T CELL DEVELOPMENT

Lead role for BCL-6 in T_{FH} cell development

The requirement for T cell help for B cells has been known for many years, but it is only recently that specialized T cells — T follicular helper (T_{EH}) cells — have been identified that express high levels of CXCchemokine receptor 5 (CXCR5), which enables them to localize to B cell follicles during T cell-dependent immune responses. Although the phenotype of $T_{_{\rm FH}}$ cells has been well characterized, the factors governing their differentiation are poorly understood. Now, three studies show that the transcription factor B cell lymphoma 6 (BCL-6) is a master regulator of T_{FH} cell differentiation.

As BCL-6 is selectively expressed by the T_{FH} cells in the T cell lineage, Yu *et al.* investigated the role of BCL-6 in T_{FH} cell lineage commitment. They generated mixed chimaeras by injecting BCL-6-deficient and



BCL-6-sufficient fetal liver cells into recipient mice, which were then immunized with sheep red blood cells 8 weeks later. BCL-6-deficient T cells were unable to differentiate into $T_{_{\rm EH}}$ cells, showing that BCL-6 is essential for the development of $T_{\rm FH}$ cells. Further experiments showed that T cell-restricted deficiency of BCL-6 also prevented the formation of germinal centres. BCL-6 expression was not required for the development of $T_{\mu}1$, T_{μ} 17 or regulatory T cells — in fact, overexpression of BCL-6 repressed the production of the key T_H1-type cytokine interferon- γ (IFN γ) and the T_u17-type cytokine interleukin-17 (IL-17). Nurieva et al. also reported that overexpression of BCL-6 in T cells induced $\mathrm{T}_{_{\mathrm{FH}}}$ cell differentiation and inhibited the differentiation of $T_{\mu}1$, T_u2 and T_u17 cells. BCL-6 expression was regulated by IL-6 and IL-21, and was required by both T and B cells for germinal centre interactions.

BCL-6 is a transcriptional repressor, so how does it specify T_{FH} cell fate? In the Yu et al. study, chromatin immunoprecipitation assays using human tonsil $T_{_{\rm FH}}$ cells and B cells showed that BCL-6 bound to the promoters for the transcriptional regulators T-bet (also known as TBX21) and retinoic acid receptor-related orphan receptor-yt (ROR γ t), which determine T_H1 and T_u17 cell fate, respectively, resulting in the repression of IFNy and IL-17 production. Furthermore, BCL-6 also suppressed the expression of microRNAs that are thought to repress T_{FH} cell gene expression.

Johnston et al. showed that BCL-6 was upregulated and B lymphocyteinduced maturation protein 1 (BLIMP1; also known as PRDM1), which antagonizes BCL-6, was strongly downregulated in $\mathrm{T}_{_{\mathrm{FH}}}$ cells compared with non-T $_{\rm FH}\,{\rm CD4^{\scriptscriptstyle +}}\,{\rm T}$ cells. Constitutive overexpression of BCL-6 resulted in almost all T cells becoming $T_{_{\rm FH}}$ cells and enhanced both germinal centre formation and antibody responses. Expression of BCL-6 and differentiation of T_{EU} cells were shown to require cognate interaction with B cells. Further experiments showed that the absence of BCL-6 expression in CD4⁺ T cells prevented the formation of germinal centres. Retroviral overexpression of BLIMP1 prevented BCL-6 expression in CD4+ T cells and greatly reduced the differentiation of $T_{\mu\mu}$ cells. Conversely, BLIMP1-deficient CD4+ T cells showed enhanced T_{FH} cell differentiation.

Taken together, these results show that BCL-6 is both necessary and sufficient for T_{FH} cell development and provide further evidence to support the idea that T_{FH} cells are a separate lineage of T_{H} cells.

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