

P316

Role of lymphotoxin beta receptor signaling during B cell mediated protection against *Toxoplasma gondii*

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Background

The lymphotoxin beta receptor (LT β R) belongs to the TNF receptor superfamily and is essential for the organogenesis of secondary lymphoid organs as well as the coordination of an effective immune response against invading pathogens. LT β R-deficient mice (LT β R^{-/-}) exhibit a pleiotropic phenotype with immunological defects that cause increased susceptibility to pathogens such as *Toxoplasma gondii* (*T. gondii*).

T. gondii is an obligate intracellular parasite that causes toxoplasmosis in humans and virtually all warm-blooded animals. LT β R^{-/-} mice infected with *T. gondii* fail to induce a potent immune response in time and succumb to the infection instead of reaching chronic stage. While cell autonomous defense mechanisms and T cell immunity against *T. gondii* have been investigated in the past, the role of B cell mediated protection and LT β R-signalling against this intracellular pathogen is less well understood.

Results and Conclusion

In contrast to WT animals, LT β R^{-/-} mice do not survive acute toxoplasmosis. Passive immunization of WT and LT β R^{-/-} mice with immune serum containing *T. gondii*-specific antibodies led to prolonged survival, but ultimately could not rescue LT β R^{-/-} mice from death. Parasite burdens in spleen, lung, peritoneal exudate but not brain were increased in LT β R^{-/-} compared to WT mice at day 9 post infection, with no significant impact of the transferred immune serum. *T. gondii*-specific IgM and IgG antibodies were almost not detectable in the serum of LT β R^{-/-} compared to WT mice.

In the bone marrow, LT β R^{-/-} mice showed an increased frequency of mature B cells compared to WT mice. Furthermore, plasma cells in LT β R^{-/-} mice expressed predominantly IgM, whereas WT plasma cells expressed IgA. During infection, WT mice showed an almost complete loss of BM B cells which was less pronounced in LT β R^{-/-} animals.

These results illustrate an interesting role of LT β R signalling for the B cell compartment during *T. gondii* infection.