Mechanisms of extracorporeal photochemotherapy-induced tolerance : Mouse model of CHS



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CHS pathophysiology - Mouse Ear Swelling Test (MEST)

CD8+ Teff cells are mandatory for the development of skin allergy



Infusion of ECP-treated DC before DNFB sensitization hampers the priming of CD8+Teff and the development of CHS reaction





ECP treatment allows for a robust tolerance in the model of CHS to DNFB

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Infusion of ECP-treated DC confer tolerance in Treg-deficient mice



Potent tolerance in mice deficient in CD4+ Tregs

CD8+TECP cells complement CD4+TECP cell subset to confer ECP tolerance



CD8+ T cells collected from the spleen of infused-animals confer Ag-specific tolerance upon adoptive transfer, demonstrating that they are endowed with suppressive activities

CD8+ECP T cells hampered the priming of CD8CHS effector cells upon adoptive transfer



Phenotypic analysis of CD8+ T cell response upon infusion of ECP-treated DC



Conclusions

- ECP-treament hinders T cell priming and promotes CD8+ T ECP cells endowed with apreciable effector properties (cytotoxicity).
- CD8+ T ECP cells confer tolerance in CHS model by preventing the priming of new T eff CHS cells and their differenciation in TEM.
- CD8+ T ECP persist 1 month after generation and reactivation, suggesting potential maintenance of ECP-induced tolerance.

Perspectives

Important issues to uncover:

- Which mechanisms for tolerance?
- → No IL-10, negative costimulation (PD-1, RANK...), Qa-1-restricted CD8+Tsupp?, Trail (sepsis model)?, transfer of regulatory miRNa?
- → Characterise phenotype and function of ECP- DC
- Mechanisms are common to other strategies of tolerance?
- Feasibility of strategies aiming at re-inducing tolerance in patients