



## ARTICLE

# Three paralogous clusters of the miR-17~92 family of microRNAs restrain IL-12-mediated immune defense

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MicroRNAs (miRNAs) have been widely implicated in immune regulation, but evidence for the coordinated function of paralogous miRNA clusters remains scarce. Here, by using genetically modified mice with individual or combined cluster deficiencies, we found that three paralogous clusters of the miR-17~92 family of miRNAs collectively suppressed IL-12 production in macrophages. Accordingly, miR-17~92 family miRNAs deficiencies resulted in heightened production of IL-12 and thus enhanced the host defense against intracellular pathogen *Listeria monocytogenes* in vivo. Mechanistically, different members of the miR-17~92 family of miRNAs acted on a common target, PTEN, to inhibit IL-12 expression by modulating the PI3K-Akt-GSK3 pathway. In addition, the expression of miR-17~92 family miRNAs was collectively inhibited by the transcription factor RBP-J, and RBP-J-associated macrophage functional defects were genetically rescued by deleting three clusters of miR-17~92 family miRNAs on a RBP-J null background. Thus, our results illustrated key roles of three clusters of miR-17~92 family miRNAs in cooperatively controlling IL-12-mediated immune responses and identified miR-17~92 family miRNAs as functional targets of RBP-J in macrophages.

**Keywords:** miR-17~92 family miRNAs; microRNA; IL-12; RBP-J; Macrophages

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## INTRODUCTION

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are a class of approximately 22-nucleotide-long noncoding RNAs that posttranscriptionally regulate gene expression in metazoan organisms by pairing with messenger RNAs to inhibit protein translation and/or promote mRNA degradation.<sup>1</sup> miRNAs are generated from primary miRNA precursors (pri-miRNAs) that are cleaved by Drosha into ~70 nucleotide pre-miRNAs that are further processed by Dicer into mature miRNAs.<sup>2</sup> Thus, the biogenesis of miRNAs can be controlled at multiple steps, including through the regulation of pri-miRNA transcription and miRNA processing.<sup>3</sup> For approximately 25–40% of miRNAs, the pri-miRNAs are located in close proximity to several neighboring pri-miRNAs on chromatin to form miRNA clusters,<sup>4,5</sup> which typically yield mature miRNAs with distinct seed regions that may either promote diverse effects or act in a coordinated manner to accomplish common functions. The miR-17~92 family of miRNAs consists of three paralogous miRNA clusters: miR-17~92, miR-106a~363, and miR-106b~25 (Fig. 1a, upper panel).<sup>6</sup> Moreover, miR-17~92 family miRNAs comprise a total of 15 miRNA stem loops that represent 13 distinct mature miRNAs, which can be categorized into four different families according to the sequence alignment of their “seed” regions (a schematic depiction is presented in the lower panel of Fig. 1a).<sup>7,8</sup> To date, miR-17~92 family miRNAs have reportedly played an important role in development and are regarded as oncogenes during tumorigenesis.<sup>7,8</sup> It has been

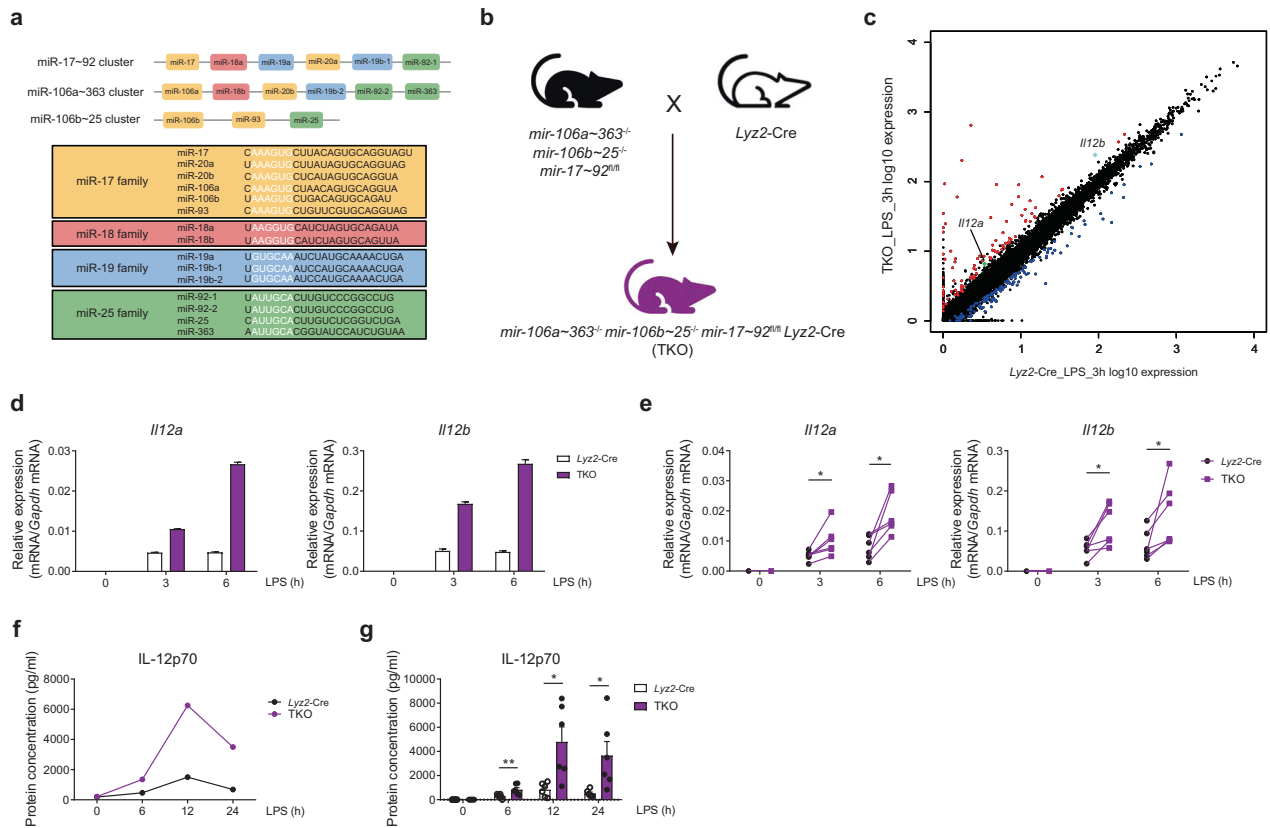
reported that, in the immune system, miR-17~92 family miRNAs are critical for lymphocyte homeostasis maintenance, T-follicular helper cell differentiation, B-cell development, invariant natural killer T (iNKT) cell ontogenesis, and monocyte differentiation and maturation.<sup>9–15</sup> However, despite extensive investigation into individual miRNAs, relatively little is known about whether and how related miRNA clusters coordinate to regulate immune responses, and little is known about the specific functions of miR-17~92 family miRNAs in macrophage activation.

Macrophages play an essential role in the maintenance of host homeostasis and in innate immune responses to various pathogens. Upon pathogen insult, the activation of macrophages by pathogen-associated molecular patterns, such as lipopolysaccharides (LPSs), leads to the production of a plethora of immune and inflammatory effector molecules, including those promoting subsequent adaptive responses such as interleukin 12 (IL-12). Bioactive IL-12, commonly designated IL-12p70, is a heterodimeric complex composed of the IL-12p40 subunit encoded by the *IL12b* gene and the IL-12p35 subunit encoded by the *IL12a* gene.<sup>16</sup> IL-12 serves as a bridge between innate and adaptive immunity by promoting the differentiation of Th1 cells<sup>16</sup> and thus is critically involved in host defense against intracellular pathogens such as *Listeria monocytogenes*.<sup>17</sup> Nevertheless, despite the beneficial effects of IL-12 in host defense, overproduction of IL-12 has been observed in a number of human disease conditions and contributes to the pathogenesis of autoimmune and inflammatory

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**Fig. 1** miR-17~92 family miRNAs inhibit IL-12 production in macrophages. **a** Schematic representation of the three miRNA clusters of miR-17~92 family miRNAs (upper panel) and their target sequences (lower panel). The mature miRNAs in different families are shown in different colors. Yellow: members of the miR-17 family; red: members of the miR-18 family; blue: members of the miR-19 family; green: members of the miR-25 family. The “seed region” of each mature miRNA is shown in white. **b** Outline of the mouse breeding strategy. *mir-106a~363<sup>-/-</sup> mir-106b~25<sup>-/-</sup> mir-17~92<sup>fl/fl</sup>* mice were bred with *Lyz2-Cre* mice to obtain *mir-106a~363<sup>-/-</sup> mir-106b~25<sup>-/-</sup> mir-17~92<sup>fl/fl</sup> Lyz2-Cre* (TKO) mice. **c** RNA-seq analysis showing RNA expression in the TKO BMDMs versus the *Lyz2-Cre* cells after treatment with LPS for 3 h. RNAs upregulated in the TKO BMDMs are red, whereas the RNAs downregulated are blue. Gene *Il12a* is green, and gene *Il12b* is cyan. **d–e** qPCR analysis of *Il12a* and *Il12b* mRNA in the *Lyz2-Cre* and TKO BMDMs stimulated for the indicated periods with LPS. **f–g** ELISA results showing IL-12p70 in the supernatants from the *Lyz2-Cre* and TKO BMDMs stimulated for the indicated periods with LPS. Data are representative of six (**d** and **f**) or are pooled from six (**e** and **g**) independent experiments. Data are presented as the means ± SD; \**P* < 0.05, \*\**P* < 0.01 (paired Student’s *t* test)

disorders such as Crohn’s disease (CD) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA).<sup>18</sup> Therefore, to ensure sufficiently robust responses while avoiding unnecessary inflammation, the production of IL-12 is tightly controlled by a variety of positive and negative regulatory mechanisms. As a secondary response gene, full-fledged induction of IL-12 genes is dependent on chromatin modification events involving the activation of the SWI/SNF complex<sup>19</sup> and the stabilization of histone demethylase,<sup>20</sup> which is accompanied by the recruitment of sequence-specific transcription factors in the NF-κB and IRF families.<sup>21</sup> In addition, abundant inhibitory mechanisms are in place to curtail IL-12 expression at multiple levels, including signaling inhibition, epigenetic modification, and posttranscriptional regulation.<sup>16,22</sup>

In this study, using rigorous genetic approaches, we found that multiple miRNAs in the miR-17~92 family act in concert to inhibit IL-12 production by targeting key upstream signaling molecules, which has a significant biological impact on the host defense against intracellular bacteria. Moreover, we identified RBP-J as an inhibitor of miR-17~92 family miRNAs and miR-17~92 family miRNAs as alternative functional targets for RBP-J during the promotion of inflammatory macrophage polarization. These results revealed the critical roles of three paralogous clusters of miR-17~92 family miRNAs in cooperatively controlling IL-12-mediated immune responses.

## RESULTS

### miR-17~92 family miRNAs inhibit IL-12 production in macrophages

To study the functions of miR-17~92 family miRNAs in macrophages, we first generated *mir-106a~363<sup>-/-</sup> mir-106b~25<sup>-/-</sup> mir-17~92<sup>fl/fl</sup>* *Lyz2-Cre* triple knockout (TKO) mice by crossing *mir-106a~363<sup>-/-</sup> mir-106b~25<sup>-/-</sup> mir-17~92<sup>fl/fl</sup>* mice with *Lyz2-Cre* mice (Fig. 1b), and efficient deletion of all miR-17~92 family miRNAs was observed in the macrophages (Supplementary Fig. 1). Macrophage populations in homeostasis appeared grossly normal in the myeloid-specific TKO animals (Supplementary Fig. 2). To investigate whether miR-17~92 family miRNAs play a role in macrophage activation, we stimulated bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDMs) obtained from the TKO and control *Lyz2-Cre* mice treated with LPS or untreated and performed high-throughput RNA sequencing. Interestingly, analysis of the resulting RNA-seq data revealed that the expression of genes (*Il12a* and *Il12b*) encoding the critical inflammatory cytokine IL-12 was upregulated in the TKO BMDMs upon LPS stimulation (Fig. 1c and Supplementary Fig. 3). Then, we experimentally confirmed that the expression of both *Il12a* and *Il12b* was significantly increased in the TKO BMDMs after LPS stimulation (Fig. 1d, e). Consistent with the mRNA expression results, we also detected the expressed protein level of IL-12p70 and found that IL-12p70 was

significantly upregulated in the supernatants of the TKO BMDMs stimulated with LPS compared with the supernatants from the WT BMDMs (Fig. 1f, g). Thus, these results revealed that miR-17~92 family miRNAs inhibit IL-12 production in macrophages.

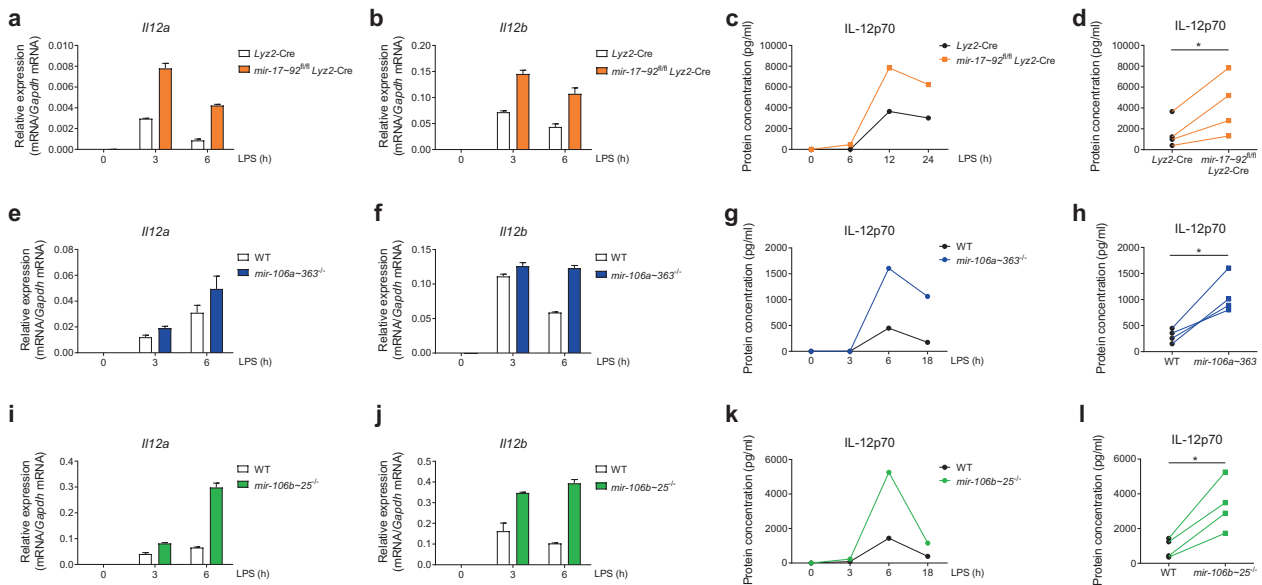
As miR-17~92 family miRNAs are composed of three paralogous clusters (Fig. 1a), we next distinguished the contribution of each miRNA cluster in the suppression of IL-12 production. As the *mir-17~92*<sup>-/-</sup> mice are not viable,<sup>6</sup> we first generated *mir-17~92*<sup>fllox/fllox</sup> *Lyz2-Cre* (17/92 KO) mice in which the miR-17~92 cluster was specifically deleted in myeloid cells. We stimulated *Lyz2-Cre* and 17/92 KO BMDMs with LPS and examined the expression levels of *Il12a* and *Il12b* mRNA. We found that 17/92 KO BMDMs expressed higher levels of *Il12a* and *Il12b* than did cells from the *Lyz2-Cre* control mice (Fig. 2a, b). Concomitantly, the IL-12p70 protein concentration in the supernatants of the 17/92 KO BMDMs was enhanced compared with that of the *Lyz2-Cre* control BMDMs (Fig. 2c, d). Next, we determined the mRNA levels of *Il12a* and *Il12b* in *mir-106a~363*<sup>-/-</sup> (106a KO) and *mir-106b~25*<sup>-/-</sup> (106b KO) BMDMs upon LPS stimulation, and similar to the results obtained for the 17/92 KO BMDMs, we found that the expression levels of both *Il12a* and *Il12b* were increased in the 106a KO and 106b KO BMDMs compared with the WT cells (Fig. 2e, f, i, j). Consistent with these changes in mRNA levels, the protein level of IL-12p70 was also upregulated in the supernatants of the 106a KO and 106b KO BMDMs compared to the supernatants of the WT cells (Fig. 2g, h, k, l). Taken together, these results indicated that three paralogous clusters of miR-17~92 family miRNAs collectively restrain IL-12 production in macrophages.

miR-17~92 family miRNA deficiency protects the host from intracellular bacterial infection

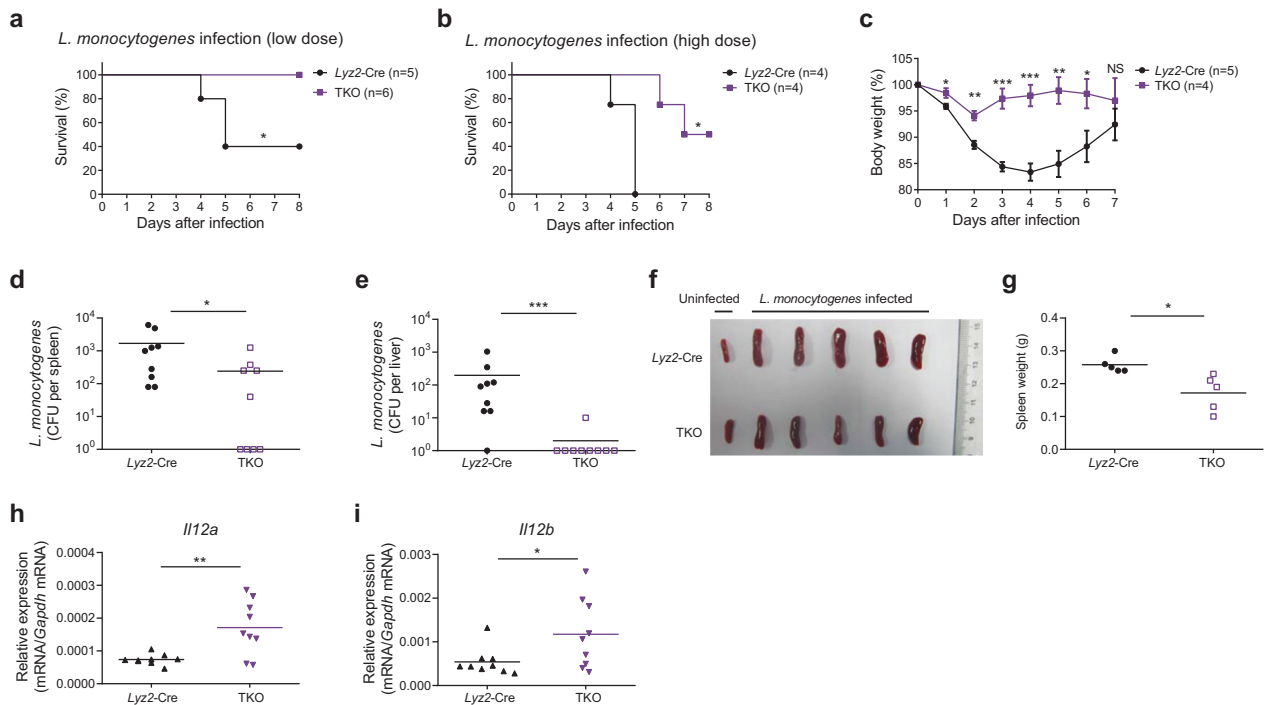
Having established that miR-17~92 family miRNAs suppress IL-12 production in vitro, we wished to determine the in vivo function of

miR-17~92 family miRNAs and therefore subjected TKO mice to infection by *L. monocytogenes*, with a host defense that is dependent on IL-12-driven Th1 responses.<sup>17,23,24</sup> Upon challenge with either a low dose or a high dose of *L. monocytogenes*, the TKO mice exhibited enhanced survival (Fig. 3a, b) and reduced body weight loss (Fig. 3c) compared with the survival and weight loss observed for the control animals. Moreover, the bacterial burden in the spleens and livers of the TKO mice was significantly lower than that in the *Lyz2-Cre* mice (Fig. 3d, e), and the spleens of the TKO mice were also smaller than were those of the *Lyz2-Cre* mice post infection (Fig. 3f, g), indicating more efficient bacterial clearance by the TKO mice. These enhanced immune responses in the TKO mice were likely not due to altered immune cell populations, as the splenocyte subsets were not apparently different in the *Lyz2-Cre*- and TKO-infected mice (Supplementary Fig. 4A–C). In line with the finding of heightened immunity, IFN $\gamma$  production by CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in the TKO mice had a tendency to increase compared with that in *Lyz2-Cre* mice (Supplementary Fig. 5A, B). In addition, consistent with the in vitro results, both *Il12a* and *Il12b* were overexpressed in the peritoneal macrophages taken from the TKO mice post infection (Fig. 3h, i). In summary, these data suggest that miR-17~92 family miRNAs compromise the host defense against intracellular bacterial infections, possibly by curbing IL-12 expression.

miR-17~92 family miRNAs inhibit IL-12 production by alleviating the PTEN-mediated suppression of the Akt-GSK3 pathway  
Next, we sought to investigate the mechanisms by which miR-17~92 family miRNAs suppress IL-12 production. First, we examined TLR4-induced canonical signaling pathways such as the NF- $\kappa$ B and MAPK pathways<sup>25</sup> and found that their activation was not altered in the TKO BMDMs (Supplementary Fig. 6). Along with others, we previously described another pathway that regulates



**Fig. 2** Three clusters of miR-17~92 family miRNAs restrain IL-12 production in macrophages. **a, b** Results of the qPCR analysis of *Il12a* (**a**) and *Il12b* (**b**) mRNA in *Lyz2-Cre* and *mir-17~92*<sup>fllox/fllox</sup> *Lyz2-Cre* BMDMs stimulated for the indicated periods with LPS. **c** ELISA results showing IL-12p70 in the supernatants from the *Lyz2-Cre* and *mir-17~92*<sup>fllox/fllox</sup> *Lyz2-Cre* BMDMs stimulated for the indicated periods with LPS. **d** Cumulative amounts of the IL-12p70 protein in the *Lyz2-Cre* and *mir-17~92*<sup>fllox/fllox</sup> *Lyz2-Cre* BMDMs stimulated with LPS for 12 h, as indicated in (**c**). **e, f** qPCR analysis of *Il12a* (**e**) and *Il12b* (**f**) mRNA in the wild-type (WT) and *mir-106a~363*<sup>-/-</sup> BMDMs stimulated for the indicated periods with LPS. **g** ELISA results showing IL-12p70 in the supernatants from the WT and *mir-106a~363*<sup>-/-</sup> BMDMs stimulated for the indicated periods with LPS. **h** Cumulative amounts of the IL-12p70 protein in the WT and *mir-106a~363*<sup>-/-</sup> BMDMs stimulated with LPS for 6 h, as indicated in (**g**). **i, j** Results from the qPCR analysis of *Il12a* (**i**) and *Il12b* (**j**) mRNA in the WT and *mir-106b~25*<sup>-/-</sup> BMDMs stimulated for the indicated periods with LPS. **k** ELISA results showing IL-12p70 in the supernatants from the WT and *mir-106b~25*<sup>-/-</sup> BMDMs stimulated for the indicated periods with LPS. **l** Cumulative amounts of the IL-12p70 protein in the WT and *mir-106b~25*<sup>-/-</sup> BMDMs stimulated with LPS for 6 h, as indicated in (**k**). Data are representative of 2–4 experiments (**a–c, e–g, i–k**) or are pooled from four (**d, h, and l**) independent experiments and are presented as the means  $\pm$  SD; \**P* < 0.05 (paired Student's *t* test)

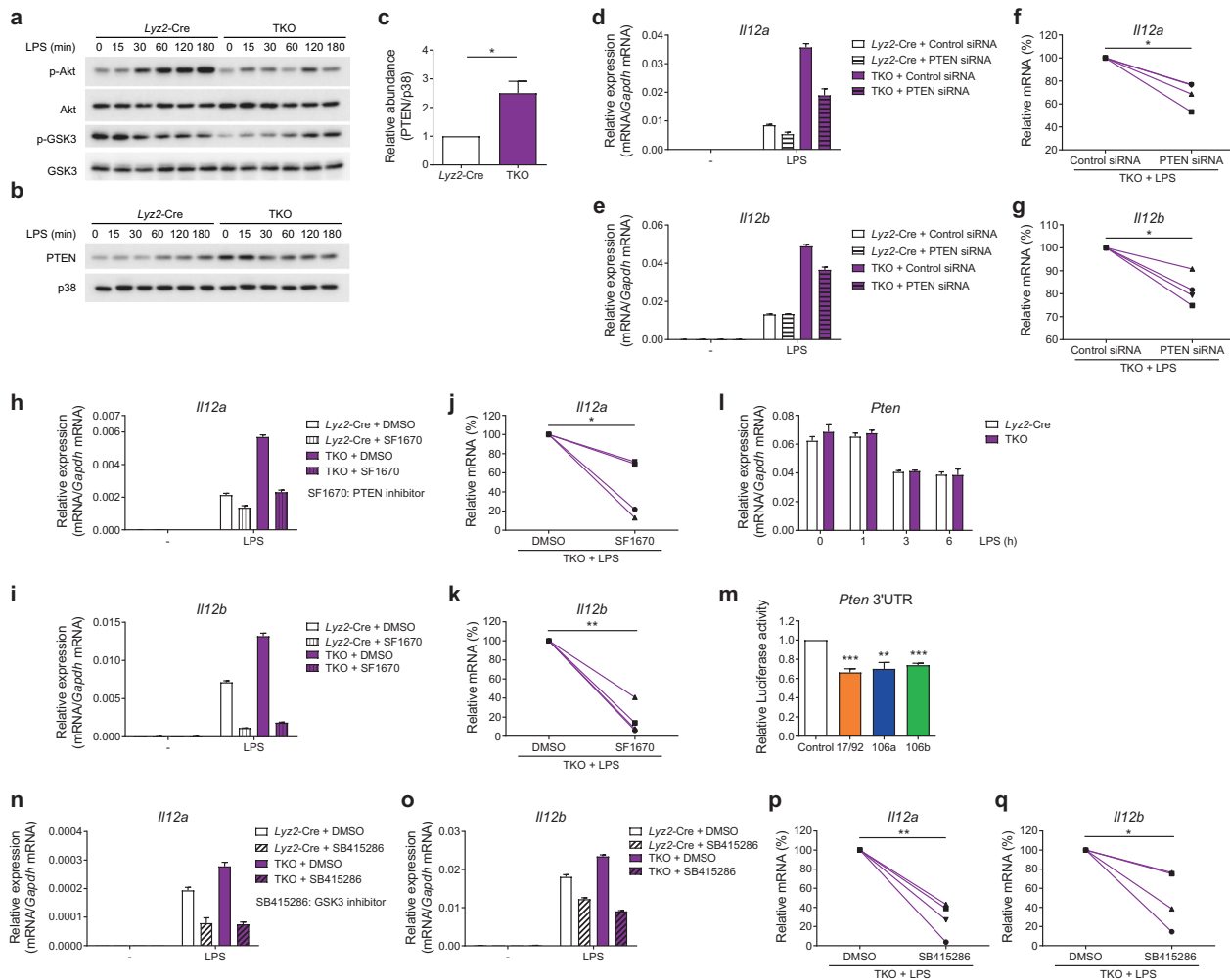


**Fig. 3** miR-17~92 family miRNA deficiency enhances host resistance to *Listeria monocytogenes* infection. **a, b** Lyz2-Cre and *mir-106a~363<sup>-/-</sup> mir-106b~25<sup>-/-</sup> mir-17~92<sup>fllox/fllox</sup>* Lyz2-Cre (TKO) mice were infected intravenously with a low dose ( $4 \times 10^5$ ) (**a**) or a high dose ( $6 \times 10^5$ ) (**b**) of *Listeria monocytogenes*, and animal survival was monitored daily. **c** Lyz2-Cre and TKO mice were infected intravenously with  $2 \times 10^5$  *Listeria monocytogenes*, and the body weight of each mouse was measured daily. **d–i** Lyz2-Cre and TKO mice were infected intravenously with  $5 \times 10^4$  *Listeria monocytogenes*, and the mice were sacrificed on day 6 post infection; bacterial load in the spleens (**d**) and livers (**e**) of the Lyz2-Cre and TKO mice was analyzed and reported in CFUs; photograph showing the spleens from uninfected and infected Lyz2-Cre and TKO mice (**f**) and the absolute weight of each spleen from the infected mice (**g**); results of the qPCR analysis of *Il12a* (**h**) and *Il12b* (**i**) mRNA in the peritoneal macrophages in the Lyz2-Cre and TKO mice. Each symbol represents an individual mouse; horizontal lines indicate the mean values. Data are pooled from two independent experiments (**a, b, d, e, h, and i**) or are representative of one independent experiment (**c, f, and g**). Data are presented as the means  $\pm$  SEM (**c**); NS not significant ( $P > 0.05$ ); \* $P < 0.05$ , \*\* $P < 0.01$ , and \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  (log-rank (Mantel–Cox) test (**a, b**), unpaired Student’s *t* test (**c, g, h, and i**), and Mann–Whitney *U* test (**d, e**))

the TLR-induced production of cytokines, including IL-12: the PI3K-Akt-GSK3 axis.<sup>26,27</sup> Therefore, in this study, we analyzed the activation of Akt and glycogen synthase kinase 3 (GSK3) and found that the phosphorylation of Akt and GSK3 was reduced in the TKO BMDMs (Fig. 4a). As phosphorylation of GSK3 is negatively correlated with its activity<sup>28,29</sup> and because GSK3 has been shown to promote IL-12 expression,<sup>27</sup> the observed decrease in GSK3 phosphorylation was consistent with the results above showing overproduction of IL-12 in the TKO BMDMs (Fig. 1d–g). To further investigate the mechanisms that regulate activation of the Akt pathway, we screened the expression of several well-characterized regulators of Akt and found that the protein level of phosphatase and tensin homolog (PTEN), a negative regulator of the PI3K-Akt pathway,<sup>30</sup> was enhanced in the TKO BMDMs in the presence and absence of LPS stimulation (Fig. 4b). This increase in the basal protein expression of PTEN in resting macrophages prior to activation was consistently observed in multiple independent experiments (Fig. 4c). We next sought to determine whether the enhanced expression of PTEN in the TKO BMDMs contributed to the overproduction of IL-12 in these cells; therefore, we decreased PTEN expression using RNA interference (Supplementary Fig. 7A, B) and inhibited PTEN phosphatase activity by using a chemical inhibitor. Both knocking down the PTEN level (Fig. 4d–g) and inhibiting PTEN phosphatase activity (Fig. 4h–k) significantly reduced the expression of both *Il12a* and *Il12b* in the TKO BMDMs, indicating that the upregulated IL-12 expression in the TKO cells was PTEN dependent. Then, we further investigated the mechanisms of PTEN regulation and found that *Pten* mRNA levels were comparable in the Lyz2-Cre and TKO BMDMs (Fig. 4l),

implying posttranscriptional regulation of PTEN by miR-17~92 family miRNAs. It has been reported that PTEN is a direct target of several miRNAs in the miR-17~92 cluster,<sup>6,9</sup> and the results from our bioinformatics analysis using TargetScan 7.2<sup>31</sup> further suggested that PTEN was a predicted target of all the miRNAs in the miR-17~92 family. Next, we experimentally confirmed that PTEN was, indeed, the direct target of miR-17~92 family miRNAs by showing that overexpression of the miRNAs from each cluster of the miR-17~92 family reduced the activity level of a *Renilla* luciferase reporter containing the *Pten* 3’UTR (Fig. 4m). To further determine the role of GSK3 in IL-12 overexpression, we abrogated GSK3 activity by pharmacological inhibition and found inhibiting GSK3 led to significantly decreased *Il12a* and *Il12b* expression in the TKO BMDMs (Fig. 4n–q), indicating that GSK3 contributed to triple miRNA cluster-regulated IL-12 production. Overall, these data demonstrated that miR-17~92 family miRNAs inhibit IL-12 production by targeting PTEN to subsequently modulate the PI3K-Akt-GSK3 pathway.

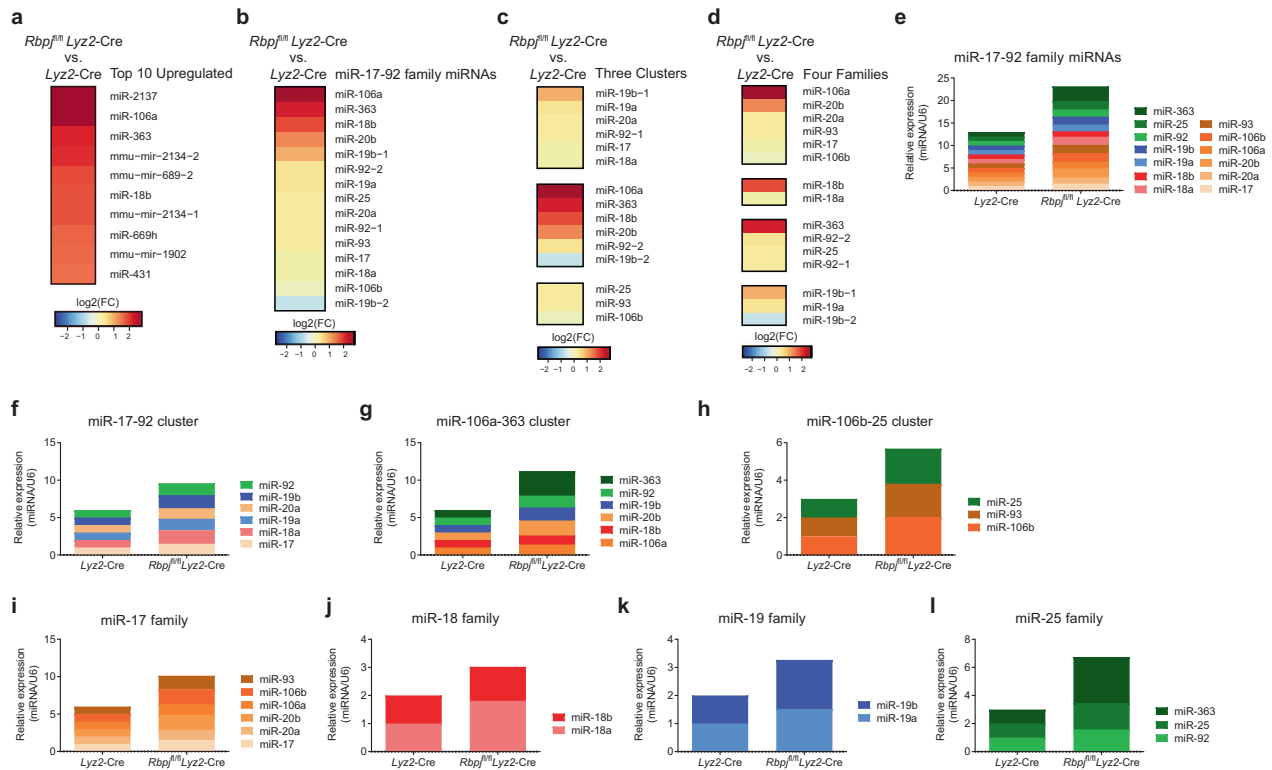
RBP-J suppresses the expression of miR-17~92 family miRNAs in macrophages  
Having identified miR-17~92 family miRNAs as negative regulators of IL-12 production, we next wished to place miR-17~92 family miRNAs in the context of the immune regulatory network that controls IL-12 production and clarify the connections between miR-17~92 family miRNAs and other key regulators. In previous studies, we reported that RBP-J (recombinant recognition sequence binding protein at the Jk site, also named CSL or CBF1), a master transcription regulator downstream of the Notch pathway,<sup>32–36</sup>



**Fig. 4** miR-17~92 family miRNAs inhibit IL-12 production by targeting PTEN in macrophages. **a** Results from the immunoblotting analysis of phosphorylated and total Akt, phosphorylated and total GSK3 in whole-cell lysates of the *Lyz2-Cre* and *mir-106a~363*<sup>-/-</sup> *mir-106b~25*<sup>-/-</sup> *mir-17~92*<sup>fllox/fllox</sup> *Lyz2-Cre* (TKO) BMDMs treated for the indicated periods with LPS. **b** Results from the immunoblotting analysis of PTEN and p38 (loading control) in the whole-cell lysates of the *Lyz2-Cre* and TKO BMDMs treated for the indicated periods with LPS. **c** Quantified PTEN protein abundance under unstimulated conditions in **(b)**, according to the densitometry data from three independent experiments. **d, e** Results from the qPCR analysis of *Il12a* (**d**) and *Il12b* (**e**) mRNA in the *Lyz2-Cre* and TKO BMDMs transfected with control or PTEN siRNAs and stimulated with or without LPS for 3 h. **f, g** Cumulative amounts of *Il12a* (**f**) and *Il12b* (**g**) mRNA in the LPS-stimulated TKO BMDMs in **(d)** and **(e)**, presented relative to amount of control siRNA in the transfected cells. **h, i** Results from the qPCR analysis of *Il12a* (**h**) and *Il12b* (**i**) mRNA in the *Lyz2-Cre* and TKO BMDMs stimulated with or without LPS for 3 h in the presence or absence of the PTEN inhibitor SF1670 (2 μM). **j, k** Cumulative amounts of *Il12a* (**j**) and *Il12b* (**k**) mRNA in the LPS-stimulated TKO BMDMs in **(h)** and **(i)**, presented relative to the amounts in the DMSO-pretreated cells. **l** Results from the qPCR analysis of *Pten* mRNA in—*Lyz2-Cre* and TKO BMDMs stimulated for the indicated periods with LPS. **m** Results from the Luciferase reporter assays of *Rluc* gene expression containing the *Pten* 3'UTR in the 293T cells cotransfected with the luciferase reporter vector and negative control (Control), miR-17~92 cluster (17/92), miR-106a~363 cluster (106a), or miR-106b~25 cluster (106b) miRNA overexpression vector. The results are presented as the Rluc/Luc activity ratio and are normalized to the values in the control vector group. **n, o** Results from the qPCR analysis of *Il12a* (**n**) and *Il12b* (**o**) mRNA in the *Lyz2-Cre* and TKO BMDMs stimulated with LPS for 3 h in the presence or absence of the GSK3 inhibitor SB415286 (20 μM). **p, q** Cumulative amounts of *Il12a* (**p**) and *Il12b* (**q**) mRNA in the LPS-stimulated TKO BMDMs in **(n)** and **(o)**, presented relative to amounts in the DMSO-pretreated cells. Data are representative of three to four independent experiments (**a–c, e, h, i, l, n, and o**) or are pooled from three to four independent experiments (**c, f, g, j, k, m, p, and q**). Data are presented as the means ± SD; \**P* < 0.05, \*\*\**P* < 0.01, and \*\*\*\**P* < 0.001 (paired Student's *t* test)

promoted IL-12 production by augmenting the eIF4E-mediated translation initiation of the interferon regulatory factor 8 (IRF8, also named ICSBP) protein.<sup>37</sup> Here, we sought to determine whether RBP-J could regulate the expression of miR-17~92 family miRNAs. To identify RBP-J-regulated miRNAs in macrophages, we performed high-throughput small RNA sequencing using BMDMs obtained from *Rbpj*<sup>fllox/fllox</sup> *Lyz2-Cre* (RBP-J-KO) and from *Lyz2-Cre* mice. Interestingly, the analysis of small RNA-seq data showed that, among the top ten most upregulated miRNAs in RBP-J-KO BMDMs, three (miR-106a, miR-363, and miR-18b) belonged to the miR-17~92 family (Fig. 5a). By mining small RNA-seq expression profiles,

we found that almost all 15 miRNAs of the miR-17~92 family were upregulated in RBP-J-KO BMDMs (Fig. 5b). Upon closer examination, the most upregulated miRNAs belonged mainly to the miR-106a~363 cluster (Fig. 5c), which was almost equally distributed among all four of the different families (Fig. 5d). Next, we validated the small RNA-seq results by quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) and found similar levels of upregulation for almost all miR-17~92 family miRNAs in the RBP-J-KO BMDMs (Fig. 5e–h). Consistent with the global expression profiling data, the quantitative measurements of individual miRNAs also showed that the miRNA expression levels in all four families were increased to a



**Fig. 5** RBP-J suppresses the expression of miR-17~92 family miRNAs in macrophages. **a–d** Heatmaps showing changes in the top ten upregulated miRNAs (**a**), all mature miRNAs (**b**), three miRNA clusters (**c**), and four miRNA families (**d**) of the miR-17~92 family in the *Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre* versus *Lyz2-Cre* BMDMs. **e–l** Results from the qPCR analysis of all mature miRNAs (**e**), miR-17~92 cluster (**f**), miR-106a~363 cluster (**g**), miR-106b~25 cluster (**h**), miR-17 family (**i**), miR-18 family (**j**), miR-19 family (**k**), or miR-25 family (**l**) of the miR-17~92 family in the *Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre* and *Lyz2-Cre* BMDMs. The results are normalized to the expression of the control small RNA U6 and are presented relative to those of the *Lyz2-Cre* BMDMs, which was set to 1. Data are representative of one to two independent experiments

similar extent (Fig. 5i–l). Taken together, these results identified RBP-J as a suppressor of miR-17~92 family miRNAs.

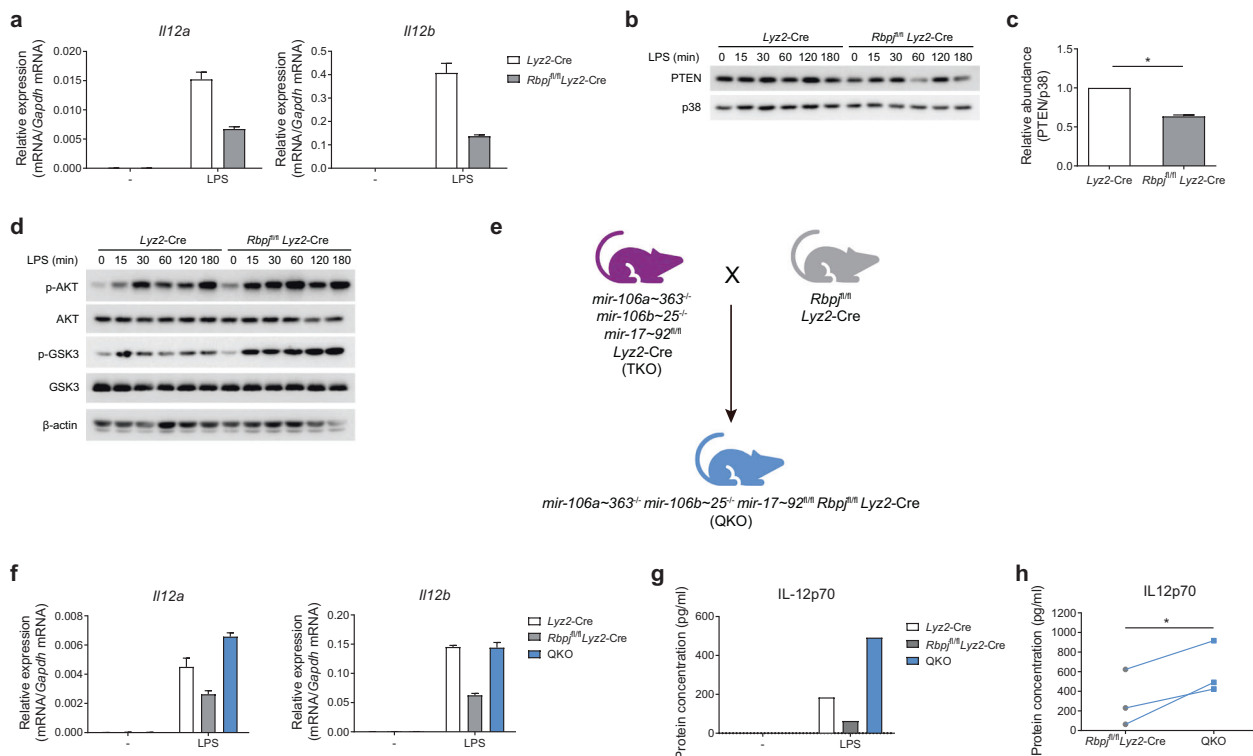
RBP-J promotes IL-12 production partially by suppressing the expression of miR-17~92 family miRNAs. These results implied that miR-17~92 family miRNAs attenuated IL-12 production by targeting PTEN and that RBP-J suppressed the expression of miR-17~92 family miRNAs. Next, we sought to determine whether suppression of miR-17~92 family miRNAs contributed to the RBP-J-mediated enhancement of IL-12 expression (Fig. 6a). As miR-17~92 family miRNAs inhibit IL-12 production by regulating the PI3K-Akt-GSK3 pathway, we first analyzed the activation status of this pathway in the RBP-J-KO BMDMs. The results from the immunoblotting analysis showed significantly decreased PTEN protein (Fig. 6b, c) and subsequently enhanced phosphorylation of Akt and GSK3 in the RBP-J-KO BMDMs (Fig. 6d). These results indicate that RBP-J attenuates PI3K-Akt activation by sustaining PTEN protein expression, which possibly results from the alleviation of the repression that had been induced by the miR-17~92 family miRNA-mediated suppressive effects on PTEN. To genetically test the hypothesis that RBP-J modulates macrophage function by regulating miR-17~92 family miRNAs, we crossed *Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre* mice with TKO mice to obtain *mir-106a~363<sup>-/-</sup> mir-106b~25<sup>-/-</sup> mir-17~92<sup>flox/flox</sup> Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre* myeloid-specific quadruple knockout (QKO) mice (Fig. 6e). Upon LPS stimulation, the IL-12 mRNA and protein levels were “rescued,” being upregulated in the QKO BMDMs compared to the RBP-J-KO BMDMs (Fig. 6f–h). These genetic data supported the notion that RBP-J promotes IL-12 expression, at least in part, via the suppression of miR-17~92 family miRNAs. In summary, our results

support a model for the inhibition of IL-12 by miR-17~92 family miRNAs, which regulate the PTEN/PI3K-Akt-GSK3 pathway and are suppressed by RBP-J (Fig. 7).

## DISCUSSION

miR-17~92 family miRNAs have been widely studied in adaptive immune cells, including T cells and B cells.<sup>9–12,14,15</sup> In innate immune cells, miR-17~92 family miRNAs reportedly regulate monocyte development.<sup>13,38</sup> However, the functions of miR-17~92 family miRNAs in macrophage activation remain unclear. Here, we describe a regulatory circuit involving three RBP-J-suppressed paralogous clusters of miR-17~92 family miRNAs that cooperatively modulate the expression of the essential immune effector molecule IL-12. This study illustrates the previously uncharacterized functions of miR-17~92 family miRNAs in macrophage activation and in immune defense against intracellular bacteria. Furthermore, our results establish the connections between miR-17~92 family miRNAs and RBP-J in regulating IL-12 during macrophage activation.

Regarding their functions, miR-17~92 family miRNAs have predominantly been viewed as oncogenes.<sup>8,39</sup> Amplification of these miRNAs has been detected in various cancer cells, in which they promote tumor angiogenesis by inducing cell proliferation and inhibiting apoptosis.<sup>7</sup> In the immune system, miR-17~92 family miRNAs have been reported to be involved in the regulation of lymphocyte homeostasis,<sup>9</sup> follicular helper T-cell differentiation,<sup>10</sup> B-cell development,<sup>11,12</sup> and iNKT cell ontogenesis.<sup>14</sup> However, relatively little is known about the role of miR-17~92 family miRNAs in innate immune responses. To our knowledge, this study presents the first genetic evidence of the functions of miR-17~92 family



**Fig. 6** RBP-J promotes IL-12 expression by inhibiting the expression of miR-17~92 family miRNAs. **a** Results from the qPCR analysis of *Il12a* and *Il12b* mRNA in the *Lyz2-Cre* and *Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre* BMDMs stimulated with or without LPS for 3 h. **b** Results from the immunoblotting analysis of PTEN and p38 (loading control) in the whole-cell lysates of the *Lyz2-Cre* and *Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre* BMDMs treated for the indicated periods with LPS. **c** Quantified PTEN protein abundance under unstimulated conditions in (**b**), according to the densitometry data from three independent experiments. **d** Results from the immunoblotting analysis of phosphorylated and total Akt, phosphorylated and total GSK3, and  $\beta$ -actin (loading control) in the whole-cell lysates of the *Lyz2-Cre* and *Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre* BMDMs treated for the indicated periods with LPS. **e** Outline of the mouse breeding strategy. *mir-106a~363<sup>-/-</sup> mir-106b~25<sup>-/-</sup> mir-17~92<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre* (TKO) mice were bred with *Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre* mice to obtain *mir-106a~363<sup>-/-</sup> mir-106b~25<sup>-/-</sup> mir-17~92<sup>flox/flox</sup> Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre* (QKO) mice. **f** Results from the qPCR analysis of *Il12a* and *Il12b* mRNA in the *Lyz2-Cre*, *Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre*, and QKO BMDMs stimulated with or without LPS for 6 h. **g** ELISA measurements of IL-12p70 in supernatants from *Lyz2-Cre*, *Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre*, and QKO BMDMs stimulated with or without LPS for 6 h. **h** Cumulative amounts of the IL-12p70 protein in the LPS-stimulated *Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre* and QKO BMDMs, as indicated in (**g**). Data are representative of (**a**, **b**, **d**, **f**, and **g**) or are pooled from (**c** and **h**) three independent experiments. Data are presented as the means  $\pm$  SD. \**P* < 0.05 (paired Student's *t* test)

miRNAs in macrophage activation, identifying a distinct biological role of miR-17~92 family miRNAs in macrophages that differs from their roles in other immune cells. Interestingly, the three clusters of miRNAs in this family act in a highly cooperative manner to collectively regulate the expression of a key immune effector molecule with significant in vivo functional outcomes in host antimicrobial defense.

In previous studies, various targets of miR-17~92 family miRNAs were reported, such as PTEN,<sup>9</sup> Bim,<sup>6,9</sup> E2F1,<sup>40,41</sup> and PHLPP2.<sup>10</sup> In this study, we identified PTEN as a common target of all three miRNA clusters in the miR-17~92 family and connected miR-17~92 family miRNAs targeting PTEN with the downstream PI3K-Akt-GSK3 pathway, which further regulates IL-12 production during macrophage activation. Given the multiple targets of miR-17~92 family miRNAs, we cannot totally exclude the contribution of other targets in the regulation of IL-12 production, and more work may be needed to fully clarify the roles of other factors in the future.

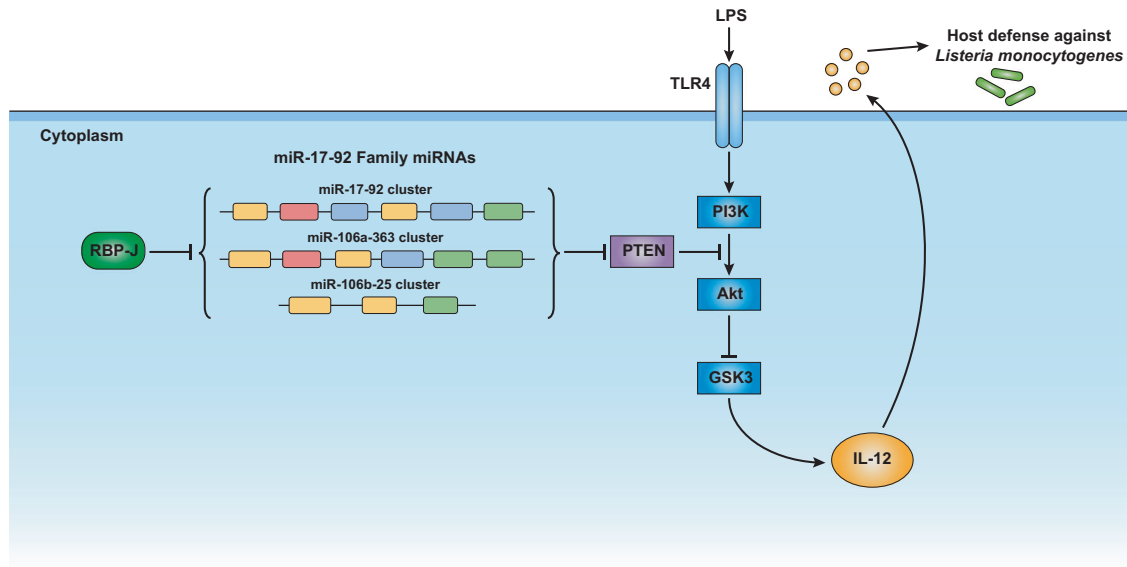
IL-12 is a critical proinflammatory cytokine secreted by macrophages and other immune cells that, on the one hand, promotes host immune defense and, on the other hand, is involved in the pathogenesis of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases. Thus, the production of IL-12 is strictly regulated. It is widely reported that IL-12 expression is regulated both positively and negatively by a variety of mechanisms, including epigenetic modification and signaling regulation, posttranscriptional regulation, and transcription factor regulation.<sup>16,20-22</sup> We have previously reported that RBP-J controls the expression of the

transcription factor IRF8 to promote downstream IL-12 production in macrophages.<sup>37</sup> Here, we propose that RBP-J suppresses the expression of miR-17~92 family miRNAs to promote IL-12 production. Thus, we connect miR-17~92 family miRNAs with RBP-J in the regulation of the production of IL-12. However, whether miR-17~92 family miRNAs interact with other regulators of IL-12 and the mechanisms of this possible action are not yet clear, and further studies are needed to fully understand the regulatory network of IL-12. In summary, our findings highlight regulatory functions, as well as the regulatory effects, of miR-17~92 family miRNAs in macrophage activation and immune defense, implicating this family of miRNAs as being potential therapeutic targets in the treatment of immunity-related disorders.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Mice

Experiments using mice were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees at Tsinghua University. Mice with myeloid cell-specific deletion of *Rbpj* (*Rbpj<sup>flox/flox</sup> Lyz2-Cre*) have been previously described.<sup>42</sup> The *mir-106a~363<sup>-/-</sup>* (Jax stock 008461), *mir-106b~25<sup>-/-</sup>* (Jax stock 008460), and *mir-17~92<sup>flox/flox</sup>* (Jax stock 008458) mice were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory and were all on a C57BL/6J background. The *mir-17~92<sup>flox/flox</sup>* mice were crossed with the *Lyz2-Cre* mice to obtain mice with myeloid cell-specific deletion of the miR-17~92 cluster. The miR-17~92, miR-106a~363, and miR-106b~25 cluster triple KO



**Fig. 7** Model depicting the function, mechanisms and regulation of action of the miR-17~92 family miRNAs in macrophages. All three paralogous miRNA clusters of the miR-17~92 family target PTEN cooperate to enhance Akt activation, which results in the subsequent inhibition of GSK3. As a result of the GSK3-mediated promotion of IL-12 expression, miR-17~92 family miRNAs suppress IL-12 and enhance host susceptibility to intracellular pathogen infection. The expression of the three paralogous miRNA clusters of the miR-17~92 family is collectively inhibited by RBP-J, a master transcriptional factor of Notch signaling. Overall, miR-17~92 family miRNAs are regulated by RBP-J and act as critical negative regulators of IL-12 to prevent overactivation of macrophage inflammatory effector functions

mice were obtained by crossing *mir-106a~363*<sup>-/-</sup> *mir-106b~25*<sup>-/-</sup> *mir-17~92*<sup>fllox/fllox</sup> mice with *Lyz2-Cre* mice. The QKO mice were obtained by crossing *mir-106a~363*<sup>-/-</sup> *mir-106b~25*<sup>-/-</sup> *mir-17~92*<sup>fllox/fllox</sup> *Lyz2-Cre* mice with *Rbpj*<sup>fllox/fllox</sup> *Lyz2-Cre* mice. The experiments were performed with mice that were 6–8 weeks of age using age- and gender-matched controls. Wild-type C57BL/6J mice were used as controls for the 106a KO and 106b KO mice, and *Lyz2-Cre* mice were used as controls for the 17/92 KO, TKO, RBP-J-KO, and QKO mice.

#### Cell culture and reagents

Murine BMDMs were obtained as previously described<sup>37</sup> and maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS and 10% L929 cell supernatant, which is conditioned medium that provides macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF). Cell culture grade LPS was purchased from InvivoGen and was used at a concentration of 10 ng/ml unless otherwise specified. SF1670 and SB415286 were obtained from Selleck.

#### Reverse transcription and qPCR

RNA was extracted from whole-cell lysates with a total RNA purification kit (GeneMark) and was reverse transcribed to cDNA with a First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (TaKaRa). qPCR was performed in triplicate with an ABI StepOnePlus thermal cycler. The primary transcripts were measured with primers that amplify either exon–intron junctions or intronic sequences. The threshold cycle numbers were normalized to triplicate samples amplified with primers specific for glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (*Gapdh*). For the qPCR analysis of mature miRNA, cDNA was prepared from total RNA, which was isolated with TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen), with a TaqMan microRNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Applied Biosystems). TaqMan MicroRNA assays were used according to the manufacturer's recommendations (Applied Biosystems) for real-time PCR. The TaqMan U6 snRNA assay (Applied Biosystems) was used for normalization of the expression values. The primer sequences are listed in Supplementary Table 1.

#### RNA sequencing and analysis

Total RNA was isolated with a total RNA purification kit (GeneMark) from whole-cell lysates of *Lyz2-Cre* and TKO BMDMs treated with or without LPS for 3 h. RNA was isolated, prepared into a library, and sequenced with a BGISEQ-500 platform by BGI (BGI; Shenzhen, China). Total reads were cleaned and mapped to the mm10 reference genome and then normalized as fragments per kilobase of transcript per million mapped reads. Differentially expressed genes between *Lyz2-Cre* and TKO BMDMs were defined based on a false-discovery rate < 0.001 and an absolute value of log<sub>2</sub> ratio (TKO/*Lyz2-Cre*) > 1.

**Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.** Cytokine secretion was quantified with an IL-12p70 ELISA kit from BD Biosciences according to the manufacturer's instructions.

***Listeria monocytogenes* infection.** Mice were infected intravenously with *L. monocytogenes* strain LM-OVA at a dose of 5 × 10<sup>4</sup> to 6 × 10<sup>5</sup> colony-forming units (CFU)/mouse, as previously described.<sup>43–45</sup> Six days post infection, the bacterial burden in the spleens and livers was determined by counting the CFU of serially diluted homogenized spleens and livers cultured on brain heart infusion agar plates (BD Biosciences).

**Immunoblot analysis.** Whole-cell lysates were prepared as described previously.<sup>37</sup> For the immunoblotting analysis, the lysates were separated on 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis gels that were transferred to a polyvinylidene fluoride membrane (Millipore) for probing with antibodies. The antibody against p38 (sc-535) was purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology. All the other antibodies were obtained from Cell Signaling Technology.

**Luciferase reporter assay.** The psiCHECK2 (Promega) reporter plasmid was cloned with 3'UTR fragments of *Pten* to generate *Pten* reporter plasmids. 293T cells were plated into 24-well plates at 1 × 10<sup>5</sup> cells per well 24 h before transfection with 10 ng reporter



plasmid and 600 ng negative control, miR-17~92 cluster, miR-106a~363 cluster, or miR-106b~25 cluster miRNA overexpression vector using the Lipofectamine 2000 transfection reagent (Invitrogen). Luciferase assays were performed 24 h post transfection using a dual-luciferase reporter assay system (Promega) following the manufacturer's protocol. The Renilla firefly luciferase (Rluc) activity was normalized to the firefly luciferase activity (Luc). The expression is presented as the Rluc/Luc ratio.

**RNA-mediated interference.** Small interfering RNA (siRNA) specifically targeting mouse *Pten* and nontargeting control siRNA were obtained from GenePharma. The siRNA was transfected into the mouse BMDMs through the use of TransIT TKO transfection reagent according to the manufacturer's instructions (Mirus Bio). The cells were lysed 72 h post transfection for mRNA and protein extraction.

#### Small RNA-seq analysis

Total RNA was isolated, and the small RNA fractions were enriched with a mirVana miRNA isolation kit (Life Technologies) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The miRNA libraries were constructed per the Illumina TruSeq small RNA library preparation kit. High-throughput sequencing was performed using an Illumina HiSeq 1500 instrument. The miRNA-seq reads were aligned to the mouse miRNA sequences in the miRBase database (release 21) using miRDeep2 software. Mature miRNA values were normalized by library size (corresponding to the counts per million (cpm) mapped miRNA reads). miRNAs with cpm values <5 in all conditions were eliminated from the analysis. RBP-J-regulated miRNAs were defined as those in which the cpm values of the miRNAs in the *Rbpj*<sup>fl<sup>ox</sup>/fl<sup>ox</sup></sup> *Lyz2*-Cre BMDMs versus those in the *Lyz2*-Cre cells were greater than 1.2 (upregulated) or less than 0.6 (downregulated), with a *P* value less than 0.05.

#### Statistical analysis

*P* values were calculated with a two-tailed paired or unpaired Student's *t* test, log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test, or Mann-Whitney *U* test and identified as not significant; *P* > 0.05; \**P* < 0.05; \*\**P* < 0.01; and \*\*\**P* < 0.001. Statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism 7.

#### DATA AVAILABILITY

The small RNA-seq and RNA-seq data sets were deposited in the National Center for Biotechnology Information Gene Expression Omnibus under accession numbers GSE103220, GSE129613, and GSE133844.

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#### AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

X.Z. designed the research, performed the experiments, analyzed the data, and wrote the paper; S.S. performed small RNA-seq experiments; B.Z. contributed to the small RNA-seq experiments and provided advice on the experiments; X.W. provided advice and key reagents; L.W. provided *mir-106a~363*<sup>-/-</sup>, *mir-106b~25*<sup>-/-</sup> and *mir-17~92*<sup>fl<sup>ox</sup>/fl<sup>ox</sup></sup> mice and contributed to paper preparation; X.H. conceptualized the project, designed the research, supervised the experiments, and wrote the paper.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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