



SHORT REPORT

Autoantigen *TRIM21*/Ro52 is expressed on the surface of antigen-presenting cells and its enhanced expression in Sjögren's syndrome is associated with B cell hyperactivity and type I interferon activity

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Tripartite motif-containing protein 21 (*TRIM21*)/Ro52 is an immunoglobulin receptor that together with Ro60 makes up Sjögren's syndrome-antigen A (SSA). A 60%–80% of patients with primary Sjögren's syndrome (pSS) have anti-SSA autoantibodies and they form part of the pSS diagnosis. *TRIM21* is a cytosolic Fc-receptor that mediates neutralisation of opsonised viruses and other particles, acting as a last line of defence against viruses that are recognised by antibodies but still manage to penetrate the cell membrane.¹ In addition, *TRIM21* regulates type I interferon (IFN) responses by mediating either stabilisation or degradation of IFN regulatory factors.^{1–2} Uniquely, it has a very broad antibody specificity and recognises IgA, IgG and IgM antibodies with high affinity, allowing *TRIM21* to be effective against a large range of viruses.³ Alternatively, *TRIM21* can be triggered by immune complexes containing non-viral particles such as cellular debris or nucleic acids,⁴ leading to rapid production of pro-inflammatory mediators including type I IFNs.² Interestingly, mice immunised with *TRIM21* develop anti-*TRIM21* autoantibodies and salivary gland inflammation, while transfer of serum from anti-*TRIM21*-positive mice to naïve mice induces salivary gland dysfunction,⁵ suggesting a direct link between anti-*TRIM21* autoantibodies and induction of Sjögren's-like symptoms.

Considering the relevance of *TRIM21* as autoantigen in pSS and its role in regulating IFN signalling, we here investigated its

Key messages

What is already known on this subject

- *TRIM21*/Ro52 is a major autoantibody target in pSS and regulates downstream signalling of type I IFNs.
- Apoptosis-associated surface expression of *TRIM21* on non-immune cells is associated with enhanced binding of anti-Ro52 autoantibodies.

What this study adds

- Enhanced expression of *TRIM21* in type I IFN-producing immune cells from patients with pSS is associated with an IFN signature and B cell hyperactivity.
- *TRIM21* is expressed on the cell surface of non-apoptotic antigen-presenting cells and its expression is enhanced by IFN- β exposure.

How might this impact on clinical practice

- Elucidating the relationship between type I IFNs and anti-SSA autoantibodies in pSS may aid identification of promising therapeutic avenues.

expression in the major type I IFN-producing immune cells, plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs) and monocytes, from patients with pSS. In addition, we investigated *TRIM21* expression in salivary gland tissue. For pDCs and salivary gland tissues, RNA sequencing and analysis were performed separately as previously described.^{6–7} For monocytes, *TRIM21* expression was assessed using quantitative PCR (online supplementary methods) We observed increased mRNA expression of

TRIM21 in purified pDCs from patients with pSS compared to both healthy controls and patients with non-Sjögren's sicca (nSS), as previously described by our group.⁶ Similarly, pSS patients showed increased expression of *TRIM21* in monocytes compared to HC. Additionally, we observed that salivary glands from patients with pSS expressed more *TRIM21* compared to patients with nSS (figure 1A). *TRIM21* expression was associated with systemic B cell hyperactivity, positivity for autoantibodies against SSA and the expression of type I IFN-induced genes (ie, the IFN score) (online supplementary figure 1). We also observed a significant difference in *TRIM21* expression between SSB-positive and SBB-negative pSS patients in pDCs ($p=0.047$). No differences in *TRIM21* expression were observed between rheumatoid factor-positive and rheumatoid factor-negative pSS patients in any of the compartments analysed (not shown).

We next set out to confirm this enhanced expression at the protein level in circulating cells in an independent cohort (online supplementary table 1, online supplementary figure 2). However, intracellular (IC) staining by flow cytometry of both pDCs and monocytes against *TRIM21* revealed no differences between pSS and healthy controls (HC) donors (figure 1B,C). ImageStream analysis showed that *TRIM21* expression is located in the cytosol and in vesicles, consistent with literature⁸ (figure 1D,E). Strikingly, we also observed expression of *TRIM21* in non-permeabilised monocytes, suggesting surface expression. pDCs also showed cell surface expression in several donors. To verify that this apparent *TRIM21* surface expression was not an artefact due to leakage of cytosolic *TRIM21*, we excluded cells with a disrupted cell membrane from the analysis using live/dead staining. When comparing surface expression of *TRIM21*, pSS patients showed increased expression on monocytes compared to healthy donors (figure 1F,G). To investigate whether *TRIM21* surface expression was also present on other immune cells, we assessed CD11c-expressing classical dendritic cells (cDCs) and T cells within the stained peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs). cDCs showed a clear surface *TRIM21* signal, while expression on T cells was very low or undetectable (online supplementary figure 3). Consistent with the flow cytometry data, ImageStream analysis of freshly isolated PBMCs resulted in a clear signal after surface staining for *TRIM21*, which was mainly localised in vesicle-like structures suggesting internalisation (online supplementary figure 3).

As the expression of *TRIM21* was associated with the IFN score in the patients, we investigated whether type I IFNs would enhance surface *TRIM21*

expression. After stimulation of PBMCs with IFN- β for 24 hours, we observed a robust increase in *TRIM21* mRNA expression (online supplementary figure 4). In addition, IFN- β stimulation resulted in enhanced surface expression of *TRIM21* on monocytes (figure 2A). To further verify that surface expression of *TRIM21* is enhanced by IFN- β , we used extracellular protein biotinylation. After stimulation, total PBMCs were lysed and the extracellular proteins were separated from the IC proteins and evaluated using western blot. Corroborating the previous results, *TRIM21* expression was increased upon IFN- β stimulation in both the intracellular and extracellular fractions (figure 2B,C).

The presence of anti-SSA antibodies is a hallmark of Sjögren's syndrome and associated with increased B cell hyperactivity. In addition, evidence suggests that antibodies against *TRIM21* directly contribute to pSS immunopathology and symptoms.⁵ Interestingly, most anti-*TRIM21* antibodies in pSS patients recognise and block domains critical for the anti-inflammatory effects of *TRIM21*,⁹ while its pro-inflammatory effects that lead to enhanced type I IFN production remain intact. This is corroborated by the strong association between anti-SSA positivity and the presence of an IFN signature in patients with pSS. Although we could not distinguish between positivity for anti-Ro52 and anti-Ro60 in the current study, the observed association between increased *TRIM21* expression and positivity for SSA and the IFN score further suggests that *TRIM21* overexpression perpetuates inflammation via intracellular pathways that enhance type-I IFN production. This is in good agreement with studies that identify *TRIM21* as a central mediator in anti-viral immunity, where it drives production of type I IFN and other pro-inflammatory cytokines via ubiquitination of IFN regulatory factors and mediators in the nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells (NF- κ B) pathway.^{2 3 10}

Enhanced *TRIM21* surface expression may also drive inflammation in pSS. Surface expression of *TRIM21* was hitherto only observed in non-immune cells that undergo apoptosis, where it was linked to enhanced binding of anti-SSA antibodies.¹¹ As we excluded dead and dying cells from our flow cytometry analyses and corroborated our results in freshly isolated PBMCs, it is unlikely that the observed surface expression represents apoptotic cells. Yet, *TRIM21* surface expression may well facilitate binding of anti-SSA antibodies and cognate SSA-reactive B cells, driving B cell activation and production of anti-SSA autoantibodies, which is in-line with the association between increased *TRIM21* expression and anti-SSA positivity.

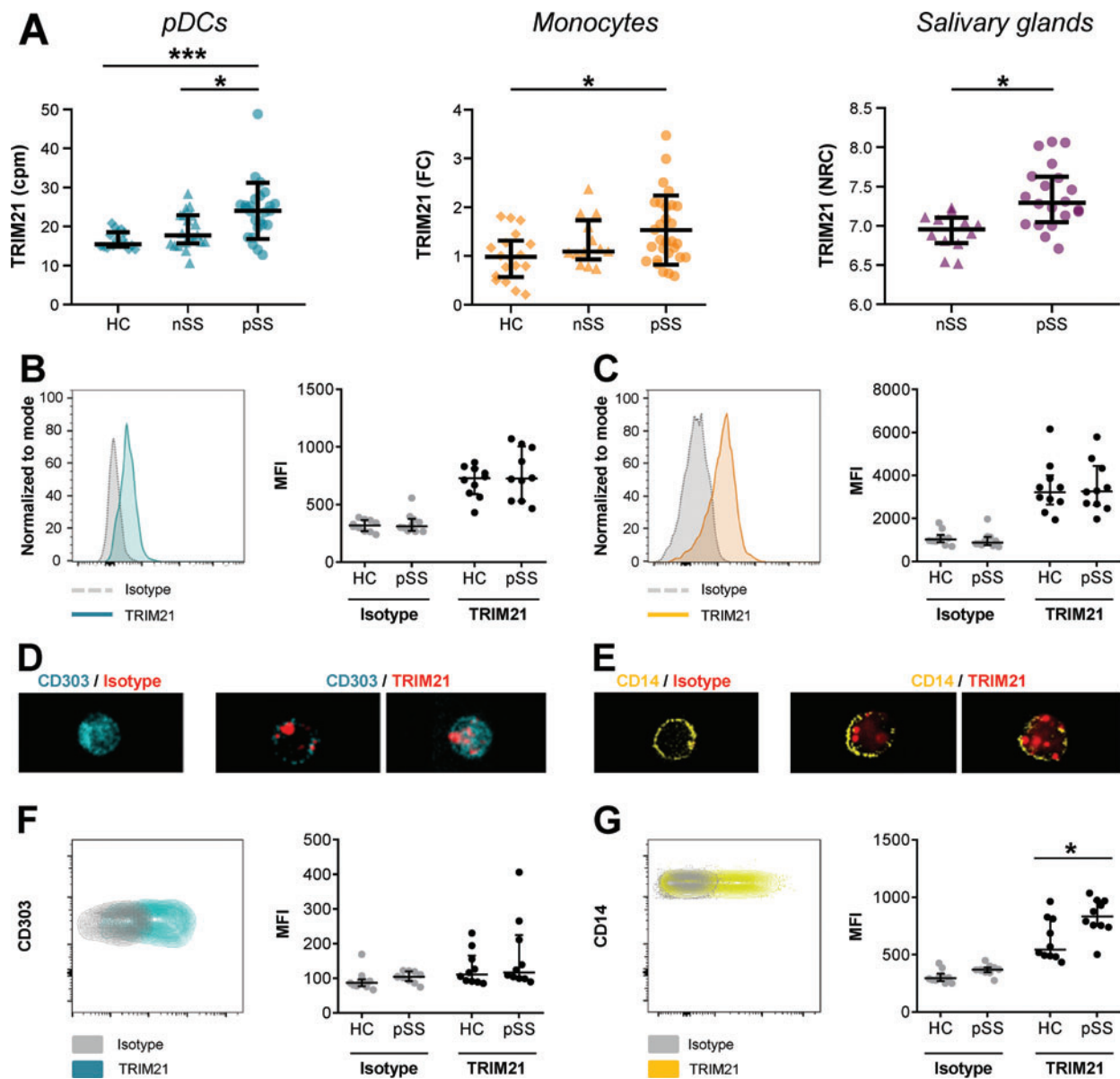


Figure 1 Tripartite motif-containing protein 21 (*TRIM21*) is overexpressed on the cell surface of monocytes from patients with primary Sjögren's syndrome (pSS). *TRIM21* gene expression was quantified in purified circulating pDCs and salivary gland tissue using RNAsequencing and in monocytes using qPCR. RNA sequencing data is depicted as counts per million reads (cpm) or normalised read counts (NRC; 2log scale). All pSS patients met the 2002 AECG classification criteria, nSS patients presented with dryness complaints without a known cause, did not have any generalised autoimmune disease and did not fulfil the classification criteria for pSS (A). Using flow cytometry on thawed total PBMCs, intracellular (IC) expression of *TRIM21* was measured in circulating pDCs (gated as CD3⁻ HLA-DR⁺ CD14⁻ CD11c⁻ CD303⁺) and monocytes (gated as CD3⁻ HLA-DR⁺ CD14⁺) within the live/dead staining negative cells (B,C). IC localisation of *TRIM21* expression was visualised using ImageStream, representative figures of pDCs (D) and monocytes (E) are shown. *TRIM21* surface expression was quantified on pDCs (F) and monocytes (G) within total PBMCs. All data points represent individual donors, data are depicted as median ± IQR. Flow data are represented using median fluorescent intensity. * and *** indicate p<0.05 and p<0.001, respectively.

The function of surface *TRIM21* remains to be determined. We hypothesise that on the cell surface, *TRIM21* acts as an Fc-receptor that activates its ubiquitin-ligase subunit when ligated with immune complexes and subsequently modifies other mediators localised in its proximity. Given its high affinity,

surface *TRIM21* would be quickly internalised in recycling endosomes together with its potential targets of ubiquitination, allowing it to drive cellular activation and production of IFNs, similarly to its described function in the cytosol. This is in-line with the localisation of *TRIM21* in vesicles after surface staining of

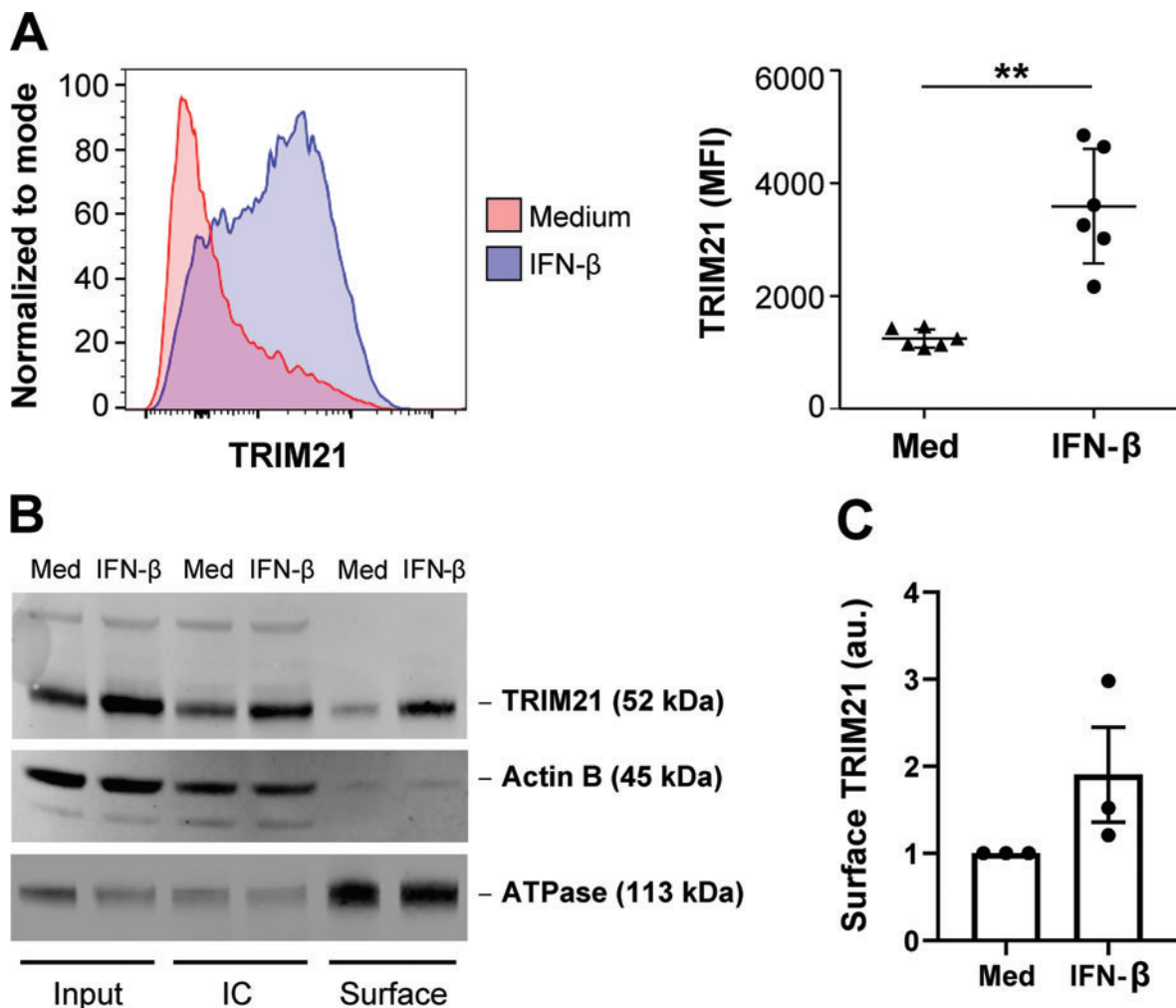


Figure 2 Surface expression of tripartite motif-containing protein 21 (*TRIM21*) on monocytes is enhanced by interferon- β (IFN- β). Freshly isolated HC PBMCs were cultured for 24 hours in the absence or presence of 50 ng/mL of IFN- β . Surface *TRIM21* expression was analysed on monocytes (gated as CD3⁻ HLA-DR⁺ CD14⁺ CD16⁻) using flow cytometry (A). In total PBMCs, surface proteins were separated from intracellular (IC) proteins and *TRIM21* contents were analysed using western blot. Detection of actin- β confirmed minimal contamination of IC proteins in the surface protein fraction. Actin- β and sodium/potassium ATPase were used as loading controls for IC and surface protein fraction, respectively. (B) Results representative for three independent experiments are shown. Extracellular *TRIM21* expression upon stimulation was quantified relative to the unstimulated condition and depicted in arbitrary units (au.) (C). Flow data are represented using median fluorescent intensity (MFI). All dots represent independent donors, data are depicted as mean \pm SEM, * and ** indicate $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$, respectively.

PBMCs and with the observed decrease in surface *TRIM21* expression after exposure of monocytes to immune complexes (unpublished data). Further research should elucidate the function of surface *TRIM21* expression and its relevance for anti-SSA autoantibody production in pSS and other systemic autoimmune diseases.

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