Activated Human Eosinophils

The Harvard community has made this article openly available. Please share how this access benefits you. Your story matters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Published Version</td>
<td>doi:10.1159/000089189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessed</td>
<td>October 19, 2017 11:29:31 AM EDT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citable Link</td>
<td><a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:28702416">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:28702416</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terms of Use</td>
<td>This article was downloaded from Harvard University's DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Other Posted Material, as set forth at <a href="http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA">http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Article begins on next page)
Activated Human Eosinophils

Rossana C.N. Melo\textsuperscript{a,b}, Peter F. Weller\textsuperscript{b}, and Ann M. Dvorak\textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a} Laboratory of Cellular Biology, Department of Biology, Federal University of Juiz de Fora, UFJF, Juiz de Fora, Brazil
\textsuperscript{b} Department of Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass., USA
\textsuperscript{c} Department of Pathology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass., USA

Eosinophils are leukocytes which, when stimulated with cytokines or chemokines, become activated and release mediators stored in their dominant population of cytoplasmic granules (termed specific or secondary granules) \cite{1}. The morphology of activated eosinophils is quite distinct. In a range of inflammatory and allergic disorders or upon physiological stimulation, activated eosinophils are generally seen as cells full of granules, but these structures are undergoing progressive losses of their contents with retention of granule outer membranes, a process known as ‘piecemeal degranulation’ \cite{2,3} (fig. 1a). As a result, a mixed population of intact (fig. 1a, asterisks) and enlarged, emptying (fig. 1a, arrows) granules is always visualized in cell sections \cite{3}. Also, a decrease of specific granule numbers can occur \cite{3}. A rare view of an activated eosinophil is shown in figure 1b taken from a hypereosinophilic subject. While a single specific granule (Gr) is seen in the cytoplasm in conjunction with an osmiophilic lipid body (LB), the cell surface shows elaborate projections indicative of activation. Vesiculotubular structures (fig. 1b, arrowheads), termed ‘eosinophil sombrero vesicles’ (EoSV) and recently associated with the eosinophil secretory pathway \cite{4,5} reside in the cytoplasm. This vesicle population is unique to eosinophils and allows the prompt identification of these cells by electron microscopy when specific granules are not present \cite{3}.

Shape changes are another hallmark of activated human eosinophils. In parallel with the morphological alterations of specific granules, eosinophils are able to change their morphology in response to different agonists. Figure 2 shows shape changes in eosinophils stimulated by eotaxin, a potent eosinophil activator.

Acknowledgments

Supported by NIH grants AI33372, AI20241, AI22571, HL70270. R.C.N.M. was supported by Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq, Brazil).

References


Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
Shape changes in eotaxin-activated eosinophils. a The eosinophil shows a narrow constriction at the midpoint of the cell. b The cell shows a broadened cytoplasmic area filled with granules and displaying broad surface processes. c Granule-free uropod is present. n = Nucleus. a–c × 18,000. Eosinophils were isolated from the peripheral blood of healthy (fig. 1a, 2a, c) or hypereosinophilic (fig. 1b) donors by negative selection, stimulated (fig. 1a, 2a, c) or not (fig. 1b) with recombinant human eotaxin and prepared for transmission electron microscopy using standard methods.