

Eosinophils Express Interleukin 5 and Granulocyte Macrophage-Colony-stimulating Factor mRNA at Sites of Allergic Inflammation in Asthmatics

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Abstract

IL-5 and granulocyte macrophage-colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) are important regulators of eosinophil survival, proliferation, and effector function. To determine whether IL-5 and/or GM-CSF are generated by eosinophils at sites of allergic inflammation, we have used *in situ* hybridization with ³⁵S-labeled RNA probes to study the expression of IL-5 and GM-CSF mRNA in bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) eosinophils derived from asthmatics ($n = 5$) before and after endobronchial allergen challenge. Endobronchial allergen challenge induced a significant airway eosinophilia (pre-allergen challenge $0.6 \pm 0.5\%$ eosinophilia vs post-allergen challenge $48.2 \pm 25.6\%$ eosinophilia). Post-allergen challenge eosinophils expressed IL-5 and GM-CSF mRNA, but did not express IL-1 β or IL-2 mRNA. To determine whether the IL-5 mRNA-positive cells coexpressed GM-CSF mRNA, double mRNA labeling experiments with a digoxigenin-11-UTP nonradioactive labeled IL-5 RNA probe and a GM-CSF ³⁵S-labeled RNA probe were performed. These studies demonstrated that individual eosinophils expressed one of four cytokine mRNA profiles (IL-5⁺, GM-CSF⁺, $34 \pm 13\%$; IL-5⁺, GM-CSF⁻, $34 \pm 5\%$; IL-5⁻, GM-CSF⁺, $11 \pm 9\%$; IL-5⁻, GM-CSF⁻, $21 \pm 25\%$). The expression of IL-5 and GM-CSF by eosinophils at sites of allergic inflammation in asthmatics may provide an important autocrine pathway, maintaining the viability and effector function of the recruited eosinophils. (*J. Clin. Invest.* 1992; 90:1414-1424.) **Key words:** asthma • eosinophil • interleukin 5 • granulocyte macrophage-colony-stimulating factor • *in situ* hybridization

Introduction

IL-5 (1) and granulocyte macrophage-colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF)¹ (2) are important regulators of eosinophil proliferation and effector function. The ability of these cytokines to maintain the viability and effector function of eosinophils might be important to the pathogenesis of asthma (3). We

recently showed that immunoreactive GM-CSF is generated in the airway of asthmatics after endobronchial allergen challenge (4). In addition, *in situ* hybridization demonstrated that GM-CSF mRNA positive cells were present in the airway 24 h after allergen challenge (4). While *in situ* hybridization is a powerful investigative technique to demonstrate mRNA-positive cells in the airway, unless coupled with additional staining techniques to characterize individual cell types, the identity of the mRNA-positive cell cannot be determined. Using combined *in situ* hybridization and immunostaining for memory T cells (4), we have previously determined that the cellular source of GM-CSF mRNA is derived from both a UCHL-1-positive memory T cell population as well as a UCHL-1-negative cell population. On the basis of adherence experiments, we observed that alveolar macrophages were a significant source of GM-CSF mRNA in the UCHL-1-negative cell population (4). Recent studies demonstrating that peripheral blood eosinophils (5, 6) and nasal polyp eosinophils (7) express GM-CSF mRNA led us to investigate whether eosinophils in asthmatic airway express GM-CSF and/or IL-5 mRNA. In particular, we were interested to assess whether eosinophils could account for a subset of the UCHL-1-negative cells expressing GM-CSF mRNA (4). In this study we have combined *in situ* hybridization with an eosinophil-specific stain to ascertain whether eosinophils express cytokine mRNA (GM-CSF, IL-5) in the airway of asthmatics after endobronchial allergen challenge. In selected experiments we used double mRNA labeling techniques (radioactive GM-CSF and nonradioactive IL-5 RNA probes) to determine at a single cell level whether individual IL-5 mRNA-positive cells coexpress GM-CSF mRNA.

Methods

Study subjects. Atopic asthmatics with a current history of wheezing on exposure to cats, grass pollen, or house dust mite were recruited for study in a protocol approved by the University of California, San Diego, (UCSD) Human Subjects Committee. Study subjects who required medications other than inhalation beta agonists and antihistamines to adequately control symptoms of asthma and associated allergic rhinitis were not enrolled into the study. Laboratory confirmation of respiratory allergy to cats, grass pollen, or house dust mite was demonstrated using immediate hypersensitivity skin tests and inhalation allergen challenge as previously described in detail (4). The study subjects had a history and physical examination, baseline spirometry, immediate hypersensitivity skin tests, and methacholine challenge performed at visit one, diluent inhalation challenge at visit two, inhalation allergen challenge at visit three, and endobronchial allergen challenge at visit four. Only subjects who had both an immediate ($> 20\%$ decrease in forced expiratory volume [FEV₁]) as well as a late phase response ($> 15\%$ decrease in FEV₁ 2-8 h later) to inhalation allergen challenge (at visit three), underwent endobronchial allergen challenge with an allergen concentration equal to 10% of the PD₂₀ FEV₁ concentration (the concentration of inhaled allergen at visit three that caused a 20% decrease in FEV₁). No subjects who had either spontaneous immediate ($> 10\%$ decrease in FEV₁) or spontaneous late phase re-

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1. **Abbreviations used in this paper:** BAL, bronchoalveolar lavage; FEV₁, forced expiratory volume; GM-CSF, granulocyte macrophage-colony-stimulating factor.

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Table 1. Asthma Study Subjects

Study subject	Age	Sex	Baseline	Methacholine		Allergen [‡]
			FEV ₁	PC ₂₀ [*]		
	yr	M/F	Percent predicted	mg/ml		
1	21	M	80	5.0		Cat
2	44	M	73	6.0		Cat
3	22	M	97	0.6		Grass pollen
4	18	F	92	2.5		Cat
5	23	M	91	0.6		House dust mite
Mean	25.6±10.5	4M	87±10%	2.9±2.5		
±SEM	yr	1F		mg/ml		

* A methacholine PC₂₀ < 8 mg/ml is characteristic of asthmatics (11). † The house dust mite allergen used was *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* (4). The subject challenged with grass pollen (fescue) was challenged out of season.

sponses (> 10% decrease FEV₁ 2–8 h after inhalation of diluent) were included in the study.

Endobronchial allergen challenge. Endobronchial allergen challenge was performed at least 2 wk, and in most cases 4–6 wk after inhalation allergen challenge. Subjects (admitted to the UCSD Clinical Research Center) were premedicated with atropine 0.6 mg intramuscularly and received supplemental O₂ during the bronchoscopy. Topical anesthesia of the upper and lower airways was achieved with 0.45% tetracaine. A pre-allergen challenge bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) with a total volume of 100 ml sterile 37°C normal saline was used to lavage the right middle lobe using a flexible bronchoscope (model 19D; Pentax Precision Instruments Corp., Orangeburg, NY). This was followed by installation of 1 ml of a 10% solution (vol/vol) of the PD₂₀ FEV₁ concentration of allergen (as determined at the inhalation allergen visit) into the posterior segment of the right lower lobe, and 1 ml of diluent (negative control) instilled into the anterior segment of the right lower lobe. A repeat bronchoscopy with 100 ml saline lavage in both the right lower lobe posterior segment (site of allergen challenge) and right lower lobe anterior segment (site of control diluent challenge) was performed 24 h after the endobronchial instillation of allergen or diluent. BAL samples were aspirated with gentle suction, collected in polyethylene tubes on ice, passed through a single layer of gauze, and processed immediately to separate cells from the lavage fluid by centrifugation at 300 g for 10 min at 4°C. Cells pelleted by centrifugation were resuspended in buffered PBS to 2 × 10⁵ cells/ml and a 100-μl aliquot of this suspension was used to prepare a set of cytocentrifuge slides by spinning the aliquots at 450 rpm for 4 min in a cytospin (Shandon Inc., Pittsburgh, PA). After air drying, slides were either Wright-Giemsa stained for cell differential counts, fixed in acetone for 4 min and stored at -70°C before immunocytochemistry, or fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 4 min at room temperature and stored in 70% ethanol at 4°C before in situ hybridization.

In situ hybridization. In situ hybridization with ³⁵S-labeled single stranded IL-5, GM-CSF, IL-1β, or IL-2 sense or antisense RNA probes was performed as previously described in this laboratory (4, 8). IL-1β and IL-2 probes were kindly provided by Cetus Corporation, Emoryville, CA. The GM-CSF probe was kindly provided by Dr. Ken Kauschansky, University of Washington, Seattle, WA. The 345-bp human IL-5 cDNA (BBG 16) was purchased from R + D Systems, Minneapolis, MN. It was subcloned into the HindIII EcoRI site of PGEM 1 before use in in situ hybridization experiments. The identity and orientation of the IL-5 probe was confirmed by restriction endonuclease mapping. In situ hybridized slides were counterstained with hematoxylin, permanently mounted, and coded. For each postallergen slide, the number of grains over the cytoplasm of 400 individual cells was deter-

mined by counting 100 cells in each of four randomly selected fields. As the number of eosinophils on pre-allergen challenge slides (0.6±0.5%) was considerably less than on post-allergen challenge slides (48.2±25.6%), fewer eosinophils (a minimum of 50 eosinophils per subject) were evaluated on preallergen slides. Cells were considered positive for cytokine mRNA if > 10 grains were localized over the cytoplasm.

Control experiments performed to exclude nonspecific hybridization of antisense RNA probes to eosinophils, included the use of sense probes, and pretreatment of slides to be hybridized with RNase (10 μg/ml in 2 × standard saline citrate [SSC]) for 30 min at 37°C before hybridization. In addition, all in situ hybridization experiments were performed under conditions of high stringency to prevent nonspecific hybridization.

Dual cytokine mRNA detection. Detection of dual cytokine mRNA expression in single experiments used methods previously described in this laboratory (9) and detailed below.

Probe preparation. To determine whether individual IL-5 mRNA-positive cells coexpressed GM-CSF mRNA, single experiments were performed with both a nonradioactive IL-5 RNA probe and an ³⁵S-labeled GM-CSF RNA probe. IL-5 cDNA was nonradioactively labeled with digoxigenin-11-UTP. An enzyme-linked color reaction (Vector red; Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA) identified cells that hybridized to the nonradioactive digoxigenin-11-UTP IL-5 RNA probe.

Incorporation of the nucleotide analogue (digoxigenin-11-UTP) into an IL-5 RNA probe was performed as previously described (9). 2 μg of linearized IL-5 template was incubated at 37°C for 2 h in 20 μl final reaction vol containing 5 × transcription buffer, unlabeled CTP, ATP, GTP, 20 mM DTT, RNase inhibitor, RNA polymerase (T7 or SP6), and digoxigenin-11-UTP. The amount of nonradioactive IL-5 RNA probe generated was quantified on a 1% agarose gel using tRNA standards. ³⁵S-radiolabeled antisense and sense RNA probes were produced as previously described, using ³⁵S-UTP (Amersham Corp., Arlington Heights, IL) (9).

Hybridization and washes. Cytospun slides were fixed in paraformaldehyde, incubated for 30 min at 37°C in 10 mM iodoacetamide, 10 mM N-ethylmaleimide, and then acetylated. The slides were then incubated in 0.1 M glycine, 0.2 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, and prehybridized as previously described (4, 8, 9). The hybridization mixture (2 × SSC, 50% formamide, 1 mg/ml tRNA, 2 mg/ml BSA, 1 mg/ml DNA, 10 mg/ml polyethylene glycol, 10 mM DTT, and 0.5 × 10⁵ cpm/μl of ³⁵S-labeled cytokine probe and/or 100 ng of digoxigenin-11-UTP-labeled IL-5 probe) was heated at 80°C for 5 min, placed on the slides, covered with a coverslip, and sealed with rubber cement. Slides were hybridized in a humidified chamber overnight at 50°C. Coverslips were then removed and the slides washed in 2 × SSC followed by 2 × SSC, 50% formamide at 50°C. Unhybridized probes were digested in 50 μg/ml RNase A, 500 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, and 30 mM Tris HCl pH 7.5 for 30 min at 37°C. The slides were then washed in 2 × SSC, 50% formamide at 50°C, followed by three washes in 2 × SSC at room temperature.

Alkaline phosphatase and autoradiography. Slides were incubated in 150 mM NaCl, 0.1 M Tris, pH 7.5, and 0.1% BSA (wash buffer) for 5 min followed by wash buffer plus 0.5% blocking agent (Boehringer Mannheim Corp., Indianapolis, IN) for 30 min at room temperature. The slides were blocked with 10% rabbit serum followed by 10% human AB serum and then incubated with the mouse antidigoxin antibody (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO.) in 2% rabbit serum and 2% human AB serum for 1 h at 37°C. After washing three times, biotinylated rabbit Fab anti-mouse IgG was added for 30 min at room temperature. The slides were then washed and incubated with 0.3% BSA in wash buffer followed by alkaline phosphatase-streptavidin (Dako Corp., Carpinteria, CA) for 30 min. Alkaline phosphatase was developed using a red dye substrate kit (Vector Laboratories). The slides were washed and dehydrated in graded ethanol washes. After drying, the slides were dipped in Kodak NTB-2 emulsion diluted 1:1 with 600 mM ammonium acetate. The slides were developed after three days in Kodak D19 developer, counterstained with hematoxylin, and exam-

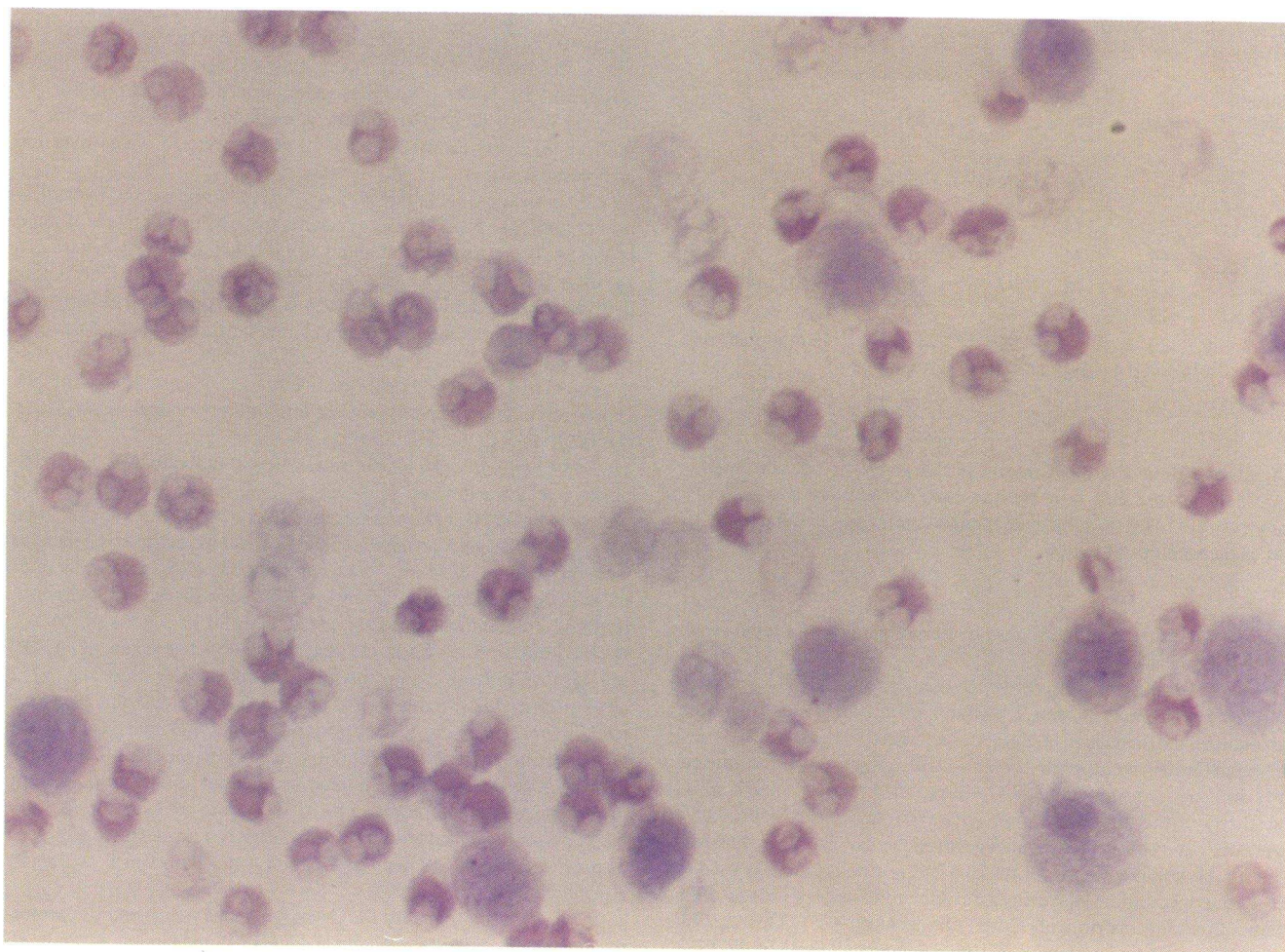


Figure 1. Postallergen BAL cells stained with chromotrope 2R. BAL cells were stained with hematoxylin and carbol chromotrope 2R. A large number of eosinophils with red cytoplasm (carbol chromotrope positive) and bilobed nuclei are evident. Hematoxylin stains nuclei of mononuclear cells. Note that carbol chromotrope 2R does not stain other cells present in BAL fluid. Magnification, 400.

ined by light- and dark-field microscopy. Cells staining red after development with alkaline phosphatase substrate were considered to express IL-5 mRNA. Nonspecific color reactions were excluded by use of the control sense IL-5 RNA probe in all experiments. Cells hybridizing to the ^{35}S -labeled RNA probe in experiments using radioactive and nonradioactive RNA probes were evaluated as described above for in situ hybridization with only an ^{35}S -labeled RNA probe.

Eosinophil staining. ^{35}S -labeled in situ hybridization slides were counterstained for 1 h with 1% carbol chromotrope 2R (Roboz Surgical Instrument Co., Inc., Washington, DC) (10) in preference to eosin, as carbol chromotrope 2R produces superior staining of eosinophils in paraformaldehyde-fixed cells processed by in situ hybridization.

GM-CSF immunocytochemistry. GM-CSF immunocytochemistry was performed with a mouse monoclonal anti-human GM-CSF antibody (Genzyme Corp., Boston, MA) and a control species and isotype specific IgG₁ antibody using the immunoperoxidase method as previously described in this laboratory (4).

Statistics. Statistical analysis was performed using the Student's *t* test.

Results

Asthma study subjects (Table I). The asthma study subjects comprised four males and one female. They were all atopic and had mild asthma, as evidenced by a baseline FEV₁ of 3.78 ± 0.73 liters ($87 \pm 10\%$ of predicted FEV₁). The concentra-

tion of methacholine that caused a 20% decrease in FEV₁ (PC₂₀ FEV₁) ranged from 0.6 to 6.0 mg/ml (2.9 ± 2.5 mg/ml). The PD₂₀ concentration of allergen was 11.2 ± 12.7 inhalation U (range 0.5–25 inhalation U) (11).

Bronchoalveolar cells. The lavage volume recovered pre-allergen challenge (57 ± 3 ml) did not differ significantly from that recovered post-allergen challenge (42 ± 14 ml). There was a significant increase in the percentage of eosinophils in the allergen challenge lung segment (Fig. 1), 24 h post-compared to pre-allergen challenge ($48.2 \pm 25.6\%$ vs $0.6 \pm 0.5\%$) ($P = 0.05$). In contrast, the diluent challenge elicited no significant eosinophil response ($0.8 \pm 0.4\%$ eosinophils).

IL-5 and GM-CSF mRNA expression. Allergen challenge induced a significant number of eosinophils to express IL-5 and GM-CSF mRNA 24 h post-allergen challenge (Table II, Figs. 2–6). The recognition of eosinophils expressing IL-5 and GM-CSF mRNA was facilitated by identifying cells with bilobed nuclei (characteristic of eosinophils) (Figs. 1 and 2), and definitively by staining with carbol chromotrope 2R (Figs. 3–5). Eosinophils were the only pre- or post-allergen challenge BAL cells to stain with carbol chromotrope 2R (Fig. 1). Eosinophils were not the only cells expressing GM-CSF or IL-5 mRNA. As indicated in Figs. 4 and 6, mononuclear cells were also a significant source of IL-5 and GM-CSF mRNA. Control

Table II. Percent BAL Eosinophils Expressing Cytokine mRNA

³⁵ S Antisense RNA probe	Percent eosinophils mRNA	
	Negative	Positive
	%	
IL-1	99	< 1
IL-2	99	< 1
IL-5	31±19	69±19
GM-CSF	55±26	45±26

Post-allergen challenge BAL cells ($n = 5$) were hybridized with ³⁵S-labeled cytokine RNA sense and antisense probes. Eosinophils were identified with carbol chromotrope 2R staining. In all experiments the control sense ³⁵S-labeled cytokine RNA probe hybridized to < 1% of eosinophils.

The number of eosinophils expressing GM-CSF mRNA ranged from 2.6% of total BAL cells (in a patient with 22% BAL eosinophilia) to 54.9% of total BAL cells (in a patient with 82% BAL eosinophilia). Similarly in these two patients, the number of eosinophils expressing IL-5 mRNA ranged from 8.4 to 72.2% of total BAL cells. There was a significant correlation between the degree of BAL eosinophilia and the proportion of BAL eosinophils that were positive for IL-5 mRNA ($r = 0.93$) and GM-CSF mRNA ($r = 0.95$).

experiments (sense RNA probes, and pretreatment of slides to be hybridized with RNase) excluded nonspecific hybridization of the IL-5 or GM-CSF antisense RNA probe to eosinophils. The control sense ³⁵S-labeled IL-5 (Fig. 3) or GM-CSF RNA probe hybridized to < 1% of pre- or post-allergen challenge BAL cells. Pretreatment of slides to be hybridized with RNase completely inhibited the hybridization of either the IL-5 or GM-CSF antisense RNA probe to eosinophils.

The percentage of pre-allergen challenge BAL eosinophils expressing GM-CSF ($1.2 \pm 0.2\%$) and IL-5 ($1.6 \pm 0.4\%$) mRNA was significantly less than the percentage of post-allergen challenge BAL eosinophils expressing GM-CSF ($45 \pm 26\%$) ($P = 0.003$) or IL-5 ($69 \pm 19\%$) ($P = 0.002$) mRNA (Table II). BAL cells recovered from the diluent challenged lung segment did not express IL-5 or GM-CSF mRNA.

GM-CSF immunocytochemistry. Immunostaining of BAL eosinophils with a monoclonal antibody to GM-CSF revealed that $1.2 \pm 1.1\%$ ($n = 5$) of pre-allergen and $59 \pm 27\%$ ($n = 5$) of post-allergen challenge BAL eosinophils immunostain positively for GM-CSF (Fig. 7 A). No staining of BAL eosinophils was observed with a negative control species and isotype-specific IgG₁ antibody (Fig. 7 B).

IL-1 β and IL-2 mRNA expression. To determine whether eosinophils expressed a restricted or unrestricted cytokine mRNA profile, BAL cells were hybridized with IL-1 β and IL-2 ³⁵S-labeled sense and antisense RNA probes. Eosinophils did not hybridize to either of these RNA probes. In control in situ hybridization experiments, stimulated alveolar macrophages (IL-1 β) and T cell clones (IL-2) hybridized to the respective cytokine antisense RNA probe (data not shown).

IL-5 nonradioactive RNA probe. The ³⁵S-labeled (Fig. 2) and the digoxigenin-11-UTP-labeled (Fig. 5) IL-5 antisense RNA probes detected approximately equivalent numbers of IL-5 mRNA positive eosinophils. The control sense digoxigenin-11-UTP-labeled IL-5 probe hybridized to < 1% of eosinophils (Fig. 5 B). The ³⁵S-labeled IL-5 antisense RNA probe is

more sensitive than the digoxigenin-11-UTP IL-5 antisense RNA probe in hybridizing to low levels of IL-5 mRNA. However, as the majority of eosinophils strongly expressed IL-5 mRNA (Figs. 2 and 5), this allowed us to use a nonradioactive IL-5 probe in dual cytokine mRNA detection experiments.

Dual cytokine mRNA labeling. To determine whether the IL-5 mRNA positive cells coexpressed GM-CSF mRNA, double mRNA labeling experiments with a nonradioactive digoxigenin-11-UTP-labeled IL-5 RNA probe and a ³⁵S-labeled GM-CSF RNA probe were performed. These studies showed that individual eosinophils expressed one of four cytokine mRNA profiles (IL-5⁺, GM-CSF⁺, $34 \pm 13\%$; IL-5⁺, GM-CSF⁻, $34 \pm 5\%$; IL-5⁻, GM-CSF⁺, $11 \pm 9\%$; IL-5⁻, GM-CSF⁻, $21 \pm 25\%$) (Fig. 6). In addition, mononuclear cells also expressed IL-5 (Fig. 6) and GM-CSF mRNA in these double mRNA-labeling experiments.

Discussion

Several studies have demonstrated that eosinophils express functional GM-CSF and IL-5 receptors (1, 2). This study demonstrates that in vivo eosinophils at sites of allergic inflammation in asthmatics express GM-CSF and IL-5 mRNA, raising the possibility that autocrine expression of GM-CSF (5, 6) and IL-5² by eosinophils might prolong their survival and effector function. Whereas unstimulated peripheral blood eosinophils do not express GM-CSF mRNA, eosinophils stimulated in vitro with either the calcium ionophore A23187 or gamma interferon express GM-CSF mRNA (6). In addition, in vitro-stimulated eosinophils express GM-CSF protein as assessed by immunostaining of eosinophils (6) as well as measuring bioactive GM-CSF in ionomycin/phorbol myristate acetate-stimulated eosinophil supernatants (5). Determining whether eosinophils in asthmatic airway express GM-CSF protein in vivo is problematic when using either immunostaining of eosinophils or BAL fluid GM-CSF analysis. As eosinophils express functional GM-CSF receptors, eosinophils that immunostain positively for GM-CSF could either be synthesizing GM-CSF or have cell surface GM-CSF receptors occupied by GM-CSF synthesized by another cell type. Similarly, analysis of immunoreactive GM-CSF levels in BAL fluid (which we have previously shown to increase significantly post-allergen challenge) (4) would not be able to identify the eosinophil as the cellular source of the immunoreactive GM-CSF. Thus, this study extends our previous observation that memory T cells and alveolar macrophages express GM-CSF mRNA to include eosinophils as an additional source of GM-CSF mRNA. As this study has used BAL cells and not bronchial mucosal biopsies, it is still possible that other cell types including tissue mast cells, epithelial cells, endothelial cells, and/or fibroblasts in the bronchial mucosa, could express GM-CSF mRNA after allergen challenge. In this regard it is of interest that as yet uncharacterized cells in mucosal biopsies from mildly symptomatic asthmatics express IL-5 mRNA (13).

This study also provides evidence that eosinophils in asthmatic airway express IL-5 mRNA. Again the eosinophil is not the only cell type in the airway to express IL-5 mRNA, as

2. While this manuscript was in review, IL-5 mRNA expression by eosinophils in patients with coeliac disease was reported (12).

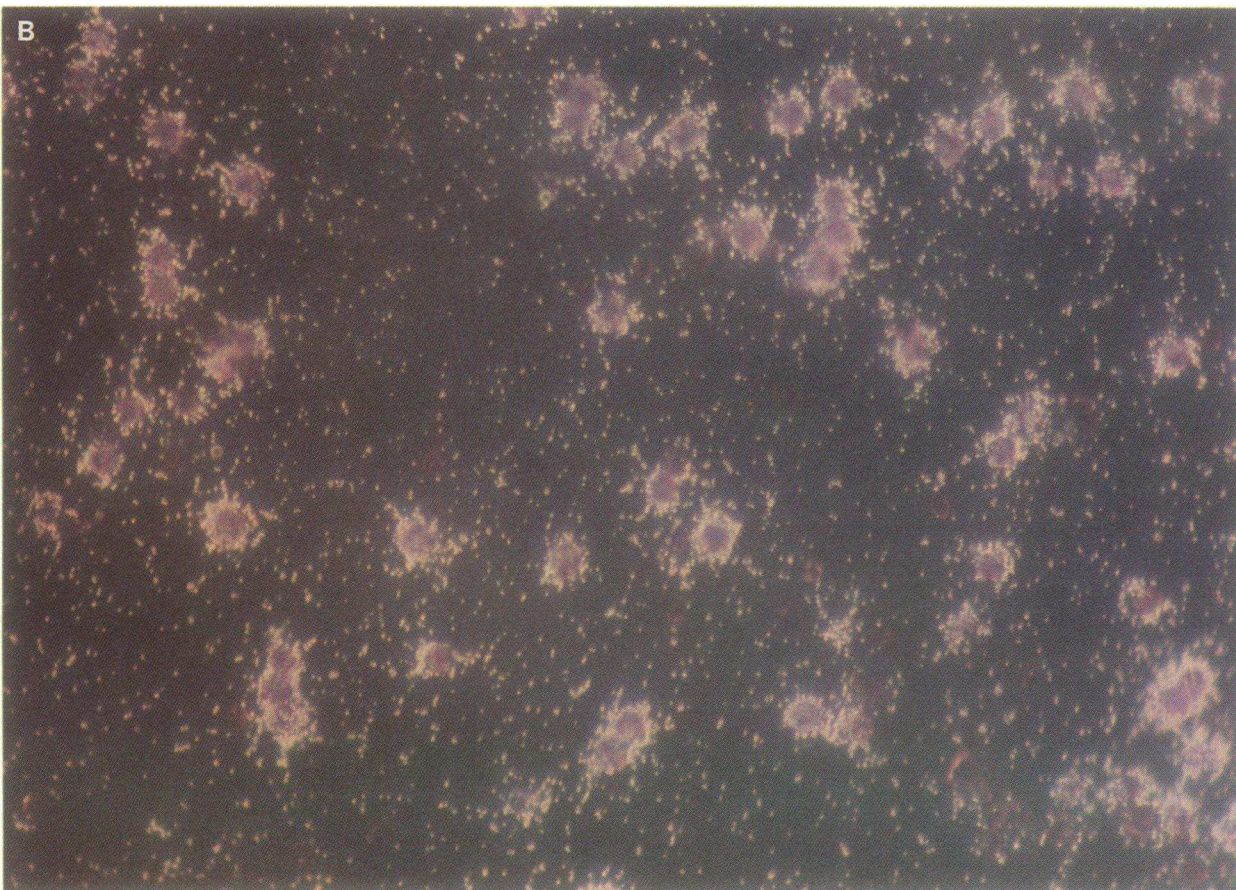
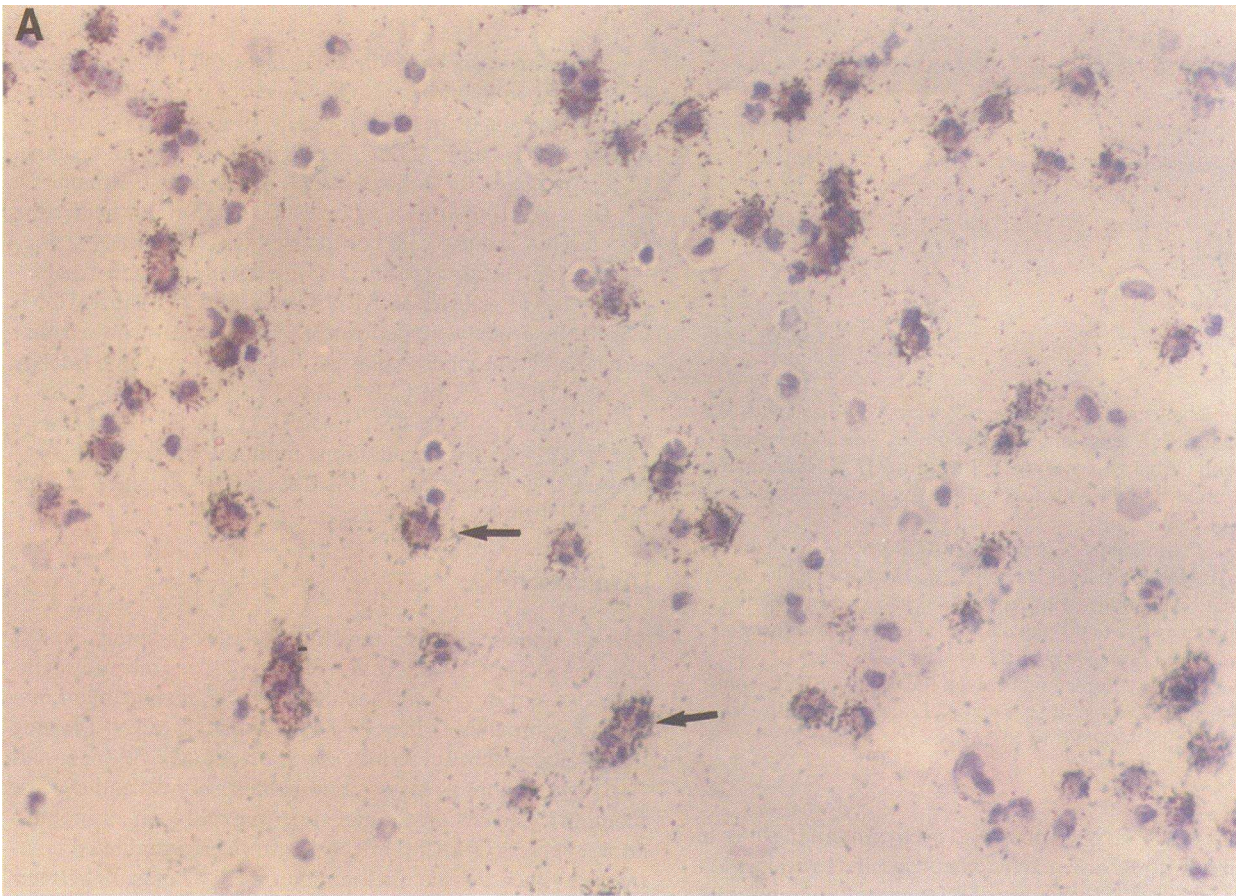


Figure 2. BAL eosinophils express IL-5 mRNA. Post-allergen challenge BAL cells were in situ hybridized with a ^{35}S -labeled IL-5 antisense probe and counterstained with carbol chromotrope 2R to identify eosinophils (red stain). Clusters of silver grains over the cytoplasm identify cells expressing IL-5 mRNA. A closed arrow identifies one of many eosinophils (carbol chromotrope positive) expressing IL-5 mRNA. Hematoxylin stains bilobed nuclei of eosinophils and single lobed nuclei of mononuclear cells. (A) Light-field and (B) dark-field view of the same photographic field. Magnification, 200.

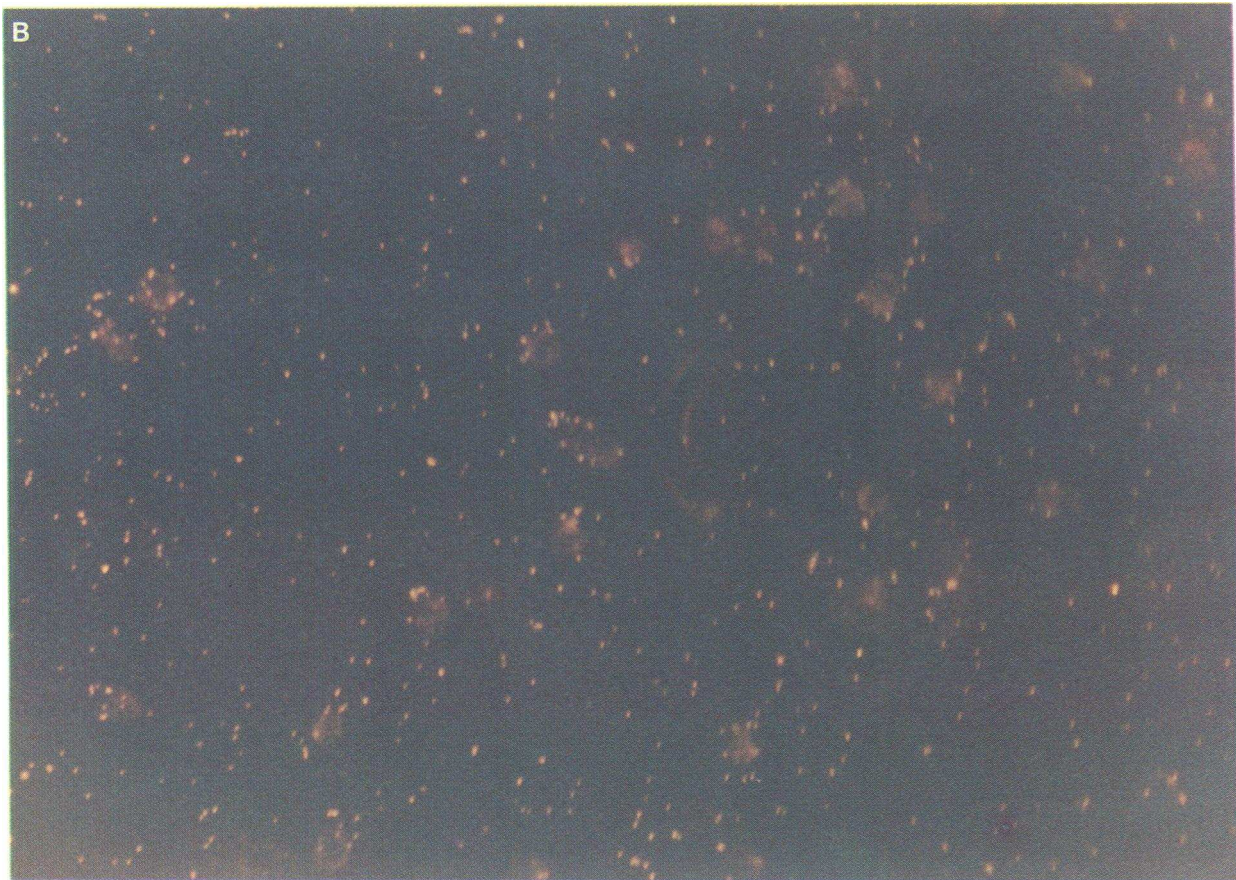
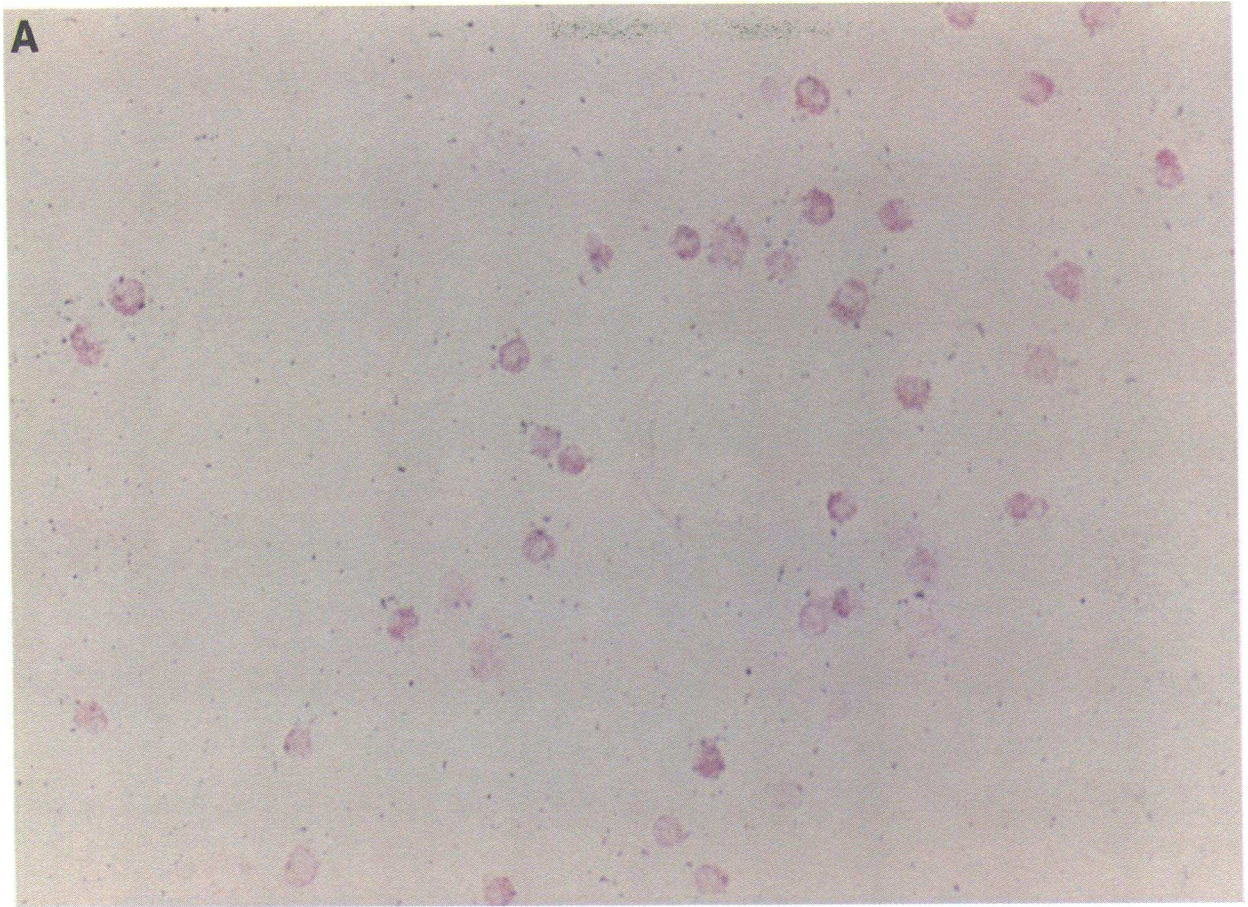


Figure 3. Post-allergen challenge BAL cells in situ hybridized with ^{35}S -labeled IL-5 sense RNA probe. Carbol chromotrope 2R stain demonstrates characteristic cytoplasmic granules (red) of BAL eosinophils. Note that carbol chromotrope 2R does not stain other cells present in BAL fluid. (A) Light-field and (B) dark-field view of the same photographic field, demonstrating absence of hybridization to the control ^{35}S -labeled IL-5 sense RNA probe. No hematoxylin stain was used in this figure and therefore mononuclear cells are not visualized. Magnification, 400.

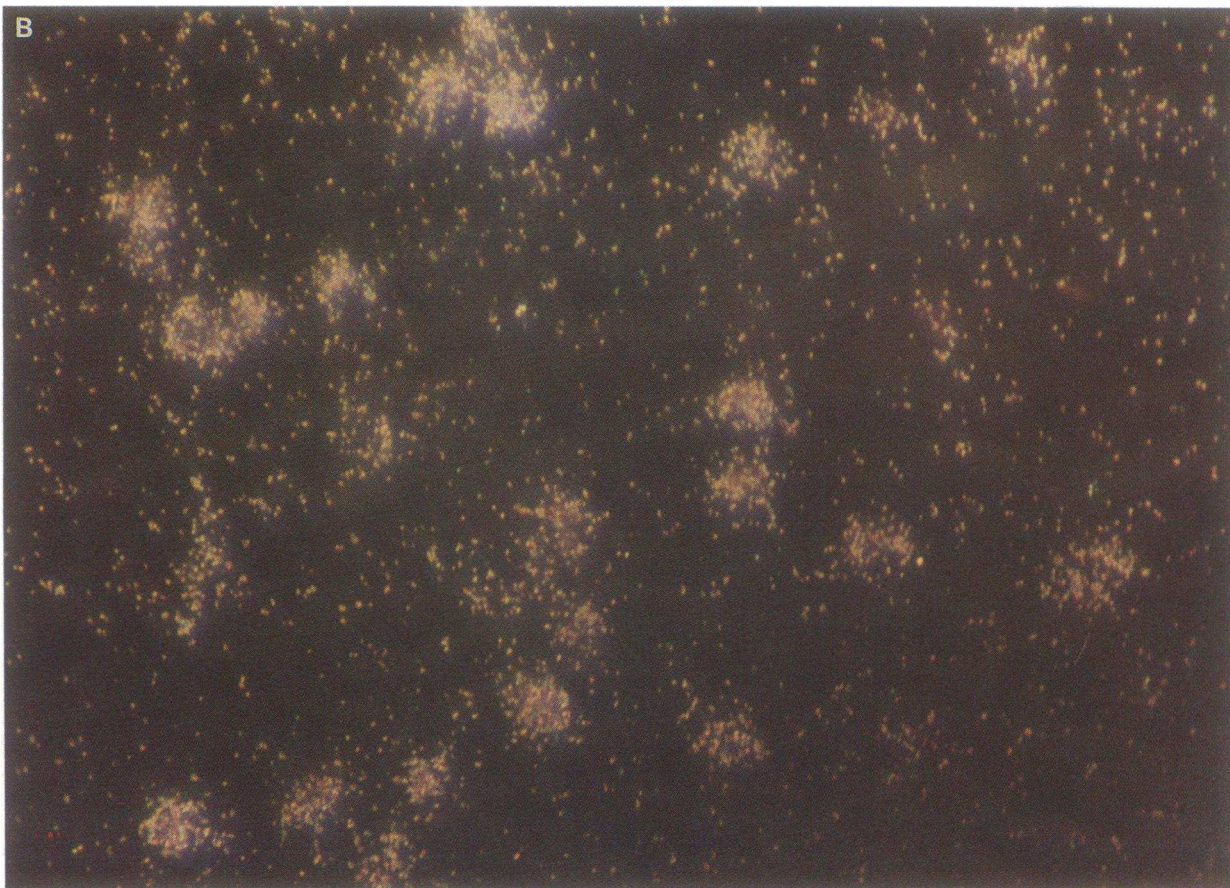
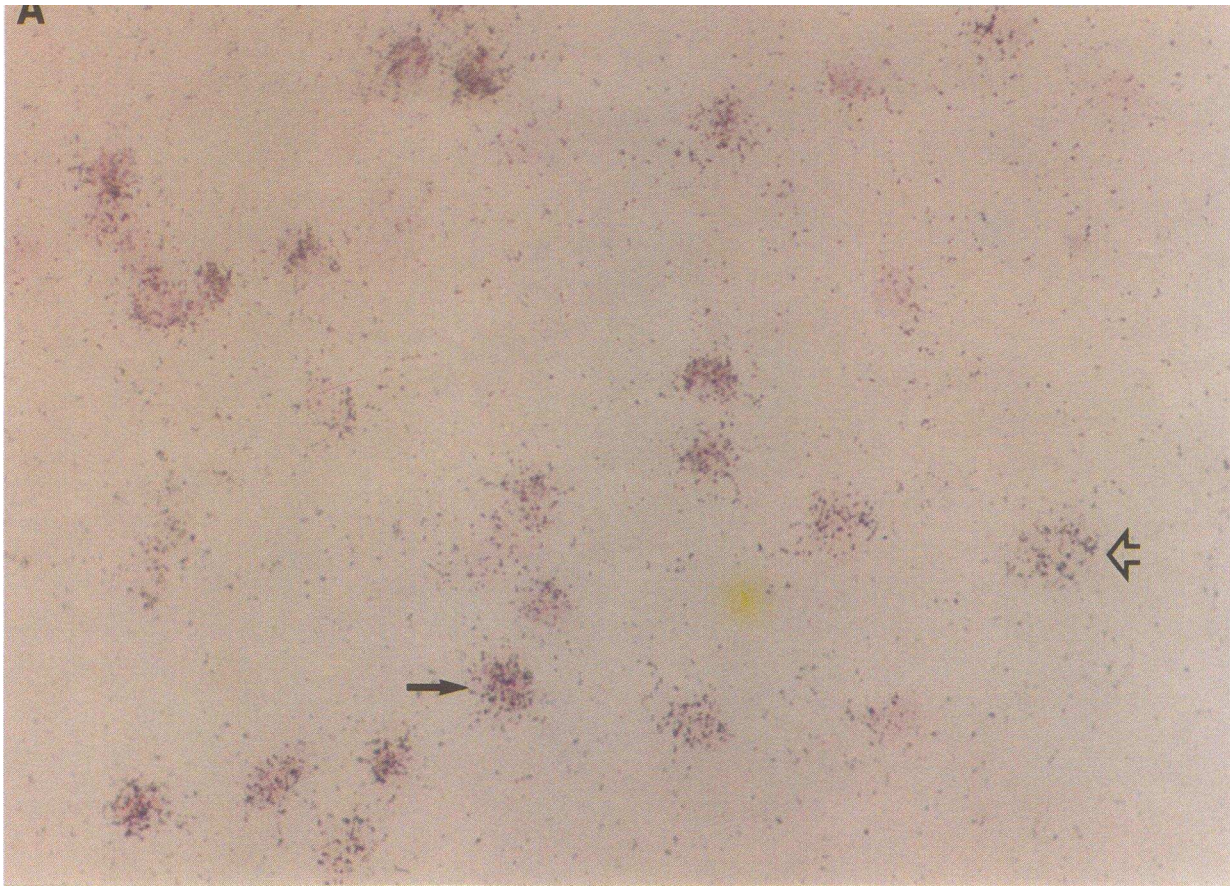


Figure 4. BAL Eosinophils express GM-CSF mRNA. Post-allergen challenge BAL cells were in situ hybridized with a ³⁵S-labeled GM-CSF antisense probe and counterstained with carbol chromotrope 2R to identify eosinophils. A closed arrow identifies a carbol chromotrope positive eosinophil expressing GM-CSF mRNA. An open arrow indicates a carbol chromotrope negative cell which also expresses GM-CSF mRNA. As the combination of a strong hybridization signal and hematoxylin staining can obscure the carbol chromotrope staining of eosinophils, no hematoxylin stain is used in this figure. (A) Light-field and (B) dark-field view of the same photographic field. Magnification, 400.

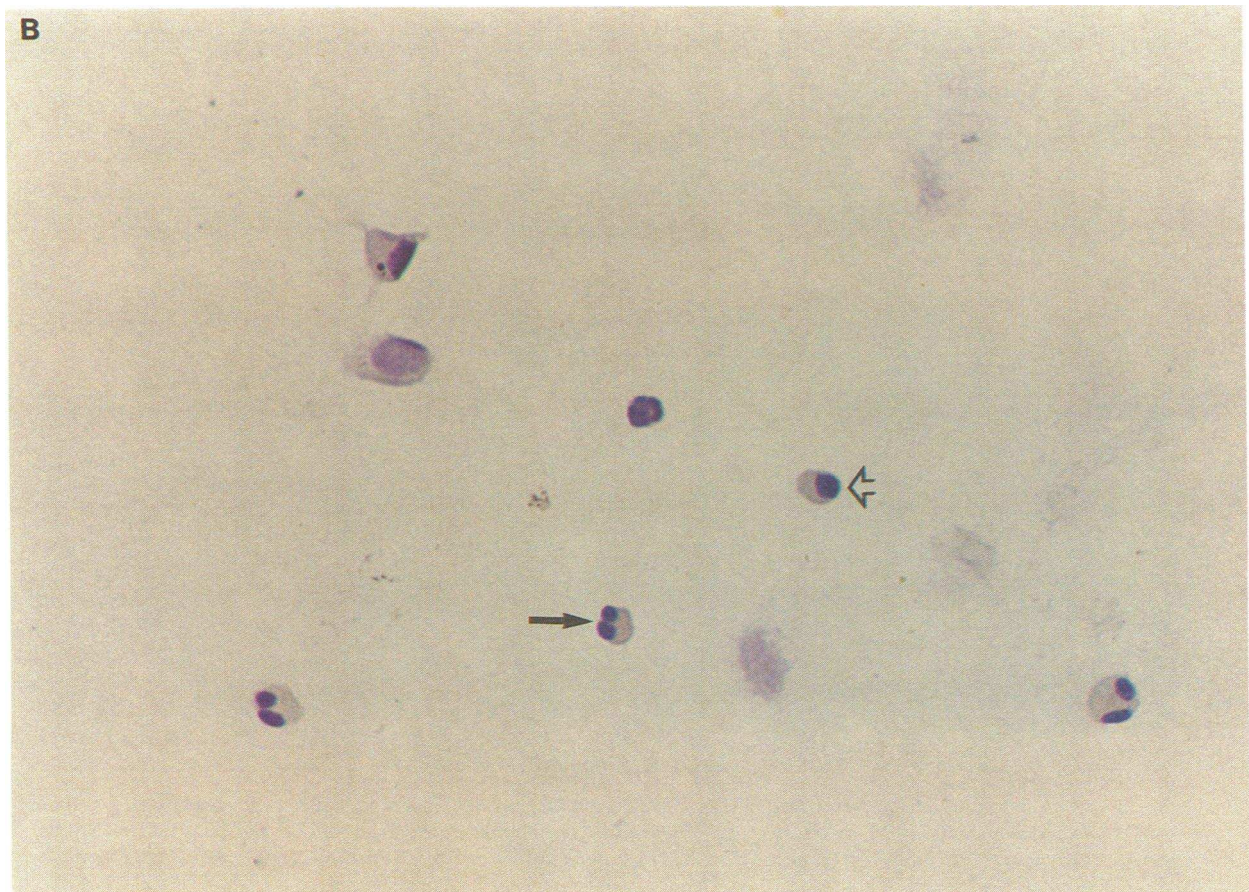
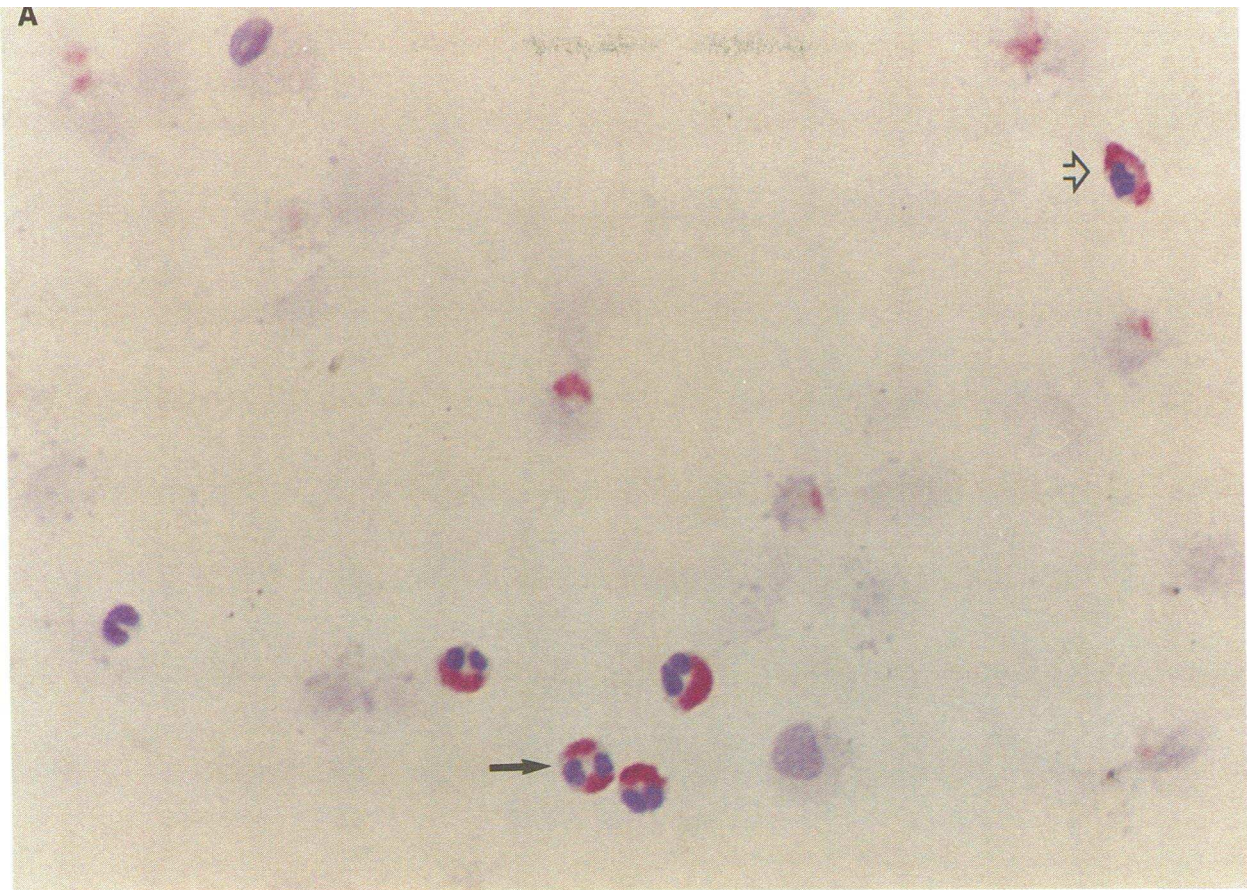


Figure 5. Detection of IL-5 mRNA using a nonradioactive IL-5 probe. Post-allergen challenge BAL cells were in situ hybridized with a digoxigenin-11-UTP-labeled IL-5 RNA probe. An enzyme-linked color reaction (Vector red; Vector Laboratories) identifies cells hybridizing to the nonradioactive IL-5 RNA probe. Eosinophils (*closed arrow*) and a mononuclear cell (*open arrow*) hybridizing to the IL-5 antisense probe are indicated in *A*. In *B*, eosinophils (*closed arrow*) and mononuclear cells (*open arrow*) do not hybridize to the control sense probe. Cells with bilobed nuclei (see Figs. 1 and 2) are identifiable as eosinophils. Hematoxylin stains all nuclei purple. Magnification, 400.

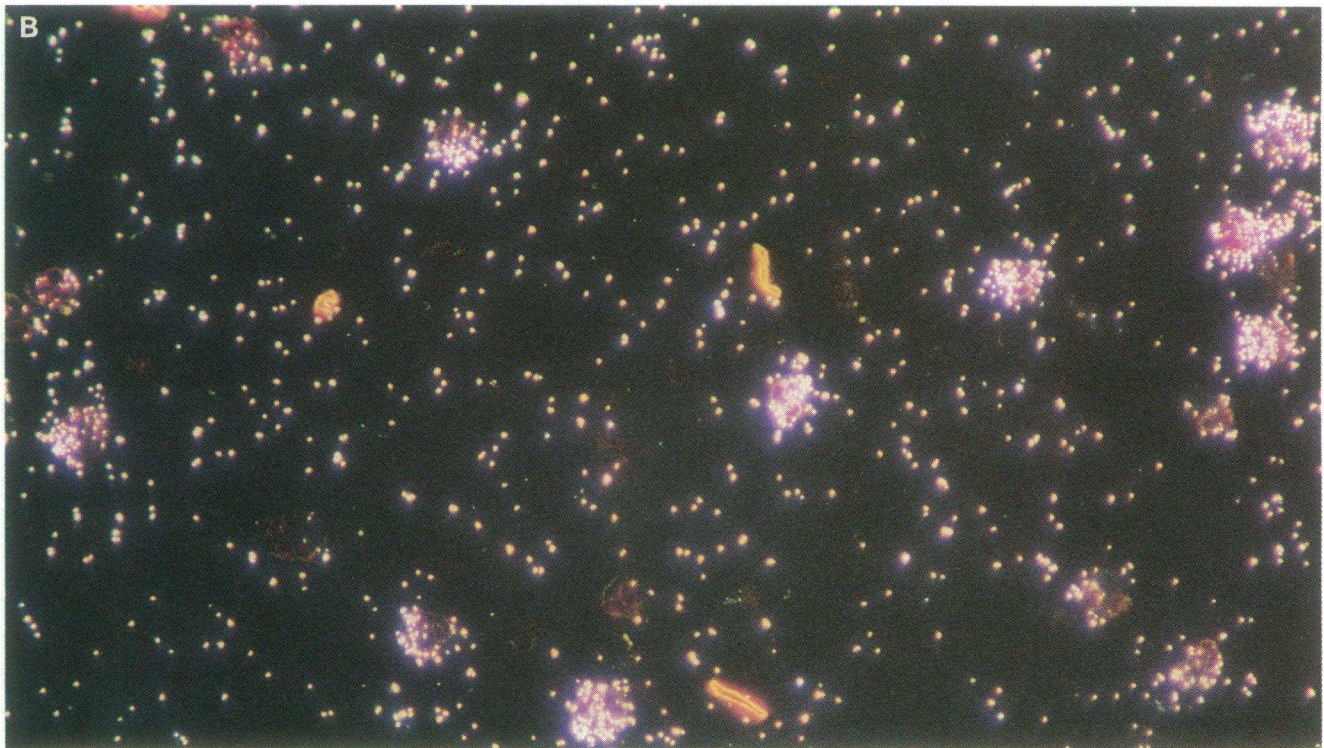
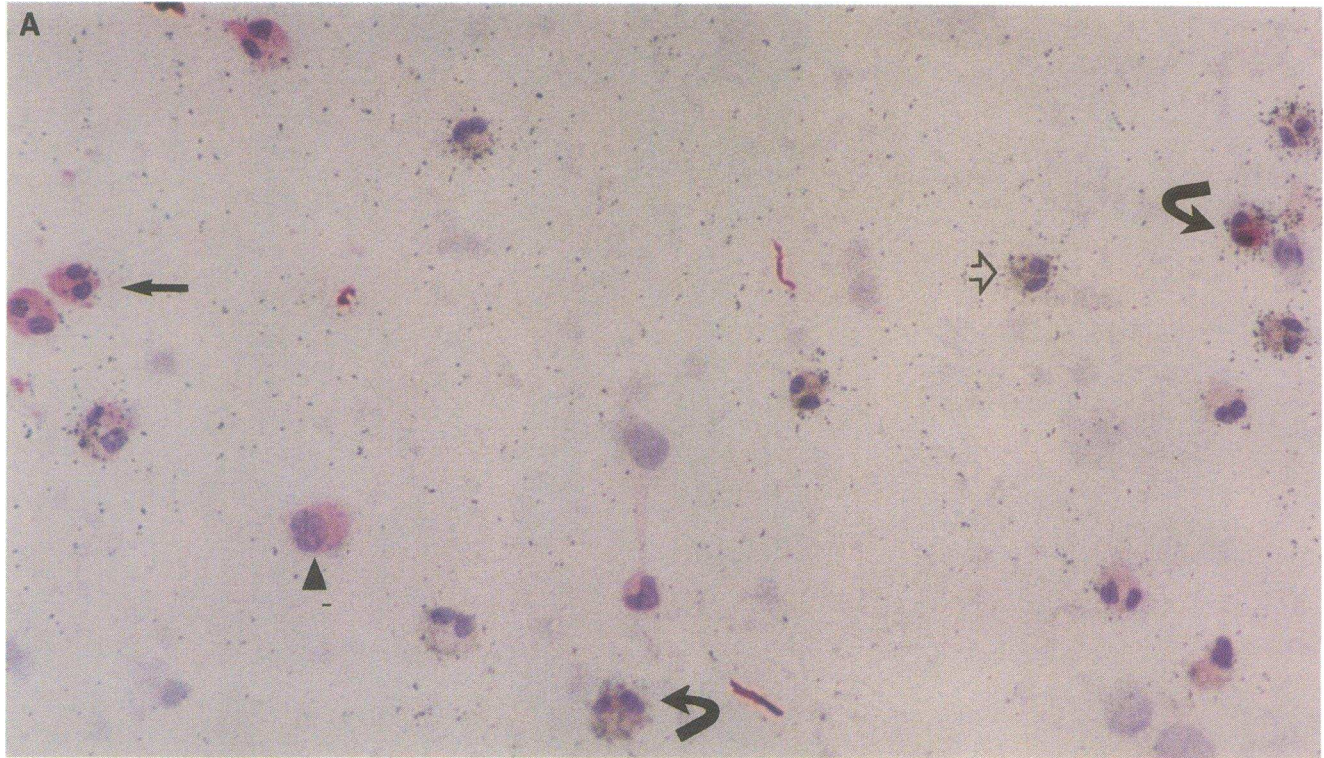


Figure 6. Dual cytokine mRNA detection in single cells. Post-allergen challenge BAL cells were in situ hybridized with both an IL-5 antisense probe (digoxigenin-11-UTP-labeled) and a GM-CSF antisense probe (^{35}S -labeled). Eosinophils expressing both IL-5 and GM-CSF mRNA are indicated with a curved arrow. Some eosinophils express either IL-5 mRNA (closed arrow) or GM-CSF mRNA (open arrow). A mononuclear cell expressing IL-5 mRNA (small black triangle) is also indicated. Hematoxylin counterstains all nuclei purple. (A) Light-field and (B) dark-field view of the same photographic field. Magnification, 400.

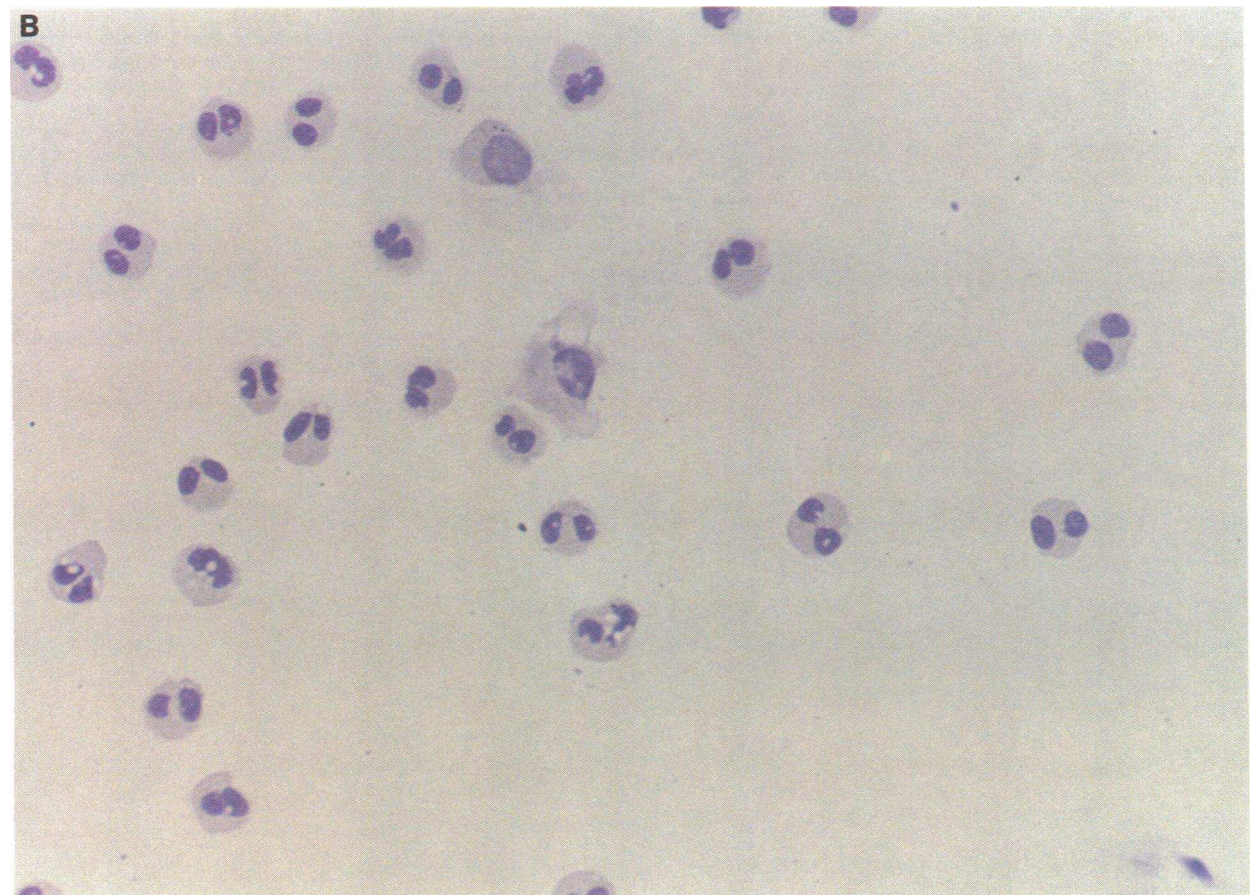
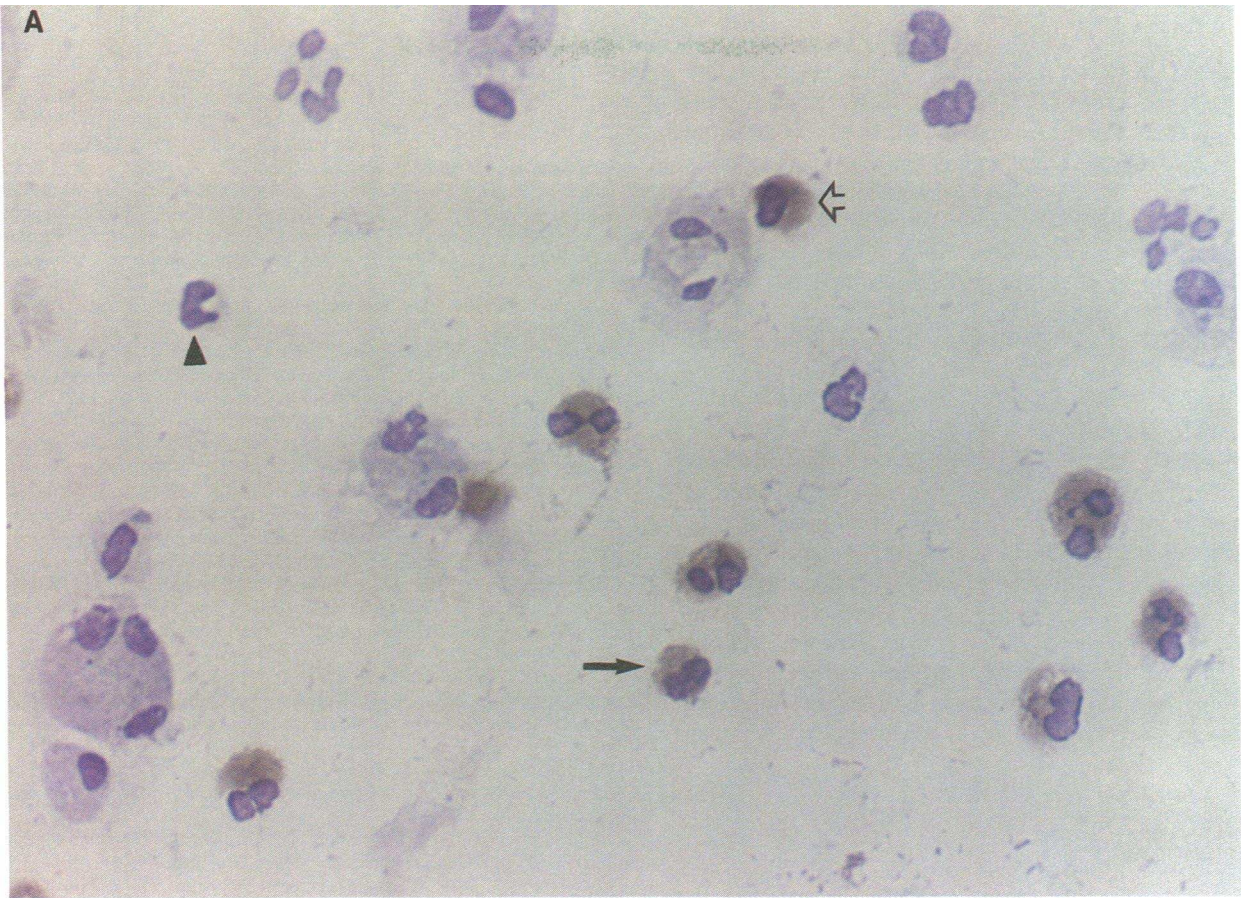


Figure 7. GM-CSF Immunocytochemistry of BAL cells. Post-allergen challenge BAL cells were immunostained with a mouse monoclonal anti-human GM-CSF antibody (*A*) or control species and isotype-specific IgG₁ antibody (*B*) using the immunoperoxidase method. Hematoxylin stains all nuclei purple. Cells that immunostain with the GM-CSF antibody have a brown cytoplasm. The control antibody does not immunostain eosinophils. Both eosinophils (bilobed nuclei) (*closed arrow*) and mononuclear cells (*open arrow*) stain with the GM-CSF antibody. Not all eosinophils (*small black triangle*) stain with the GM-CSF antibody. Magnification, 400.

mononuclear cells were also positive. The demonstration that multiple cell types express GM-CSF and IL-5 mRNA after allergen stimulation raises important questions when evaluating whether individual cells or cell types express cytokine profiles unique to allergic inflammation (14). To address the cytokine profile of individual cells at sites of allergic inflammation, we have used both single and double mRNA-labeling techniques. Studies with single mRNA labeling demonstrated that eosinophils recruited into the airway 24 h post-allergen challenge expressed GM-CSF and IL-5 mRNA, but did not express IL-1 β or IL-2 mRNA. Studies using double mRNA-labeling demonstrated that individual eosinophils expressed one of four cytokine mRNA profiles (IL-5⁺, GM-CSF⁺; IL-5⁺, GM-CSF⁻; IL-5⁻, GM-CSF⁺; IL-5⁻, GM-CSF⁻). These single cell eosinophil cytokine profiles may reflect different subpopulations of eosinophils (recruited to the airway at different times after allergen stimulation), differences in RNA probe sensitivity (radioactive versus nonradioactive), and/or differences in IL-5 and GM-CSF mRNA stability (15). Future experiments using this double mRNA-labeling technique to study airway cells obtained at various time points after allergen stimulation may provide important insights into assessing whether individual cell types express cytokine profiles unique to allergic inflammation.

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