Mesenchymal Stromal Cells Reprogram Hematopoietic Stem Cells for Trained Immunity

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Background and Introduction

- Novel prophylactic strategies are urgently needed to prevent opportunistic infections in immunocompromised individuals
- **Trained immunity**, or the functional reprogramming of innate immune cells to enhance the host immune response against a broad range of subsequent infections, is a promising approach to help restore immune function in immunocompromised people
- Previous findings showed that mesenchymal stromal cells (MSCs) preconditioned with a class A CpG oligodeoxynucleotide (CpG-ODN), a Tolllike receptor 9 (TLR9) agonist, can augment <u>emergency granulopoiesis</u> in a murine model of neutropenic sepsis
- Here, a chimeric mouse model was used to demonstrate that CpG-ODN preconditioned MSCs (CpG-MSCs) secrete paracrine factors that act on hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs), leaving them 'poised' to <u>enhance</u> emergency granulopoiesis months after transplantation

Methods

Chimeric mouse model to study MSC mediated neutrophil trained immunity



Figure: Schematic of mouse chimera model

- C-kit+ lineage- cells from the bone marrow of congenic CD45.1 mice were transferred to irradiated (4.5 Gy x 2) CD45.2 mice. Chimerism was confirmed by flow cytometry of blood samples
- The listed assays were performed in chimera mice that were either infected with *P. aeruginosa* in the lungs or un-infected as appropriate

Mouse lung infection model – Mice were anesthetized and infected in the lungs with *P. aeruginosa* (1-2 x 106 CFU) by inhalation of 40 μ L bacteria.

Cobblestone-area forming cell (CAFC) assay – MS5 stromal cells were grown and co-cultured with 1 x 10³ HSCs for 7-9 days develop myeloid cells

Colony forming unit assays – Bone marrow lin-/c-kit+ cells from chimeras were mixed in MethoCult and incubated for 9 days prior to scoring CFU-GM, -G, -M.

Signaling Mass Cytometry (CyTOF) – CAFC cells were stimulated for 1, 10, or 30 minutes with MSC conditioned media (CdM) or LPS, stabilized, then stained to detect phosphorylated signaling molecules in single cells.

CUT&RUN – CUT&RUN assays identified genes and signaling pathways affected by histone modification (H3K4me3). Sequencing data was analyzed to identify gene promoter sequences and signaling pathways.

Proteomic analysis – CdM was subjected to mass spectrometry. Proteins were identified by SEQUEST and the top 10 proteins were inputted into Search Tool for the Retrieval of Interacting Genes/Proteins (STRING) to identify networks.

Results

- Chimeric mice developed from CpG-MSCs or MSCs showed significantly higher bacterial clearance and increased neutrophil granulopoiesis following lung infection with *P. aeruginosa* than age/gender matched control mice.
- CUT&RUN chromatin sequencing identified that MSC CdM leaves H3K4me3 histone marks in HSCs at genes involved in myelopoiesis and mTOR signaling persistence (validated by signaling CyTOF).
- Both soluble factors and extracellular vesicles (EV) from MSCs mediate neutrophil trained immunity effects on HSCs.
- 4. Proteomics by mass spectrometry identified soluble calreticulin as a potential mediator of CpG-MSC paracrine activity on trained immunity.

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Paracrine factors from mesenchymal stromal cells mediate trained immunity by epigenetic and mTOR signaling pathway modifying effects on hematopoietic stem cells



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$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$ Ctrl-BM -20 -10 0 MS5 Stromal MSCs upernatar **EV-free soluble** fraction (EVFSF)

Log2(Fold Change)