Investigation of the roles of tertiary lymphoid structures and their potential as therapeutic target in kidney diseases

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Abstract

Tertiary lymphoid structures (TLSs) are ectopic lymphoid aggregates formed in non-lymphoid organs under chronic inflammatory conditions, such as autoimmune diseases, infections, and cancers. We demonstrated that TLSs develop in aged injured kidneys in both mice and humans, where their number and maturation stages are associated with poor renal function, suggesting TLSs as novel markers of kidney injury (*JCI Insight 2016, Kidney Int 2020*). TLSs have been identified in various kidney diseases, including transplanted kidneys, IgA nephropathy, and lupus nephritis, and are linked to disease severity and poor renal outcomes, highlighting their clinical significance. For instance, mature TLS formation in non-rejected transplanted kidneys predicts poor renal outcomes (*J Am Soc Nephrol 2022*). In terms of their pathogenicity, TLSs can exacerbate inflammation and kidney injury by inhibiting proximal tubule repair through excessive cytokine production and promoting proinflammatory phenotypes in the damaged tubules (*J Am Soc Nephrol 2023*). Immunosuppressant treatments can reduce TLS formation and mitigate kidney injury, indicating TLSs as potential therapeutic targets (*Kidney Int 2020*). Additionally, we demonstrated that senescence-associated T cells and age-associated B cells accumulate within TLSs and interact via CD153-CD30 signaling, promoting TLS expansion and aggravating kidney injury (*J Clin Invest 2022*). Therefore, we are currently working on development of therapeutic approaches targeting CD153-CD30 signaling to improve outcomes in kidney diseases with TLS formation.