

## **Binding Sites for Bacterial and Endogenous Retroviral Superantigens Can Be Dissociated on Major Histocompatibility Complex Class II Molecules**

By Jacques Thibodeau,\* Nathalie Labrecque,\*† François Denis,\*  
Brigitte T. Huber,§ and Rafick-Pierre Sékaly\*†||

From the \*Laboratoire d'Immunologie, Institut de Recherches Cliniques de Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada, H2W 1R7; the †Département de Microbiologie et d'Immunologie, Faculté de Médecine, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3C 3J7; the §Department of Pathology, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts 02111; and the ||Department of Microbiology and Immunology, School of Medicine, McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada, H3A 2B4

### **Summary**

Bacterial and retroviral superantigens (SAGs) interact with major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules and stimulate T cells upon binding to the V $\beta$  portion of the T cell receptor. Whereas both types of molecules exert similar effects on T cells, they have very different primary structures. Amino acids critical for the binding of bacterial toxins to class II molecules have been identified but little is known of the molecular interactions between class II and retroviral SAGs. To determine whether both types of superantigens interact with the same regions of MHC class II molecules, we have generated mutant HLA-DR molecules which have lost the capacity to bind three bacterial toxins (*Staphylococcus aureus* enterotoxin A [SEA], *S. aureus* enterotoxin B [SEB], and toxic shock syndrome toxin 1 [TSST-1]). Cells expressing these mutated class II molecules efficiently presented two retroviral SAGs (*Mtv-9* and *Mtv-7*) to T cells while they were unable to present the bacterial SAGs. These results demonstrate that the binding sites for both types of SAGs can be dissociated.

Superantigens (SAGs) bind to MHC class II molecules and stimulate a large proportion of T cells in a V $\beta$ -restricted manner (1–3). Bacterial SAGs are soluble proteins that bind in an unprocessed form to class II molecules (4). The toxins produced by *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus* enterotoxin A [SEA]; *S. aureus* enterotoxin B [SEB], and toxic shock syndrome toxin 1 [TSST-1]) have been the most studied and are responsible for food poisoning and toxic shock syndrome (5). Although these SAGs have affinities in the nanomolar range for class II molecules (5), mutation of a single residue on the  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  chain of HLA-DR is sufficient to completely abrogate the binding of TSST-1 or SEA (6–8). In contrast, retroviral SAGs (known as minor lymphocyte stimulating antigens or Mls) encoded by the open reading frame (ORF) in the 3' LTR of mouse mammary tumor viruses (MMTV) (9–12) are type II transmembrane glycoproteins that likely encounter class II inside the cell (13, 14). Moreover, the primary sequences of bacterial and retroviral SAGs have no significant homology (1, 3, 5). Little is known about the interactions between retroviral SAGs and MHC class II molecules, except that a hierarchy exists in the ability of the

different alleles and isotypes of human and murine class II molecules to present these SAGs (3, 5, 15). It is interesting to note that this hierarchy is not the same for the presentation of bacterial SAGs (2, 5). These differences between the two types of SAGs have prompted us to investigate whether they interact with similar sites on MHC class II molecules. Extensive site-directed mutagenesis studies have shown that only a few residues on MHC class II molecules are critical for the binding of bacterial SAGs (6–8). We show that these mutations on MHC class II molecules abrogate the binding of SEA, SEB, or TSST-1 but do not impair the presentation of two retroviral SAGs (*Mtv-7* and *Mtv-9*) to T cells. These results demonstrate that the binding sites for these two types of SAGs on MHC class II molecules can be dissociated.

### **Materials and Methods**

**Cell Lines.** The murine T cell hybridoma Kmls 13.11 expresses a TCR V $\beta$ 6 chain that allows recognition of *Mtv-7* SAG but not of SEA and TSST-1 (16). 3DT52.5.8 (V $\beta$ 1<sup>+</sup> and V $\beta$ 8.1<sup>+</sup>) is a CD4<sup>-</sup> murine T cell hybridoma that recognizes SEA and SEB but not *Mtv-7* SAG (17). KTS-104.3 is a murine T cell hybridoma expressing the TCR V $\beta$ 15 chain and is responsive to TSST-1. V $\beta$ 5#11

Jacques Thibodeau and Nathalie Labrecque contributed equally to the paper.

is an *Mtv-9* SAG-reactive murine T cell hybridoma expressing V $\beta$ 5. DAP-3 is an MHC class II negative murine fibroblastic cell line (18). The hybridomas Kmls13.11 and KTS-104.3 were grown in DME supplemented with 10% FCS (Gibco Laboratories, Grand Island, NY), 4 mM dextrose (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO), 2 mM L-glutamine, essential and nonessential amino acids, 1 mM sodium pyruvate (all from Gibco Laboratories), 10  $\mu$ M  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol (Sigma Chemical Co.), and 20  $\mu$ g/ml gentamycin (Gibco Laboratories). 3DT52.5.8 and V $\beta$ 5#11 were grown in RPMI 1640 (Gibco Laboratories) supplemented with 10% FCS, 2 mM L-glutamine, 10  $\mu$ M  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol, and 20  $\mu$ g/ml gentamycin. DAP-3 cells were cultured in DME supplemented with 5% FCS, 2 mM L-glutamine, and 20  $\mu$ g/ml gentamycin.

**Mutagenesis and Transfections.** Site-directed mutagenesis of the DR1  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chain cDNAs was performed as previously described using the PCR overlap extension technique (6). Mutated DR1  $\beta$  chain cDNAs were subcloned in RSV.3 vector and mutated DR1  $\alpha$  chain cDNA was subcloned in RSV.5neo. The following mutations were introduced simultaneously in the  $\alpha$  chain: K39A, V42A, and E46R (DR $\alpha$  39.42.46). The mutated cDNAs generated by PCR were entirely sequenced. Stable transfections of wild-type or mutated MHC class II cDNAs were carried out using the calcium phosphate coprecipitation technique (19). Briefly, DAP-3 cells were cotransfected with 10  $\mu$ g of wild-type or mutated MHC class II  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chain cDNAs in the presence of 2  $\mu$ g of pSV2neo carrying the neomycin resistance gene. Stable transfectants were selected in 1 mg/ml of G418 (Gibco Laboratories). Homogeneous populations of DAP-3 cells expressing comparable levels of MHC class II molecules were obtained by aseptic cell sorting on a FACStar<sup>®</sup> Plus (Becton Dickinson Immunocytometry Systems, Mountain View, CA). MMTV *sag* genes cloned into the eukaryotic expression vector pH $\beta$ -Apr1-neo (20), were stably transfected as described above. Transfected cells were selected in 1 mg/ml of G-418 or in 10  $\mu$ g/ml of puromycin (Sigma Chemical Co.). Clones were picked after 2 wk of selection and the remaining cells were kept as populations.

For transient transfections, the *Mtv-7 sag*, *Mtv-9 sag*, and B7 cDNAs were subcloned into the R3CPy-II eukaryotic expression vector containing the polyoma origin of replication (21). Transient transfections were performed using DEAE-dextran as described (22). Briefly, 2  $\times$  10<sup>6</sup> DR1, DR $\alpha$  39.42.46, and DR1 81A cells were plated in 10-cm petri dishes 24 h before incubation in DME containing 0.4 mg/ml DEAE-dextran (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden), 10% Nuserum (Collaborative Research Incorporated, Waltham, MA) and 20  $\mu$ g of DNA for 4 h at 37°C. Cells were then incubated in PBS-10% DMSO for 2 min and washed two times with DME without serum. Cells were kept in culture for 2 d, stained for class II expression and used in functional assays. Parallel transfections using the B7 cDNA confirmed the reproducibility of this assay.

**Cytofluorometric Analysis of DAP-3 Cells Transfected with HLA-DR Molecules.** Cells were stained with L-243 or 50D6, a mouse anti-human MHC class II antibody which recognizes all DR alleles except DR7 and DRw53, followed by GAM-FITC. As negative control, the different transfectants were stained with the secondary antibody alone. MHC class II expression was analyzed by flow cytometry using a FACScan<sup>®</sup> (Becton Dickinson Immunocytometry Systems).

**Northern Blot Analysis.** RNA was isolated using RNazol (Cinna/Biotecx Laboratories, Friendswood, TX). 20  $\mu$ g of RNA were separated on a 1.2% agarose-formaldehyde gel (23), transferred to a nylon membrane (Amersham Corporation, Oakville, Ontario, Canada), and hybridized at 42°C in 50% formamide with *Mtv-7 sag* and histone H3 cDNA (24) probes at the same time. The blot was washed at 65°C for 30 min in 2 $\times$  SSC and exposed

on a phosphorimager screen (Molecular Dynamics, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA) and then on Kodak XAR-5 film. Ratios of MMTV *sag* to histone H3 mRNAs were calculated using the Imagequant software (Molecular Dynamics, Inc.).

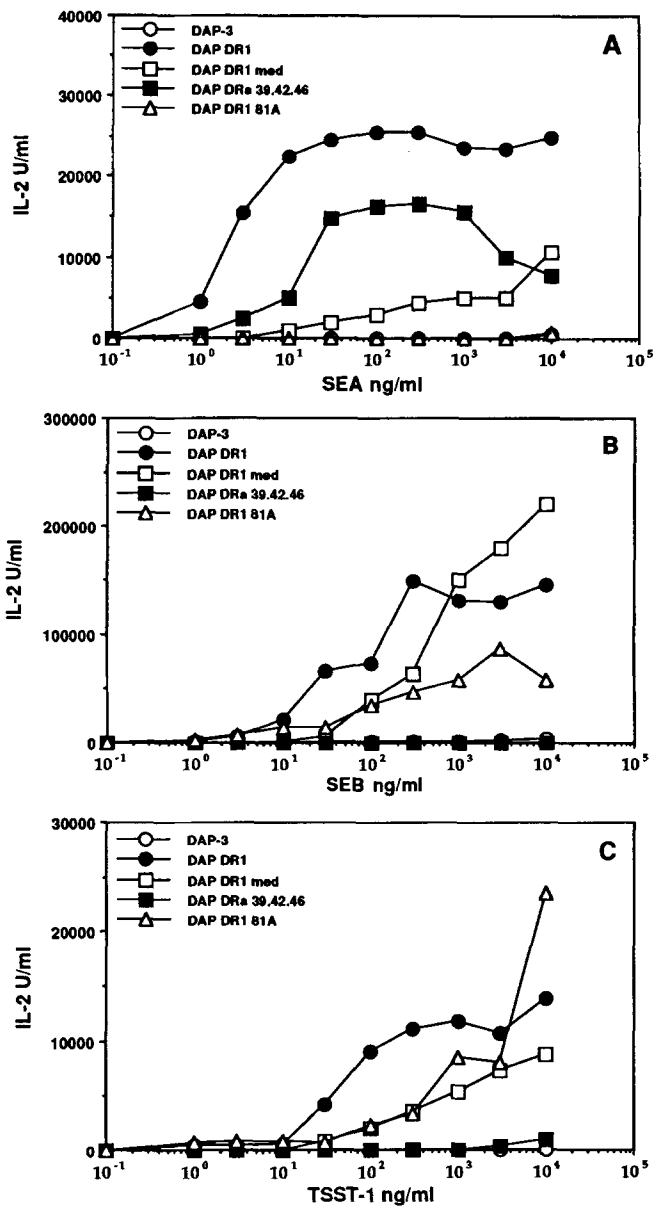
**T Cell Stimulation.** Stimulation of T cell hybridomas with SEA, SEB, and TSST-1 (Toxin Technology Inc., Sarasota, FL) was carried out as follows: 75  $\times$  10<sup>3</sup> T cells/well were added to 2  $\times$  10<sup>4</sup> DAP-3 fibroblasts expressing wild-type or mutated HLA-DR1 molecules with various concentrations of bacterial toxins (0–10  $\mu$ g/ml). Presentation of MMTV SAGs by mutated MHC class II molecules was performed as follows: DAP-3 cells expressing MHC class II molecules were stably or transiently transfected with MMTV *sag* gene and cocultured in the presence of 6  $\times$  10<sup>4</sup> MMTV SAG-reactive murine T cell hybridomas at different stimulator/effector ratios (1:1, 1:3, and 1:10). All the cocultures were done in a final volume of 200  $\mu$ l in 96-well flat bottom plates for 18 h at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.

**IL-2 Production Measurements.** IL-2 production was determined by the ability of the coculture supernatants to support the proliferation of the IL-2-dependent cell line CTLL.2 using the hexosaminidase colorimetric assay (25). A calibration curve using recombinant human IL-2 (Cetus Corp., Berkeley, CA) was performed in parallel.

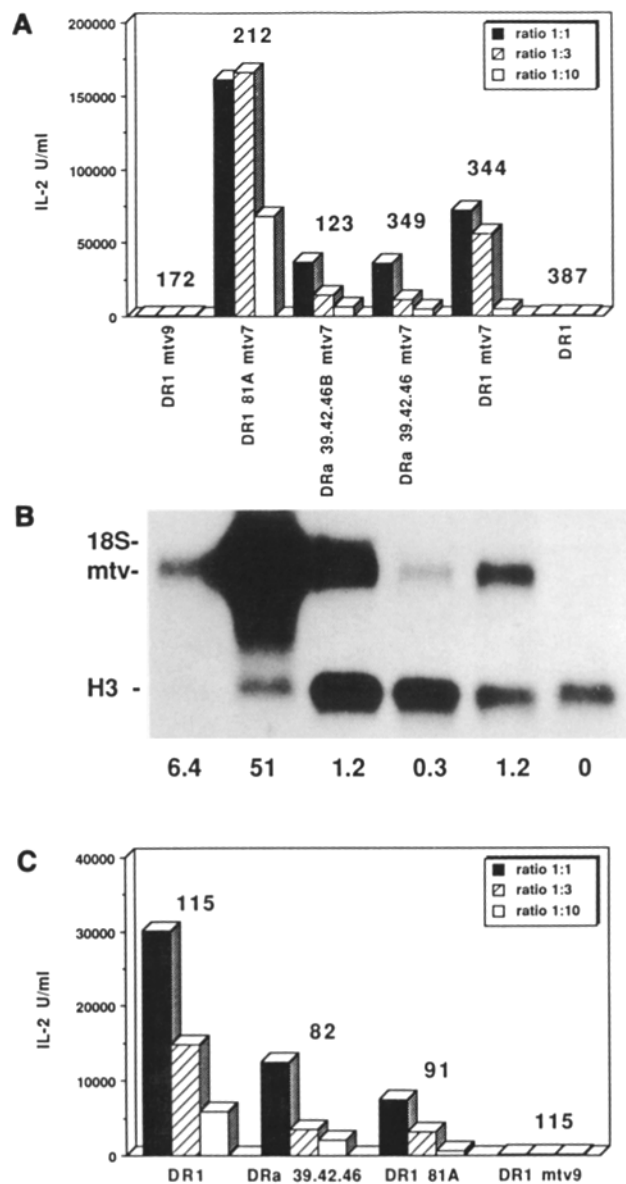
## Results and Discussion

With the knowledge that bacterial and retroviral SAGs have different primary structures, we tested the possibility that their binding sites on MHC class II molecules are separable. For this purpose, we generated DR1 mutants that do not bind the bacterial toxins SEA, SEB, and TSST-1. As illustrated in Fig. 1 A, the substitution of histidine 81 in the DR $\beta$  chain by an alanine (DAP DR1 81A) abolishes presentation of SEA to the 3DT52.5.8 T cell hybridoma confirming previously published results (6, 7). Control cells expressing either wild-type DR1 or DR1 mutated at positions 39, 42, and 46 in the  $\alpha$  chain (DAP DR $\alpha$  39.42.46) efficiently stimulated 3DT52.5.8 in the presence of increasing concentrations of SEA (Fig. 1 A). Cells expressing DR $\alpha$  39.42.46 could not present SEB (Fig. 1 B) or TSST-1 (Fig. 1 C) to T cells, whereas the control DR1 and DR1 81A transfectants efficiently presented both toxins. This inability to present SEB and TSST-1 is due to a lack of binding of these toxins to MHC class II molecules (not shown). Lysine 39 on DR $\alpha$  had already been shown to be critical for binding and presentation of TSST-1 (8). These results indicate that TSST-1 and SEB binding sites are in close proximity (Thibodeau, J., N. Labrecque, and R.-P. Sékaly, manuscript in preparation).

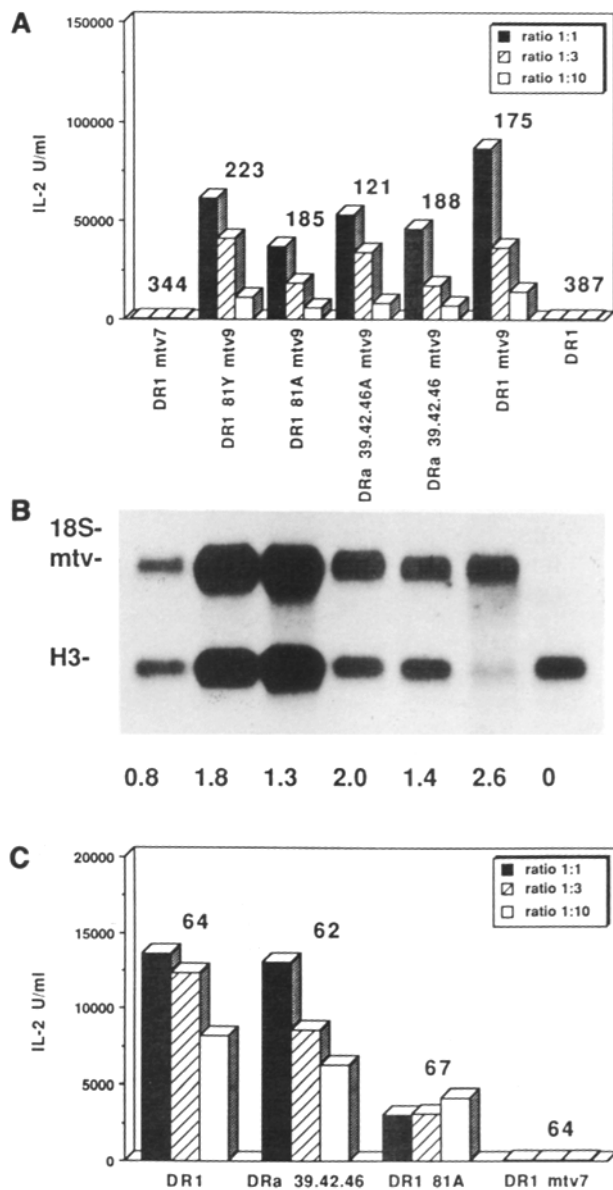
Cells expressing class II molecules that fail to present SEA, SEB, and TSST-1 were transfected with *Mtv-7 sag* and analyzed for their ability to stimulate T cells. The Kmls13.11 hybridoma responded efficiently to DR1 *mtv7* cells but not to control DR1 *mtv9* or DR1 cells (Fig. 2 A). Cells expressing DR $\alpha$  39.42.46, which can not present SEB and TSST-1, efficiently presented the *Mtv-7 SAG* to this hybridoma even at the lowest dilution of APCs. Moreover, DR1 81A cells which fail to bind or present SEA (Fig. 1 A), stimulated Kmls 13.11 cells when transfected with the *Mtv-7 sag*. Similar results were obtained using a V $\beta$  8.1<sup>+</sup> and another V $\beta$  6<sup>+</sup> *Mtv-7 SAG*-reactive T cell hybridoma (not shown). Fluctuations in



**Figure 1.** SEA, SEB, and TSST-1 presentation to T cells by HLA-DR mutants. (A) SEA presentation is abolished by mutation of residue  $\beta$ 81 of HLA-DR1. Dose-response curve of SEA presented by DAP-3 cells expressing wild-type DR1 (DAP DR1 or DAP DR1 med which expresses lower levels of class II), DR $\alpha$  39.42.46, and DR1 81A to the murine T cell hybridoma 3DT52.58. (B) Mutations at residues 39, 42, and 46 of HLA-DR $\alpha$  chain abrogate SEB presentation to T cells. Dose-response curve of SEB presented to 3DT52.5.8 by APCs expressing DR1 or DR1 med, DR $\alpha$  39.42.46, and DR1 81A. (C) TSST-1 presentation is abolished by mutation of HLA DR $\alpha$  chain residues 39, 42, and 46. Dose-response curve of TSST-1 presented to the murine T cell hybridoma KTS-104.3 by untransfected DAP-3 cells, DAP DR1, DAP DR1 med, DAP DR $\alpha$  39.42.46, and DAP DR1 81A. M.F.V. of class II expression using 50D6 mAb were DAP DR1, 125; DR1 med, 7; DAP DR $\alpha$  39.42.46, 74; and DAP DR1 81A, 73.



**Figure 2.** Presentation of *Mtv-7* SAG by mutant MHC class II molecules. (A) DAP-3 cells expressing wild-type or mutated class II molecules were stably transfected with *Mtv-7 sag* and used as APCs at different stimulator/effector ratios (1:1, 1:3, 1:10) for the stimulation of Kmls13.11 T cell hybridoma. Populations of cells were used except for DR $\alpha$  39.42.46B and DR1 81A which have been cloned from the *Mtv-7* transfected population. Untransfected DR1 cells or transfected with *Mtv-9 sag* were used as negative controls. M.F.V. of class II expression as determined using 50D6 mAb is indicated on top of each histogram. (B) Northern blot showing the levels of *Mtv-7 sag* and histone H3 mRNA in the different transfectants. The ratio of *Mtv-7 sag* to histone H3 mRNA is indicated below each lane. (C) Stimulation of Kmls13.11 using DAP DR1 mutants transiently transfected with *Mtv-7 sag*. DR1 cells transfected with *Mtv-9 sag* were used as negative control in the stimulation assays. Parallel transfections using the B7 cDNA showed that 40–50% of the cells expressed B7 with a mean fluorescence value (M.F.V.) of 300. M.F.V. of class II expression on the different transfectants was determined using the 50D6 mAb and is indicated on top of each histogram.



**Figure 3.** Presentation of *Mtv-9* SAG by mutant MHC class II molecules. (A) DAP-3 cells expressing DR1, DR $\alpha$  39.42.46, DR1 81A, or DR1 81Y were stably transfected with *Mtv-9 sag* DNA and used as APCs to stimulate V $\beta$ 5#11 T cell hybridoma (V $\beta$ 5<sup>+</sup>). Populations were used except for DR $\alpha$  39.42.46A which has been cloned from the puromycin resistant population. DAP cells expressing DR1 alone or DR1 plus *Mtv-7* SAG were used as negative controls. M.F.V. of class II expression on the different transfectants as determined using 50D6 mAb is indicated on top of each histogram. (B) The levels of *Mtv-9 sag* and histone H3 mRNA in the different transfectants is shown. Northern blot analysis was carried out using the homologous *Mtv-7 sag* probe. The ratio of *Mtv-9* mRNA as compared with histone H3 mRNA is indicated for each transfectant. (C) Stimulation of V $\beta$ 5#11 T cell hybridoma using DAP DR1, DAP DR $\alpha$ 39.42.46, and DAP DR1 81A transfected transiently with *Mtv-9 sag*. Control transfections using B7 cDNA showed that 20–30% of the cells expressed B7 with a M.F.V. of 200–400 (data not shown). M.F.V. of class II expression are indicated on top of each bar and was determined using 50D6 mAb.

levels of T cell stimulation were correlated to levels of *Mtv-7 sag* transcripts, as determined by Northern blot analysis (Fig. 2 B) and to class II levels, as monitored by flow cytometry (Fig. 2 A).

To minimize clonal variations, a transient transfection assay was used. Control transfections using the B7 cDNA reproducibly gave 40–50% of positive cells (not shown). DR1 cells transiently transfected with the *Mtv-7 sag* stimulated the Kmls 13.11 hybridoma (Fig. 2 C) whereas no response was observed with control DR1 cells transiently transfected with *Mtv-9 sag*. Cells expressing mutant class II molecules that did not present SEA (DR1 81A) or SEB and TSST-1 (DR $\alpha$  39.42.46) stimulated Kmls13.11 after transient transfection with the *Mtv-7 sag* at all ratios of cells used (Fig. 2 C). These results show that mutation of the residues critical for the binding of bacterial toxins have no effect on the presentation of the *Mtv-7* SAG.

These observations were extended to another retroviral SAG (*Mtv-9*). Fig. 3 A shows that comparable levels of IL-2 production were obtained when the T cell hybridoma V $\beta$ 5#11 was cultured with cells expressing *Mtv-9* SAG and wild-type (DR1) or mutant (DR1 81A, DR1 81Y, and DR $\alpha$  39.42.46) class II molecules (Fig. 3 B). These results were confirmed using the transient transfection assay (Fig. 3 C). Cells expressing wild-type or mutated DR1 were capable of presenting *Mtv-9* SAG, whereas control DR1 cells transfected with *Mtv-7 sag* failed to stimulate this hybridoma.

These results demonstrate that the residues that are critical for the binding of bacterial SAGs are not essential for the presentation of two different retroviral SAGs, *Mtv-7* and *Mtv-9*. On the basis of the mutations we have performed on MHC class II molecules, it is clear that the binding sites of both types of SAGs can be dissociated. This is not surprising since bacterial SAGs like SEA and SEB, which share strong homologies in their amino acid sequences (1, 5) and have a proposed similar three-dimensional structure (26), bind to different sites on MHC class II molecules (Fig. 1) (6–8, 27). Moreover, the hierarchy observed in the presentation of bacterial and retroviral SAGs by allelic and isotypic forms of class II molecules is different. Bacterial SAGs are efficiently presented by I-A, I-E, DR, and DQ, whereas I-E and DR are the most potent class II molecules for presentation of retroviral SAGs (3, 5, 15). We have recently shown that several DR alleles that can efficiently present SEA, SEB, or TSST-1 (DR2a, DR2b, DRw53) fail to present *Mtv-7 sag* to T cells, further confirming that these two types of SAGs interact differently with MHC class II molecules (15, 28). Torres et al. have recently reported that bacterial SAGs and the peptide 76-119 derived from *Mtv-1* SAG (ORF peptide) can compete for binding to class II, indicating that both types of SAGs share a common binding region (29). The peptide used in these competition experiments contains three putative glycosylation sites that are conserved in MMTV SAGs (13, 14). The use of such peptide might not reflect the natural interactions between MHC class II and retroviral SAGs. It is likely however that many regions are involved in the binding of retroviral SAGs to MHC class II molecules. Single point mutations may

not be sufficient to abrogate the interaction between these two molecules.

Results presented in this paper and others (6–8) have clearly demonstrated that SAGs (retroviral and bacterial) can interact with class II in many distinct ways and still stimulate T cells

in a  $V\beta$  restricted fashion. Selective pressures must act on pathogens to code for SAGs that bind to different regions on class II in order to avoid competition with other endogenous or exogenous molecules.

---

We acknowledge Nicole Guay and Carole Tremblay for their kind secretarial assistance, H. McGrath for technical assistance; C. Cantin for cell sorting; J. Kappler and P. Marrack for providing us with different mouse T cell hybridomas; Osami Kanagawa for the  $V\beta 5\#11$  hybridomas; and E. Palmer for *Mtv-9* genomic DNA.

This work was supported by grants to R.-P. Sékaly from the National Cancer Institute of Canada and the Medical Research Council (MRC) and to B. T. Huber from the National Institutes of Health. J. Thibodeau and F. Denis are postdoctoral fellows of the MRC. N. Labrecque is a student fellow of the MRC and the Université de Montréal, and R.-P. Sékaly is a MRC Scientist. The flow cytometry service at the Institut de Recherches Cliniques de Montréal is partly supported by a donation of the Glaxo Foundation.

Address correspondence to Rafick-Pierre Sékaly, Institut de Recherches Cliniques de Montréal, 110 Pine Avenue West, Montréal, Québec, Canada, H2W 1R7.

Received for publication 18 October 1993 and in revised form 30 November 1993.

## References

1. Janeway, C.A., J. Yagi, P.J. Conrad, M.E. Katz, B. Jones, S. Vroegop, and S. Buxser. 1989. T-cell responses to Mls and bacterial proteins that mimic its behavior. *Immunol. Rev.* 107:61.
2. Herman, A., J.W. Kappler, P. Marrack, and A.M. Pullen. 1991. Superantigens: mechanism of T-cell stimulation and role in immune responses. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 9:745.
3. Acha-Orbea, H., and E. Palmer. 1991. Mls-a retrovirus exploits the immune system. *Immunol. Today.* 12:356.
4. Fleischer, B., and H. Schrezenmeier. 1988. T cell stimulation by staphylococcal enterotoxins. *J. Exp. Med.* 167:1697.
5. Marrack, P., and J. Kappler. 1990. The staphylococcal enterotoxins and their relatives. *Science (Wash. DC).* 248:705.
6. Herman, A., N. Labrecque, J. Thibodeau, P. Marrack, J.W. Kappler, and R.-P. Sékaly. 1991. Identification of the staphylococcal enterotoxin A superantigen binding site in the  $\beta 1$  domain of the human histocompatibility antigen HLA-DR. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 88:9954.
7. Karp, D.R., and E.O. Long. 1992. Identification of HLA-DR1  $\beta$  chain residues critical for binding staphylococcal enterotoxins A and E. *J. Exp. Med.* 175:415.
8. Panina-Bordignon, P., X.-t. Fu, A. Lanzavecchia, and R.W. Karr. 1992. Identification of HLA-DR  $\alpha$  chain residues critical for binding of the toxic shock syndrome toxin superantigen. *J. Exp. Med.* 176:1779.
9. Frankel, W.N., C. Rudy, J.M. Coffin, and B.T. Huber. 1991. Linkage of Mls genes to endogenous mammary tumour viruses of inbred mice. *Nature (Lond.).* 349:526.
10. Dyson, P.J., A.M. Knight, S. Fairchild, E. Simpson, and K. Tomonari. 1991. Genes encoding ligands for deletion of  $V\beta 11$  T cells cosegregate with mammary tumour virus genomes. *Nature (Lond.).* 349:531.
11. Woodland, D.L., M. Pat Happ, K.J. Gollob, and E. Palmer. 1991. An endogenous retrovirus mediating deletion of  $\alpha\beta$  T cells? *Nature (Lond.).* 349:529.
12. Marrack, P., E. Kushnir, and J. Kappler. 1991. A maternally inherited superantigen encoded by a mammary tumour virus. *Nature (Lond.).* 349:524.
13. Choi, Y., P. Marrack, and J.W. Kappler. 1992. Structural analysis of a mouse mammary tumor virus superantigen. *J. Exp. Med.* 175:847.
14. Korman, A.J., P. Bourgarel, T. Meo, and G. Rieckhof. 1992. The mouse mammary tumour virus long terminal repeat encodes a type II transmembrane glycoprotein. *EMBO (Eur. Mol. Biol. Organ.) J.* 11:1901.
15. Subramanyam, M., B. McLellan, N. Labrecque, R.-P. Sékaly, and B.T. Huber. 1993. Presentation of the Mls-1 superantigen by human HLA class II molecules to murine T cells. *J. Immunol.* 151:2538.
16. Callahan, J.E., A. Herman, J.W. Kappler, and P. Marrack. 1990. Stimulation of B10.BR T cells with superantigenic staphylococcal toxins. *J. Immunol.* 144:2473.
17. Greenstein, J.L., J. Kappler, P. Marrack, and S.J. Burakoff. 1984. The role of L3T4 in recognition of Ia by cytotoxic H-2D<sup>d</sup>-specific T cell hybridomas. *J. Exp. Med.* 159:1213.
18. Norcross, M.A., D.M. Bentley, D.H. Margulies, and R.N. Germain. 1984. Membrane Ia expression and antigen-presenting accessory cell function of L cells transfected with class II major histocompatibility complex genes. *J. Exp. Med.* 160:1316.
19. Graham, F.L., and A.J. van der Eb. 1973. A new technique for the assay of infectivity of human adenovirus 5 DNA. *Virology.* 52:456.
20. Gunning, P., J. Leavitt, G. Muscat, S.-Y. Ng, and L. Kedes. 1987. A human  $\beta$ -actin expression vector system directs high-level accumulation of antisense transcripts. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 84:4831.
21. Karp, D.R., C.L. Teletski, D. Jaraquemada, W.L. Maloy, J.E. Coligan, and E.O. Long. 1990. Structural requirements for pairing of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains in HLA-DR and HLA-DP mole-

- cules. *J. Exp. Med.* 171:615.
22. Kluxen, F.W., and H. Lubbert. 1993. Maximal expression of recombinant cDNAs in COS cells for use in expression cloning. *Anal. Biochem.* 208:352.
  23. Sambrook, J., E.F. Fritsch, and T. Maniatis. 1989. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, New York, 545 pp.
  24. Alterman, R.-B.M., S. Ganguly, D.H. Schulze, W.F. Marzluff, C.L. Schildkraut, and A.I. Skoultch. 1984. Cell cycle regulation of mouse H3 histone mRNA metabolism. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 4:123.
  25. Landegren, U. 1984. Measurement of cell number by means of the endogenous enzyme hexoaminidase. Applications to detection of lymphokines and cell surface antigens. *J. Immunol. Methods.* 67:379.
  26. Swaminathan, S.S., W. Furey, J. Pletcher, and M. Sax. 1992. Crystal structure of staphylococcal enterotoxin B, a superantigen. *Nature (Lond.)* 359:801.
  27. Karp, D.R., C.L. Teketski, P. Scholl, R. Geha, and E.O. Long. 1990. The  $\alpha$ 1 domain of the HLA-DR molecule is essential for high-affinity binding of the toxic shock syndrome toxin-1. *Nature (Lond.)* 346:474.
  28. Herman, A., G. Croteau, R.-P. Sékaly, J. Kappler, and P. Mar-rack. 1990. HLA-DR alleles differ in their ability to present staphylococcal enterotoxins to T cells. *J. Exp. Med.* 172:709.
  29. Torres, B.A., N.D. Griggs, and H.M. Johnson. 1993. Bacterial and retroviral superantigens share a common binding region on class II MHC antigens. *Nature (Lond.)* 364:152.