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4-1BB Ligand Signaling to T Cells Limits T Cell Activation

So-Young Eun,* Seung-Woo Lee,† Yanfei Xu,* and Michael Croft*

4-1BB ligand (4-1BBL) and its receptor, 4-1BB, are both induced on T cells after activation, but little is known about the role of 4-1BBL. In this study we show that 4-1BBL can transmit signals that limit T cell effector activity under tolerogenic conditions. Cross-linking 4-1BBL inhibited IL-2 production in vitro, primarily with suboptimal TCR stimulation. Furthermore, naive 4-1BBL–deficient OT-II transgenic T cells displayed a greater conversion to effector T cells in vivo when responding to soluble OVA peptide in wild-type hosts, whereas development of Foxp3+ regulatory T cells was not altered. A greater number of effector T cells also differentiated from naive wild-type OT-II T cells when transferred into 4-1BB–deficient hosts, suggesting that APC-derived 4-1BB is likely to trigger 4-1BB. Indeed, effector T cells that could not express 4-1BBL accumulated in larger numbers in vitro when stimulated with 4-1BB–expressing mesenteric lymph node dendritic cells. 4-1BBL was expressed on T cells when Ag presentation was limiting, and 4-1BBL was aberrantly expressed at very high levels on T cells that could not express 4-1BB. Trans-ligation, Ab capture, and endocytosis experiments additionally showed that T cell–intrinsic 4-1BB ligand regulated internalization of membrane 4-1BBL, implying that the strong induction of 4-1BB on T cells may counteract the suppressive function of 4-1BBL by limiting its availability. These data suggest that 4-1BBL expressed on T cells can restrain effector T cell development, creating a more favorable regulatory T cell to effector cell balance under tolerogenic conditions, and this may be particularly active in mucosal barrier tissues where 4-1BB–expressing regulatory dendritic cells present Ag.

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U morn necrosis factor and TNFR superfamily interactions play crucial roles in regulating proinflammatory as well as anti-inflammatory responses in autoimmune diseases (1, 2). Among these, the binding of 4-1BB to 4-1BB ligand (4-1BBL) has been documented to promote cell activation, survival, and differentiation, primarily through 4-1BB signaling activity in T cells, NK cells, and dendritic cells (DCs). However, there have been reports that 4-1BB–deficient T cells and myeloid lineage cells hyperproliferate (3, 4), suggesting that the interaction between 4-1BB and 4-1BBL might be present in certain situations. This suppressive action may be transmitted through 4-1BB itself, leading to production of modulatory molecules such as retinaldehyde dehydrogenase (RALDH) in DCs as recently described (5). However, such suppressive function may also be attributed in alternate scenarios to signals emanating from 4-1BBL. Although 4-1BBL was originally thought to be simply a ligand for 4-1BB (6), there has been accumulating evidence that it can transduce signals when interacting with 4-1BB (7, 8). Cross-linking 4-1BBL was shown to promote or suppress immune cell differentiation, suggesting that the result of 4-1BBL signaling is likely to be cell-specific and/or context-dependent (4, 9–11). In particular, ligation of 4-1BBL with an Fc fusion protein of 4-1BB promoted IL-10 production in bone marrow–derived macrophages, supporting its potential suppressive functionality (10), and several studies with 4-1BB–Fc or 4-1BB–expressing cells have reported inhibition of T cell responsiveness, implying a negative activity of 4-1BBL (3, 12, 13). Despite some reports finding evidence of expression of 4-1BBL on activated T cells (6, 14), 4-1BBL is usually barely detectable, and thus the regulation and primary function of 4-1BBL on this cell type is still not clear.

In this study, we demonstrate a T cell–intrinsic regulation of 4-1BBL by 4-1BB itself when 4-1BB is strongly induced in a T cell. We find that 4-1BB signaling can play a very early rate-limiting step in Ag-dependent T cell activation, under conditions of limiting Ag presentation and inflammation, when 4-1BB is not highly expressed, suppressing IL-2 production and effector T cell clonal expansion. We also show that the physiological relevance of 4-1BBL–mediated suppressive function in T cells may manifest in microenvironments such as the GALT where 4-1BB–expressing DCs may encounter recently activated T cells that express 4-1BBL, further adding to the ability of regulatory APCs to limit the differentiation or expansion of effector T cells.

Materials and Methods

Mice

Eight- to 10-wk-old C57BL/6 (B6) mice or Ly5.1 congenic B6 mice were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory. 4-1BB−/− or 4-1BBL−/− OT-II TCR transgenic mice were generated by crossing OT-II mice with 4-1BB−/− mice (from B.S. Kwon) (3) or 4-1BBL−/− mice (from Amgen), respectively, and maintained at La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology. All experiments were done in compliance with the regulations of the La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology Animal Care Committee in accordance with guidelines of the Association for the Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care.

Murine 4-1BB and 4-1BBL constructs

Murine 4-1BB cDNA was synthesized by RT-PCR using total RNA from activated splenic CD4 T cells of C57BL/6 mice. Full-length (236 aa) and cytoplasmic tail-deleted (∆C, 213 aa) 4-1BB expression constructs were generated in pBABE-puro backbone (a gift of Dr. Chris Benedict, La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology) tagged with myc (5′-GACGCA-GAGGGCTGTACGCGGAGAAGACTG-3′, EQKILSEEDL) in the N terminus and His6 (5′-CACCATCATCATACCATCAT-3′, HHHHHH) in the

*Division of Immune Regulation, La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology, La Jolla, CA 92037; and †Laboratory of Immune Regulation, Division of Integrative Biosciences and Biotechnology, Biotechnology Center, Pohang University of Science and Technology, Pohang-Si, Gyeongsangbuk-Do 790-784, Korea

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Address correspondence and reprint requests to Prof. Michael Croft, Division of Immune Regulation, La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology, 9420 Athena Circle, La Jolla, CA 92037. E-mail address: mck@liai.org

Abbreviations used in this article: B6, C57BL/6; 4-1BBL, 4-1BB ligand; DC, dendritic cell; MLN, mesenteric lymph node; RALDH, retinaldehyde dehydrogenase; Treg, regulatory T; WT, wild-type.

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C terminus, Murine 4-1BB cDNA was obtained from total RNA of splenic CD11c+ cells by RT-PCR. 4-1BB (full length of 309 aa) was also inserted into pBluescript-para with an N-terminal FLAG tag (5’-GACTACAGAGCG-ATGACGATAAG-3’, MDKYDDDKD) and a C-terminal hemaglutinin tag (5’-TACCCATTATGACGTCGGCATTACGCG-3’, YPYDVPDYA).

CD4+ T cells were enriched from the spleen and lymph nodes of wild-type (WT), 4-1BB-/-, or 4-1BB+/- mice on the OX-11 TCR transgenic background by using a CD4 T cell isolation kit with LS columns (Miltenyi Biotec), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Naïve CD4+/ CD25-CD62L+CD25+ CD4+ T cells were further purified by FACS. T cells (2×10^6/200 μl) were cultured either with DCs (1–4×10^5) and various concentrations of immobilized anti-CD3 (2C11) and 2.5 μg/ml soluble anti-CD28 (37N5) in each well of 96-well plates at 37°C with 5% CO2. In some experiments, rat anti-mouse 4-1BB (3H3, originally from Dr. Robert Mittler, Emory University), rat anti-mouse 4-1BBL (19H3, also from Dr. Robert Mittler), or 4-1BB-Fc (15) were added to the culture in soluble or immobilized forms (20 μg/ml). Rat IgG1 (Sigma-Aldrich) and human IgG1 Fc (Millipore) were used as controls and added soluble or immobilized in the exact manner as the 4-1BB/4-1BBL reagents. For endocytosis inhibition assays, chlorpromazine or genistein (Sigma-Aldrich) was added to the culture for the final 6 h. For regulatory T (Treg) cell conversion experiments, 4-1BB-expressing CD4+C.57HSC class II+ DCs from mesenteric lymph nodes (MLNs) were pre-enriched by removing T/B lymphocytes, NK cells, and γδ T cells using biotinylated anti-CD3ε, anti-CD20, anti-CD5, and anti-γδTCR (eBioscience) along with the EasySep Mouse Steptavidin RapidSpheres Isolation Kit (StemCell Technologies) according to the manufacturers’ instructions, and then further sorted by FACS using FITC-conjugated anti-CD11c, Pacific Blue-conjugated anti-CD69 (BioLegend), biotinylated anti-4-1BB with allophycocyanin-conjugated streptavidin (eBioscience). Recombinant human TGF-β1 (R&D Systems) was used for Treg cell conversion assays. In some cases, purified naïve CD4 T cells were labeled with 0.5 μM CFSE (Invitrogen). T hybridoma cells were generated from activated 4-1BB-/- OT-II T cells fused with the BW5147 thymoma, and selected based on production of IL-2. Myc-tagged full-length or cytoplasmic region-deleted 4-1BB (data not shown and Fig. 1). This suggests that 4-1BB–deficient T cells displayed high levels of 4-1BBL on their surface upon activation (Fig. 1A). This type of regulation is consistent with previous studies that revealed higher levels of 4-1BBL on hematopoietic stem cells and DC precursors when obtained from 4-1BB–deficient animals (4). Suggesting this was not related to abnormal activity of 4-1BB–deficient T cells, we also found that an anti-4-1BBL Ab that can block the interaction of 4-1BB with 4-1BBL also revealed strong expression of surface 4-1BBL by flow cytometry and in confocal experiments when added in soluble form into WT T cell cultures (Fig. 1B, 1C). Anti-4-1BBL may have simply captured 4-1BBL on the cell surface; however, Abs directed to 4-1BB also revealed surface 4-1BBL (data not shown), suggesting that an interaction between the two molecules reduces the amount of 4-1BBL present on the T cell surface. We also found that intracellular levels of 4-1BBL were higher in 4-1BB-/- than in WT T cells, as well as in WT T cells cultured in the presence of anti–4-1BBL (Fig. 1D). 4-1BBL became detectable on the cell surface after 15 min at low levels and was highly expressed between 24 and 48 h upon addition of soluble anti–4-1BBL, correlating with the normal induction kinetics of the receptor (data not shown and Fig. 1). This suggests that 4-1BBL is produced and potentially available to play a functional role after T cells are activated, but when 4-1BB is made at high levels, it can limit the expression of its own ligand.

To further study this, a T cell hybridoma was generated from 4-1BB–deficient primary activated T cells and then retrovirally transduced with 4-1BB. Parent T hybridoma cells endogenously expressed surface 4-1BBL due to the lack of 4-1BB, and trans-
duction with mock vector did not alter this endogenous expression (Fig. 2A). In contrast, transduction with full-length 4-1BB resulted in strongly diminished the levels of surface 4-1BBL. Introduction of a cytoplasmic domain–deleted mutant form of 4-1BB (ΔC 4-1BB) also reduced surface 4-1BBL to a similar degree. This showed that the cytoplasmic tail of 4-1BB and signaling through 4-1BB are dispensable for this activity, and again suggested that the reduction of expression of 4-1BBL requires an interaction with 4-1BB. To then determine whether 4-1BB could suppress surface 4-1BBL expressed on a neighboring cell (in trans), mock-transduced cells expressing endogenous 4-1BBL were cocultured at 1:1 ratio for 24 h with cells transduced with full-length or ΔC 4-1BB. 4-1BB expressed in trans did not alter the level of 4-1BBL expressed on the mock cells (Fig. 2B), indicating that T cell–intrinsic expression of 4-1BB limits 4-1BBL levels in the same cell through a cis interaction, either intracellularly or on the membrane.

We then performed assays to block endocytosis to determine whether this is one of the mechanisms by which 4-1BBL expression is controlled on the T cell surface (Fig. 3). A 6-h treatment of WT T cells with genistein, an inhibitor of caveolin-mediated endocytosis, resulted in expression of surface 4-1BBL at similar levels to those detectable on 4-1BB–deficient T cells. In contrast, an inhibitor of clathrin-mediated endocytosis, chlorpromazin, had little effect on the expression of 4-1BBL. Quantitative PCR analysis from activated WT and 4-1BB−/− T cells showed no difference in expression of mRNA for 4-1BBL (data not shown), suggesting that the dominant mechanism for 4-1BB–facilitated downregulation of 4-1BBL is posttranscriptional. Because intracellular levels of 4-1BBL were also decreased in WT T cells compared with 4-1BB–deficient T cells, or in WT T cells treated with anti–4-1BBL blocking Ab (Fig. 1D), these data then suggest that 4-1BBL protein is degraded after endocytosis triggered by 4-1BB.

4-1BBL signaling limits T cell activation in vitro

As there was a reciprocal relationship between expression of 4-1BBL and its receptor, this implied that 4-1BBL might be functionally active in activated T cells in certain situations where 4-1BB might not be optimally induced. Thus, we first tested whether signaling through 4-1BBL, brought about by cross-linking with immobilized anti–4-1BBL or an Fc fusion of 4-1BB, would have any effect on the response of T cells to TCR stimulation with or without costimulation through CD28. Significantly, T cell activation to varying doses of anti-CD3 with anti-CD28 was suppressed in the presence of immobilized anti–4-1BBL, as determined by assessing the levels of secreted IL-2 (Fig. 4A). Notably, this
activity of binding 4-1BBL was strongest under conditions of suboptimal stimulation with anti-CD3. Varying the dose of anti-CD28 did not alter the suppressive effect (not shown). CFSE dilution assays also showed a significant decrease in the number of cell divisions as well as the total number of dividing cells in the presence of immobilized anti–4-1BBL, with this effect limited to low doses of anti-CD3, correlating with the action on IL-2 production (Fig. 4B and data not shown). To verify that suppression of T cell activation was a direct result of signaling through 4-1BBL and not because of disrupting 4-1BB/4-1BBL interactions, 4-1BB−/− T cells that express higher levels of endogenous 4-1BBL were also tested. Immobilized anti–4-1BBL suppressed IL-2 production to a similar extent in 4-1BB−/− T cells compared with WT T cells (Fig. 4A). An equivalent effect was also seen with immobilized 4-1BB–Fc (Fig. 4C) showing suppression was not Ab specific but could result when 4-1BBL bound its natural partner. Similarly, 4-1BBL–expressing T hybridoma cells derived from activated 4-1BB−/− OT-II cells also produced lower levels of IL-2 when stimulated with anti-CD3 or anti-CD3/anti-CD28 in the presence of immobilized 4-1BB–Fc (Fig. 4D). The suppressive activity was further confirmed by using irradiated accessory cells that expressed 4-1BB to ligate 4-1BBL on these T cells. Reduced IL-2 production was observed compared with T cells cultured with accessory cells that lacked 4-1BB (Fig. 4E). These data collectively suggest that 4-1BBL plays a suppressive role in T cell activation under conditions of suboptimal stimulation. This negative activity is controlled when T cells are stimulated strongly to express high levels of 4-1BB, which in cis configuration facilitates the removal of 4-1BBL from the T cell surface by endocytosis.

FIGURE 3. 4-1BBL surface expression is regulated by endocytosis. WT naive CD4 T cells were activated with anti-CD3 and anti-CD28. After 42 h, endocytosis blockers, chlorpromazine (CPZ; 10 μg/ml) or genistein (500 μM), were added to the cultures and incubated for an additional 6 h. Controls were nontreated (NT) or DMSO treated. Cells were stained for membrane 4-1BBL. 4-1BB−/− T cells were also cultured as an additional positive control for 4-1BBL expression. (A) Flow plots. (B) Mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of 4-1BBL among the different groups. Data are representative of two independent experiments.

FIGURE 4. T cell activation is suppressed by 4-1BBL signaling. (A) WT and 4-1BB−/− naive CD4 T cells were stimulated with various concentrations of anti-CD3 and 2.5 μg/ml anti-CD28 in the presence of plate-bound anti–4-1BBL (20 μg/ml) or control IgG. IL-2 was assessed at 48 h by ELISA. Right panel shows data magnified from left panel (gray boxes). (B) CFSE-labeled naive CD4 T cells were stimulated with 0.1 μg/ml anti-CD3 and 2.5 μg/ml anti-CD28 in the presence of plate-bound anti–4-1BBL or control IgG for 48 h. CFSE dilution was assessed (left) and CD4 T cell recovery was calculated (right). (C) Naive 4-1BB−/− CD4 T cells were stimulated with a low dose of plate-bound anti–4-1BBL and anti-CD28 as in (A) in the presence of plate-bound anti–4-1BBL or 4-1BB–Fc (2μg/ml), or control rat IgG or human IgG1 Fc. IL-2 was assessed at 48 h by ELISA. (D) 4-1BB−/− T hybridoma cells were activated with anti-CD3 (0.1 μg/ml) with or without anti-CD28 (2.5 μg/ml) in the presence of plate-bound 4-1BB–Fc or control human IgG1 Fc (20 μg/ml). IL-2 was assessed at 6 h by ELISA. (E) 4-1BB−/− T hybridoma cells were activated with various concentrations of anti-CD3 in the presence of irradiated accessory cells (AC) that did or did not express 4-1BB. IL-2 was assessed at 6 h by ELISA. Data are representative of five independent experiments and are means ± SEM from replicate cultures.
4-1BBL signaling limits effector T cell development in vivo under noninflammatory conditions

To investigate any physiological relevance of these results, we assessed conditions in vivo where peptide was recognized under noninflammatory/tolerogenic conditions that favor development of Foxp3+ Treg cells and that might mimic the scenario we found in vitro where 4-1BBL was actively suppressive in T cells (16). The response of naive TCR transgenic T cells that could or could not express 4-1BBL was tracked when adoptively transferred into WT hosts. With systemic injection of a low dose of OVA peptide Ag in PBS, we found that the absence of 4-1BBL on the responding naive T cells resulted in accumulation of ~3-fold more effector T cells (CD44hi, CD62lo) in spleens or lymph nodes when assessed after 3 d (Fig. 5A, left). In contrast, a similar number of Foxp3+ OT-II Treg cells developed regardless of the presence or absence of 4-1BBL on the responding T cells (Fig. 5A, middle). The enhanced numbers of effector T cells generated in the absence of 4-1BBL was maintained at day 6, although the absolute numbers were reduced compared with day 3 regardless of being WT or 4-1BBL−/− (Fig. 5A, left). After 9 d, we could not detect effector T cells regardless of being WT or 4-1BBL−/− (not shown).

Consistent with this being a tolerogenic response, Foxp3+ Treg cells were maintained over this time period and were similar in number in both groups (not shown). These data suggested that 4-1BBL principally acted to limit the generation of effector T cells as Treg cells were forming to aid in the development of tolerance.

In line with this, higher levels of IL-2 and IFN-γ were detected in splenic cultures from mice receiving 4-1BBL−/− T cells (Fig. 5B). To ascertain whether the suppressive activity of 4-1BBL on T cells came from its interaction with 4-1BB expressed in the hosts, presumably on APCs, 4-1BB−/− mice were used as recipients of WT OT-II T cells. Two- to 3-fold higher numbers of OVA-specific T cells of the effector phenotype were generated in 4-1BB−/− recipients, paralleling the observation with 4-1BBL−/− T cells (Fig. 5C). In contrast, there was no significant difference in the numbers of Foxp3+ Treg cells generated in both groups.

To test the effect of 4-1BBL in another system, we challenged mice twice with soluble OVA peptide in PBS, with the second injection given after 4 d, and then assessed the number of effector T cells generated after a further 3 d (7 d total). In this scenario, higher numbers of effector T cells were maintained over this time frame compared with a single peptide injection, but importantly the difference between WT and 4-1BBL−/− T cells was maintained at an ~1:3 ratio (Fig. 5D). Again, Foxp3+ Treg cells were generated...
equally regardless of the absence of 4-1BBL. Furthermore, we observed no significant difference in the response of 4-1BBL-deficient T cells compared with WT T cells when the adjuvant aluminum hydroxide was given along with OVA peptide using a similar immunization protocol that does not generate significant numbers of Treg cells (data not shown). Thus, 4-1BB expressed on T cells suppresses the initial accumulation and differentiation of effector populations under noninflammatory conditions where Treg cells are also generated, but it has no apparent role in the T cell response under inflammatory conditions.

4-1BB–4-1BBL interactions between regulatory DCs and T cells limits T cell activation

Previously we reported that a proportion of MLN DCs implicated in promoting the generation of Foxp3+ Treg cells constitutively expressed 4-1BB. This is the subset that also expresses CD103 and makes high levels of the regulatory enzyme RALDH that controls retinoic acid production. We furthermore found that 4-1BB participated in the development of this subset of regulatory DCs from precursors by determining the level of expression of RALDH (5). To assess whether 4-1BB on these DCs may also promote suppressive activity by binding T cell–expressed 4-1BBL, WT or 4-1BBL−/− naive OT-II T cells were cocultured with sorted 4-1BB–expressing MLN DCs (CD11c+MHC class II+4-1BB+). 4-1BBL−/− effector T cells accumulated to a greater extent with a low dose of Ag (Fig. 6A), in line with limiting Ag or inflammation revealing the suppressive effect of 4-1BBL. With a high dose of Ag, 4-1BB was strongly induced on WT T cells whereas its expression was weaker with a low dose of Ag (Fig. 6B). Correspondingly, 4-1BBL was readily detectable with a low dose of Ag, expressed together with 4-1BB, but it was much more weakly detectable with a high dose of Ag when 4-1BB was present at higher levels (Fig. 6B). This likely accounts for why it was functionally relevant under the former conditions.

Despite that 4-1BB signaling did not alter Foxp3+ Treg cell differentiation in the conditions of immunization we used in vivo (Fig. 5), it remained possible that 4-1BB signaling might contribute to the proportion of Treg cells that are generated in certain microenvironments such as the GALT where TGF-β is strongly expressed and 4-1BB–expressing DCs are found. To test this in vitro, sorted 4-1BB+ MLN DCs were cultured with 4-1BB−/− T cells in the presence of TGF-β. A significantly reduced percentage of Foxp3+ Treg cells were generated when 4-1BB could not be expressed (3.3 versus 9.6%). This was limited to the cultures with a low dose of Ag whereas with a high dose of Ag no defect in Treg cell generation was apparent (Fig. 6C). This again correlated with little detectable 4-1BBL and strong 4-1BB expression under the latter conditions, whereas we again observed with a low dose of Ag that 4-1BBL was more strongly expressed and most of the 4-1BB–expressing cells also coexpressed 4-1BB (Fig. 6C and data not shown). In the cultures with limiting Ag, there were also many T cells that neither expressed 4-1BB or 4-1BBL, most likely because they were not stimulated well through the TCR. Thus, 4-1BBL can exert suppressive activity in T cells to limit effector cell development under conditions of weak Ag presentation or no inflammation, and in certain conditions 4-1BB may also participate in allowing greater development of Treg cells by ligating 4-1BB on APCs.

Discussion

A growing number of autoinflammatory and allergic disorders have been identified in humans, most of which are attributed to hyperresponsiveness of T lymphocytes against potentially harmless foreign or self-antigens. T cells have multiple ways to limit their responsiveness to nonpathogenic stimuli. In the present study, we demonstrate that ligation of 4-1BB on T cells can function in this regard and suppress T cell activation and early expansion of effector T cells. 4-1BBL was induced upon Ag-dependent activation of T cells under tolerizing conditions in vitro as well as in vivo and was active in this inhibitory capacity when inflammation and Ag presentation were suboptimal.

Although much of the literature on the interaction of 4-1BB and 4-1BBL has focused on the stimulatory capacity of 4-1BB on various cell types, including T cells, there is a growing body of research showing that 4-1BBL itself can signal. However, whether this provides a stimulatory or inhibitory stimulus appears to vary and may be both cell type specific and context-dependent. 4-1BB signaling has been illustrated in myeloid cells as well as in lymphocytes. Cross-linking of 4-1BB with immobilized 4-1BB–Fc, anti–4-1BBL mAb, or 4-1BB–expressing cells can lead to monocyte and DC activation, proliferation, maturation, production of proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-6, IL-8, TNF, or IL-12, and/or cell survival (11, 17–22). However, there is accumulating evidence of negative regulatory roles for 4-1BBL signaling in activation and/or differentiation of varying types of cells, including bone marrow myeloid precursors, osteoclasts, as
well as T cells (3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 23, 24). In particular, Schwarz et al. (12) first suggested the potential regulatory activity of 4-1BBL signaling by showing suppressed proliferation of human PBMC T cells when cocultured with fixed 4-1BB–expressing cells. The inhibitory activity of 4-1BBL signaling was not restricted to human PBMCs, but was also replicated in mouse splenocytes stimulated with anti-CD3 where the proliferation of 4-1BB–deficient T cells was reduced again when these cells were incubated with 4-1BB–expressing cells (3, 25).

We now add to these studies and suggest the suppressive activity of 4-1BBL on T cells is regulated by its own receptor. 4-1BB has long been known as an inducible molecule on T cells that transmits costimulatory signals to augment division, survival, and cytokine production under inflammatory conditions. We found that when 4-1BB was strongly induced, this resulted in the downregulation of 4-1BBL via a cis interaction that may largely occur on the T cell surface but might also be functional intracellularly. This was most dramatically illustrated with T cells that could not express 4-1BB where 4-1BBL was readily and easily detected at high levels on the cell surface. The plausible mechanisms limiting expression of 4-1BBL included shedding or cleavage from the membrane as well as internalization. We do not favor the former because although we could detect soluble 4-1BBL in the supernatant of cultures the ABCs of 4-1BBL–T cells (data not shown). This is opposite to what would be predicted if a cis interaction with 4-1BB enhanced shedding or cleavage. In contrast, our data with confocal analyses and using endocytosis inhibitors support the idea that enhanced shedding or cleavage. In contrast, our data with confocal analyses and using endocytosis inhibitors support the idea that enhanced shedding or cleavage.

The physiological significance of the immunoregulatory role of 4-1BBL engagement on T cells will be primarily evident in noninflammatory states or tolerizing conditions based on our data in vitro and in vivo. The mechanism we describe depends on a source of 4-1BB in trans, and this is most likely provided by APCs that can express 4-1BB. These are largely predicted to be DCs. Given the inhibitory activity of 4-1BBL, it would make sense that 4-1BB was provided on a tolerogenic or regulatory DC. The most obvious example of this cell is the CD103+ DCs found in the MLNs, which we previously described expressed 4-1BB directly ex vivo (5). In line with this, we showed that expression of 4-1BB on a subpopulation of MLN DCs coincided with those cells that had the greatest ability to make retinoic acid. Indeed, ligation of 4-1BB sustained expression of the T cell response. As we show in vitro, this may in induction of lethal graft-versus-host disease by anti-CD137 monoclonal antibody in mice prone to chronic graft-versus-host disease. Biol. Blood Marrow Transplant. 15: 306–314.


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In summary, we show a rate-limiting activity of 4-1BBL when expressed by recently activated T cells that suppresses T cell activation and effector cell development under tolerizing conditions or conditions where Ag presentation occurs at a low level with little inflammation. The data highlight the complex interplay between ligands and receptors in the TNF/TNF superfamily. How intracellular signals from 4-1BBL exert a suppressive effect in T cells is not known, but understanding this will be important for future studies.

Disclosures

The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.


