


C5a Increases the Injury to Primary Neurons Elicited by Fibrillar Amyloid Beta

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Abstract

C5aR1, the proinflammatory receptor for C5a, is expressed in the central nervous system on microglia, endothelial cells, and neurons. Previous work demonstrated that the C5aR1 antagonist, PMX205, decreased amyloid pathology and suppressed cognitive deficits in two Alzheimer's Disease (AD) mouse models. However, the cellular mechanisms of this protection have not been definitively demonstrated. Here, primary cultured mouse neurons treated with exogenous C5a show reproducible loss of MAP-2 staining in a dose-dependent manner within 24 hr of treatment, indicative of injury to neurons. This injury is prevented by the C5aR1 antagonist PMX53, a close analog of PMX205. Furthermore, primary neurons derived from C5aR1 null mice exhibited no MAP-2 loss after exposure to the highest concentration of C5a tested. Primary mouse neurons treated with both 100 nM C5a and 5 μ M fibrillar amyloid beta (fA β), to model what occurs in the AD brain, showed increased MAP-2 loss relative to either C5a or fA β alone. Blocking C5aR1 with PMX53 (100 nM) blocked the loss of MAP2 in these primary neurons to the level seen with fA β alone. Similar experiments with primary neurons derived from C5aR1 null mice showed a loss of MAP-2 due to fA β treatment. However, the addition of C5a to the cultures did not enhance the loss of MAP-2 and the addition of PMX53 to the cultures did not change the MAP-2 loss in response to fA β . Thus, at least part of the beneficial effects of C5aR1 antagonist in AD mouse models may be due to protection of neurons from the toxic effects of C5a.

Keywords

amyloid, C5a, C5aR1, complement, neurodegeneration, primary neurons

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Introduction

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common form of dementia among the elderly. Characteristic neuropathological changes seen in AD brain include synaptic and neuronal loss, neurofibrillary tangles (NFTs), extracellular senile plaques composed of amyloid beta (A β) protein deposits, and evidence of inflammatory events. The relative contributions of these pathological markers to the cognitive dysfunction in AD remains controversial, but clinical and transgenic animal studies are increasingly suggesting that A β alone is not sufficient for the neuronal loss and subsequent cognitive decline observed in AD (Aizenstein et al., 2008; Blurton-Jones et al., 2009; Fonseca et al., 2009, and reviewed in Selkoe and Hardy, 2016). The role of neuroinflammation in

neurodegenerative diseases, particularly relating to AD, is an active area of research (reviewed in (Wilcock et al., 2011; Wyss-Coray and Rogers, 2012)), and immune activation in the brain has been identified by many groups as a potential therapeutic target

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(Bachstetter et al., 2012, and reviewed in Heneka et al., 2015).

The complement system is a well-known part of the innate immune system that consists of more than 30 proteins found in plasma and cell surfaces, which protects from infection and aids in resolution of injury (Ricklin et al., 2010). Complement activation leads to the enhancement of phagocytosis of pathogens, apoptotic cells, and cellular debris as well as the generation of the anaphylatoxin C5a. This powerful anaphylatoxin can recruit phagocytes, such as microglia, to sites of infection or injury via its G-protein-coupled receptor C5aR1 (Yao et al., 1990; Nolte et al., 1996), as reviewed in (Klos et al., 2009). In the central nervous system, the C5aR1 receptor has been reported to be expressed by many cell types including microglia, astrocytes, and neurons (reviewed in Woodruff et al., 2010). While issues with antibody specificity and sensitivity have led to inconsistent reports, our lab has demonstrated specific C5aR1 staining on microglia that increases in AD mouse models (Ager et al., 2010).

Evidence is accumulating that most complement factors are synthesized in the brain upon insult and are upregulated in the brain in both humans and mouse models in aging and AD (Fonseca et al., 2011; Cribbs et al., 2012; Benoit et al., 2013). Moreover, the beta-sheet conformation of fibrillar amyloid beta (fA β) has been shown to initiate the activation of the complement cascade by the classical and alternative pathways (reviewed in Alexander et al., 2008). Since the 1980s, complement factors have been known to be associated with fibrillar (thioflavine-staining) amyloid plaques found in AD patient brains (McGeer et al., 1989; Rogers et al., 1992; Afagh et al., 1996). In addition, plaques from mouse models of AD have also demonstrated extensive deposition of factors of complement (Akiyama et al., 2000; Matsuoka et al., 2001; Loeffler et al., 2008; Zhou et al., 2008).

Recent studies have shown that C5aR1 signaling is detrimental in various neurodegenerative disease mouse models (Woodruff et al., 2006; Woodruff et al., 2008; Fonseca et al., 2009; Brennan et al., 2015). Indeed, our previous study in two mouse models of AD showed a dramatic (50%–70%) decrease in amyloid plaque deposition, glial activation markers, and phosphorylated tau after 12 weeks of treatment with the C5aR1 antagonist PMX205. However, whether this protective effect was the result of an effect of the antagonist on microglia, where receptors have clearly been documented, or a direct effect on neurons or both could not be addressed in those models (Fonseca et al., 2009). The effects of C5a on neurons *in vitro* have been studied, although the results have varied greatly. Some studies have shown C5a can directly act on C5aR1 and cause apoptosis (Farkas et al., 1998; Pavlovski et al., 2012). Others have shown that addition

of C5a can protect terminally differentiated neuroblastoma cells from A β toxicity (O'Barr et al., 2001). Given that cell lines do not always recapitulate findings in primary cells, we tested if C5a can enhance the injury to mouse primary neurons treated with fA β *in vitro*.

Our new findings support previous results demonstrating that C5a can induce neuronal cell death. Both pharmacologic and genetic data indicate that C5aR1 is required for the C5a-induced decrease of neuronal MAP-2. Additionally, in the context of AD, we show that increased neuronal damage is caused by the addition of C5a to neurons treated with fA β and can be blocked by the C5aR1 antagonist, PMX53. These findings suggest that at least part of the therapeutic benefit of C5aR1 antagonist seen earlier in mouse models of AD (Fonseca et al., 2009) may result from a direct protection of neurons and support further investigation of the use of such antagonists as part of a therapeutic strategy to slow the progression of AD and other neurological disorders in which complement activation may occur generating C5a in a neuronal environment in humans.

Materials and Methods

Reagents

Hanks' balanced salt solution (HBSS), serum-free neurobasal media (NB), B27 supplement (50x), L-glutamine, Prolong Gold anti-fade reagent with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI), SuperScript III reverse transcriptase, SYBR/Green Master mix, and Alexa 405-, 488-, or 555-conjugated secondary antibodies were obtained from ThermoFisher. Poly-L-lysine hydrobromide, cytosine β -D-arabinofuranoside hydrochloride (Ara-C), and anti-actin antibody were from Sigma. Microtubule-associated protein 2 (MAP-2) antibody was obtained from Abcam. C5aR1 antibody (10/92) was obtained from SeroTec (Ager et al., 2010). Anti VGLUT1 and anti GAD67 antibodies were obtained from Millipore. HRP-conjugated F(ab')₂ antibodies were from Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories. Human C5a peptide was obtained from CompTech. PMX53 was obtained from Cephalon. All buffers are made with Millipore-purified water with additional filters to eliminate LPS and are periodically tested for endotoxin using the *Limulus* amoebocyte lysate clot assay (all solutions added to cells were <0.1 EU/mL; 1 EU is equivalent to 0.1 ng/mL LPS).

β -Amyloid Synthesis, Purification, and Conformation Characterization

Human β -amyloid (1–42) (A β _{1–42}), provided by Dr. Charles Glabe (University of California at Irvine), was synthesized by fluoren-9-ylmethoxy carbonyl chemistry

using a continuous flow semiautomatic instrument as described previously (Burdick et al., 1992). The peptide was reconstituted in filter-sterilized water at a concentration of 1 mM after which an equal volume of 2 × TBS (0.033 M Tris, 0.267 M NaCl) was added (final concentration 500 μM Aβ). After 20 to 24 hr at 4 °C to allow fibril formation, aliquots were frozen for future use. The peptide conformation was analyzed by circular dichroism (CD) to confirm β-sheet conformation. Briefly, after using 1 × TBS as a blank, 200 μl of the peptide at 50 μM was run on a Jasco J-720 CD spectrometer and read from 200 nm to 250 nm with a step resolution of 0.5 nm and a scan speed of 20 nm/min. Four scans were acquired and averaged to generate the CD spectra of the peptide (Supplemental Figure S1; Li et al., 2004).

Animals, Neuron Isolation, and Culture

All animal experimental procedures were reviewed and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of University of California, Irvine. C57BL/6J were purchased from Jackson Laboratory and C5aR1 knock out (C5aR1KO) mice were originally a gift provided by Dr. Rick Wetsel (Hollmann et al., 2008). Pregnant mice were sacrificed by exposure to CO₂ followed by cervical dislocation as a secondary method of euthanasia, after which the E15-E16 embryos were quickly removed, and the whole brains kept in Hank's balanced salt solution free of calcium and magnesium (CMF) and cleaned of meninges. Cerebral cortices were dissected out and exposed to 0.125% of trypsin in CMF for 7 min at 37 °C. Cortical tissues were then resuspended in Dulbecco's modified eagle medium (DMEM) supplemented with fetal bovine serum (DMEM/FBS10%;

endotoxin concentration ≤ 0.06 EU/mL) and dissociated by trituration using flame polished siliconized Pasteur pipettes. Viable cells, quantified by trypan blue exclusion, were plated at 1 to 2 × 10⁵ cells per well in 0.5 mL of DMEM/FBS10% on poly L-lysine (100 μg/mL) coated glass coverslips (Neuvitro) in 24-well plates (Costar, Cambridge, MA, USA). After 2 hr, the media was replaced with 0.5 mL serum-free neurobasal medium supplemented with B27 (NB/B27). On Day 3, the media was supplemented with Ara-C at 10 nM to reduce glia proliferation, and cultures were grown for 7 to 10 days *in vitro* before stimulation with 5 μM fAβ, human C5a (1, 10, and 100 nM; Benoit and Tenner, 2011) or PMX53 (100 nM). The concentration of fAβ chosen was previously shown to confer partial damage to primary rat neurons (Li et al., 2004) and confirmed with mouse neurons (Benoit et al., 2013). The dose of 100 nM C5a was selected for further interaction studies with fAβ after preliminary studies demonstrated 100 nM of C5a caused the biggest decrease in MAP-2 (Supplemental Figure S2). In some experiments, TNF-alpha was added on Day 7 at 0, 10, and 100 ng/mL for 24 hr, followed by lysis of neurons for RNA isolation for C5aR1 qRT-PCR.

Immunocytochemistry

Neurons were fixed with 3.7% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. Immunocytochemistry was performed as described previously (Benoit and Tenner, 2011). Briefly, after blocking with 10% FBS in PBS, neurons were incubated with chicken anti-MAP-2 antibody (dilution: 1:10,000) for 24 hr at 4 °C. After three washes, coverslips were incubated with Alexa fluor 488-conjugated anti-chicken IgG

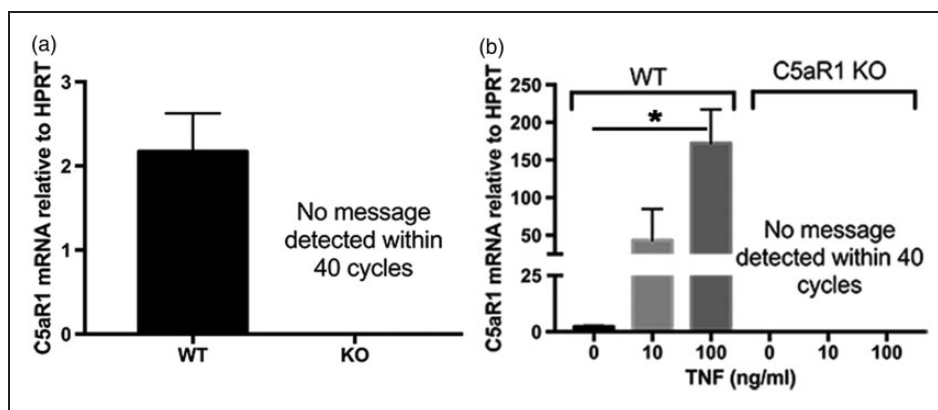


Figure 1. C5aR1 expression on primary neurons. Primary neurons from WT mice and C5aR1KO mice were generated using E15-E16 pups, cultured for 7 to 10 days, and RNA was collected from either (a) unstimulated cultures (WT $n = 4$; KO $n = 2$) or from (b) cultures treated with 0, 10, or 100 ng/ml of TNF- α for 24 hr ($n = 2$ for WT cells and $n = 1$ for C5aR1 knock out cells). Quantitative RT-PCR for C5aR1 expression relative to HPRT was performed with technical triplicates in each experiment. p values are calculated using unpaired two-tailed t test. Values of $p < .05$ were considered statistically significant.

antibody (dilution: 1:1,000) at room temperature (RT) for 1 hr. For colocalization experiments after blocking, cells were incubated with chicken anti MAP-2 antibody (9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) and mouse anti GAD67 (1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, clone 1G10.2, Millipore) or mouse anti VGLUT1 (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, Millipore) for 1 hr at RT. Cells were then incubated with the corresponding secondary antibodies, Alexa fluor 488-conjugated anti chicken IgG (dilution: 1:1,000) and Alexa 555 conjugated anti mouse IgG (dilution: 1:300) respectively for 1 hr at RT. The slides were mounted with 5 μL of Prolong Gold anti-fade reagent with DAPI. Cells were examined using the Axiovert 200 inverted microscope with AxioCam digital camera controlled by Axiovision program (Zeiss) or the Nikon Eclipse Ti-E fluorescent microscope and the NIS-Element AR 3.00 software. For each coverslip (three per condition, per experiment), three to five micrographs were taken to represent the entirety of the coverslip. The MAP-2 area was quantified using ImageJ software (Benoit et al., 2013). Briefly, the images were converted to grayscale, using the adjust “threshold” function under default conditions, the MAP-2 stained neurons were highlighted as regions of interest, and the area (as measured in pixels) was quantified using the “measure” function. The loss of MAP2 immunoreactivity has been demonstrated to be directly proportional to neuronal death (Brooke et al., 1999).

For colocalization of MAP-2 and GAD67 or VGLUT-1, images were analyzed using Zeiss Axiovision 4.6 software and percent of immunopositive area (% Field Area) (immunopositive area/total image area \times 100) was determined. The mean % Field Area of each condition was obtained by averaging five to seven images per coverslip (three per condition).

Western Blot

Neurons plated in 12-well plates at 2.5×10^5 cells per well were washed with 1 mL Hank's Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS) and lysed with 200 μL of SDS reducing sample buffer. Samples were boiled for 5 min and equal amount of volume was loaded and separated by a 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), transferred to nitrocellulose membrane (GE Healthcare), and then incubated with blocking buffer (5% powdered milk in Tris buffered saline (TBS)/Tween 0.1%) for 1 hr at RT. After washing, membranes were incubated overnight at 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ with rat anti-C5aR1 antibody (dilution: 1:1,000). After three washes, the membranes were incubated with HRP-conjugated anti-rat antibody (dilution: 1:5,000) for 1 hr at RT. The blots were developed using enhanced chemiluminescence plus (ECL+, GE Healthcare) and analyzed using the Nikon D700 digital SLR camera (Khoury et al., 2010) and ImageJ software. Equal protein loading for each lane per gel was confirmed by subsequent actin probing with mouse

anti-actin antibody (dilution: 1:2,000) followed by HRP-conjugated anti-mouse antibody (dilution 1:5,000).

RNA Extraction and qRT-PCR

Total RNA from cortical neuronal cultures was extracted using the Illustra RNAspin mini isolation kit (GE Healthcare). cDNA synthesis was performed using Superscript III reverse transcriptase following manufacturer's instructions. Quantitative RT-PCR was performed using the iCycler iQ and the iQ5 software (Bio-Rad) using SYBR/Green Master Mix. Mouse C5aR1 and HPRT primers were designed using primer-blast (ncbi.nlm.nih.gov) and obtained from Eurofins (Louisville, KY): C5aR1: Forward 5'-3': GGGATGTTGCAGCCCTTATCA; Reverse 5'-3': CGCCAGATTCAGAAACCAGATG. HPRT: Forward 5'-3': AGCCTAAGATGAGCGCAAGT; Reverse 5'-3': ATCAAAAGTCTGGGGACGCA. Quantitative RT-PCR data were only accepted if detected below 40 cycles of amplification.

Statistical Analysis

All of the data are presented as mean \pm SEM. Using Prism GraphPad, two-group comparisons were analyzed by the unpaired two-tailed Student's *t* test, and multiple-group comparisons were performed by one-way ANOVA uncorrected Fisher's LSD test as noted in Figure legends. Values of $p < .05$ were considered statistically significant. Each independent experiment consisted of a neuronal culture derived from its own unique litter of pups to attain biological replicates.

Results

Mouse Primary Neurons Express C5aR1

C5aR1 has previously been observed on a subset of neurons from both human and murine samples (O'Barr et al., 2001; Woodruff et al., 2010). To investigate whether the C5aR antagonist benefit seen in our previous *in vivo* AD mouse models could be in part due to a direct protective effect on neurons, primary mouse neuron cultures from E15.5 cortical neurons were cultured for 7 days and qRT-PCR was performed to determine C5aR1 expression in those primary mouse cultures. Unstimulated primary neurons showed C5aR1 mRNA in wild type primary neuron cultures but not neurons derived from C5aR1KO mice (Figure 1(a)). The expression of C5aR1 was upregulated by TNF- α in a dose-dependent manner (Figure 1(b)) within 24 hr of treatment in wild type but not C5aR1KO primary neurons. Protein expression in these neuronal cultures was below the level of detection with the proven specific anti C5aR1 antibody (10/92) by immunohistochemistry and by Western blot analysis.

Anti-C5aR1 antibody reactivity was confirmed in primary neonatal microglia culture lysates derived from C5aR1-sufficient pups and which was absent in microglia from C5aR1KO pups (data not shown and Ager et al., 2010).

C5a Is Toxic to Primary Neurons via C5aR1

Given that neuronal C5aR1 has been implicated in neurodegeneration and has been shown to lead to apoptosis of cultured neurons (Pavlovski et al., 2012), we tested whether purified human C5a was neurotoxic to our primary mouse cortical neurons. After 24 hr of exposure to C5a, the 10 nM and 100 nM concentrations of C5a tested were found to be damaging to neurons, as assayed by MAP-2 staining (a surrogate marker of neuronal health more sensitive than other assays, Brooke et al., 1999). The maximal concentration of 100 nM C5a led to the greatest MAP-2 loss (Figure 2(a)–(d), (f)). Pretreating the neurons with equal molar concentrations of the specific insurmountable C5aR1 antagonist, PMX53, completely prevented the MAP-2 loss induced by C5a (Figure 2(e)–(f)). To further confirm that C5a was acting through C5aR1 on neurons, primary neuron cultures were isolated from C5aR1KO mice, cultured and tested as with wild type neurons. Addition of C5a at 100 nM did not decrease MAP-2 compared with untreated C5aR1KO neurons (Figure 2(g)–(i)).

C5a Enhances the Toxicity of Fibrillar Amyloid Beta

Complement components have been found to be upregulated in the AD brain, with many studies suggesting a detrimental role for complement in AD (Fonseca et al., 2009; Veerhuis, 2011). To determine whether C5a can further damage neurons treated with fA β , 7- to 10-day primary neuronal cultures were exposed to fA β that was verified to have beta-sheet structure by circular dichroism (Supplemental Figure S1). While 5 μ M fA β alone reduced MAP-2 by 18.5% within 24 hr (Figure 3(a)–(b)), addition of 100 nM C5a to fA β -treated neurons further decreased MAP-2 by 20.8% relative to fA β alone (Figure 3(d) and (k)). The additional decrease of MAP-2 observed after addition of C5a was blocked by pretreatment with PMX53 (Figure 3(e) and (k)). Neuron cultures derived from C5aR1KO mice did not show a decrease in MAP-2 relative to fA β -treated neurons after C5a was added to the cultures (Figure 3(g)–(i), (l)). As expected, pretreatment with PMX53 did not protect C5aR1KO neurons from the fA β -mediated toxicity (Figure 3(i), (j), and (l)).

VGLUT1 and GAD67 Staining in Mouse Neuron Cultures

To characterize the neuronal populations present in the 7- to 10-day mouse cultures and determine if either

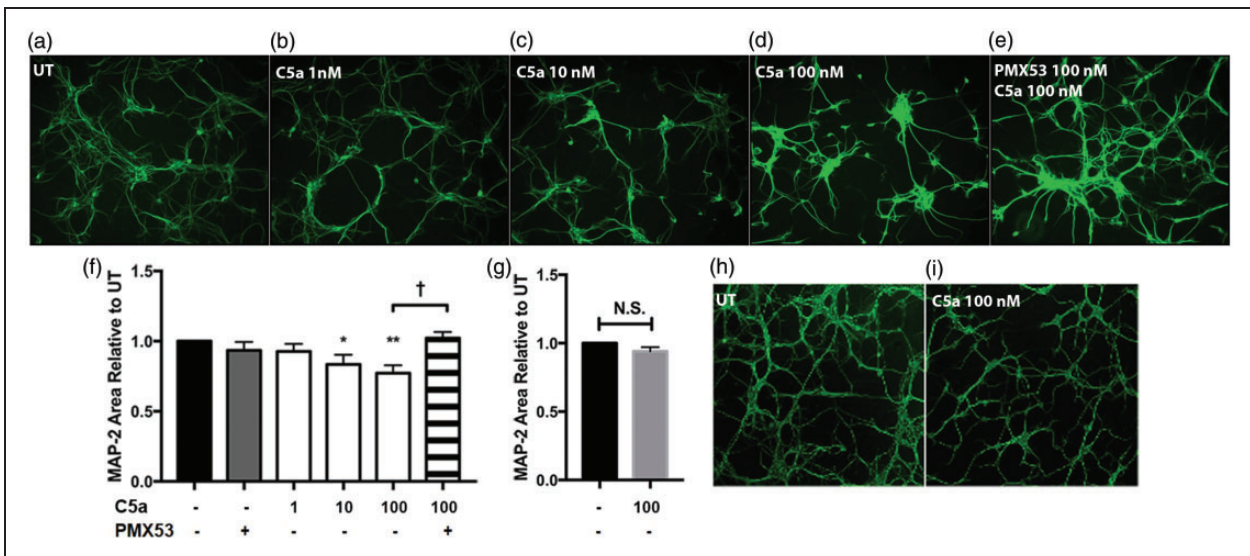


Figure 2. C5a causes MAP-2 loss in a dose-dependent manner. Primary neurons from WT mice (a–e and f) or C5aR1KO mice (h–i and g) were generated using E15–E16 pups and cultured for 7 to 10 days. The cells were then stimulated with the indicated concentrations of hC5a, or 100 nM PMX53 for 24 hr. MAP-2 was visualized by immunocytochemistry (10 \times magnification) and quantified (f–g) using ImageJ software as described in M & M. Data are presented as percentage of MAP-2 area relative to untreated (UT) \pm SEM. $n = 4$ independent experiments (f) and $n = 3$ independent experiments (g), each experiment having three coverslips per treatment, three to five images per coverslip. $p < .05$ *, $p < .01$ ** relative to untreated cultures using one-way ANOVA, uncorrected Fisher's LSD test (F), and $p < .02$ † unpaired two-tailed t test (f, g).

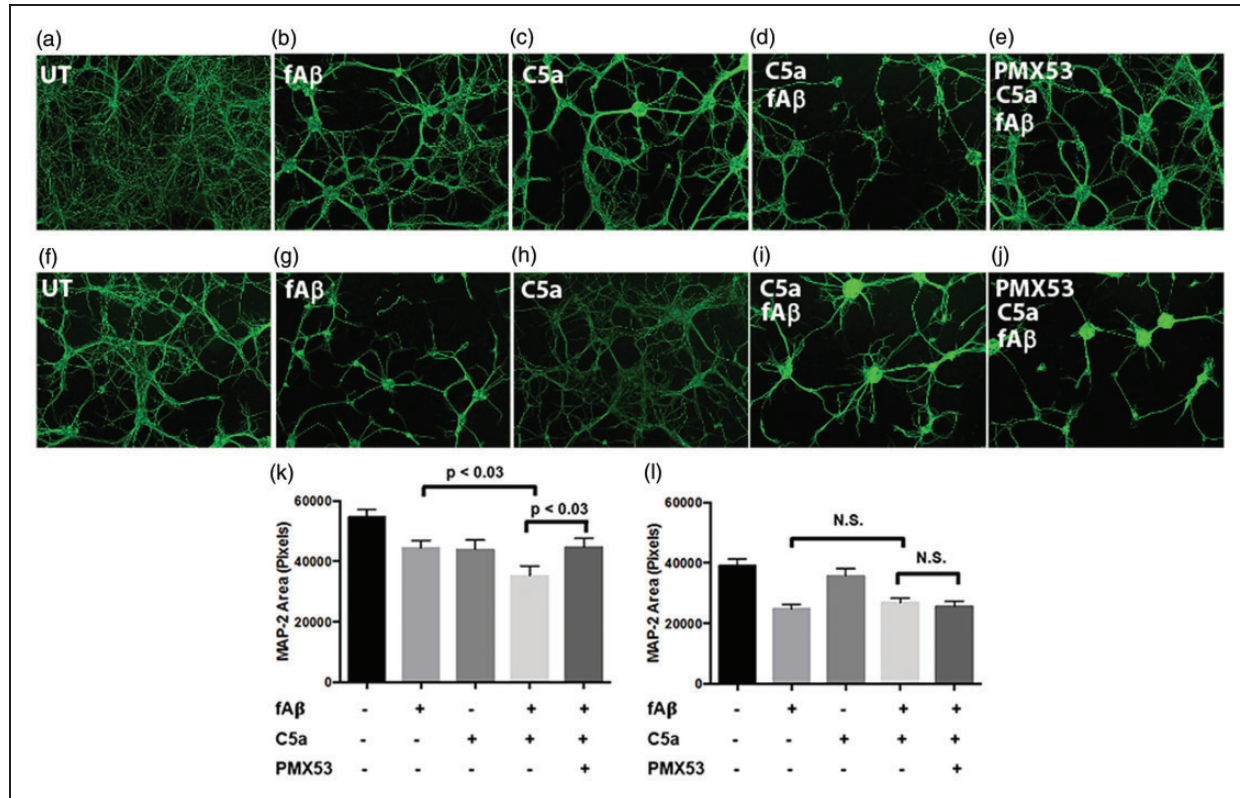


Figure 3. C5a increases toxicity in fA β -treated neurons. Primary neurons from WT mice (a–e and k) or C5aRIKO mice (f–j and l) were generated using E15–E16 pups and cultured for 7 to 10 days. The cells were then stimulated or not with 5 μ M fA β , 100 nM hC5a, and 100 nM PMX53 for 24 hr. MAP-2 was visualized by immunocytochemistry (20 \times magnification) and quantified using ImageJ software (k, l). Data are presented as mean MAP-2 area \pm SEM of all image values from $n = 3$ independent experiments, each with three coverslips per treatment, five images per coverslip. p values are calculated using unpaired two-tailed t test. Values of $p < .05$ were considered statistically significant.

neuronal population was selectively affected by treatments, staining for GABAergic (GAD67+) and glutamatergic (VGLUT1+) markers was performed. The neuronal cultures were positive for both markers (Figure 4) and when treated with A β or C5a, no decrease in a selective population of neurons (glutamatergic or GABAergic) was seen (Supplemental Figure S3).

Discussion

Our previous work demonstrated that blocking C5aR1 in two mouse models of AD resulted in a reduction of activated glia and amyloid deposits (Fonseca et al., 2009). Given the dominant expression of C5aR1 on microglia (Ager et al., 2010), it was hypothesized that the basis for the protective role of the C5aR1 antagonist *in vivo* was by inhibiting C5aR1-dependent proinflammatory responses of microglia. However, here we show that C5a leads to a decrease in MAP-2 staining when added to primary neuron cultures alone and increases neuronal damage resulting from A β treatment. PMX53, a C5aR1 specific antagonist (Otto et al., 2004), blocked the C5a-induced

loss of MAP-2. Although C5aR1 protein in these neurons was not detectable using anti C5aR1 antibody (10/92), others have evidence of C5aR1 neuronal protein expression using a polyclonal chicken antibody (Pavlovski et al., 2012). Since primary neurons derived from C5aRIKO mice showed no C5a-induced loss of MAP-2, taken together these data provide evidence that neuronal C5aR1 is the receptor mediating the C5a induced neuronal damage and suggests that another beneficial consequence of C5aR1 antagonists in the context of AD is suppressing detrimental neuronal C5a-C5aR1 signaling.

The complement cascade is a powerful effector mechanism of the innate immune system that can be directly activated by fibrillar A β and has been implicated as a potential player in the inflammatory response in AD (reviewed in Wyss-Coray and Rogers, 2012). In brain, synthesis of most of the complement components increase during aging with a further increase in AD patients and animal models of AD consistent with a role for complement in the progression of the disease (Reichwald et al., 2009; Cribbs et al., 2012). Thus, as fibrillar plaques appear and complement component expression increase

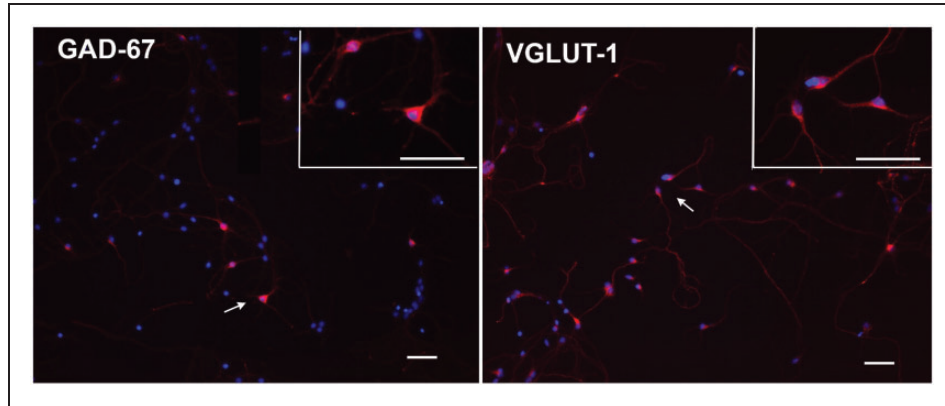


Figure 4. Primary neuronal cultures include GABAergic and glutamatergic neurons. Immunofluorescent staining of GAD67 (red, GABAergic neurons; left panel) or VGLUT1 (red, Glutamatergic neurons; right panel) in 7-day mouse neuron cultures. Nuclei are labeled with DAPI (blue; 10 \times magnification). Top right Inset in each panel is 20 \times magnification of region denoted by the arrow. Scale Bar: 50 μ m.

with age, complement will be activated generating C5a which will then diffuse and bind to C5aR1 expressing neurons and microglia.

Toll-like receptors (TLRs) are recognition components of the innate immune response that trigger protective inflammatory responses to the pathogens they recognize. TLR have been found to synergize with C5a-induced activation of phagocytes in the periphery (reviewed in Song, 2012; Hajishengallis et al., 2013) exacerbating a proinflammatory response thereby producing detrimental levels of proinflammatory cytokines (e.g., TNF- α , IL-1 β). While neurons are also known to have TLR4 (Leow-Dyke et al., 2012), *in vitro*, we noted additive but not synergistic neuronal loss when C5a was added with fA β to cultured neurons. While no preferential loss of GABAergic or glutamatergic neurons were seen in our cultures, it is possible that *in vivo* some subsets of neurons may be more susceptible to C5a mediated damage than others. Whether proinflammatory functions of C5a and TLR triggered in microglia may synergize to enhance neuronal dysfunction *in vivo* remains to be seen.

It is worth noting that addition of recombinant C5a has been shown to decrease cell viability in undifferentiated SH-SY5Y cells while retinoic acid (RA)-differentiated SH-SY5Y cells showed no change in viability to C5a and were protected against aggregated A β injury (O'Barr et al., 2001). These findings can be explained by the difference in biology when comparing cell lines used in that report to primary cultures used here or to the effect of RA-differentiation. More recent work using primary mouse neurons demonstrated recombinant C5a had a negative impact on neuronal viability (Pavlovski et al., 2012), which our study corroborates.

Primary neurons, although a better alternative to transformed and dividing cell lines, do not always recapitulate what happens *in vivo*. However, in our previous work with the 3xTg AD mouse model, PMX205, a close

analog of PMX53, significantly and substantially reduced hyperphosphorylated tau by 69%. Thus, *in vivo* neurons were protected directly or indirectly when C5aR1 was inhibited. The *in vitro* data here thus suggest that the use of a C5aR1 antagonist could be beneficial in neurological diseases in which complement activation generating C5a occurs. PMX53 and PMX205 are cyclic hexapeptides based on the C-terminal end of C5a that differ only in substitution of hydrocinnamate for acetylated phenylalanine, (reviewed in Kohl, 2006), and are orally active, with PMX205 showing more favorable bioavailability (Woodruff et al., 2005). The C5aR1 specific antagonists PMX53 and/or PMX205 have been shown to reduce disease activity in several animal models, including models of central nervous system disease such as brain trauma (Sewell et al., 2004), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Woodruff et al., 2008) and Huntington-like neurodegeneration (Woodruff et al., 2006). In addition, the genetic deficiency of C5 has been shown to be one of a limited number of genetic differences associated with decreased amyloid deposition in DBA/2J mice versus C57Bl6 mice transgenic for the human APP gene (Ryman et al., 2008; Jackson et al., 2015), supporting a pathogenic role for C5a in the context of the AD brain *in vivo*.

When proposing systemic C5aR1 antagonist administration, it is important to consider the possibility that the recruitment of leukocytes into areas of infection may be dampened. However, the ability to generate bacteriolytic C5b-9 and to opsonize pathogens with C3b/iC3b (for ingestion and killing of pathogens) as well as the presence of antibody and T cell mechanisms of immune protection would remain intact. Thus, killing of C5b-9 susceptible microbes could still occur, as well as protective complement-independent and C3b/iC3b dependent antibody effector mechanisms (such as Fc receptor mediated phagocytosis, neutralization, complement opsonization and enhanced cytotoxicity). The lack of observable

toxicity in multiple acute rodent models previously investigated and the extended treatment in our studies (Fonseca et al., 2009), lack of adverse effects in Phase 1 and 2 studies in humans of PMX53 (Kohl, 2006; Vergunst et al., 2007) and the current use of Eculizumab (anti C5) as a therapy in humans, suggest a promising safety profile of treatment with C5a receptor antagonists.

In summary, C5a was found to induce neuronal damage both alone and in the presence of amyloid β . This damage was prevented in the presence of PMX53 and absent for neurons genetically lacking C5aR1. These findings further implicate C5aR1 antagonists as a class of AD therapeutics that could have benefit in slowing progression of the disease while having limited negative suppressive effects on the immune system.

Summary Statement

C5a and fibrillar amyloid beta together injure neurons greater than either protein alone. The additive damage to neurons can be blocked by the C5aR1 antagonist, PMX53. The data support further exploration of C5aR1 antagonists as therapy in Alzheimer's disease.

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Author Contribution

A. T. and M. H. designed the research. M. H., P. N., and E. N. isolated and cultured primary neurons and performed experiments with C5a and fA β . E. N. and M. H. performed the RT-qPCR for C5aR1. M. F. did the immunocytochemistry for GAD67 and VGLUT. M. H., and A. T. wrote the paper.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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