

NOD2-expressing bone marrow-derived cells appear to regulate epithelial innate immunity of the transplanted human small intestine

T Fishbein,^{1,2,6} G Novitskiy,^{1,2} L Mishra,^{3,4} C Matsumoto,^{1,2} S Kaufman,^{1,2,6} S Goyal,² K Shetty,^{1,2,6} L Johnson,^{1,2} A Lu,^{1,2} A Wang,⁷ F Hu,⁷ B Kallakury,⁵ D Lough,² M Zasloff^{1,2,6}

¹ Transplant Institute, Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, DC, USA;

² Department of Surgery, Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, DC, USA;

³ Laboratory of GI Developmental Biology, Departments of Surgery, Medicine and The Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center, Georgetown University, Washington, DC, USA;

⁴ DVAMC, Washington, DC, USA; ⁵ Department of Pathology, Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, DC, USA;

⁶ Department of Pediatrics, Georgetown University Medical Center, Washington, DC, USA;

⁷ Department of Biostatistics, Lombardi Comprehensive Cancer Center, Georgetown University, Washington, DC, USA

Correspondence to: Dr Michael Zasloff, Georgetown University Medical Center, Med/Dent Bldg, NW 210, 3900 Reservoir Rd, NW, Washington, DC 20007, USA; maz5@georgetown.edu

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ABSTRACT

Background: Intestinal allograft rejection resembles Crohn's disease clinically and pathologically. An understanding of its mechanism could impact this life-saving procedure, as well as provide insight into the pathophysiology of inflammatory bowel disease. The NOD2 protein has been implicated as a key player in intestinal immune health, as a consequence of the discovery of three polymorphisms linked with Crohn's disease. An investigation was carried out to determine whether epithelial immune function and graft survival were influenced by NOD2 mutations in an intestinal transplant population.

Methods: The NOD2 genotypes of 34 transplants performed consecutively over the past 3 years were determined. The NOD2 genotypes were related to clinical outcomes and the expression of certain intestinal antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) believed to protect the epithelium.

Results: An unexpectedly high percentage of recipients, 35%, possessed NOD2 polymorphisms, while 8.6% of donors had comparable mutations. The likelihood of allograft failure was about 100-fold higher in recipients with mutant NOD2 alleles compared with recipients with wild-type NOD2 loci. Rejection in NOD2 mutant recipients was characterised by decreased expression of certain Paneth cell and enterocyte AMPs, prior to the onset of epithelial injury and inflammation.

Conclusions: Crohn's disease-associated polymorphisms in the NOD2 gene in the recipient represent a critical immunological risk factor for intestinal allograft rejection. Compromised epithelial defences precede visible epithelial injury and inflammatory infiltration. The association of impaired epithelial immunity with the recipient's genotype suggests that certain NOD2-expressing cells of haematopoietic origin play a role in the process, perhaps by regulating expression of certain epithelial AMPs within the allograft.

The NOD2 gene product has recently been recognised to play an important role in the immune health of the small intestine. The discovery arose from efforts to identify genes that were associated with Crohn's disease (CD), a disorder in which intestinal inflammation is provoked by commensal bacteria. NOD2 is an intracellular microbial sensor present in macrophages, dendritic cells and certain intestinal epithelial cells, including Paneth cells.^{1–3} Several alleles in the NOD2 locus have been identified as potentially functionally abnormal, and the risk of having CD increases between 2- and 40-fold depending on the genotype of the individual.^{4–8}

Studies in both mouse and man have linked the presence of NOD2 CD-associated polymorphisms with impaired expression of certain Paneth cell-derived antimicrobial peptides (AMPs)^{9–10} in individuals with the ileal form of CD.^{11–13} The hypothesis proposes that the presence of impaired NOD2 sensors results in the failure to regulate intestinal epithelial AMPs effectively; subsequent epithelial damage caused by commensal microbes results in a secondary tissue-destructive inflammatory response.

More than 600 people worldwide have received a small intestinal allograft over the past 15 years for intestinal failure following surgical resection or functional intestinal anomalies.^{14–18} About 60% of the recipients are infants and children younger than 15 years for whom the allograft provides the only remaining means to deliver adequate nutritional support required for growth.^{14–18–19} Graft failure secondary to rejection occurs in about 30–40% of transplants within the first 3 years post-operatively. Efforts continue to define optimal strategies to increase survival of the allograft.

Small intestinal allograft rejection is characterised by intestinal crypt cell damage and apoptosis, invasion of the lamina propria by lymphocytes and macrophages, and, in later stages, luminal epithelial ulceration or complete destruction, reminiscent of some of the pathological characteristics of both CD and graft versus host disease.^{20–21}

These reports prompted us to examine whether an association existed between the presence of NOD2 CD-linked polymorphisms in our transplant population and transplant outcome. We hypothesised that the presence of a NOD2 polymorphism in the recipient might influence the viability of the allograft by interrupting NOD2-dependent circuits required to maintain intestinal homeostasis with respect to commensal flora. Outcomes that were selected for assessment included the first episode of severe rejection and time to graft failure post-transplantation. Furthermore, we speculated that damage to the intestinal epithelium of a healthy bowel (recognised as "rejection") would be more likely to occur in a recipient lacking a functional intestinal microbial-sensing system than in a recipient with an intact system, and that the damage would be more severe pathologically.

We further questioned whether the presence of a NOD2 polymorphism was associated with alteration in the expression of Paneth cell and enterocyte AMP genes of the allograft after implantation, a



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deficiency in epithelial innate immunity observed in CD.

METHODS

Study population

Between May 2002, the date when the intestinal transplant programme began, and November 2006, 34 consecutive patients underwent small intestinal transplantation at the Georgetown University Hospital under the direction of a single surgeon (TF). The study population includes every individual who received an intestinal allograft at our institution, with the last patient included having about 4 months postsurgical time. DNA samples suitable for genotyping, tissue specimens, along with complete clinical information from recipients and donor organs were obtained with approval of the Georgetown University Institutional Review Board. The authors were responsible for the design of the study, assembly and analysis of the data, and the writing of the manuscript.

The study described in this report began in mid-2005 after about 20 patients had been transplanted. The transplantation protocol and all postoperative management procedures were not altered by the initiation of this study and thus remained fixed for the entire group of 34 patients. All individuals involved in patient management were unaware of the NOD2 genotypes of the recipients and donors.

The following clinical data were collected on all recipients: age, sex, race, serological evidence of cytomegalovirus (CMV) or Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection, the primary cause of intestinal failure, organs transplanted in addition to the small intestine, the duration of cold ischaemia, the number of episodes of rejection, the histological severity of rejection, the number of episodes of infection and responsible organisms, the loss of the graft, and vital status, with the cause of death established. Donor information included age, sex, race, CMV and EBV status. Donor organs were all from heart-beating cadaveric donors who suffered irreversible brain injury but who had normal bowel function and no history of gastrointestinal disease. Recipients were individuals who suffered intestinal failure and lifelong dependence on parenteral nutrition. One patient was retransplanted after the loss of the first allograft. The majority had short bowel syndrome, having required massive surgical resection of the small intestine due to a variety of common paediatric and adult diseases. Other patients suffered either functional disorders of motility or had desmoid tumours associated with familial adenomatous polyposis (table 1). Our population did not differ with respect to the reasons for transplantation from the experience of other centres.^{15 17 22 23}

The basic transplantation protocol has been described in detail elsewhere.^{14 18 19} Rejection was routinely treated with pulsed steroid and augmented tacrolimus therapy when mild, and with antilymphocyte agents when more severe, as clinically indicated. Bacterial decontamination of the intestine was performed when signs of systemic toxemia accompanied rejection. Endoscopic biopsy evaluations and symptom evaluation guided daily management decisions.

Evaluation of allograft rejection

Endoscopic mucosal pinch biopsies were taken at transplant protocol-specified time points and additionally whenever clinically indicated. Patients consented to additional biopsy material being collected simultaneously for the purpose of evaluation of the expression of AMPs. Biopsy samples were fixed, paraffin embedded and stained with H&E. Biopsies were

then examined by one of two pathologists unaware of the NOD2 status of the patient and scored using standard rejection grading criteria.^{15 24 25}

Amongst the earliest microscopic signs of acute small bowel rejection are apoptotic cells within the crypts, increasing in number/crypt as rejection progresses (fig 1A,B). As the severity of rejection increases, villous blunting is seen, followed by invasion of the lamina propria and crypt of inflammatory cells, with eventual mucosal erosion (fig 1C–F). “Severe rejection” as referred to in this report describes pathology characterised by extensive mucosal ulceration and inflammatory infiltration of the lamina propria. Episodes of rejection separated by >30 days with an intervening period characterised by normal histology were considered as independent events.

Tissue sample collection

Grasp biopsies were obtained from allograft mucosa during either endoscopy of the ileal stoma or colonoscopy following stoma takedown, generally between 10 and 30 cm from the ileocolonic anastomosis. In patients with ileal ulceration or other pathologies, biopsies were targeted to regions of intact mucosa. Samples of pre-reperfusion donor small bowels and biopsies were placed into RNALater (Ambion, Austin, TX) according to the manufacturer's instructions and saved at –80°C until used.

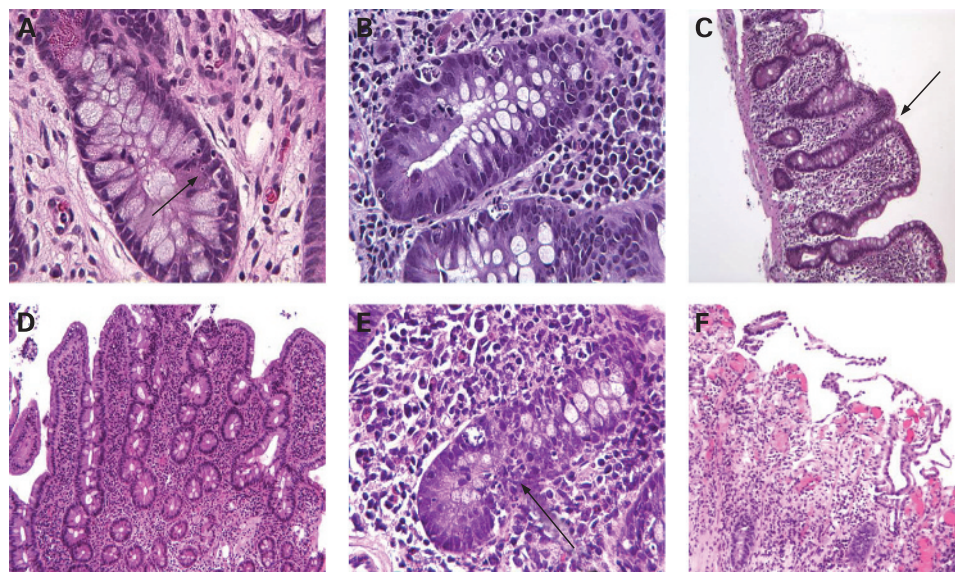
DNA extraction

Isolation of genomic DNA from tissue (QIAamp DNA Mini Kit; Qiagen, Valencia, CA) or blood (QIAamp DNA Blood Mini Kit, Qiagen) was done according to the manufacturer's recommendations. EDTA-anticoagulated blood was spun for 10 min at 2000 rpm at 4°C; the buffy coat was collected and stored at –80°C until used for DNA isolation.

Genotyping assay

All donors and recipient were genotyped for three common single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the NOD2/CARD15 gene: (1) a missense mutation 2104C→T (SNP 8; R702W, NCBI reference SNP ID: rs2066844); (2) a missense mutation 2722 G→C (SNP 12; G908R, NCBI reference SNP ID: rs2066845); and (3) a frameshift C-mutation, 3020insC (SNP 13; 1007fs, NCBI reference SNP ID: rs2066847). For R702W and G908R mutation, two pre-made (Assay-on-Demand) assays were provided by Applied Biosystems (Assay ID: c_11717468_20 and c_11717466_20). For the 1007fs mutation, the assay was custom-developed by Applied Biosystems with the following primers and fluorophore-labelled probes: (forward primer, GTCCAA TAACTGCATCACCTACCT; reverse primer, CAGACTT CCAGGATGGTGTTCATT; VIC-labelled probe, CAGGCC CTTGAAAG; FAM-labelled probe, CAGGCCCTTGAAAG). Reactions were performed according to the manufacturer's instructions in a 96-well plate. Briefly, 10 ng of genomic DNA was mixed with 12.5 µl of 2× TaqMan Universal PCR Master Mix No AmpErase UNG and 1.25 µl of 20× SNP Genotyping Assay, and PCR was carried out on a 7500 Fast Real Time PCR instrument (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Thermal cycling conditions were: 95°C for 10 min followed by 40 cycles of 92°C for 15 s (melting step) and 60°C for 60 s (anneal/extend step). Detection of fluorescent signal was performed according to the recommended protocols for the 7500 Fast Real Time PCR machine, and the results were analysed by the associated Sequence Detection System (SDS) Software V. 1.3.0. (Applied Biosystems).

Figure 1 Pathological characteristics of small intestinal allograft rejection. (A) Crypt apoptosis; (B) multiple apoptotic bodies; (C) villous blunting; (D) inflammatory cell infiltration; (E) cryptitis; (F) mucosal ulceration (H&E).



Determination of mRNA abundance by TaqMan quantitative reverse transcriptase-PCR (TaqMan qRT-PCR)

The gene products analysed included antimicrobial peptides/proteins expressed by Paneth cells (HD5, HD6 and lysozyme) and enterocytes (HBD1, HBD2, HBD3 and LL37). All donor organs examined were from individuals with normal NOD2 alleles.

Isolation of total RNA was performed by RNeasy Mini RNA isolation kit (Qiagen) according to the manufacturer's recommendations, from tissues that had been previously stored in RNALater (see above). RNA was quantified with a Biorad spectrophotometer; $A_{260/280}$ readings between 1.8 and 2.0 were used to confirm purity. Additionally, formaldehyde gel electrophoresis was performed to verify the presence of intact 18S and 28S rRNA. The expression of human AMP mRNA in small bowel was determined by TaqMan qRT-PCR. To measure cDNA levels, the threshold cycle at which fluorescence is first detected above baseline is used, and a standard curve is drawn between starting nucleic acid concentrations and the threshold cycle.

We measured the concentration of the following AMP mRNAs: human β defensin 1 (hBD1, NCBI RefSeq: NM_005218.3), human β defensin 2 (hBD2, NCBI RefSeq: NM_004942.2), human β defensin 3 (hBD3, NCBI RefSeq: NM_018661.2), human defensin 5 (HD5, NCBI RefSeq: NM_021010.1), human defensin 6 (HD6, NCBI RefSeq: NM_001926.2), lysozyme (Lsz, NCBI RefSeq: NM_021797.2) and cathelicidin-derived peptide LL37 (LL37, NCBI RefSeq: NM_004345.3). Pre-made TaqMan probes and primers (assay ID: Hs00608345_m1, Hs00175474_m1, Hs00218678_m1, Hs00360716_m1, Hs00427001_m1, Hs00253976_m1, Hs00189038_m1, respectively) were purchased from Applied Biosystems. Target mRNA levels are expressed relative to an internal glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) control (assay ID: Hs99999905_m1, Applied Biosystems). Isolated total RNA (1 μ g) was reverse-transcribed into cDNA in a 20 μ l reaction mix using Superscript III reverse transcriptase and random hexamers, according to the manufacturer's instructions (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). For cDNA amplification, a 10 min incubation at 95°C was carried out to activate AmpliTaqGold DNA polymerase; this was followed by 40 cycles with 15 s at 95°C and 1 min at 60°C for each cycle.

The relative expression was defined as a relative value in comparison with the arbitrary expression value 1 obtained from patients without any polymorphism in NOD2/CARD15 or as qualified in fig 3. qRT-PCR was performed with the 7500 Fast Real Time PCR machine (Applied Biosystems). More information can be obtained from https://products.appliedbiosystems.com/ab/en/US/adirect/custom_taqman_assay_link_placeholder.html

Western blot analysis

Ileal tissue (5–8 mg) was analysed by acid urea–polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (AU–PAGE), followed by western blotting as described.²⁶ The tissue was homogenised in ice-cold acetic acid (1:10 w/v), containing 1 mM phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride, 1 μ g/ml leupeptin and 1 μ g/ml aprotinin. Samples (25 μ g/lane) were subjected to 12.5% AU–PAGE, transferred onto a polyvinylidene difluoride (PVDF) membrane, fixed with 0.1% glutaraldehyde in Tris-buffered saline (TBS) and blocked for 1 h in 5% non-fat powdered milk in TBS containing 0.1% Tween-20 (TTBS). The membranes were then incubated overnight with the primary antibodies against hBD1, hBD2, HD5 and HD6 at a final dilution of 1:1000. Blots were washed several times in TTBS, and peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies were added for 2 h. All antibodies were purchased from Alpha Diagnostic International Inc. (San Antonio, TX). Finally, membranes were washed several times in TTBS, and complexes were detected using the enhanced chemiluminescence detection (ECL) method (Amersham Biosciences, Piscataway, NJ). Protein levels were measured by Bradford assay. Relative densitometry of the bands was quantified using National Institute of Health ImageJ software, version 1.36B. β -Actin was used to confirm the load of protein in each lane.

Paneth cell histology

Tissues were stained with phloxine–tartrazine as described¹³ At least 10 crypts displaying Paneth cells were examined per patient, from 2–3 biopsies taken from physically separate sites on the distal ileum.

Statistical analysis

The major outcome variables (first episode of severe rejection, graft loss and patient death) were analysed in relation to NOD2

Table 1 Recipient donor demographic and clinical characteristics grouped by NOD2 genotype

Characteristic	NOD2 status—recipient			NOD2 status—donor		
	Wild-type (n = 22)	Mutant (n = 12)	p value	Wild-type (n = 32)	Mutant (n = 3)	p value
Sex			1.00			0.21
Male	13	7		23	3	
Female	9	5		9	0	
Age			0.65			0.71
<10 years	12	7		21	3	
10–20 years	1	2		3	0	
20–40 years	3	1		5	0	
>40 years	6	2		3	0	
Race			0.94			0.33
Black	7	5		9	0	
White	13	7		18	3	
Other	2	0		5	0	
Primary pathology			0.69			
Short gut syndrome	16	7				
Malrotation	3	2				
Gastroschisis	5	2				
Necrotising enterocolitis	2	1				
Jejunal atresia	3	1				
Gardner syndrome	1	1				
Hirschsprung	1	0				
Prune belly syndrome	1	0				
Crohn's disease	1	2				
Motility disorder	3	2				
Berdon syndrome	0	2				
Idiopathic pseudo-obstruction	3	0				
Tumour	2	0				
Other	1	1		32	3	
Trauma	1	1		32	3	
Allograft implanted	Wild-type (n = 23)	Mutant (n = 12)	0.96			
Small bowel	9	5				
Small bowel and liver	8	4				
Multivisceral*	6	3				
Individual with any NOD2 mutation	12/34			3/35		0.008
Excluding individuals with Crohn's disease	10/31			3/35		0.014

The term multivisceral is used for a set of organs when pancreas and stomach accompany the small bowel allograft. One wild-type recipient was retransplanted over the course of the study. Of the three mutant donor organs, two were transplanted into mutant recipients and one into a wild-type recipient (see text). p Values were determined as described in the Methods section.

mutant alleles. Time to the clinical event was examined by means of Kaplan–Meier survival curves using log-rank analysis in order to determine significance. Cox's proportional hazards model was fit to control the possible effects from other factors. We compared the Kaplan–Meier curves of outcomes of NOD2 wild-type and NOD2 mutant recipients with a log rank test (fig 2), and then, separately fitting a Cox proportional hazard model to accommodate other potential influences on outcome (table 2). For patient demographic characteristics, a two-tailed unpaired t test was used for comparison of continuous variables, while Fisher's exact test was used for categorical variables or discrete variables. p Values of <0.05 were considered to indicate statistical significance; all p values were two-sided.

RESULTS

Prevalence of NOD2 genotypes in recipients and donors

NOD2 genotypes were determined for all 34 donor–recipient pairs. The median duration of follow-up for these patients was 1.3 years (range, 70 days to 4.5 years). Twelve of the 34 recipients (35%) had one or more of the three NOD2 polymorphisms associated with CD (R720W, G908R,

3020insC), while 22 had corresponding wild-type NOD2 loci (table 1). In contrast, only 3/35 donors (8.6%) had CD NOD2 polymorphisms (p<0.008). Each of the three NOD2 polymorphisms was represented in the recipient population, with no apparent bias towards a specific mutation. Several individuals carried two polymorphisms within a single NOD2 gene, and six individuals were homozygous for one of the CD NOD2 polymorphisms. A full description of the NOD2 haplotypes observed in the transplant recipient population will be published elsewhere (Novitskiy *et al*, manuscript in preparation). Three recipients (8.8%) had prior CD, two with NOD2 CD-associated polymorphisms and one without. To the best of our knowledge, none of the other recipients were first-degree relatives of individuals with CD. The frequency of NOD2 polymorphisms in the donor group was within the range reported for the general population.⁴

Association of NOD2 genotype with outcome

Allograft recipients were divided into two groups according to whether or not the recipient carried a NOD2 CD-associated polymorphism (table 1).

The median follow-up time was similar for the recipients with NOD2 polymorphisms and those with wild-type loci (1.4 and 1.2 years, respectively). Only three allografts were from donors with NOD2 polymorphisms, thus, our assessment of outcomes is essentially a reflection of the impact of the NOD2 genotype of the recipient on the transplant outcome. Two of the three allografts that came from donors with NOD2 CD-associated polymorphisms had been implanted into recipients who also had NOD2 CD alleles, including an individual with underlying CD. Both experienced severe graft rejection, and the recipient with CD died of sepsis following allograft failure. The remaining NOD2 mutant donor graft was transplanted into a recipient with a wild-type NOD2 genotype and they experienced an uneventful course.

From the Kaplan–Meier curves we see that the risks of developing an initial severe episode of rejection (fig 2A) and of graft failure (fig 2B) were significantly greater in the NOD2 mutant recipients compared with the NOD2 wild-type recipients ($p = 0.01$ and $p = 0.002$, respectively). No patient deaths were observed in NOD2 wild-type recipients; each NOD2 mutant recipient who experienced graft rejection subsequently died prior to re-transplantation.

We considered as potential covariates the age, gender, prior viral status of the recipients and donors (CMV and EBV), and whether or not other organs were being transplanted along with the small intestine (table 2). The inclusion of the liver with the small intestine has been proposed to worsen outcome.¹⁸ Recipients with a NOD2 polymorphism were at greater risk of experiencing a first episode of severe, graft-threatening rejection than NOD2 wild-type recipients, with a hazard ratio of 4.449 ($p < 0.018$); no significant effect was observed from other covariates in a Cox regression model (not shown). Similarly, the risk of graft loss was significantly greater for recipients with mutant NOD2 alleles than those with wild-type loci (hazard ratio 97.3, $p < 0.006$). No deaths were found in the recipients with NOD2 wild-type alleles (0/22), compared with 5/12 (42%) of the NOD2 mutant group, representing a highly significant difference using Fisher's exact test ($p = 0.0024$).

Association of recipient NOD2 genotype with graft AMP expression

To assess whether the NOD2 genotype of the recipient influences the innate defences of the allograft, we examined the expression of epithelial AMPs in biopsy specimens obtained at a common time point (3–4 weeks) postoperatively from all recipients of wild-type allografts who had not yet experienced a rejection episode and who were free of gastrointestinal or systemic infections. Ten patients met these criteria, comprising four individuals with NOD2 polymorphisms and six with wild-type loci. Small bowel allografts implanted into both groups of recipients showed no significant difference in the overall expression of the AMP genes, as anticipated (fig 3A). Allografts introduced into wild-type recipients retained the same pretransplant level in the expression of these AMP genes 3–4 weeks after transplantation (fig 3B), despite active immunosuppression and prior surgery. In contrast, allografts implanted into the NOD2 mutant recipients exhibited significant depression of HD5 and HBD2 expression relative to pretransplant levels, despite normal bowel function and histology (fig 3C). The relative differences in mRNA content obtained by qPCR were confirmed by quantitative measurement of absolute mRNA copy numbers (Novitskiy *et al*, manuscript in preparation). Semi-quantitative analysis of protein extracted from the biopsy tissues was consistent with

the relative differences in corresponding mRNA abundance (fig 3D–G). A light microscopic examination of biopsies taken from allografts at this time revealed no change in numbers of crypts or the number of Paneth cells per crypt. However, we observed a distinct decrease in size and number of phloxine–tartrazine-stained secretory granules in recipients with NOD2 polymorphisms compared with wild-type recipients (fig 3H,I); Three of four recipients with NOD2 mutations selected for this analysis subsequently developed acute severe rejection between 2 and 6 months after transplantation, while none of the six wild-type recipients has as yet experienced severe rejection (between 1 and 2 years post-transplantation). Taken together, these data suggest that the “normal” expression of certain intestinal epithelial AMPs is not sustained when the intestine is introduced into a recipient with a mutant NOD2 genotype.

DISCUSSION

Our study demonstrates that small intestinal allograft recipients with one or more NOD2 CD-associated polymorphisms were more likely to suffer severe allograft rejection, allograft loss and death than recipients with corresponding wild-type loci. We suggest that NOD2 genotyping has important prognostic value in small intestinal transplantation.

NOD2 is an intracellular microbial sensor expressed most robustly in human macrophages, dendritic cells and Paneth cells.^{1–3} The importance of the NOD2 gene in human innate immunity was first appreciated by its identification as a locus linked to CD,^{5–8} but precisely how the defective NOD2 locus leads to CD, as well as its role in intestinal health, remains controversial. Data from mouse and man support several hypotheses. Defects in the NOD2 gene of the intestinal macrophage have been shown to disturb the expression of the suite of cytokines necessary to co-ordinate the balance between immune suppression and activation required for healthy functioning of the adaptive immune system in the intestine; as a consequence, the presence of commensal microbes in individuals with CD is hypothesised to provoke a dysfunctional inflammatory reaction leading to epithelial injury.¹ In addition, the NOD2 gene plays a role in maintaining the functional integrity of the healthy intestinal mucosal barrier; for example, individuals with both SNPs R702W and 3020insC are more likely to exhibit abnormal mucosal permeability than individuals with wild-type alleles.²⁷ Other studies suggest that CD-associated defects in the NOD2 gene of the intestinal epithelial cell result in impaired expression of certain AMPs, leading to microbe-induced epithelial damage; a secondary inflammatory response is provoked to “protect” the intestinal mucosa.^{11–13, 28} Indeed, in a study performed with mice in which the NOD2 loci were genetically deleted, the expression of specific Paneth cell defensins (Defcr4, Defcr-rs10) was found to be significantly depressed compared with wild-type animals; the homozygotic knockout mice could not clear orally administered *Listeria monocytogenes* from their gastrointestinal tracts as efficiently as wild-type animals, although they handled a systemically administered inoculum indistinguishably.¹²

We have observed that epithelial AMP expression in the allograft is depressed in recipients with NOD2 CD loci prior to the appearance of histopathology visible by light microscopy. The AMPs involved, HD5 and HBD2, are both believed to protect the epithelium from microbial damage and control the growth and species diversity of commensals. These observations are consistent with those reported by Wehkamp *et al* in studies in ileal CD; depressed expression of Paneth cell HD5 was observed from biopsies taken both from areas of small intestine

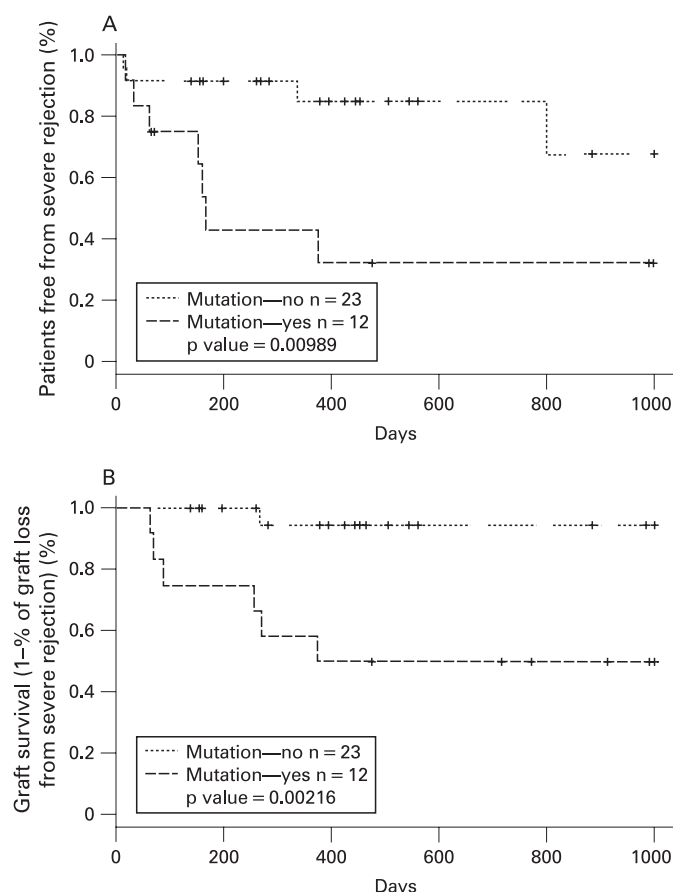


Figure 2 Kaplan–Meier curves of rejection and graft loss after transplantation associated with the recipient's NOD2 genotype. (A) Time to first episode of severe rejection; (B) time to loss of the allograft. One NOD2 wild-type recipient was transplanted twice and was scored as two transplants. Significance was determined by a log-rank test (see the Methods section).

that were inflamed and from those not pathologically diseased.^{13–29} In addition, as observed here, Wehkamp *et al* noted that in ileal CD Paneth cell defensin expression was reduced while the numbers of Paneth cells per crypt were not.^{13–29}

It remains to be determined if this failure of AMP-based antimicrobial defences is directly responsible for the subsequent rejection process that more frequently occurs in recipients with NOD2 CD-associated SNPs. Intestinal crypt apoptosis, followed by extensive submucosal inflammation, might be provoked by microbes unconstrained by epithelial AMPs. In the absence of an antimicrobial shield, microbes could physically gain access to the apical surface of the enterocytes, cause cellular damage and provoke inflammation, as proposed to explain CD.^{11–30–31} Recent studies have demonstrated that changes in the level of expression of Paneth cell defensins similar in magnitude to that

observed in our transplant recipients can profoundly alter the numbers and species diversity of intestinal commensal bacteria.¹³ Alternatively, rejection might be a consequence of other compromised NOD2-dependent functions required for normal intestinal epithelial homeostasis. In either case, this process appears to differ with respect to the mechanism for “classical” tissue rejection, which is an inflammatory state provoked by antigens recognised as “non-self” by the recipient.

The allograft is depleted of donor lymphoid tissue prior to implantation; lymphoid cells of the recipient repopulate the allograft over the course of days.³² In contrast, the epithelial tissue of the allograft retains the donor genotype, with recipient epithelial cells comprising <0.5%, when examined between about 6 months and >2 years after the procedure.³³ Hence, the NOD2-bearing cells of the recipient most probably contributing to allograft rejection and depressed AMP expression are the macrophages and/or dendritic cells that repopulate the allograft.

We can only speculate at this time on the mechanisms by which the macrophage and/or dendritic cell could influence the intestinal epithelium to modulate AMP expression. Recently published studies suggest that intestinal epithelial growth factors, such as Wnt, play a role in man in intestinal stem cell proliferation, cell fate determination and the physiological maintenance of mature Paneth cells.^{34–36} Indeed, in fully differentiated Paneth cells, induction of certain antimicrobial peptides and proteins, such as HD5 and HD6, appears to be actively regulated by Wnt.^{34–36} Precisely how signals from Wnt and other growth factors involved in the maintenance of a “healthy” intestinal epithelium are regulated to meet physiological needs is not known. Our study suggests that macrophages/dendritic cells, utilising NOD2-dependent circuits, might be helping to influence the outcome.

Holler *et al* have recently reported that transplantation of haematopoietic stem cells from donors with one or more CD-associated NOD2 polymorphisms increases the risk of severe intestinal graft versus host disease, a condition that resembles allograft rejection with respect to microscopic pathology.³⁷ We conclude that the risk of severe intestinal epithelial injury is increased when we repopulate the bowel with haematopoietic tissue bearing these NOD2 polymorphisms, regardless of whether we transplant the haematopoietic system or the intestine.

The high frequency of NOD2 polymorphisms discovered in our allograft recipient population is notable. Whereas the frequency of NOD2 CD-associated SNPs among our donors (previously healthy individuals with no gastrointestinal disease) was similar to that of the general population, the frequency of these polymorphisms among the recipients was similar to that reported for CD in various populations.⁴ The recipients are individuals who previously suffered one of several extreme intestinal insults requiring extensive surgical resection of the small intestine, or who suffered a disabling functional intestinal disorder. The high frequency of CD-associated NOD2 poly-

Table 2 Multivariate Cox proportional hazards analysis of pretransplantation factors affecting intestinal allograft loss

Variable	df	Parameter estimate	SE	χ^2	$p > \chi^2$	Hazard ratio (95% CI for hazard ratio)
Recipient age	1	0.03790	0.01976	3.6797	0.0551	1.039 (0.99 to 1.080)
Recipient CMV status	1	3.14969	1.44126	4.7759	0.0289	0.043 (0.003 to 0.723)
Recipient NOD2 mutant	1	4.57855	1.66650	7.5482	0.0060	97.373 (3.715 to 2552.48)

A Cox proportional hazards model was used. df, degrees of freedom.

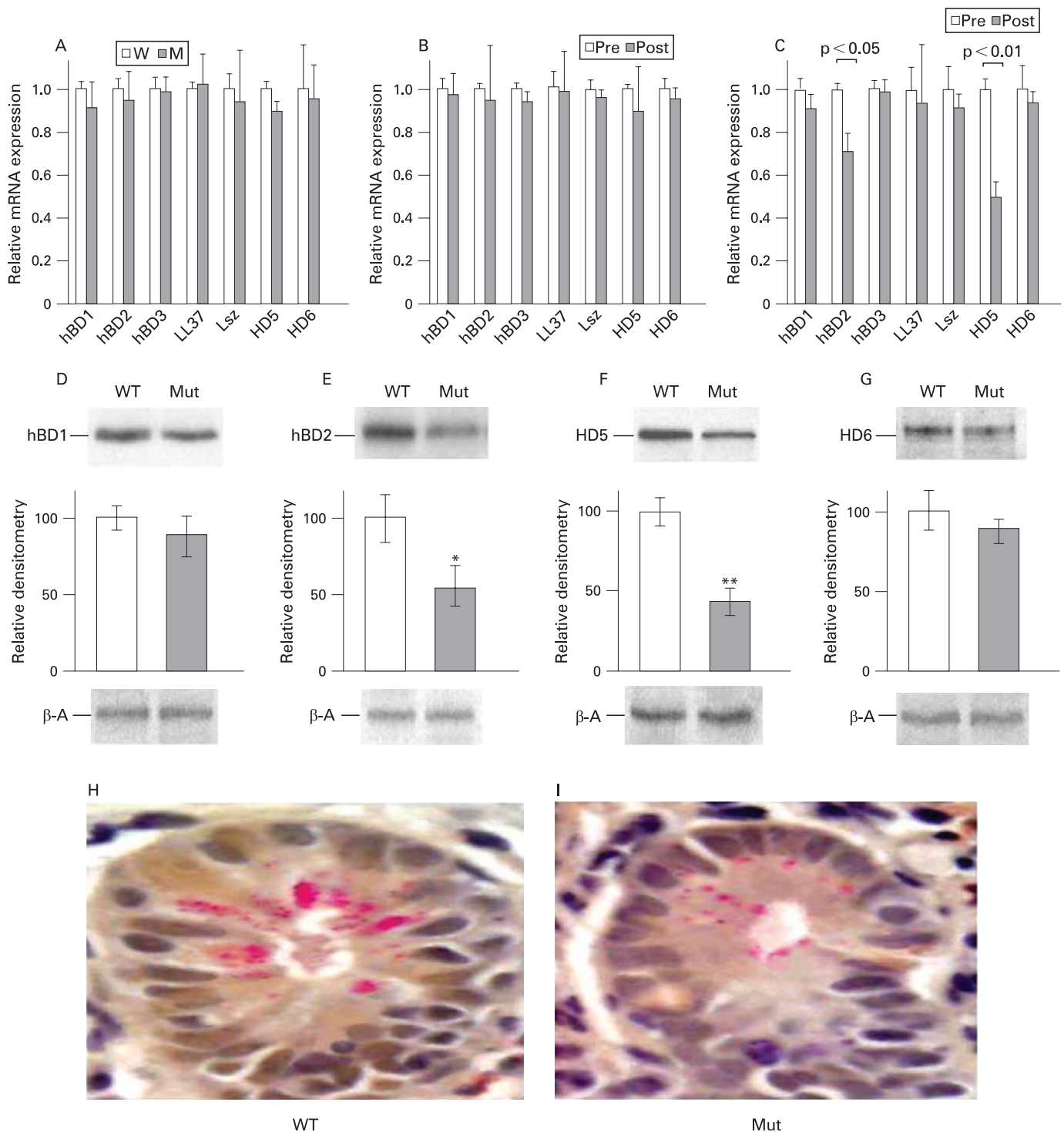


Figure 3 Expression of intestinal antimicrobial polypeptide (AMP) genes in tissue specimens from allografts in recipients with or without NOD2 Crohn's disease (CD)-associated polymorphisms. Recipients represent those in the transplant population that had not as yet experienced a rejection episode and had normal intestinal histology. All donor organs were from NOD2 wild-type donors (see text). Total RNA was isolated and analysed as described in the Methods section. The relative level (normalised to glyceraldehyde phosphate dehydrogenase) of target mRNA was determined by quantitative reverse transcriptase-PCR. Data are expressed as relative levels of each mRNA, as described in the figure, with the comparator assigned a value of 1.0. (A) Organs sampled prior to transplantation; tissue levels of specific AMPs from allografts implanted into recipients with a NOD2 wild-type genotype (W, white bars) (N = 6) are compared with those implanted into recipients with NOD2 mutant genotypes (M, grey bars) (N = 4); (B) AMP mRNA recovered from allografts, 3–4 weeks after transplantation into recipients with wild-type NOD2 loci; white bars, tissue samples taken from the donor bowel prior to transplantation; grey bars, biopsies taken from the same bowel 3–4 weeks after implantation. (C) as B, but allografts were transplanted into recipients with NOD2 CD-associated single nucleotide polymorphisms. (D–G) Western blot analyses of AMPs extracted from allograft biopsies taken at the same time points as in B and C, and performed as described in the Methods section. Amounts of protein extract were normalised based on β -actin (β -A) present. Quantitative densitometry of the photographic images for each peptide is presented, along with one representative blot image (* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$). (H, I) Representative light microscopic images of Paneth cells taken from biopsy specimens corresponding to samples studied in B and C, respectively (phloxine–tartrazine).

morphisms observed in the recipient population might reflect a previously unappreciated genetic linkage with the specific intestinal disorders that ultimately required extensive surgical resection (eg, gastroschisis, malrotation, intestinal atresia, etc.). Alternatively, the presence of dysfunctional NOD2 alleles might impair the ability of the small intestine to accommodate the injurious “stresses” imposed by the primary intestinal disorder eventually leading to intestinal failure. Our study suggests that mutations in the NOD2 gene may be more widely associated with human gastrointestinal diseases than is currently appreciated.

In summary, NOD2 CD-associated polymorphisms in an intestinal allograft recipient appear to represent significant risk factors for rejection and death. An early event in the rejection process appears to involve impaired expression of epithelial-derived AMPs, including those of the Paneth cell. Failure to protect the epithelium appears to be followed by visible damage to the epithelial barrier, and a subsequent inflammatory cell infiltration into the bowel wall. The association of this process with the NOD2 status of the recipient implicates a heretofore unrecognised role played by NOD2-expressing cells of bone marrow in the maintenance of normal intestinal epithelial immune health. Hopefully the information presented in this study will help guide our attempts to improve the outcome of small intestinal transplantation and other serious intestinal diseases in man.

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