Genetic Factors in Chronic Remittent Friend Disease

Peter J. Dawson and A. Howard Fieldsteel

Department of Pathology, University of Oregon Medical School, Portland, Oregon 97201 [P. J. D.], and Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California 94025 [A. H. F.]

INTRODUCTION

Friend disease has been observed to run a chronic remittent course in C57BL/6 x DBA/2 F1 (hereafter called B6D2F1) mice (2, 3, 10). Its course in these animals is characterized by 4 phases: (a) an early proliferative phase lasting 2 to 4 weeks; (b) a period of regression occurring from 2 to 8 weeks after inoculation; (c) a prolonged phase of remission when the disease is limited to a few tiny microscopic foci of dividing stem cells in the spleen; and (d) a brief terminal phase with rapidly progressive Friend disease. This is quite different from the course seen when susceptible inbred strains such as BALB/c are inoculated. In these mice splenomegaly is progressive and death occurs in 5 to 10 weeks with no detectable period of remission. Since both hybrids have the same Fv-1 and Fv-2 genotypes the change in the character of the disease was ascribed to differences in the Rgv-1 gene located near the H-2 locus. The lymphatic leukemia-inducing virus that acts as helper for Friend virus was shown to replicate better in C57BL/Ks than in C57BL/6 mice, suggesting that Rgv-1 gene may regulate the occurrence of remissions through its action on the helper virus.

SUMMARY

C57BL/6 and C57BL/Ks mice possess the alleles H-2b and H-2k, respectively. A study of Friend disease in C57BL/6 x DBA/2 F1, and C57BL/Ks x DBA/2 F1, mice showed that remittent disease occurred in the former hybrids and progressive disease in the latter. Since both hybrids have the same Fv-1 and Fv-2 genotypes the change in the character of the disease was ascribed to differences in the Rgv-1 gene located near the H-2 locus. The lymphatic leukemia-inducing virus that acts as helper for Friend virus was shown to replicate better in C57BL/Ks than in C57BL/6 mice, suggesting that Rgv-1 gene may regulate the occurrence of remissions through its action on the helper virus.

Received May 10, 1973; accepted June 28, 1973.

1 This work was supported in part by Grant DRF-1123 from the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research, a grant from the American Cancer Society, Oregon Division, Inc., and by USPHS Grant CA-07868 from the National Cancer Institute.

2 The abbreviations used are: FV, Friend virus; SFFV, spleen focus-forming virus; LLV, lymphatic leukemia-inducing virus; FV(LLV-H), Hartley prototype of FV; ID50, 50% of mice developed the infection.

2456 CANCER RESEARCH VOL. 33

Downloaded from cancerres.aacrjournals.org on April 20, 2017. © 1973 American Association for Cancer Research.
called BkD2FJ mice will differ from B6D2FJ mice at the H-2 locus where they will be homozygous for H-2s.

Under the postulated influence of the Rgv-l gene, located near the H-2 locus, Friend disease in BkD2FJ mice would be expected to be progressive. This change in the character of the disease might, as Lilly (15) has suggested, be on immunological grounds. It might also be dependent on the relative susceptibility of the 2 strains to the helper virus (LLV), although this might in fact have an immunological basis. In order to confirm the latter hypothesis it would be necessary to show that: (a) C57BL/6 and C57BL/Ks mice bear identical alleles at Fv-1 and Fv-2 loci, (b) Friend disease does not have a remittent course in BkD2FJ hybrids, and (c) LLV replicates better in BkD2FJ than in B6D2FJ hybrids.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Mice.** C57BL/6 and C57BL/Ks mice were obtained from The Jackson Laboratories, Bar Harbor, Maine, and C57BL/6 and DBA/2 mice were from Simonsen Laboratories, Gilroy, Calif. C57BL/6 mice from the 2 colonies retained skin grafts from one another indefinitely. B6D2FJ and BkD2FJ mice were bred in our laboratory.

**Virus.** The origin of our strain of FV and the isolation of LLV from it, together with the methods for virus titration, have been described (5, 7). FV was in the 10th passage in BALB/c mice and LLV in the 6th passage in rats at the time of these experiments. Our original strain of FV is known to be NB tropic (8). Using a lymphatic leukemia virus isolated from a strain of FV grown in vitro by Hartley, an N-trophic FV pseudotype [FV(LLV-H)] was prepared by our in vitro method (9). A Moloney pseudotype of FV was prepared by the same method. Spleen focus assays were performed by the method of Axelrad and Steeves (1). The presence or absence of Friend disease or lymphatic leukemia was confirmed histologically in all experiments.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Susceptibility of C57BL/6 and C57BL/Ks Mice to FV.** Groups of 26 mice of each strain were inoculated i.p. with 10^2.5 ID_{50} of FV; one-half were killed 35 and the other half 180 days postinoculation. The mean spleen weights of the C57BL/6 mice were 220 ± 50 and 140 ± 30 mg, respectively, and those of the C57BL/Ks mice were 200 ± 55 and 140 ± 30 mg, respectively. None of these mice showed histological evidence of Friend disease.

**Susceptibility of B6D2FJ and BkD2FJ Hybrids to FV.** A simultaneous titration of FV was carried out in 9-week-old mice of both strains. One-half of the animals were killed 5 weeks after inoculation, and the remainder were killed 12 weeks after inoculation. The results (Table 1) show that the titer of the virus in B6D2FJ mice was significantly lower in mice killed 12 weeks after inoculation than in those killed 5 weeks after inoculation. The mice killed 12 weeks after inoculation had both smaller spleens and a lower incidence of Friend disease than those killed earlier, indicating that remission had occurred. On the other hand, the titer of FV and microscopic incidence of Friend disease in the BkD2FJ hybrids was the same at 5 and 12 weeks after inoculation, while the mean spleen weight had increased rather than decreased. Thus, Friend disease in BkD2FJ mice did not remit as it did in B6D2FJ mice. Nevertheless, it did not run the rapidly progressive course seen in BALB/c and DBA/2 mice, which are homozygous Fv-2s/Fv-2s. Since all reports indicate total dominance of Fv-2s over Fv-2t, it is possible that the differences observed are due to another gene.

**Fv-1 Genotype of C57BL/Ks Mice.** If the difference in response to the 2 hybrids is to be ascribed to a difference in the H-2-related Rgv-l locus, then it is necessary to show that they both have the same alleles at Fv-1, although for present purposes the genotype need not be determined directly. Since the DBA/2 parent is known to be Fv-1s/Fv-1s, only 2 possibilities exist in the C57BL/Ks hybrids, viz. Fv-1s/Fv-1t or Fv-1t/Fv-1t. As susceptibility to both N- and B-trophic strains of Friend virus is recessive in the Fv-1t/Fv-1t genotype, it follows that there will be a difference in the response between the 2 genotypes to N-trophic and NB-trophic FV, as the heterozygote is highly susceptible to the NB strain of FV (15).

Using the spleen focus assay, the response of B6D2FJ and BkD2FJ hybrid mice to our NB-trophic strain of FV and the N-trophic pseudotype FV(LLV-H) was determined. The results (Table 2) indicate that both hybrids have the same Fv-1t/Fv-1t genotype. By exclusion, these data suggest that unless some unknown gene is operating, the difference in response between the 2 hybrids is due to the Rgv-l gene.

**Mode of Action of Rgv-l Gene.** The most likely modes of action appear to be either immunological, as Lilly (15) has suggested, or related to the action of the Rgv-l gene on susceptibility to the lymphatic leukemia viruses which can act as helpers for FV. The Fv-1t gene, which plays an important role in the antigenic response to certain synthetic polypeptides, has been localized at the "K end" of the H-2 locus (16). This is very close to the position of the Rgv-l gene (14), so that the 2 genes may be related or even identical. Previous experiments by us (2, 3) have shown that only very low levels of neutralizing antibody to FV can be detected in the sera of BkD2FJ mice with regressed Friend disease. This led us to speculate that LLV, the naturally occurring helper for FV, might be replicating at different rates in the 2 hybrid strains of mice. A simultaneous comparative titration of LLV showed a significantly higher titer of > 10^{-5.3} ID_{50}/ml in newborn BkD2FJ compared to 10^{-3.4} ID_{50}/ml in newborn B6D2FJ mice.

If one is to ascribe the differences in the responses to FV of the 2 strains of mice to differences in susceptibility to the LLV helper, then it must be recognized that, unlike defective Rous sarcoma virus, susceptibility to helper virus does not strictly parallel the ability to develop Friend disease (4). In an experiment in which groups of 13 eight-week-old C57BL/6 and C57BL/Ks mice were inoculated with 10^2.5 ID_{50} of the Moloney pseudotype of FV, none of the mice in either group developed Friend disease, although
Peter J. Dawson and A. Howard Fieldsteel

Table 1
Comparative titration of FV in 9-week-old B6D2F1 and BkD2F1 mice

FV was titrated in groups of 9-week-old B6D2F1 and BkD2F1 mice, one-half of which were killed 5 weeks p.i.* and the remainder 12 weeks p.i.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dilution of virus ((-\log_{10}))</th>
<th>B6D2F1</th>
<th>BkD2F1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Killed 5 wk p.i.</td>
<td>Killed 12 wk p.i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean spleen weight (mg)</td>
<td>Mean spleen weight (mg)</td>
<td>FD/total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>300 ± 170*</td>
<td>190 ± 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>280 ± 90</td>
<td>180 ± 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>260 ± 100</td>
<td>150 ± 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>220 ± 140</td>
<td>130 ± 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>150 ± 20</td>
<td>150 ± 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virus titer ((-\log_{10}/ml))</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of mice inoculated with FV. *p.i. postinoculation. FD, number with Friend disease confirmed microscopically. *Mean ± S.D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2
Comparison of susceptibilities of B6D2F1 and BkD2F1 hybrid mice to N- and NB-trophic FV

Comparative titrations of an N-trophic FV pseudotype and an NB-trophic FV strain of FV were performed by the focus-forming assay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virus</th>
<th>B6D2F1</th>
<th>BkD2F1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-trophic FV (LLV-H)</td>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NB-trophic FV</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>5.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 of the BkD2F1 mice died with lymphatic leukemia. This result, which supports earlier work (4), indicates that the ability of the helper virus to replicate is not the only requirement for a mouse strain to be susceptible to FV.

The foregoing data strongly support the hypothesis originally proposed by Lilly (13) that 3 separate genes are involved in FV infection. The Rgv-l gene not only controls replication of helper virus (LLV) but also in some way regulates the occurrence of remissions, possibly through its close relationship to the Ir-1 gene. However, this remains to be determined.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank Judy Maylie for her skillful technical help.

REFERENCES

Errata

In the paper entitled “Genetic Factors in Chronic Remittent Friend Disease,” by Peter J. Dawson and A. Howard Fieldsteel, published in the October 1973 issue of CANCER RESEARCH, the following correction should be noted. “Tropic” should be substituted for “trophic” throughout the text.

In the paper entitled “Specificity of Antileukemia Sera Prepared by Immunization with Leukemia Cells Admixed with Normal Antigen-blocking Sera,” by Peter J. Smith, Cynthia M. Robinson, and Arnold E. Reif, published in the January 1974 issue of CANCER RESEARCH, the following correction should be made. On page 170, second column, last line of the third paragraph, the figure 6% should read 1%. 
Genetic Factors in Chronic Remittent Friend Disease

Peter J. Dawson and A. Howard Fieldsteel


Updated version
Access the most recent version of this article at:
http://cancerres.aacrjournals.org/content/33/10/2456

E-mail alerts
Sign up to receive free email-alerts related to this article or journal.

Reprints and Subscriptions
To order reprints of this article or to subscribe to the journal, contact the AACR Publications Department at pubs@aacr.org.

Permissions
To request permission to re-use all or part of this article, contact the AACR Publications Department at permissions@aacr.org.