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Bim-Mediated Apoptosis Is Not Necessary for Thymic Negative Selection to Ubiquitous Self-Antigens

Qian Hu,2 Alyssa Sader,2 Julia C. Parkman, and Troy A. Baldwin3

T cell education in the thymus is critical for establishing a functional, yet self-tolerant, T cell repertoire. Negative selection is a key process in enforcing self-tolerance. There are many questions that surround the mechanism of negative selection, but it is currently held that apoptosis initiated by Bim and/or Nur77 is critical for negative selection. Recent studies, however, have questioned the necessity of Bim in maintaining both central and peripheral T cell tolerance. To reconcile these apparently contradictory findings, we examined the role of Bim in negative selection in the well-characterized, physiological HYcd4 mouse model. We found that while Bim expression was required for CD4+CD8+ double-positive thymocyte apoptosis, it was not required for negative selection. Furthermore, Bim deficiency did not alter the frequency or affinity of male reactive cells that escape negative selection in an oligoclonal repertoire. Collectively, these studies indicate that negative selection occurs efficiently in the absence of apoptosis and suggest that the current paradigm of negative selection requiring apoptosis be revisited. The Journal of Immunology, 2009, 183: 7761–7767.

Follwing expression of an αβ-TCR heterodimer at the CD4+/CD8+ double-positive (DP) stage of development, thymocytes undergo rigorous selection processes designed to establish a T cell repertoire capable of responding vigorously to pathogen-infected cells but not healthy self-tissues (1). These selection processes appear to be controlled by the affinity of the TCR for self-peptide MHC (pMHC) complexes expressed on thymic stromal cells. If DP thymocytes fail to express a functional αβ-TCR or express an αβ-TCR that cannot interact with self-MHC, the thymocyte will die by neglect. A low- to moderate-affinity interaction between the TCR and self-pMHC complexes promotes thymocyte survival and differentiation (positive selection), while a high-affinity interaction results in the elimination of this specificity from the mature T cell pool (negative selection) (2). Research on the cause of the multigland autoimmune disease autoimmune polyendocrinopathy-candidiasis-ectodermal dystrophy (APECED) has recently highlighted the importance of negative selection in self-tolerance. APECED is caused by a mutation in the autoimmune regulator (AIRE) gene in humans (3, 4), and mice lacking AIRE develop a similar multigland autoimmune disease due to defects in the negative selection of T cells specific for tissue restricted Ags (TRAs) (5–7).

It is unclear at present how the same TCR can transduce a signal leading to either positive or negative selection, but differential MAPK signaling (kinetics, intensity, cellular location) appears to play a role (8–12). What is clear, however, is that this differential signal transduction results in changes in the gene expression profiles of thymocytes undergoing positive or negative selection (13–19). For example, negative selection induces the expression of proapoptotic molecules, including the Bcl-2 homology domain 3 (BH3) only Bcl-2 family member Bim and the orphan nuclear receptor Nur77. Because negative selection results in the induction of “suicide genes”, it is generally held that apoptosis is the primary mechanism used to enforce negative selection, with receptor editing and energy playing more limited roles under certain conditions (2). A large body of evidence supports the paradigm that Bim-and/or Nur77-mediated apoptosis induction is critical for negative selection. Bim deficiency results in the resistance of DP thymocytes to apoptosis in vitro and impairs negative selection in TCR transgenic and superantigen models of negative selection in vivo (20, 21). Furthermore, Bim-deficient mice develop a late-onset autoimmune disease (22). Similarly, overexpression of Nur77 is sufficient to induce apoptosis in DP thymocytes and inhibition of Nur77 activity inhibits negative selection in TCR transgenic models (23). Interestingly, while Bim operates at the level of the mitochondria to induce apoptosis, controversy exists as to how Nur77 induces apoptosis. The apoptotic activity of Nur77 was previously demonstrated to correlate with its transcriptional activity in the nucleus, suggesting that Nur77 functions to induce proapoptotic gene expression (24–26). However, it was recently reported that in DP thymocytes, Nur77 binds Bcl-2 and “converts” Bcl-2 from a normally antiapoptotic protein into a proapoptotic protein by exposing the BH3 domain in Bcl-2 (27). It is currently unclear if and/or how Bim and Nur77 cooperate during the induction of negative selection.

By its strictest definition, negative selection is an active process that prevents thymocytes bearing an autoreactive TCR from maturing in the thymus and entering the mature, peripheral T cell pool.

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Abbreviations used in this paper: DP, double positive; BH3, Bcl-2 homology domain 3; pMHC, peptide-MHC; SP, single positive; TRA, tissue restricted Ag.

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To resolve this apparent contradiction, we examined selection events in the well-established, physiological HY<sup>cd4</sup> mouse model in the presence or absence of Bim. The HY<sup>cd4</sup> model has the advantages of TCR expression at the DN to DP transition, as is normally observed in nontransgenic thymocytes, and endogenous, ubiquitous selecting ligand expression: positive selection in female mice and negative selection in male mice (29, 30). Our data demonstrated that while Bim was required for high-affinity Ag-induced DP thymocyte apoptosis, it was not required for thymocyte negative selection. Bim-independent negative selection was also observed in an oligoclonal T cell population. These data demonstrate that robust cell death-independent mechanisms exist for inducing negative selection and enforcing central tolerance.

Materials and Methods

Mice

C57BL/6 (B6) mice were purchased from the National Cancer Institute. HY<sup>cd4</sup> mice were previously described (29), Bim<sup>−/−</sup> mice (22) were provided by Dr. Bruce Blazar (University of Minnesota) and intercrossed with HY<sup>cd4</sup> mice to generate HY<sup>cd4</sup>Bim<sup>−/−</sup> mice. V<sub>β</sub>8 and V<sub>β</sub>8 Bim<sup>−/−</sup> mice were generated as a result of the HY<sup>cd4</sup>Bim<sup>−/−</sup> breedings. All mice were bred and maintained in our colony at the University of Alberta, treated in accordance with protocols approved by the University of Alberta Animal Care and Use Committee and used between 4 and 12 wk of age for experiments.

Abs and flow cytometry

All fluorochrome-conjugated and biotinylated Abs were purchased from eBioscience, BD Biosciences, BioLegend, or Invitrogen, except for anti-CD2, anti-CD5, and anti-CD69 from BioRand (San Diego, CA), and anti-CD69 from Bio-Rad (Hercules, CA). All fluorochrome-conjugated and biotinylated Abs were purchased from BD Biosciences and eBioscience. All fluorochrome-conjugated and biotinylated Abs were purchased from BD Biosciences and eBioscience. All fluorochrome-conjugated and biotinylated Abs were purchased from BD Biosciences and eBioscience. All fluorochrome-conjugated and biotinylated Abs were purchased from BD Biosciences and eBioscience. All fluorochrome-conjugated and biotinylated Abs were purchased from BD Biosciences and eBioscience.

Cell sorting and quantitative RT-PCR

Thymocyte populations were sorted on a FACSAria (BD Biosciences), and total RNA was harvested using a Qiagen RNeasy Mini kit. On-column DNase digestion was performed. cDNA was synthesized using the Invitrogen SuperScript III first-strand cDNA synthesis kit. Quantitative RT-PCR was performed using Applied Biosystems Power SYBR Green kit and the Applied Biosystems 7900 HT Fast real-time PCR system. For quantitation, the cycle threshold (C<sub>t</sub>) value for the gene of interest was compared with that of β-actin and expressed as a percentage of β-actin.

In vitro stimulation

Thymocytes were harvested, labeled with CFSE, mixed with wild-type female splenocytes at a 4:1 ratio, and stimulated with the indicated concentration of s-mcy peptide. The cultures were harvested following 24 or 48 h of stimulation, and CD69 induction (24 h) or CFSE dye dilution (48 h) was measured.

Statistical analysis

Mean, SD, and p values were determined using Prism software (GraphPad Software). Values of p were calculated using a two-tailed unpaired t test with a 95% confidence interval.

Results

Thymic profile of HY<sup>cd4</sup> Bim<sup>−/−</sup> mice

Given the existing controversy over the requirement for Bim in thymic negative selection, we wanted to examine the role of Bim in T cell development using the well-established HY<sup>cd4</sup> model. Previously, the role of Bim in thymocyte selection was studied in classical TCR transgenic mice where the TCR αβ heterodimer is expressed in the DN stage of development, resulting in premature negative selection at the DN to DP transition or in a superantigen-driven selection system where superantigen-MHC recognition by the TCR is mechanistically different than pMHC recognition by the TCR (20, 28). Neither of these model systems is reflective of pMHC-mediated negative selection at the DP stage (2, 30). The HY<sup>cd4</sup> model utilizes a Cre/loxP system to conditionally express the HY TCR<sub>α</sub>-chain at the DN to DP transition, which mimics endogenous TCRα expression (29). We bred HY<sup>cd4</sup> mice to Bim<sup>−/−</sup> mice to create HY<sup>cd4</sup>Bim<sup>−/−</sup> mice. This allowed us to specifically determine the role of Bim in pMHC-mediated positive and negative selection of DP thymocytes in female and male mice, respectively. Thymocytes expressing the male Ag-reactive TCR were identified using the T3.70 mAb. Bim deficiency did not alter the percentage of T3.70<sup>+</sup> thymocytes in HY<sup>cd4</sup>Bim<sup>−/−</sup> female mice compared with HY<sup>cd4</sup> female mice, but HY<sup>cd4</sup>Bim<sup>−/−</sup> male mice contained an elevated percentage of T3.70<sup>+</sup> cells compared with HY<sup>cd4</sup> male mice (data not shown). Additionally, by staining the thymocytes with anti-Thyl.2, we did not detect an increase in non-T cell populations (i.e., Thyl.2<sup>+</sup>) in Bim-deficient compared with Bim-sufficient mice (data not shown). We next examined the CD4/CD8 profiles of T3.70<sup>+</sup> thymocytes from the different mouse strains. Bim deficiency did not appear to dramatically alter the CD4/CD8 profile in either female or male mice (Fig. 1A). Both HY<sup>cd4</sup> and HY<sup>cd4</sup>Bim<sup>−/−</sup> female mice contained both DP thymocytes and a substantial population of CD8SP thymocytes, while both HY<sup>cd4</sup> and HY<sup>cd4</sup>Bim<sup>−/−</sup> male mice contained mostly DP thymocytes and lacked a substantial CD8SP population (Fig. 1A).

We consistently observed an increase in CD4 and CD8 “dulling” in HY<sup>cd4</sup>Bim<sup>−/−</sup> male DP thymocytes compared with HY<sup>cd4</sup> male DP thymocytes, resulting in a higher percentage of DN phenotype cells (Fig. 1A). We hypothesize the exaggerated “DP dull” phenotype and higher percentage of DN phenotype thymocytes arises from prolonged high-affinity TCR signaling resulting from an increased lifespan due to an inhibition in apoptosis in the absence of Bim (see below). Alternatively, these DN cells could originate from DP thymocytes that truly failed negative selection.

To ensure that Bim deficiency did not alter pMHC recognition, we compared the levels of CD69, CD5, CD2, and PD-1 expression on T3.70<sup>+</sup> DP thymocytes. As previously observed, all of these markers were up-regulated in HY<sup>cd4</sup> male mice compared with B6 and HY<sup>cd4</sup> female mice (29, 31). We observed an increased proportion of DP thymocytes expressing CD69 from HY<sup>cd4</sup>Bim<sup>−/−</sup> female mice compared with HY<sup>cd4</sup> female mice, suggesting enhanced positive selection efficiency, but no difference in CD5 or CD2 expression levels (Fig. 1B and data not shown). No difference in expression of CD69, CD5 or CD2 on DP thymocytes was found in HY<sup>cd4</sup>Bim<sup>−/−</sup> male mice compared with HY<sup>cd4</sup> male mice (Fig. 1B and data not shown). Interestingly, the percentage of DP thymocytes expressing PD-1, but not the level of PD-1 expression, was increased in HY<sup>cd4</sup>Bim<sup>−/−</sup> male mice (Fig. 1C). This further supports an increased lifespan for DP thymocytes in the absence of
Bim is required for DP thymocyte apoptosis

Previous experiments examining the requirement for Bim in negative selection indicated that Bim performed an essential role in negative selection by inducing apoptosis in DP thymocytes (20, 21). Therefore, we examined the consequence of Bim deficiency on DP thymocyte apoptosis using an Ab that recognizes only the cleaved and thus activated form of caspase 3. T3.70+ DP thymocytes from the indicated mice were electronically gated and the percentage of cells containing active caspase-3 was determined. As previously reported, we found that compared with B6 or HYcd4 female mice, HYcd4 male mice contained a 6-fold higher percentage of active caspase-3+ T3.70+ DP thymocytes (Fig. 2, A and B) (31). Compared with HYcd4 male mice, HYcd4 Bim−/− male mice displayed a 16-fold reduction in the percentage of active caspase-3+ T3.70+ DP thymocytes (Fig. 2, A and B). No statistical difference in the percentage of cells containing active caspase-3 was observed between HYcd4 Bim−/− female and male mice (Fig. 2, A and B), suggesting that the high-affinity signal required to induce apoptosis normally was unable to do so in the absence of Bim. These data support Bim as an essential mediator of high-affinity Ag-induced apoptosis. Additionally, the few T3.70+ CD8SP thymocytes from HYcd4 Bim−/− male mice contained virtually no active caspase-3+ cells, while the same thymocyte population in HYcd4 male mice contained a substantial fraction of active caspase-3+ cells (supplemental Fig. 1).5 Given the critical role of Bim in DP thymocyte apoptosis, we next determined the influence of Bim deficiency on DP thymocyte numbers. As previously published, we observed a 3-fold decrease in the number of T3.70+ DP thymocytes in HYcd4 Bim−/− male mice compared with HYcd4 female thymocytes (29). However, there was no difference in the number of T3.70+ DP thymocytes in HYcd4 Bim−/− male mice compared with HYcd4 Bim−/− female mice. We also

5 The online version of this article contains supplemental material.
observed a decrease in the number of T3.70+ DP thymocytes in Hycd4 Bim−/− female mice compared with Hycd4 female mice (Fig. 2C). This difference is likely explained by a reduction in proliferation at the β-selection checkpoint resulting from Bim deficiency as reported by Hutcheson and Perlman (33) and not impairment in DN thymocyte survival (34). Collectively, these data suggest that Bim is a critical mediator of DP thymocyte apoptosis during negative selection and that Bim-mediated apoptosis is responsible for the 3-fold decrease in T3.70+ DP thymocytes in Hycd4 male mice compared with Hycd4 female mice.

Negative selection occurs in the absence of Bim

If Bim deficiency truly impaired negative selection, one might predict this impairment to manifest itself as an increase in the mature CD8SP thymocyte population. Therefore, we performed a detailed analysis of the thymic CD8SP compartment in Hycd4 and Hycd4 Bim−/− mice. Hycd4 female and Hycd4 Bim−/− female mice both contained a substantial population of CD8SP thymocytes (Fig. 3A). Interestingly, there was a 2-fold increase in the percentage of T3.70+ CD8SP thymocytes in Hycd4 Bim−/− female mice compared with Hycd4 female mice, suggesting enhanced positive selection in the absence of Bim. In both Hycd4 male and Hycd4 Bim−/− male mice, there was a dramatic reduction in the percentage of T3.70+ CD8SP thymocytes (Fig. 3A). To determine whether Bim deficiency enhanced the development of mature (CD24low) T3.70+ CD8SP thymocytes, we examined CD24 expression on T3.70+ CD8SP thymocytes. In Hycd4 and Hycd4 Bim−/− female mice, most T3.70+ CD8SP thymocytes were CD24low, while in Hycd4 and Hycd4 Bim−/− male mice, about half of the few T3.70+ CD8SP thymocytes were CD24low (Fig. 3B). Overall, there was a 40-fold reduction in the number of CD24low T3.70+ CD8SP thymocytes in Hycd4 male compared with female mice and a 34-fold reduction in Hycd4 Bim−/− male compared with female mice (Fig. 3C). Although not statistically significant, there was a 2-fold increase in the number of CD24low T3.70+ CD8SP thymocytes in Hycd4 Bim−/− female mice compared with Hycd4 female mice, again supporting enhanced positive selection or CD8SP survival in the absence of Bim. A compilation of the T3.70+ thymocyte numbers from the Hycd4 and Hycd4 Bim−/− female and male mice is presented in Table I. Therefore, it appears that in the Hycd4 mouse model, Bim deficiency does not impair thymocyte negative selection.

The fact that Bim−/− mice do develop autoimmune disorders suggests that these mice may contain functional peripheral T cells that escape negative selection. To determine the impact of Bim on the peripheral CD8 compartment in Hycd4 mice, we examined the lymph node and spleen of Hycd4 and Hycd4 Bim−/− female and male mice. As previously reported (29), Hycd4 female mice contain relatively few T3.70+ T cells in the lymph node and spleen (supplemental Fig. 2 and data not shown). These T3.70+ cells are mostly CD8+ and display a naïve, CD44low phenotype (supplemental Fig. 2). Bim deficiency does not appear to influence this phenotype. Hycd4 male mice contain an elevated percentage and number of peripheral T3.70+ T cells in comparison to female mice (supplemental Fig. 2). Most of the T3.70+ cells in male mice are CD8+, albeit with lower CD8 levels than in female mice, with only a small percentage bearing a DN phenotype. This is in contrast to the peripheral T3.70+ cells in conventional HY male mice that mostly display a DN phenotype (data not shown). The reason for the high number of peripheral T3.70+ cells in the Hycd4 male mice given the low number of thymic T3.70+ CD8SP is currently unclear, but it is likely due to the expansion of the few T3.70−

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**Table I.** Bim is required for DP thymocyte clonal deletion but not negative selection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strain</th>
<th>HYcd4 F</th>
<th>HYcd4 Bim−/− F</th>
<th>HYcd4 M</th>
<th>HYcd4 Bim−/− M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T3.70+ DP</td>
<td>58.7 ± 29.3</td>
<td>47.4 ± 25.8</td>
<td>19.6 ± 7.07</td>
<td>44.9 ± 38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3.70+ CD8SP</td>
<td>3.04 ± 1.13</td>
<td>4.93 ± 2.54</td>
<td>0.142 ± 0.054</td>
<td>0.383 ± 0.262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3.70+ CD24low CD8SP</td>
<td>1.95 ± 0.91</td>
<td>4.19 ± 2.56</td>
<td>0.048 ± 0.046</td>
<td>0.123 ± 0.048</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Absolute number of T3.70+ thymocytes from the indicated strains. Data were compiled from between 4 and 10 mice (mean ± SD × 106).*
CD8SP that are able to escape negative selection once in an environment expressing their cognate Ag. In support of this idea, the T3.70^+ CD8^+ cells from HY^cd4 female mice are CD44^high, suggesting Ag-driven expansion (supplemental Fig. 2). While Bim deficiency does not influence the percentage of peripheral T3.70^+ cells in HY^cd4 male mice, it does influence their phenotype since there are approximately equal percentages of CD8^+ and DN phenotype cells in the absence of Bim (supplemental Fig. 2). Similar to ing Ag-driven expansion (supplemental Fig. 2). The T3.70^+ cells from the HY^cd4 and HY^cd4 Bim^-/- male mice are CD69^- , suggesting that they are not overtly activated (data not shown). The reason for the change in phenotype in peripheral T3.70^+ cells in HY^cd4 Bim^-/- mice is currently unclear, but given the fact that HY^cd4 male mice do not appear to develop autoimmune diseases despite high numbers of T3.70^+ CD8^+ peripheral cells, we do not think these or the HY^cd4 Bim^-/- T3.70^+ cells are pathogenic. Because of the complexities of the peripheral T cell population in HY^cd4 and HY^cd4 Bim^-/- male mice, we also examined the role of Bim in negative selection in Vß8 TCR transgenic mice (see below).

**Bim deficiency does not affect negative selection in an oligoclonal repertoire**

To this point, we have examined the requirement for Bim in the negative selection of a monoclonal thymocyte population. We next wanted to determine whether Bim was required for negative selection in an oligoclonal repertoire. To do this, we utilized the Vß8 TCR transgenic mouse that expresses the TCRß-chain derived from the HY TCR. In female Vß8 TCR transgenic mice, there is an elevated frequency of male Ag-reactive thymocytes and T cells with variable affinities for s-mcy peptide in the context of H-2D^ß, making it possible to examine selection events in an oligoclonal repertoire (35). By using pentamers of H-2D^ß/s-mcy complexes, we can specifically identify male Ag-reactive thymocytes and T cells. Compared with female B6 mice, we found an elevated percentage of CD8^+ T cells and thymocytes specific for D^ß/s-mcy in the spleen, lymph node, and thymus of female Vß8 mice (Fig. 4, A and B, and data not shown). We found a similar frequency of D^ß/s-mcy-specific T cells in Vß8 Bim^-/- female mice compared with Vß8 female mice (data not shown). As previously reported, negative selection mostly eliminates D^ß/s-mcy specificities in the peripheral CD8 T cell and CD8SP thymocyte compartment of Vß8 male mice (29, 35), and Bim deficiency does not affect this elimination (Fig. 4, A and B, and data not shown). Since negative selection is not perfect and low-affinity clones are able to escape this process (36), we determined whether Bim deficiency influenced the affinity of the T cell clones that escape negative selection. Using a strategy similar to Zehn and Bevan (36), we CFSE-labeled bulk thymocytes from B6, Vß8 female and male and Vß8 Bim^-/- male mice to assess the response of the CD8SP thymocytes to increasing concentrations of s-mcy peptide. At 24 h following stimulation, a population of CD8SP thymocytes from Vß8 female mice began to induce CD69 at a peptide concentration of 10^-8 M, while CD8SP thymocytes from male Vß8 and Vß8 Bim^-/- mice did not begin to induce CD69 until an s-mcy concentration of 10^-6 M (Fig. 4C). This indicates that the CD8SP thymocytes that escape negative selection in male mice have a 100-fold reduction in the affinity for s-mcy compared with female mice and that Bim deficiency does not influence the affinity of the escapees. Similar results were also obtained by measuring CFSE dilution 48 h poststimulation (data not shown). Therefore, it appears that mechanisms independent of Bim-mediated apoptosis can enforce negative selection in an oligoclonal repertoire.

**Discussion**

It is currently thought that apoptosis is the primary mechanism by which negative selection is achieved. The current paradigm states that a high-affinity TCR signal received by DP or semi-mature SP thymocytes induces the expression of proapoptotic molecules, namely Bim and Nur77, resulting in cell death. In the present study, we demonstrated that while Bim appears to be essential for DP thymocyte apoptosis, the loss of Bim does not impair negative selection. These data support the original findings of the Strasser group where they described Bim as an essential protein for thymocyte apoptosis (20) and the Marrack group’s data that demonstrated Bim is required for thymocyte apoptosis (25). However, our findings show that the loss of Bim does not impair negative selection. These data suggest that the current paradigm surrounding negative selection be revisited.

If negative selection is still occurring in the absence of Bim-mediated apoptosis, then what mechanisms are responsible for enforcing negative selection independent of Bim? Two obvious candidate proteins are the death receptor Fas and the orphan nuclear receptor FasL.
we find that most of the T3.70+/H11001 while Nur77 expression is still elevated in HYcd4 Bim-expressing thymocytes. Our data suggests that Bim is re-deletion. However, all of these experiments were performed in Nur77 and Bim to operate in parallel pathways leading to clonal loss of Bim. Based on previous experiments, one might predict in active caspase-3 in HYcd4 Bim (Fas) and intrinsic pathway (Bim) and we do not detect an increase of Nur77 activity is able to inhibit apoptosis in F5 transgenic mice while apoptosis is a robust mechanism to induce negative selection (41), we do not favor this as the alternative mechanism utilized to induce negative selection in male Ag-reactive DP thymocytes from HYcd4 Bim+/−/H11002 female over female mice. This could occur as a result of enhanced survival of CD8SP thymocytes; however, we did not observe any differences in apoptosis in T3.70+/H11002 CD8SP from HYcd4 or HYcd4 Bim+/−/H11002 female mice. Instead, a reduction in the number of T3.70+/H11002 CD8SP thymocytes, an increase in the number of T3.70−/H11001 CD8SP thymocytes, in HYcd4 Bim+/−/H11002 female mice suggests that the efficiency of positive selection is enhanced in the absence of Bim. We hypothesize that in the absence of Bim, DP thymocytes could survive longer, thereby increasing the probability of encountering their positively selecting ligand. Since we know that CD69 expression is gradually increased over time during positive selection (31), increased levels of CD69 on T3.70+/H11002 DP thymocytes from HYcd4 Bim+/−/H11002 female mice supports this hypothesis.

Collectively, our data provide new insight into the molecular mechanism of thymocyte negative selection. They indicate that while apoptosis is a robust mechanism to induce negative selection and the proapoptotic protein Bim plays a crucial role in clonal deletion, other potent nonapoptotic mechanisms can also be employed. This study was limited to negative selection in response to a ubiquitous, MHC class I-presented peptide. However, we know that negative selection to TRAs is critical for self-tolerance. Since negative selection to TRAs requires positive selection and trafficking to the medulla (43), it is possible that Bim deficiency can rescue TRA-specific thymocytes from negative selection. Based on our work, we hypothesize that the autoimmune disorders observed in Bim-deficient mice could result from incomplete negative selection of TRA-specific T cells rather than ubiquitous self-Ag-specific T cells. Understanding how negative selection to ubiquitous self-Ags as well as TRAs is governed will provide insight into how central tolerance is enforced and autoimmunity is prevented.

FIGURE 5. Model outlining possible mechanisms of apoptosis-independent negative selection. At least three nonmutually exclusive mechanisms can account for negative selection in the absence of apoptosis. First, a high-affinity signal could induce the expression of a bona fide negative selection factor. Second, a low-affinity signal is uniquely able to induce a protein required for positive selection. Third, a high-affinity signal is able to induce the expression of a positive selection repressor.
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Disclosures

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