Decay-accelerating factor modulates induction of T cell immunity

Peter S. Heeger,[1,2] Peter N. Lalli,[1,2] Feng Lin,[2] Anna Valujskikh,[1] Jinbo Liu,[2] Nasima Muqim,[2] Yuanyuan Xu,[3] and M. Edward Medof[2]

[1]Department of Immunology, Cleveland Clinic Foundation, Cleveland, OH 44195
[2]Institute of Pathology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106
[3]Division of Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294

Decay-accelerating factor (Daf) dissociates C3/C5 convertases that assemble on host cells and thereby prevents complement activation on their surfaces. We demonstrate that during primary T cell activation, the absence of Daf on antigen-presenting cells (APCs) and on T cells enhances T cell proliferation and augments the induced frequency of effector cells. The effect is factor D– and, at least in part, C5-dependent, indicating that local alternative pathway activation is essential. We show that cognate T cell–APC interactions are accompanied by rapid production of alternative pathway components and down-regulation of Daf expression. The findings argue that local alternative pathway activation and surface Daf protein function respectively as a costimulator and a negative modulator of T cell immunity and explain previously reported observations linking complement to T cell function. The results could have broad therapeutic implications for disorders in which T cell immunity is important.

CORRESPONDENCE
Peter S. Heeger:
heegerp@ccf.org
OR
M. Edward Medof:
mxm16@po.cwru.edu

Complement directly destroys invading pathogens and is a source of anaphylatoxins that attract phagocytic cells to sites of insult (1). In adaptive immune responses, it is the effector system for antibody-mediated immunity. Previous studies have indicated that complement influences alloimmune, autoimmune, antiviral, and antitumor T cell responses (2–5), but these observations remain largely unexplained. Because protective antiviral and antitumor T cell reactivity as well as T cell memory are highly dependent on the size of the induced effector T cell repertoire (6–8), clarifying how complement shapes the effector T cell repertoire has broad biological and clinical implications.

Decay-accelerating factor (Daf) is a ubiquitously expressed intrinsic complement-regulatory protein whose function is to dissociate C3/C5 convertases on host-cell surfaces (9), thereby limiting local C3a/C5a anaphylatoxin production and C3b/C5b-initiated progression of the cascade. Daf also has been identified as a ligand for CD97, a leukocyte- and endothelial cell-associated member of the epidermal growth factor family of proteins, which has been identified as a Daf adhesin for attracting leukocytes (10, 11). Although it is known that Daf, a glycophosphatidylinositol-anchored protein (12,

13), is expressed in lipid rafts on T lymphocytes and can be found in the general proximity of the TCR complex (14, 15), no direct or indirect role for Daf in controlling T cell immunity has previously been described. Here we report the unanticipated findings that Daf modulates T cell immunity by controlling T cell– and APC-induced alternative pathway C3 activation during cognate interactions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To address whether Daf influences cellular immune responses, we studied splenocytes obtained from mice made genetically deficient in the *Daf1* gene (*Daf1*$^{-/-}$, *H-2*^{b}) and from *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ littermates. Initial studies, using mixed lymphocyte cultures in which *H-2*^{b} *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ or control *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ spleen cells were stimulated with allogeneic *H-2*^{k} spleen cells in vitro, revealed that *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ cells responded more vigorously than did control *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ cells (Fig. 1 A). Reconstitution of *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ spleen cells with lipid-tailed mouse Daf protein attenuated the increased responsiveness (Fig. 1, A and B), verifying that the effects were specific to Daf deficiency. Substantiating this interpretation, the addition of anti-Daf mAb 2C6 specifically increased the number of induced alloreactive, WT effector T cells (Fig. 1 C).

The online version of this article contains supplemental material.
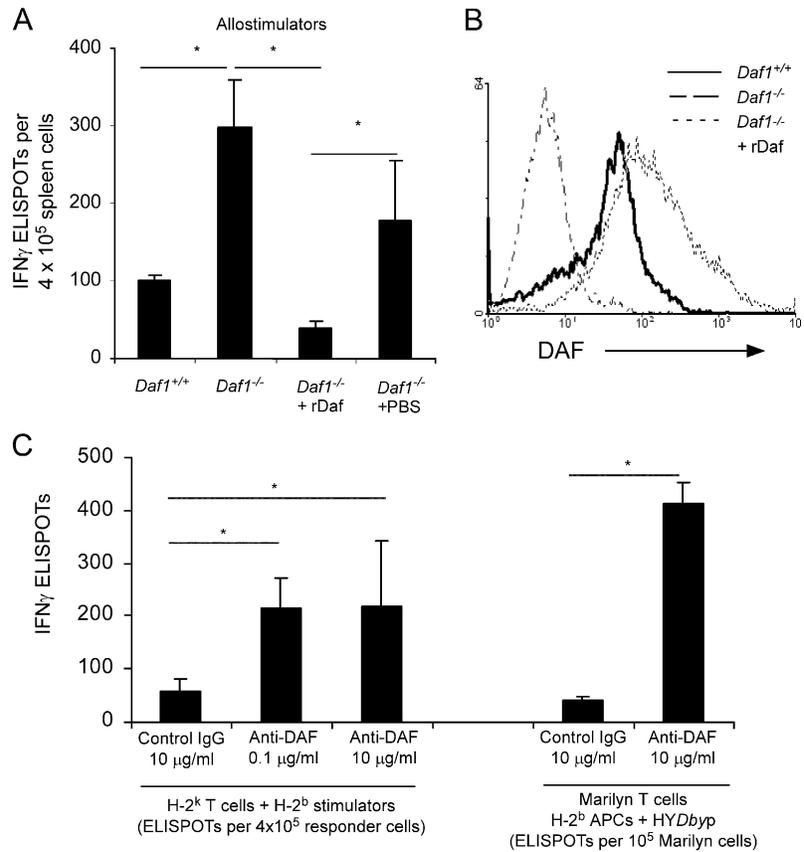
Figure 1. Daf deficiency/blockade augments cellular immunity in vitro. (A) IFNγ ELISPOT assays for *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ splenocytes (± reconstitution using lipid-tailed murine rDaf) or *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ splenocytes versus allogeneic *H-2*^{k} spleen cells. (B) Flow cytometry of Daf expression levels on cells in A. (C) WT *H-2*^{k} T cells stimulated with allogeneic *H-2*^{b} spleen cells (left) or

Mar TCR transgenic T cells stimulated with HY*Dby* peptide-loaded *H-2*^{b} APCs (right) with or without anti-Daf mAb 2C6 or control IgG in IFNγ ELISPOT assays. Means and SD (*n* = 3–5/group) shown are representative of 2–4 independent experiments; *, P < 0.05.

To differentiate antigen–induced versus bystander effects of Daf inhibition on T cell activation, we performed studies using TCR transgenic T cells. The frequency of peptide-activated TCR transgenic Mar T cells (C57BL/6, *H-2*^{b}, *RAG2*$^{-/-}$, specific for male antigen HY*Dby*) was similarly increased in the presence of anti–Daf mAb but not of control mAb (Fig. 1 C).

We next evaluated in vivo T cell responses induced to the male antigen, HY. *H-2*^{b} female mice reject *H-2*^{b} male skin grafts using T cells specific for class II MHC–restricted HY*Dby* and class I MHC–restricted HY*Uty* (16). As shown in Fig. 2 A, transplantation of *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ females with *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ male skin grafts resulted in a 1.5- and threefold increased frequency of anti–HY CD4 and CD8 T cells, respectively, when compared with control *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ females engrafted with *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ male skin. For the CD4 response, the absence of Daf on either the donor or the recipient similarly enhanced T cell immunity; for the CD8 response, a greater effect was noted when the recipient was *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ (Fig. 2 A). The increased frequency of anti–HY T cells was associated with a 2-d acceleration of graft destruction (median survival,

14 d for *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ to *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ vs. 12 d for *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ to *Daf1*$^{-/-}$, *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ to *Daf1*$^{-/-}$, or *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ to *Daf1*$^{+/+}$; *n* = 4–8/group; P < 0.05). Similarly, alloreactive T cells in recipient C3H mice (*H-2*^{k}) primed at >10-fold higher frequencies to allogeneic *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ (8500 / 10^6 anti–*H-2*^{b} IFNγ-producers) versus *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ (520/10^6 anti–*H-2*^{b} IFNγ producers; *n* = 3/group; P < 0.05) heart grafts.

We next immunized *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ and control females with the HY*Dby* peptide and tested for recall responses at d 12 and d 30 (Fig. 2 B). At both time points, the frequency of splenic HY*Dby*-specific IFNγ producers was significantly higher in the *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ mice. Immunization also induced stronger responses to OVA$_{323–339}$ and to MOG$_{35–55}$ in *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ mice compared with controls (3–5-fold at 12 and 30 d after immunization; unpublished data). In combination, these experiments argued that T cell immunity induced by proinflammatory stimuli is augmented in the absence of Daf.

We next asked how APC-expressed (as opposed to T cell-expressed) Daf affects T cell reactivity. *H-2*^{b} *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ splenic stimulators primed approximately sixfold higher frequencies of alloreactive IFNγ-secreting C3H (*H-2*^{k}) effector

A

Male to female skin grafts

B

Immunization: *Dby* peptide + CFA
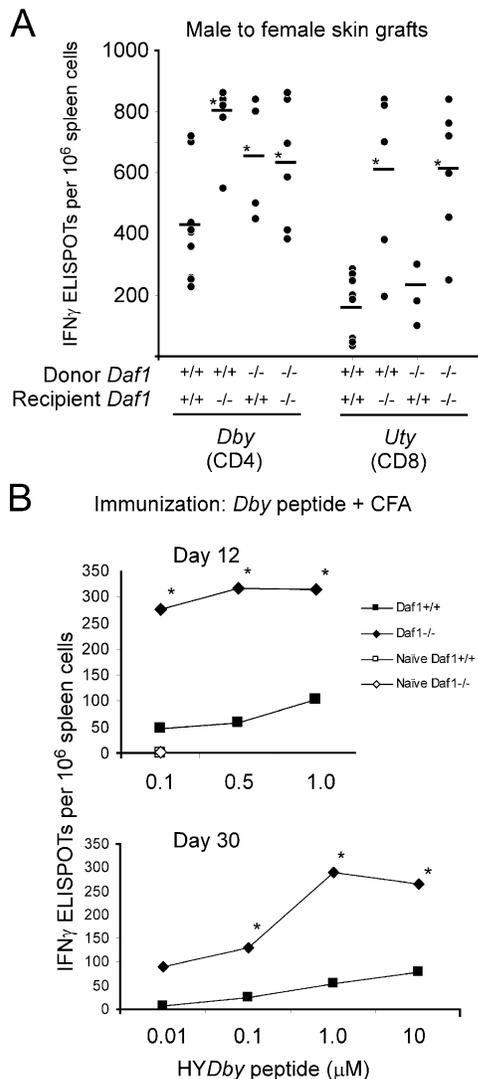
Figure 2. Deficiency of Daf protein augments cellular immunity in vivo. (A) IFNγ ELISPOT assays were performed at rejection of male to female skin grafts (+/+, *Daf1*$^{+/+}$; −/−, *Daf1*$^{-/-}$) to assess reactivity to male peptides HY*Dby* (left) and HY*Uty* (right). Each symbol represents an individual animal (mean of triplicate wells, SD < 15%). –, means for all animals per group (n = 4–8); *, P < 0.05 versus *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ to *Daf1*$^{+/+}$. No response (<10 IFNγ producers/500,000 cells) was detected in any animal to control antigens OVA$_{323-339}$ and β-gal$_{96-103}$, and no responses were detected in naive mice (not depicted). (B) Spleen cell responses by IFNγ ELISPOT 12 d (top) or 30 d (bottom) after immunization of *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ or *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ mice with HY*Dby* peptide plus CFA. No response was detected to control antigens (not depicted). Means plus SD for three to five animals/group are shown. The results are fully representative of two to four independent experiments. *, P < 0.05.

T cells than control *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ *H-2*^{b} spleen cells (Fig. 3 A). This effect was abrogated by incorporation of recombinant lipid-tailed mouse Daf onto the surface of the *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ spleen cells (Fig. 3 A). Although these data were obtained using APCs from mice backcrossed four generations to C57BL/6, similar results were obtained using splenic APCs

from ninth–generation backcross *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ (101 ± 18/10^5 C3H T cells) and *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ littermates (45 ± 11/10^5 C3H T cells; P < 0.05). Responder C3H T cells also proliferated more vigorously both in vitro and in vivo (Fig. 3, B and C) when stimulated with allogeneic *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ APCs versus *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ APCs. Female Mar T cells responded up to fivefold more vigorously, both in vitro (Fig. 3 D) and in vivo (Fig. 3 E), when stimulated with male *H-2*^{b} stimulator cells from *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ mice than from *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ controls, confirming an antigen-specific effect. Mar cells also responded at higher frequency in vitro to splenic APCs from ninth-generation backcross by 5,6-carboxy-2,7-dechlorofluorescein (CFSE) proliferation (3.01% vs. 0.49% of Mar cells divided >2 times in *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ vs. *Daf1*$^{+/+}$, respectively) and ELISPOT (127 ± 12 IFNγ producers/10^4 cells with *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ APCs vs. 46 ± 5 with *Daf1*$^{+/+}$APCs. P < 0.05).

We next asked if the absence of Daf on T cells affects the induced T cell immune response. As assessed by IFNγ ELISPOT (Fig. 4 A) or CFSE dilution (not depicted), *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ T cells responded more vigorously than *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ T cells to *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ allogeneic stimulator cells. Moreover, Thy1.2$^+$ *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ T cells responded to in vivo immunization more vigorously than Thy1.2$^+$ *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ T cells when the T cells were transferred into congenic Thy1.1$^+$ *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ recipients (the Thy1.1 and Thy1.2 antigens allowed differentiation of the transferred T cells from the endogenous T cells; Fig. 4 B). The effect was similar but smaller in magnitude than when Daf protein was deficient on the APCs (Fig. 3).

To determine if the augmenting effect of Daf deficiency relates to work published in the 1980s that Daf cross-linking transmits a proliferative signal (17), we tested in vitro female responses to HY*Dby*. 5 d of in vitro culture with HY*Dby* peptide induced a significantly higher frequency of effector IFNγ producers from *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ splenocytes compared with *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ spleen cells (52 ± 9 vs. 13.8 ± 4/200,000 spleen cells; mean of n = 4/group; P < 0.05). Frequencies of HY-*Dby*-reactive IFNγ and IL-2 producers were identical (<1 in 300,000) in naive *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ and *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ spleens at the start of the culture. Thus, the enhanced T cell immunity must be attributed to the absence of Daf and not to a Daf-transmitted proliferative signal.

Because C3 deficiency has been found to limit T cell reactivity in vivo (3, 5, 18), and because Daf's known function is to circumvent C3 deposition on host cells (1, 9), we investigated whether the enhanced T cell responsiveness generated in the absence of Daf could at least in part be mediated via a C3-dependent process. Factor D is essential for assembly of the alternative pathway C3 convertase (C3bBb; reference 1), which is dissociated by Daf (9). Splenocytes genetically deficient in factor D or doubly deficient in factor D and Daf primed allogeneic IFNγ producers at frequencies lower or comparable to spleen cells obtained from *Daf1*$^{+/+}$ mice (Fig. 3 A). The enhanced expansion either of polyclonal allogeneic T cells (Fig. 3 C) or Mar TCR transgenic T cells (Fig. 3 E) in *Daf1*$^{-/-}$ male mice did not occur in vivo in
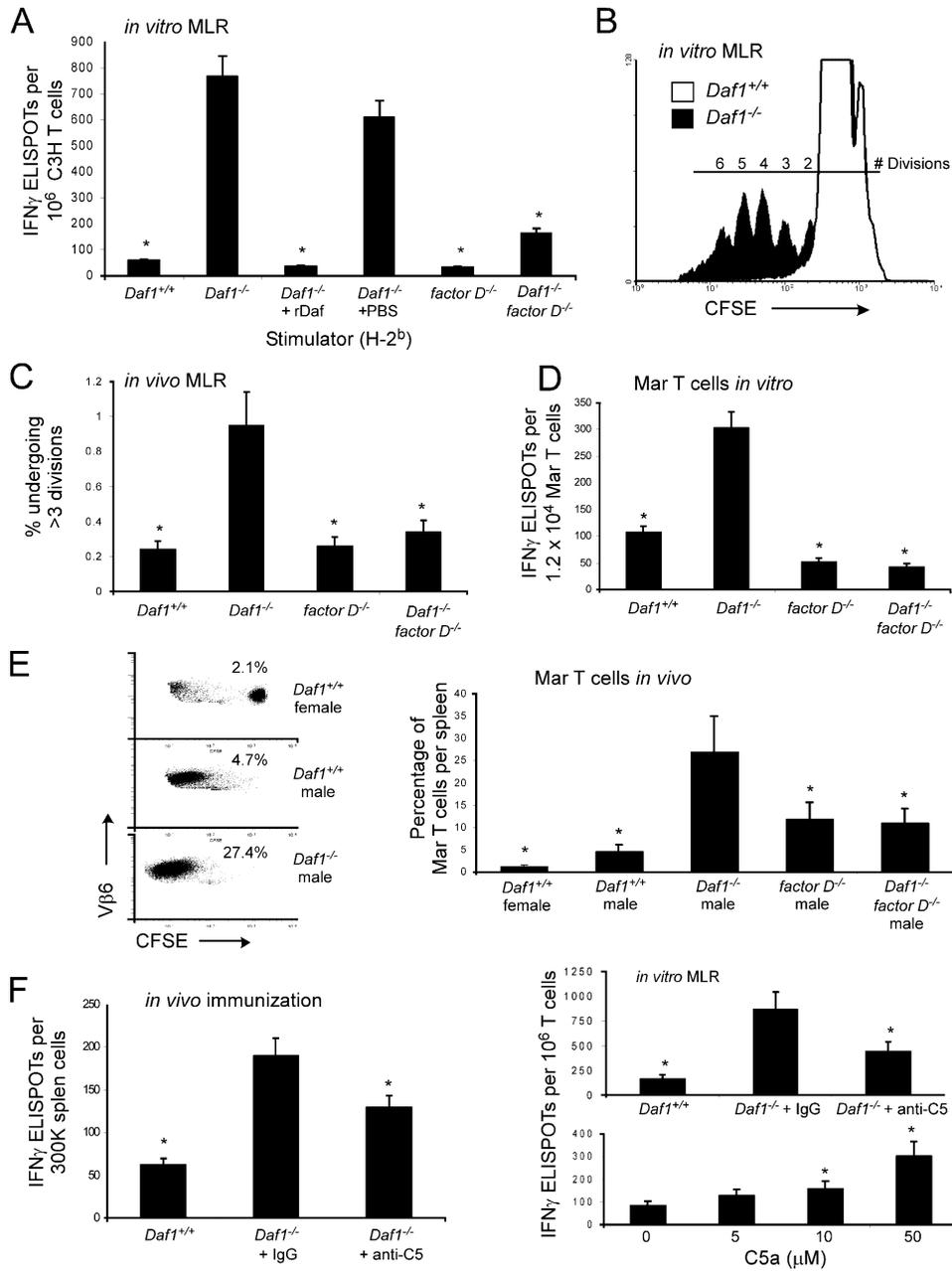
Figure 3. *Daf1*−/− **APCs augment T cell immunity in vitro and in vivo via alternative complement activation.** (A) *H-2^k* T cells mixed with allogeneic *H-2^b* splenic stimulators with or without rDaf were tested in IFNγ ELISPOT assays (means plus SD; *n* = 3 replicates/group). (B) Proliferation of CFSE-labeled WT *H-2^k* T cells versus allogeneic *Daf1*−/− or *Daf1*+/+ macrophages on d 5. The precursor frequencies of responding T cells were 1.01% (4.1% underwent more than three divisions) against *Daf1*−/− cells versus 0.07% against *Daf1*+/+ cells (1.1% underwent more than three divisions). (C) Proliferation of splenic CFSE-labeled *H-2^k* T cells on day 5 after injection into allogeneic hosts. The mean numbers of transferred cells that underwent more than three cell divisions (*n* = 3 animals/group) are shown. (D) IFNγ ELISPOT production by Mar T cells stimulated with 10 μM HY*Dby* plus spleen cells. (E) Proliferation of CFSE-labeled Vβ6+ Mar T cells 3 d after adoptive transfer into indicated mice (3 × 10^6 cells/mouse). (Left) representative plots gated on CFSE+ Vβ6+ cells (inset: % Mar cells/spleen). (Right) quantified means (*n* = 3 animals/group). (F, left) *Daf1*+/+ or *Daf1*−/− mice were immunized with OVA_{323–339} plus anti-C5 mAb or control (1 mg i.p. every other day), and recall assays to OVA_{323–339} (0.1 μM) were performed by ELISPOT on d 16. *, P < 0.05 versus the response in *Daf1*−/− mice. Right: 3-d in vitro IFNγ ELISPOT assays of *H-2^k* T cells versus *Daf1*+/+ or *Daf1*−/− APCs plus 100 μg/ml anti-C5 mAb or control (top) or *H-2^k* T cells versus *Daf1*+/+ spleen cells plus recombinant C5a (bottom). *, P < 0.05 versus control. Each result is representative of three individual experiments.

A in vitro MLR

B in vivo immunization
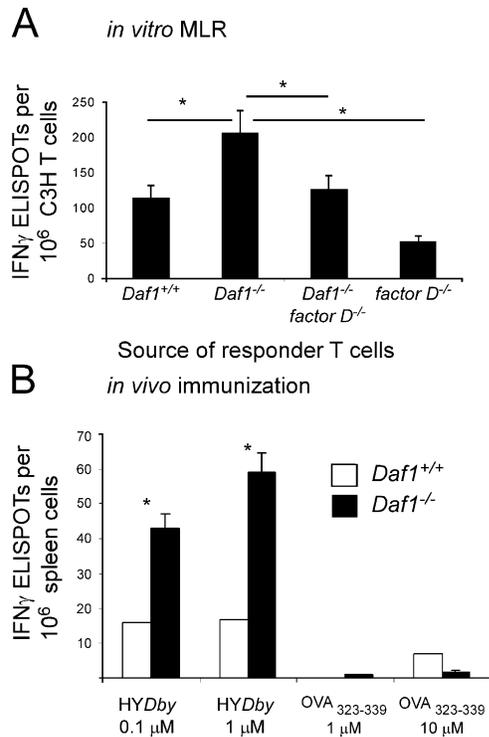
Figure 4. Daf deficiency on T cells enhances T cell responsiveness.
(A) Purified T cells were mixed with WT allogeneic H-2^k splenic stimulator cells in IFNγ ELISPOT assays. (B) T cell–depleted WT Thy1.1 (H-2^b) females were given adoptive transfers of 7.5×10^6 unfractionated, purified splenic T cells isolated from Thy1.2$^+$ $Daf1^{+/+}$ or $Daf1^{-/-}$ mice. The reconstituted hosts were immunized with HYDby plus CFA, and recall IFNγ ELISPOT assays (means plus SD; $n = 3$/group) were performed 21 d later. Flow cytometry confirmed that all IFNγ derived from the Thy1.2$^+$ cells (not depicted). *, $P < 0.05$.

male mice doubly deficient in Daf and factor D. Mar cells responded similarly in factor D–deficient and WT males (Fig. 3 D). In contrast, although CD97 is a ligand for Daf, addition of blocking anti-CD97 mAb (11) had essentially no effect on the induced frequency of effector T cells in an in vitro assay (140–160 alloreactive IFNγ-producing T cells/400,000 responders ± 0–10 μg/ml anti-CD97 mAb 1B2 or control; unpublished data).

Because the absence of Daf disables cell-surface C3 and C5 convertase regulatory activity, and because there is a report that C5a can influence T cell immunity (19), we tested whether C5 is involved in the enhanced T cell responsiveness. As shown in Fig. 3 F, anti-C5 mAb partially abrogated the enhanced in vivo T cell responsiveness in $Daf1^{-/-}$ mice after immunization and partially blocked the augmented T cell alloimmunity primed in vitro by $Daf1^{-/-}$ APCs. Addition of C5a to in vitro cultures enhanced T cell responsiveness (Fig. 3 F).

Because of the previously described findings implicating complement, we next evaluated synthesis of alternative pathway complement components by T cells and APCs during cognate interactions. We established an MLR in serum-free

medium, separated the T cells and APCs by flow sorting at different time points, and performed quantitative RT-PCR for C3, factor B, and factor D on each population. These studies showed that both T cells and APCs markedly up-regulated synthesis of all three components within 1 h of interaction (Fig. 5 A). Similar results were detected when Mar TCR transgenic T cells were stimulated with syngeneic macrophages plus HYDby peptide (but not OVA$_{323-339}$; unpublished data). In accordance with the increased gene expression, stimulation of Mar T cells with HYDby-peptide–loaded macrophages induced C3 protein as detected by immunoelectron microscopy (Fig. 5 B). Antigen-specific T cell/APC mixing, as well as anti-CD3 stimulation of polyclonal T cells, generated C3, factor B, and factor D proteins in serum-free culture supernatants as assessed by zymosan C3b uptake assays (Fig. 5 C). Western blotting with specific antibodies further verified the complement component production by T cells as well as by APCs (Fig. 5 D).

Overall, our findings that (a) T cells proliferate into an expanded number of effector cells in the absence of Daf, (b) the effects of Daf deficiency are abrogated in the absence of factor D, (c) the augmented responsiveness is reduced by anti-C5 mAb, and (d) T cell responsiveness is increased by C5a uncover an important role for complement and Daf as modulators of T cell immunity.

The precise mechanisms by which APC- and/or T cell–produced complement activation fragments participate in costimulation remains to be characterized fully. Although our data demonstrate a role for C5 (see Fig. 3 F) potentially through C5a, a finding consistent with previous reports that C5aR inhibition diminishes antiviral immunity (19), the molecular basis of complement–T cell interactions may be multifactorial. There are reports that CR1 blockade inhibits in vitro T cell activation (20–22), and there are reports that the absence of C3a receptor on APCs decreases Th1 immunity (23). Deposited C3b or other complement split products during T cell–APC interactions also could stimulate T cells during antigen-induced activation (21). Control experiments have shown Daf deficiency does not affect surface expression of costimulatory molecules on CpG-activated macrophages or DCs (unpublished data).

Enhanced T cell responsiveness in the absence of Daf potentially has several implications. In addition to the accelerated kinetics of rejection (Fig. 2), other studies have shown that MOG$_{35-55}$-induced experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis is more severe in $Daf1^{-/-}$ mice, indicating that Daf may be important in T cell autoimmunity (unpublished data). Our data reveal that the augmented immunity persists for at least 30 d (Fig. 2), but we have not yet fully addressed the longevity of the memory response.

Although our data generated in $Daf1^{-/-}$ mice implicate that Daf is important in T cell responsiveness via effects on complement activation, the physiological mechanism is not established. Flow cytometric analysis showed down-regulated surface expression of Daf on APCs during antigen-spe-
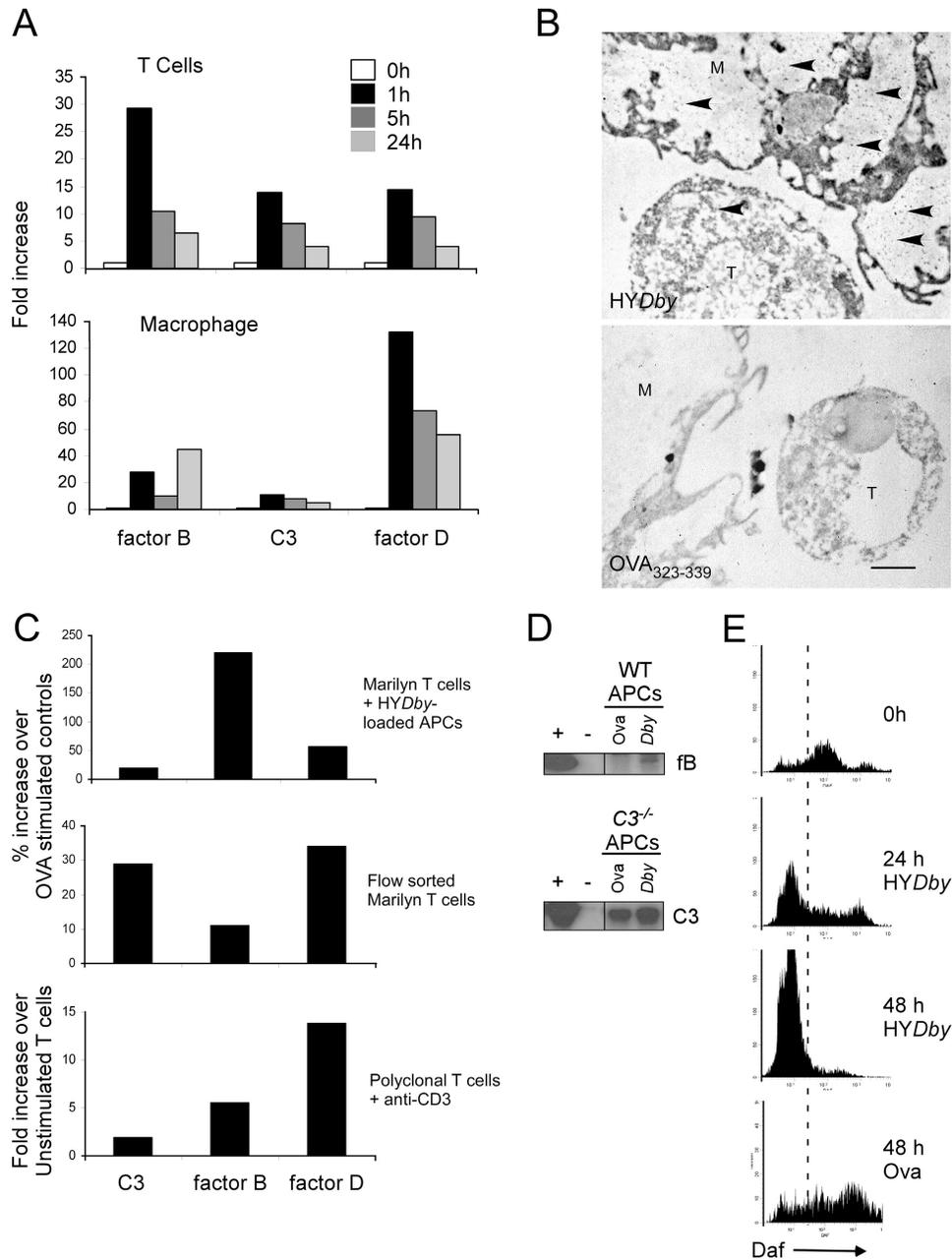
Figure 5.   T cells and APCs produce complement components during cognate interactions. (A) H-2^k T cells were mixed with allogeneic peritoneal macrophages, flow sorted at predetermined time points, tested for complement expression by quantitative RT-PCR, and compared with unstimulated controls. (B) Electron micrograph of immunostaining using gold–anti-C3 of Mar T cells mixed with female H-2^b peritoneal macrophages plus HYDby peptide (top) or OVA$_{323-339}$ (bottom). Note gold particles (arrowheads) only in the HYDby peptide-stimulated sample. T, T cell; M, macrophage. Bar, 200 μm. (C) C3, factor B, and factor D in serum-free culture supernates of Mar T cells mixed with HYDby-loaded APCs overnight before (top) and after (middle) cell sorting and reculturing for an additional 3 h. Data are plotted as relative increase over OVA$_{323-339}$-stimulated controls. C3, factor B, and factor D in serum-free culture supernates of H-2^k T cells stimulated overnight with anti-CD3 (bottom panel), expressed as fold increase over controls. (D) Western blots for factor B (fB, top) and C3 (bottom) in culture supernatants of Mar T cells stimulated with WT or $C3^{-/-}$ splenic APCs and HYDby peptide or OVA$_{323-339}$. Densitometry revealed 20% increase in C3 and 175% increase in factor B with HYDby peptide versus OVA$_{323-339}$. +, positive control (normal mouse serum); −, negative control (serum from $fB^{-/-}/Crry^{-/-}$ or $C3^{-/-}$ mice). E. Plots of Daf expression on macrophages at 0, 24, and 48 h after mixing with Mar T cells plus HYDby peptide or OVA$_{323-339}$. All results are representative of experiments performed at least two or three times.

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cific, cognate interactions between Marilyn (Mar) T cells and macrophages (see Fig. 5 E). These findings are consistent with previously reported analyses (24) that, after superantigen administration, isolated splenic T cell mRNAs for common T cell–signaling molecules were markedly increased at 8 h, but mRNA for Daf was decreased 10-fold.

In summary, in addition to providing a possible explanation for previous reports (2–4, 6, 21, 23, 25), our data raise the possibility that Daf expression could be genetically or pharmacologically manipulated for therapeutic purposes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mice. $Daf1^{-/-}$ (H-2^b) mice and littermate controls backcrossed to C57BL/6 four or nine generations were produced as described previously (25). $Factor$ $D^{-/-}$ mice were intercrossed with the $Daf1^{-/-}$ mice. Female Mar-$Rag2^{-/-}$ mice (H-2^b; reference 26) were a gift from P. Matzinger (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD). Remaining mice were purchased from Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories. Animals were used under approved animal protocols. Skin graft transplantation was performed as described previously (27, 28).

IFNγ ELISPOT assays. Cytokine-secreting spleen or purified T cells (>93% CD3$^+$; columns obtained from R&D Systems) were quantified by IFNγ or IL-2 ELISPOT as described previously (27, 28) with or without anti-C5 mAb (clone BB5.1; Alexion), anti-Daf mAb (25) (2C6; B.P. Morgan, Cardiff University, Cardiff, Wales, UK), isotype control, or recombinant mouse C5a (Cell Sciences). Daf expression was reconstituted on $Daf1^{-/-}$ cells using a lipid-tailed Daf molecule (N-(myristoyl)GSSKSPS-KKKKKKPGDC-(S-2-thiopyridyl) C-amide (R.A.G. Smith, Inflazyme Pharmaceuticals, Richmond, BC, Canada) added to the free carboxyl-terminal Cys of mouse Daf CCP1-4 (supplemental text is available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20041967/DC1). Peptides were synthesized by Research Genetics. In vitro experiments were performed in serum-free HL-1 medium (Cambrex Bioproducts).

Proliferation assays. CFSE-stained T cells (27) were mixed with spleen cells or thioglycollate-induced peritoneal macrophages. For in vivo stimulation, 3×10^6 CFSE-labeled cells were injected into the tail vein of sublethally irradiated (400 rad) mice and analyzed 3 d later. The percentage of responding cells was calculated as described previously (27). All other antibodies were obtained from BD Biosciences. Cells were stained (27, 28) and analyzed on a Becton Dickinson FACScan.

In vivo T cell transfer and immunization. Female C57BL/6 Thy1.1 ($Daf1^{+/+}$) mice CD4- and CD8-depleted with GK1.5/YTS 191 plus TIB 105/YTS 169.4 on days −3, −2, and −1. 7.5×10^6 $Daf1^{+/+}$ or $Daf1^{-/-}$ (both Thy 1.2) T cells were adoptively transferred (tail vein) on day 0. Mice were immunized on day 1 using 100 μg of HYDby peptide in CFA.

Immunoelectron microscopy. Peritoneal macrophages were placed in 0.4-μm tissue culture inserts (Becton Dickinson) in 24-well culture dishes with Mar T cells at a 1:1 ratio, with or without HYDby peptide or control OVA$_{323-339}$ peptide at 10 μg/ml. After fixation with 1% paraformaldehyde/ 0.1% glutaraldehyde/PBS/0.05 M sucrose, samples were dehydrated, embedded, sectioned, labeled with goat anti–mouse C3 (MP Biomedicals, Inc.), and gold-labeled donkey anti–goat IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories). Counterstaining was performed with lead citrate.

Quantitative analysis of complement components in T cells and macrophages. Total RNA was extracted from the sorted populations of T cells and macrophages (QIAGEN mini RNeasy kit) and reverse transcribed by oligo dT primer with SuperscriptII reverse transcriptase (Invitrogen). Real-time PCR was performed on an Applied Biosystems Prism 7700 Sequence Detection System with respective primers (available from author by request). The average threshold cycle differences among the samples were normalized against β–actin (control) in the corresponding cDNA preparation.

Complement assays. Supernates were obtained from overnight cultures of purified T cells with or without anti-CD3 (2C11, 2 μg/ml) or CFSE-labeled Mar T cells plus peptide/APCs in serum-free medium. CFSE-labeled Mar T cells were flow sorted and incubated for an additional 3 h at 37°C. The supernates were added to C3-, factor B-, or factor D–deficient mouse sera, and C3b uptake on zymosan granules was quantified by flow cytometry after staining with FITC-labeled polyclonal anti–mouse C3 (25). Western blots were performed as described previously (22), see supplemental Materials and methods.

Statistical analysis. Statistical analysis to determine differences between groups for recall immune responses was performed using the Student's t test. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Online supplemental material. Details of the methods for preparation of lipid-tailed Daf and Western blots for complement components in culture supernatants are available online or from the author by request. Online supplemental material is available at http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20041967/DC1.

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