

Defining the role of CD47 and SIRP α in murine B cell homeostasis

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Abstract

B cell development is a highly organized process, which commences in the fetal liver during embryogenesis and in the bone marrow (BM) after birth. Surface IgM⁺ immature B cells emigrate from the BM via the blood stream to the spleen and finally differentiate into conventional mature follicular B (FoB) cells and marginal zone (MZ) B cells. Conversely, some sIgM⁺ immature B cells can also mature into IgD⁺ FoB cells in the BM. The ubiquitously expressed cell surface glycoprotein CD47 and its receptor signal regulatory protein α (SIRP α) are members of the immunoglobulin superfamily. Both individually and upon their interaction, CD47 and SIRP α have been found to play important role in the homeostasis of T lymphocytes or CD8⁻ conventional dendritic cells (cDCs) in secondary lymphoid organs. However, their role in regulating B cell homeostasis has remained unknown. The present study describes important roles of CD47 and SIRP α in B cell homeostasis. Lack of SIRP α signaling in adult SIRP α mutant (MT - cytoplasmic domain deletion) mice resulted in an impaired B cell maturation in the BM and spleen, which was also reflected in the blood. In the BM and spleen of SIRP α MT mice, reduced numbers of semi-mature IgD⁺IgM^{hi} follicular type-II (F-II) and mature IgD⁺IgM^{lo} follicular type-I (F-I) B cells were observed, while earlier BM B cell progenitors or splenic transitional B cells remained unaltered. In SIRP α MT mice, maturing B cells in BM and spleen were found to express higher levels of the pro-apoptotic protein BIM and contained an increased level of apoptotic cells. In contrast to that for FoB cells, the splenic MZ B cell population was increased with age in SIRP α MT mice without showing an increased level of activation markers. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed an increased follicular localization of MZ B cells in the spleens of SIRP α MT mice. In addition, MZ macrophages and marginal metallophilic macrophages were not restricted to their normal position in SIRP α MT spleens. Interestingly, CD47-deficient (*CD47*^{-/-}) mice mimicked the FoB cell phenotype observed in SIRP α MT mice and had a reduced number of FoB cells in the BM, blood and the spleen at 5-6 months of age, but not in younger mice. Similar to SIRP α MT mice, *CD47*^{-/-} mice also displayed an increased number of splenic MZ B cells. Sera from both mouse strains did not show any signs of an increased production of autoantibodies or antinuclear antigens. BM reconstitution experiments identified a requirement for non-hematopoietic SIRP α signaling for normal B cell maturation in the BM and to maintain normal numbers and retention of MZ B cells in the splenic MZ. On the contrary, hematopoietic SIRP α signaling appeared to be important for FoB cell maturation in the spleen. Interestingly, hematopoietic SIRP α was required for normal MZ retention of MZ macrophages while normal distribution of metallophilic macrophages required non-hematopoietic SIRP α signaling. Collectively, these findings revealed an important role of CD47 and of SIRP α signaling in B cell homeostasis in different lymphoid organs.

Keywords: B cells, CD47, Signal regulatory protein α , Follicular B cells, Marginal zone B cells

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