

Direct Evidence for Thymic Function in Adult Humans

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Summary

The understanding of human thymic function and evaluation of its contribution to T cell homeostasis are matters of great importance. Here we report the development of a novel assay to quantitate the frequency and diversity of recent thymic emigrants (RTEs) in the peripheral blood of humans. Such cells were defined by the presence of T cell receptor (TCR) rearrangement deletion circles (DCs), episomal byproducts of TCR- β V(D)J rearrangement. DCs were detected in T cells in the thymus, cord blood, and adult peripheral blood. In the peripheral blood of adults aged 22 to 76 years, their frequency was highest in the CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ subpopulation of naive T cells. TCR DCs were also observed in other subpopulations of peripheral blood T cells, including those with the CD4⁺CD45RO⁻CD62L⁺ and CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CD62L⁺ phenotypes. RTEs were observed to have more than one V β rearrangement, suggesting that replenishment of the repertoire in the adult is at least oligoclonal. These results demonstrate that the normal adult thymus continues to contribute, even in older individuals, a diverse set of new T cells to the peripheral circulation.

Key words: thymus • T cell receptor • deletion circles • naive T cells • immune reconstitution

It has been assumed that a diverse TCR repertoire is formed during early life, when the thymus is most active, and that T cell homeostasis is maintained without significant thymic input in adults (1, 2). Given the profound effects of stress on thymopoiesis, intrathymic T cell production in the intact animal is best studied with a minimally invasive assay for recent thymic emigrants (RTEs)¹ in the peripheral blood. In the chicken, for example, RTEs can be identified by their unique expression of the cell surface marker chT1 (3). Murine RTEs may be followed kinetically in the peripheral circulation after direct intrathymic labeling, e.g., with FITC (4). Assays of this type are, however, unavailable for the assessment of human thymic func-

tion. Such assessment has relied instead upon autopsy series (5), radiographic observations (6), and/or phenotypic demarcation of circulating human T cells into distinct populations of "naive" or "memory/effector" cells. In aggregate, these studies (7) demonstrate that: (a) there is a correlation between the abundance of circulating CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ human T cells and the presence of thymic tissue (7–9), suggesting that RTEs are included within this T cell subpopulation; (b) the circulating CD8⁺CD45RA⁺ T cell subpopulation is less clearly associated with human thymic tissue (8); and (c) circulating memory/effector CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cell subpopulations bear the phenotypic marker CD45RO instead of CD45RA (10).

Phenotypic measures are imprecise, however, in their ability to distinguish lymphocytes that have recently been made in the thymus or peripheral tissues and those that have reverted from memory status (11, 12). Thus, although it is clear that the human thymus involutes dramatically after puberty (5), the fraction of circulating CD45RA⁺ T

¹Abbreviations used in this paper: CBMCs, cord blood mononuclear cells; DCs, deletion circles; DCF, deletion circle frequency; RAG, recombination activating gene; RSS, recombination signal sequences; RTEs, recent thymic emigrants; SP, single positive.

cells remains relatively constant for long periods of time thereafter (13). These findings suggest that the CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ T cell subpopulation may contain a higher proportion of RTEs earlier rather than later in life and that it harbors heterogeneous cell populations (including revertants of memory/effector cells) throughout life.

Recently, Douek et al. (14) have exploited an intrinsic feature of the TCR rearrangement process to directly demonstrate the presence of continuous thymic output in human adults. This assay relies on the detection of TCR- α excision circles (α TRECs) generated during TCR- α gene rearrangement in the thymus. Similar observations have also been made in the avian system, whereby de novo TCR rearrangement, as measured by excision circle assays, correlated with the expression of chT1 antigen (15). Moreover, circle-bearing T cells were found in the avian lymph node, spleen, and skin (16), suggesting that the thymus may constantly supply new T cells to these peripheral compartments.

In this report, we describe an assay for the detection of RTEs within various subpopulations of circulating human T cells. We observe that such cells are most abundant in the CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ subpopulation, that they are at least oligoclonal in their expression of TCR V β regions, and that they are detectable in adults.

Materials and Methods

Isolation of Thymocytes. Methods for maintenance of SCID-hu mice and harvest of thymocytes from SCID-hu Thy/Liv organs were identical to those previously published (17). In some cases, SCID-hu Thy/Liv organs were harvested and placed in RPMI 1640 media (Life Technologies) supplemented with 10% FCS (Summit Biotechnology) and transported overnight at 4°C before harvest of thymocytes. After isolation, thymocytes were resuspended in PBS supplemented with 2% FCS and kept on ice before staining with mAbs for flow cytometric analysis or cell sorting. All procedures and practices were approved by the University of California, San Francisco Committee on Human Research (CHR) or Committee on Animal Research.

Isolation of PBMCs. Whole blood samples from human subjects were collected by phlebotomy into EDTA collection tubes (Becton Dickinson). PBMCs were isolated from whole blood by density-gradient centrifugation (Life Technologies). PBMCs were washed twice with PBS before resuspension in PBS supplemented with 2% FCS before staining with mAbs for flow cytometry or cell sorting.

Stimulation of Cord Blood Cells In Vitro. Human umbilical cord blood cells were obtained (with CHR approval) from healthy delivery specimens and placed in heparinized collection tubes (Becton Dickinson) under sterile conditions. Cord blood mononuclear cells (CBMCs) were isolated as described above for whole blood specimens and resuspended at a concentration of 2×10^6 cells/ml in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% human AB serum (Ultraserum; Gemini Bio-Products). CBMCs were then cultured (at 37°C in 5% CO₂) for 48, 72, or 96 h or 9 d (time points encompassed in two different experiments) and stimulated with 5 μ g/ml of PHA (Sigma Chemical Co.) and 10 U/ml purified IL-2 (Boehringer Mannheim). The supplemented medium was changed every 3 d. Cell culture controls did not receive

PHA or IL-2 stimulation but were cultured for 72 h in the same medium. Aliquots of the cell cultures at different time points were analyzed by flow cytometry for the expression of the cell surface markers CD45RA and CD62L.

Immunophenotypic Analysis and Cell Sorting by Flow Cytometry. PBMCs, thymocytes from SCID-hu mice, or CBMCs were stained with fluorescent-conjugated mAbs specific for cell surface markers at a concentration of 10^7 cells/ml at 4°C for 30 min. After staining, cells were washed with PBS supplemented with 2% FCS and sorted on either a FACStar™ or FACS Vantage™ cell sorter (both from Becton Dickinson). The cells were stained with one of the following antibody combinations: (a) anti-CD8-FITC and anti-CD4-PE (Becton Dickinson); (b) anti-CD45RA-FITC or anti-CD45RO-FITC (Immunotech), anti-CD62L-PE (Becton Dickinson), and anti-CD4-ECD (Coulter Immunology); (c) anti-CD62L-FITC, anti-CD45RA-PE (PharMingen), and anti-CD4-tricolor or anti-CD4-allophycocyanin (Caltag Labs., Inc.). Sort purities were checked after each sort and were $\geq 97\%$. For analysis of cord blood CD45RA and CD62L expression, CBMCs were stained with anti-CD45RA-FITC (Immunotech) and anti-62L-PE (Becton Dickinson) and analyzed using a FACScan™ cytometer and CELLQuest™ software (both from Becton Dickinson).

Detection of TCR- β Rearrangement Deletion Circles. Total DNA from distinct cell populations was extracted and purified via a standard protocol (18) before spectrophotometric quantitation at 260 and 280 nm. The freshly isolated DNA was stored at 4°C for further processing. Thermal cycling was performed for 30 cycles (1 min at 94°C, 1.5 min at 65°C, and 1.5 min at 72°C) for each round of a seminested PCR protocol designed to detect V β D β -specific deletion circles (DCs) generated by TCR- β recombination. All first and second round primers were generated to fully hybridize with noncoding regions of the TCR- β locus (19) located next to the recombination signal sequences (RSS; available from EMBL/GenBank/DBJ under accession numbers U66059, U66060, and U66061; see Table I). Four PCR replicates were performed on each total DNA serial dilution to ensure a precise readout for each experiment. Concentrations of total DNA were adjusted so that a constant volume of 3 μ l was added to each 50- μ l PCR reaction (200 μ M dNTPs, 1 \times PCR buffer [Boehringer Mannheim], 100 ng of each primer, and 2 U of Taq polymerase [Boehringer Mannheim]). From the first PCR amplification, 3 μ l of the first PCR product was used as template for the second (seminested) PCR reaction (under the same conditions) using the "Circle" primer and the DC-D β 1 primer.

Quantitative Analysis of Endpoint Dilutions. Second round PCR products were visualized with ethidium bromide on 1.25% agarose gels and digitally photographed. Individual amplifications were scored as positive or negative by two observers. The highest dilution returning a positive amplification was taken as the endpoint for each dilution series. Dilution series with more than two "skipped" wells (i.e., a failed amplification followed by a successful amplification at higher dilution) were omitted from the analysis. The abundance of DCs was estimated by the Reed-Muench method (20, 21). This method uses information from replicate dilution series to estimate an endpoint (measured in terms of nanograms of input DNA) in which 50% of samples were positive for DCs (the 50% DC endpoint). The DC frequency (DCF) was arbitrarily defined as the reciprocal of the 50% DC endpoint \times 100. Alternatively, the seminested PCR data were analyzed by a maximum likelihood estimated method of dilution endpoint with a parametric method (22). Unlike the Reed-Muench method, this method returns an estimate of goodness of fit of the data to

the estimated endpoint. Endpoints estimated by the two methods were highly correlated ($r^2 = 0.929$), and the choice of method did not alter the conclusions drawn from the data. The degree of inter- and intraassay variation was assessed by performing two independent experiments on two different samples from the same individuals ($n = 3$) and ranged on the order of two- to threefold (data not shown).

Results and Discussion

A Novel Assay to Identify RTEs. To determine whether the CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ subpopulation of circulating human T cells contains RTEs, we devised an assay to detect physical evidence of recent TCR gene rearrangement. We chose to focus on rearrangements at the β locus because the complete sequence of this locus has been obtained (19), permitting the construction of a panel of V β -specific primers to assess the diversity of rearranged TCRs. Moreover, allelic exclusion is more complete at the TCR β locus than at the TCR- α locus (23, 24). Rearrangements at this locus are a salient feature of intrathymic T cell production and require expression of the recombination activating genes ([RAG]-1 and RAG-2) and recognition of conserved heptamer and nonamer RSS flanking each V, D, and J gene segment (25–29; Fig. 1 A). As the coding segments are brought together, excision–ligation of the heptamer–heptamer signal joint creates an episomal TCR rearrangement DC (25, 30) bearing two identifiers: first, each V β -D β DC has a precise molecular mass determined by the length of intervening, noncoding DNA; second, a unique DNA sequence bridges the signal joint. Using the known nucleotide sequences of the noncoding DNA regions adjacent to V β 2, V β 17, V β 5.1, and D β 1 (19), primers were designed such that a PCR product would only be amplified if the primers were facing each other within a closed DC (Table I). As shown in Fig. 1 B, the product amplified for a V β 2/D β 1 rearrangement would have a predicted size of 439 bp, with characteristic restriction enzyme sites. In the case of DCs specific for V β 17/D β 1 and V β 5.1/D β 1 rearrangements, the corresponding molecular masses would be 445 and 442 bp, respectively.

The specificity and reliability of this strategy was first assessed in developing human thymocytes, expected to have

a high frequency of DCs (31). DNA was extracted from two different samples of human CD4⁺CD8⁺ thymocytes (harvested from Thy/Liv organs of SCID-hu mice) (17). After amplification using the primers specific for V β 2/D β 1 DCs, all were found to generate the expected 439-bp PCR product. As shown in a representative case (Fig. 1 B), this product carried predicted restriction enzyme recognition sites for SacI, PvuII, and ApaI and was not observed with PCR performed on DNA from Jurkat cells (a V β 8.1 T cell line that should not carry V β 2/D β 1 DCs). Nucleotide sequence analysis of the PCR product confirmed its identity to the predicted sequence spanning the signal joint of the V β 2/D β 1 DC (not shown).

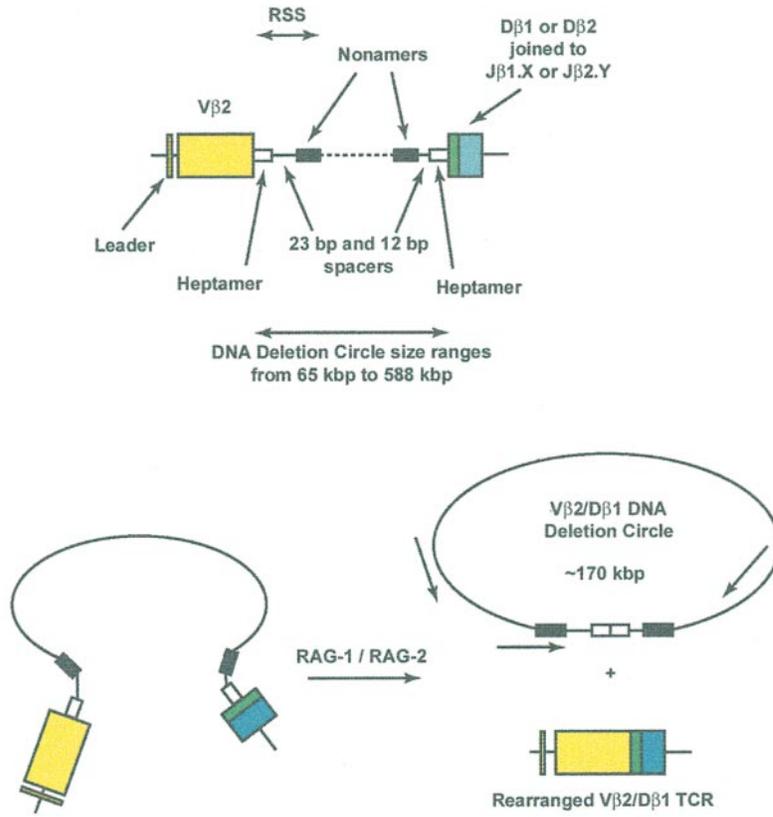
Quantitative Assessment of Cells Having Recently Undergone β Chain TCR Rearrangement. Within a population of cells, the fraction bearing DCs should be proportional to that which has recently undergone TCR rearrangement. To directly compare this fraction among different cell populations, a semiquantitative assay was developed to measure a dilution endpoint of DC DNA within a given amount of total cell DNA. DNA was diluted in four replicate series, and PCR was carried out to determine whether a given well was positive or negative for the DC PCR product. The 50% DC endpoint, measured in terms of nanograms of input DNA, was calculated using either the Reed-Muench method (20, 21) or a maximum likelihood estimate (22) (see Materials and Methods). The 50% DC endpoint represents the median minimal amount of DNA from which a DC may be amplified by nested PCR; the DCF was arbitrarily defined as the reciprocal of the 50% DC endpoint \times 100 and is proportional to the number of DCs that can be amplified from 100 ng of input DNA. A representative experiment using the assay to quantitate DCs is shown in Fig. 2 A. Four replicate dilution series of DNA from CD3⁺CD8⁺ single positive (SP) thymocytes were amplified with primers specific for V β 2/D β 1 DCs, and these yielded a positive PCR signal for DCs at final (highest) dilutions of 16, 16, 16, and 3.2 ng input DNA. This corresponds to a 50% DC endpoint of 5.47 ng (as determined by the Reed-Muench method) and a DCF of 18.3 (100/5.47). Assuming typical recovery of DNA and amplification sensitivity, this would return a minimum estimate of 1 DC in 547 SP8 thymocytes, or, as 2–5% of the total express a V β 2/D β 1 TCR, 11–22 V β 2/D β 1 SP8 thymocytes. Similar frequencies of DCs were noted in sorted populations of CD3⁺CD4⁺ and CD4⁺CD8⁺ thymocytes, yielding DCFs of 8.4 and 11.7, respectively (Fig. 2 B).

TCR V β DCs in Circulating Peripheral Blood T Cells. As prior studies indicated that DCs were detectable within chT1⁺ RTEs in chickens (3) and in human children and adults (14, 32), the V β DC assay was used to determine whether V β DCs were present in various populations of human peripheral blood T cells. Reasoning that the frequency of RTEs in the peripheral blood would be highest early in life, T cells in cord blood were examined first. Flow cytometric analysis revealed that >95% of CD4⁺ T cells in unstimulated cord blood carried the “naive” CD45RA⁺ CD62L⁺ phenotype (Fig. 3 A, panel 1), and all

Table I. Primary Sequence of Primers Required for β DC Detection/Amplification

Primer name	Nucleotide sequence
DC-V β 2	5'-gcacacactcccagatgtctcagtcaggaaagc-3'
DC-V β 5.1	5'-ttttcccagccctgagttgcagaagcccc-3'
DC-V β 17	5'-cgtttctgccatcatagagtcagaggagccctgt-3'
DC-D β 1	5'-gtcatagcttaaacctccgagtgacgcacagcc-3'
Circle-V β 2	5'-ggagggcagctgcaggggttcttcg-3'
Circle-V β 5.1	5'-ccacattgggcccagggaggtttgtgc-3'
Circle-V β 17	5'-gtcggggaagcaggactgggcacattatgc-3'

A



B

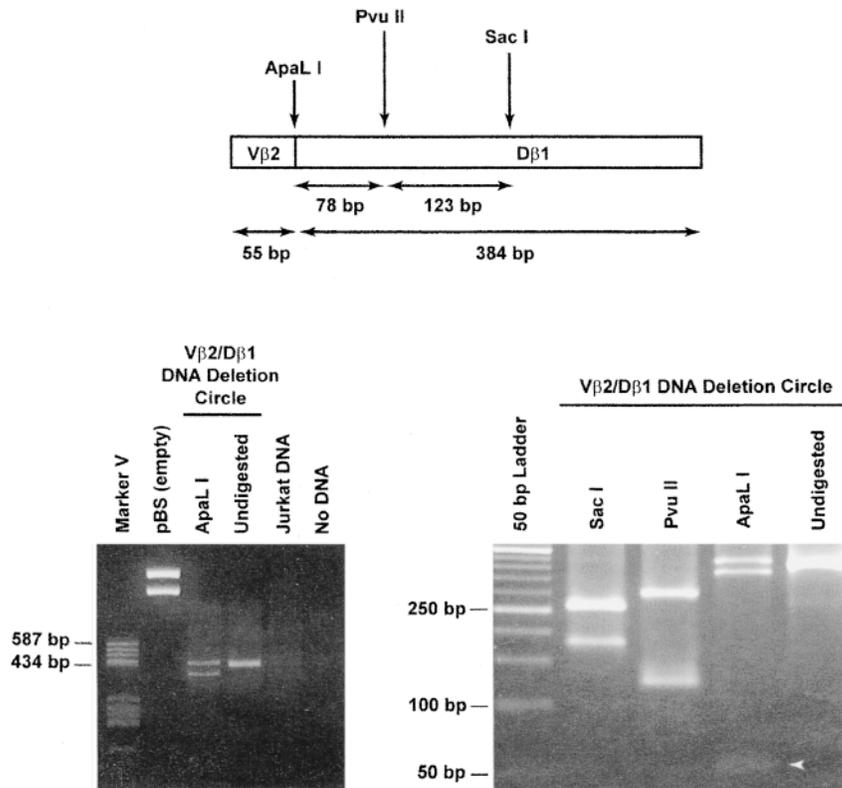


Figure 1. Formation and detection of TCR- β rearrangement DCs. (A) Top: genomic organization of the region including the V β 2 and D β 1 coding segments, flanked by heptamer and nonamer RSS and 170 kbp of intervening noncoding DNA. Bottom: generation of a rearranged V β 2/D β 1 coding TCR and a 170-kbp V β 2/D β 1 DC after excision–ligation mediated by RAG-1 and RAG-2. The relative location and orientation of the primers used for amplification of the unique signal joint are shown. Note that DCs will have various sizes (from 65 to 588 kbp) depending on the V β –D β usage. (B) Top: map of the amplified 439-bp V β 2/D β 1 PCR product. Bottom: representative example of V β 2/D β 1 DC products amplified from CD4⁺CD8⁺ human thymocytes or from Jurkat cells. The left gel shows the specificity of the amplification; note the absence of products in both the Jurkat and “no DNA” lanes. The PCR product is partially cleavable by ApaI, likely due to heterogeneity of nucleotide sequence at the circle junction. An ApaI digestion-positive control was performed at the same time on an empty pBS vector, resulting in complete digestion. The right gel shows restriction analysis of the purified 439-bp V β 2/D β 1 DC product, with characteristic cuts by SacI, PvuII, and ApaI. White arrow, 55-bp fragment released by ApaI digestion.

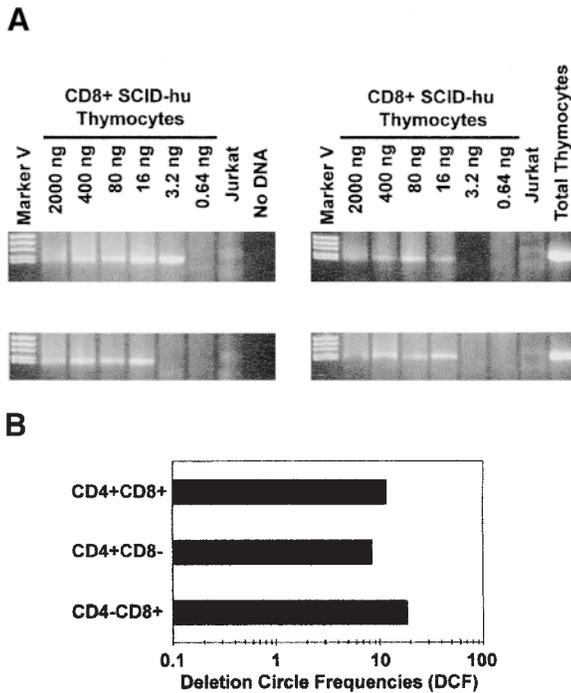


Figure 2. Quantitation of TCR rearrangement DCs. (A) Representative example of endpoint dilution analysis of DCs within CD3⁺CD8⁺ human thymocytes. Starting at 2,000 ng of input DNA per well, quadruplicate fivefold serial dilutions were subjected to the nested PCR approach shown in Fig. 1. DNA from Jurkat cells (150 ng) and from total thymocytes (150 ng) served as negative and positive controls, respectively. (B) Relative frequencies of V β 2/D β 1 DCs in sort-purified populations of CD4⁺CD8⁺, CD3⁺CD4⁺CD8⁻, and CD3⁺CD4⁻CD8⁺ human thymocytes.

of these cells were “bright” for CD45RA staining. The frequency of DCs within unstimulated cord blood was higher than that observed for SP thymocytes (with DCFs approximating 43.1 and 41.8 in the two cord blood specimens compared with values of 18.3 and 8.4 for SP8 and SP4 thymocytes, respectively) (Fig. 3 B). After 9 d of stimulation in vitro with PHA and IL-2, the percentage of CD4⁺ cord blood T cells with the naive (CD45RA^{bright}CD62L⁺) phenotype dropped to negligible levels, and most cells were instead negative for CD62L and/or dimly positive for CD45RA (Fig. 3 A, panels 2–4). Within this same time frame, the frequency of DCs dropped from an average of 42.5 to 0.85 DCF, a 50-fold decrease over a 9-d period (Fig. 3 B). These results indicated that DCs could be detected in circulating T cells and that their detection was correlated with the presence of cells bearing the naive CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ phenotype.

Inverse Correlation between Frequencies of DCs and Age. DCs were then quantitated in the peripheral blood of 17 adult individuals, ranging in age from 22 to 76 yr. In each, naive CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ and memory/effector CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CD62L⁻ cells were quantitated by flow cytometry and sort-purified for determination of DC frequency. Results are shown in Fig. 3 C. Within the population of circulating CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ T cells, DCs were observed with a frequency that was higher than that found in the CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CD62L⁻ population (which had non-detectable levels of DCs in these 17 individuals; data not shown). As a function of age, there was a consistent decrease in the frequency of DCs within the CD4⁺CD45RA⁺

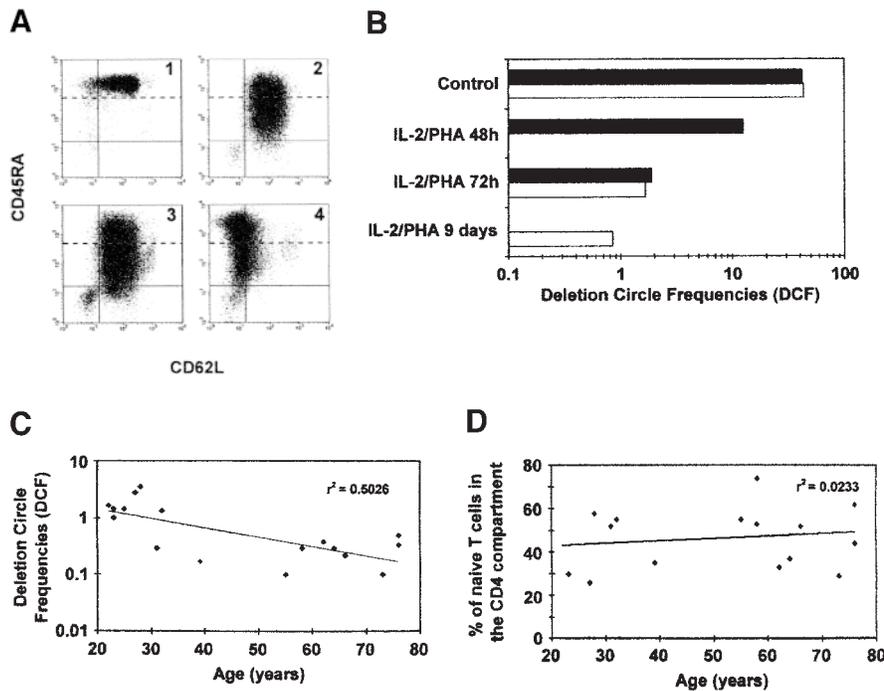


Figure 3. Detection of TCR rearrangement DCs in human peripheral blood T cells. (A) Representative flow cytograms of CD4⁺ human cord blood T cells that were unstimulated (panel 1) or stimulated for varying time intervals (panel 2, 72 h; panel 3, 96 h; panel 4, 9 d) with IL-2 (10 U/ml) and PHA (5 μ g/ml). CD4⁺ T cells at each time point were gated and subdivided by staining for CD45RA and CD62L. Based on the staining of cells for CD45RA before stimulation (panel 1), cells were designated as CD45RA^{bright} or CD45RA^{dim} (with fluorescence intensities above and below the dotted lines, respectively). (B) Relative frequency of V β 2/D β 1 DCs in cord blood T cells that were unstimulated (control) or stimulated for varying time intervals with PHA and IL-2. Black bars, results from one experiment with endpoints at 48 and 72 h; white bars, results from a second experiment (different cord blood donor) with endpoints at 72 h and 9 d. (C) Correlation between increasing age and decreasing frequency of V β 2/D β 1 DCs in the circulating CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ T cell subpopulation ($P = 0.0045$). Sort-purified CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ human peripheral blood T cells were isolated from individuals of the indicated ages and analyzed

for V β 2/D β 1 DCs. Such DCs were absent from the CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CD62L⁻ subpopulations of each individual (not shown). The point at 55 yr old was scored as “undetectable” in the assay (i.e., with a DCF value ≤ 0.1). (D) Percentages of circulating naive (CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺) CD4⁺ T cells in the peripheral blood as a function of age. No correlation exists between age and the frequency of such naive CD4⁺ T cells ($P = 0.5123$).

CD62L⁺ subpopulation (Fig. 3 C; $r^2 = 0.5026$, $P = 0.0045$), even though individuals across this age range had equivalent percentages of CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ within their CD4⁺ T cells (Fig. 3 D; $r^2 = 0.0233$, $P = 0.5123$). These data suggest that RTEs exist within the circulating population of CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ T cells of adults, that their proportion decreases with age, and that the DC assay appears to provide a much more reliable estimate of de novo-generated T cells than that provided by phenotypic cell surface markers such as CD45RA and CD62L.

Detection of DCs in Other T Cell Populations. To determine whether other subpopulations of circulating CD4⁺ T cells might harbor TCR- β rearrangement DCs, cells were sort-purified into subpopulations that were CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺, CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CD62L⁻, CD4⁺CD45RO⁺CD62L⁺, and CD4⁺CD45RO⁻CD62L⁺. In eight individuals ranging in age from 22 to 76 yr, the highest frequency of DCs was found in the CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ subpopulations and the lowest in the CD45RO⁺CD62L⁻ subpopulation (Table II). DCs were also found in the CD45RO⁺CD62L⁺ subpopulation in four out of eight individuals tested, albeit at a lower frequency. Finally, DCs were detected in T cells with the phenotype CD45RO⁻CD62L⁺ (data not shown) and CD45RO⁺CD62L⁻, although only one out of nine individuals showed detectable levels of DCs in the latter compartment. These cells may

possibly represent direct progeny of RTEs in the CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ subpopulation; alternatively, DCs may be present within them as a consequence of extrathymic TCR rearrangements (1, 33).

The TCR Repertoire in RTEs Is at Least Oligoclonal. Previous studies have demonstrated the presence but not the degree of TCR diversity of RTEs in adult humans (14, 32). To address this parameter of diversity, we generated primers that could amplify DCs issued from three different TCR V β -D β rearrangements (V β 2/D β 1, V β 5.1/D β 1, and V β 17/D β 1). Flow cytometric analyses (not shown) revealed different percentages of circulating T cells bearing these three V β s (V β 2: 8–10%; V β 5.1: 3–4%; and V β 17: 3–4%). Results illustrated in Table II clearly show that DCs detectable in circulating human T cells encompass several (at least two) V β s and were present not only in the CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ but also in the CD45RO⁺CD62L⁺ subpopulations of CD4⁺ T cells. Interestingly, the relative frequency of DCs from different V β regions, as measured by flow cytometry, did not correlate with the proportion of PBLs expressing these TCR V β products. For instance, V β 2⁺ T cells were always at least twofold more abundant in PBLs from normal individuals compared with V β 5.1⁺ or V β 17⁺ T cells (data not shown). Yet analysis of DCF values (shown in Table II) indicated that, in the two individuals tested (aged 31 and 32 yr), V β 5.1/D β 1 or V β 17/D β 1

Table II. *The TCR Repertoire of RTEs Is at Least Oligoclonal*

Age	22	23	25	28	31	32	39	76a	76b
*Frequency (%)									
CD4 ⁺ CD45RA ⁺ CD62L ⁺	32	30	25	36	52	59	35	44	62
CD4 ⁺ CD45RO ⁺ CD62L ⁺	18	25	28	42	38	25	18	43	33
CD4 ⁺ CD45RO ⁺ CD62L ⁻	39	19	32	13	9	10	23	6	4
‡TCR V β 2 (%)									
	ND	ND	8	ND	6	ND	ND	9	9
§DCF (V β 2/D β 1 DC)									
CD4 ⁺ CD45RA ⁺ CD62L ⁺	1.67	10.12	1.46	3.63	0.50	1.37	0.17	0.50	0.33
CD4 ⁺ CD45RO ⁺ CD62L ⁺	0.50	ND	0.73	ND	0.75	<0.1	ND	<0.1	0.1
CD4 ⁺ CD45RO ⁺ CD62L ⁻	0.22	<0.07	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	ND
§DCF (V β 5.1/D β 1 DC)									
CD4 ⁺ CD45RA ⁺ CD62L ⁺	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.29	7.97	ND	ND	0.71
§DCF (V β 17/D β 1 DC)									
CD4 ⁺ CD45RA ⁺ CD62L ⁺	ND	1.72	ND	0.85	1.12	ND	0.37	ND	ND

Summary of DCF values for multiple TCR V β -D β rearrangements in FACSTM-sorted subpopulations of CD4⁺ T cell subpopulations.

*Frequency of each sort-purified subpopulation within CD4⁺ T cells.

‡Flow cytometry-derived percentages of TCRV β 2⁺ T cells found in the CD4⁺ T cell population.

§DCs from different V β rearrangements were quantitated in the naive (CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺) and memory/effector (CD45RO⁺CD62L⁻ and CD45RO⁺CD62L⁺) CD4⁺ T cell subpopulations of healthy adults, as described in Materials and Methods. The frequency of TCRV β 2⁺CD4⁺ T cells (b) remains quite constant with increasing age, whereas the corresponding DCF trend (c) decreases.

DCs were two- to fivefold more abundant than V β 2/D β 1 DCs. These differences in the relative abundance of V β DCs compared with the expected frequencies of their parental cell populations could reflect a relative dilutional effect on some V β DCs due to varying degrees of peripheral expansion in V β -specific subsets, as well as a relative overestimate of some subpopulations due to the detection of DCs from nonproductive rearrangements that might be more prevalent in certain V β subsets.

In sum, these experiments demonstrate that TCR- β DCs can be detected within thymocytes and circulating human CD4⁺ T cells with a naive (CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺) phenotype. Detection of such circles is specific, reliable, and quantitative; our method also indicates that they are generated upon rearrangement of multiple V β coding segments. Finally, DCs in CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ T cells are observed in a pattern that is consistent with known parameters of intrathymic maturation: their frequency decreases as cord blood T cells are stimulated to divide in vitro and in older individuals who have less active thymus, as measured in autopsy series or by noninvasive radiography. As such, quantitation of DCs within human peripheral blood CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ T cells appears to represent a measure of RTEs and, hence, thymic function.

These results serve to directly confirm previous inferences about thymic function. First, the finding of DCs within the CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ population of adult individuals aged 23–76 yr underscores the premise that the

thymus, though less functional, is nonetheless operative into adulthood (2, 5, 9, 14, 32). Secondly, the fact that the frequency of DCs decreases in the CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺ population as a function of age demonstrates that this population is heterogeneous (11, 12) and that its composition is age dependent. It may not be useful, in other words, to assume that the presence (or reappearance) of such cells is synonymous with “immune reconstitution” (34–37). Finally, the finding of DCs within other populations of circulating T cells raises the possibility that extrathymic sources (e.g., gut or liver) may contribute to formation of the circulating TCR repertoire (1, 33).

Although further work is required to optimize the quantitative precision of the DC assay and enhance its applicability for comprehensive studies of human thymic function, it is now applicable to important contemporary questions about thymic function and immune reconstitution in humans. Most immediately, it will be of interest to determine the extent of thymic dysfunction at different stages of HIV infection and after bone marrow reconstitution postmyeloablation. It will also be interesting to determine the extent of de novo rearrangement in lymph nodes, which might be induced by chronic viral replication, as recently suggested in a murine model of persistent antigen exposure (38). This measure of thymic function may also facilitate the design of studies aimed at augmenting intrathymic T cell production.

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