



iting cardiac hypertrophy (1), other loss-of-function approaches appear ineffective. We remain enthusiastic about miRNAs as therapeutic targets and welcome such dialog.

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Expression of TNFRSF25 on conventional T cells and Tregs

Immunological tolerance is achieved through recessive and dominant mechanisms. In recessive tolerance the fate of self-reactive T cells is controlled in a cell intrinsic manner such that they undergo cell death or become anergic after exposure to self-antigen. In contrast, dominant tolerance is cell extrinsic and is mediated by CD4⁺ Tregs that express the transcription factor Forkhead P3 (Foxp3) and show increased self-reactivity when compared with conventional T cells (1). Peripheral homeostasis of Tregs is maintained through T cell receptor stimulation and signaling by IL-2 and costimulatory receptors such as CD28 (2, 3). Identifying the full spectrum of signals controlling Treg homeostasis *in vivo* may lend itself to therapeutic strategies that can be used to manipulate their number or function in order to ameliorate inflammatory diseases or augment an antitumor immune response. In this regard, the recent study by Schreiber and colleagues in the *JCI* (4) is particularly interesting, since the authors demonstrate that injection of mice with a mAb that binds to TNF receptor superfamily member 25 (TNFRSF25) selectively expands Tregs. The authors also show that administration of the anti-TNFRSF25 mAb inhibits a Th2 inflammatory response in the lungs of antigen-sensitized mice. Another interesting observation reported in that study was the preferential binding of the anti-TNFRSF25 mAb to Tregs (4). Based on this, the authors concluded that the level of TNFRSF25 on Tregs is considerably higher than that found on conventional CD4⁺ T cells. We have reexamined the expression of TNFRSF25 on conventional CD4⁺ T cells

and Tregs, and our findings are remarkably different to those reported by Schreiber et al. We used two approaches to investigate expression of TNFRSF25 on T cell subsets (Figure 1). First, we showed that a different anti-TNFRSF25 antibody stains conventional T cells and Tregs obtained from Foxp3-GFP knockin mice (5) with similar intensity (Figure 1, A–C). Second, we demonstrated that soluble recombinant TL1A (sTL1A), the ligand for TNFRSF25, binds equally well to conventional CD4⁺ T cells and Tregs (Figure 1D). We therefore conclude that Tregs and conventional CD4⁺ T cells express similar levels of functional TNFRSF25.

We agree with the findings of Schreiber et al. that TNFRSF25 triggering can expand Tregs. In fact, we recently showed that transgenic mice that constitutively express TL1A have increased numbers of Tregs (6). However, we also observed increased activation of conventional CD4⁺ T cells, elevated levels of IL-13 and IL-17, and small intestinal immune pathology that manifests as goblet cell and paneth cell hyperplasia (6). A similar phenotype was reported by Siegel and colleagues using mice that express higher levels of a TL1A transgene (7). Interestingly, we found that stimulation of T cells with recombinant TL1A attenuates Treg-mediated suppression *in vitro* and this effect required TNFRSF25 signaling in either conventional CD4⁺ T cells or Tregs (6). Thus, TNFRSF25 exerts costimulatory effects on conventional CD4⁺ T cells as well as on Tregs. Furthermore, its effects on promoting Treg turnover are counterbalanced by its ability to attenuate immune suppression and stimulate effector T cells. This

conclusion is in line with findings obtained using mice that were rendered deficient in either TNFRSF25 or TL1A. In these mice, the net effect of defective TNFRSF25 signaling is a reduction in the severity of T cell-mediated inflammation (8, 9).

How then can these findings be reconciled? We suspect that the anti-TNFRSF25 mAb used by Schreiber et al. may bind to an epitope that is preferentially expressed on Tregs, since multiple mRNA isoforms of TNFRSF25 have been described (10), and this may have led to preferential expansion of Tregs in their experiments. Indeed, this notion is supported by a previous study showing differences in *TNFRSF25* mRNA isoform expression between Tregs and Th17 cells (8). Thus, when compared with conventional T cells, Tregs expressed more *TNFRSF25* mRNA transcripts that encode the shorter variant of TNFRSF25, which lacks the fourth extracellular cysteine-rich repeat. It is noteworthy that the antibody used in our study bound to both full-length TNFRSF25 as well as the short variant lacking the fourth cysteine-rich repeat (Figure 1E). We believe that caution should be applied in interpreting the findings obtained with anti-TNFRSF25 antibodies, as these may differ in their capacity to stimulate Tregs and effector T cells.

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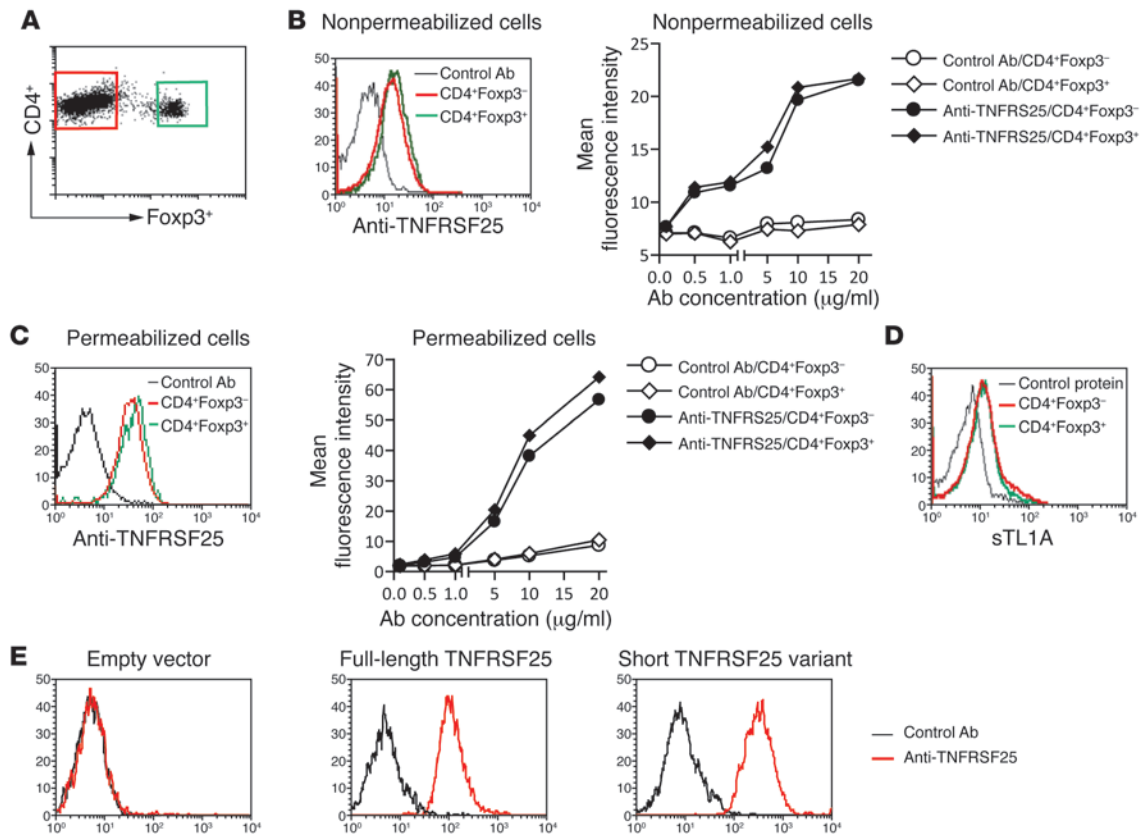


Figure 1

CD4⁺ conventional T cells and Tregs express similar levels of TNFRSF25. **(A)** A flow cytometric dot plot showing the gating of CD4⁺Foxp3⁻ and CD4⁺Foxp3⁺ T cells. **(B–D)** Binding of anti-TNFRSF25 antibody **(B and C)** or sTL1A **(D)** to CD4⁺Foxp3⁻ and CD4⁺Foxp3⁺ T cells. Splenocytes from Foxp3-GFP knockin mice were incubated with anti-FcγRII/III (2.4G2) and then phycoerythrin-conjugated anti-CD4 mAbs. After washing, cells were incubated with affinity-purified biotinylated goat anti-mouse TNFRSF25 IgG (R&D Systems) or normal biotinylated goat IgG for 40 minutes at 4°C. Binding was detected using allophycocyanin-conjugated streptavidin. Histograms are electronically gated on CD4⁺GFP⁻ or CD4⁺GFP⁺ cells. To detect TNFRSF25 intracellularly, cells were permeabilized using Cytofix/Cytoperm solution (BD Biosciences). For staining with sTL1A, cells were first incubated with anti-FcγRII/III and then phycoerythrin-conjugated anti-CD4 mAbs. After washing, cells were incubated (40 minutes, 4°C) with affinity-purified sTL1A, which consists of an N-terminal, rat CD4 domains 3 and 4 tag, and the extracellular domain of mouse TL1A (6), or with bovine serum albumin as a control. Binding was detected using allophycocyanin-conjugated mouse anti-tag mAb (OX68). Histograms in **B–D** are representative of 4 independent experiments in which anti-TNFRSF25 antibody or sTL1A were used at 10 μg/ml. **(E)** Anti-TNFRSF25 antibody binds to full-length TNFRSF25 and the short variant lacking the fourth extracellular cysteine-rich repeat. NIH3T3 cells transduced with an “empty” recombinant retrovirus or recombinant virus that encodes full-length TNFRSF25 or the short TNFRSF25 variant were stained with anti-TNFRSF25 or control antibody as described above.

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