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Research Highlight

Nature Reviews Immunology **12**, 74 (February 2012) | doi:10.1038/nri3164

IN BRIEF

B cells: Protective role of innate-like B cells in sepsis

Yvonne Bordon

This study describes a protective immune role for a previously uncharacterized population of innate-like B cells. When mice were systemically treated with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) or infected with *Escherichia coli*, cells that produced granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) accumulated in the spleen.

Surprisingly, most of these cells were IgM⁺ B cells, and transfer studies showed that they develop from innate-like B-1 cells. In response to LPS, peritoneal B-1 cells proliferated, migrated to the spleen and gave rise to the GM-CSF⁺ B cell population. Development of the GM-CSF⁺ B cells depended on BAFFR, TLR4 and MYD88, and these cells were retained in the spleen by the integrins VLA4 and LFA1. In a model of sepsis, mice with a B cell-restricted deficiency in GM-CSF showed increased neutrophil infiltration to the peritoneum. However, these neutrophils had impaired phagocytic activity, and the mice experienced a severe cytokine storm and died. This suggests that GM-CSF-producing B cells contribute to bacterial clearance by promoting neutrophil phagocytic functions.

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References and links

ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Rauch, P. J. *et al.* Innate response activator B cells protect against microbial sepsis. *Science* 12 Jan 2012 (doi: 10.1126/science.1215173)
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