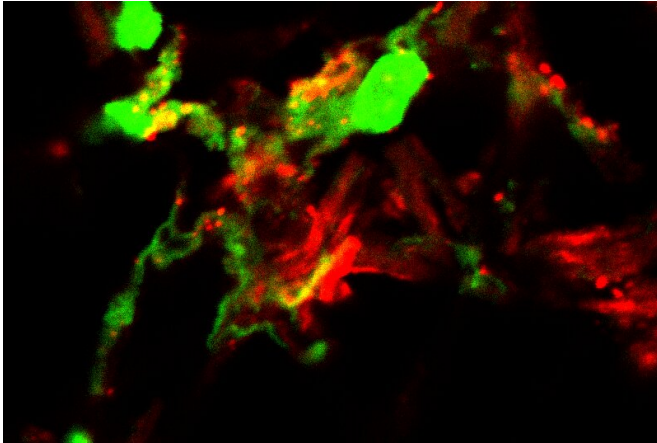


# Study reveals new mode of triggering immune responses

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Confocal microscopy image shows that DNA (green) and the chemokine CXCL4 (red) colocalize (indicated by yellow areas) during inflammatory responses in the skin. Credit: Barrat lab

Small proteins, called chemokines, that direct immune cells toward sites of infection can also form DNA-bound nanoparticles that can induce chronic, dysfunctional immune responses, according to a new study by researchers at Weill Cornell Medicine and Hospital for Special Surgery (HSS). The surprising discovery of this new activity for this well-studied class of immune signaling molecules could shed light on some types of immune disorders.

The study, published May 31 in the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, reveals an entirely new mode of triggering the immune system, through which [chemokine](#)-DNA nanoparticles can induce inflammation. Results in [preclinical models](#) suggest that this mechanism may play a central role in autoimmune diseases such as scleroderma and lupus.

The work was part of the scientists' ongoing efforts to understand scleroderma, an [autoimmune](#)

[condition](#) that causes inflammation and hardening of the skin. "We had a project looking at scleroderma and it was shown by us and others a few years ago that patients with this condition have an elevated level of the chemokine CXCL4 in their blood," said senior author Dr. Franck Barrat, professor of microbiology and immunology at Weill Cornell Medicine and the Michael Bloomberg Chair and senior scientist at HSS. "But the role of this chemokine in disease is unclear and we didn't expect the chemokine to provoke this particular immune response."

In setting up controls for one of their experiments, Dr. Barrat's team, including first author, Dr. Yong Du, a postdoctoral associate in microbiology and immunology at Weill Cornell Medicine and a member of the HSS Research Institute, discovered that CXCL4 and several other chemokines could induce [immune cells](#) called plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs) to produce interferon-alpha. Surprisingly, the induction appeared to be independent of known chemokine receptors, indicating that these molecules were activating the immune cells through some previously unknown mechanism.

Subsequent experiments revealed that the chemokines can bind pieces of DNA to form nanoparticles, which then bypass the cells' [chemokine receptors](#) to induce interferon production directly. Tests in mouse models of skin inflammation suggest that this mechanism could account for the chronic immune activation that underlies scleroderma and other [autoimmune diseases](#). The results also suggest that different DNA-chemokine nanoparticles could underlie different diseases. For example, while CXCL4 appears to be important in scleroderma, another chemokine, CXCL10, may perform a similar function in lupus.

Dr. Barrat believes that the DNA-chemokine nanoparticles are likely an essential component of

the body's wound healing system. "Following a skin injury, such as if you cut yourself, [dendritic cells](#) infiltrate the skin and create an inflammatory environment to allow for proper closing of the wound. Our findings suggest that these cells do not need to see a pathogen—a virus or bacterium—and can directly sense self-DNA," he said. "And that inflammation is helping to recruit other cells of the [immune system](#)." In autoimmune disease, the process goes awry, producing a chronic inflammatory state that ultimately damages tissue instead of healing it.

The researchers also collaborated on a related study, published June 14 in *Nature Communications*, that shows that CXCL4 can induce a similar inflammatory response in monocytes, another important class of immune cells. Taken together, the findings point toward possible strategies to shut down autoimmunity without interfering with normal immune responses.

"It tells you the type of response that you have to stop, not necessarily at the DNA-chemokine level, but potentially more downstream in the cells themselves," Dr. Barrat said.

**More information:** Yong Du et al, Chemokines form nanoparticles with DNA and can superinduce TLR-driven immune inflammation, *Journal of Experimental Medicine* (2022). [DOI: 10.1084/jem.20212142](#)

Chao Yang et al, CXCL4 synergizes with TLR8 for TBK1-IRF5 activation, epigenomic remodeling and inflammatory response in human monocytes, *Nature Communications* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-022-31132-7](#)

Provided by Weill Cornell Medical College

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