



A-02

## IRF4-dependent mucosal CD24<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup> dendritic cells control Th17 responses

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## Abstract

Dendritic cells are crucial for the initiation of adaptive immunity and can be delineated into functionally different subsets of DCs in lymphoid as well as non-lymphoid organs. Two major non-lymphoid tissue dendritic cell subsets were recently identified in steady state, CD103<sup>+</sup> DCs and CD11b<sup>+</sup> DCs. CD103<sup>+</sup> DCs have been characterized extensively for their origin, growth and transcription factor requirements as well as function. However, similar data for  $CD11b^+$  DCs, albeit present in greater numbers, remain sparse. Using mixed bone marrow chimeras, we show that the  $CD11c^+MHCII^+CD11b^+$  population in the lung and gut lamina propria is composed out of 2 populations, Flt3-dependent CD24<sup>+</sup>CD64<sup>-</sup> bona fide DCs and CSF-1R-dependent CD24<sup>-</sup>CD64<sup>+</sup> macrophages. In the lung, only the CD11b<sup>+</sup>CD24<sup>+</sup> DCs capture antigen and migrate to the draining lymph node where they potently induce T-cell proliferation. Furthermore, DC-specific ablation of IRF4 leads to selective loss of the CD11b<sup>+</sup>CD24<sup>+</sup> DC subset in the lung as well as the CD11b<sup>+</sup>CD103<sup>+</sup> DC subset in the small intestine, thereby identifying an IRF4-dependent CD24<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup> DC lineage with a common gene expression profile in mucosal tissues. Functionally, loss of lung and small intestinal CD24<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup> DCs leads to abrogation of IL-17 production and concomitant elevation of IFNy production by CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells in the lung and small intestine during steady state as well as during pathogen challenge. Taken together, our data identify an IRF4-dependent  $CD11b^+$  DC population with functional specialization to instruct mucosal IL-17 responses during steady state and infection.