This is an Open Access-journal’s PDF published in
Mayer, C.T., Lahl, K., Milanez-Almeida, P., Watts, D.,
Dittmer, U., Fyhrquist. N., Huehn, J., Kopf, M.,
Kretschmer, K., Rouse, B., Sparwasser, T. Advantages
of Foxp3(+) regulatory T cell depletion using DEREG
mice.
(2014) Infection, Inflammation and disease 2 (3).
pp.162-165.
Advantages of Foxp3⁺ regulatory T cell depletion using DEREG mice


1Institute of Infection Immunology, TWINCORE, Centre for Experimental and Clinical Infection Research, A Joint Venture between the Medical School Hannover and the Helmholtz Centre for Infection Research, Feodor-Lynen-Str. 7, 30625, Hannover, Germany
2Laboratory of Immunology and Vascular Biology, Department of Pathology, Stanford University School of Medicine, Lane Building, Mailcode 5324, Stanford, CA 94305, USA
3The Center for Molecular Biology and Medicine, Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Health Care System, 3801 Miranda Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94304, USA
4Experimental Immunology, Helmholtz Centre for Infection Research, Inhoffenstr. 7, 38124, Braunschweig, Germany
5Molecular and Cellular Immunology/Immune Regulation, DFG-Center for Regenerative Therapies Dresden, Technische Universität Dresden, Fetscherstr. 105, 01307, Dresden, Germany
6Institute for Virology, University Hospital Essen, University Duisburg-Essen, Virchowstr. 179, 45122, Essen, Germany
7Unit of Systems Toxicology, Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Topeliuksenkatu 41b, 00250, Helsinki, Finland
8Institute for Molecular Health Sciences, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zuerich, Otto-Stern-Weg 7, 8093, Zuerich, Switzerland
9Paul Langerhans Institute Dresden, German Center for Diabetes Research (DZD), Fetscherstr. 74, 01307, Dresden, Germany
10Department of Pathobiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996, USA

Keywords
Autoimmunity, DEREG, diphtheria toxin (DT), regulatory T cells, tolerance, Treg

Abstract
Several mechanisms enable immunological self-tolerance. Regulatory T cells (Tregs) are a specialized T cell subset that prevents autoimmunity and excessive immune responses, but can also mediate detrimental tolerance to tumors and pathogens in a Foxp3-dependent manner. Genetic tools exploiting the foxp3 locus including bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC)-transgenic DEREG mice have provided essential information on Treg biology and the potential therapeutic modulation of tolerance. In DEREG mice, Foxp3⁺ Tregs selectively express eGFP and diphtheria toxin (DT) receptor, allowing for the specific depletion of Tregs through DT administration. We here provide a detailed overview about important considerations such as DT toxicity, which affects any mouse strain treated with DT, and Treg rebound after depletion. Additionally, we point out the specific advantages of BAC-transgenic DEREG mice including their suitability to study organ-specific autoimmunity such as type I diabetes. Moreover, we discuss recent insights into the role of Tregs in viral infections. In summary, DEREG mice are an important tool to study Treg-mediated tolerance and its therapeutic circumvention.

Introduction
Regulatory T cells (Tregs) play a non-redundant role in the control of immune responses. The importance of Foxp3 for Treg lineage specification and function in both mice and humans has led several laboratories to the development of genetic tools for the diphtheria toxin (DT)-based depletion of Foxp3⁺ Tregs [1–3]. These mouse models, including bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC)-transgenic DEREG mice [1], have been instrumental in unraveling Foxp3⁺ Treg
Results and Discussion

DT Toxicity

DEREG mice express a Foxp3 BAC-driven primate DTR receptor (DTR) fused to eGFP, enabling specific Foxp3+ Treg depletion following DT administration [1]. Although the sensitivity of rodent cells to DT is several orders of magnitude lower compared to that of cells expressing the primate/human DTR, it is well known that DT has side effects in mice. For example, DT administration induces weight loss and transient proteinuria [10, 11], and different DT batches can vary in this unspecific toxicity [12]. Additionally, combining DT treatment with adjuvants including pertussis toxin, CFA, or CpG-ODN enhance DT toxicity [6, 10]. It is thus not surprising that viral infection has similar effects [10]. Indeed, we found that DT treatment of WT mice during the peak of sub-lethal influenza A virus infection intensifies lethal inflammation and body weight loss (Fig. 1). Similarly, Schmitz et al. [14] already reported that WT C57BL/6 mice chronically infected with LCMV are much more susceptible to DT toxicity and titrated the DT dose accordingly. Importantly, all these observations are independent of DEREG mice. Unspecific DT effects seen in WT mice should not be confused with effects induced by the depletion of specific cell populations in transgenic mice. Examples for the latter are DC depletion models where the targeting of radioresistant non-hematopoietic cells can cause death, or where neutrophilia can occur following DC depletion. We conclude that DT has known unspecific effects that are manageable by careful dose titration and by the use of DT-treated WT controls.

Treg Rebound

A rebound of Tregs following the withdrawal of DT treatment is described for several Foxp3DTR strains [1–3]. Thus, the re-appearance of Tregs in short-term depletion protocols [13] is fully expected and has certain advantages (see section “Advantages of Foxp3 BAC Transgenes”). Daily DT treatment of DEREG mice for 5–6 consecutive days reduces Treg outgrowth on d6-7 [1]. However, transient Treg depletion on two consecutive days is often sufficient to demonstrate strong biological effects in comparison to DT-treated controls [12]. Potential anti-DT antibody formation should be considered in long-term depletion regimens depending on the genetic background. Reduced dosing is also favored regarding DT side effects (see section “DT Toxicity”). Of note, Treg rebound can also be influenced by infections (see sections “Advantages of Foxp3 BAC transgenes” and “Tregs in Viral Infections”) and presumably by the commensal microflora.

Advantages of Foxp3 BAC Transgenes

We have previously described that eGFP Foxp3+ Tregs can be selected by long-term DT treatment or by certain infections combined with DT treatment of DEREG mice [12, 15, 16]. Similar observations were made with Foxp3-LuciDTR mice undergoing prolonged DT treatment [3]. The existence of DT-resistant Tregs has provided important insights into Treg homeostasis and self-tolerance [3]. Additionally, adult DEREG mice are protected from lethal autoimmunity as opposed to Foxp3DTR knock-in mice due to DT-resistant Tregs [1, 2, 17]. This important advantage allows studying the specific effects of transient Treg depletion. For example, the DEREG transgene is particularly suited to study organ-specific autoimmunity in mice on genetically susceptible backgrounds. We have crossed DEREG mice on the NOD background as a model of human type I diabetes. Interestingly, 70% of non-diabetic NOD.DEREG mice develop overt diabetes after Treg depletion, whereas DT-treated NOD controls remain non-diabetic (Fig. 2). Thus, Foxp3+ Tregs maintain self-tolerance to insulin-producing beta cells in the absence of TCR transgenes. Independent of Treg depletion, the Foxp3 BAC-encoded eGFP in DEREG mice has been instrumental in Treg isolation and functional analyses [18]. This is particularly important to mention because Foxp3 modifications in knock-in strains can alter Treg functions [17]. In contrast, Foxp3 maintains its native state in DEREG mice.
DT toxicity must be especially controlled in viral infections (see section “DT toxicity”). After careful DT dose titration, Schmitz et al. [14] demonstrated enhanced pathology after Treg depletion during LCMV infection. Treatment of DEREG mice with low dose DT effectively depleted all transgenic GFP⁺ Foxp3⁺ cells but spared a considerable proportion of expanded GFP⁻Foxp3⁺ T cells. An overall reduction of 50–60% Foxp3⁺ T cells in DEREG compared to C57BL/6 mice was sufficient to reduce T cell exhaustion by increasing anti-viral CD8⁺ T cell effector function. Inhibition of T cell exhaustion is known to drive immunopathology. Consequently, partial depletion of Foxp3⁺ T cells in DEREG mice resulted in 100% mortality [14]. In contrast to LCMV clone 13, Friend Virus (FV) induces a life-long chronic infection and does not induce severe immunopathology since this retrovirus mainly replicates and induces effector T cell responses in lymphatic organs. Hence, Treg depletion is associated with improved control of FV infection rather than enhanced pathology [19–21]. Thus, if immunopathology is not a critical factor in an infection model, Treg depletion has no detrimental effects given that the right source and dose of DT is administered. This underlines the power of the method despite the circumstance that Foxp3⁺ T cells are depleted only partially in some settings [13]. Our data suggest that Treg manipulation might be an interesting new therapeutic approach in certain persistent viral infections. In patients, such a treatment could only be performed for a short period of time to avoid the onset of severe autoimmune diseases [16, 17]. In this regard, the DEREG mouse is an ideal model to study the effect of a transient Treg depletion on a chronic viral infection. Interestingly, such a transient Treg depletion resulted in a sustained reduction in chronic retroviral set points in the FV model [21, 22].

In conclusion, Foxp3 BAC transgenic mice have known limitations, as every model, while DEREG mice also have several important advantages that underline their broad use.

**Material and Methods**

**Mice**

WT (C57BL/6J) mice and DEREG mice [1] were maintained at the animal facilities of Twincore (Hanover, Germany) and the Helmholtz-Center for Infection Research (Braunschweig, Germany) under SPF conditions. DEREG mice were crossed to the NOD background for 12 generations and maintained at the DFG-Center for Regenerative Therapies (Dresden, Germany) under SPF conditions. All animal experiments were in accordance with institutional and state guidelines.

**Influenza infection**

10–14 weeks old female WT mice were intranasally infected with a sub-lethal dose of influenza A virus (mouse-adapted H1N1 PR8, 0.1 LD50). One group of mice received an intraperitoneal injection with 1 mg DT (Calbiochem) diluted in 100 μl PBS on days 4 and 5 after infection, while the other group was left untreated. Health status was followed every second day until day 10. Mice showing very restricted activity for two consecutive days or losing more than 20% of body weight within two days were euthanized, with infection being considered lethal.

**Diabetes**

15–18 week-old normoglycemic NOD.DEREG⁺ or control NOD.DEREG⁻ females were injected intraperitoneally with 0.5 μg DT (Calbiochem) on days 0, 1, 7 and 8. Blood glucose levels were determined every other day. Mice were considered diabetic at blood glucose levels above 150 mg/dl. 71.4% (15 out of 21) of initially normoglycemic NOD.DEREG⁺ mice developed hyperglycemia within 2 weeks after the first DT injection.

**Statistical analysis**

Survival curves were assessed by Log-rank and Gehan-Breslow-Wilcoxon tests using Prism. p values <0.05 are considered significant.

**Acknowledgments**

We thank Drs. Peter Openshaw and Mark J. Smyth for helpful discussions. C. T. M. was supported by the German National Academic Foundation.

**Conflict of Interest**

None declared.
References


