



Published in final edited form as:

Nature. ; 475(7354): 110–113. doi:10.1038/nature10134.

## Intravenous gammaglobulin suppresses inflammation through a novel T<sub>H</sub>2 pathway

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### Abstract

High-dose intravenous immunoglobulin is a widely used therapeutic preparation of highly purified immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies. It is administered at high doses (1–2 grams per kilogram) for the suppression of autoantibody-triggered inflammation in a variety of clinical settings<sup>1</sup>. This anti-inflammatory activity of intravenous immunoglobulin is triggered by a minor population of IgG crystallizable fragments (Fc<sub>s</sub>), with glycans terminating in α2,6 sialic acids (sFc) that target myeloid regulatory cells expressing the lectin dendritic-cell-specific ICAM-3 grabbing non-integrin (DC-SIGN; also known as CD209)<sup>2–4</sup>. Here, to characterize this response in detail, we generated humanized DC-SIGN mice (hDC-SIGN), and demonstrate that the anti-inflammatory activity of intravenous immunoglobulin can be recapitulated by the transfer of bone-marrow-derived sFc-treated hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> macrophages or dendritic cells into naive recipients. Furthermore, sFc administration results in the production of IL-33, which, in turn, induces expansion of IL-4-producing basophils that promote increased expression of the inhibitory FcγRIIB on effector macrophages. Systemic administration of the T<sub>H</sub>2 cytokines IL-33 or IL-4 upregulates FcγRIIB on macrophages, and suppresses serum-induced arthritis. Consistent with these results, transfer of IL-33-treated basophils suppressed induced arthritic inflammation. This novel DC-SIGN–T<sub>H</sub>2 pathway initiated by an endogenous ligand, sFc, pro-vides an intrinsic mechanism for maintaining immune homeostasis that could be manipulated to provide therapeutic benefit in autoimmune diseases.

Binding of intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) or sFc to specific ICAM-3 grabbing non-integrin-related 1 (SIGN-R1) on splenic marginal zone macrophages suppresses autoantibody-mediated inflammation<sup>4</sup>. Although the human orthologue of SIGN-R1, DC-SIGN, showed similar binding specificity for sFc as mouse SIGN-R1, its expression pattern is broader, as it is detected systemically on myeloid-derived cells, including dendritic cells, macrophages and some monocytes<sup>5,6</sup>. DC-SIGN recognizes high-mannose glycans from a variety of pathogens, and acts as a pattern recognition receptor bridging innate and adaptive immunity<sup>7</sup>. Ligation of DC-SIGN by bacteria-derived mannosylated glycans can induce their internalization, and also synergize with other innate receptor pathways promoting

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**Full Methods** and any associated references are available in the online version of the paper at [www.nature.com/nature](http://www.nature.com/nature).

Supplementary Information is linked to the online version of the paper at [www.nature.com/nature](http://www.nature.com/nature).

**Author Contributions** R.M.A., T.K., F.W. and J.V.R. designed the experiments and interpreted the results. R.M.A., T.K. and F.W. performed the experiments, and R.M.A. and J.V.R. wrote the manuscript.

inflammation and resistance to infection. In contrast, binding of sFc to DC-SIGN requires both carbohydrate and protein determinants, and results in an anti-inflammatory response<sup>2,4</sup>. The immunosuppressive potential of DC-SIGN has been documented following ligation by HIV-derived gp120 or anti-DC-SIGN antibody, which promotes the development of tolerogenic, IL-10-producing dendritic cells, and interferes with Toll-like receptor (TLR) signalling<sup>8,9</sup>.

To study human DC-SIGN in the context of IVIG anti-inflammatory activity, we expressed hDC-SIGN—driven by its endogenous promoter to reproduce the characteristically broad *in vivo* expression pattern of hDC-SIGN—in a mouse. Human bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) clones encoding the *DC-SIGN* gene and its regulatory regions were introduced as a transgene into mice (Fig. 1a). Transgenic mice showed surface expression of this human lectin on dendritic cells, macrophages, and monocytes, in the peripheral blood, bone marrow and spleen, resembling the human expression pattern of DC-SIGN (Supplementary Fig. 2a–c), although a higher percentage of murine monocytes were found to express DC-SIGN.

To determine if hDC-SIGN could substitute for SIGN-R1 in mediating IVIG protection, hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> mice were crossed to SIGN-R1-deficient animals (hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup>/SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup>) and challenged with arthritogenic K/BxN serum<sup>10</sup>. Both induction of arthritis and responsiveness to IVIG and sFc were similar in wild-type mice and hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup>/SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice (Fig. 1b and Supplementary Fig. 3a). In contrast, induced arthritis was not suppressed by IVIG or sFc in SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice. Thus, hDC-SIGN expression was sufficient to trigger the IVIG and sFc anti-inflammatory response.

A related lectin, DC-SIGN-R, is linked to DC-SIGN on the BAC transgene (Fig. 1a). hDC-SIGN-R has reduced affinity to sFc as compared to hDC-SIGN (Supplementary Fig. 3b). To define the contribution of DC-SIGN-R to sFc anti-inflammatory activity, mice that express hDC-SIGN alone as a transgene<sup>11</sup> were crossed with SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice (CD11c-DC-SIGN/SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup>). These mice were protected from inflammatory arthritis by IVIG (Supplementary Fig. 3c). Further, selective blockade of hDC-SIGN in transgenic hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup>/SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice expressing both hDC-SIGN and hDC-SIGN-R resulted in a loss of IVIG protection *in vivo* (Supplementary Fig. 3d). These results support a requirement for hDC-SIGN but not hDC-SIGN-R in this anti-inflammatory response triggered by sFc.

Next, we sought to determine if stimulation of hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> cells matured from bone marrow with sFc was sufficient to induce an anti-inflammatory response. Bone-marrow-derived macrophages and dendritic cells cultured from hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> transgenic animals expressed hDC-SIGN, but not hDC-SIGN-R or SIGN-R1 (Supplementary Fig. 4a, b, c). Bone-marrow-derived cells cultured from hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> transgenic or wild-type mice were pulsed for 30 min with sFc or asialylated Fcs (asialoFc) at a concentration representative of *in vivo* treatments. The treated cells were collected, washed and administered to wild-type mice, which were then challenged with K/BxN serum (Supplementary Fig. 4d). Mice receiving hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> bone-marrow-derived macrophages or dendritic cells pulsed with sFc or IVIG showed reduced joint inflammation as compared to recipient mice that received wild-type cells, or hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> cells pulsed with asialoFc (Fig. 1c and Supplementary Fig. 4e, f). The anti-inflammatory response triggered by transferred sFc-stimulated hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> bone-marrow-derived macrophages required the expression of the inhibitory Fc receptor (FcR) FcγRIIB, as FcγRIIB<sup>-/-</sup> recipient mice were not protected from inflammation induced by K/BxN serum (Fig. 1d). Collectively, these results were consistent with the *in vivo* requirements for IVIG protection previously defined<sup>1–4</sup>, and demonstrated that ligation of hDC-SIGN by sFc on bone-marrow-derived myeloid cells is sufficient to induce an anti-inflammatory cellular response.

DC-SIGN engagement has been reported to result in dendritic cell production of IL-10 (refs 7–8), making this anti-inflammatory cyto-kine an appealing candidate responsible for mediating IVIG anti-inflammatory activity. However, IL-10<sup>-/-</sup> mice were protected from induced arthritis by IVIG similarly to wild-type controls (Supplementary Fig. 5). We next addressed other cytokines that could be responsible for this response. The T<sub>H</sub>2 cytokine IL-4 has been shown to upregulate FcγRIIB surface expression on peripheral monocytes<sup>12</sup>, and increase the threshold for activation by pathogenic immune complexes, consistent with the FcγRIIB requirement of IVIG<sup>1,13,14</sup>. Therefore, sFc-treated DC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> bone-marrow-derived macrophages were administered to naive wild-type mice or IL-4<sup>-/-</sup> mice, and the recipient mice challenged with K/BxN serum. Wild-type recipients were protected from induced arthritis, whereas IL-4<sup>-/-</sup> recipients were not (Fig. 2a).

These results led us to predict that IVIG anti-inflammatory activity would require IL-4 signalling. Indeed, mice deficient in IL-4 (IL-4<sup>-/-</sup>; Fig. 2b), the IL-4 receptor (IL-4Rα<sup>-/-</sup>; Fig. 2c), or the IL-4R signalling adaptor (Stat6<sup>-/-</sup>; Fig. 2c), were not protected from K/BxN-induced inflammation by IVIG or sFc. Further, monocytes in the peripheral blood and bone marrow of wild-type mice, but not IL-4Rα<sup>-/-</sup> mice, upregulated FcγRIIB after sFc administration (Supplementary Fig. 6). Next we examined whether exogenous T<sub>H</sub>2 cytokines could also suppress autoantibody-induced inflammation. Mice were treated with cytokine immune complexes (ic)<sup>15</sup> of T<sub>H</sub>2 cytokines IL-4 (IL-4ic), and IL-13 (IL-13ic), or a non-T<sub>H</sub>2 cytokine complex of IL-3 (IL-3ic), and challenged with K/BxN serum. Inflammation was significantly attenuated after single administration of IL-4ic or IL-13ic, but not after IL-3ic treatment (Fig. 2d). However, IL-4ic treatment did not attenuate inflammation in FcγRIIB<sup>-/-</sup> mice, consistent with IL-4ic also requiring the FcγRIIB to suppress inflammation (Fig. 2d).

We next examined whether T<sub>H</sub>2 cytokines were induced after IVIG or sFc administration. No changes in *Ii4* messenger RNA levels were observed (Fig. 3a and Supplementary Fig. 7a–c), so we surveyed cyto-kines known to induce *Ii4* expression, including IL-33 (refs 16–18), IL-25 (refs 18–20), and thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP)<sup>18,21,22</sup>. Interestingly, *Ii33* mRNA was upregulated in wild-type mice after IVIG and sFc administration, but remained unchanged SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice. We then administered IL-33, IL-25, or TSLP to mice challenged with K/BxN serum. Exogenous IL-33 fully suppressed K/BxN arthritogenic activity and induced IL-4 production *in vivo*, whereas IL-25 promoted only modest protection, and TSLP provided no protection (Fig. 3b), all of which correlated with systemic IL-4 and IL-13 levels (Fig. 3b and Supplementary Fig. 7d, e). Further, exogenous IL-33 and IL-4ic were unable to ameliorate serum-induced arthritis in IL-4Rα<sup>-/-</sup> mice (Fig. 3c and Supplementary Fig. 7e), indicating that IL-4Rα acts downstream of IL-33 in this pathway.

Our results support an anti-inflammatory cascade where DC-SIGN ligation by sFc promotes IL-33 production, IL-33 induces IL-4 expression, culminating in FcγRIIB upregulation on monocytes and macrophages (Supplementary Fig. 1). To confirm this, hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup>/SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice were treated with arthritogenic sera and sFc, in combination with a blocking antibody to the IL-33 receptor (anti-IL-33Rα). This intervention ablated the ability of sFc to protect hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup>/SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice (Fig. 3d and Supplementary Fig. 7f). Protection of transferred sFc-treated hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> bone-marrow-derived macrophages was also diminished by anti-IL-33Rα treatment (Fig. 3e). Further, administration of exogenous IL-4ic or IL-33 increased FcγRIIB surface expression on monocytes, whereas IL-25 had no effect (Fig. 3f and Supplementary Fig. 8). IL-4 treatment down-regulated FcγRIIB expression on B cells (Supplementary Fig. 8), consistent with the diverse effects of this cytokine on different leukocyte types.

IL-4 can be produced by T cells and several innate immune cell populations<sup>18</sup>, including basophils<sup>23,24</sup>, mast cells<sup>25,26</sup>, eosinophils<sup>27</sup> and progenitor cells<sup>19</sup>. IVIG activity is T-cell independent<sup>4</sup>, thus eliminating these cells as a source of sFc-induced IL-4. To determine whether basophils were involved in this response, we selectively depleted these cells *in vivo*<sup>28</sup> (Fig. 4a and Supplementary Figs 9–11). Arthritis could be induced in basophil-depleted hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup>/SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice (Supplementary Fig. 9a) but the protective capacity of sFc and IVIG was lost (Fig. 4a and Supplementary Fig. 11), indicating that these cells have a pivotal role. We next administered sFc and K/BxN sera to IL-4-GFP reporter mice (4get<sup>29</sup>), and found a twofold increase in GFP<sup>+</sup> basophils (DX5<sup>+</sup>FcεRI<sup>+</sup>c-Kit<sup>-</sup>) in the circulation of protected sFc-treated mice, indicating that basophils produced IL-4 in response to sFc (Fig. 4b). To determine whether basophils were ultimately responsible for the anti-inflammatory activity induced by sFc through IL-33, we transferred PBS- or IL-33-treated basophils to K/BxN-treated recipient mice (Fig. 4c, d and Supplementary Fig. 12a–c). IL-33-treated basophils derived from wild-type or FcγRIIB<sup>-/-</sup> mice were equally effective at suppressing arthritic inflammation, reducing serum IL-6 levels, and curbing leukocyte infiltration to arthritic paws (Fig. 4c, d and Supplementary Fig. 12d, e). These results confirm the anti-inflammatory potential of these cells, and support a model whereby IL-4 produced by basophils increases FcγRIIB expression on inflammatory macrophages (Supplementary Fig. 1).

Analysing the anti-inflammatory activity of IVIG led to identification of an endogenous, innate pathway in which sialylated IgG, a minor component of serum IgG antibodies, binds DC-SIGN, promoting production of IL-33, which expands IL-4<sup>+</sup> basophils. These cytokines are capable of suppressing autoantibody-mediated inflammation by modulating FcγRIIB expression on effector cells (Supplementary Fig. 1). IL-4 and IL-33 have pleiotropic activities, and mediate T<sub>H</sub>2 responses to helminth parasites and allergens<sup>18</sup>, as well as enhance inflammatory arthritis<sup>30,31</sup>, in addition to their activities reported here. Cytokine concentration, cellular environment, and differential responses of individual cell types are likely to explain these distinct effector functions.

Various stimuli have been reported to modulate the level of IgG Fc sialylation, and could regulate this intrinsic pathway. Antigenic stimulation results in the production of pro-inflammatory, antigen-specific, asialylated IgG antibodies<sup>2</sup>. Pathogenic autoantibodies, such as those produced during rheumatoid arthritis that recognize citrullinated peptides, similarly show reduced sialic acid as compared to other serum antibodies<sup>32</sup>. Conversely, increases in sialylated IgG antibodies occur during pregnancy<sup>33</sup>, which could contribute to the remission in arthritis seen in pregnant women. Therefore, affecting the sialylation of IgG antibodies could provide an intrinsic mechanism for regulating T<sub>H</sub>2 cytokine production by innate myeloid cells in a DC-SIGN-dependent manner, provide a means for maintaining homeostasis, and is an attractive therapeutic approach to suppressing inflammation in autoimmune diseases.

## METHODS SUMMARY

hDC-SIGN BAC transgenic mice were created using the BAC clone CTD2102F19 (Invitrogen) containing the human *DC-SIGN* gene. The BAC was linearized by the NotI restriction endonuclease. The human *DC-SIGN* gene fragment was purified and injected into one-day-old C57BL/6 embryos via pronuclear microinjection. The embryos were then implanted into ICR surrogate females and the resulting progeny were screened by PCR for the presence of the human *DC-SIGN* transgene. hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> mice were crossed to SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice to generate hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup>/SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> lines.

## METHODS

### Mice

Eight-to-twelve-week old, sex and age matched mice were used for all experiments in compliance with federal laws, institutional guidelines and have been approved by the Rockefeller University. Wild-type C57BL/6, wild-type BALB/c, NOD, IL-4<sup>-/-</sup>, IL-4Rα<sup>-/-</sup>, Stat6<sup>-/-</sup>, IL-10<sup>-/-</sup>, 4get (IL-4-GFP reporter) mice were purchased from Jackson Laboratories, and maintained at the Rockefeller University animal facility. FcγRIIB<sup>-/-</sup> mice<sup>34</sup> were generated previously in the laboratory. SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice<sup>35</sup> were provided by A. McKenzie. CD11c-hDCSIGN<sup>+</sup> mice<sup>11</sup> were provided by T. Sparwasser. KRN T-cell receptor transgenic mice on a C57BL/6 background (K/B) were gifts from D. Mathis and C. Benoist and were bred to NOD mice to generate K/BxN mice<sup>10</sup>. K/BxN serum was prepared as described previously<sup>13</sup>. Briefly, serum was separated from blood collected from the K/BxN mice (6–12-weeks old). Several weeks of serum collection were pooled together and frozen in aliquots to be used in the experiments described here. One intravenous injection of 200 μl K/BxN serum was used to induce arthritis. Severity of arthritis was scored by clinical examination by adding the index of all four paws, where 0 is unaffected, 1 is swelling of one joint, 2 is swelling of more than one joint, and 3 is severe swelling of the entire paw. All experiments shown yielded similar results at least 3 times with treatment groups of 4–5 mice, and means and standard deviations are plotted in bar graphs.

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### Reagents and treatments

IVIG (Octagam, Octapharma) or IVIG-derived Fcs was enriched for terminal sialic acid using SNA-agarose<sup>2</sup> (Vector Laboratories) or hypersialyated *in vitro* as previously described<sup>3</sup> to generate sFc. AsialoFc was generated by treating Fcs with neuraminidase (NEB) as per the manufacturer's directions. Sialic acid content was verified by lectin blotting with SNA-biotin (Vector Laboratories). IVIG and IVIG derivations were administered intravenously (i.v.) at 1 g kg<sup>-1</sup>, SNA-enriched IVIG at 0.1 g kg<sup>-1</sup>, and sFc at 0.03 g kg<sup>-1</sup> one hour before K/BxN sera administration.

Mice receiving cytokine:immune complexes (ic) with prolonged half-life were treated with a single i.v. injection 2.5 μg of cytokine (IL-3, IL-4, IL-13; Peprotech) and 12.5 μg of neutralizing antibody at day 0. Neutralizing antibodies used were anti-IL-3 (MP2-8F8, Biolegend), anti-IL4 (11B11, BD Biosciences), and anti-IL-13 (eBio1316H, eBioscience). Other cytokine treatments included intraperitoneal (i.p.) administration of 400 ng (or 800 ng) of IL-25 (R&D), 400 ng of IL-33 (R&D), or 1 μg of TSLP (R&D) on days 0, 1, 2, and 3. Basophils were depleted as described<sup>28</sup> by daily i.p. injection with 10 μg of anti-FcεRI (MAR-1, eBioscience) or hamster IgG isotype control (eBioscience) on days 0–5. Alternatively, mice received a single i.v. injection of 30 μg anti-CD200RL3 (ref. 36) (Ba103, Hycult Biotech) or rat IgG isotype control (BD Biosciences). IL-33Rα was blocked by i.v. injection of 80 μg of anti-IL-33Rα (DT8, MD Biosciences) or rat IgG1 isotype control (BD Biosciences) on day 0. hDC-SIGN was blocked *in vivo* by administration of 125 μg E9E A8 (ref. 37) or isotype control mouse IgG2a (BioLegend).

IL-6 was measured in serum by ELISA as suggested by the manufacturer (BioLegend). Serum IL-4 and IL-13 was measured using an *in vivo* cytokine capture assay as described<sup>38</sup>. Briefly, 10  $\mu$ g biotinylated anti-IL-4 antibody (clone BVD4-1D11, BioLegend) or biotinylated anti-IL-13 (eBio1316HA, eBioscience) was injected i.v. into treated mice, and sera were collected 24 h later. Cytokine levels were quantified by ELISA assay using anti-IL-4 (BVD6-24G1, BioLegend) or anti-IL-13 (eBio13A, eBioscience) as capture antibodies.

Splenic RNA was purified using RNeasy Mini Kits (Qiagen) and reverse-transcribed using Verso cDNA synthesis kit (Thermo Scientific). Quantitative PCR (qPCR) was conducted in 7300 Real-time PCR System (Life Technologies) with primer-probe sets for mouse IL-4, IL-13, IL-33, IL-25, or rRNA (Life Technologies), and gene expression levels were determined by normalization to rRNA levels.

Saturation binding experiments were performed as previously described<sup>4</sup>, comparing CHO and CHO-hDC-SIGN cells or Hep-CD81 and Hep-hDC-SIGN-R cells.

### Flow cytometry

Single cell suspensions were prepared from peripheral blood, spleen, bone marrow, or paws from mice. After red blood cell lysis, cells were stained with the indicated monoclonal antibodies, and subjected to analysis using a FACSCalibur or LSR-II cytometer (BD Biosciences). Human leukocytes were obtained from peripheral blood samples (New York Blood Center) after density gradient centrifugation (Ficoll-Paque, GE Healthcare). Antibodies used for murine cell staining were as follows: anti-CD19 (1D3), anti-B220 (RA3-6B2), anti-CD3e (145-2C11), anti-CD11b (M1/70), anti-Ly6G (1A8), anti-CD11c (HL3), anti-I-A<sup>b</sup> (AF6-120.1), anti-CD49b (DX5 and HMa2), anti-c-Kit (2B8), anti-CD45.2 (104) from BD Biosciences, anti-NKp46 (29A1.4), anti-SIGN-R1 (22D1), anti-CD123 (5B11) from eBioscience, anti-hDC-SIGN (9E9A8), anti-FcεR1 (MAR-1) from Biolegend, anti-FcγRIIB (K9.361), anti-hDC-SIGNR (120604) from R&D systems. Antibodies used for human cell staining were: anti-CD14 (M5E2), anti-CD16 (B73.1), anti-CD3 (UCHT1), anti-CD56 (B159), anti-CD19 (SJ25C1), anti-CD11c (B-Ly6), anti-HLA-DR (L243 (G46-6)), anti-hDC-SIGN (AZND1) from BD Biosciences, and anti-hDC-SIGN (9E9A8, Biolegend). AccuCheck Counting Beads (Invitrogen) were used to quantify cells.

### Bone-marrow macrophage and dendritic cell cultures and transfers

Bone-marrow-derived macrophages were cultured as described previously<sup>39</sup>. Briefly, marrow was recovered from tibias and femurs of mice, and seeded in non-tissue culture treated 10-cm plates with DMEM supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 2% penicillin/streptomycin (Invitrogen), 1% glutamine 200 mM (Invitrogen), 0.1%  $\mu$ -mercaptoethanol, IL-3 (5 ng ml<sup>-1</sup>, Peprotech) and M-CSF (5 ng ml<sup>-1</sup>, Peprotech) overnight at 37 °C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. The next day, non-adherent cells were recovered and plated in 10-cm non-tissue culture treated plates in supplemented DMEM with cytokines, and cultured for 5–7 days. Once the cultured cells were mature macrophages (>90% CD11b<sup>+</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup> by FACS), the cells were detached and 2 × 10<sup>6</sup> macrophages were plated per well in 6-well plates, and allowed to attach overnight. The next day, the cells were pulsed with IVIG (15 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>), BSA (15 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>, Sigma), sFc (0.5 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>), or asialoFc (0.5 mg ml<sup>-1</sup>) for 30 min at 37 °C. The cells were recovered, washed thoroughly in cold PBS, and 1 × 10<sup>6</sup> macrophages were administered i.v. into naive recipients. One hour later, the recipient mice were treated with K/BxN sera. Dendritic cells were cultured from mouse tibia and femur bone marrow cells as described<sup>40</sup>. Briefly, 1 × 10<sup>6</sup> cells ml<sup>-1</sup> were plated in 24-well plates with DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS and 10 ng ml<sup>-1</sup> mouse granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF, Peprotech). On day 6, loosely adherent cells were collected by

gentle pipetting, and were subjected to flow cytometric analysis or bone marrow cell transfer experiments as described above.

## Histology

Human lymph node samples were from ISL Bio, and M. Pack provided human spleen samples. Spleens or lymph nodes embedded in O.C.T. compound (Sakura Finetek) were fixed in ice-cold acetone for 10 min, and stained with anti-SIGN-R1, anti-hDC-SIGN or anti-hDC-SIGN-R for 1 h at 25 °C in combination with antibodies for macrophages or B cells. Antibodies used included anti-F4/80 (BM8, Invitrogen) for mouse red pulp macrophages, anti-B220 for mouse B cells, anti-hCD20 (2H7, Biolegend) for human B cells, and anti-CD68 (Y1/82A, Biolegend) for human macrophages. Sections were visualized by wide-field fluorescence microscope (Zeiss).

## Basophil adoptive transfers

Basophils were expanded by administering IL-3ic<sup>41</sup>, as described above, to wild-type or Fc $\gamma$ RIIB<sup>-/-</sup> mice. Five days later, IL-3ic-treated mice were administered PBS or IL-33 (400 ng) i.p. The next day, basophils (DX5<sup>+</sup>FcRI<sup>+</sup>cKit<sup>-</sup>) were sorted using a FACSAria II (BD Biosciences). Sorted basophils were washed in cold PBS, and 0.7  $\times$ 10<sup>6</sup> basophils were administered to naive recipient mice subsequently administered K/BxN sera. A Wright–Giemsa stain of sorted, cytopun basophils was performed as suggested by the manufacturer (Sigma).

## Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

## Acknowledgments

The authors thank P. Smith, M. Kibe, J. Brown and K. Velinon for technical support, K. L. Jeffrey, C. Cheong, R. Steinman and J. J. Lee for discussions, M. Pack for providing human spleen sections, A. McKenzie for providing SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice, T. Sparwasser for providing CD11c-hDC-SIGN mice, C. G. Park for providing hDC-SIGN and hDC-SIGN-R expressing cell lines, and H. Watarai for providing anti-IL-25R antibodies. R.M.A. is an Irvington Institute fellow of the Cancer Research Institute. F.W. is supported by the Wenner–Gren Foundations, Sweden. This work was performed with support from Virdante Pharmaceuticals and NIH grants to J.V.R.

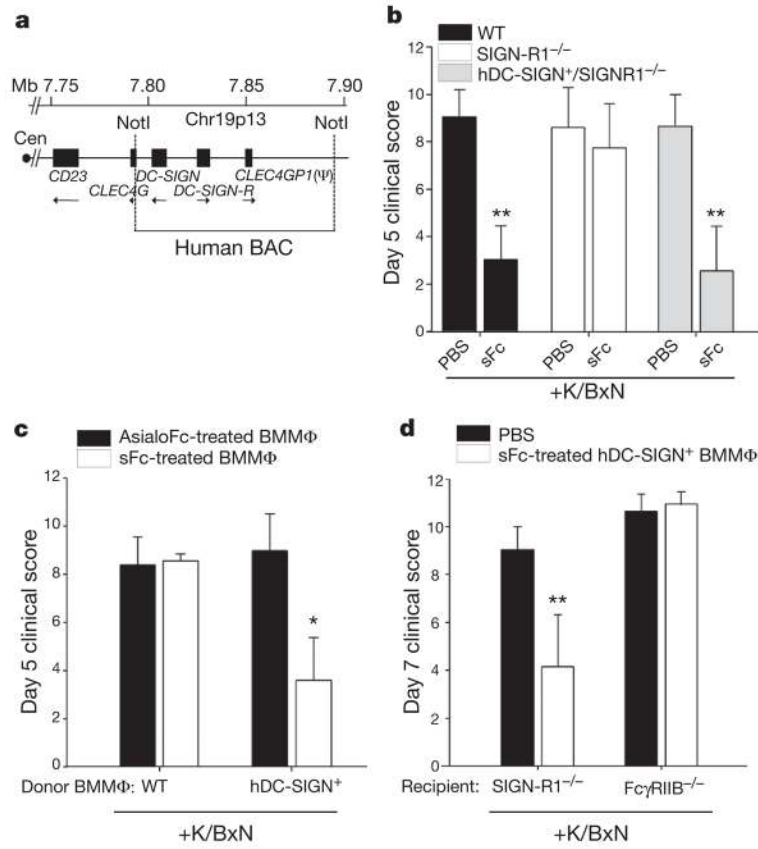
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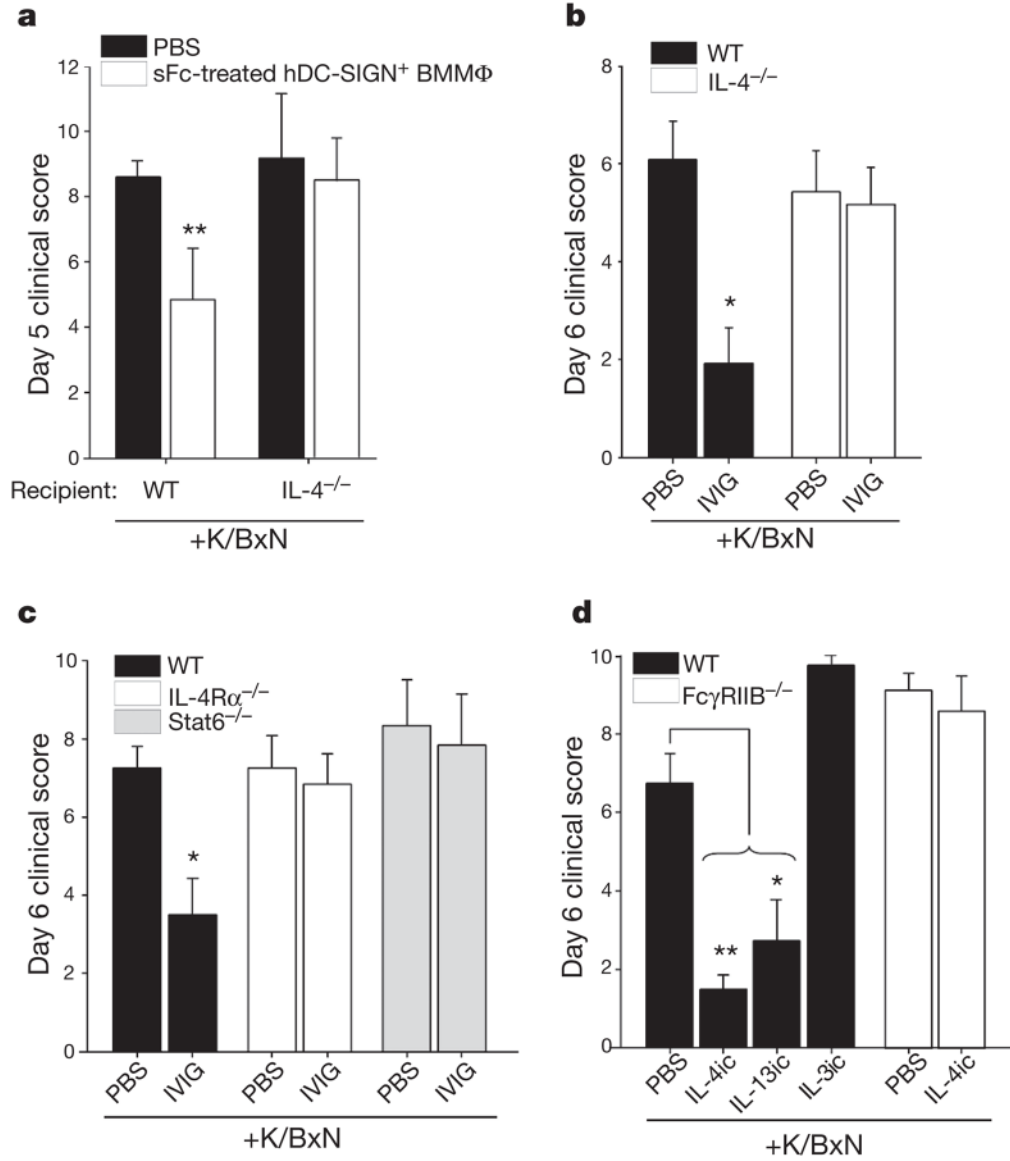


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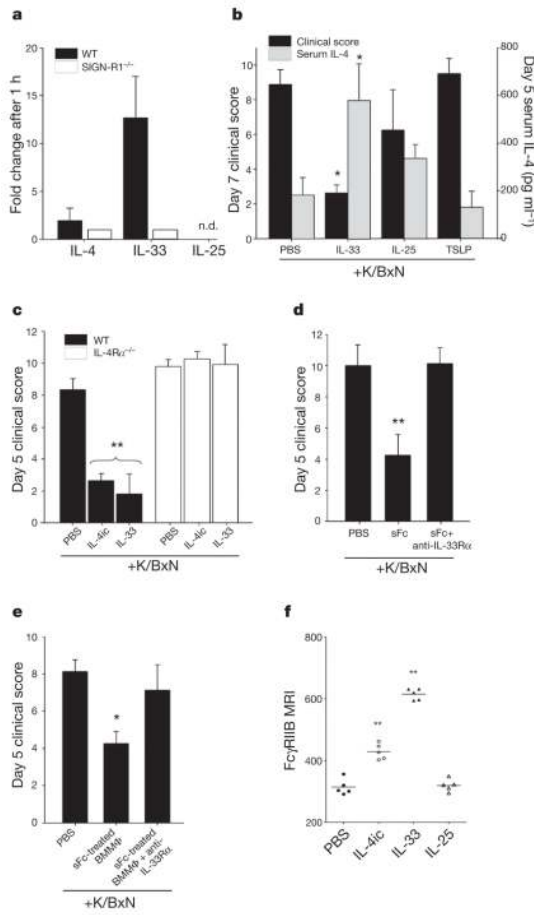
**Figure 1. Human DC-SIGN conveys sFc anti-inflammatory activity**

**a**, A map of the human chromosome 19 BAC clone containing DC-SIGN and DC-SIGN-R genes. Cen, centromere. **b**, Wild-type (WT; black bars), SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> (white bars), or hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup>/SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> (grey bars) mice were administered K/BxN sera and sFc. \*\**P*>0.001 determined by a Fisher least significant difference (LSD) post-hoc test. **c**, AsialoFc- (black bars) or sFc- (white bars) treated wild-type and hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> bone-marrow derived macrophages (BMMΦ) were administered to K/BxN-sera-treated wild-type recipients. \**P*>0.05 determined by Tukey's post-hoc test. **d**, PBS (black bars) or sFc-treated hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> bone-marrow-derived macrophages (white bars) were administered to SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> and FcγRIIB<sup>-/-</sup> recipients. Means and standard deviations are plotted; \*\**P*>0.001 determined by Tukey's post-hoc test.



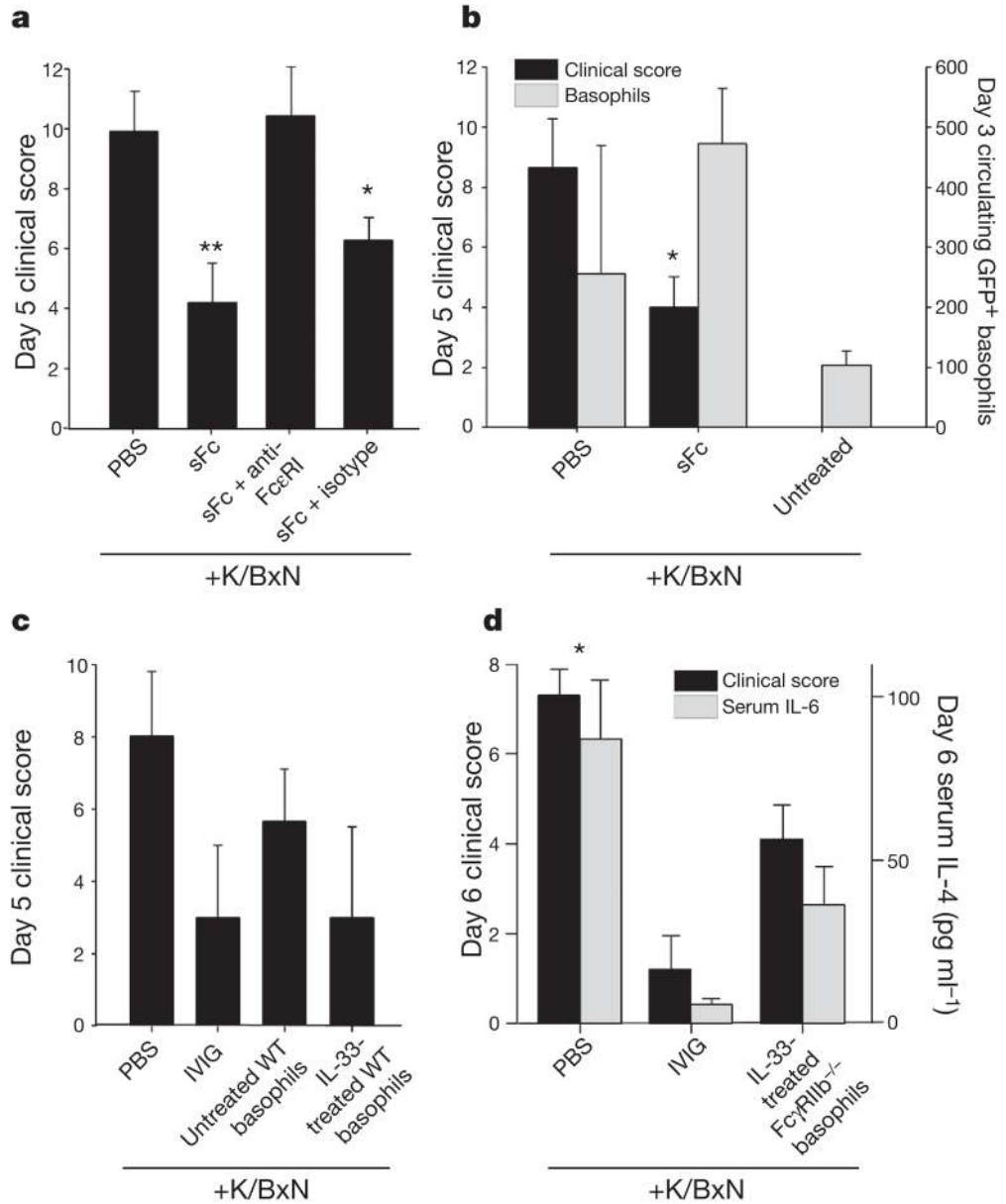
**Figure 2. IL-4 requirements of sFc anti-inflammatory activity**

**a**, sFc-treated hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup>bone-marrow-derived macrophages (BMMΦ; white bars) or PBS was administered to K/BxN-treated wild-type or IL-4<sup>-/-</sup> recipient mice. \*\**P*>0.002 determined by Fisher LSD post-hoc test. **b**, Wild-type (black bars) and IL-4<sup>-/-</sup> (white bars) mice were treated with K/BxN sera and IVIg. \**P*>0.01 determined by Mann-Whitney’s U test. **c**, Wild-type (black bars), IL-4Rα<sup>-/-</sup> (white bars), or Stat6<sup>-/-</sup> mice (grey bars) were given K/BxN sera and IVIg. \**P*>0.01 determined by Tukey’s post-hoc test. **d**, Wild-type (black bars) and FcγRIIB<sup>-/-</sup> mice (white bars) were administered cytokine immune complexes (IL-4ic, IL-3ic, IL-13ic) and K/BxN sera. Means and standard deviations are plotted; \**P*>0.01, \*\**P*>0.001 determined by Mann-Whitney’s U test.



**Figure 3. IL-33 triggers IL-4 anti-inflammatory activity**

**a**, Cytokine expression 1 h after IVIG administration in wild-type (black bars) or SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice (white bars) determined by quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR). n.d., not detected. **b**, K/BxN-treated wild-type mice received PBS, IL-33, IL-25, or TSLP. \**P* > 0.05 determined by Tukey’s test. **c**, K/BxN-treated wild-type (black bars) or IL-4Rα<sup>-/-</sup> (white bars) mice received PBS, IL-4ic, or IL-33. \*\**P* > 0.001 determined by Tukey’s test. **d**, hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup>/SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice received K/BxN sera, sFc and anti-IL-33Rα. \*\**P* > 0.001 determined by Fisher LSD test. **e**, sFc-treated hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup> bone-marrow-derived macrophages were administered to wild-type mice, K/BxN- and anti-IL-33Rα-treated wild-type mice. Means and standard deviations are plotted; \**P* > 0.05 determined by Tukey’s test. **f**, Individual mean fluorescence intensities (MFI) of bone marrow monocyte (CD11b<sup>+</sup> Ly6G<sup>-</sup>) FcγRIIB surface expression 24 h after PBS, IL-4, IL-33, or IL-25 treatment by FACS. \*\**P* > 0.01 determined by Tukey’s test.



**Figure 4. Anti-inflammatory activity mediated by basophils**

**a**, hDC-SIGN<sup>+</sup>/SIGN-R1<sup>-/-</sup> mice were administered K/BxN sera, sFc and anti-FcεRI or an isotype control. \*\**P*>0.001, \**P*>0.05 determined by Fisher LSD test. **b**, 4get mice were administered K/BxN sera and sFc. Circulating IL-4<sup>+</sup> basophils (grey bars, DX5<sup>+</sup> FcεRI<sup>+</sup> GFP<sup>+</sup>) and clinical scores (black bars) are plotted. \**P*>0.05 determined by Tukey’s test. **c**, PBS or IL-33-treated basophils (DX5<sup>+</sup> FcεRI<sup>+</sup> c-Kit<sup>-</sup>) were administered to K/BxN-treated wild-type mice. Control mice received PBS or IVIG. **d**, Basophils from IL-33-treated FcγRIIb<sup>-/-</sup> mice were administered to K/BxN-treated wild-type recipients. Clinical scores (black) and serum IL-6 levels (grey) are plotted. Means and standard deviations are plotted; \**P*>0.05 determined by Mann–Whitney’s U test.