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STAT4-Dependent and -Independent Th2 Responses Correlate with Protective Immunity against Lung Infection with *Pneumocystis murina*

Riley C. Myers,* Chad W. Dunaway,* Michael P. Nelson,* Jennifer L. Trevor,* Alison Morris,‡,† and Chad Steele*†

Although it is clear that the loss of CD4+ T cells is a predisposing factor for the development of *Pneumocystis* pneumonia, specific Th mechanisms mediating protection are not well understood. Th1, Th2, and Th17 responses have each been implicated in protective responses during infection. As STAT4 may promote Th1 and Th17 development, yet antagonize Th2 development, we investigated its role in *Pneumocystis murina* host defense. STAT4 was required for Th1 and, unexpectedly, Th2 responses in the lungs of C57BL/6 (BL/6) and BALB/c mice 14 d postchallenge, but only BALB/c *Stat4−/−* mice demonstrated susceptibility to *P. murina* lung infection. BL/6 *Stat4−/−*, but not BALB/c *Stat4−/−*, mice maintained an enhanced alternatively activated (M2) macrophage signature in the lungs, which we have previously reported to be associated with enhanced *P. murina* clearance. In addition, anti-*P. murina* class-switched Abs were increased in BL/6 *Stat4−/−* mice, but not BALB/c *Stat4−/−* mice. Supporting our experimental observations, plasma from HIV-infected individuals colonized with *Pneumocystis jirovecii* contained significantly lower levels of the Th2 cytokines IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 compared with HIV-infected individuals who were not colonized. Collectively, our data suggest that robust local and systemic Th2-mediated responses are critical for immunity to *Pneumocystis*. *The Journal of Immunology*, 2013, 190: 6287–6294.

*Pneumocystis jirovecii* is an opportunistic fungal pathogen that colonizes the lower airway and alveolar spaces in the lung causing *Pneumocystis* pneumonia (PCP). The development of PCP is closely associated with AIDS, and it is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the HIV-infected patient population (1). Although AIDS patients are highly susceptible to PCP, other individuals with suppressed immune systems are also at risk for *Pneumocystis* infection. Rheumatoid arthritis and cancer patients receiving B cell depletion therapies such as rituximab and ofatumumab (2) are susceptible to fatal PCP. *Pneumocystis* colonization is associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease severity (3) and is a potential contributor to mortality in infants with sudden unexpected death (4). Despite the widespread implementation of high active antiretroviral therapy and use of antibiotics against *Pneumocystis*, the mortality rate due to PCP continues to be ~10% (5), and as high as 30% if requiring intensive care (6), indicating that current treatments have reached a limit on the ability to resolve infection.

CD4+ T cells are required for clearance of *Pneumocystis* (7), yet the mechanism by which they specifically control the infection is not well understood. CD4+ T cell–mediated immunity to *Pneumocystis murina* is complicated, as mice deficient in the Th1 signature cytokine IFN-γ or the Th2 signature cytokine IL-4 are not more susceptible to infection than wild-type (WT) mice (8). One week after *P. murina* infection, there is a 4:1 ratio of Th2:Th1 cell expansion, with a 2:1 ratio during the peak of infection at day 14 (9), suggesting an early role for Th2 responses. Supporting this, within the first 7 d of infection, inflammatory responses and leukocyte recruitment in response to *P. murina* challenge were defective in *Stat6−/−* BALB/c mice, suggesting that Th2 responses mediate multiple aspects of anti-*P. murina* host defense. However, mice deficient in the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 have accelerated lung clearance of *P. murina* and increased production of IL-12, IL-18, and IFN-γ (10), implicating enhanced Th1-associated responses in augmented protection. Regulatory T cells (Tregs) also play a role in host defense, as depletion of Tregs resulted in enhanced proinflammatory Th1 and Th2 responses during *P. murina* infection (11). Additionally, Ab-mediated neutralization of IL-17 in CD4-competent mice resulted in a significantly higher fungal burden, suggesting Th17 cells may be involved in immune responses against *P. murina* (12).

Optimal development of Th1 cells requires the transcription factor T-bet and the activation of STAT4 by IL-12 signaling (13). STAT4 is also downstream of the IL-23R, suggesting that it may play a role in Th17 development (14). Finally, STAT4-mediated CD4+ T cell programming antagonizes Th2 development (15). Therefore, to further understand the contribution of STAT4 to CD4+ T cell responses during *P. murina* infection, we evaluated fungal host defense in C57BL/6 (BL/6) and BALB/c *Stat4−/−* mice. Unexpectedly, we not only found that Th2 responses mediating protection against *Pneumocystis* lung infection, but that STAT4 was required for optimal Th2 responses in BALB/c mice.

Materials and Methods

**Mice**

C57BL/6, BALB/c, and BALB/c *Stat4−/−* mice were obtained from The Jackson Laboratory (Bangor, ME). *Stat4−/−* mice on a C57BL/6 background were provided by M. Kaplan (Indiana University). All mice used in...
experiments were 8–12 wk of age. All animals were housed in a specific pathogen-free, Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care–certified facility and handled according to Public Health Service Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare policies after review by the University of Alabama Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

**Human subjects**

Persons with documented HIV infection who were 18 y of age or older and had at least one visit to the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center’s HIV/AIDS clinic were recruited between July 1, 2007 and September 30, 2010. Recruitment was performed by using posted advertisements and word of mouth and by contacting patients in a research registry. All participants signed written informed consent forms, and the University of Pittsburgh Institutional Review Board approved the protocol. Participants were excluded if they had new or increasing respiratory symptoms (cough, shortness of breath, and dyspnea) or fevers within the past 4 wk. All participants also participated an oral wash with sterile saline for 1 min. For determination of *Pneumocystis jirovecii* colonization, DNA extraction was performed on sputa and oral washes using a DNeasy kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA). *Pneumocystis* colonization was determined by nested PCR of the mitochondrial large subunit RNA, as previously described (16). DNA extraction and PCR were carried out in separate rooms, and all experiments were performed in a UV box. Positive and negative controls were included in each reaction mixture. A subject was considered *P. jirovecii* colonized if PCR of either induced spumon or oral wash demonstrated human *Pneumocystis* by DNA sequencing in duplicate reactions. For determination of Th cytokine levels, plasma from participants who were colonized with *P. jirovecii* (n = 50) or who were not colonized (n = 55) was analyzed using a human 41-plex cytokine and chemokine kit (catalogue HCYTMAG-60K-PX14; Millipore) and the Bio-Plex multiplex suspension cytokine array system, according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Bio-Rad Laboratories). Bio-Plex analysis of plasma samples was conducted at the University of Alabama at Birmingham and approved by the University of Alabama at Birmingham Institutional Review Board.

**P. murina isolation and inoculation**

*P. murina* was prepared as previously described (17, 18). In brief, C.B-17 SCID mice previously inoculated with *P. murina* were injected with a lethal dose of ketamine/xylazine, and the lungs were aseptically removed and frozen at −80°C in 1 ml PBS. Frozen lungs were homogenized through a 70 μm filter and pelleted at 300 × g for 10 min at 4°C. The pellet was resuspended in 1 ml PBS, and a 1:10 dilution was stained with modified Giemsa stain (Diff-Quik). The number of *P. murina* cysts in a volume of 0.1 ml via intratracheal inoculation. Some preparations were also adjusted to 2 × 106 cysts/ml. For in vivo challenge, mice were anesthetized with isoflurane and administered 2 × 105 cysts in a volume of 0.1 ml via intratracheal inoculation. Some preparations were also adjusted to 2 × 106 cysts/ml, and 50 ml aliquots were placed into tubes containing 200 μl 90% PBS supplemented with 10% DMSO and stored at −80°C. Using this storage method, stable *P. murina* viability, as determined by quantitative real-time PCR, can be maintained for >1 y.

**CD4+ T cell isolation and culture**

Mice were anesthetized with i.p. ketamine/xylazine and sacrificed by exsanguination 14 and 28 d postinoculation. Both lungs were collected and minced in IMDM (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) supplemented with 1% penicillin-streptomycin-glutamine (Mediatech, Herndon, VA), 10% heat-inactivated FBS (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), and 0.4 mg/ml polybixin B (Thermo Fisher), followed by incubation for 60 min with 1 mg/ml type IV collagenase (Sigma-Aldrich) in a 37°C orbital shaker at 100 rpm. The cell suspension was filtered through sterile 70 μm nylon filters, and RBCs were lysed with RBC lysis buffer. Lymph node cells were minced in IMDM (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) supplemented with 1% inactivated FBS (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), and 0.4 mg/ml polymyxin B (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for 48 h at 37°C. CD4+ T cell isolation and culturegrade type IV collagenase (Sigma-Aldrich) in a 37°C orbital shaker at 100 rpm. The cell suspension was filtered through sterile 70 μm and 40 μm nylon filters, and RBCs were lysed with RBC lysis buffer. Lymph node cells were minced in IMDM (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) supplemented with 1% inactivated FBS (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), and 0.4 mg/ml polymyxin B (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) for 48 h at 37°C. CD4 Flowcomp Dynabeads (catalogue 114-61D; Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), and CD3 (clone 145-11) and 1 μg/ml anti-CD28 (catalogue 102112; BioLegend, San Diego, CA) for 48 h at 37°C in 90% FBS supplemented with 10% DMSO and stored at −80°C. CD4+ T cells were purified from enzymatic lung digest cell suspensions and stimulated for 48 h with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28. As assessed by Bio-
Plex, production of the Th1 signature cytokines IL-2 and IFN-γ by CD4+ T cells from the lungs of BL/6 Stat4−/− mice (Fig. 2A) and BALB/c Stat4−/− mice (Fig. 2B) was significantly reduced compared with their WT counterparts, as expected. However, unexpectedly, IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 production by lung CD4+ T cells were also significantly reduced in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice (Fig. 2A) and BALB/c Stat4−/− mice (Fig. 2B). Thus, Stat4−/− mice on both backgrounds exhibited global defects in Th1-type and Th2-type cytokine production during P. murina infection. As a role for STAT4 in IL-17A production by CD4+ T cells has been reported (14), we questioned its production by lung CD4+ T cells in BALB/c mice. Fourteen and (C, D) 28 d postinoculation, lungs were collected and Pneumocystis burden was determined by real-time PCR for Pneumocystis rRNA copy number. The figure illustrates representative data from one of two independent studies with an n = 5 mice per group. Data are expressed as mean Pneumocystis rRNA copy number. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM. **p < 0.01 (unpaired two-tailed Student t test).

**FIGURE 1.** Differential susceptibility to P. murina lung infection between Stat4−/− mice on BL/6 versus BALB/c backgrounds. C57BL/6 WT and Stat4−/− mice and BALB/c WT and Stat4−/− mice were administered 2 × 10³ Pneumocystis cysts via intratracheal inoculation. (A and B) Fourteen and (C, D) 28 d postinoculation, lungs were collected and Pneumocystis burden was determined by real-time PCR for Pneumocystis rRNA copy number. The figure illustrates representative data from one of two independent studies with an n = 5 mice per group. Data are expressed as mean Pneumocystis rRNA copy number. Data are expressed as mean ± SEM. **p < 0.01 (unpaired two-tailed Student t test).

**FIGURE 2.** BL/6 and BALB/c Stat4−/− mice demonstrate impaired CD4+ Th2 responses in the lung. Fourteen and (C, D) 28 d postinoculation, lungs were collected and enzymes digested, and CD4+ T cells were isolated via Dynabeads, followed by stimulation with 2 μg/ml anti-CD3 and 1 μg/ml anti-CD28 for 48 h. Th cytokine levels were quantified in clarified coculture supernatants by Bio-Plex. Cumulative data are shown from two to three independent experiments with cells cultured in duplicate or triplicate. Data are expressed as mean pg/ml ± SEM. For both graphs, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001 (unpaired two-tailed Student t test).
Stat4−/− mice (Fig. 3D) 14 d postchallenge. In contrast, by 28 d post-P. murina challenge, there were significantly higher lung Retnla (RELM-α/FIZZ-1) mRNA levels (Fig. 3E) and CCL17 protein levels (Fig. 3G) in the lungs of BL/6 Stat4−/− mice, indicating that, along with increased lung CD4+ Th2 responses (Fig. 2C), BL/6 Stat4−/− mice had increased M2 macrophage activation. In contrast, BALB/c Stat4−/− mice had significantly lower lung mRNA levels of Retnla (RELM-α/FIZZ-1) compared with BALB/c WT mice (Fig. 3F) as well as a significant reduction in the concentration of CCL17 in the lungs of BALB/c Stat4−/− mice (Fig. 3H), which correlated with attenuated lung CD4+ Th2 responses (Fig. 2D). Of note, naive BL/6 Stat4−/− mice did not demonstrate evidence of increased CCL17 or Retnla mRNA levels (data not shown). There was no difference in the mRNA levels of the M1 macrophage marker Nos2 between BL/6 Stat4−/− mice and BALB/c Stat4−/− mice compared with their respective WT controls (data not shown). We further did not observe any differences in the pro-M2 cytokine IL-33 in either strain of WT or Stat4−/− mice (data not shown). Thus, BALB/c Stat4−/− mice, which are susceptible to P. murina infection (relative to BL/6 Stat4−/− mice), had diminished M2 macrophage activation, suggesting that intact/enhanced M2 macrophage activation in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice is a possible protective mechanism.

P. murina–specific Ab levels are elevated in serum of BL/6 Stat4−/− mice, but not BALB/c Stat4−/−, mice

To gain further insight into potential mechanisms of resistance and susceptibility between BL/6 Stat4−/− mice and BALB/c Stat4−/− mice, P. murina–specific serum Ab levels were assessed. BL/6 and BALB/c WT and Stat4−/− mice were challenged with P. murina and sera were collected weekly for 28 d and analyzed by ELISA. The level of anti-P. murina IgM was similar between BL/6 and BALB/c Stat4−/− mice and their respective controls, suggesting that Stat4 does not play a role in the production of pre-existing P. murina–specific natural IgM or in IgM produced during the immune response against P. murina (data not shown). However, BL/6 Stat4−/− mice had enhanced anti-P. murina class-switched Ab production compared with BL/6 WT mice. Whereas P. murina–specific IgG1 production by B cells in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice was significantly enhanced 28 d postchallenge (Fig. 4A), IgG2b was enhanced earlier at days 7, 14, and 21 (Fig. 4B). The production of P. murina–specific IgG2c was also significantly increased throughout the immune response in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice compared with BL/6 WT mice (Fig. 4C). In contrast, there was no difference in the levels of anti-P. murina Abs of any isotype at any time point examined in BALB/c Stat4−/− mice compared with
BALB/c WT mice (Fig. 4D–F). Thus, enhanced anti-fungal Ab production in addition to increased M2 macrophage activation in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice is sufficient for protection during P. murina infection in the absence of robust CD4+ T cell responses in the lung (14 d postchallenge; Fig. 2A). Moreover, whereas BALB/c Stat4−/− mice also exhibited defective CD4+ T cell responses in the lung (14 and 28 d postchallenge; Fig. 2B, 2D), these mice had decreased M2 macrophage activation and no difference in anti-P. murina Ab production, rendering these mice susceptible to P. murina infection.

CD4+ Th2 responses in the draining lymph nodes are elevated in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice, but significantly impaired in BALB/c Stat4−/− mice

The observation of higher P. murina–specific IgG levels in sera from BL/6 Stat4−/− prompted us to determine whether a difference in systemic CD4+ T cell responses between BL/6 and BALB/c WT and Stat4−/− mice existed. CD4+ T cells from the mediastinal lymph nodes (MLN) of BL/6 and BALB/c WT and Stat4−/− mice were isolated 14 d after challenge with P. murina and stimulated ex vivo with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 for 48 h. Similar to CD4+ T cells from the lungs, the production of IL-4, IL-5, IL-13, IL-2, and IFN-γ by CD4+ T cells from the MLN of BALB/c Stat4−/− mice was significantly diminished compared with CD4+ T cells from the MLN of BALB/c WT mice (Fig. 5A). In contrast, CD4+ T cells from the MLN of BL/6 Stat4−/− mice produced significantly more IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 compared with CD4+ T cells from the MLN of BL/6 WT mice (Fig. 5B). IL-17A production was significantly reduced in MLN CD4+ T cells from BL/6 Stat4−/− mice, yet there was no difference in IFN-γ production (Fig. 5B). Thus, the enhanced production of anti-P. murina class-switched Abs observed in sera from BL/6 Stat4−/− mice correlated with lack of susceptibility of these mice to the presence of CD4+ T cell defects. In contrast, no changes in anti-P. murina class-switched Abs in sera from BALB/c Stat4−/− mice, also in the presence of CD4+ T cell defects, correlated with higher lung burden.

Lower Th2 cytokine levels in plasma correlate with P. jirovecii colonization in HIV-infected individuals

Observations to date suggest that Th2 immunity mediates protection from P. murina infection. Therefore, to determine the cytokine response in the periphery in humans during P. jirovecii colonization, we examined the levels of Th cytokines in plasma from a cohort of HIV-infected individuals who were documented to be colonized with P. jirovecii using nested PCR compared with HIV-infected individuals who were not colonized. Assessment of Th1, Th2, Th17, and Treg-associated cytokine levels in plasma from this cohort revealed no differences in the Th1 cytokine IFN-γ, the Th17 cytokine IL-17A, and the Treg cytokine IL-10 (Fig. 6A). In contrast, HIV-infected individuals who were colonized with P. jirovecii had significantly lower concentrations of the Th2 cytokines IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 (Fig. 6A) compared with HIV-infected individuals who were not colonized. Dichotomizing Th2 cytokine levels as above and below the median for the cohort demonstrated that HIV-infected individuals who were colonized with P. jirovecii were significantly more likely to have levels of the Th2 cytokines IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 that were below the cohort median compared with HIV-infected individuals who were not colonized (Fig. 6B). Of note, CD4 cell numbers were not different between colonized versus noncolonized individuals (Fig. 6C). Thus, these data suggest that colonization with P. jirovecii is less likely if Th2 responses are induced.

Discussion

Although CD4+ T cells are the central effector cell mediating host defense against Pneumocystis, the type of Th response that is required for clearance is not clear. As stated previously, mice deficient in the IFN-γR (21, 22), IL-12p35 (23), or IL-23p19 (12) display delayed (significant differences in P. murina lung burden at 14–21 d postchallenge), yet ultimately intact (no significant differences in P. murina lung burden at 28 d postchallenge) organism clearance, suggesting that some aspects of Th1 responses may provide protection against Pneumocystis. However, by comparing the immune response against P. murina in Stat4−/− on the
BL/6 and BALB/c backgrounds, we demonstrate in this study that STAT4 paradoxically contributes to Th2-mediated responses, which significantly contribute to multiple aspects of *P. murina* host defense.

The production of signature cytokines from the Th1 and Th2 lineages of CD4+ T cells in the lungs was all affected by Stat4 deficiency in both strains of mice during *P. murina* infection. Stat4 phosphorylation is critical in IL-12–induced IFN-γ production (13), and, in the absence of STAT4, IFN-γ production by CD4+ T cells from the lungs was significantly decreased during *P. murina* infection. IL-2 production by CD4+ T cells was also reduced 3-fold on both genetic backgrounds, indicating the expected impaired Th1 development during *P. murina* infection in the lungs of Stat4−/− mice. However, a striking finding was that lung CD4+ T cell–mediated production of Th2-type cytokines was also significantly reduced in BL/6 and BALB/c Stat4−/− mice 14 d postchallenge. This was unexpected, because, in the absence of STAT4, CD4+ T cells are known to be biased toward the development of Th2 cells in other infection models (15). Th2 cytokine production did return 28 d postinfection in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice, but not BALB/c Stat4−/− mice, suggesting that STAT4 is required at some level for Th2 responses in BALB/c mice more than BL/6. It was of interest to note that *P. murina* lung burden in BALB/c WT mice at 28 d postchallenge was 3-fold lower compared with that in BL/6 WT mice, lending additional support for Th2 responses being important in *P. murina* host defense. *P. murina* host defense was not dependent on T-bet, the master regulator of Th1 development and was dependent on IFN-γ and IL-2 production by CD4+ T cells.

**FIGURE 5.** CD4+ Th2 responses in the draining lymph nodes are elevated in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice, but significantly impaired in BALB/c Stat4−/− mice. (A) C57BL/6 WT and Stat4−/− mice and (B) BALB/c WT and Stat4−/− mice were administered 2 × 10⁵ *Pneumocystis* cysts via intratracheal inoculation. Fourteen days postinoculation, the mediastinal lymph nodes were collected and manually digested, and CD4+ T cells were isolated via Dynabeads, followed by stimulation with 2 μg/ml anti-CD3 and 1 μg/ml anti-CD28 for 48 h. Th cytokine levels were quantified in clarified culture supernatants by Bio-Plex. Cumulative data are shown from two to three independent experiments with cells cultured in duplicate or triplicate. Data are expressed as mean pg/ml + SEM. For both graphs, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001 (unpaired two-tailed Student t test).

**FIGURE 6.** Lower Th2 cytokine levels in plasma correlate with *P. jirovecii* colonization in HIV-infected individuals. (A) Plasma was collected from a cohort of HIV-infected individuals who were subsequently confirmed to be colonized with *P. jirovecii* via nested PCR (n = 50). Controls included HIV-infected individuals who were negative for *P. jirovecii* by nested PCR (n = 53). Th cytokine levels were quantified in clarified culture supernatants by Bio-Plex. Data are expressed as pg/ml (each symbol represents a single individual. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 (nonparametric two-tailed Mann–Whitney U test). (B) Percentage of *P. jirovecii*–colonized versus noncolonized individuals with detectable Th2 cytokines above the median for each. *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 (χ² test). (C) CD4 cell numbers in peripheral blood of *P. jirovecii*–colonized versus noncolonized HIV-infected individuals.
The regulator of the Th1 cell lineage, as BALB/c Tbx21−/− mice had no defect in P. murina clearance 28 d postchallenge (C. Steele, unpublished observations). As the intrinsic parameters for cytokine signaling in determining Th cell fate have been well characterized, the mechanism for the apparent STAT4-dependent, T-bet–independent effect on Th2 immunity in the lung during P. murina infection may be due to extrinsic factors that have yet to be examined.

In addition to Th1 and Th2 cytokines, IL-17A production by CD4+ T cells from the lungs was also negatively affected by the absence of STAT4, albeit with different kinetics: 14 d postinfection in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice (but not BALB/c Stat4−/−) and 28 d postinfection in BALB/c Stat4−/− mice (but not BL/6 Stat4−/−). STAT4 is thought to be partially involved in Th17 differentiation by mediating IL-23R signaling (14), and IL-17A has been shown to be STAT4 dependent on both the BL/6 (14) and BALB/c backgrounds (25). A role for IL-17A has been implicated in the clearance of P. murina (12). Neutralization of IL-17A with a mAb resulted in a higher fungal burden, and mice deficient in IL-23p19 (12), which plays a role in expanding and maintaining the Th17 fate (26), have delayed clearance of P. murina. IL-23p19 is an activator STAT4, so it was unclear in this study whether the delayed clearance of P. murina was due to impaired Th17 responses or compromised STAT4-mediated host defense. The current study suggests IL-17A production by CD4+ T cells most likely did not play a critical role in P. murina host defense in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice; however, we cannot exclude a role for IL-17A in protective responses in BALB/c Stat4−/− mice.

Despite a global defect in CD4+ T cell–mediated cytokine production in the lungs of BL/6 and BALB/c Stat4−/− mice, only BALB/c Stat4−/− mice had significantly higher fungal burdens 28 d postchallenge. As this suggested that BALB/c Stat4−/− mice were susceptible to infection whereas BL/6 Stat4−/− mice were protected, this led us to hypothesize that other mechanisms of host defense were most likely enhanced in BL/6, but not BALB/c Stat4−/− mice. Phagocytosis by alveolar macrophages is the predominant mechanism for clearance of P. murina from the lungs (27). Previous work from our laboratory has shown that increased M2 macrophage polarization correlated with enhanced clearance of P. murina (18). Indeed, BL/6 Stat4−/− mice had increased M2 macrophage activation late during infection, whereas M2 macrophage activation in BALB/c Stat4−/− mice was significantly impaired, suggesting that enhanced M2 macrophage activation contributed to protection from P. murina infection in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice. CD4+ T cell–mediated production of IL-4 and IL-13 in the lungs is normally critical for M2 macrophage activation, but they were decreased in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice 14 d postinfection. However, Th2 responses in the lungs returned by 28 d postchallenge and only in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice. There may also be alternative cellular sources of IL-4 or IL-13, such as basophils or type-2 innate helper cells (28), in the lungs of BL/6 mice 14 or 28 d postchallenge mice that may serve to initiate M2 macrophage polarization, and these populations are currently being investigated. Additionally, immune complexes binding to FcRs on macrophages also induce alternative activation (29); consequently, the increase in anti-P. murina Ab production in BL/6 28 d postchallenge mice may have also contributed to the enhanced M2 activation.

In addition to increased M2 macrophage activation, BL/6 Stat4−/− mice, but not BALB/c Stat4−/− mice, had increased production of anti-P. murina Abs. Whereas it is clear that CD4+ T cells are required for P. murina host defense, B cells and Abs are also important contributors to host defense (30–33). P. murina–specific IgG2b was significantly increased in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice early in the immune response, whereas P. murina–specific IgG1 was significantly increased late. IgG1 is associated with Th2-type immunity (34) and the enhanced production was consistent with increased Th2 cytokine production in the MLN. Isotype switching to IgG2b has been associated with either Th1-type (35) or Th2-type cytokines (36) in various experimental models. Although increased IgG2b production was observed in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice during P. murina infection, it is not clear whether this could be a result of increased Th2 cytokine production in the MLN. Curiously, P. murina–specific IgG2c was also enhanced in BL/6 Stat4−/− mice. IgG2c is associated with Th1 immunity (37), so it was unexpected that the production of this isotype was also elevated over BL/6 WT mice.

Despite the importance of PCP as an opportunistic infection associated with HIV, there is little evidence to suggest which is the dominant CD4+ T cell response against P. jiroveci in humans. PBMC stimulated with the major surface glycoprotein of P. jiroveci from HIV-positive individuals with a previous history of PCP produced significantly higher concentrations of IL-4 compared with HIV-positive individuals with no history of PCP, whereas the level of IFN-γ was similar between these two groups (38). This suggests that in patients able to clear P. jiroveci, memory CD4+ T cell responses are predominantly Th2 driven. In agreement with this study and confirming our observations in mice, lower IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13 levels in plasma from HIV-positive individuals correlated with Pneumocystis colonization, suggesting that Th2 responses are associated with enhanced fungal host defense.

In summary, our study establishes that local and systemic Th2-mediated immunity contributes to multiple aspects of host defense and correlates with resistance against Pneumocystis lung infection. An unexpected finding from this work was the impairment of local and systemic Th2 responses in the absence of Stat4, primarily in BALB/c mice and to a lesser extent in BL/6 mice. Future studies are required to probe this observation more thoroughly to determine whether this is a strain-specific phenomenon during P. murina infection as well as to identify specific Stat4–dependent mechanisms critical for Th2 development. Although the mechanisms of how local and systemic Th2 and type-2 responses are generated and maintained during experimental Pneumocystis lung infection are not currently known, data presented in this work suggest that Th2 responses in humans may be protective, thus understanding the development of the Th2 response may lead to better immunotherapeutics to target Pneumocystis lung infection.

Disclosures
The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

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