Identification of Regulatory T Cells in Tolerated Allografts

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Abstract

Induction of transplantation tolerance with certain therapeutic nondepleting monoclonal antibodies can lead to a robust state of peripheral “dominant” tolerance. Regulatory CD4+ T cells, which mediate this form of “dominant” tolerance, can be isolated from spleens of tolerant animals. To determine whether there were any extra-lymphoid sites that might harbor regulatory T cells we sought their presence in tolerated skin allografts and in normal skin. When tolerated skin grafts are retransplanted onto T-cell–depleted hosts, graft-infiltrating T cells exit the graft and recolonize the new host. These colonizing T cells can be shown to contain members with regulatory function, as they can prevent nontolerant lymphocytes from rejecting fresh skin allografts, without hindrance of rejection of third party skin. Our results suggest that T-cell suppression of graft rejection is an active process that operates beyond secondary lymphoid tissue, and involves the persistent presence of regulatory T cells at the site of the tolerated transplant.

Key words: adoptive transfer • monoclonal antibodies • skin transplantation • tolerance • anergy

Introduction

In recent years significant advances have been made in enabling the therapeutic induction of transplantation tolerance (1–6). In rodents it is possible to induce a robust form of peripheral tolerance by treatment with nondepleting mAbs, such as the combination of anti-CD4 and anti-CD8, at the time of transplantation (7–12). Tolerance so achieved is dependent on regulatory T cells that disarm nontolerant naive cells (dominant tolerance) and facilitate the emergence of novel regulatory cells from the naive lymphocyte population (infectious tolerance; references 8, 10, and 13). The regulatory cells which fulfill this role are known to be CD4+ (8), and contained in both the CD4+CD25+ and CD4+CD25− populations (14).

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that such regulatory T cells can be isolated from spleens of tolerant mice (8, 12, 15). Recent work has suggested that in tolerant rats T cells infiltrating tolerated kidneys are enriched for regulatory cells when compared with the splenic T cells (16). We show here that tolerated skin grafts possess regulatory T cells with the capacity to mediate dominant transplantation tolerance. The presence of regulatory T cells in tolerated grafts may indicate that they have a protective role within that tissue.
intraperitoneally. Tolerance was induced in CBA/Ca and CP1-CBA mice by treatment with 1 mg nondepleting CD4 mAb (YTS177.9; reference 7) and 1 mg nondepleting CD8 mAb (YTS105.18; reference 7) at day 0, 2, and 4 after B10.BR skin transplantation. These mAbs were produced in our laboratory by culture in hollow fiber bioreactors, purified from culture supernatants by 50% ammonium sulfate precipitation, dialyzed against PBS, and the purity checked by native and SDS gel electrophoresis (PhastGel; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech).

Flow Cytometric Analysis. Peripheral blood samples were depleted of erythrocytes by water lysis, washed and resuspended in PBS, 1% wt/vol BSA, 5% vol/vol heat-inactivated normal rabbit serum, and 0.1% wt/vol sodium azide. Cells were incubated for 45 min at 4°C with directly conjugated CD3(KT3)-FITC, CD25(PC61)-PE (BD PharMingen), and CD4(H129.19)-Cy-Chrome (BD PharMingen). The cells were washed, resuspended in PBS, 1% wt/vol BSA, 0.1% wt/vol sodium azide, and fixed in 2% vol/vol formaldehyde solution. Three-color FACS-Calibur™ analysis was performed using CELLQuest™ software (Becton Dickinson).

Results and Discussion

Tolerated Skin Grafts Can Transfer Dominant Tolerance When Regrafted Onto New Recipients. We investigated whether tolerated skin from animals exhibiting dominant tolerance play host to regulatory T cells. First, we established that the regrafting of tolerated B10.BR skin transplants into T cell–depleted hosts leads to a dominant tolerant state, such that adoptively transferred splenocytes from naive donors are prevented from rejecting fresh allografts (Fig. 1).

Tolerated B10.BR skin grafts, as well as control CBA/Ca skin, were obtained from CBA/Ca mice 100 to 120 d after skin grafting, such tolerance having been induced initially with 3 doses of 1 mg nondepleting CD4 and CD8 mAbs given over 1 wk. T cell–depleted CP1-CBA mice were used as recipients for the regrafted skin. The CP1-CBA strain is histocompatible with CBA/Ca and expresses human–CD52 under the control of the CD2 promoter in all T cells, allowing selective T cell depletion with the human-CD52 mAb CAMPATH-1H (13). “Recipient” CP1-CBA mice were thymectomized at 4 wk of age, and depleted of T cells with CAMPATH-1H 1 wk before skin grafting (designated as “empty” mice). 30 d after the grafting of these empty CP1-CBA mice with tolerated B10.BR skin, all mice were transfused with 10⁷ splenocytes from naive CBA/Ca donors and challenged with a fresh B10.BR skin graft. Fig. 2 A shows that the group of mice, that had been transplanted with tolerated B10.BR skin grafts, were able to resist the rejection by naive cells. However, groups transplanted with CBA/Ca skin from the same tolerant donors were permissive for rejection, with a rate similar to the animals grafted with CBA/Ca skin from naive donors, and to the control recipients that had not received any preparatory skin graft.

To confirm that tolerant animals were not immunosuppressed, we showed that the same recipient test animals remained permissive for rejection of third-party skin. BALB/c and fresh B10.BR skin were transplanted in the same graft bed of mice of the nonpermissive group. Fig. 2 B shows that the third-party BALB/c skin grafts were promptly rejected while the B10.BR skin grafts were accepted indefinitely.

Taken together, these results confirm that only the tolerated skin grafts, but not autologous skin from tolerant animals, have the capacity to transfer dominant tolerance.

Tolerance Is Not Due to Microchimerism. There is evidence implicating donor microchimerism as a mechanism capable of enhancing graft acceptance (22, 23). To investigate whether microchimerism was the explanation for tolerance induced by transfer of tolerated skin grafts, we repeated the experiment but this time grafting CBA/Ca mice with skin from (B10.BR × CBA/Ca)F₁. Such skin grafts could contribute to the generation of donor-type microchimerism with cells simultaneously carrying CBA/Ca and B10.BR antigens and being naturally tolerant, by deletion, to both sets of antigens (without B10.BR–specific regulatory T cells). “Empty” CP1-CBA mice were transplanted with tolerated B10.BR skin grafts from tolerant CBA/Ca, another group with (B10.BR × CBA/Ca)F₁ skin grafts transplanted previously in syngeneic F₁ mice, and yet another group with fresh (B10.BR × CBA/Ca)F₁ skin grafts in one control group, the empty CP1-CBA received no grafts. A challenge intravenous injection with 10⁷ splenocytes from naive CBA/Ca was administered to all CP1-CBA mice 30 d after grafting. All mice received a new B10.BR skin graft on the following day. Fig. 3 shows that only the animals grafted with tolerated B10.BR skin from
Tolerant CBA/Ca were nonpermissive for naive cells to reject the B10.BR skin grafts. The empty mice, which had been grafted with (B10.BR × CBA/Ca)F1 skin, remained permissive and skin was rejected at rate similar to controls. These results exclude microchimerism as being sufficient to drive tolerance achieved by transferring tolerant skin grafts. In addition, we can exclude any requirement for the thymus in the maintenance of the tolerant state, as all recipient mice had been adult thyomectomized.

**Tolerance Is Due to Regulatory T Cells Present in the Skin Graft.** To establish the role of putative regulatory T cells infiltrating the skin graft we used CP1-CBA mice, tolerant to B10.BR skin grafts, as donors of tolerant B10.BR skin. This enabled us to use CAMPATH-1H mAb to deplete donor T cells present in the tolerant skin, once it had been retransplanted. Fig. 4 shows that when tolerant skin was obtained from tolerant CBA/Ca donors, hosts became nonpermissive for the rejection of fresh B10.BR skin graft after transfusion of $10^7$ nontolerant spleen cells. However, when the tolerated B10.BR skin was derived from tolerant CP1-CBA donors, and the hosts depleted of all donor-derived and recipient T cells with 0.25 mg CAMPATH-1H at the time of regraft, grafts were rejected after the transfusion of naive CBA/Ca splenocytes.

From these results we can conclude that when any T cells carried over with tolerated skin grafts are depleted, then tolerance is not imposed on the recipient. As a corollary, when we observe nonpermissiveness, it must be due to regulatory T cells which had infiltrated the tolerated skin grafts, and not to other pro-tolerogenic properties of the tolerated skin, as in the example of neonatal tolerance (24, 25).

**T Cells Can Expand from the Tolerated B10.BR Skin Grafts.** We used RAG1-/- CBA mice as T cell–deficient hosts to determine whether T cells infiltrating tolerated grafts can expand from the skin. These mice were grafted with tolerated B10.BR skin from either tolerant CBA/Ca or tolerant CP1-CBA, or autologous CBA/Ca skin from CBA/Ca mice tolerant to B10.BR skin grafts. A sample of peripheral blood was collected 30 d after transplantation and analyzed by flow cytometry. Fig. 5 A shows that CD4+ T cell can be detected in the peripheral blood of transplanted RAG1-/- CBA mice 30 d after tolerated skin transplantation. Remarkably, the CD4+ T cell frequency was significantly increased in recipients of tolerated skin grafts when compared with recipients of autologous skin from tolerant mice. In all mice the majority of CD4+ cells that had expanded from the graft were CD4+CD25+, but a minority of CD4+CD25+ cells could also be detected (Fig. 5 B). The frequency of CD4+CD25+ T cells within the CD4+ T cell population derived from tolerated skins was not significantly different from the usual frequency in naive CBA/Ca mice. 1 wk after the blood sampling, all animals were transfused with $10^7$ spleen cells from naive CBA/Ca mice.
CBA/Ca mice, and challenged with a fresh B10.BR skin graft on the following day. In one group of mice transplanted with tolerated B10.BR skin from tolerant CP1-CBA donors, donor T cells were depleted with 0.25 mg CAMPATH-1H at the time of CBA/Ca cell transfusion. These mice became permissive for rejection by naive CBA/Ca cells, with a rejection rate comparable to the group initially grafted with CBA/Ca skin from tolerant CBA/Ca mice (Fig. 5 C). In contrast, when the RAG1−/−-CBA mice were initially transplanted with tolerated B10.BR skin grafts, in the absence of T cell depletion, all mice became nonpermissive for rejection, and consequently all B10.BR grafts were held indefinitely.

We needed to exclude the possibility that the process of transplanting donor skin to RAG1−/−-CBA recipients was not itself conducive to the development of dominant tolerance. We first transplanted CBA/Ca mice with B10.BR skin grafts in the absence of any further treatment. At day 8 after transplantation, when the skin grafts still appeared healthy (rejection usually occurs at days 11–15), the grafts were removed and retransplanted onto RAG1−/−-CBA mice. These grafts were all rejected (n = 6, median survival time [MST] = 9 d from the time of regraft) and contributed to CD4+ T cell expansion as assessed 30 d after transplantation (4.92% ± 0.37 CD4+ T cells in peripheral blood). After transfusion of 10^7 splenocytes from naive CBA/Ca and transplantation of a second skin graft we confirmed that the cell expansion did not alter the rejection permissive state, as all skin grafts were readily rejected (n = 6, MST = 17 d). This reinforces our conclusion that the regulatory T cells preexisted in tolerated skin before retransplantation onto RAG1−/−-CBA recipients.

We have recently shown that B10.BR skin graft rejection mediated by 10^7 splenocytes transfused from naive CBA/Ca into empty CP1-CBA mice, can be prevented by cotransfer of regulatory T cells (14). By titrating the number of transfused regulatory cells we concluded that abrogation of rejection requires cotransfer of 10^6 CD4+CD25+ cells or 10^7 CD4+CD25− cells from CBA/Ca to B10.BR skin grafts (14). Such observations, taken together with our present results, suggest that at the time 10^7 splenocytes from naive CBA/Ca mice are transfused, regulatory
cells from tolerated allografts have expanded to evoke regulatory function equivalent to $10^6$ CD4$^+$CD25$^+$ cells from a tolerized spleen.

These results confirm that tolerance achieved by retransplantation of tolerated skin grafts is due to regulatory T cells that infiltrate the transplant, and are not present (at least at comparable levels) within the autologous skin of such tolerized mice. This observation may in part explain the phenomenon of linked suppression, that could operate at the level of the graft, therefore yielding graft acceptance when the tolerated and “third-party” antigens coexist in close proximity, usually on the same cells. In contrast to the situation where the two sets of antigens are present in two different grafts in the same graft-bed, when the third party graft is rejected (9, 10, 26, 27).

Interestingly, a reverse transcription (RT)-PCR analysis of genes expressed in tolerated and rejecting tissues, showed that genes associated with regulatory T cells were found to be differential. This was not, however, the case, when draining lymph nodes or spleens from the same animals were compared, suggested that regulatory activity is concentrated in the graft (28). It is intriguing that on a functional basis, regulatory cells with the capacity to prevent graft rejection can be demonstrated in both the spleen and tolerated skin grafts. It is not clear at this time, given the RT-PCR data, whether graft infiltrating regulatory cells constitute a special resident population different from splenic regulatory cells. The observation that T cells expand from graft infiltrating regulatory cells may imply that regulatory T cells in grafts result from a steady-state recirculation. Perhaps, regulatory cells recirculate through the body and accumulate preferentially at the sites where their target antigens are present. As a consequence it is possible they exert their regulatory activity on peripheral tissues by default, until inflammatory signals or other as yet unknown ligands turn off their suppressive function, so permitting a “normal” protective immune response to occur. In any case, our observations strongly support the view that at least some of the suppressive activity of regulatory T cells occurs beyond secondary lymphoid tissues at the sites where their target antigens are present.

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