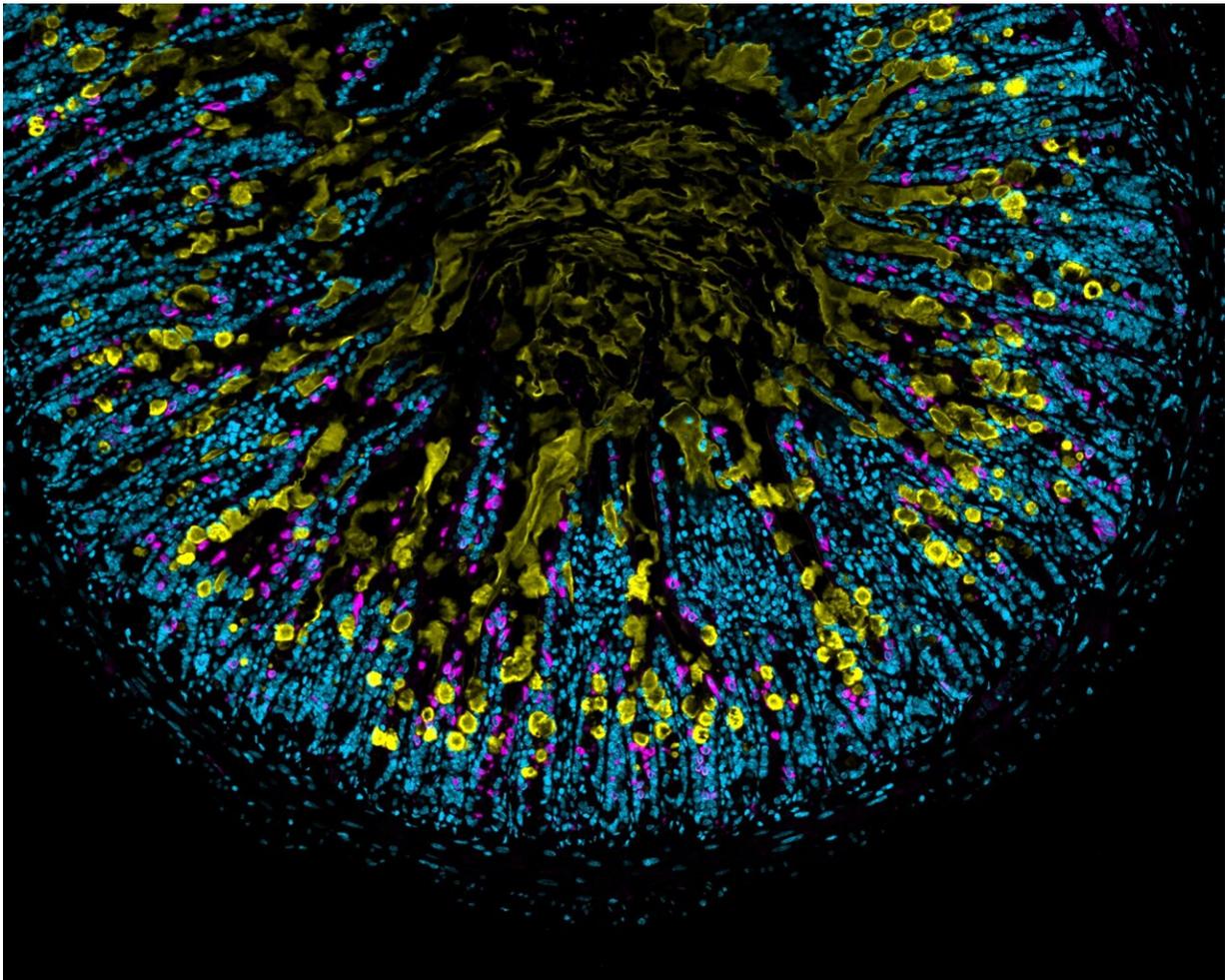


# Research team discovers central functions of innate immune cells

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The effect of ILC2 in worm infections: Cross-section through the small intestine after infection with the roundworm *Nippostrongylus brasiliensis*. Goblet cells in the intestine produce increased amounts of mucus (yellow) to flush out the worm. Mucus production is triggered by the type 2 immune response, which involves not only ILC2 (not stained) but also tuft cells (magenta). The latter are

located in the intestinal villi, the finger-like protrusions of the intestinal mucosa that extend into the intestinal cavity (nuclei of the mucosal cells in turquoise).

Credit: Charité | Patrycja Topczewska

Inflammation and increased mucus production are typical symptoms of worm infections and allergies. This immune response involves our innate immune cells, but their exact functions are not yet fully understood. A research team from Charité—Universitätsmedizin Berlin has now shed light on the key tasks that these cells perform. In the study, which has been published in the journal *Nature*, the researchers also identify potential therapeutic approaches for the treatment of allergies.

The [human immune system](#) is made up of two interconnected branches: the [adaptive immune system](#), which learns something new with every infection and constantly develops over the course of a lifetime, and the innate immune system, which is less specialized but reacts particularly quickly and effectively.

The cells of the [innate immune system](#) are located in the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract and the intestine, where they form a first line of defense at the point of entry for pathogens. These cells include group 2 innate lymphoid cells (ILC2s for short), which are active in the intestine in the case of parasitic diseases, and in the [respiratory tract](#) in the case of allergies.

"Innate lymphoid cells were discovered a decade or so ago and we already know a lot about them, but their exact function in the machinery of the immune system is not yet completely understood," explains Dr. Christoph Klose, who heads the Emmy Noether Independent Junior Research Group on the regulation of type 2 immune responses by neuropeptides and neurotransmitters at the Institute of Microbiology,

Infectious Diseases and Immunology at Charité.

"There is a group of adaptive immune cells—namely the T cells—that carry out some similar functions as part of the type 2 [immune response](#), so it was previously thought that the role of ILC2s may be redundant and could be easily taken over by the T cells."

However, the recently published study has now disproved this theory. Using an [animal model](#) and state-of-the-art molecular methods such as single-cell sequencing, which allows scientists to zoom into [individual cells](#) and analyze their molecular state, they have shed light on the central functions of ILC2s.

"A certain type of immune cells called eosinophils were not able to develop properly when ILC2s were absent," explains Dr. Klose. "This relationship was previously unknown and came as a big surprise."

Eosinophils are involved in inflammatory processes in the tissue. The scientists also found that ILC2s have a major effect on the ability of epithelial cells to promote mucus production and expel parasites, such as worms, from the body. "The absence of ILC2s was clearly noticeable in our tests examining the immune response to worm infections. There was only limited mucus production in the tissue and the parasites could no longer be combated effectively," says Dr. Klose, summarizing the results of the study.

In further experiments, the researchers examined the symptoms of allergic asthma and found that these improved when ILC2s were absent.

"This could be a starting point for future studies aimed at developing potential allergy therapies," says Dr. Klose.

"With our study, we were able to show that group 2 innate lymphoid

[cells](#) are essential cogs in the machinery of the immune system and cannot be replaced without compromising the immune response." In future research projects, Dr. Klose and his team would like to investigate whether the [innate lymphoid cells](#) regulate other aspects of the immune response.

**More information:** Christoph Klose, Non-redundant functions of group 2 innate lymphoid cells, *Nature* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41586-022-05395-5](#)

Provided by Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin

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