

# Complement C3a and C5a receptors promote GVHD by suppressing mitophagy in recipient dendritic cells

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**Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) is a major complication of allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT). DCs play critical roles in GVHD induction. Modulating autophagy represents a promising therapeutic strategy for the treatment of immunological diseases. Complement receptors C3aR/C5aR expressed on DCs regulate immune responses by translating extracellular signals into intracellular activity. In the current study, we found that C3aR/C5aR deficiency enhanced ceramide-dependent lethal mitophagy (CDLM) in DCs. Cotransfer of host-type C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs in the recipients significantly improved GVHD outcome after allogeneic HCT, primarily through enhancing CDLM in DCs. C3aR/C5aR deficiency in the host hematopoietic compartment significantly reduced GVHD severity via impairing Th1 differentiation and donor T cell glycolytic activity while enhancing Treg generation. Prophylactic treatment with C3aR/C5aR antagonists effectively alleviated GVHD while maintaining the graft-versus-leukemia (GVL) effect. Altogether, we demonstrate that inhibiting C3aR/C5aR induces lethal mitophagy in DCs, which represents a potential therapeutic approach to control GVHD while preserving the GVL effect.**

## Introduction

The development of graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) limits the success of hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT) (1). Priming and subsequent activation of donor T cells by host antigen-presenting cells (APCs) precede the development of GVHD. Among APCs, DCs are the most potent and are capable of inducing GVHD (2).

Autophagy is an intracellular degradation process yielding cytosolic components (3). Autophagy has been suggested to be inversely correlated with cell growth (4). Autophagy is required for maintaining tolerance after HCT via augmenting survival and function of Tregs (5). Deficiency of autophagy in host DCs accelerates GVHD severity (6). Paradoxically, excessive levels of autophagy in DCs impaired their migration and antigen-presenting capacity (7). DCs treated with the potent autophagy inducer rapamycin (RAPA) exhibited decreased expression of MHCII and costimulatory molecules (8). RAPA-treated DCs enhance the apoptosis of alloreactive CD4 T cells, which had a reduced capacity to induce GVHD in vivo (8). Together, these findings suggest that promoting autophagy in DCs is an attractive strategy for treating GVHD. Mitophagy is a cellular process for the degradation of mitochondria by autophagic machinery (9). Mitophagy can promote cell survival during starvation or it can progress to cell death (lethal mitophagy) (10). Ceramide mediates mitophagy, which results in cell death in various human cancer cells (11). However, the mechanism by which mitophagy regulates DC fate after HCT is inconclusive.

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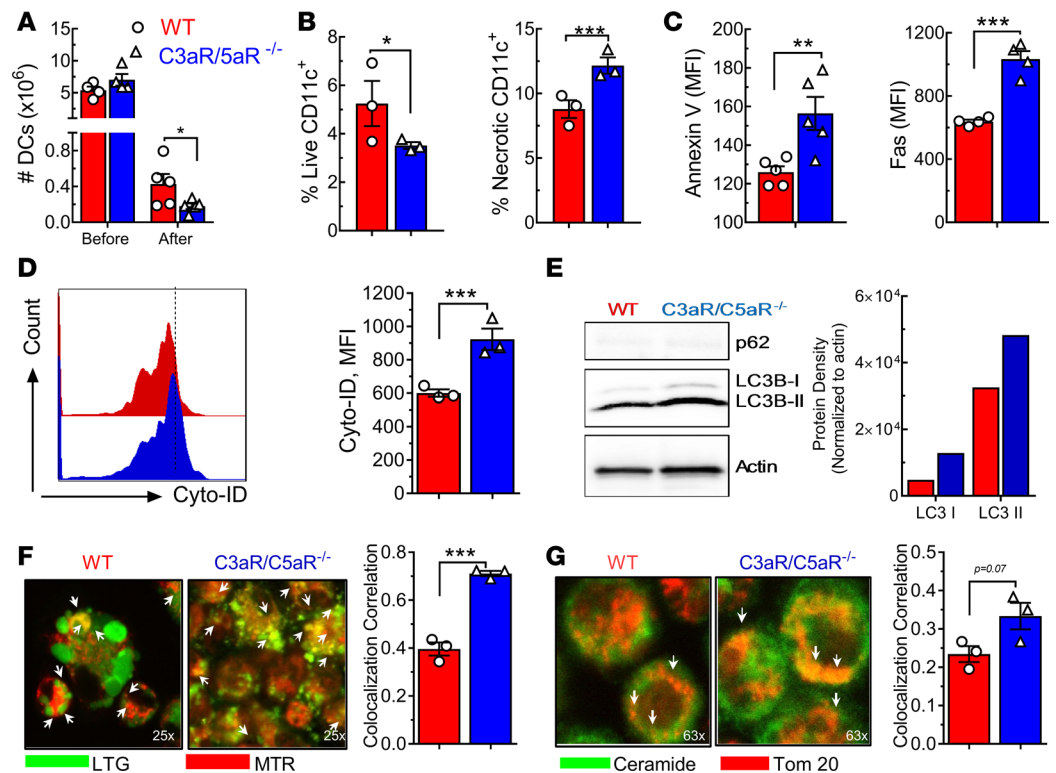
The generation of central complement proteins C3 and C5 during complement activation is implicated in the pathogenesis of GVHD (12–14). These proteins are cleaved at the cell membrane to produce effector molecules, including the complement anaphylatoxins (ATs) C3a and C5a. The ATs exert their biological functions through binding to their cognate G protein-coupled receptors C3aR and C5aR. ATs modify T cell activation and differentiation through direct signaling on T cells. Expression of C3aR and C5aR on donor T cells is essential for GVHD development after HCT (15). During cognate interactions, APCs produce ATs and upregulate the expression of C3aR and C5aR on their surface (16). ATs thus have an effect on APC activation and maturation in an autocrine manner (15). In APCs, C3aR/C5aR ligation induces upregulation of costimulatory molecules, CD80 and CD86, while also elevating the release of proinflammatory cytokines, such as IL-12 and IL-23 (16). Meanwhile, C3aR/C5aR-mediated signals induce secretion of IFN- $\gamma$  and IL-2 from T cells. Therefore, signaling initiated by C3aR/C5aR on APCs drives Th1/Th17 differentiation (17) and suppresses Treg generation (18). While Th1 and Th17 promote GVHD pathology while Tregs suppress GVHD (19) and recipient APCs are critical for GVHD initiation (20), the roles of C3aR/C5aR in GVHD pathobiology are unclear.

C3aR/C5aR activation has been reported to lead to Akt signaling (21), which suppresses mTOR-independent autophagy in CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells (22, 23). Genetic or pharmacologic inhibition of C3aR/C5aR may promote autophagy (24), but how C3aR/C5aR-triggered DC autophagy affects GVHD and graft-versus-leukemia (GVL) responses after HCT is unknown.

We demonstrate here that C3aR/C5aR signaling suppressed lethal mitophagy in DCs after HCT. Blockade of C3aR/C5aR activation significantly enhanced mitophagy in recipient DCs, which correlated with improved GVHD outcomes after HCT. Complement C3aR/C5aR signaling was required for optimal GVL activity, but prophylactic treatment with C3aR/C5aR antagonists effectively separated GVH and GVL responses after HCT. Hence, our study provides fundamental insights into the regulation of autophagy by complement signaling and validates targeting complement signaling as what we believe to be a novel therapeutic approach to control GVHD and tumor relapse.

## Results

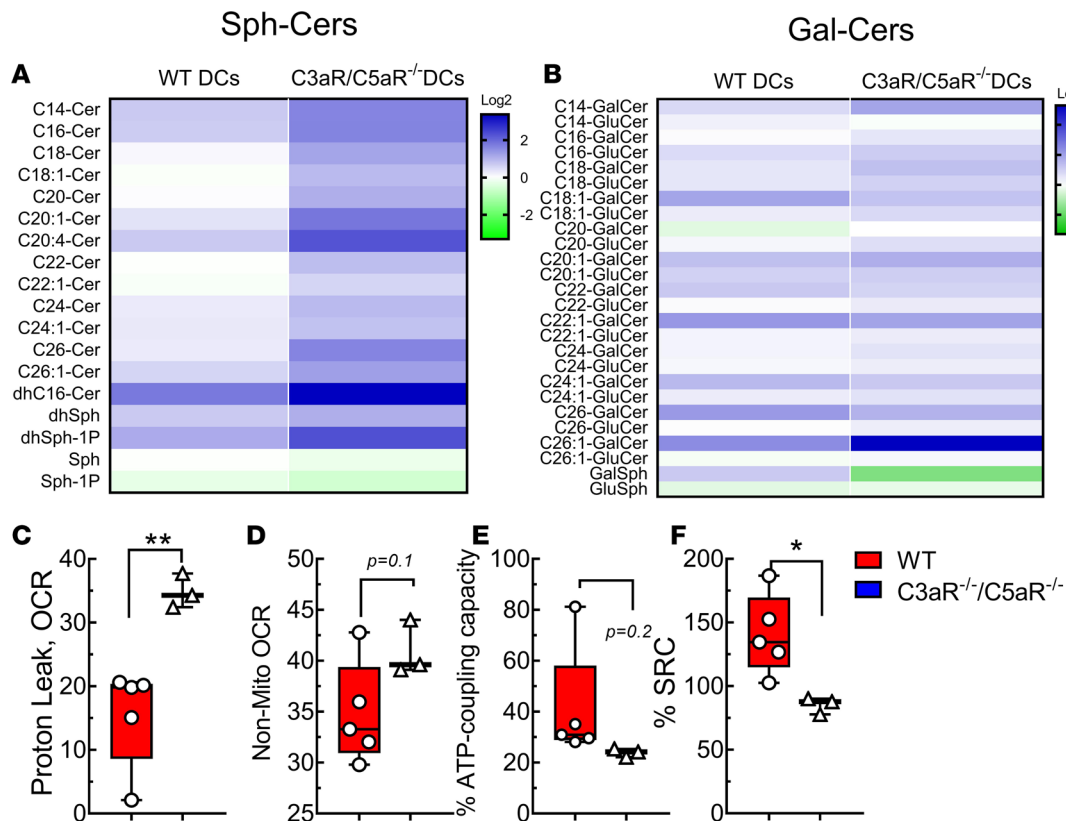
*Regulation of survival and activation of recipient DCs by C3aR/C5aR signaling through attenuating mitophagy activity.* While C3aR/C5aR signaling is required for donor T cell activation, metabolism, and GVHD-inducing capacity (15, 25), its role in host APCs in GVHD pathogenesis is not clear. We found that C5aR expression was highly upregulated in splenic DCs after total body irradiation (TBI) as compared with that in naive mice (Supplemental Figure 1A; supplemental material available online with this article; <https://doi.org/10.1172/jci.insight.121697DS1>). We also observed a lower number of residual DCs in the spleens of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> mice as compared with WT mice 1 day after TBI (Figure 1A), which was associated with reduced survival (Figure 1B) and increased apoptosis and death receptor Fas and FasL (Figure 1C and Supplemental Figure 1B). Autophagy is implicated in GVHD development after HCT (26). Lack of autophagy increases DC survival and allostimulatory capacity, leading to exacerbated GVHD (6). The engagement of C3aR/C5aR activates AKT signaling (27) that suppresses autophagy (22). We reasoned that the absence of C3aR/C5aR signaling would be associated with excessive autophagy that results in reduced survival and antigen-presenting capacity of DCs. Indeed, genetic deletion of C3aR/C5aR increased the formation of the Cyto-ID autophagosome (Figure 1D) and expression of the representative autophagy marker LC3B in bone marrow-derived DCs (BM-DCs) (Figure 1E). Noticeably, p62 expression was slightly increased (Figure 1E), suggesting increased p62-mediated mitochondrial priming-dependent mitophagy in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs (28). Because autophagy is increased in DCs along with augmented death receptor Fas (29), we investigated whether blocking C3aR/C5aR could selectively increase lethal autophagy in DCs. TBI induces the translocation of LPS into gut lumen that activates DCs and promotes GVHD (30, 31). We found that the colocalization of LTG (autophagosomal marker) and MTR (MitoTracker) was significantly increased in LPS-treated C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs (Figure 1F), supporting a higher mitophagy activity in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs. Ceramide generation is responsible for the onset of mitophagy (32). Indeed, we detected a remarkable increase in the colocalization of ceramide and Tom20, indicative of a greater mitochondrial fraction (Figure 1G) in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs following LPS stimulation. Ceramide can be generated by cerebrosidase, glucosylceramidase, or galactosylceramidase enzymes, which catalyze complex sphingolipid breakdown to ceramide (33). In this context, we found that the turnovers of sphingosine and glucosyl/galactosyl ceramides were substantially higher in LPS-treated C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs compared with WT counterparts (Figure 2, A and B, and Supplemental Figure 1, D and E).



**Figure 1. Complement C3aR/C5aR signaling suppresses mitophagy that is required for survival and activation of host DCs after TBI.** (A–E) WT and C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> mice were irradiated at 700 cGy. (A) Quantification of splenic DCs (MHCII<sup>+</sup>CD11c<sup>+</sup>) 24 hours after TBI. (B) Summary of the frequencies of live recipient DCs (Live/dead<sup>-</sup> [L/D<sup>-</sup>]) and necrotic DCs (L/D<sup>+</sup>Annexin V<sup>+</sup>) ( $n = 4$ ). (C) Summary graphs for the mean of fluorescence (MFI) and representative histogram of annexin V and Fas. (D) Cyto-ID expression of splenic DCs ( $n = 3-4$ ). (E) The protein expression of LC3B-I/LC3B-II and p62 of splenic DCs determined by Western blot. (F and G) Irradiated BM-DCs were matured with 20 ng/ml LPS and were dual stained with MitoTracker red (MTR) and LysoTracker green (LTG) (original magnification,  $\times 25$ ) (F) or with ceramide antibody and mitochondrial marker Tom20 (original magnification,  $\times 63$ ) (G). White arrows indicate colocalization ( $n = 3$ ). Unpaired 2-tailed  $t$  test was used to compare between groups. Data were representative of 2 independent experiments and are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .

We also observed that C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs exhibited significantly increased proton leak (Figure 2C), indicative of mitochondrial membrane damage (34) and reduced ATP coupling capacity (Figure 2, D and F). Nonmitochondrial OCR that indicates oxidative stress in cells (35) was also increased in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs (Figure 2E). In accordance with the higher death rate of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs, the mitochondrial reverse capacity depletion known to lead to cell death (36) was evident in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs. In brief, these findings suggest that C3aR/C5aR signaling is essential for host DC survival through suppressing lethal mitophagy after TBI.

*C3aR/C5aR augments the activation and allostimulatory capacity of host DCs after transplantation.* To investigate the role of C3aR/C5aR in antigen presentation by DCs, we measured the expression of MHC-II and costimulatory receptors. We found that expression of MHCII and CD86 was significantly lower in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs after TBI, suggesting a decrease in their activation and maturation status (Figure 3, A and B). Host DCs are the most potent stimulator of donor T cells early after HCT (2). In the absence of C3aR/C5aR, host DCs were significantly reduced early after HCT (Figure 3C). At 4 days after TBI and cell transfer, splenic DCs secreted less IFN- $\gamma$  in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients compared with WT recipients (Figure 3D), reflecting less activation and likely reduced antigen-presenting capacity (37). Accordingly, T cell activation was lower in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients, as demonstrated by a smaller percentage and absolute number of IFN- $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> CD4 or CD8 T cells (Figure 3E). Donor T cells had increased levels of apoptosis and Fas expression (Figure 3F) in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients. FasL expression was significantly upregulated in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs (Supplemental Figure 1C). In contrast, the expression levels of the cell death marker DR5 and cell survival marker bcl-2 (Supplemental Figure 1, F and G) were unchanged, suggesting that Fas signaling is a primary pathway in promoting T cell death in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients after HCT.

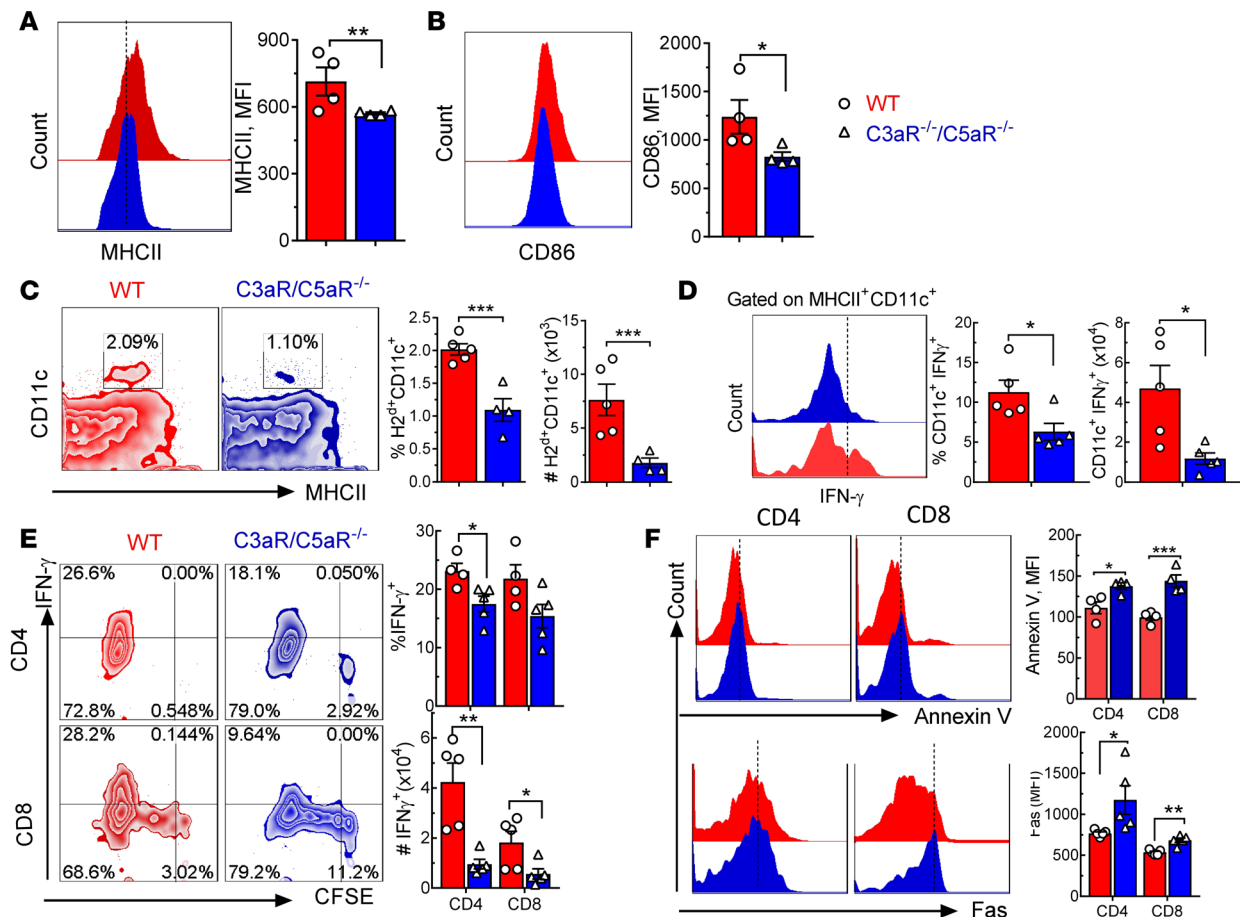


**Figure 2. C3aR/C5aR signaling decreases ceramide trafficking in DCs.** (A and B) Heatmaps present the log<sub>2</sub> scale amount of regular ceramide (A) and glucosyl/galactosyl ceramide (B) in LPS-matured BM-DCs analyzed by HPLC-MS/MS analysis. (C–F) The oxygen consumption rate (OCR) of matured BM-DCs, including proton leak (C), nonmitochondrial respiration (D), spare respiration capacity (E), and ATP-coupling capacity (F). Unpaired 2-tailed t test was used to compare between groups. Data are presented as mean ± SD ( $n = 3$ –5). \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ .

Taken together, these data indicate that C3aR/C5aR regulates the survival and stimulatory capacity of recipient DCs via attenuating their mitophagy activity.

*Regulation of GVHD development after HCT by targeting host C3aR/C5aR.* Since allostimulation of donor T cells by recipient DCs is critical for the initiation of GVHD (38), targeting C3aR/C5aR signaling in the host may effectively prevent GVHD development after HCT. The immunological phenotypes of WT and C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> age-matched mice were similar (Supplemental Figures 2 and 3). In FVB (H2<sup>a</sup>)→B6 (H2<sup>b</sup>) and B6 (H2<sup>b</sup>)→BALB/c (H2<sup>d</sup>) models, we consistently found that C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipient mice displayed significantly milder GVHD as compared with WT recipients, reflected by prolonged survival (Figure 4, A and C) and significantly lower clinical scores (Figure 4, B and D). C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients consistently displayed better thymic regeneration and donor-derived B220<sup>+</sup> B cell and CD4 and CD8 T cell reconstitution in recipient spleens (Figure 4E). In line with GVHD severity, levels of proinflammatory cytokines TNF- $\alpha$ , IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-6, and IL-17 were decreased in the sera of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients compared with WT recipients 14 days after HCT (Figure 4F). Interestingly, host C3aR/C5aR deficiency also reduced the severity of a cutaneous chronic model of GVHD B10D2→BALB/c (Supplemental Figure 4, A and B). In summary, C3aR/C5aR in the host hematopoietic compartment is required for optimal induction of GVHD after HCT.

*C3aR/C5aR expressed in recipient hematopoietic cells is mainly responsible for the initiation of GVHD after HCT.* As C3aR/C5aR is expressed on both hematopoietic and nonhematopoietic APCs (15), which are known to contribute to the development of GVHD (39), we next evaluated the contribution of C3aR/C5aR in either compartment to GVHD. We generated 4 types of BM chimeric mice where C3aR/C5aR was absent in the hematopoietic compartment, the nonhematopoietic compartments, or both (Supplemental Figure 5). Using these BM chimeras as recipients, we observed that severe GVHD was induced in the chimeras where C3aR/C5aR was intact in recipient hematopoietic system but a significantly milder GVHD was induced in the chimeras where C3aR/C5aR was absent in recipient hematopoietic

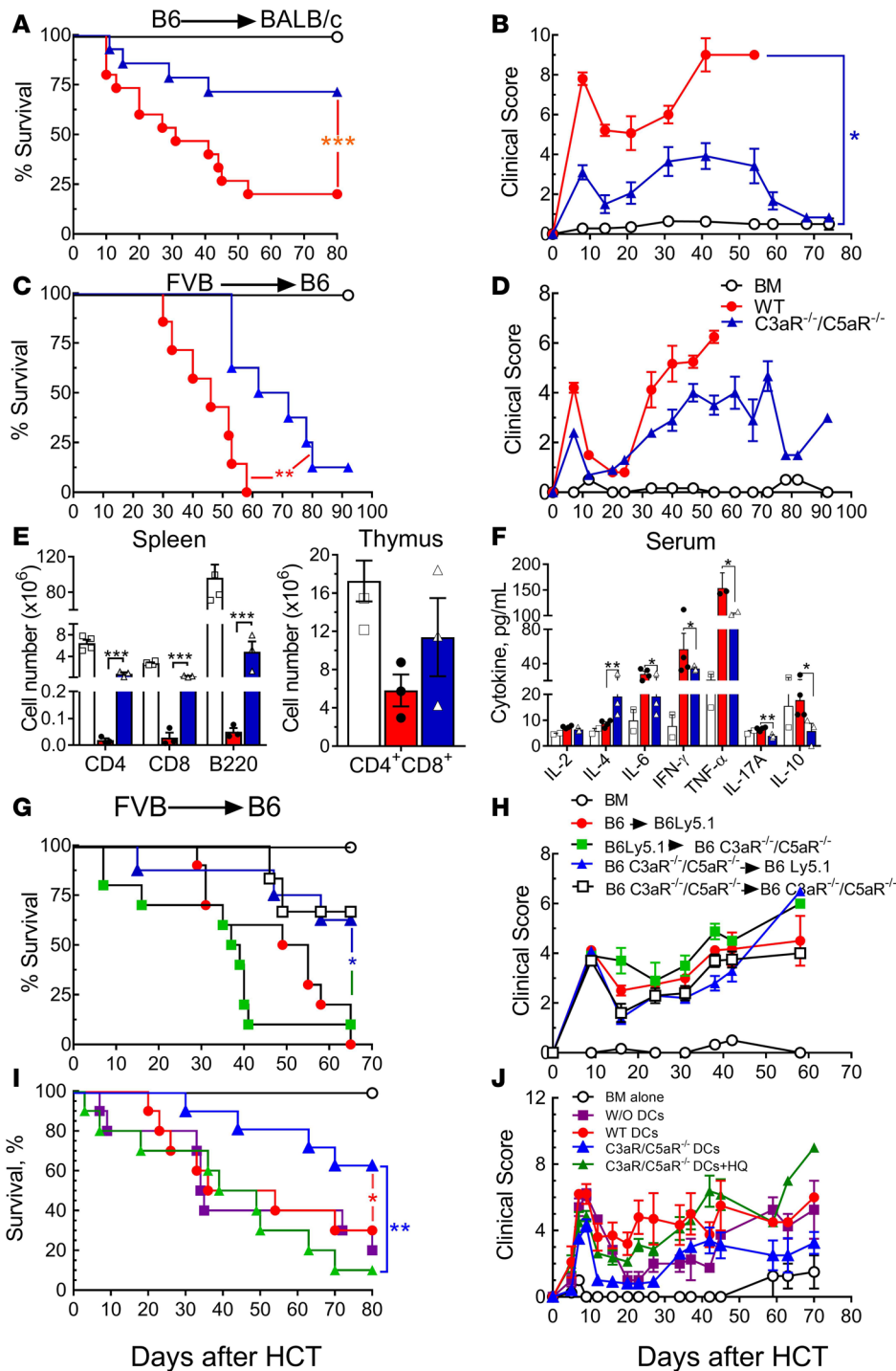


**Figure 3. C3aR/C5aR increases activation and allostimulatory capacities of DCs after HCT.** (A) WT or C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> BALB/c mice were lethally irradiated and euthanized 24 hours later. Representative histograms of frequencies for MHCII (A) and CD86 (B) of CD11c<sup>+</sup> splenic cells. (C–F) Lethally irradiated WT or C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> BALB/c recipients were transplanted with CFSE-labeled T cells. Four days later, splenic cells were analyzed. (C) Representative zebra plots, histograms, or summary bar graphs for splenic H2<sup>d+</sup>CD11c<sup>+</sup>MHCII<sup>+</sup> cells (D) the frequencies and the numbers of recipient DCs and CD11c<sup>+</sup>IFN-γ<sup>+</sup> cells from WT and C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients, (E) donor CD4<sup>+</sup>IFN-γ<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup>IFN-γ<sup>+</sup> cells with low/high expression of CFSE, and (F) the expression of annexin V and Fas in H2<sup>d+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. Unpaired 2-tailed *t* test (A–D) and Wilcoxon rank-sum test (E and F) were used to compare between groups. Data are presented as mean ± SEM (*n* = 4–5). \**P* < 0.05, \*\**P* < 0.01, \*\*\**P* < 0.001.

system (Figure 4, G and H). These results demonstrate that C3aR/C5aR in the recipient hematopoietic, but not nonhematopoietic, compartment plays a significant role in the induction of GVHD.

C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs effectively prevent GVHD development after HCT via inducing DC mitophagy activity. To confirm the role of C3aR/C5aR expressed in DCs to GVHD development after HCT, we cotransplanted C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs along with donor grafts. In BM-DCs, autophagy activity was markedly higher in the absence of C3aR/C5aR (Supplemental Figure 4C). DC reconstitution was about 90% of total CD11c<sup>+</sup> host cells 3 days after HCT (Supplemental Figure 4D). Cotransfer of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs reduced GVHD mortality and morbidity (Figure 4, I and J), supporting a critical role for C3aR/C5aR on DCs in GVHD pathogenicity. Interestingly, recipients cotransferred with host C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs also demonstrated a better survival rate and lower GVHD clinical score as compared with those without DC cotransfer (Figure 4, I and J). Similar results were also observed in the B6→BALB/c HCT model (Supplemental Figure 4, E and F). These results suggest that C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs but not WT DCs play a regulatory role in GVHD development.

As DCs deficient for C3aR/C5aR underwent greater mitophagy (Supplemental Figure 4C), we asked whether mitophagy is required for the regulatory function of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs. To this end, we cultured BM-DCs with an autophagy inhibitor, hydroxychloroquine (HQ), currently used in the clinic (40, 41) and confirmed that the inhibitor reduced autophagy activity of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs to be comparable with WT DCs (Supplemental Figure 4C). Upon DC cotransfer, HQ-treated C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs



**Figure 4. C3aR/C5aR deficiency of recipients ameliorates GVHD via increasing lethal mitophagy in recipient DCs.** (A and B) Lethally irradiated WT or C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> BALB/c recipients (*n* = 12–15) were transplanted with TCD-BM (5 × 10<sup>6</sup>/mouse) with or without T cells (1 × 10<sup>6</sup>/mouse) from B6 mice and monitored for survival (A) and clinical scores (B). (C and D) B6 recipients were transplanted with BM (5 × 10<sup>6</sup>/mouse) plus purified T cells (1 × 10<sup>6</sup>/mouse) from FVB donors (*n* = 7–10). Survival (C) and clinical score (D) are shown. (E and F) Splens and thymi were isolated from transplanted recipients in A 80 days after HCT. (E) The number of CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> cells in the thymi and of donor CD4, CD8, and B220 cells in the spleens (*n* = 3). (F) The levels of cytokine in recipient sera 14 days after HCT (*n* = 2–3). (G and H) Lethally irradiated B6 recipients ([WT→WT], [WT→C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup>], [C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup>→WT], and [C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup>→C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup>]) were transplanted with BM alone (5 × 10<sup>6</sup>/mouse) or BM plus purified T cells (2 × 10<sup>6</sup>/mouse) from FVB donors. Survival (G) and clinical score (H) are shown (*n* = 10). (I and J) Lethally irradiated B6 recipients (*n* = 10–12/group) were transplanted with BM (3 × 10<sup>6</sup>/mouse) plus purified T cells (1 × 10<sup>6</sup>/mouse) from FVB donors. Recipients also received 2 × 10<sup>6</sup> WT or C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> B6 BM-DCs, previously cultured overnight with hydroxyl chloroquine (HQ) (5 mg/ml), on the transplanted day. Survival (I) and clinical score (J) are shown. The log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test (A, C, G, and I), non-parametric Mann-Whitney *U* test (B, D, H, and J), and unpaired *t* test (E and F) were used to compare between groups. Data are represented as mean ± SEM. \**P* < 0.05, \*\**P* < 0.01, \*\*\**P* < 0.001.

were no longer able to reduce GVHD severity (Figure 4, I and J), indicating that mitophagy was required for the protective effect of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> DCs in GVHD.

*Host C3aR/C5aR deficiency increases donor T cell apoptosis and decreases their migration capacity toward GVHD target organs.* The numbers of donor CD4 and CD8T cells were significantly decreased in the livers of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients compared with WT recipients (Figure 5A). This could be due to decreased survival, expansion, and/or migration. Chemokine receptors are known to support the migration of pathogenic T cells to the target organs (42). Indeed, donor T cells in the spleens of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients displayed lower expression of liver/gut-homing receptors CXCR3 and CCR6 (Supplemental Figure 6, A–C) in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients compared with WT counterparts. Donor T cells

also displayed significantly lower staining for Ki67 in the livers of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients, suggesting that they proliferated less in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients (Supplemental Figure 6, D and E). In contrast, donor T cell proliferation was similar in recipient spleens regardless of C3aR/C5aR expression (Figure 5B), as reflected by CFSE dilution (Figure 3E) and Ki67 expression (Supplemental Figure 6, D and F). Therefore, alleviated GVHD in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients is correlated with reduced donor T cells proliferation and migration in GVHD target organs.

*Host C3aR/C5aR is required for glycolytic activity and Th1/Th17 differentiation of donor T cells after HCT.* Glycolysis is required for donor T cells to induce GVHD (43). C3a/C5a secreted from DCs can act in an autocrine manner to further amplify their generation during the cognate interaction with T cells, which can affect T cell metabolism (25). Indeed, glycolytic activity, but not oxidative phosphorylation, of donor T cells in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients was impaired (Figure 5, C and D). C3aR/C5aR signaling is required for T cells to differentiate into Th1/Th17 cells that are pathogenic in GVHD (17). At 14 days after HCT, the percentage and absolute numbers of IFN- $\gamma$ -secreting CD4 and CD8 donor T cells were significantly lower in the livers (Figure 5, E and F), but not in spleens (Supplemental Figure 6, A and B), of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients. Although the percentages of donor IL-4/5- and IL-17-secreting cells were comparable, the total numbers of these cell subsets were significantly decreased in the livers of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients versus WT controls (Figure 5, E–H). In contrast, the percentage and absolute numbers of Tregs were remarkably increased in spleens of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients (Figure 5, I–K). There were no differences in the percentage of IL-4/5-secreting T cells in the spleens between these two groups (Supplemental Figure 7, A and C). Altogether, these results indicated that, in the absence of host C3aR/C5aR, donor T cells have a reduced capacity to differentiate into an effector T cells phenotype (Th1/Tc1), while enhancing their differentiation into Tregs specifically in GVHD target organs.

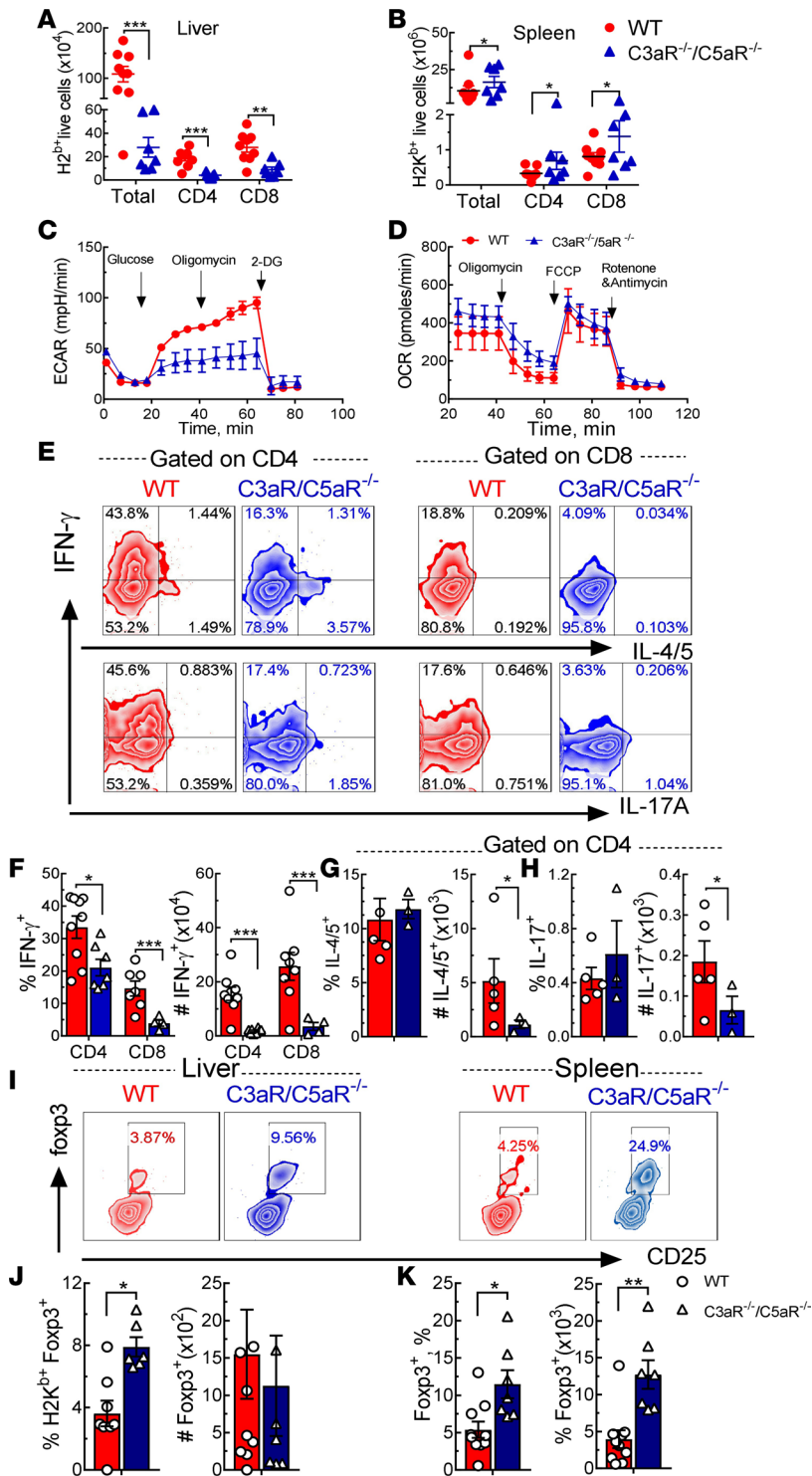
*Host C3aR/C5aR is required for optimal GVL activity.* Since the primary purpose of HCT is to treat hematologic malignancy, we evaluated the role of C3aR/C5aR in maintaining GVL activity after HCT. While donor T cells induced less severe GVHD in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients, they also mediated weaker GVL activity (Supplemental Figure 8). These results suggest that C3aR/C5aR expression in the host is required for donor T cells to exert an optimal GVL effect.

*Preventative treatment with C3aRA/C5aRA preserves GVL activity.* Given the short life of recipient DCs after HCT (44), blocking C3aR/C5aR in the host for a short period of time may effectively prevent GVHD while preserving the GVL effect. A combination of C3aR and C5aR antagonists (C3aRA/C5aRA) augmented ceramide-associated mitophagy in DCs, as indicated by increased colocalization of ceramide and Tom20 (Supplemental Figure 9A). We then performed a single injection of C3aRA/C5aRA to the recipients 1 day before HCT to exclude their effect on donor T cells. As a result, C3aRA/C5aRA treatment significantly attenuated GVHD, while maintaining sufficient a GVL activity against A20 lymphoma (Figure 6, A–D) and a more aggressive tumor of multiple lineage leukemia (MLL) (Figure 6, F and G, and Supplemental Figure 9B). Importantly, C3aRA/C5aRA treatment also prolonged recipient survival against Raji lymphoma in a human-to-mouse xenograft GVHD model (Figure 6, H and I).

Donor CD8 T cells play a dominant role in mediating the GVL effect via their CTL activity (45). We explored the mechanisms by which prophylactic treatment with C3aR/C5aR antagonists preserved GVL activity, when this did not occur in genetic depletion of C3aR/C5aR (Supplemental Figure 8). At 30 days after HCT, the expression of granzyme B, perforin, and CD107a were not affected by the temporary blockade of C3aR/C5aR in WT recipients. In contrast, the CTL activity of CD8 T cells was severely impaired in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients (Figure 6E and Supplemental Figure 9C). Therefore, the impairment of CTL function is likely an important factor that dictates the GVL effect against tumor relapse.

## Discussion

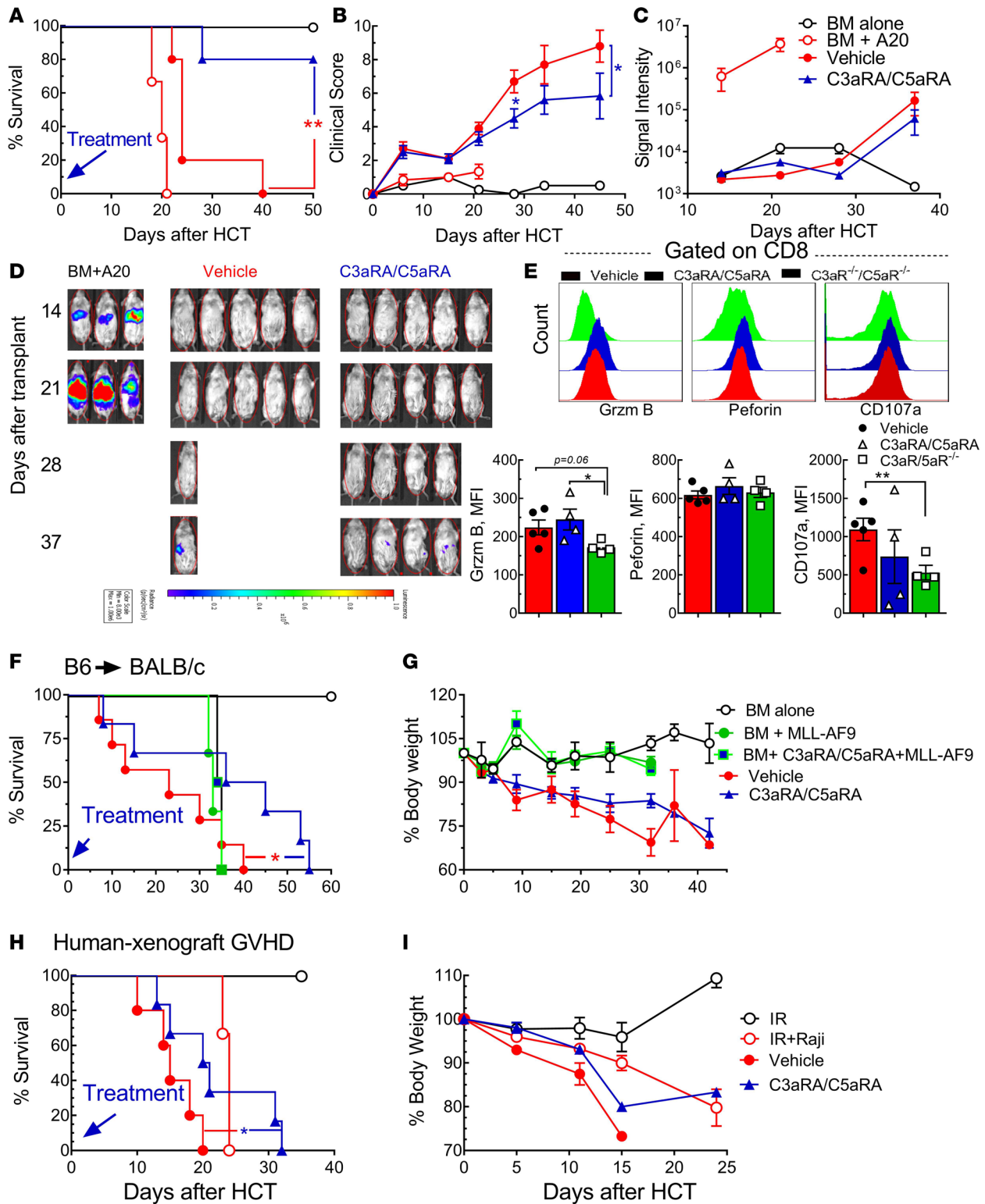
In the current study, we found that suppression of ceramide-dependent lethal mitophagy (CDLM) mediated by C3aR/C5aR signaling was critical for GVHD development after HCT. We also reported that targeting recipient C3aR/C5aR by a prophylactic treatment with C3aRA/C5aRA effectively spared GVHD and the GVL effect after HCT. Although autophagy induction in transplanted recipients after TBI has been reported (6), the cell subset and molecular mechanisms that mediate autophagy are largely unknown. We identified that TBI selectively induced lethal mitophagy in DCs via suppressing C3aR/C5aR signaling after HCT. In the absence of C3aR/C5aR, mitophagy accelerated ROS generation, mitochondrial damage,



**Figure 5. Recipient C3aR/C5aR is required for maintaining glycolytic activity and Th1 differentiation while suppressing Treg generation after HCT.** HCT was performed as described in Figure 4. Fourteen days after transplant, recipient spleen and liver cells were isolated and stained for CD4, CD8, H2<sup>b</sup>, CXCR3, and CCR6. Numbers of H2<sup>b</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> cells in liver (**A**) and spleen (**B**) ( $n = 8$ ). Splenic T cells of WT or C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients were measured for ECAR (**C**) and OCR (**D**) by Seahorse ( $n = 4$ ). Zebra plots (**E**) and summary graphs for frequencies and numbers of H2<sup>b</sup>IFN- $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> (**F**) ( $n = 8$ ), H2<sup>b</sup>IL-4/5<sup>+</sup> (**G**) ( $n = 8$ ), and H2<sup>b</sup>IL-17A<sup>+</sup> (**H**) ( $n = 5$ ) cells gated on donor CD4<sup>+</sup> cells. Zebra plots of Foxp3<sup>+</sup> cells from liver and spleen (**I**). Bar graphs summarize the percentage and absolute number of H2<sup>b</sup>Foxp3<sup>+</sup> cells in the liver (**J**) and spleen (**K**) ( $n = 8$ ). Unpaired 2-tailed  $t$  test (**A**, **B**, **F**–**H**, **J**, and **K**) and nonparametric Mann-Whitney  $U$  test (**C** and **D**) were used to compare between groups. Data were combined from 2 independent experiments and are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .

and ceramide trafficking, which subsequently impaired allostimulatory activity of DCs. Antigen-presenting activity of recipient DCs is critical in GVHD induction (44). The present study clearly showed that upregulation of lethal mitophagy in DCs effectively prevents GVHD development after HCT. Mechanistically, C3aR/C5aR signaling is required for host DC and donor T cell survival. During cognate interactions, both donor T cells and recipient DCs produce C3a/C5a (16). The present study demonstrated that C3a/C5a generated by DCs, and amplified through an autocrine manner, is essential for donor T cell activation after HCT. Chronic activation of donor T cells by alloantigen may be responsible for the C3a/C5a amplification. This result is in accordance with the report that C3a/C5a mRNA is produced in ~1000-fold excess





**Figure 6. Preventative treatment with antagonist combination (C3aRA/C5aRA) reduces GVHD while preserving GVL activity.** (A–E) BALB/c recipients ( $n = 5-7$ ) were treated i.p. with C3RA (2 mg/kg) and C5aRA (1 mg/kg) after TBI on day  $-1$  and transplanted with TCD-BM ( $5 \times 10^6$ /mouse) and T cells ( $1 \times 10^6$ /mouse) from B6 WT donors and A20 tumor cells. Survival (A), clinical score (B), and tumor signal (C and D). In a separate experiment, on day 30 after transplant, splenic cells were isolated from the recipients. (E) Representative histograms and summary graphs for MFI of grzm B, perforin, and CD107a expression. (F and G) HCT was performed with recipients that received MLL-AF9 cells. Survival (F) and body weight (G) ( $n = 8$ ). NSG-A2 mice were irradiated (280 cGy), treated with C3RA/C5aRA, and transfused with HLA-A2<sup>-</sup> PBMCs ( $15 \times 10^6$ ) and Raji cells ( $1 \times 10^6$ /mouse). Survival (H) and body weight (I) ( $n = 5-7$ ). The log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test (A, F, and H), nonparametric Mann-Whitney  $U$  test (B, C, G, and I), and unpaired 2-tailed  $t$  test (E) were used to compare between groups. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ .

by APCs compared with T cells after activation (21). Our results suggest that targeting lethal mitophagy or ceramide metabolism-mediated enzymes in DCs may be an effective strategy to control GVHD. However, it is questionable whether other mitophagy inducers or targeting mitophagy-regulating pathways would be effective in controlling autoimmune diseases.

Glycolysis in T cells is required for GVHD pathogenicity (43). T cells reduced their glycolytic activity in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients (Figure 6A), which correlated with GVHD outcome. The results support an important role of C3aR/C5aR signaling in DCs in maintaining metabolic capacity of donor T cells after HCT. In support of our interpretation, C3aR/C5aR signaling initiated by DCs has been found to activate mTORC1, a central metabolic regulator critical for maintaining glycolysis in T cells (21). Additionally, in the absence of C3aR/C5aR, DCs decreased the expression of costimulatory ligands, which is required for increasing glucose uptake and glycolytic activity of T cells.

Direct engagement of C3a/C5a secreted by recipient APCs with their receptors expressed on T cells induces their Th1/Th17 differentiation (16). We found that C3aR/C5aR deficiency skews donor T cells from Th1 differentiation toward Treg generation in GVHD target organs. Because C3aR/C5aR ligation on DCs induces the release of Th1/Th17-priming cytokines (16), we reasoned that the cytokine environment created by DCs upon C3a/C5a engagement plays a fundamental role in T cell differentiation after HCT.

T cell migration to GVHD target organs is required for GVHD development (20). C3a/C5a are chemotactic for lymphocyte migration toward injured organs (46, 47). Therefore, the reduced level of C3a/C5a in GVHD target organs may cause fewer donor CD4 and CD8 T cells to infiltrate into the livers of C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients. In addition, the decreased expression of CXCR3 and CCR6, gut- and live-homing chemokines, respectively, on donor T cells was likely caused by reduced glycolytic and mTORC1 activities in donor T cells in C3aR/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients (48), which could have contributed to less T cell accumulation in GVHD target organs. However, the reduced donor T cell survival may also contribute to this outcome.

We observed that C3aR/C5aR deficiency in the host severely impaired GVL activity. Accumulation of immunosuppressive cells caused tumor relapse (49), the GVL impairment evidenced in C3aR<sup>-/-</sup>/C5aR<sup>-/-</sup> recipients may relate to the accumulation of iTregs and/or decreased donor T cell survival and activity. Importantly, for translational potential, we discovered that a preventative treatment with a single dose of C3aRA/C5aRA effectively preserved GVL activity. This preservation likely benefited from sparing donor T cells with C3aRA/C5aRA after transplant. Mechanistically, the CTL activity, survival, stemness, and memory formation of donor CD8 T cells were maintained after a single dose of C3aR/C5aR antagonists. C3a/C5a generated from tumor (50) may also contribute to DC maturation to induce T cell alloreactivity and to subsequently preserving GVL activity.

In summary, this study has revealed for the first time to our knowledge that manipulation of mitophagy in recipient DCs before HCT can be an effective approach to control GVHD while maintaining GVL activity. We provide what we believe to be a novel mechanism by which complement receptors C3aR/C5aR regulate GVHD pathogenicity. Antagonists of C3aR and C5aR or mitophagy inducers may enable translation into new therapeutic strategies for GVHD control.

## Methods

**Animals and chemicals.** C3aR/C5aR double-deficient mice on C57BL/6 or BALB/c backgrounds were bred and housed at the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC). FVB (H-2<sup>a</sup>, CD45.1), C57BL/6 (H-2<sup>b</sup>, CD45.2), B6 Ly5.1 (H-2<sup>b</sup>, CD45.1), B6D2F1 (H-2<sup>b/d</sup>, CD45.2), and BALB/c (H-2<sup>d</sup>) mice were purchased from the National Cancer Institute or Charles River Lab. Animals were maintained in pathogen-free facilities in the American Association for Laboratory Animal Care–accredited Animal Resource Center at MUSC. The C5a receptor antagonist, the cyclic compound AcF-[OPdChaWR] (known as 3D53 or PMX53) (51), was provided in-house at University of Queensland. The C3aR antagonist, SB290157, was procured from Cayman Chem.

**Cell preparation.** T cells were purified from pooled spleens and lymph nodes by negative selection to remove magnetically labeled non-T cells, including B cells, NK cells, DCs, macrophages, granulocytes, and erythroid cells, as described before (43). Briefly, non-T cells were indirectly magnetically labeled by using a cocktail of biotin-conjugated antibodies against CD45R (B220) (eBioscience, clone RA3-B2), CD49b (DX5) (eBioscience, clone DX5), CD11b (Mac-1) (eBioscience, clone M1/70), and Ter-119 (eBioscience, clone Ter-119) as well as anti-biotin MicroBeads (Miltenyi Biotec). T cell-depleted BM (TCD-BM) cells were prepared from donor tibias and femurs with anti-Thy1.2 antibodies (BioXcell) and complement incubation (43).

*GVHD/GVL models.* Recipient mice were lethally irradiated at 700 cGy for BALB/c and 1000–1200 cGy (2 split doses, 3-hour interval) for B6 or B6D2F1 mice using an X-RAD 320 irradiator (Precision X-Ray). BALB/c or B6 irradiated recipient mice were transplanted with  $5.0 \times 10^6$ /mouse BM cells from FVB or TCD-BM from B6 donors with or without T cells ( $0.5\text{--}1 \times 10^6$ /mouse). Recipient survival was monitored throughout the experiment. The development of GVHD was monitored twice per week for weight loss and once per week for clinical signs of posture, skin damage, hair loss, ruffled fur, diarrhea, and decreased activity. For GVL setting, the tumor cells were injected i.v. on the same day of transplantation. In case of luciferase-transduced B cell lymphoma A20 (2000 cells/mouse), tumor burden was estimated with bioluminescent imaging (BLI) (49) using a Xenogen-IVIS 200 in vivo Imaging System (Perkin-Elmer). MLL-AF9 and eGFP<sup>+</sup> Raji tumor cells were provided by Sophie Paczesny (Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA) (52) and Defu Zeng (City of Hope, Duarte, California, USA) (53), respectively. For these cell lines, the tumor mass was determined via the percentages of GFP<sup>+</sup> cells in peripheral blood using flow cytometry.

*Lymphocyte isolation from recipient liver.* Livers were homogenized and passed through a 70- $\mu$ m cell strainer. Pellets were resuspended in PBS, overlaid on Ficoll (MilliporeSigma), and centrifuged at 500 g for 20 minutes. Lymphocytes were recovered from the interface (54).

*Metabolic assays.* The metabolic profile of DCs was determined using a Seahorse Extracellular Flux (XF) 96 Analyzer (Seahorse Biosciences) to measure the oxygen consumption rate (OCR), an indicator of mitochondrial respiration in real time in live cells (35). Several measures of mitochondrial respiration, including basal respiration, ATP-linked respiration, proton leak respiration, and reserve capacity, were derived by the sequential addition of pharmacological agents to the respiring cells. First, baseline cellular oxygen consumption was measured, from which basal respiration was derived by subtracting nonmitochondrial respiration. Next, oligomycin (1.0  $\mu$ M), an inhibitor of complex V, was added, and the resulting OCR was used to derive ATP-linked respiration (by subtracting the oligomycin rate from baseline cellular OCR) and proton leak respiration (by subtracting nonmitochondrial respiration from the oligomycin rate). Next carbonyl cyanide-p-trifluoromethoxyphenyl-hydrazone (FCCP, 1  $\mu$ M), a protonophore, was added to collapse the inner membrane gradient, driving the ETC to function at its maximal rate. The maximal respiratory capacity was derived by subtracting nonmitochondrial respiration from the FCCP OCR. Finally, antimycin A (100 nM), a complex III inhibitor, and rotenone (2  $\mu$ M), a complex I inhibitor, were added to shut down ETC function, revealing nonmitochondrial respiration. The mitochondrial reserve capacity was calculated by subtracting basal respiration from maximal respiratory capacity.

*BM-derived DCs.* DCs were generated from the BM of 8- to 12-week-old mice. BM cells were flushed from the femurs and tibias with RPMI containing 1% FCS, 100 U/ml of penicillin/streptomycin, and 2 mM l-glutamine. The single-cell suspension was then filtered through a nylon mesh strainer (70  $\mu$ m; BD Biosciences) and washed twice with the same medium. BM cells ( $10 \times 10^6$ /petri dish) were differentiated in the presence of GM-CSF (20 ng/ml, PeproTech) in complete culture medium (RPMI containing 10% FBS, 100 U/ml of penicillin/streptomycin, 2 mM l-glutamine, and 50 mM b-mercaptoethanol) for 6 days. Half of the medium was replaced every other day with an equal volume of GM-CSF, containing culture medium on the day 3. Immature DCs were stimulated with LPS (25  $\mu$ g/ml, MilliporeSigma) for 20 hours.

*Chromatographic analysis of sphingolipids.* Lipid extractions and analyses were performed by Lipidomics Shared Resource, Analytical Unit, MUSC. Briefly, cells were lysed with a RIPA buffer (MilliporeSigma). Further preparation of samples and advanced analyses of endogenous bioactive sphingolipids were performed on the ThermoFisher TSQ Quantum liquid chromatography/triple-stage quadrupole mass spectrometer system, operating in a multiple reaction monitoring positive ionization mode, as previously described (32). Lipid levels were normalized to the cell number.

*Immunofluorescence staining.* BM-DCs were stained directly with LysoTracker Red (LTG, 1  $\mu$ M) and MitoTracker Green (MTG, 1  $\mu$ M) (Molecular Probes) in PBS (pH 7.4). For other staining, BM-DCs were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde at 37°C for 10 minutes and permeabilized with 0.1% saponin in PBS (pH 7.4) for 10 minutes at room temperature. The cells were then blocked with 1% BSA in PBS (pH 7.4) for 20 minutes. Cells were incubated for 18 hours at 4°C with primary antibodies specific for Ceramide (MID15B4, Enzo Life Sciences, 1:100) and Tom20 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, 1:100) in blocking solution followed by Alexa Fluor 488- or Alexa Fluor 594-conjugated secondary antibodies (Jackson ImmunoResearch, 1:2000) for 1 hour. Immunofluorescence was performed using a Leica TSC SP2 AOBs TCS confocal microscope or an Olympus FV10i microscope with 543- and 488-nm channels for visualizing red and green fluorescence.

Images were taken at  $\times 25$ ,  $\times 63$ , or  $\times 90$  magnification. At least 3 random fields were selected and images were quantified with free online software from Fiji.

**Western blotting.** Western blotting was performed as described previously (11, 32). Cell pellets ( $1 \times 10^6$ ) were washed once with ice-cold PBS, lysed in lysis buffer containing a protease inhibitor cocktail (MilliporeSigma Corp.), and processed as previously described (55). Fifty micrograms of protein per sample were separated on NuPAGE 4%–12% Bis-Tris gels (Invitrogen) and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes (Bio-Rad). Following transfer, membranes were blocked for 1 hour at room temperature in Tris-buffered saline containing 5% dry milk and incubated overnight at 4°C or at room temperature (anti-FLIP) with LC3B antibodies (Cell Signaling, 1:2000). Following overnight incubation, membranes were washed and incubated for 1 hour at room temperature with secondary antibody. Membranes were then washed 3 times and incubated at room temperature with Super Signal HRP substrate for 5 minutes (Pierce). The blots were visualized with ECL reagents (GE Healthcare). Band densitometries were quantified using NIH ImageJ software.

**Flow cytometry.** The following antibodies were used for cell-surface staining: anti-CD4 (clone RM4-5, BD Biosciences), anti-CD8 (clone 53-6.7, BD Biosciences), anti-H-2<sup>a</sup> (KH114, BioLegend), anti-CXCR3-biotin (CXCR3-173, eBioscience), anti-CCR6-AF647 (BioLegend, clone 29-2L17), anti-FasL (MFL3, BD Biosciences), anti-PD-1 (MFL3, eBioscience), anti-NK1.1 (PK136, eBioscience), anti-CD44 (IM7, BioLegend), anti-CD62L (MEL-14, eBioscience), anti-TCR $\beta$  (H57-597, BD Biosciences), and anti-CD11b (M1/70, eBioscience). Biotinylated antibodies were detected using APCcy7 (BD Biosciences, catalog 554063) or PEcy7 (BD Biosciences, catalog 557598) conjugated to streptavidin. To measure intracellular cytokines, cells were stimulated for 4–5 hours at 37°C with PMA (100 ng/ml, MilliporeSigma) and ionomycin (100 ng/ml; Calbiochem, EMD) in the presence of GolgiStop (BD Biosciences). Fix and permeabilization were performed using Cytofix/Cytoperm Plus (BD Biosciences), followed by staining with the appropriate antibodies, including anti-IFN- $\gamma$  (clone XMG1.2, eBioscience), anti-IL-17 (clone TC11-18H10.1, BioLegend), anti-IL-4 (clone 11B11, BD Biosciences), anti-IL-5 (clone TRFK5, eBioscience), anti-FOXP3, (clone FJK-16s, eBioscience), anti-Ki67 (16A8, BioLegend), and anti-pS6-AF467 (Cell Signaling Technology, clone D57.2.2E). The Live/dead yellow cell staining kit (catalog L-34968) and CFSE (catalog C1157) were purchased from Invitrogen. Apoptosis was measured by Annexin V kit (BD Biosciences). Autophagy was determined by Cyto-ID dye (Autophagy detection kit, Enzo Life Science). Data were analyzed with FlowJo software (Tree Star). Blood was collected from recipients 14 days after BMT, and serum cytokines were quantified using a cytometric bead assay kit (BD Biosciences, catalog 560485).

**Statistics.** Data were analyzed using Prism GraphPad (version 7). Briefly, comparisons between two groups were calculated using a 2-tailed Student's *t* test. Clinical scores and body weight loss were compared using a nonparametric Mann-Whitney *U* test. The log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test was utilized to analyze survival data. A *P* value less than 0.05 was considered significant.

**Study approval.** All animal procedures were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of MUSC.

## Author contributions

HN, BO, and XZY participated in design of research studies. HN, SK, DB, JK, MZ, M. Dany, M. Dai, JLH, AD, SI, SS, JF, and YW participated in conducting experiments and acquiring data. HN, M. Dany, and JK analyzed data. HN participated in interpretation of data. HN and XZY wrote manuscript. HN, SK, DB, DPF, CA, BO, ST, SGV, and XZY participated in editing of the manuscript.

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