ligands (TDM (Enzo Life Sciences) or β-glucan/whole glucan particles (Invivogen, San Diego, CA, USA)) then dispersed for 12 h with agitation. The coated beads were washed three times in 1 ml of quench buffer (250 mM glycine, Sigma-

Aldrich) to quench unreacted cyanamide. The beads were re-suspended in 1 ml coupling buffer with 10 µl of 5 mg ml⁻¹ Alexa Fluor 594 succinimidyl ester (Molecular Probes) in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, Sigma-Aldrich) and agitated for 1 h. The beads were washed three times in 1 ml quench buffer, re-suspended in 1 ml PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and stored at 4 °C.

Phagocytosis assays. At day 7, MDMs from healthy subjects or TB patients were checked by microscope to ensure a monolayer with 80–90% confluence had been achieved. After removing media, new media was added immediately with 200 µl per well in the 48-well plates. Stored beads were washed three times in PBS, then 10 µl of beads coated with Alexa Fluor 594 SE and IgG/ligand was added into each well with concentration to achieve an average of 1–2 beads internalized per macrophage. Binding and uptake of the beads was performed by incubating of macrophages with a suspension of the beads at 37 °C, 5% CO₂ for 10 min. Cells were washed three times in PBS with 3% FBS to remove unbound beads, harvested by scraping in cold PBS with 1% para-formaldehyde and transferred into a tube for flow cytometry analysis.

Phagocytosis of macrophages was determined by the percentage of phagocytes that have internalized beads coated with Alexa Fluor 594 SE. Samples were run using BD FACSCanto II and FACSDiva acquisition software (Becton Dickinson, San Diego, CA, USA), and fluorescence intensity analyzed using FlowJo analysis software (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA). Bead ingestion was confirmed by the presence of bright green fluorescence in the proteolysis assay (Supplementary Figure S3). The green fluorescence indicated that almost all of the MDM-associated beads were internalized following 10 min incubation.

Haplotype-tagging SNPs

We identified haplotype-tagging SNPs from the Han Chinese in Beijing (CHB) population from the International HapMap Project (<http://www.hapmap.org>) and obtained functional information of SNPs from UCSC Genome Bioinformatics (<http://genome.ucsc.edu/>). We searched a region on chromosome 2p14.2 encompassing MARCO and 10 kb upstream for tagged SNPs using an *r*² cutoff of 0.8 for linkage disequilibrium and a minor allele frequency cut-off of 10%. Haploview 4.2 (Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard, USA) was used to calculate *r*² and *D'* for linkage disequilibrium. Twelve haplotype-tagging SNPs including one SNP in the promoter region (3 bp upstream) and one missense SNP (in exon 10) were genotyped. SNPs in the MARCO gene were genotyped using the GoldenGate genotyping assay (Illumina, San Diego, CA, USA).

Human subjects

For cellular studies, in addition to the TBM and PTB patients described below, latent TB (LTB) subjects (*N*=56) were recruited from healthy Vietnamese volunteers working at Oxford University Clinical Research Unit (OUCRU), Vietnam. They were diagnosed for LTB infection using T-SPOT.TB test (Oxford Immunotec, Abingdon, UK). Another group of healthy Vietnamese volunteers (*N*=31) from OUCRU was enrolled in cellular studies in which we genotyped SNPs on MARCO and examined macrophage phagocytosis, mRNA expression and immune response.

The case–control genetics association study cases comprised of 900 HIV negative adults with TB treated from 2008 to 2011 for PTB (*N*=450), and in several clinical trials and observational studies from 2001 to 2013 for TBM (*N*=450). PTB patients were recruited through the network of district TB control units, and TBM patients were recruited from either Pham Ngoc Thach Hospital for Tuberculosis and Lung Disease or the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. PTB patients had acid fast bacilli in sputum and TBM patients had clinical meningitis in addition to specific clinical requirements that have been previously described.³⁰ Population controls were 450 newborn babies born at Hung Vuong Obstetric Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City. Peripheral blood samples from TB patients or umbilical cord blood from babies were collected. All samples came from unrelated individuals who were ethnic Vietnamese Kinh.

Written informed consent was obtained from each volunteer. Protocols were approved by human subjects review committees at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases and Pham Ngoc Thach Hospital for TB and Lung Disease, HCMC, Vietnam. Ethical approval was also granted by the Oxford Tropical Research Ethics Committee (UK).

Case–control genetic association study and quality checking

Fourteen genotyped SNPs were tested for Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) in control subjects using a χ^2 -test. SNPs were excluded if they had

>5% missing genotype calls, a minor allele frequency of <10% or a HWE *P*-value of <0.05.

Chest radiography

CXR were examined at the time of TB diagnosis, with reports provided by clinicians from district TB control units. Abnormal features on a chest radiograph were recorded comprising of nodules, infiltrates, consolidation, cavities and miliary TB. To grade chest radiograph severity, the abnormal features were assessed and classified as mild if abnormal features were present in one lobe, intermediate if abnormal features were present in one lung, and severe if abnormal features were present in both lungs.

Statistical analysis

Host genetic analysis was performed using a Chi-squared test with two degrees of freedom in genotypic comparisons, or one in genotypic models (that is, dominant, recessive or heterozygous advantage model). A significance threshold of *P* < 0.05 was used. For multiple SNP comparisons, Bonferroni correction was applied.

Comparisons across three clinical groups (PTB, TBM and controls) or genotypes were performed by using one-way analysis of variance or two groups by using Mann–Whitney *U*-test. Analyses were performed using SPSS version 14.0, USA. mRNA, cytokine and phagocytosis graphs were generated using GraphPad Prism version 6.04 for Windows (GraphPad Software, La Jolla, CA, USA, www.graphpad.com).

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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