

Methylnaltrexone Antagonizes Opioid-Mediated Enhancement of HIV Infection of Human Blood Mononuclear Phagocytes*

Wen-Zhe Ho¹, Chang-Jiang Guo¹, Chun-Su Yuan², Steven D. Douglas¹ and
Jonathan Moss²

¹Division of Immunologic and Infectious Diseases, Joseph Stokes Jr. Research Institute of The
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Department of Pediatrics, University of Pennsylvania
School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA 19104, U.S.A.

²Department of Anesthesia and Critical Care, Pritzker School of Medicine, The University of
Chicago, Chicago, IL, 60637, U.S.A.

Running Title: MNTX Blocks Opioid-Mediated Enhancement of HIV Infection

Abbreviations: N/A

Corresponding author:

Jonathan Moss, M.D., Ph.D.

Professor and Vice Chairman for Research

Anesthesia & Critical Care

The University of Chicago

5841 S. Maryland Ave., MC 4028

Chicago, IL 60637

Telephone: 773-702-3091 Telefax: 773-702-6179

Email: jm47@airway.uchicago.edu

Number of text pages: 20

Number of Tables: 1

Number of Figures: 3

Number of References: 29

Number of words in Abstract: 163

Number of words in Introduction: 258

Number of words in Discussion: 952

List of nonstandard abbreviations:

MNTX, methylnaltrexone; MDM, monocyte-derived macrophage

Recommended Section Assignment:

Inflammation & Immunopharmacology

Gastrointestinal, Hepatic, Pulmonary, & Renal

ABSTRACT

Opioid abuse has been postulated as a co-factor in the immunopathogenesis of HIV infection and AIDS. We and others have recently demonstrated that opioid enhances HIV infection of human macrophages through modulation of β -chemokines and the CCR5 receptor, and that this effect is reversed by naltrexone, a tertiary opioid antagonist. Tertiary opioid antagonists cannot be used in opioid-dependent patients because they precipitate withdrawal or reversal of analgesia. We determined whether the quaternary opioid antagonist, methylnaltrexone (MNTX), now in Phase III clinical trials for opioid-induced constipation, reverses the opioid-mediated enhancement of HIV infection of macrophages at clinically relevant doses. MNTX completely abrogated morphine-induced HIV Bal strain infection of macrophages. MNTX also inhibited the R5 strain (ADA) envelope-pseudotyped HIV replication induced by morphine. Furthermore, MNTX abolished morphine-mediated up-regulation of CCR5 receptor expression. The ability of MNTX to block opioid-induced CCR5 expression and HIV replication at clinically relevant doses may have additional benefit for opioid abusers with HIV infection, or patients with AIDS pain receiving opioids.

Drug abuse by injection remains a significant risk for acquiring human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection (Ris Dahl et al., 1998). In fact, drug abuse represents one of the largest reservoirs of HIV in the United States and contributes to faster spread of the virus (Alcabes and Friedland, 1995). Approximately 30% of patients with AIDS have a history of drug abuse of opioids. Opioids exert profound effects on the function of immune system cells (Nair et al., 1997; McCarthy et al., 2001; Kulkarni-Narla et al., 2001) and are implicated as cofactors in the immunopathogenesis of HIV (Ris Dahl et al., 1998; Alcabes and Friedland, 1995; McCarthy et al., 2001; Donahoe and Falek, 1988). Studies using cells *in vitro* have demonstrated that morphine activates and enhances HIV replication in human immune cells (Peterson et al., 1990; Peterson et al., 1994; Chao et al., 1995). We have recently shown that opioids, including morphine and methadone, enhance HIV infection of human immune cells (Li et al., 2002; Guo et al., 2002). Morphine enhances HIV infection of macrophages through modulation of β -chemokine production and expression of the HIV primary co-receptor CCR5. This opioid-mediated effect can be reversed by the opioid receptor antagonist, naltrexone, a tertiary opioid antagonist (Li et al., 2002; Guo et al., 2002). Because tertiary opioid antagonists cannot be used in opioid-dependent patients without precipitating withdrawal, we wished to determine whether the quaternary peripheral opioid antagonist methylnaltrexone (Progenics Pharmaceuticals, Tarrytown, NY), now in Phase III clinical trials for opioid-induced constipation (Yuan et al., 2000a), antagonizes opioid-induced CCR5 expression and HIV infection of macrophages.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Monocyte Isolation and Culture

Informed consent was obtained from study participants after our Institutional Research Board approved this study. Peripheral blood was obtained from healthy adult donors without known history of drug abuse. Heparinized blood samples were identified as HIV antibody negative by anonymous testing with the ELISA method (Coulter Immunology, Hialeah, FL). Monocytes were purified according to a previously described technique (Hassan et al., 1986). In brief, heparinized blood was separated by centrifugation over lymphocyte separation medium (Organon Teknika Corporation, Durham, NC) at 400 to 500 x g for 45 min. The mononuclear cell layer was collected and incubated with Dulbecco's modified eagle's medium (DMEM, Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY) in a 2% gelatin-coated flask for 45 min at 37°C, followed by removal of the non-adherent cells with DMEM. Adherent monocytes were detached with 10mM edetic acid (EDTA). After the initial purification, greater than 97% of the cells were monocytes, as determined by nonspecific esterase staining and flow cytometry analysis using monoclonal antibody (mAb) against CD14, the marker specific for monocytes and macrophages. Freshly isolated monocytes were plated in 48-well culture plates at a density of 5×10^5 cells/well in DMEM containing 10% fetal calf serum. Monocyte-derived macrophages (MDMs) were seven-day-cultured monocytes *in vitro*. Monocyte and MDM viability was monitored by trypan blue exclusion and maintenance of cell adherence.

Reagents

Fluorescein-conjugated antibody against CCR5 was obtained from PharMingen (San Diego, CA). Fluorescein-conjugated isotype-matched IgG2b control was purchased from PharMingen. Morphine sulfate was obtained from Elkins-Sinn, Inc. (Cherry Hill, NJ). Methylnaltrexone was obtained from Mallinkrodt (St. Louis, MO).

HIV Strain

The macrophage-tropic R5 strain (Bal) was obtained from the AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD.

Preparation of Pseudotyped HIV

Recombinant luciferase-encoding HIV virions were pseudotyped with the envelopes (Env) from macrophage-tropic (ADA) or amphotropic murine leukemia virus (MLV). Human embryonic kidney cell line (293T) was co-transfected with the plasmids encoding either ADA Env or MLV Env and the plasmid-containing, luciferase-encoding NL4-3 HIV backbone (pNL-Luc-E⁺R⁻). Supernatants were collected as virus stock 48 h later. The plasmids encoding HIV, ADA, or MLV Env were generously provided by John Moore (Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center, New York, NY), and the plasmid with luciferase-encoding NL4-3 HIV backbone was provided by Ned Landau (Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center). All virus stocks were assayed for p24 antigen and stored at -70°C as cell-free virus after filtration through a filter with a pore size of 0.22 µm.

Reverse Transcriptase Assay

HIV reverse transcriptase activity was determined based on the technique of Willey et al. (Willey et al., 1988) with modifications (Li et al, 2002; Guo et al., 2002). In brief, 10 μ l of collected culture supernatants was added to a cocktail containing poly (A), oligo (dT) (Pharmacia Inc., Piscataway, NJ), MgCl₂ and ³²P dTTP (Amersham Corp., Arlington Heights, IL) and incubated for 20 h at 37°C. Then 30 μ l of the cocktail was spotted onto DE81 paper, dried, and washed 5 times with 2 x saline-sodium citrate buffer and once with 95% ethanol. The filter paper was then air-dried. Radioactivity was counted in a liquid scintillation counter (Packard Instrument Inc., Palo Alto, CA).

Flow Cytometry

To determine whether morphine and/or MNTX affect the expression of CCR5 on MDMs, cells were incubated with or without MNTX (10⁻⁸ M) for 30 min before the addition of morphine (10⁻¹⁰ M) for 24 h. The cells were then removed from the culture plate and resuspended in 100 μ l of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). After incubation with 20 μ l of FITC-conjugated antibody against CCR5 for 45 min at 4°C, the cells were washed twice with PBS and fixed with 1% paraformaldehyde in PBS. FITC-conjugated control IgG2b was isotype-matched for the antibody against CCR5. Fluorescence was analyzed on an EPICS-elite flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter Electronics, Hialeah, FL).

Pseudotyped Reporter Virus Entry Assay

Seven-day-cultured MDMs in 48-well plates (5 x 10⁵ cells/well) were incubated with MNTX for 30 min before the addition of morphine (10⁻¹⁰ M). The cells were infected with

pseudotyped HIV in the presence of polybrene (4 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) as described previously. At 72 h post-infection, the cells were lysed in 150 μl of 1 x reporter lysis buffer (Promega Corp., Madison, WI). The lysate (50 μl) was mixed with an equal volume of luciferase substrate (Promega Corp., Madison, WI) and luciferase activity was then determined in a Wallac Trilux Microbeta Luminometer (Wallac, Turku, Finland).

MNTX or Morphine Treatment and HIV Infection

Seven-day-cultured MDM (5×10^5 cells/well in 48-well plates) were incubated with or without MNTX (10^{-8} M) and/or morphine (10^{-10} M) before infection with the HIV Bal strain. In the case of combination treatment of cells with morphine and MNTX, MNTX was added to the MDM cultures 30 min prior to the addition of morphine for 24 h. The cells were then infected with cell-free HIV for 2 h at 37°C in the presence or absence of MNTX and/or morphine. The cells were then washed three times with DMEM to remove unabsorbed virus, and fresh medium containing MNTX and/or morphine was added to cell cultures. The final wash was tested for viral reverse transcriptase activity and shown to be free of residual inocula. Untreated cells served as controls. The cells were treated with or without morphine every 4 days post-infection. Culture supernatants were collected for assay at day 8 post-infection.

RESULTS

Effect of MNTX on Morphine-Mediated Enhancement of HIV Infection. Since we have demonstrated that morphine enhances HIV infection of MDM and naltrexone reverses morphine action (Li et al., 2002), we wished to determine whether MNTX blocks the promoting effect of morphine on HIV replication. We incubated macrophages with or without MNTX (10^{-8} M) for 30 min, and then incubated them with morphine for 24 h. The cells were infected with HIV Bal strain for 2 h and the supernatants at day 8 post-infection were collected for HIV reverse transcriptase activity assay. Morphine (10^{-10} M) enhanced HIV infection of macrophages approximately threefold, which is consistent with our previous reports (Li et al., 2002); pre-incubation of MDMs with MNTX completely blocked the morphine effect (Figure 1).

Effect of MNTX on Pseudotyped HIV Infection. Since opioids up-regulate the expression of HIV entry receptors such as CCR5 (Li et al., 2002; Guo et al., 2002; Miyagi et al., 2000), we determined whether MNTX blocks morphine-mediated enhancement of HIV infection of MDM through viral entry. We first examined the effect of MNTX on ADA (CCR5-dependent and macrophage-tropic) Env- or MLV(HIV receptor-independent) Env-pseudotyped HIV infection of MDM. The pseudotyped HIV genome that encodes a luciferase reporter gene allows a quantitative measure of the levels of single round infection (Deng et al., 1996). MDMs, incubated with or without morphine and/or MNTX (10^{-8} M), were infected with luciferase-encoding HIV particles pseudotyped with ADA Env or MLV Env. When infected with ADA Env-pseudotyped virus, a significant 2.8- fold increase of luciferase activity was observed in the morphine-treated MDMs as compared to the untreated MDM (Figure 2). MNTX completely

blocked morphine-induced up-regulation of HIVADA Env-pseudotyped HIV infection (Figure 2). As expected, morphine did not affect MLV Env-pseudotyped HIV infection of MDMs (Figure 2). The addition of MNTX alone had no impact on either ADA Env- or MLV Env-pseudotyped HIV infection (Figure 2). The blocking effect of MNTX on morphine-mediated up-regulation of ADA Env-pseudotyped HIV infection was dose-dependent (Figure 3). MNTX at the concentrations of 10^{-10} - 10^{-8} M blocked morphine action; MNTX at 10^{-12} M lost its blocking effect on morphine (Figure 3).

Effect of MNTX on Morphine-Mediated CCR5 Expression. The CCR5 receptor is a primary co-receptor for HIV R5 strain entry into macrophages (Deng et al., 1996). Morphine has the ability to induce CCR5 expression in human immune cells (Guo et al., 2002; Miyagi et al., 2000). We speculated that MNTX blocks the inducing effect of morphine on CCR5 expression when added to MDM cultures. Pre-treatment of MDM with MNTX blocked morphine-induced CCR5 expression; MNTX alone had no effect on CCR5 expression (Table 1).

DISCUSSION

In this communication, we used the *in vitro* macrophage system to assess the effect of MNTX on morphine-induced CCR5 expression and HIV replication. MNTX completely blocked the morphine-induced replication of the HIV Bal strain in macrophages. This effect occurred at the HIV entry step, since MNTX abrogated morphine-mediated enhancement of ADA Env-pseudotyped HIV infection and had no effect on MLV Env- pseudotyped HIV infection. These data are consistent with our previous report that naltrexone blocked morphine action on HIV infection of macrophages (Li et al., 2002). We also assessed the effect of MNTX on morphine-mediated CCR5 expression in macrophages (Table 1).

MNTX is a quaternary derivative of the pure narcotic antagonist naltrexone. Antagonists such as naloxone, naltrexone and nalmefene, as tertiary compounds, are fairly lipid soluble and cross the blood-brain barrier easily. Addition of the methyl group to naltrexone at the amine in the ring forms a compound, N-methylnaltrexone, with greater polarity and lower lipid solubility. Although we have not directly measured intracellular concentrations, MNTX does not cross the blood-brain barrier. The lack of penetration into the central nervous system permits discrimination between the analgesic and constipating effects of opioids (Yuan et al., 1996). In a recent study, 33 patients with advanced medical illness (four with AIDS) experiencing opioid-induced constipation were treated with subcutaneous methylnaltrexone (1, 5, 12.5, 20 mg). Of patients who received doses of greater than or equal to 5 mg, 60% laxated within 4 hours compared to 8% at lower doses ($p < 0.0001$ Fisher's exact test). Importantly, no patients experienced withdrawal and there was no increase in analgesic use, supporting the inability of

the drug to cross the blood-brain barrier (Thomas et al., 2003). Also, because of its polarity, MNTX discriminates between cell membrane effects and intracellular effects. The fact that MNTX attenuates opioid-mediated enhancement of CCR5 receptor expression (**Table 1**) strongly suggests that the mechanism is initiated at the cell membrane, which is consistent with our observations (**Figure 2**) in the experiments using pseudotyped HIV.

The actions of opioids on the immune system are complex and involve both cytokine production and the expression of cytokine receptors. Previous studies suggest that *kappa* agonists and *mu* receptor ligands exert different effects. *Kappa* opioids may attenuate HIV proliferation whereas *mu* opioids may in fact lead to increased expression of the CCR5 receptor in monocytes (Rogers and Peterson, 2003; Chao et al., 1995; Chao et al., 1998; Chao et al., 2000). It is likely that the action of MNTX in this study was mediated through its activity on the *mu* opioid receptor. A previous *in vitro* study showed that MNTX completely antagonized the action of the *mu* opioid receptor agonist (Yuan and Foss, 1999). In that study, a 19-fold higher concentration of the compound was required to achieve a similar effect with a *kappa* opioid receptor agonist (U-50488H). MNTX did not antagonize the *delta* receptor agonist's activity within the concentration range tested. In addition, effects of DAMGO and U-550488 were reversed by naloxone, the non-selective opioid receptor antagonist.

In prior studies of parenteral and oral administration of MNTX, the effect on CCR5 expression and viral replication occurred well within the therapeutic range required to cause laxation. In our study of patients who received methadone maintenance and mean doses of 0.1 mg/kg MNTX intravenously, all patients had immediate laxation without evidence of

withdrawal. Mean peak plasma levels of MNTX were 162 ng/ml (range, 33 – 774 ng/ml) (Yuan et al., 2000a). In a recent study, after repeated IV doses of MNTX in volunteers, levels of plasma MNTX were maintained well above the range in which we observed the CCR5 effect (Yuan et al., 2003). In another study of subcutaneous MNTX, volunteers who received 0.1 mg/kg achieved sustained plasma levels of >10 ng/ml (Yuan et al., 2002). Administration of subcutaneous MNTX over a month was not associated with tolerance to GI effects (Thomas et al., 2003). Finally, we have observed that oral administration of MNTX attenuates not only constipation, but also the systemic effects of opioids (nausea, skin itch, flushing) at plasma concentrations of 10 ng/ml (25 nM) (Yuan et al., 1997; Yuan et al., 2000b), severalfold higher than is necessary to achieve the effect observed on CCR5 and transcript number (Yuan et al., 1998). Although the concentration tolerance and stability of MNTX dosing do not appear to be an issue in reversing opiate-induced constipation, whether the *in vitro* effect on MDMs we have observed can be extrapolated to a direct therapeutic role remains unproven. Alvimopan, another selective opioid antagonist, is in late stage development for prophylaxis of postoperative ileus and treatment of opioid-induced constipation, but it is not available for parenteral use and purportedly does not enter the systemic circulation (Taguchi et al., 2001).

Because opioid antagonists such as naltrexone cannot be used in opioid-dependent patients without precipitating withdrawal, our data, demonstrating that MNTX reversed the opioid-induced increase in HIV infection of macrophages, suggest a potential therapeutic role for MNTX. Patients with AIDS who take opioids for pain or HIV-infected opioid abusers, who account for approximately 30% of the drug abuse population, could potentially receive MNTX for opioid-induced constipation. Since morphine or methadone at therapeutic doses enhances

HIV infection of macrophages through up-regulation of CCR5 receptor expression, MNTX treatment may have an additional benefit for opioid abusers with HIV infection. It has recently been suggested that agents that target viral entry may offer significant advantages over those which interfere with steps in the viral cycle after the cell has been infected (Kilby and Eron, 2003). Further investigations are needed to determine the mechanism(s) responsible for opioid-mediated induction of the CCR5 receptor and to evaluate the impact of MNTX on CCR5 receptor expression and viral load *in vivo* using HIV-infected opioid-abusing subjects.

REFERENCES

- Alcabes P and Friedland G (1995) Injection drug use and human immunodeficiency virus infection. *Clin Infect Dis* **20**:1467-1479.
- Chao CC, Gekker G, Hu S, Kravitz F, and Peterson PK (1998) Kappa-opioid potentiation of tumor necrosis factor-alpha-induced anti-HIV-1 activity in acutely infected human brain cell cultures. *Biochem Pharmacol* **56**:397-404.
- Chao CC, Gekker G, Hu S, Sheng WS, Portoghese PS, and Peterson PK (1995) Upregulation of HIV-1 expression in cocultures of chronically infected promonocytes and human brain cells by dynorphin. *Biochem Pharmacol* **50**:715-722.
- Chao CC, Hu S, Gekker G, Lokensgard JR, Heyes MP, and Peterson PK (2000) U50,488 protection against HIV-1-related neurotoxicity: involvement of quinolinic acid suppression. *Neuropharmacology* **39**:150-160.
- Deng H, Liu R, Ellmeier W, Choe S, Unutmaz D, Burkhart M, DiMarzio P, Marmon S, Sutton RE, Hill CM, Davis CB, Peiper SC, Schall TJ, Littman DR, and Landau NR (1996) Identification of a major co-receptor for primary isolates of HIV-1. *Nature* **381**:661-666.
- Donahoe RM and Falek A (1988) Neuroimmunomodulation by opiates and other drugs of abuse: relationship to HIV infection and AIDS. *Adv Biochem Psychopharmacol* **44**:145-158.
- Guo CJ, Li Y, Tian S, Wang X, Douglas SD, and Ho WZ (2002) Morphine enhances HIV infection of human blood mononuclear phagocytes through modulation of beta-chemokines and CCR5 receptor. *J Invest Med* **50**:435-442.
- Hassan NF, Campbell DE, and Douglas SD (1986) Purification of human monocytes on gelatin-coated surfaces. *J Immunol Methods* **95**:273-276.

- Kilby JM, and Eron JJ (2003) Novel therapies based on mechanisms of HIV-1 cell entry. *N Engl J Med*; **348**:2228-2238.
- Kulkarni-Narla A, Walcheck B, and Brown DR (2001) Opioid receptors on bone marrow neutrophils modulate chemotaxis and CD11b/CD18 expression. *Eur J Pharmacol* **414**:289-294.
- Li Y, Wang X, Tian S, Guo CJ, Douglas SD, and Ho WZ (2002) Methadone enhances human immunodeficiency virus infection of human immune cells. *J Infect Dis* **185**:118-122.
- McCarthy L, Wetzel M, Sliker JK, Eisenstein TK, and Rogers TJ (2001) Opioids, opioid receptors, and the immune response. *Drug Alcohol Depend* **62**:111-123.
- Miyagi T, Chuang LF, Doi RH, Carlos MP, Torres JV, and Chuang RY (2000) Morphine induces gene expression of CCR5 in human CEMx174 lymphocytes. *J Biol Chem* **275**:31305-31310.
- Nair MP, Schwartz SA, Polasani R, Hou J, Sweet A, and Chadha KC (1997) Immunoregulatory effects of morphine on human lymphocytes. *Clin Diagn Lab Immunol* **4**:127-132.
- Peterson PK, Gekker G, Hu S, Anderson WR, Kravitz F, Portoghese PS, Balfour HH Jr, and Chao CC (1994) Morphine amplifies HIV-1 expression in chronically infected promonocytes cocultured with human brain cells. *J Neuroimmunol* **50**:167-175.
- Peterson PK, Sharp BM, Gekker G, Portoghese PS, Sannerud K, and Balfour HH Jr (1990) Morphine promotes the growth of HIV-1 in human peripheral blood mononuclear cell cocultures. *AIDS* **4**:869-873.
- Risdahl JM, Khanna KV, Peterson PK, and Molitor TW (1998) Opiates and infection. *J Neuroimmunol* **83**:4-18.

- Rogers TJ and Peterson PK (2003) Opioid G protein-coupled receptors: signals at the crossroads of inflammation. *Trends Immunol* **24**:116-121.
- Taguchi A, Sharma N, Saleem RM, Sessler DI, Carpenter RL, Seyedsadr M. and Kurz A (2001) Selective postoperative inhibition of gastrointestinal opioid receptors. *N Engl J Med* **345**:935-940.
- Thomas J, Portenoy R, Moehl M, Von Gunten C, Thielemann P, Stambler N, Tran D, Galasso F, and Israel R (2003) A phase II randomized dose-finding trial of methylnaltrexone for the relief of opioid-induced constipation in hospice patients. (abstract) *Proceedings of Amer Soc Clin Oncol* **22**:2933.
- Willey RL, Smith DH, Lasky LA, Theodore TS, Earl PL, Moss B, Capon DJ, and Martin MA (1988) In vitro mutagenesis identifies a region within the envelope gene of the human immunodeficiency virus that is critical for infectivity. *J Virol* **62**:139-147.
- Yuan CS, Doshan H, O'Connor M, Maleckar SA, Israel R, and Moss J (2003) Methylnaltrexone reduces oral-cecal transit time in humans. (abstract) *Dig Dis Week* **A824**.
- Yuan CS and Foss JF (1999) Gastric effects of methylnaltrexone on mu, kappa, and delta opioid agonists induced brainstem unitary responses. *Neuropharmacology* **38**:425-432.
- Yuan CS, Foss JF, O'Connor M., Karrison T, Osinski J, Roizen MF, and Moss J (2000b) Effects of enteric-coated methylnaltrexone in preventing opioid-induced delay in oral-cecal transit time. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* **67**:398-404.
- Yuan CS, Foss JF, O'Connor M, Osinski J, Karrison T, Moss J, and Roizen MF (2000a) Methylnaltrexone for reversal of constipation due to chronic methadone use: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* **283**:367-372.

Yuan CS, Foss JF, O'Connor M, Osinski J, Roizen MF, and Moss J (1998)

Efficacy of orally administered methylnaltrexone in decreasing subjective effects after intravenous morphine. *Drug Alcohol Depend* **52**:161-165.

Yuan CS, Foss JF, O'Connor M, Toledano A, Roizen MF, and Moss J (1996) Methylnaltrexone prevents morphine-induced delay in oral-cecal transit time without affecting analgesia: A double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* **59**:469-475.

Yuan CS, Foss JF, Osinski J, Toledano A, Roizen MF, and Moss J (1997) The safety and efficacy of oral methylnaltrexone in preventing morphine-induced delay in oral-cecal transit time. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* **61**:467-475.

Yuan CS, Wei G, Foss JF, O'Connor M, Karrison T, and Osinski J (2002) Effects of subcutaneous methylnaltrexone on morphine-induced peripherally mediated side effects: a double-blind randomized placebo-controlled trial. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* **300**:18-123.

Footnotes:

*This work was supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health (DA12815 and DA16022 to W.Z.H., MH49981, AA13547 to S.D.D., and CA79042 to C.S.Y.).

Drs. W-Z Ho and C-J Guo contributed equally to this project.

Reprint Requests:

Jonathan Moss, M.D., Ph.D.

Professor and Vice Chairman for Research

Department of Anesthesia & Critical Care

Professor of the College

Chairman, Institutional Review Board

The University of Chicago

5841 S. Maryland Ave., MC 4028

Chicago, IL 60637

FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1

Effect of MNTX on HIV infection of monocyte-derived macrophages (MDMs). MDMs cultured for 7 days were pre-incubated with or without MNTX and/or morphine (Mo) for 24 h, and then infected with HIV Bal strain. HIV reverse transcriptase activity was determined 8 days post-infection. The data shown are mean \pm SEM of triplicate cultures, representative of three independent experiments.

Figure 2

Effect of MNTX on pseudotyped HIV infection of MDMs. MDMs cultured for 7 days were treated with or without MNTX and /or morphine (Mo) for 24 h, and then challenged with recombinant luciferase-encoding HIV pseudotyped with either ADA-Env or MLV-Env. Luciferase activity was quantitated in the cell lysates 72 h post-infection. The data are expressed as light units of MNTX and/or morphine-incubated cells relative to that of controls. The data shown are mean \pm SEM of triplicate cultures and representative of three experiments.

Figure 3

Effect of different concentrations of MNTX on ADA-Env pseudotyped HIV infection of MDMs. MDMs cultured for 7 days were treated with or without MNTX (10^{-12} - 10^{-8} M) and /or morphine (Mo, 10^{-10} M) for 24 h, and then challenged with recombinant luciferase-encoding HIV pseudotyped with ADA-Env. Luciferase activity was quantitated in the cell lysates 72 h post-infection. The data are expressed as relative light units. The data shown are mean \pm SEM of triplicate cultures, representative of three experiments.

Table 1

The Effect of Methylnaltrexone on CCR5 Receptor Expression in Monocyte-Derived Macrophages

Treatment	CCR5	
	% of Positive Cells	MFI*
Control	15.84	35.73
Morphine (10^{-10}M)	55.26	103.64
Morphine (10^{-10}M) + MNTX (10^{-8}M)	20.29	30.55
MNTX (10^{-8}M)	11.1	26.84

***MFI: mean channel fluorescence intensity**

Figure 1

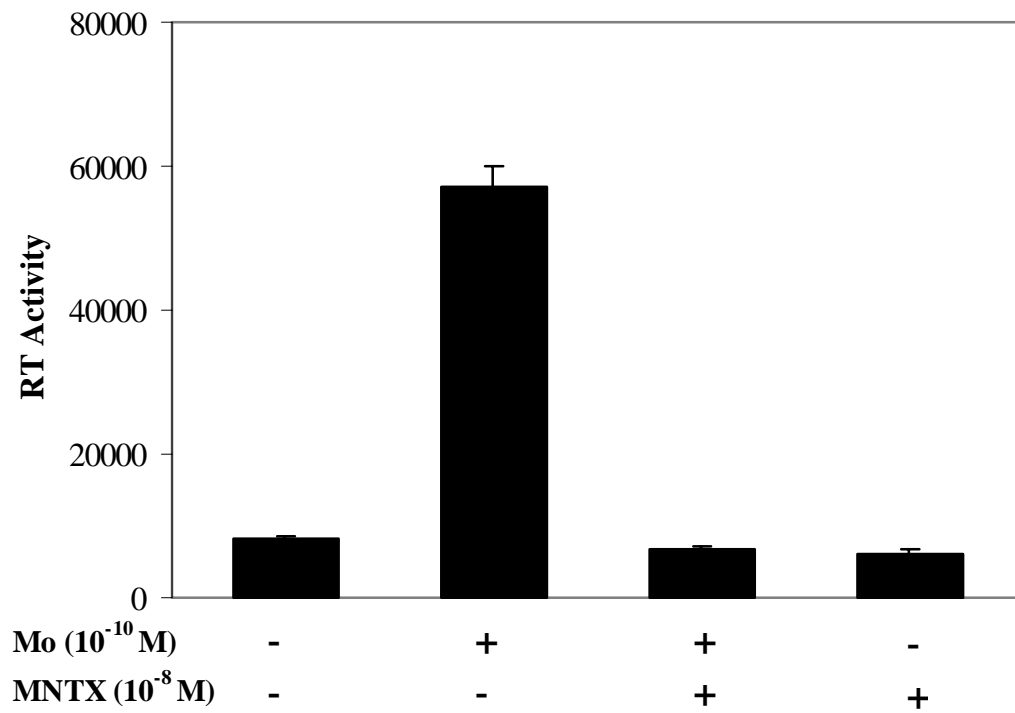


Figure 2

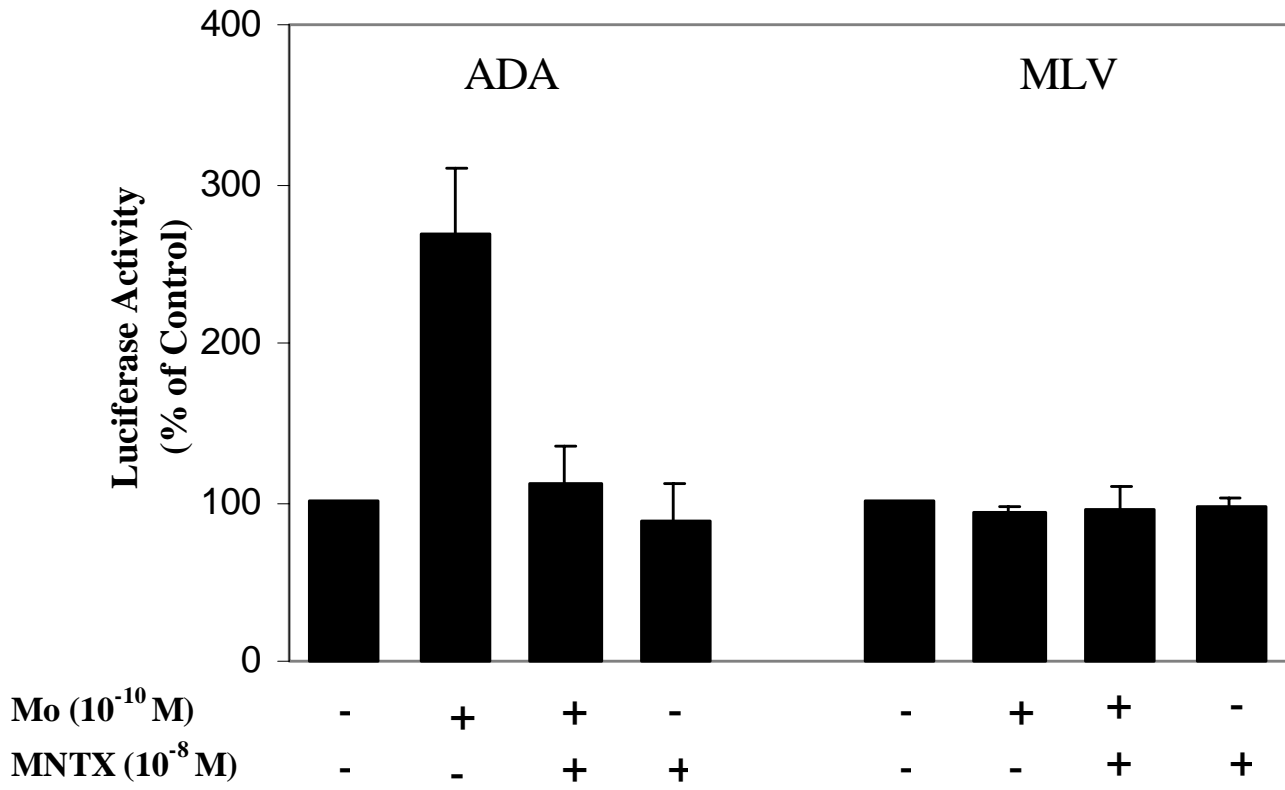


Figure 3

