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IL-23 Receptor Regulation by Let-7f in Human CD4+ Memory T Cells

Zhaoxia Li,* Feng Wu, † Steven R. Brant,*‡ and John H. Kwon †

CD4+ memory T cells include the Th17 cell population, which has been shown to be implicated in autoimmune and inflammatory diseases. These memory T cells express higher IL-23R and produce more IL-17 compared with their naive counterparts. However, the molecular mechanisms that regulate IL-23R expression in human T cells are not completely understood. MicroRNAs play important roles in a wide range of biological events through posttranscriptional suppression of target mRNAs. In this article, we provide evidence that a specific microRNA, Let-7f, inhibits IL-23R expression in human CD4+ memory T cells. Endogenous expression of Let-7f in memory T cells is significantly lower when compared with naive T cells, and Let-7f blocks IL-23R expression through its complementary target sequence within 3′ untranslated region of target gene. Furthermore, exogenous transfection of a Let-7f mimic into memory T cells results in downregulation of IL-23R and its downstream cytokine, IL-17. Our findings reveal a novel mechanism in regulating the IL-23/IL-23R pathway and subsequent downstream IL-17 production, which may provide novel therapeutics for human inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The Journal of Immunology, 2011, 186: 6182–6190.
ELISA and intracellular cytokine staining

The cytokine-producing capacity of naive and memory T cells was assessed by stimulation of cells (1 × 10^6/ml) for 72 h with beads coated with anti-CD2, anti-CD3, and anti-CD28, and cultured for 5 d. Cytokine levels in culture supernatants were measured by ELISA according to manufacturer’s instructions (BioLegend). Intracellular staining for IL-17 and IFN-γ was performed on T cells stimulated for 5 h with PMA and ionomycin in the presence of Golgistop (BD Biosciences) for the final 3 h of culture. Cells were fixed and made permeable with BD Cytofix/Cytoperm Plus (BD Biosciences) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Cells were incubated with FITC-labeled anti–IFN-γ (B27; BD Biosciences) and PE-labeled anti–IL-17 (eBio64CAP17; eBioscience); cells then were washed and data acquired on a FACSCalibur (BD Biosciences), and data were analyzed using Cell Quest software (BD Biosciences).

Western blot analysis for IL-23R

Because of the lack of commercial anti–IL-23R Ab available for the cell surface staining, we detected IL-23R using Western blot analysis. Cell extract (50 μg protein/lane) from CD4+ memory T cells with Let-7f mimic transfection was separated on a 10% SDS-PAGE with Laemmli buffer system. Protein separated on gels was transferred onto a polyvinylidene fluoride membrane (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) with an electrotransfer apparatus at 200 mA for 2 h. The membranes were blocked with PBS containing 5% nonfat milk. The blots were stained with anti–IL-23R Ab (catalog no. IMG-5092A; Imgenex) or anti-β-actin Ab (Sigma) for 1 h at room temperature, followed by a secondary staining with IRDye 800DX-labeled goat anti-rabbit IgG (H&L, Rockland, PA) for IL-23R and IRDye 700-labeled anti-mouse IgG (H&L) for β-actin. The protein bands on the filter were visualized via an Odyssey Infrared Imaging System (Li-Cor Biosystems).

Quantitative RT-PCR for miRNA and mRNA

RNA was obtained from naive and memory T cells using the TRIzol RNA isolation kit (Invitrogen). cDNA was generated from mRNA using the Two-Step quantitative RT-PCR (qRT-PCR) Kit (Invitrogen). cDNA was generated from miRNA using the Ncode Vilo miRNA CDNA synthesis kit (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The Ncode SYBR Green miRNA qRT-PCR kit (Invitrogen) and the SYBR Green PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystem) were used to detect the miRNA and mRNA expression, respectively. The expression of each target miRNA in T cells was calculated relative to U6B, a ubiquitously expressed small nuclear RNA. For miRNA quantitative PCR (qPCR), the reverse primer was the Ncode miRNA Universal qPCR Primer (Invitrogen). Forward miRNA primers and mRNA primers were obtained from Operon (Table I).

A comparative threshold cycle method was used to compare each condition with control.

IL-23R 3′UTR construct and luciferase report assay

The IL-23R 3′UTR bearing binding sites for all putative miRNAs corresponding to nucleotides 1977–2801 (RefSeq NM_144701) was cloned into the SpeI and MulI sites downstream of the firefly luciferase reporter vector, pMIR-Report (Ambion), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Mutant miRNA binding sites in the pMIR-3′UTR vectors were obtained from GenScript Corporation. Overall, five mutants were generated corre-

**FIGURE 1.** Human memory T cells produce significantly more IL-17. Isolated naive and memory CD4+ T cells were cultured with anti-CD3, anti-CD2, and CD28 beads for 3 d and then culture for 5 d. RNA and culture supernatant were harvested. A, IL-17 secretion in cell culture supernatant was measured by ELISA. n = 16. *p < 0.05. B, IL-17 mRNA expression were assessed by qRT-PCR between naive and memory T cells. n = 16. *p < 0.05. C, Intracellular cytokine staining and flow cytometry were used to measure IL-17–producing cells after PMA and ionomycin stimulation for 5 h (representative of two experiments). D and E, IL-1B, IL-23, or both were added into the memory or naive T cell culture system, and IL-17 production was detected by ELISA. n = 7. *p < 0.05.
sponding to the predicted binding sites on IL-23R 3'UTR for Let-7f and miRs-17, -591, -378, and -19b-1 (Table II). K562 cells were cultured in 12-well plates (0.8 × 10^6/well). Each pMIR construct (800 ng/well), together with the Renilla luciferase control plasmid, pRL-CMV (5 ng/well; Promega), was transfected into cells using Amaxa Nucleofector (Amamax) according to the manufacturer's protocol for K562 cells (VCA-1003). Cells were harvested 24 h posttransfection, and luciferase activity was measured using the Dual Luciferase Reporter Assay System (Promega) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Experiments were performed at least in triplicate.

miRNA mimic transfection
Meredian miRNA mimics to Let-7f, Let-7e, and miR-17, and the cel-miR-67 negative control were obtained from Dharmacon. Human myeloid leukemia K562 cells were transfected with synthetic Let-7f, Let-7e, and miR-17 mimics via Amaxa Nucleofector (Amamax) according to manufacturer’s protocol for K562 cells (catalog no. VCA-1003). Typical transfection efficiency for K562 cells was ~80%. For CD4 memory T cells, a total of 5 × 10^6 CD4^+ T cells were transfected with synthetic Let-7f, Let-7e, and miR-17 mimics via Amaxa Nucleofector (Amamax), following the manufacturer’s protocol for stimulated human T cells (VPA-1002) using program T-023. Typical efficiency in CD4 T cells using control GFP plasmid transfection was ~50%.

Statistics
Data for IL-23R expression, IL-17 production, and miRNA expression profile between naive and memory T cells were analyzed with Wilcoxon matched pair test (GraphPad Prism, version 5; GraphPad Software). Data for IL-23R and IL-17 expression after luciferase vectors and miRNA mimics transfection were analyzed with ANOVA. A p value <0.05 was considered significant (**p < 0.01). Data are presented as mean ± SE unless indicated.

Results
**CD4^+CD45RO^+ memory T cells are the principal IL-17–secreting population**
To address the cellular source of IL-17 and its regulation in humans, we purified peripheral blood CD4^+ T cells from 16 healthy individuals. The subjects were 63% male and 37% female, and ranged in age from 30 to 79 y old. CD4^+ T cells were separated into CD45RA^- naive and CD45RO^- memory T cells, and both populations were stimulated with TCR and CD28 cross-linking (anti-CD2/anti-CD3/anti-CD28 beads) for 3 d and then cultured for 5 d. Their capacity to produce IL-17 was analyzed by ELISA and qRT-PCR. As anticipated, both IL-17 protein and mRNA were detected mainly in CD4^+CD45RO^+ memory T cells (Fig. 1A, 1B). Intracellular immunofluorescence data confirmed that the memory T cells were the main source of IL-17^+ T cells after PMA/ionomycin stimulation (Fig. 1C). Consistent with a previous report, we also demonstrated that these memory T cells produce the same amount of IL-13 mRNA as naive T cells (31) (Supplemental Fig. 1).

To determine whether certain cytokines regulate IL-17 expression in T cells, we cultured purified CD4^+ naive and memory T cells in the presence of IL-23, IL-1β, and their combination, and measured IL-17 levels in the culture supernatants. Addition of IL-23 alone did not amplify the IL-17 production in both memory and naive T cells (Fig. 1D, 1E). In contrast, IL-1β strongly drove IL-17 production in memory T cells (Fig. 1D). Furthermore, the combination of IL-1β and IL-23 led to a 1.7-fold increase in IL-17 production in the culture supernatant of memory T cells compared with IL-1β alone (Fig. 1D). These results confirm previous reports of IL-17 production in CD4^+CD45RO^+ memory T cells and the enhanced expression of IL-17 in response to IL-1β and IL-23.

**Let-7f is inversely correlated with IL-23R expression in memory and naive T cells**
IL-23 is a heterodimeric cytokine that shares a ligand subunit (p40) with IL-12. IL-23 has been reported to be essential for the maintenance and survival of human and murine Th17 cells. IL-23R consists of unique IL-23R subunit and IL-12Rβ1 subunit shared with IL-12R. Therefore, we assessed IL-23R mRNA expression by qRT-PCR in human memory and naive T cells. We found that IL-23R expression was 2.6-fold higher in memory T cells compared with naive T cells (Fig. 2A). High expression of IL-23R in memory T cells thus correlated with responsiveness to IL-23 and increased IL-17 production in this population (Fig. 1D).

RNA interference by miRNAs has been identified as a post-transcriptional mechanism regulating protein expression. An in silico analysis of the 3'UTR of the IL-23R using the MicroCosm targets registry (32) revealed 19 putative miRNA binding regions (data not shown). To test whether miRNAs regulate the IL-23R expression in naive and memory T cells, we screened the 19

![FIGURE 2.](http://www.jimmunol.org/Downloadedfrom) miRNA Let-7f, miR-17, and miR-936 inversely correlated with IL-23R expression. A. IL-23R mRNA expression in naive and memory T cells were assessed by qRT-PCR. n = 16. *p < 0.05. B–E, miRNAs with putative binding sites within 3'UTR of IL-23R gene were quantified in naive and memory T cells by qRT-PCR. n = 16. *p < 0.05.
miRNAs with putative binding sites in the 3' UTR of IL-23R gene by mature miRNA qRT-PCR. Of these predicted miRNAs, we found that only three miRNAs, Let-7f, miR-17 and miR-936, were downregulated in memory T cells (Fig. 2B, 2C, 2E). The expression of other remaining miRNAs with putative binding sites within the 3' UTR of IL-23R was unchanged when comparing naive versus memory T cells (Supplemental Fig. 2). Some miRNAs such as miRs-875, -613, -19a, -19b-2*, and -583 were expressed at extremely low levels in both naive and memory T cells (data not shown). Furthermore, the expression of Let-7e, which shares the seed region with Let-7f, was not significantly changed in naive and memory T cells (Fig. 2D). The inverse correlation of IL-23R expression and Let-7f, miR-17, and miR-936 expression suggested that these three miRNAs may modulate target gene IL-23R expression.

**Manipulation of Let-7f results in altered expression of IL-23R in K562 cells**

To study potential miRNA regulation of IL-23R expression, we first assessed IL-23R mRNA expression in various human lymphoid and myeloid cell lines, using primers described in Table I. Specifically, IL-23R mRNA was found to be highly expressed in NKL and K562 cell lines. Low-level expression of IL-23R was found in Molt-4, Jurkat, THP-1, and U937 cell lines (Fig. 3A).

Next, we assessed the cell line expression of the same 19 miRNAs with putative binding sites in the 3' UTR of IL-23R (Fig. 3B), using primers described in Table I. Both Let-7f and Let-7e were found to be expressed at low levels in NKL and K562 cell lines but relatively higher levels in other cell lines (Fig. 4A, 4B). The inverse correlation of Let-7e, Let-7f with IL-23R in the NKL and K562 cell lines was consistent with the results from human primary naive and memory T cells.

**Table I. Primers used for quantitative real-time PCR**

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<th>miRNA primers</th>
<th>Primer (5’–3’)</th>
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<tr>
<td>miR-17*</td>
<td>Forward: CAAGTCCTCTCTGAGCTGAGTAG</td>
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<tr>
<td>miR-378*</td>
<td>Forward: CTCCTGACCTCGCAGCTGTTG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-331-5p</td>
<td>Forward: CCGAGTGTGAAGCTTTTTAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-297</td>
<td>Forward: TCTGATCTGAGATGAGGCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-454</td>
<td>Forward: TACTGAAAGGGTGGTGTG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miR-613</td>
<td>Forward: AGAGTTTGGCTTCTCAGG</td>
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<tr>
<td>miR-378</td>
<td>Forward: ACTGAGCTCTGAGCTAGAG</td>
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<td>miR-216a</td>
<td>Forward: TAACTTACTGAGGACACTGTGA</td>
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<tr>
<td>miR-19a*</td>
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<tr>
<td>miR-583</td>
<td>Forward: CAAAGAGGAGGCTCCATTAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>miR-19b-1*</td>
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<td>miR-380*</td>
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<td>miR-509-3p</td>
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<td>miR-936</td>
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<td>miR-875-5p</td>
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<td>miR-591</td>
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<td>miR-21</td>
<td>Forward: TTACATGAGGAGGAGCAGAG</td>
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<td>Let-7f</td>
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<tr>
<td>Let-7e</td>
<td>Forward: TGGATGATAGGATATTTATGAGT</td>
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<th>miRNA primers</th>
<th>Primer (5’–3’)</th>
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<td>GAPDH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reverse: CAGGAATGAGCTGGTGAACAA</td>
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<td>IL-23R</td>
<td>Forward: AACGACATGTTGTTGAAAAG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reverse: AGCGCTGTTGTTGAGGAAG</td>
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<td>IL-17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reverse: TGGATGGGGAGCAGAGGTTT</td>
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<td>IL-13</td>
<td>Forward: GAGATCTCCTGATCAGAGT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reverse: CCACTCTGATTTTGAGGTC</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIP-2α</td>
<td>Forward: CTCAAGAATAGGCGGAGAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse: CTTTGAGGAACAGCGGCAAG</td>
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We then tested whether alterations of cellular Let-7f, Let-7e, and miR-17, the three miRNAs downregulated in human memory T cells, affected IL-23R expression in cell lines normally expressing IL-23R. We transfected K562 cells with Let-7f, Let-7e, and miR-17 mimics for 24 h and measured IL-23R mRNA by qRT-PCR. When compared with the negative control mimics, we found that Let-7f mimic transfection decreased IL-23R mRNA expression by 56 and 70% using 25 and 100 nM, respectively (Fig. 4C). Similarly, miR-17 mimic transfection also decreased IL-23R mRNA expression by 58 and 70% using 25 and 100 nM, respectively (Fig. 4C). Interestingly, Let-7e did not significantly alter IL-23R expression at either the 25 or 100 nM concentrations (Fig. 4C). Furthermore, as a control for specificity, MIP-2α expression, which is not a target gene for Let-7f, Let-7e, and miR-17, did not change in response to the transfection of these mimics (Fig. 4D). Taken together, these data revealed that Let-7f and miR-17 can mediate IL-23R expression in human K562 cells.

**Let-7f affects IL-23R expression through its predicted 3’ UTR binding site**

miRNAs target mRNAs via base pair complementarities within the 3’ UTR of a target gene, leading to either mRNA cleavage or translational suppression. By querying the MicroCosm targets registry, we identified considerable complementarities within the seed region of Let-7f, Let-7e, and miR-17, and the 3’ UTR of IL-23R (Fig. 4A). Interestingly, Let-7f and Let-7e differ by only two nucleotides located outside the seed region (Fig. 5A).

To determine whether Let-7f, Let-7e, and miR-17 indeed interact with the corresponding IL-23R mRNA sequence, we designed a pMIR-REPORT luciferase construct containing the wild type 3’ UTR of IL-23R with the putative miRNA binding sites. Five additional pMIR-REPORT luciferase constructs containing mutations in each of the putative miRNA binding site seed regions for Let-7ef and miRs-17, -378, -19, and -591 were generated by altering five nucleotides in the seed region of each corresponding miRNA (Table II).

K562 cells were transfected with each reporter construct, and luciferase activity was assessed 24 h after transfection. As shown in Fig. 5B, the Let-7ef binding site mutant resulted in a significant increase in luciferase activity when compared with the wild type IL-23R 3’ UTR. Mutants in the putative binding sites for miRs-17, -378, -19, and -591 did not significantly influence reporter activity (data not shown). Moreover, the miR-17 mutant did not influence the luciferase activity despite the inverse correlation of miR-17 and IL-23R expression in human T cells (Fig. 5B). These results indicated that the Let-7ef binding site, but not the miR-17 binding site, influences IL-23R expression in the human cell line.

**Let-7f directly affects IL-23R and IL-17 transcripts in human memory T cells**

To further determine whether exogenous Let-7f can directly repress IL-23R expression in human CD4+ memory T cells, we analyzed IL-23R mRNA in purified memory T cells transfected with either control mimic or Let-7f, Let-7e, and miR-17 mimics for 24 h. IL-23R mRNA expression in memory T cells transfected with the Let-7f mimic was decreased by 44% compared with control mimic (Fig. 6A). Consistent with the luciferase assay studies in K562 cells, neither the Let-7e mimic nor the miR-17 mimic had any effect on IL-23R expression in purified memory T cells (Fig. 6A). Western blot analysis of CD4+ memory T cells transfected with a Let-7f mimic demonstrated reduced expression of IL-23R protein, as compared with the control mimic (Fig. 6B).

In this study, we demonstrated that memory T cells are the principal IL-17–producing cells, and IL-1β stimulation results in
increased IL-17 production. An examination of miRNA expression in IL-1β-stimulated memory T cells revealed reduced Let-7f expression but not Let-7e (Fig. 7). We next examined whether Let-7c, Let-7f, and miR-17 mimic transfection altered IL-17 production. Indeed, IL-17 mRNA expression was reduced by 35% in nontokone-stimulated memory T cells transfected with the Let-7f mimic. 

**FIGURE 3.** IL-23R and putative associated miRNA expression in human cell lines. A, IL-23R mRNA expression was assessed in human myeloid and lymphoid cell lines by qRT-PCR. B, miRNA expression was assessed in human and lymphoid cell lines by qRT-PCR.

**FIGURE 4.** Exogenous transfection of Let-7f mimic inhibits IL-23R expression in human K562 cells. A, Let-7f expression in cell lines was measured by qRT-PCR. B, Let-7e expression in cell lines was measured by qRT-PCR. C, IL-23R mRNA level was qualified in K562 cells after Let-7e, Let-7f, and miR-17 mimics (25 and 100 nM) transfection by qRT-PCR. **p < 0.01. D, MIP-2a mRNA level was measured in K562 cells after miRNA mimic transfection by qRT-PCR. *p < 0.05.
In this study, we demonstrated an inverse correlation between the expression of IL-23R and one of the IL-23R putative binding miRNAs, Let-7f. Further luciferase and miRNA mimic experiments in the K562 cell line and human primary CD4+ memory T cells suggested that Let-7f can directly modulate IL-23R expression and the subsequent expression of its downstream target, IL-17. To our knowledge, this is the first study that provides a mechanistic insight into the role of miRNAs in controlling IL-23/IL-17 signaling pathway, which has been implicated in the pathogenesis of many inflammatory and autoimmune diseases.

Although the role of IL-23 in murine Th17 cell function is not yet fully defined, multiple studies support the concept that IL-23 is a critical cytokine for human Th17 cell development or survival (17). Like many cytokines, IL-23 engagement of the IL-23R complex results in activation of the JAK-STAT signaling pathway (20, 22). IL-23R is expressed on memory T cells, NK cells, NKT cells, monocytes, and dendritic cells but barely expressed on naive T cells (20, 21), which corresponds with the ability of those cells to respond to IL-23 to produce IL-17, as well as other pro-inflammatory cytokines. Our IL-23R expression profile and IL-17 production in memory T cells were consistent with these previous studies.

Let-7f was identified by Wu et al. (33) as one of six predominant miRNAs downregulated in CD8+ effector and memory T cells compared with naive T cells. The level of Let-7f expression was dynamically regulated during the differentiation of these T cells and inversely correlated with the T cell activation status. In our study, we focused on human CD4+ memory T cells, a different subtype of T cells from CD8+ T cells. Nevertheless, both naive CD4+ and CD8+ T cells are nonreplicating and functionally quiescent cell types relative to their effector or memory counterparts, respectively. In our study, Let-7f expression is significantly higher in naive CD4+ T cells than that in memory T cells, which is consistent with the study of Let-7f expression in CD8+ T cells.

Let-7f is not the only miRNA demonstrating different expression in CD4+ memory T cells. Our results also demonstrate reduced miR-17 expression in memory T cells as compared with naive T cells. These data support other recent reports of differential miRNA expression in human T cells during development. Neillson et al. (34) measured miRNA profiles from different stages of T lymphocyte development including double-negative stage 1, 3, 4, and CD4+CD8+ double-positive stage, as well as single-positive CD4 and CD8 T cells. They found that a few specific miRNAs are enriched at distinct stages. Specific enrichment of miRNAs can be correlated with the depletion of transcripts harboring seed matches to these miRNAs. For example, the CD4+CD8+ double-positive, stage-enriched miR-181a confers repression of CD69, Bcl-2, and TCR through the binding of miR-181 to their respective 3’ UTR elements. Most recently, Weitzel et al. (35) reported that miR-184 inhibited NFAT1 protein expression and its associated inflammatory cytokines in umbilical cord blood-derived CD4+ T cells, which may contribute to one mechanism of peripheral tolerance exhibited by umbilical cord blood CD4+ T cells.

The true complexity of miRNA regulation of gene expression is reflected in our study. Of the 19 miRNAs with putative binding sites in the IL-23R 3’ UTR, only 3 miRNAs were differently expressed when comparing naive and memory T cells. Of these miRNAs, only Let-7f was found to directly regulate IL-23R in K562 cells and CD4+ memory T cells. More importantly, Let-7f, which shares a common binding site with Let-7f and differs with Let-7f by only two nucleotides, was not differently expressed in memory T cells and naive T cells, and did not regulate IL-23R expression.
The predicted conservation alignment scores, an indicator of complementarity between an miRNA and its putative binding sites, for Let-7e and Let-7f are 16.39 and 16.19, respectively. The two-nucleotide difference in complementarity to the IL-23R 3′UTR apparently is sufficient to account for a functional role of Let-7f but not Let-7e in regulating IL-23R expression.

Like Let-7f, naive T cells also exhibited significantly higher miR-17 expression as compared with memory T cells, initially

![Figure 7](image-url)

**FIGURE 7.** Let-7f, but not Let-7e, is decreased in IL-1β–stimulated human primary memory T cells. Primary memory T cells were treated in the presence or absence of IL-1β for 48 h, RNA extracted, and miRNA expression assessed by qRT-PCR. Let-7f was significantly decreased in IL-1β–treated memory T cells, whereas Let-7e was unchanged. *p < 0.05. n = 10.
suggesting that miR-17 may regulate the expression of IL-23R. Previously, the miR-17-92 cluster expression was well characterized during the development of lymphocytes and myeloid lineages (36, 37). It is highly expressed in T and B cell precursor, and its expression diminished somewhat after maturation. Also, expression of miR-17, and its family miRNAs miR-20a and miR-106a, decreased during monocytopoiesis in vitro. Mice with ectopic overexpression of the miR-17-92 cluster in the lymphocyte compartment develop severe lymphoproliferative disease and autoimmunity, and die prematurely (38). In our study, miR-17 mimic transfection downregulated the IL-23R expression in K562 cells. However, mutations within the miR-17 binding site in a luciferase vector containing 3’UTR of IL-23R did not result in altered luciferase activity, indicating that miR-17 most likely indirectly influences IL-23R expression.

In summary, we have observed that memory T cells endogenously express significantly less amounts of Let-7f as compared with naive T cells. Let-7f is capable of regulating IL-23R expression through its predicted complementary binding site within the IL-23R mRNA 3’ UTR. This process in CD4+ T cells may comprise one mechanism underlying the relatively higher levels of IL-23R expression in memory T cells compared with naive T cells, resulting in their characteristically higher expression of the proinflammatory cytokine IL-17. Taken together, we have identified a novel mechanism in regulation of the IL-23/IL-17 signaling pathway with potential implications for our understanding of inflammation and autoimmune diseases.

Acknowledgments

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Disclosures

The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

References


Supplemental Figure Legend

Figure S1. Human memory T cells produce equal amount IL-13mRNA as naïve T cells. The expression of IL-13mRNA was assessed by qRT-PCR in human naïve and memory T cells (n=16).

Figure S2. Additional IL-23R putative binding miRNA expression in human naïve and memory T cells. Expression of miRNAs with putative binding sites within the 3’UTR of the IL-23R gene were quantified in naïve and memory T cells by qRT-PCR (n=16).

Figure S3. Let-7f mimic transfection decreases IL-17 in memory T cells treated with IL-1β and IL-23. Intracellular cytokine staining demonstrated decreased IL-17 in cytokine-stimulated (IL-1β and IL-23) memory T cells transfected with a Let-7f mimic as compared to a control mimic (representative of three experiments).
Figure S1

IL-13 mRNA (relative to GAPDH)

naive
memory

NS
Figure S3

IL-17 production

FL2-H

10 10^2 10^3 10^4

FL4-H

10 10^2 10^3 10^4

CD4+ memory T cells

Control mimic: 7.33%

Let-7f mimic: 6.57%