Depletion of myeloid-derived suppressor cells by gemcitabine does not break immune tolerance and protection against EAE induced by mannan-conjugated myelin autoantigens

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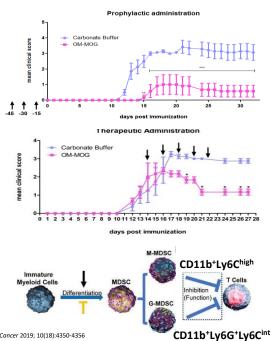
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Introduction

- Mannan-conjugated and mannosylated myelin antigens induce peripheral T cell tolerance and protect mice against EAE in prophylactic and therapeutic protocols.
- Tolerance is not associated with known mechanisms (deletion, Th1-Th2 shift, Treg induction) except some features of anergy.
- Mannan targets the Mannose receptor that is expressed on cells of myeloid lineage

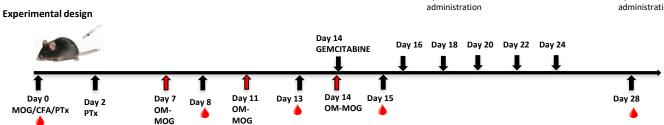
Tseveleki et al 2015, Exp. Neurol. 267:254 Luca et al, 2005, J.Neuroimm 160:178)

•Administration of OM-conjugated MOG35-55 induces peripheral T cell tolerance and protects mice against MOG-EAE.

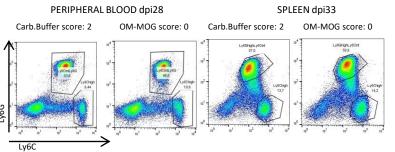


Su Y., et al. J Cancer 2019; 10(18):4350-4356

The purpose of this study is to investigate whether tolerance induced by OMpeptides involves the induction of MDSC.

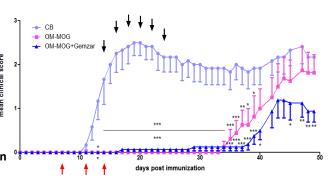


•MDSC expand in peripheral blood and spleens of mice immunized with MOG/CFA/PTx

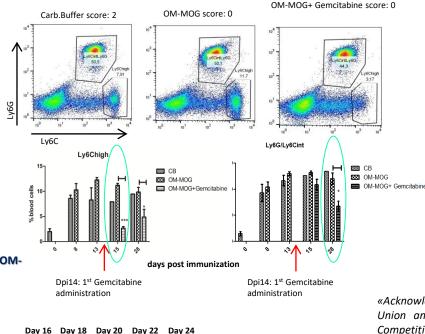


•Gemcitabine treatment depletes Ly6Chigh and Ly6G/Ly6Cint MDSC in Peripheral Blood of mice immunized with MOG/CFA/PTx

 Depletion of MDSC by gemcitabine does not break OM-MOG induced tolerance and protection against EAE clinical symptoms



PERIPHERAL BLOOD dpi15



Conclusions:

•MDSCs expand in the spleen and peripheral blood of OM-MOG and vehicle-treated mice following immunization with MOG/CFA/PTx for the induction of EAE.

•Gemcitabine efficiently depletes monocytic and granulocytic MDSC in peripheral blood of mice during the development of EAE.

•However, gemcitabine did not break OM-MOGinduced protection of mice against the clinical symptoms of EAE. In contrast, MDSC depletion reduced late-onset clinical symptoms in OM-MOGtolerized mice.

•These results indicate that gemcitabine-sensitive cells, including MDSC, are not responsible for immune tolerance induced by mannan-conjugated myelin peptides.

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