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J Immunol 2011; 186:4481-4489; Prepublished online 23 February 2011;
doi: 10.4049/jimmunol.1000148
http://www.jimmunol.org/content/186/7/4481

Supplementary Material
http://www.jimmunol.org/content/suppl/2011/02/23/jimmunol.1000148.DC1

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Distinct Roles of IL-23 and IL-17 in the Development of Psoriasis-Like Lesions in a Mouse Model

Kimiko Nakajima,* Takashi Kanda,* Mikiro Takaishi,* Takeo Shiga,* Ken Miyoshi,* Hideki Nakajima,* Reiko Kamijima,* Masahito Tarutani,* Jacqueline M. Benson,† M. Merle Elloso,† Lester L. Gutshall,‡ Michael F. Naso,§ Yoichiro Iwakura,‡ John DiGiovanni,§,* and Shigetoshi Sano*†

Psoriasis is an inflammatory disease with dynamic interactions between the immune system and the skin. The IL-23/Th17 axis plays an important role in the pathogenesis of psoriasis, although the exact contributions of IL-23 and IL-17 in vivo remain unclear. K5.Stat3C transgenic mice constitutively express activated Stat3 within keratinocytes, and these animals develop skin lesions with histological and cytokine profiles similar to those of human plaque psoriasis. In this study, we characterized the effects of anti-mouse IL-17A, anti-mouse IL-12/23p40, and anti-mouse IL-23p19 Abs on the development of psoriasis-like lesions in K5.Stat3C transgenic mice. Treatment with anti–IL-12/23p40 or anti–IL-23p19 Abs greatly inhibited 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate–induced epidermal hyperplasia in the ears of K5.Stat3C mice, whereas the inhibitory effect of an anti–IL-17A Ab was relatively less prominent. Treatment with anti–IL-12/23p40 or anti–IL-23p19 Abs markedly lowered transcript levels of Th17 cytokines (e.g., IL-17 and IL-22), β-defensins, and S100A family members in skin lesions. However, anti–IL-17A Ab treatment did not affect mRNA levels of Th17 cytokines. Crossing IL-17A–deficient mice with K5.Stat3C mice resulted in partial attenuation of 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate–induced lesions, which were further attenuated by anti–IL-12/23p40 Ab treatment. FACS analysis of skin-draining lymph node cells from mice that were intradermally injected with IL-23 revealed an increase in both IL-22–producing T cells and NK-22 cells. Taken together, this system provides a useful mouse model for psoriasis and demonstrates distinct roles for IL-23 and IL-17.

Psoriasis is one of the most common inflammatory skin disorders and affects >2% of the population in Western countries. Histologically, psoriasis is characterized by epidermal hyperplasia (acanthosis), dermal infiltration of immune cells, and hypervascularity. Psoriatic pathological features also include excessive proliferation and impaired differentiation of epidermal keratinocytes, likely mediated by a dysregulated immune system (1–3). Our previous studies elucidated the role of Stat3 signaling in keratinocytes during the development of psoriatic lesions (4–6). For example, K5.Stat3C transgenic mice, in which Stat3 is constitutively expressed in keratinocytes, developed psoriasiform lesions following wounding stimuli or topical treatment with the tumor promoter 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA).

Recent studies have demonstrated that the IL-23/Th17 pathway is linked to a number of inflammatory diseases, including psoriasis and animal models of multiple sclerosis, arthritis, and inflammatory bowel disease (7–11). The most distinct evidence for the role of IL-23/Th17 in psoriasis comes from clinical studies. Recent clinical trials showed that therapy with an anti–IL-12/IL-23p40 Ab (ustekinumab) is an effective treatment for psoriasis (12–14). TNF-α inhibitors are also widely used to treat autoimmune diseases, including psoriasis, and they significantly improve psoriasis area severity index scores. Notably, inhibition of TNF by a soluble TNF-α receptor antagonist (etn Surecept) was associated with reduced Th17 responses (15). Because Th1 responses were not affected, that study suggests that Th17 cells are particularly important in driving psoriasis. Therefore, amelioration of psoriasis has been associated with reduced Th17 responses (15, 16). IL-22, another cytokine produced by Th17 cells, is elevated in the blood of psoriasis patients (17). Triggering the IL-22 receptor induces proliferation and migration of keratinocytes, but reduces their differentiation (18). Furthermore, studies using either a mouse model for psoriasis or reconstituted human epidermis revealed that IL-22 mediates acanthosis through the activation of Stat3 in keratinocytes. We have recently demonstrated that topical application of a small molecule Stat3 inhibitor resulted in clinical amelioration of psoriatic lesions, indicating that Stat3 signaling in the epidermis is essential for psoriasis development (6). Collectively, these observations strongly suggest that IL-22 mediates crosstalk between immune and keratinocytes in the pathogenesis of psoriasis (19–21).

Previous studies have demonstrated that IL-17 and IL-22 cooperatively enhance gene expression of antimicrobial peptides by keratinocytes including β-defensin 2, 3, and S100A7/8/9, all of which are also up-regulated in psoriatic lesions (18, 22). IL-17...
alone has been shown to induce expression of chemokines for neutrophils, memory T cells, and dendritic cells (23), suggesting that IL-17 is proinflammatory. Whereas, IL-22 facilitates keratinocyte proliferation and retards differentiation (18, 20). Initial observations from a phase 1 clinical trial showed that the signs and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis are significantly suppressed following treatment with an anti-IL-17 Ab, without notable adverse effects (24). In addition, IL-17 blockade has been suggested to have therapeutic effectiveness on psoriasis (25). Whether the roles of IL-17 and IL-22 can be dissected in the pathogenesis of psoriasis remains largely unknown.

In this study, we investigated the therapeutic effects of anti-IL-12/23, anti-IL-23, and anti-IL-17 Abs on the development of skin lesions in K5.Stat3C mice and compared changes in gene expression of cytokotkines following Ab treatment. The skin lesions of K5.Stat3C mice resemble human psoriasis based on clinical, histological, immunophenotypic, and biochemical criteria used to evaluate animal models of psoriasis (26). TPA-induced psoriasis-like lesions were sensitive to treatment with anti-IL-12/23 and anti-IL-23 Abs. In contrast, anti-IL-17A Ab treatment was less effective than anti-IL-12/23 or anti-IL-23. These data suggest that K5.Stat3C mice meet pharmacological criteria and represent one of the most physiologically relevant animal models for psoriasis. Furthermore, our mechanistic studies suggest that IL-23 regulates not only T cells but also NK cell populations in this model of human psoriasis.

Materials and Methods

Patients with psoriasis

The study protocol was conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the World Medical Association’s Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Institute Ethical Review Board of the Kochi Medical School and the Kochi Medical School Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. All experimental procedures performed on mice were approved by the IACUC of the Kochi Medical School. The study protocol was conducted in accordance with the guidelines of the World Medical Association’s Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the IACUC of the Kochi Medical School.

RNA isolation and real-time RT-PCR

Skin biopsy specimens from either psoriasis patients or mice were minced with scissors into small pieces on ice, then disrupted by ultrasonic sonication. Total RNAs were extracted using an RNA isolation kit (Promega) according to the manufacturer’s protocol and were reverse transcribed using M-MLV reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen) with random oligonucleotide hexamers (Invitrogen). In some experiments, primary cultured mouse keratinocytes and lymph node cells were subjected to RNA isolation and RT-PCR. PCR reactions were performed using Power SYBER Green PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems), and amplification conditions were as follows: 50°C for 2 min, 90°C for 10 min for 1 cycle, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 s and 60°C for 1 min. The primers used are listed in Supplemental Data. The quantity of each transcript was analyzed using the 7300 Real-Time PCR System Software (Applied Biosystems) and was normalized to hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) according to the ΔΔCt method.

K5.Stat3C transgenic mice, early TPA responses in the ear, induction of bona fide psoriasiform lesions, and administration of Abs

All experimental procedures performed on mice were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the Kochi Medical School. K5.Stat3C mice were generated as previously reported, and heterozygous transgenic mice (K5.Stat3SC0) were used in all experiments (4). Briefly, Stat3C DNA (a gift from Dr. Jacqueline Bromberg, Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center) was ligated into the pBK5 construct, followed by digestion with EcoRI. The construct was then used to generate transgenic founder mice on an FVB background. Transgenic mice were identified by PCR of genomic DNA with primers specific for the gene encoding rabbit β-globin: 5'-TTTCAAGGTGTGTGTTAGATAGTGC-3' and 5'-AACATTGGGATATTTCCAGCCCAA-3'. Mice were used at 6–8 wk of age.

The early response to short-term TPA treatment was assessed following topical treatment on days 1 and 3 with 0.68 nmol TPA (Sigma) in 20 μl acetone on the right ear and 20 μl acetone only on the left ear as the vehicle control. Ear skins and/or draining lymph node cells from cervical regions were sampled on day 4. The generation of bona fide psoriasiform lesions as a result of long-term TPA treatment was conducted as described previously (4). Briefly, K5.Stat3C mice were topically treated with 3.4 nmol TPA in 100 μl acetone three times per week on the dorsal skin after shaving. At 7–8 wk later, mice were sacrificed under anesthesia with sodium pentobarbital, and dorsal skins were excised. Abs at a dose of 500 μg per mouse were administered i.p. 3 d prior to TPA treatment. Ears were assessed for early response experiments, whereas dorsal skin was used for assessing bona fide psoriasiform lesions. Thickness of epidermis was measured at 10 spots in the interfollicular epidermis in each slide stained with H&E. All mouse experiments were performed with strict adherence to institutional guidelines for minimizing distress.

Generation of IL-17A−/−:K5.Stat3C mice

Generation of IL-17A−/− mice was previously described (27). IL-17A−/− mice were crossed with K5.Stat3C mice to generate IL-17A−/−:K5.Stat3C mice, which were backcrossed with IL-17A−/− mice to obtain IL-17A−/−:K5.Stat3C mice. The littermates of IL-17A−/−:K5.Stat3C were used as controls for IL-17A−/−:K5.Stat3C mice.

Neutralizing Abs

Blocking Abs included rat/mouse chimeric anti-mouse IL-17A (CNTO 8096), anti-mouse IL-12/23p40 (CNOT 3913), and anti-mouse IL-23p19 (CNOT 6163). As a control Ab, rat/mouse chimeric IgG2b IgG control (CNOT 1322) was used. CNOT 3913, CNOT 6163, and CNOT 1322 were provided by Centocor Research & Development (Radnor, PA) and have been previously described (28, 29). For CNOT8096 generation, cDNA from a rat anti-mouse IL-17A hybridoma clone was generated using the 5′ RACE Generacer Kit (Invitrogen). H and L chain variable regions were amplified using the Generacer 5′ primer along with primer 644 [rat k-5′-CTCTAGCTGTTAGTGTCGTCTG(TC)-3′(Lc)] or primer 641 [rat IgG2a-5′-TG-GCCACACTTGCAGGTGACT-3′(Hc)]. The V region genes were amplified and cloned into expression vectors containing mouse IgG2a Hc and mouse κ sequences, using the ligase-independent cloning method. A double gene vector, containing the full coding sequence of both H and L chains, was assembled by restriction enzyme digestion and ligation and used to transfect CHOK1sv cells for stable cell line development. Express Ab was batch protein A purified from the stable cell culture supernatant. Neutralization activity of CNTO 8096 was demonstrated in vitro via inhibition of IL-17A–induced keratinocyte-derived chemokine production from NIH3T3 cells (data not shown).

![FIGURE 1.](http://www.jimmunol.org/ by guest on June 9, 2017 http://www.jimmunol.org/ Downloaded from)
**Immunohistochemical staining**

For detection of Th17 cells in ear skins that were topically treated with TPA, snap-frozen sections were treated with a blocking reagent (Protein Block Serum-Free; Dako) for an hour at room temperature, treated with rat anti-mouse CD4 mAb (H129.19; BD Pharmingen), and rabbit anti-mouse IL-17A polyclonal Ab (H-132; Santa Cruz Biotechnology) for overnight at 4°C, followed by treatment with anti-rat IgG-Alexa 488, and anti-rabbit IgG-Alexa 594 (Invitrogen), respectively. In some experiments, anti-mouse CD8 mAb (53-6.7; BD Pharmingen) was used. For staining with anti-Ki67 mAb (Thermo Scientific), formalin-fixed skin specimens were deparaffinized, incubated in 10 nM citrate buffer (pH 6.0), and autoclaved.

**FACS analysis**

For draining lymph node cell analyses, cervical lymph nodes were collected from K5.Stat3C mice with ear skin lesions induced by TPA treatment or intradermal injection of 400 ng IL-23 (R&D Systems) for 5 consecutive days. Cells were stimulated for 4 h with 0.2 μg ml−1 PMA (Wako Chemicals), 2.7 μM ionomycin (Sigma-Aldrich), and 40 μg ml−1 brefeldin A (Sigma-Aldrich). Then cells were stained for 20 min with FITC (BioLegend)- or Cy5-conjugated anti-CD3 mouse Ab (BD Pharmingen), followed by permeabilization with Cytofix/Cytoperm buffer (BD Pharmingen) and intracellular staining with PE-conjugated anti–IL-22 mouse Ab (R&D Systems). In some experiments, cells were stained with FITC-conjugated anti-CD56 Ab (BioLegend). Samples were acquired on a FACSCalibur flow cytometer, and data analysis was conducted using CellQuest Pro software (BD Biosciences).

**Cell sorting**

Skin lesion-draining lymph node cell analyses were performed on ear skins dissected from K5.Stat3C mice with lesions developed upon stimulation with TPA. To separate CD3-positive or -negative cells by MACS using a magnetic column, cells were separated into CD3-positive or -negative cells by MACS using a magnetic column, according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Miltenyi Biotec). The purity of sorted CD3+ T cells was >98% (data not shown).

**Results**

**Changes in cytokine profiles of human psoriatic lesions**

To investigate cytokine profiles of human psoriatic lesions, we compared transcriptional levels of cytokines from lesions with those from contiguous uninvolved skin, using real-time RT-PCR. Similar to previous reports, psoriatic lesions showed increased transcriptional levels of the IL-23/Th17 axis, including IL-23p19, IL-12p40, IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-22, whereas IL-12p35 and IL-4 were not increased (Fig. 1). p40 is the common subunit of IL-12 and IL-23, whereas p19 and p35 are distinct subunits of IL-23 and IL-12, respectively. The present result is consistent with previous reports that IL-23 mRNA expression is greater than IL-12 mRNA in human psoriasis (30). β-defensin2, β-defensin3, and S100A family members, such as S100A7 (psoriasin), S100A8, and S100A9, were also markedly upregulated, as previously reported (20). Considering the data together, we verified that psoriatic lesions showed increased levels of mRNAs encoding keratinoctye microbial peptides and members of the IL-23/Th17 axis.

**Topical TPA-induced lesions in K5.Stat3C transgenic mice contain dermal Th17 infiltrates**

K5.Stat3C mice constitutively express activated Stat3 in keratinocytes and epidermal hyperplasia upon stimulation with TPA topical treatment (4, 5, 31). Following two topical treatments with...
TPA on days 1 and 3, K5.Stat3C mice, but not wild-type mice, demonstrated a marked epidermal hyperplasia in the ear on day 4 (Fig. 2A). Immunohistochemical examination revealed increased Th17 cell infiltrates (CD4+IL-17+ cells) in the dermis of TPA-induced lesions in K5.Stat3C mice (Fig. 2B). In addition, CD4+ IL-17+ cells and Tc17 cells were present (CD8+IL-17+; data not shown). This result suggested that similar to human psoriatic lesions, Th17 cell infiltrates might contribute to epidermal hyperplasia in K5.Stat3C mice.

**Cytokine profiles of K5.Stat3C mouse skin lesions are similar to those of human psoriatic lesions**

Real-time RT-PCR analysis revealed that short-term TPA treatment-induced skin lesions in K5.Stat3C mice showed increased transcript levels of Th17 cytokines, including IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-22. IL-23p19 and IL-12/23p40 were upregulated, but IL-12p35 was marginally affected (Fig. 2C). Some proinflammatory cytokines, including TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6, were increased. However, other cytokines, such as IFN-γ and TGF-β, were not. It should also be noted that β-defensin (hBD) 3, 4 and S100A8, 9 were upregulated. Collectively, these data indicated that TPA-induced lesions in K5.Stat3C mice demonstrate a cytokine and antimicrobial molecule profile that generally resembles that found in human psoriatic lesions (Fig. 1).

**Effects of Abs against IL-12/23p40, IL-23p19, and IL-17A on the generation of TPA-induced epidermal hyperplasia in K5.Stat3C mice**

It has been well recognized that anti–IL-12/23p40 Ab treatment can attenuate human psoriasis (12–14). It has been suggested that IL-23 contributes to the development of psoriasis predominantly over IL-12 (15, 16). However, to date this has not been conclusively demonstrated in humans. Thus, we studied the efficacy of Abs to each subunit of IL-23 and to IL-17A in the generation of short-term TPA treatment-induced lesions in K5.Stat3C mice. Administration of anti–IL-17A Ab 3 d prior to the first treatment with TPA partially attenuated epidermal hyperplasia (Fig. 3A, 3B). In contrast, epidermal hyperplasia was markedly attenuated by anti–IL-12/23p40 Ab as well as by anti–IL-23p19 Ab (Fig. 3A, 3B), when compared with control IgG-treated mice. Immunohistochemical staining with anti-Ki67 revealed that anti–IL-17A significantly reduced epidermal proliferation, whereas anti–IL-12/23p40 Ab treatment further abolished it (Fig. 3C). Because rIL-17A did not facilitate keratinocyte proliferation in culture (data not shown), administration of anti–IL-17A might indirectly impair keratinocyte proliferation through downregulation of chemokine expressions (Supplemental Fig. 1). Efficacy of anti–IL-12/23p40 and anti–IL-23p19 Abs suggested the dominant role of IL-23 in this model of psoriasis, but a small, if any, contribution of the IL-12/Th1 axis, which would also be sensitive to the anti–IL-12/23p40 Ab. This result also indicated that the skin response to TPA of K5.Stat3C mice was dependent on IL-23, but only partially dependent on IL-17A alone.

**Decreased expression of psoriasis-associated genes following administration of anti–IL-12/IL-23p40 or anti–IL-23p19 Abs**

To study differences in gene expression between mice that were treated with control IgG or anti–IL-12/23p40, anti–IL-23p19, or anti–IL-17A Abs, real-time RT-PCR was performed on lesional skin samples after short-term TPA treatment. Administration of anti–IL-12/23p40 or anti–IL-23p19 Abs equally lowered transcriptional levels of IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-22, suggesting that IL-23 blockade with either Ab resulted in inhibition of the development of pathogenic Th17 cells (Fig. 4A). In contrast, administration of anti–IL-17A did not decrease but rather increased the transcription of IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-22 genes, although not to a statistically significant level. Furthermore, anti–IL-12/23p40 or anti–IL-23p19 Ab treatment decreased expression of psoriasis-associated keratinocyte genes, including β-defensins and S100A family genes (Fig. 4A). In contrast, the inhibitory effect of anti–IL-17A treatment was not obvious. Similarly, administration of anti–IL-12/23p40 markedly reduced transcript levels of chemokines, including CXCL1, 2, 3, and 5, whereas anti–IL-17A treatment resulted in only a modest decrease (Supplemental Fig. 1). It is worth noting that treatment with anti–IL-17A significantly ameliorated formation of neutrophil-containing intraepidermal abscesses within TPA-induced lesions (Fig. 4C, Supplemental Fig. 2), indicating a role for IL-17A in neutrophilic recruitment to lesions. Neutrophilic abscesses were not observed in lesions after treatment with anti–IL-12/23p40 or anti–IL-23p19 (data not shown).

As previously reported (23), in vitro stimulation of cultured epidermal keratinocytes from K5.Stat3C mice with recombinant IL-17A, IL-22, or both, revealed that IL-17A alone upregulated gene expression of chemokines, whereas IL-22 did not (Fig. 4B, top panel). In contrast, a synergistic effect of IL-17A plus IL-22 was demonstrated by upregulation of β-defensins and S100A families, although not to a statistically significant level (Fig. 4B, bottom panel). This result is in agreement with the previous

\[ \text{FIGURE 3.} \] 
Effect of anti–IL-17A, anti–IL-12/23p40, or anti–IL-23p19 on early TPA responses in K5.Stat3C mice. A, Representative histological features of TPA-treated ear skin following treatment with the indicated Abs. H&E staining. Scale bar, 100 μm. B, Epidermal ear thickness. Mean thickness ± SD (in micrometers). IgG control (n = 8), anti–IL-17A (n = 4), anti–IL-12/23p40 (n = 6), anti–IL-23p19 (n = 4). *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01. Mann–Whitney U test. C, Inhibitory effect of Abs on epidermal proliferation. Keratinocyte numbers positive for anti-Ki67 were significantly reduced in the epidermis of TPA-induced skin lesions from mice pretreated with IgG control Ab (black bar), anti–IL-17A (gray bar), or anti–IL-12/23p40 (white bar). *p < 0.05, Mann–Whitney U test.
studies (22, 23, 32) and suggests that although IL-17A is a cytokine induced by IL-23, IL-22 is another cytokine downstream of IL-23 that might be critical for development of psoriasis (Figs. 3, 4A, Supplemental Fig. 1) (22).

Effect of anti–IL-12/23p40 or anti–IL-23p19 Abs on development of psoriasis-like skin lesions in K5.Stat3C mice

Repeated topical treatment with TPA for more than 1 mo induced bona fide psoriasiform lesions in K5.Stat3C mice, as previously reported (4). The lesions recapitulated human psoriasis with histological similarity, including acanthosis, elongation of rete ridges, hyperkeratosis, parakeratosis, proliferation of capillaries, mononuclear cell infiltrates in the dermis, and neutrophil infiltrates in the epidermis. Administration of either anti–IL-12/23p40 or anti–IL-23p19 Abs markedly inhibited the development of bona fide psoriasiform lesions in K5.Stat3C mice (Fig. 5A, 5B). The inhibitory effect of anti–IL-12/23p40 or anti–IL-23p19 Abs was more prominent than that by anti–IL-17A. This result again suggested that IL-23 played a predominant role over IL-17A alone in the development of psoriasis-like lesions in this model. Further, it was shown that the IL-23/Th17 axis outperformed the IL-12/Th1 axis, because the anti–IL-23p19 Ab, which is specific for IL-23, showed inhibitory effect comparable to that of anti–IL-12/23p40 Ab, which blocks both IL-12 and IL-23 signaling.

Effect of anti–IL-12/23p40 Ab on the generation of psoriasiform lesions in IL-17A−/−:K5.Stat3C mice

The importance of IL-17–producing T cells in the development of autoimmune diseases has been suggested by in vivo experiments with mice in which the IL-17A gene was ablated. For example, collagen-induced arthritis and experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis did not develop in IL-17A−/− mice (33, 34). Thus, we asked whether this was also the case with TPA-induced psoriasis-like formation in K5.Stat3C mice. IL-17A−/−:K5.Stat3C mice developed mild psoriasis-like lesions compared with IL-17A+/+: K5.Stat3C mice, suggesting that IL-17A partially contributes to...
thesis abolished lesions in IL-17A mice were further improved by treatment with anti–IL-12/23p40 prior to TPA application. Psoriasiform lesions in IL-17A–deficient mice were further improved by treatment with anti–IL-12/23p40 Ab (Fig. 6A, 6B). This result clearly indicated that skin lesions in IL-17A–deficient mice developed in an IL-12/23p40–dependent manner. Taken together, the results of this study implied distinct roles for IL-17A and IL-12/23p40 in the development of psoriasiform skin lesions in this mouse model, as well as a difference in therapeutic efficacy between Abs on psoriatic plaques.

Increased IL-22–producing T cells and NK-22 cells in lesional skin-draining lymph nodes of K5.Stat3C mice

Because TPA-induced skin lesions of K5.Stat3C mice demonstrated upregulation of transcript levels of Th17 cytokines and accumulation of Th17 cells, we examined whether IL-22–producing cells were also increased in lesional skin-draining lymph node cells. FACS analysis revealed that IL-22–producing cells were increased not only in CD3+ but also in CD3− populations upon topical TPA treatment (Fig. 7A). Comparable IL-22 transcript levels were found in both CD3-enriched and CD3-depleted cells sorted from draining lymph node cells (Fig. 7B). According to FACs data, IL-22+ cells constituted 2.04% of all the CD3+ cells and 4.97% of all the CD3− cells. Therefore, the frequency of IL-22–producing cells in the lymph nodes was found more within non-T cells than within T cells, although the CD3+IL-22+ cells were present in greater numbers than the CD3−IL-22+ cells (Fig. 7A). It should be noted that IL-17A mRNA and IL-23p19 mRNA were exclusively present in CD3+ enriched and -depleted cells, respectively (Fig. 7B). This result suggested that IL-22 was produced not only by T cells but also by non-T cells, whereas IL-23 was produced from non-T cells such as dendritic cells. Similar to topical TPA treatment, intradermal injection of IL-23 also resulted in formation of psoriasis-like lesions in the ears, as previously reported (19, 35). (Supplemental Fig. 3). IL-23 injection, like TPA treatment, increased CD3+ as well as CD3− IL-22–producing cells in lesional skin-draining lymph nodes (Fig. 7C). A striking observation was that staining with anti-CD56 revealed that, in the CD3− cell population, NK-22 cells (CD3−IL-22+) were increased by stimulation with IL-23, whereas CD56−IL-22+ cells remained unchanged. Actual numbers of CD3− IL-22–producing cells or NK-22 were increased in skin-draining lymph nodes upon topical TPA treatment (Fig. 7D). Taken collectively, the development of skin lesions in K5. Stat3C mice induced by IL-23 was associated with an increase in IL-22–producing T cells and NK-22 cells. This finding suggests that immune mechanisms triggered by topical treatment with TPA might include upregulation of IL-23 in the skin. In conclusion, we hypothesize that IL-23 is upstream of Th17, NK-22, and putative other cell lineages contributing to psoriasis development (Fig. 8).

Discussion

The pathogenesis of psoriasis is multifactorial, with genetic, environmental, and immunological factors contributing to the phenotype. The importance of T cells in the pathogenesis of psoriasis is supported by the response of patients to treatment with agents that affect T cell function, such as cyclosporine. Several cytokines have been implicated in the pathogenesis of psoriasis, including TNF-α, IFN-γ, IFN-α, IL-12, IL-17, and recently IL-23. Th17 cells are distinct from Th1 and Th2 cells in their differentiation and maintenance conditions, as well as in their effector cytokine expression profile. IL-23/Th17 signaling provides a link between the adaptive immune response and innate immunity, such as responses to bacterial infection and autoimmunity, including rheumatoid arthritis, experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis, and psoriasis (7–11). The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has recently approved an anti-IL-12/23p40 Ab, named Stelara (ustekinumab), for treating moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis (12–14). Although the p40 subunit is shared by IL-12 and IL-23, these two cytokines likely differ in their contribution to psoriasis. Accumulating evidence has linked IL-23 and Th17 cells to the patho-
producing cells or NK-22 (CD3+ cells of TPA-treated mice revealed that both CD3+ (white bars) and CD3– (black bars) equally expressed IL-22 transcript, whereas IL-17A and IL-23p19 transcripts were almost exclusively expressed by CD3+ and CD3– cells, respectively. *p < 0.05, Student t test.

FIGURE 7. Increase in IL-22–producing T cells and non-T cells in lesional skin-draining lymph nodes upon topical TPA treatment or intradermal injection with IL-23. A, FACS analysis of skin-draining lymph node cells from K5.Stat3C mice either untreated or treated with TPA application on the ear. Representative data are shown from three independent experiments. Four days after two topical TPA treatments, cervical lymph node cells were collected and subjected to staining with anti-CD3 and anti–IL-22. Compared with untreated groups, TPA treatment increased the ratio of IL-22–producing CD3+ cells (0.51–1.79%) as well as CD3– cells (0.27–0.60%). B, RT-PCR of fractioned lesional skin-draining lymph node cells of TPA-treated mice revealed that both CD3+ (white bars) and CD3– cells (black bars) equally expressed IL-22 transcript, whereas IL-17A and IL-23p19 transcripts were almost exclusively expressed by CD3+ and CD3– cells, respectively. *p < 0.05, Student t test. C, FACS analysis of lesional skin-draining lymph node cells in K5.Stat3C mice that were either untreated or intradermally injected in the ear with IL-23 for 5 consecutive days. Representative data are shown from three independent experiments. Like TPA treatment, IL-23 increased IL-22–producing CD3+ and CD3– cells. In the CD3+ population, CD36*IL-22+ cells were specifically increased, whereas CD36–IL-22+ cells remained unchanged by stimulation with IL-23. This result suggested that IL-23 stimulated proliferation of NK-22 cells as well as Th17 cells in vivo. D, Cells numbers of CD3+IL-22–producing cells or NK-22 (CD3–CD56*IL-22+) cells were significantly increased in skin-draining lymph nodes (cervical lymph nodes) upon topical TPA treatment. Numbers of cells per mouse were counted based on percentage in the interested quadrant of FACS analysis and lymph node cell number. White and black bars indicate mean ± SD cell numbers per mouse that were untreated (n = 5) and treated with TPA (n = 5), respectively. *p < 0.05, Student t test.

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FIGURE 8. Hypothesis of cytokine hierarchy for psoriasis development based on our mouse model. IL-23 is upstream of the “cytokine flow” that contributes to psoriatic change.
To explore psoriasis pathomechanisms and to test pharmacological efficacy, a number of animal models of psoriasis have been established (52). Proposed criteria to evaluate animal models of psoriasis include clinical, histological, immunophenotypic, biochemical, and pharmacological criteria (26). Strikingly, K5.Stat3C mice meet all these criteria as well as lesional gene expression criteria, demonstrating transcriptional similarity to human psoriatic lesions. Therefore, results shown in the current study with K5.Stat3C mice could be relevant to future research on human psoriasis.

In conclusion, the current study using K5.Stat3C mice demonstrates the pivotal role of IL-12/23p40 and IL-23p19 in this model of human psoriasis, with less contribution of IL-17A alone. As shown in Fig. 8, we hypothesize that IL-23 is the relevant upstream cytokine that is required for proliferation or maturation of TH17, NK-22, and other cells, to generate a psoriatic phenotype of the epidermis.

Acknowledgments
We thank W. Ouyang for critical suggestions.

Disclosures

References


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Corrections


After the publication of this article, we were informed that a reagent used in the studies was inadvertently provided in error.

The anti-mouse IL-23p19 Ab (CNTO 6163) provided to us by Centocor was subsequently determined to actually be CNTO 3913, an Ab to mouse IL-12/23p40, which neutralizes both IL-12 and IL-23. CNTO 3913 was also intentionally utilized in the studies and appropriately noted as an anti–IL-12/23p40 Ab. We included IL-23p19 Ab results in Figs. 3, 4, and 5. Not unexpectedly, we did not find significant differences between anti–IL-23p19 and anti–IL-12/23p40 effects. However, we did state conclusions within the text that designated the pharmacological effects to IL-23. This should be corrected to more accurately describe the effects as IL-12/23p40 mediated.

To address the Ab identity error, we have reproduced the studies with the proper CNTO 6163 Ab and provide here updated Figs. 3, 4, and 5. We believe that the main conclusions of the article remain true because there were significant differences between IL-23p19 and IL-17A inhibition.

We deeply regret this inadvertent error and apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.

FIGURE 3. Effect of anti–IL-17A, anti–IL-12/23p40, or anti–IL-23p19 on early TPA responses in K5.Stat3C mice. A, Representative histological features of TPA-treated ear skin following treatment with the indicated Abs. H&E staining. Scale bar, 100 μm. B, Epidermal ear thickness. Mean thickness ± SD (in micrometers). IgG control (n = 8), anti–IL-17A (n = 4), anti–IL-12/23p40 (n = 6), anti–IL-23p19 (n = 4). *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, Mann–Whitney U test.
FIGURE 4. Effect of Abs on transcriptional levels of Th17 cytokines, b-defensins, and S100As in ear skin of K5.Stat3C mice after short-term TPA treatment. Real-time RT-PCR of lesional skins revealed that anti–IL-12/23p40 (green bars) and anti–IL-23p19 (purple bars) Abs lowered transcriptional levels of Th17 cytokines, including IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-22, b-defensin 3 (BD3), b-defensin 4 (BD4), S100A8, and S100A9, compared with the control IgG-treated group (blue bars), set to 1. Increases in Th17 cytokine mRNAs were elicited by anti–IL-17 Ab treatment (red bars) but were not statistically significant. IgG control (n = 16), anti–IL-17A (n = 8), anti–IL-12/23p40 (n = 14), anti–IL-23p19 (n = 6). *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, Kruskal–Wallis one-way analysis.

FIGURE 5. Effect of Ab treatments on the development of bona fide TPA-induced psoriasiform lesions on the backs of K5.Stat3C mice. A, Representative macroscopic and histological views (H&E staining) of dorsal skins of mice treated with TPA following a single treatment with the indicated Abs. Scale bar, 200 μm. B, Epidermal thickness of the dorsal skin. Mean thickness ± SD (in micrometers). IgG control (n = 8), anti–IL-17A (n = 7), anti–IL-12/23p40 (n = 6), anti–IL-23p19 (n = 6). **p < 0.01, Mann–Whitney U-test.