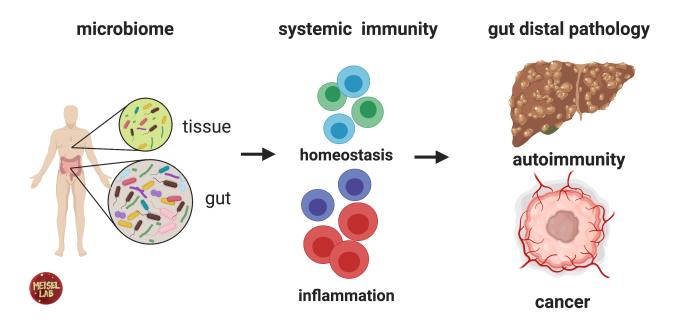
### **Exploring the role of the liver microbiome in autoimmune hepatitis**

# Tet2 deficiency drives liver microbiome dysbiosis triggering Tc1 cell autoimmune hepatitis







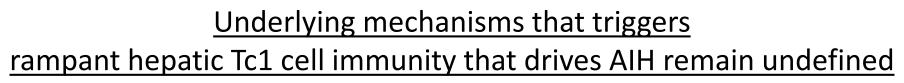
Marlies Meisel
Assistant Professor
Department of Immunology, University of Pittsburgh

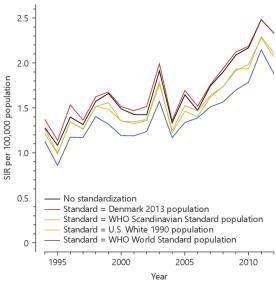
**2024 PLRC Liver conference** 



### The drivers that trigger autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) remain to be defined

- T cell-mediated chronic, progressive, auto-inflammatory liver disorder
- genetic and environmental factors play a role, yet etiology unknown
- increasing incidence
- becomes refractory to immunosuppressants—the sole therapeutic option
- progresses to cirrhosis and end stage liver disease ->liver transplantation
- hepatic inflammation, mediated by IFN $\gamma$  producing CD4 and CD8 T cells (Tc1 cells), sets the stage for overt AIH
  - Tc1 cells required in preclinical AIH





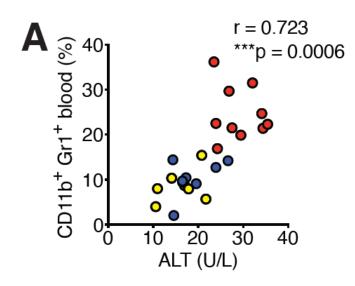
Jepsen et al., Dig Dis 2015

## Hematopoietic *Tet methylcytosine dioxygenase 2 (Tet2)* plays key role in autoimmunity

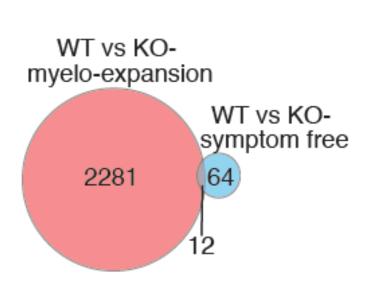
- *Tet2* key epigenetic regulator
- Somatic *TET2* loss of function mutations (~ 10% of healthy individuals > 50 years) increase the risk to develop cancer and autoimmune disorders, and chronic hepatic pathology [Wong et al., 2022 Nature]
- ~50-70% of (>20 wk old) *Tet2*<sup>VAV</sup> mice develop CD11b+Gr1+ myelo-expansion driven by systemic microbial signals [Meisel et al., Nature 2018]
- CD11b+Gr1+ myelo-expansion shared pathological feature between <u>Tet2-deficient mice/humans</u> and <u>patients with hepatic pathology</u>

Is the expansion of circulatory myeloid cells in *Tet2*<sup>VAV</sup> mice indicative of ongoing hepatic pathology?

### Myelo-expansion in *Tet2<sup>VAV</sup>* mice is indicative of ongoing hepatic pathology



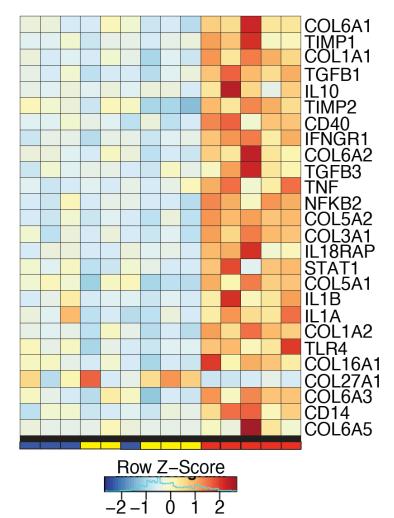
- Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> cre<sup>-</sup>
- Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> VAV cre<sup>+</sup> symptom free
   Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> VAV cre<sup>+</sup> myelo-expansion



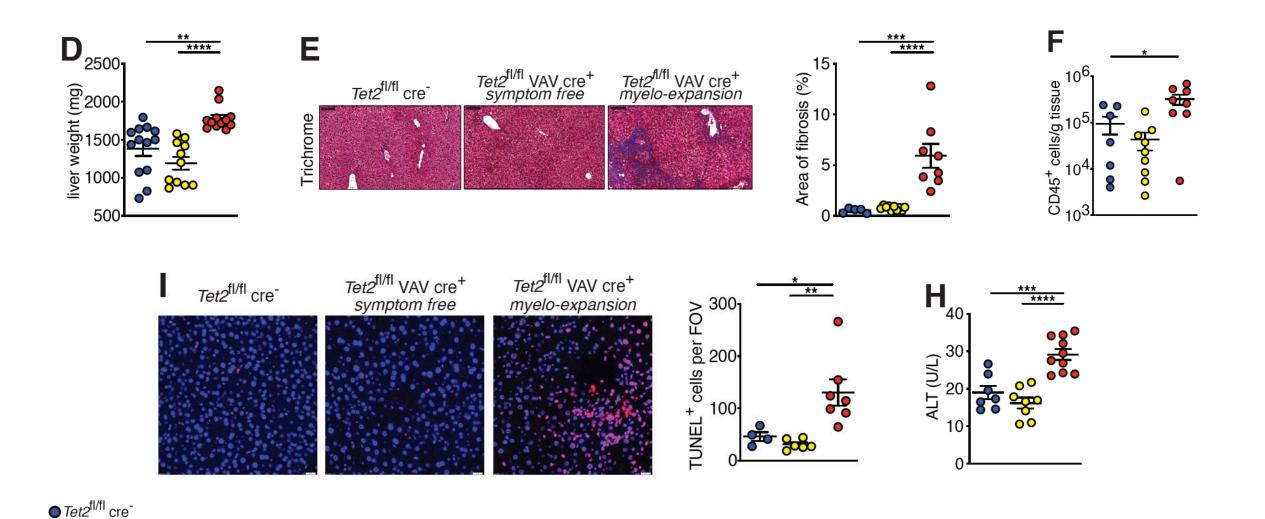




G. Arteel

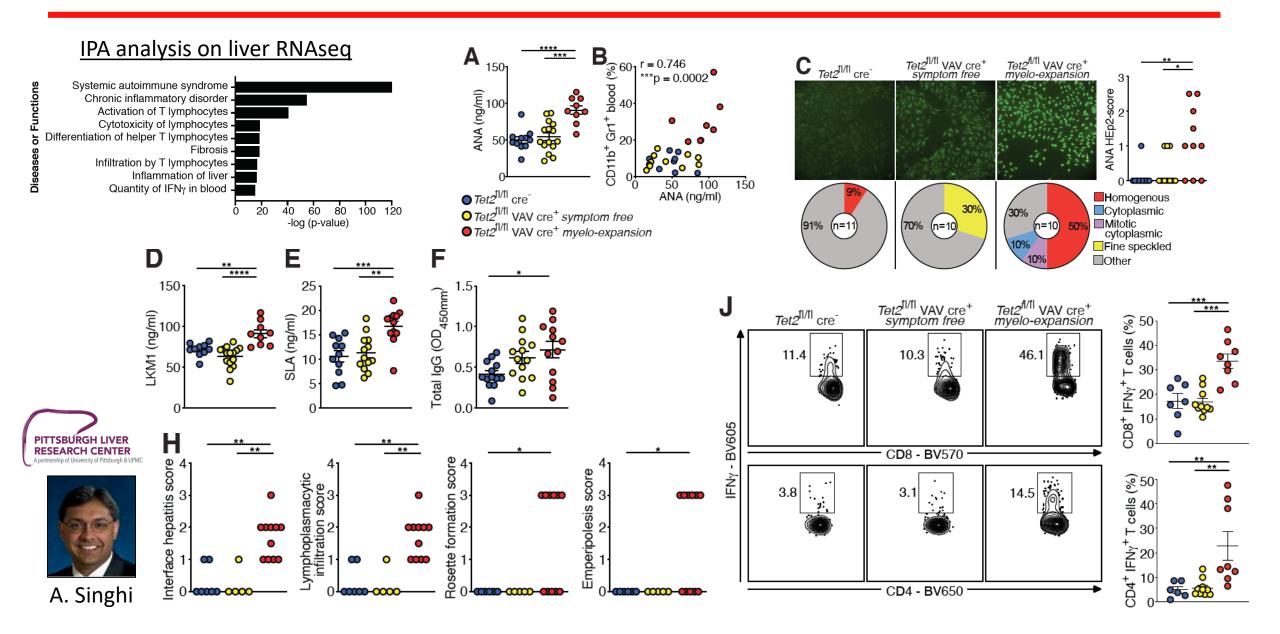


### Tet2<sup>VAV</sup> mice develop spontaneous hepatic pathology



Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> VAV cre<sup>+</sup> symptom free
 Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> VAV cre<sup>+</sup> myelo-expansion

### Hepatic disease in *Tet2*<sup>VAV</sup> mice resembles AIH-like pathology



#### Interferon $\gamma$ (IFN $\gamma$ ) plays an essential role in AIH

## Correlation or causation? Is IFNγ is a key driver of liver pathology in a *Tet2* deficient host?

-> IFNγ is a required driver of AIH-like pathology in a *Tet2* deficient host

### Which cell type drives AIH-like pathology?

-> T cells are required, and deletion of *Tet2* in T cells is sufficient to drive AIH-like pathology

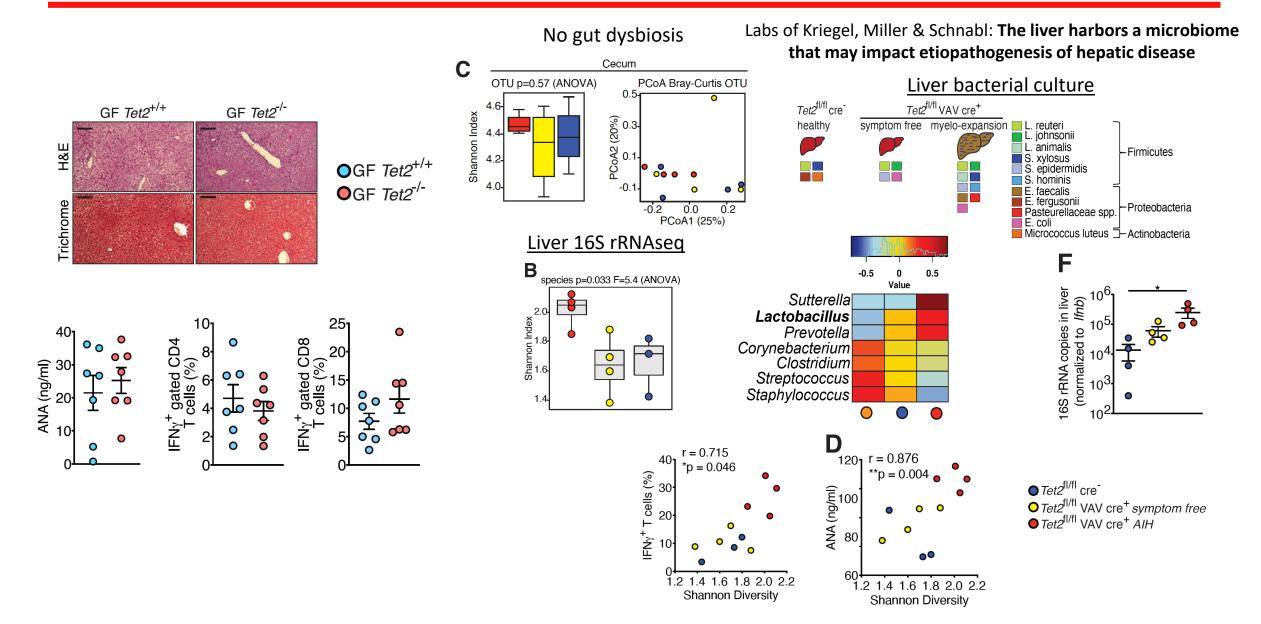
### What are the triggers that drive IFNy producing T cells in *Tet2<sup>VAV</sup>* mice?

### Gut microbiota plays a key role in liver disease development

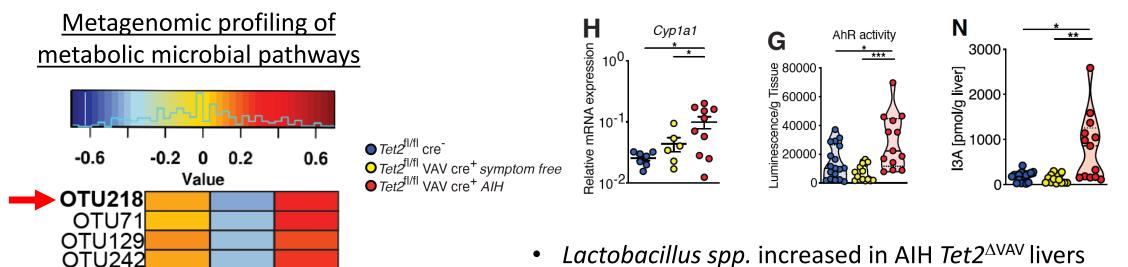
Labs of Kriegel, Schnabl, Greten, Tilg & Elinav

What is the role of the microbiota in the development of AIH in *Tet2<sup>VAV</sup>* mice?

### The microbiota is required and local liver dysbiosis is linked to AIH-like disease in Tet2<sup>VAV</sup> mice



## Liver dysbiosis in AIH-like *Tet2*<sup>VAV</sup> mice is characterized by an enrichment of bacteria that can release aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) ligands



Shikimate pathway: Catabolize dietary tryptophan -> aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) ligands

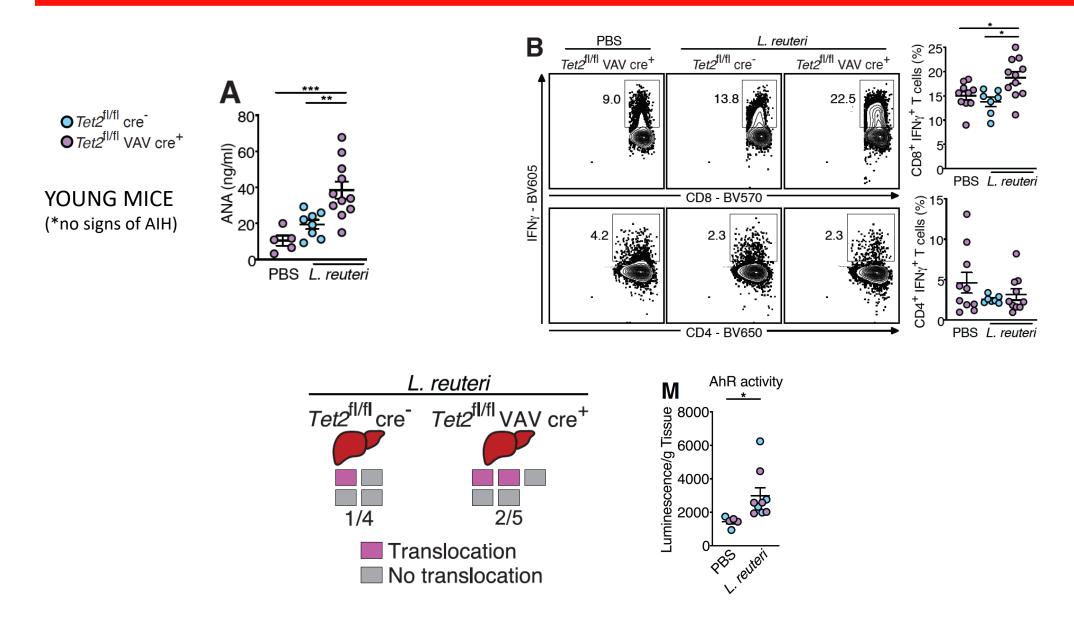
OTU102

OTU238 OTU200

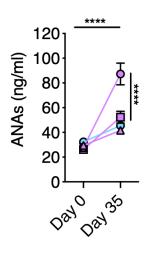
- Lactobacillus reuteri highly potent AhR ligand producer
  - Primary AhR ligand indole-3-aldehyde (I3A)
- AhR agonists play a major role in T cell differentiation and effector function

Does L. reuteri drive AIH-like disease by secretion of AhR ligands?

## Hepatic translocation of AhR ligand releasing *L. reuteri* is sufficient to trigger AIH-like pathology in $Tet2^{\triangle VAV}$ mice

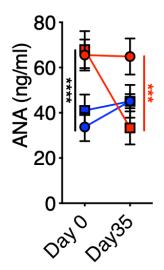


### AhR activity is required to trigger AIH-like disease in *Tet2*<sup>△VAV</sup> mice



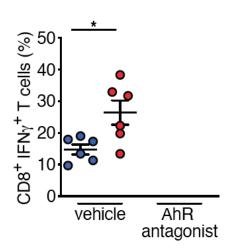
#### YOUNG MICE

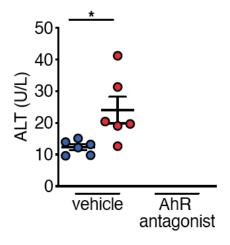
- O Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> cre⁻ + L. reuteri + vehicle
- △ Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> VAV cre<sup>+</sup> + PBS + vehicle
- Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> VAV cre<sup>+</sup> + L. reuteri + vehicle
- Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> VAV cre<sup>+</sup> + L. reuteri + AhR antagonist



#### > 20wk old mice

- Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> cre<sup>-</sup> + vehicle
- Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> cre<sup>-</sup> + AhR antagonist
- Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> VAV cre<sup>+</sup> AIH + vehicle
- *Tet2*<sup>fl/fl</sup> VAV cre<sup>+</sup> AIH + AhR antagonist

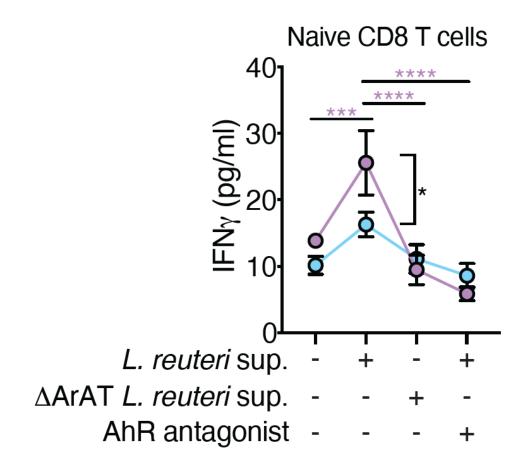




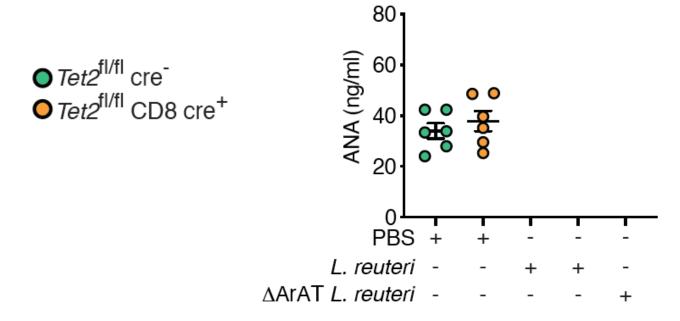
### Tet2 in CD8 T cells antagonizes the selective induction of Tc1 effector function by L. reuteri-derived I3C in an AhR-dependent manner in vitro

∆ArAT *L. reuteri*can not produce I3A
[Cervantes-Barragan et al., Science
2017]

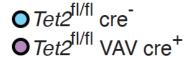
• Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> cre<sup>-</sup>
• Tet2<sup>fl/fl</sup> VAV cre<sup>+</sup>

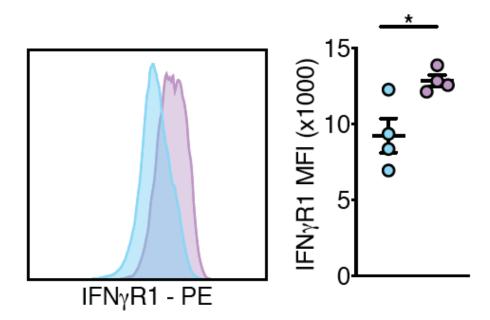


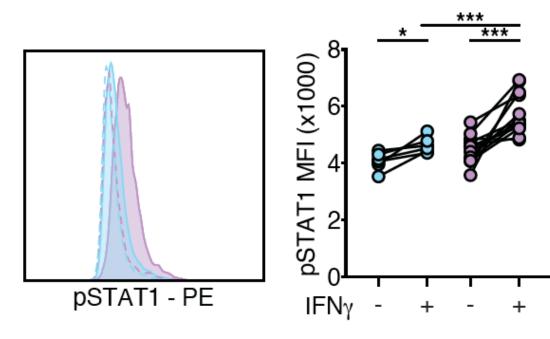
### Tet2 in CD8 T cells antagonizes L. reuteri-derived I3A induced AIH-like pathology in vivo



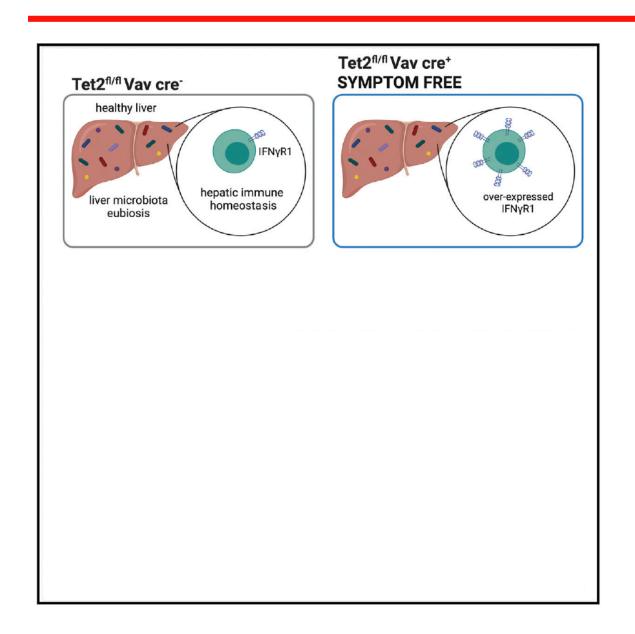
Elevated expression of IFN $\gamma$ R1 naïve *Tet2-/-* CD8 T cells display enhanced sensitivity to extrinsic IFN $\gamma$  leading to increased activation of STAT1 which maintains a type 1 immune effector program







### **Summary & Future perspective**



- What drives liver microbiome dysbiosis in our model?
- What is the role of the liver microbiome/ AhR ligand producing commensals in other AIH models?
  - Role of AhR ligand producing bacteria in human AIH?



### Acknowledgements



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