Type 1 Diabetes and NKT Cells:  
A Report on the 3rd International Workshop on NKT Cells and CD1-Mediated Antigen Presentation,  
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Abstract
NKT cells play a major role in regulating the vigor and character of a broad range of immune responses. Defects in NKT cell numbers and function have been associated with type 1 diabetes, especially in the NOD mouse model. The 3rd International Workshop on NKT Cells and CD1-Mediated Antigen Presentation provided an opportunity for researchers in the field of NKT cell biology to discuss their latest results, many of which have direct relevance to understanding the etiology and pathogenesis of diabetes.

Keywords: Type 1 diabetes · IDDM · NKT cells · immunoregulation · NOD · alpha-Galactosyl Ceramide

Previous NKT Cell/CD1 Workshops
The workshops on NKT cells and CD1-mediated antigen presentation are the brainchild of Mitchell Kronenberg, from the La Jolla Institute for Allergy and Immunology in San Diego. The first meeting was held in San Diego in 1999, and set the general format for all three held to date: three or four days of talks covering structure/function issues of CD1-mediated antigen presentation, the ontogeny and characterization of NKT cell subsets, their physiological roles and involvement in tumors, infections and autoimmune disease. The workshops are fairly small, with 100-150 registrants, and provide ample opportunity for discussion and the establishment of collaborative interactions. Largely due to the sponsorship of Kirin Brewery, many speakers have received generous contributions to their travel and accommodation costs. This has played a critical role in ensuring that a broad range of views are presented - sometimes generating much controversy.

The second workshop was held at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, in 2002 and was particularly characterized by emerging data on lipid antigen processing, and CD1 assembly and trafficking. A source of especially vigorous debate at the workshop was the lack of concordance between the clinical data of Brian Wilson (Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, USA) and those of Albert Bendelac (University of Chicago, USA), regarding the putative association between NKT cell defects and type 1 diabetes.

Background: NKT cells in Type 1 Diabetes
NKT cells are an important immunoregulatory lymphocyte population that express surface markers of both NK cells, such as NK1.1 and members of the Ly49 family, and conventional T-cells, such as the...
In our opinion, the most exciting work presented at the workshop was that of Albert Bendelac on the natural ligand of NKT cells. Albert based his work on his observation that targeted mutant mice lacking the beta
subunit of lysosomal beta-hexosaminidase (a model of the lysosomal storage disease termed Sandhoff disease [21]) do not have NKT cells. A genetic dissection of the glycosphingolipid biosynthetic pathway in question identified the isoglobolipid isoglobotrihexosylceramide (iGb3) as a candidate. Like α-GalCer, iGb3 stimulates the vast majority of iNKT cells to produce both IL-4 and IFN-γ when presented in the context of CD1d. Although it appears to have an approximately three-fold lower affinity compared to α-GalCer, iGb3/CD1d tetramers did not work - presumably due to difficulties in loading the isoglobolipid into the pre-assembled CD1 molecules.

A number of speakers presented data on immune responses to structural analogs of α-GalCer, most of which were synthesized by Prof. Gurdyal Besra at the University of Birmingham, UK. One reasonably well-characterized derivative is OCH ((2S,3S,4R)-1-O-[(D-galactopyranosyl)-N-tetrasanoyl-2-amino-1,3,4-nonanetriol), a compound which can suppress experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (a model of multiple sclerosis [22]) and collagen-induced arthritis [23]. Although stimulation of iNKT cells with OCH results in brisk IL-4 production, it elicits relatively less IFN-γ than α-GalCer. Despite this, the lack of a report of efficacy in NOD mice raises the possibility that OCH does not prevent diabetes. Steven Porcelli (Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, USA) has tested a panel of derivatives based on modification of an azido ceramide precursor by covalent linkage of varying lipid tails. A number of C20 compounds were clearly superior to α-GalCer as they did not require endosomal loading for presentation, were therefore likely to be presented by non-professional antigen presenting cells and as a consequence not stimulate the production of IFN-γ. Steven reported that a number of these were more effective at preventing diabetes than α-GalCer. Moriya Tsuji (Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Centre, New York, USA) described a synthetic C-glycoside analog, α-C-Galactosyl Ceramide, which induces an enhanced IFN-γ response in mice, providing a 1000-fold more potent anti-malarial activity and a 100-fold more potent anti-tumor activity than α-GalCer.

Stuart Berzins (University of Melbourne, Australia) presented a talk comparing the developmental pathway of iNKT cells in humans with that developed by Dale Godfrey’s laboratory in studies of mice [24]. Dr. Berzins obtained, through collaborating pediatric surgeons, paired samples of thymus and peripheral blood from infants (< 3 years of age) undergoing cardiac surgery. Proportions of human iNKT cells expressing CD1d1 (termed NK1.1 in mice) in the blood were twice those seen in the thymus, consistent with its status as a maturation marker. Similarly, as in mice, the majority of thymic iNKT cells were CD4-positive, while the DN population largely arose after thymic export.

Agnes Lehuén (INSERM, Paris, France) reported the results of a careful in vivo analysis of the requirements of protection from diabetes mediated by NKT cells in an adoptive transfer model. Relative to control strains, recipient mice expressing a Vα14Jα18 T cell receptor (see above) were relatively resistant to induction of diabetes by the adoptive transfer of naïve CD4 T-cells from BDC2.5 transgenic mice, which bear a T cell receptor from a diabetogenic CD4 T cell clone [25, 26]. In the Vα14Jα18 transgenic recipients, the BDC2.5 T-cells divided less and produced less IL-2 and IFN-γ than in control strains. In a separate approach, she cleared NKT cells from a NK1.1-expressing NOD line using a NK1.1-specific monoclonal antibody (PK136) and co-transferred both NKT cells from Vα14Jα18 transgenic mice and BDC2.5 diabetogenic T-cells from BDC2.5 transgenic mice. Surprisingly, protection occurred in the absence of IL-4, IL-10, IL-13 and TGFβ, and even when both T cell donor and recipient carried a targeted gene deletion of CD1d. In vitro studies suggested that cell/cell contact was required for protection. These studies suggest that cell surface receptors other than the TCR play critical roles in mediating activation and initiation of effector functions of NKT cells. Obvious candidates are the NK cell receptors.

The next workshop will be organized by Robson MacDonald (Ludwig Institute, Switzerland), Paolo Dellabona (H San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy) and Gennaro De Libero (Basel University Hospital, Switzerland) and held on Île des Embiez, sea-sports resort, off Le Brusc in the south of France in 2006.

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References
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