

1999;34:21 - 34

*Helicobacter pylori****Helicobacter pylori*-induced Apoptosis in Gastric Cancer Cell Lines**

Won Ho Kim, M.D., Marie Yeo, M.S., Kkot Sil Lee, M.D., Yong Chan Lee, M.D.,
In Suh Park, M.D. and Kyungwon Lee, M.D.*

Departments of Internal Medicine, Institute of Gastroenterology and Clinical Pathology*;
Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Background/Aims: *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) is associated with active gastritis and peptic ulcer disease. Mechanism for *H. pylori*-induced gastric epithelial damage is still incompletely understood. However, the increase of apoptotic cells in *H. pylori*-infected mucosa suggested that apoptosis could be a major mechanism for cellular damage. As an effort to clarify the mechanism, we investigated whether *H. pylori* directly induce apoptosis in gastric cancer cells in vitro. **Methods:** Cultured *H. pylori* (ATCC 43504) were suspended as 10⁹mL. IL (interleukin)-8 was measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. Cell survival was assessed by MTT [3-(4,5-dimethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide] assay. Apoptosis was detected and confirmed by demonstration of DNA fragmentation and morphologic changes. **Results:** *H. pylori* induced IL-8 production as well as decrease of cell survival in gastric cancer cell lines in a time- and concentration-dependent way. Addition of *H. pylori* to gastric cancer cells induced apoptosis. Such induction was not organ specific. Heat or formalin treatment of *H. pylori* almost completely inhibited IL-8 production but only partially blocked apoptosis. *H. pylori*-induced apoptosis was potentiated by interferon- γ pretreatment in HT-29 but not in AGS and KATO III. **Conclusions:** These results suggest that *H. pylori* affects on gastric epithelial cell growth by direct induction of apoptosis. (Kor J Gastroenterol 1999;34:21 - 34)

Key Words: *Helicobacter pylori*, Apoptosis, Interleukin-8

: 1998 12 24 , : 1999 2 26
: , 120-752, 134

Tel: (02) 361-5410, Fax: (02) 393-6884
E-mail: kimwonho@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

1997 (GE97-112)

Helicobacter pylori

.14 *H. pylori*
*H. pylori*가
 56 *H. pylori*가
 가
 .78 *H. pylori*
 inducible nitric oxide synthase
 (iNOS) mRNA가 ,49-13 *H. pylori*
 chemokine 가
 가
*H. pylori*가 urease
 가 ,18-20 *H. pylori*
 cell)가 *H. pylori* (apoptotic)가
 .2421,22
 (apoptosis, programmed cell death)
 genomic DNA가 endonuclease
 180 oligomer
 가 , chromatin
 body) , (apoptotic)
 .2324 ATP
 , ,
 (ligand) , , DNA
 .2527
 molding .2829

.243032
H. pylori
 . , *H. pylori*가 urease
 가
*H. pylori*가
 가
 가
H. pylori
 22 *H. pylori*
H. pylori
H. pylori
 가
H. pylori
 .
 1.
 KATO III (MTB-38, European
 Collection of Animal Cell Cultures, Salisbury, Wilts)
 AGS (ATCC CRL 1739, Rockville, MD) ,
 HT-29 (ATCC HTB38), DLD-1 (AT-
 CC CCL-221) HCT-15 (ATCC CCL-225) 40 µg/
 mL gentamicin 10% (fetal
 calf serum:FCS) Dulbecco's modified Ea-
 gle Medium (DMEM) 5% CO₂ 37
H. pylori 가
 가
 2. *H. pylori*
 Cytotoxin/*cagA* ATCC 43504
 (NCTC 11637) . *H. pylori*
 . 37
 3-5
 가 10
H. pylori
 10 mM phosphate buffered saline (PBS; pH
 7.4) McFarland 3 (1 × 10⁹ /mL)

10% FCS 가
70

3.

MTT assay .33
96-well microtiter plate (Costar, Cambridge, MA) (104/well) 가
0, 2
20, 200, 600, 1,200 가
H. pylori 가

well 50 µL 2 µg/mL MTT [3-(4,5-dimethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide] (Sigma) 가 4 37
formazan
well 50 µL
dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) 가 10
570 nm optical density (OD)
Triton X-100 가
well OD total OD

$$\%Survival = \frac{\text{sample OD} - \text{total OD}}{\text{spontaneous OD} - \text{total OD}} \times 100$$

4. DNA fragmentation

10 mM Tris (pH 7.6), 10 mM EDTA, 50 mM NaCl, 0.2% SDS 200 µg/mL proteinase K
42
4 , 16,000 x g 20
phenol-chloroform-
isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1, Sigma) chloroform
DNA DNA
0.3 M sodium acetate ethanol
0.2 U RNase A (Sigma) 가 10 mM Tris
1 mM EDTA (pH 8.5) 30

RNA 1.2% agarose gel
ethidium bromide

.3435

5. IL (interleukin)- 8

IL-8 (ELISA)
96 well microtiter plate
borate buffered saline (1.03% H₃PO₄ 0.73% NaCl; BBS) 200 goat anti-human IL-8 polyclonal immunoglobulin G (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) well 100 µL
10 mM PBS (pH 7.4)/0.05% (v/v) Tween 20
3 . 0.5% BSA/PBS

(recombinant human IL-8, R&D Systems) 가
2 . PBS/Tween 3
0.5% BSA/PBS 400 rabbit
anti-human IL-8 polyclonal antibody (Endogen, Cambridge, MA) well 100 µL 가 2
. PBS/Tween 3
alkaline phosphatase가 conjugate goat
anti-rabbit IgG antibody (Jackson Laboratories, Avondale, PA) 1,000 100 µL 가 30
. PBS/Tween 3 , Tris/NaCl

3 1 mg/mL disodium p-nitrophenyl phosphate (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) 가 15 [3% 2-propanol, 1 mM iodinitrotetrazolium violet, 75 µg/mL, alcohol dehydrogenase 50 µg/mL diaphorase; Life Technologies] 가 10 ELISA
492 nm OD

6. (Electrophoretic mobility shift assay)

. Tris-buffered saline (TBS)
[10 mM HEPES, 10 mM KCl, 0.2 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT 7가 protease inhibitor (1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF), 5 µg/mL aprotinin, 5 µg/mL antipain, 100 µM ben

zanidine, 5 µg/mL leupeptin, 5 µg/mL soybean trypsin-chymotrypsin inhibitor, pH 7.9)

15 0.625%가
 Nonidet P-40 가 . Tube 10 vortex
 12,500 x g 5
 [20 mM HEPES (4-[2-hydroxyethyl]-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid), 400 mM NaCl, 1 mM EGTA (ethylene glycol-bis-(2-aminoethyl ether)-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid), 1 mM DTT 7 가 protease inhibitors, pH 7.9)]

15 12,500 x g 20 -70

NF-κB
 5'-TAA CAA ACA GGG ATT TCA CCT ACA T-3'
 DNA

[³²P]ATP (Amersham) T4 polynucleotide kinase (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA)
 (label) 3-6 µg, 20,000 cpm
 2 µg poly dI/dC 10 mM Tris, 50 nM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT 5% v/v glycerol (pH 7.5)

60 4% polyacrylamide gel autoradiography

1. *H. pylori* IL-8
 AGS KATO III *H. pylori* IL-8
 가 (Fig. 1), electrophoretic mobility shift assay AGS *H. pylori* NF-κB binding activity
 가 (Fig. 2).

Fig. 1. *H. pylori* induced IL-8 protein production of gastric cancer cells. IL-8 productions by AGS and KATO III cells, measured by ELISA, increased dose-dependently.

Fig. 2. *H. pylori* dose-dependently activated NF-κB in AGS cells. NF-κB activation was measured by electrophoretic mobility shift assay at *H. pylori* to AGS cell ratio of 500 (lane 1), 100 (lane 2), 50 (lane 3), 10 (lane 4), 0 (lane 5) and HeLa cells as a positive control (lane 6).

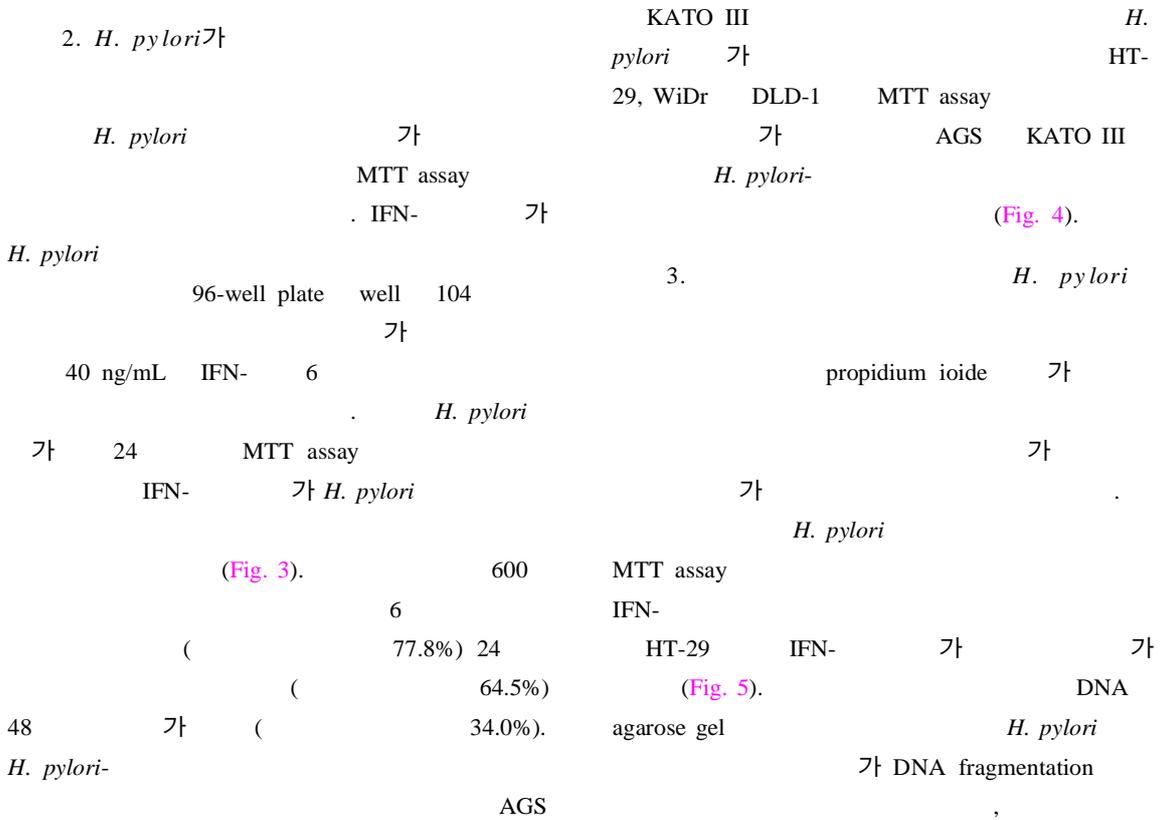


Fig. 3. *H. pylori* induced decrease of cell survival of AGS (A) and KATO III (B). Indicated bacteria to cell ratio of *H. pylori* were added to gastric cancer cells and cocultured for 24 hours, then cell survival was measured by MTT assay.

AGS HT-29 (Fig. 7),
 "ladder pattern" (Fig. 6). (transmission electron microscopy; TEM)
 AGS *H. pylori* 가 ,
 (scanning electron microscopy; SEM) (vacuole)
 , *H. pylori* (Fig. 8) *H. pylori*가
 coccoid form AGS .

Fig. 4. *H. pylori*-induced decrease of cell survival was not organ-specific. Indicated bacteria to cell ratio of *H. pylori* were added to gastric cancer cell lines as well as various colon cancer cell lines and cocultured for 24 hours, then cell survival was measured by MTT assay.

Fig. 5. IFN- pretreatment potentiated *H. pylori*-induced apoptosis in colon cancer cell line HT-29. Indicated bacteria to cell ratio of *H. pylori* were added and cocultured with control (upper row) and IFN- pretreated (lower row) HT-29 cells for 16 hours. Propidium iodide was added to suspension of harvested cells. Using flow cytometer, cell size was measured by forward scatter and cytoplasmic membrane permeability was measured by red fluorescence.

Fig. 6. *H. pylori* induced DNA fragmentation of colon cancer cell line HT-29. DNA was extracted from control and cells cocultured for 48 hours with indicated bacteria to cell ratio of *H. pylori* was electrophresed on 1.2% agarose gel.

Fig. 7. *H. pylori* tightly adhered to gastric cancer cell line AGS. AGS cells were incubated with *H. pylori* (bacteria to cell ratio of 600) for 3 hours. Harvested cell pellets were fixed with 2% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M cacodylated buffer, post-fixed in 1% osmium tetroxide, dehydrated in ethanol gradient and coated with gold (Hitachi S-800, ×6,000).

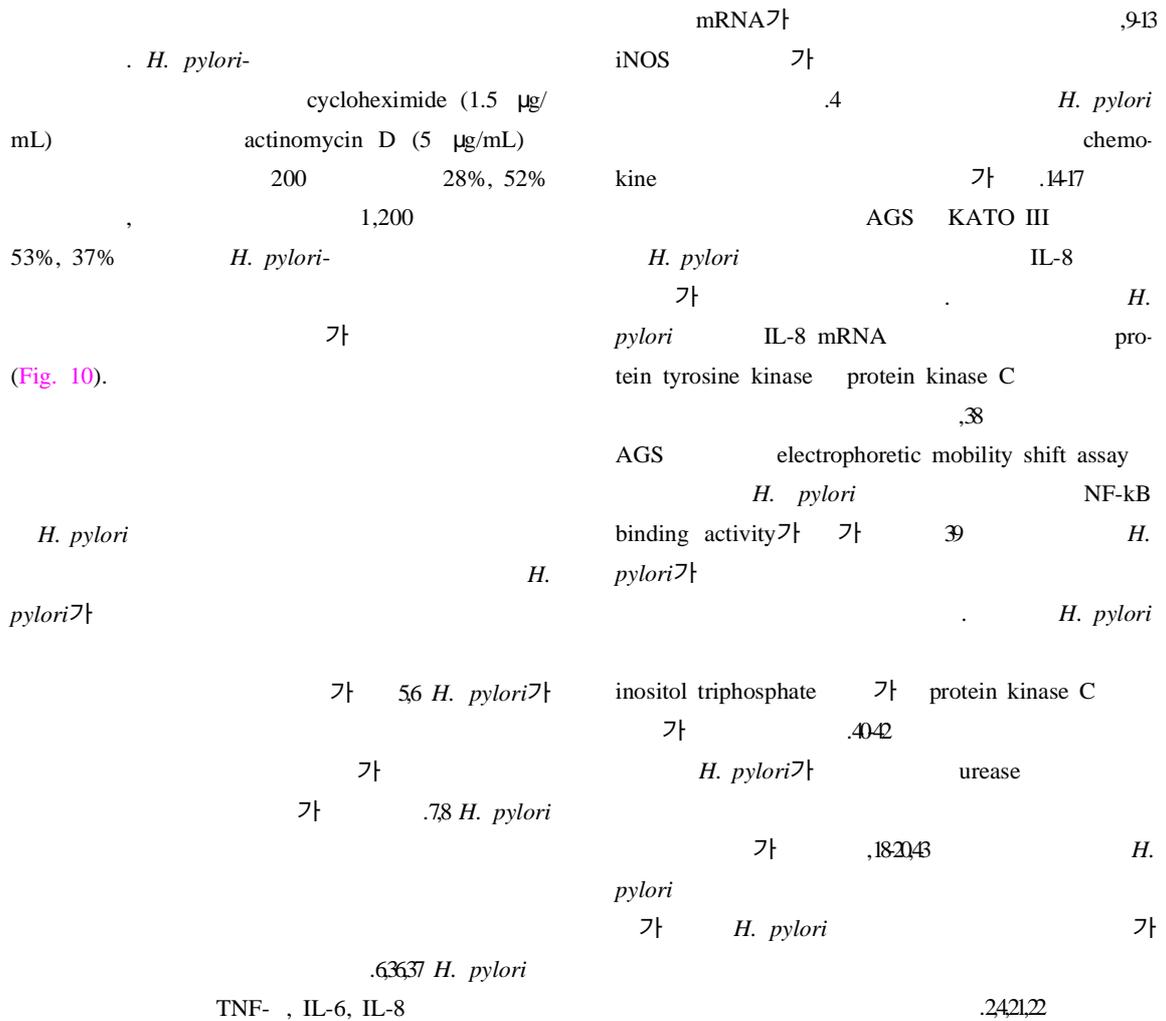
				0.5% formaldehyde	가	4	
4. <i>H. pylori</i>				PBS		. 가	
			formalin	<i>H. pylori</i>			IL-8
<i>H. pylori</i> 가		formalin		<i>H. pylori</i>			
		PBS		500	70%	95%	
<i>H.pylori</i> (5 × 10 ⁸ mL)	90	15	가	(Fig. 9A)	IL-8		

	가	<i>H. pylori</i>	<i>pylori</i>		가	<i>H.</i>
<i>H. pylori</i>		formalin	<i>H. pylori</i>	85%	600	1,200
			<i>H. pylori</i>	67%		(Fig. 9B)
					IL-8	

Fig. 8. *H. pylori* induced cytoplasmic vacuolization and chromatin condensation of gastric cancer cell line, AGS. AGS cells were incubated with *H. pylori* (bacteria to cell ratio of 600) for 48 hours. Harvested cell pellets were fixed with 2% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 M cacodylated buffer, post-fixed in 1% osmium tetroxide, dehydrated in ethanol gradient and embedded in Epon. Then 0.5 m thin cut section was prepared and double stained with uranyl acetate and lead citrate (Phillips CM 10, × 6,000).

Fig. 9. Effect of heat and formalin treatment of *H. pylori* on IL-8 production (A) and cell survival (B) of AGS cells. (A) Control as well as heat and formalin treated *H. pylori* (bacteria to cell ration of 500) were cocultured with AGS for 16 hours and IL-8 production was measured by ELISA. Values represent percent production of IL-8 compared to control *H. pylori*. (B) Indicated bacteria to cell ratio of H pylori were added to AGS cells and cocultured for 24 hours, then cell survival was measured by MTT assay. Values represent percent cell survival of AGS cells compared to control *H. pylori*.

Fig. 10. Cycloheximide and actinomycin D inhibited *H. pylori*-induced decrease of gastric cancer cell survival. AGS cells were pretreated with 1.5 μ g/ml of cycloheximide or 5 μ g/ml of actinomycin D before the addition of indicated bacteria to cell ratio of *H. pylori*, and then cocultured for 24 hours. Cell survival was measured by MTT assay.



<i>H. pylori</i>	가	tern"	
	MTT assay		
	,		<i>H. pylori-</i>
6		24	
	48	가	
		phosphatidylserine	
<i>H. pylori</i>		Annexin V assay	<i>H.</i>
		<i>pylori</i> 가	
IL-8	가	.546	
	가	<i>H. pylori</i>	
<i>H. pylori</i>		AGS	cyto-
KATO III		toxin associated gene (CagA)	vacuolating cyto-
	<i>H. pylori-</i>	toxin (VacA)	<i>H. pylori</i> 가
			. CagA
	가	VacA <i>H. pylori</i> 가	
	34 IFN-	가 <i>H.</i>	가
<i>pylori</i>		가	.947 CagA
	<i>H. pylori</i>		.1417 CagA
IFN-		VacA <i>H. pylori</i>	
HT-29	IFN-	가	,
가	. IFN-		(surface factor)
		가	<i>H. pylori</i>
MHC class II	가		sonificate 49
			49
44	, IFN-		40 <i>H.</i>
MHC class II	가	<i>pylori</i> 가	
IFN-		가	<i>H. pylori</i>
		가	
가		CagA ,14 flagella,48 urease,50 lipo-	
DNA fragmentation		polysaccharide (LPS),51 cytotoxin	
		<i>H. pylori</i>	
DNA fragmentation		LPS, (water extrac-	
		table surface protein) urease	
	DNA agarose	1651	
gel	<i>H. pylori</i>	, 가	formalin <i>H.</i>
	가 DNA fragmentation	<i>pylori</i>	IL-8
	AGS	<i>H. pylori</i>	70% 95%
	HT-29	"ladder pat-	IL-8

H. pylori 가 *H. pylori* formalin 가 *H. pylori* IL-8 *H. pylori-* cycloheximide actinomycin D 200 28%, 52% , 1,200 53%, 37% *H. pylori-* 가 *H. pylori*가 *H. pylori* coccoid form AGS *H. pylori*가 가

electrophoretic mobility shift assay 가 . : AGS KATO III *H. pylori* IL-8 가 *H. pylori* *H. pylori-* 가 formalin *H. pylori* IL-8 *H. pylori* 70% 95% 가 *H. pylori* *H. pylori* , formalin 가 *H. pylori-* cyclohexi- mide actinomycin D *H. pylori*가 *H. pylori* coccoid form AGS *H. pylori*가 가

: *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*)
H. pylori *H. pylori* *H. pylori*가
 : *H. pylori* cytotoxin/cagA ATCC 43504 (NCTC 11637) MTT assay , agarose gel DNA fragmentation . IL-8 ELISA NF-kB

: *Helicobacter pylori*, (apoptosis), Interleukin-8
 1. Bechi P, Balzi M, Becciolini A, et al. *Helicobacter pylori* and cell proliferation of the gastric mucosa possible implications for gastric carcinogenesis. Am J Gastroenterol 1996;91:271-276.
 2. Correa P, Miller MJ. *Helicobacter pylori* and gastric atrophy-cancer paradoxes. J Natl Cancer Inst 1995 87:1731-1732.
 3. Lynch DA, Axon AT. *Helicobacter pylori*, gastric cancer and gastric epithelial kinetics: a review. Eu J Gastroenterol Hepatol 1995;7(suppl 1):S17-S23.

4. Mannick EE, Bravo LE, Zarama G, et al. Inducible nitric oxide synthase, nitrotyrosine, and apoptosis in *Helicobacter pylori* gastritis: effect of antibiotics and antioxidants. *Cancer Res* 1996;56:3238-3243.
5. Cover TL, Puryear W, Perez-Perez GI, Blaser MJ. Effect of urease of HeLa cell vacuolation induced by *Helicobacter pylori* cytotoxin. *Infect Immun* 1991; 59:1264-1270.
6. Slomiany BL, Slomiany A. Mechanism of *Helicobacter pylori* pathogenesis: focus on mucus. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 1992;14(suppl 1):S114-S121.
7. Blaser MJ. Hypotheses on the pathogenesis and natural history of *Helicobacter pylori*-induced inflammation. *Gastroenterology* 1992;102:720-727.
8. Yoshida N, Granger DN, Evans DJ Jr., et al. Mechanisms involved in *Helicobacter pylori*-induced inflammation. *Gastroenterology* 1993;105:1431-1440.
9. Crabtree JE, Shallcross TM, Heatley RV, Wyatt JI. Mucosal tumor necrosis factor alpha and interleukin 6 in patients with *Helicobacter pylori* associated gastritis. *Gut* 1991;32:1473-1477.
10. Crabtree JE, Peichl P, Wyatt JI, Stachl U, Lindley IJ. Gastric interleukin-8 and IgA IL-8 autoantibodies in *Helicobacter pylori* infection. *Scand J Immunol* 1993;37:65-70.
11. Crabtree JE, Wyatt JI, Trejdosiewicz LK, et al. Interleukin-8 expression in *Helicobacter pylori* infected, normal, and neoplastic gastroduodenal mucosa. *J Clin Pathol* 1994;47:61-66.
12. Gionchetti P, Vaira D, Campieri M, et al. Enhanced mucosal interleukin-6 and -8 in *Helicobacter pylori* positive dyspeptic patients. *Am J Gastroenterol* 1994;89:883-887.
13. Moss SF, Legon S, Davies J, Calam J. Cytokine gene expression in *Helicobacter pylori* associated antral gastritis. *Gut* 1994;35:1567-1570.
14. Crabtree JE, Covacci A, Farmery SM, et al. *Helicobacter pylori* induced interleukin-8 expression in gastric epithelial cells is associated with CagA positive phenotype. *J Clin Pathol* 1995;48:41-45.
15. Fan XG, Fan XJ, Xia HX, Keeling PW, Kelleher D. Up-regulation of CD44 and ICAM-1 expression on gastric epithelial cells by *H. pylori*. *APMIS* 1995 103:744-748.
16. Huang J, O'Toole PW, Doig P, Trust TJ. Stimulation of interleukin-8 production in epithelial cell lines by *Helicobacter pylori*. *Infect Immun* 1995;63: 1732-1738.
17. Sharma SA, Tummuru MK, Miller GG, Blaser MJ. Interleukin-8 response of gastric epithelial cell lines to *Helicobacter pylori* stimulation in vitro. *Infect Immun* 1995;63:1681-1687.
18. Konishi H, Ishibashi M, Morshed MG, Nakazawa T. Cytopathic effect of *Helicobacter pylori* on cultured mammalian cells. *J Med Microbiol* 1992;37:118-122.
19. Megraud F, Neman-Simha V, Brugmann D. Further evidence of the toxic effect of ammonia produced by *Helicobacter pylori* urease on human epithelial cells. *Infect Immun* 1992;60:1858-1863.
20. Nakajima N, Kuwayama H, Iwasaki A, Arakawa Y. Lansoprazole reverses *Helicobacter pylori*-induced gastric epithelial cell growth. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 1995;20(suppl 2):S90-S92.
21. Moss SF, Calam J, Agarwal B, Wang S, Holt PR. Induction of gastric apoptosis by *Helicobacter pylori*. *Gut* 1996;38:498-501.
22. Fan X, Crowe S, Bamford K, van Houten N, Reye V, Ernst PB. *H. pylori*-mediated apoptosis of gastric epithelial cells. *Immunol Cell Biol* 1997;75(S1): A119.
23. Steller H. Mechanisms and genes of cellular suicide. *Science* 1995;267:1445-1449.
24. 1996;24:275-288.
25. Rouvier E, Luciani MF, Golstein P. Fas involvement in Ca²⁺-dependent T cell-mediated cytotoxicity. *J Exp Med* 1993;177:195-200.
26. Hong SP, Ha SH, Park IS, Kim WH. Induction of apoptosis in colon cancer cells by nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. *Yonsei Med J* 1998;39: 287-295.
27. Mountz JD, Zhou T, Wu J, Wang W, Su X, Chen J. Regulation of apoptosis in immune cells. *J Clin Immunol* 1995;15:1-16.

28. Schwartz LM, Osborne BA. Programmed cell death apoptosis and killer genes. *Immunol Today* 1993;14:582-590.
29. Haake AR, Polakowska RR. Cell death by apoptosis in epidermal biology. *J Invest Derm* 1993;101:107-112.
30. Schulte-Hermann R, Bursch W, Kraupp-Grasl B, Oberhammer F, Wagner A. Programmed cell death and its protective role with particular referene to apoptosis. *Toxicol Lett* 1992;64-65:569-574.
31. Thompson CB. Apoptosis in the pathogenesis and treatment of disease. *Science* 1995;267:1456-1462.
32. Watson AJ. Necrosis and apoptosis in the gastroin testinal tract. *Gut* 1995;37:165-167.
33. , , . desferrioxamine . *Int J Cancer* 1993;25:46-60.
34. , , , . Interferon- γ HT-29 Fas . *Int J Cancer* 1997;29:620-631.
35. , , , . Fas (apoptosis) protein kinase C protein phosphatase . *Int J Cancer* 1997;13:301-315.
36. Weiss SJ. Tissue destruction by neutrophils. *N Eng J Med* 1989;320:365-376.
37. Mooney C, Keenan J, Munster D, et al. Neutrophil activation by *Helicobacter pylori*. *Gut* 1991;32:853-857.
38. , , , , , . *Helicobacter pylori* interleukin-8 . *Gut* 1998;32 (suppl 1):68.
39. Keates S, Hitti YS, Upton M, Kelly CP. *Helicobacter pylori* infection activates NF-kB in gastric epithelial cells. *Gastroenterology* 1997;113:1099-1109.
40. Dytoc M, Gold B, Louie M, et al. Comparison o *Helicobacter pylori* and attaching-effacing *Escherichia coli* adhesion to eukaryotic cells. *Infect Immun* 1993;61:448-456.
41. Pucciarelli MG, Russchkowski S, Trust TJ, Finlay BB. *Helicobacter pylori* induces an increase in inositol phosphates in cultured epithelial cells. *FEMS Microbiol Lett* 1995;129:293-299.
42. Beil W, Obst B, Wagner S, Sewing KF. The *Helicobacter pylori* fatty acid cis-9,10-methyleneoctadecanoic acid stimulates protein kinase C and increases DNA sythesis of gastric HM02 cell. *Br Cancer* 1998;77:1852-1856.
43. Wadstrom T, Hirno S, Boren T. Biochemical aspects of *Helicobacter pylori* colonization of the human gastric mucosa. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 1996;10(suppl 1):17-27.
44. Fan X, Crowe SE, Behar S, et al. The effect of class II major histocompatibility complex expression on adherence of *Helicobacter pylori* and induction of apoptosis in gastric epithelial cells: a mechanism for T helper cell type 1-mediated damage. *J Exp Med* 1998;187:1659-1669.
45. Chen G, Sordillo EM, Ramey WG, et al. Apoptosis in gastric epithelial cells is induced by *Helicobacter pylori* and accompanied by increased expression of BAK. *Biochem Biophys Res Comm* 1997;239:626-632.
46. Wagner S, Beil W, Westermann J, et al. Regulation of epithelial cell growth by *Helicobacter pylori* evidence for a major role of apoptosis. *Gastroenterology* 1997;113:1836-1847.
47. Figura N, Guglielmetti A, Rossolini A, et al. Cytotoxin production by *Campylobacter pylori* strains isolated from patients with peptic ulcers and from patients with chronic gastritis only. *J Clin Microbiol* 1989;27:225-226.
48. Ohta-Tada U, Takagi A, Koga Y, Kamiya S, Miwa T. Flagellin gene diversity among *H. pylori* strains and IL-8 secretion from gastric epithelial cells. *Scand J Gastroenterol* 1997;32:455-459.
49. Wagner S, Paerow A, Mai UEH, Beil W, Bischof SC, Manns M. Effect of *H. pylori* and cytokines on interleukin 8 secretion by human gastric epithelial cells in vitro. *Gastroenterology* 1995;108:A938.
50. Harris PR, Mobley HL, Perez-Perez GI, Blaser MJ,

Smith PD. *Helicobacter pylori* urease is a potent stimulus of mononuclear phagocyte activation and inflammatory cytokine production. *Gastroenterology* 1996;112:419-425.

51. Mai UE, Perez-Perez GI, Wahl LM, Wahl SM,

Blaser MJ, Smith PD. Soluble surface proteins from *Helicobacter pylori* activate monocytes/macrophages by lipopolysaccharide-independent mechanism. *J Clin Invest* 1991;87:894-900.
