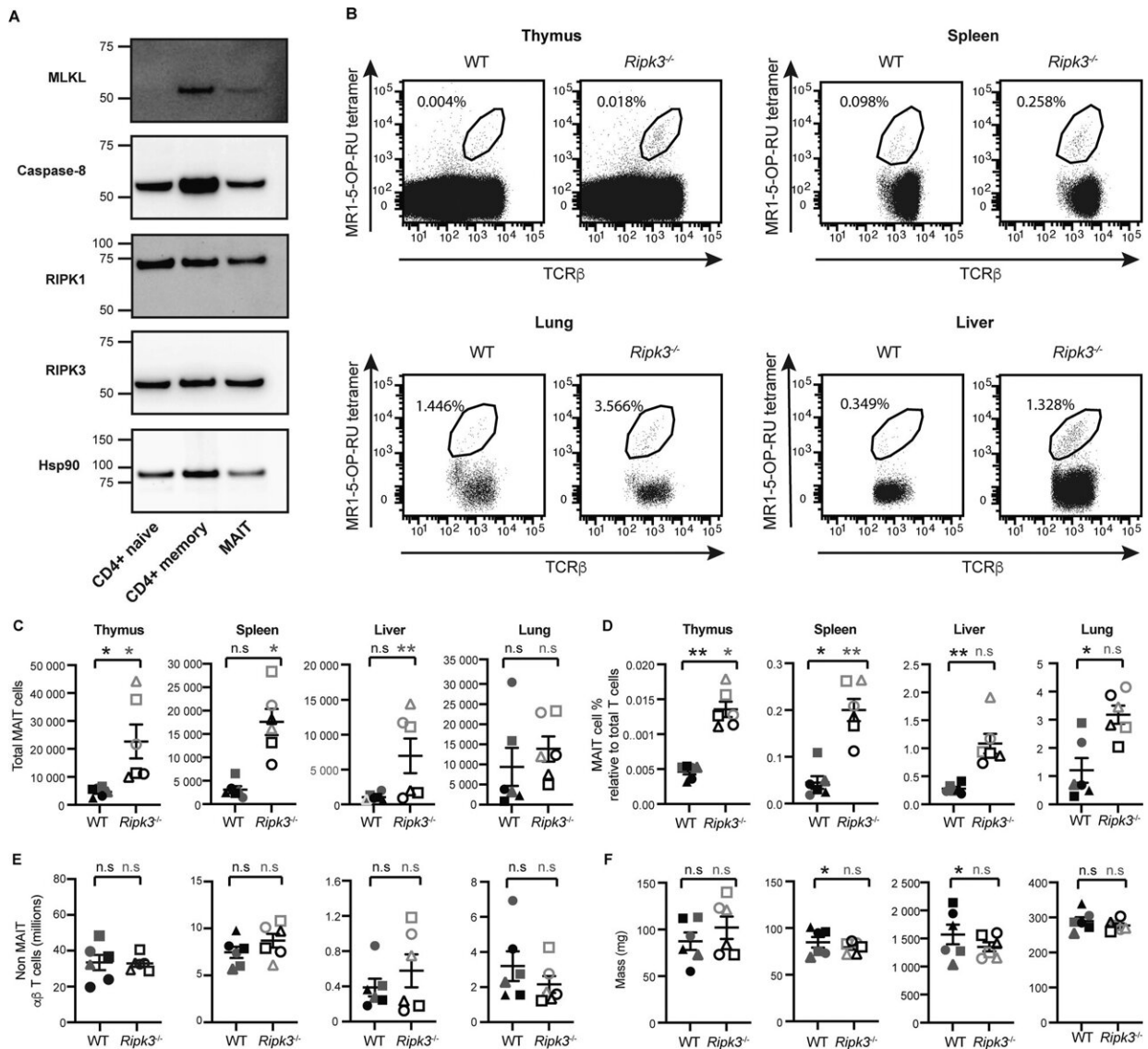


# Study: Keeping T cells active, but not too active, could be key to new immune therapies

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RIPK3 deficiency selectively affects MAIT cell abundance. A Western blot showing presence of the indicated molecules in lysates of FACS-sorted liver

MAIT cells, naïve ( $CD62L^+$ ,  $CD44^-$ )  $CD4^+$  T cells, and memory ( $CD62L^-$ ,  $CD44^+$ )  $CD4^+$  T cells at steady state. Data shown from 1 experiment representative of three independent experiments ( $n = 3$ ). **B** Flow plots showing whole thymocytes, or  $\alpha\beta$ -T cells from spleen, liver and lungs of C57BL/6 (WT) and  $Ripk3^{-/-}$  mice. MAIT cell abundance is expressed as a percentage relative to non-MAIT  $TCR\beta^+$  lymphocytes. **C** Absolute MAIT cell numbers, and **D** relative MAIT cell abundance showing MAIT cell % relative to total thymocytes for the thymus, and MAIT cell % relative to  $\alpha\beta$  T cells for all other organs (as in **B**), **E** absolute non-MAIT  $TCR\beta^+$  lymphocyte numbers in each of the indicated organs, and **F** mass of each organ. Data showing age-matched (~7.5 week old) male mice (black symbols) and female mice (gray symbols) for each WT (filled symbols) and  $Ripk3^{-/-}$  mice (hollow symbols), with each symbol (circle, square and triangle) representing an individual mouse across panels **C-F**. Bars show the mean  $\pm$  SEM ( $n = 6$  mice). Statistical significance is indicated for male (black annotations) and female (gray annotations) mice by ns ( $p > 0.05$ ); \* ( $p \leq 0.05$ ); \*\* ( $p \leq 0.01$ ); or \*\*\* ( $p \leq 0.001$ ) as determined by an unpaired two-tailed  $t$ -test with Welch's correction for unequal variance. Data shown from a single experiment, representative of at least three independent experiments. Credit: *Cell Death & Disease* (2023). DOI: 10.1038/s41419-023-05619-0

While T cells play a critical role in the immune system by protecting the body against infection and cancer, regulation of T cell activity is necessary to prevent excessive inflammation and damage to healthy tissue.

A team of researchers including Hudson Institute's Associate Professor Kate Lawlor is investigating how the T cells' life and death is controlled and what [molecular mechanisms](#) are at play in the regulation of the T cells' activity.

In a study published in the journal *Cell Death & Disease*, the team worked with mucosal associated invariant T (MAIT) cells—a type of T cells that play a crucial role in protecting our bodies against bacterial

infections.

## **Potential immune therapies to control inflammation**

The researchers found that MAIT cells have a unique survival and death mechanism compared to other types of T cells.

They discovered that a protein, called RIPK3 (Receptor-Interacting Protein Kinase 3), plays a crucial role in regulating MAIT cell numbers, but the same effect was not seen for other T cell populations.

University of Melbourne's Dr. Timothy Patton, a Research Officer at the Doherty Institute and a lead author of the study, explained, "The RIPK3 protein controls both inflammation and cell death activity. It is a master 'decision maker' controlling if a cell will die, and how much inflammation the cell will drive in both its life and death.

"In MAIT cells, but not other T cells, RIPK3 plays more of a 'pro-death' role restricting the accumulation of MAIT cells normally."



Associate Professor Kate Lawlor. Credit: Hudson Institute of Medical Research

## **New therapeutic solutions**

Understanding more about how MAIT cells work opens the door to new therapeutic solutions to help fight [infectious diseases](#).

"These findings suggest RIPK3 is a good target to develop therapies that can either increase or decrease the activity of MAIT cells," said University of Melbourne's Associate Professor Alexandra Corbett, Laboratory Head at the Doherty Institute and a senior author of the paper.

"This could be useful for treating conditions where MAIT cell activity needs to be reduced, such as [autoimmune diseases](#), or where it needs to be increased, such as bacterial infections."

This research was carried out by a collaborative team of researchers at the Doherty Institute, Hudson Institute for Medical Research and the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute.

**More information:** Timothy Patton et al, RIPK3 controls MAIT cell accumulation during development but not during infection, *Cell Death & Disease* (2023). [DOI: 10.1038/s41419-023-05619-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41419-023-05619-0)

Provided by Hudson Institute of Medical Research

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