



Contact:
Bonnie Ward
contact@liai.org
619-303-3160

**LA JOLLA INSTITUTE RESEARCHERS IDENTIFY PIVOTAL
IMMUNE CELL IN TYPE 1 DIABETES IN HUMANS**
JDRF's Organ Donation Network Key in Research Findings

SAN DIEGO – (January 12, 2012) Researchers at the La Jolla Institute for Allergy & Immunology have proven – for the first time in human tissues -- the specific immune system T cells which trigger the destruction of type 1 diabetes in the pancreas. The finding is an important advance that verifies in humans several important disease characteristics shown in mouse studies and provides a key focal point for interrupting the disease process.

“This study marks the first time that the presence of beta cell-reactive T cells has been directly proven in pancreas tissues from type 1 diabetes patients,” explained Ken Coppieters, Ph.D., first author on the study published online January 2nd in the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*. “Previously, it was only known in plastic dishes or mouse models. What is unique about this study is the use of human tissue.”

Human pancreatic tissue for the studies was provided through a collaborative type 1 diabetes research consortium funded by JDRF, a leading charitable supporter of type 1 diabetes research. The JDRF’s Network for Pancreatic Organ Donors with Diabetes (nPOD) provides rare and difficult to obtain pancreatic tissues to carefully selected research organizations worldwide. Participating institutions are chosen based on their history and quality of type 1 diabetes research.

“Mice represent an excellent model for disease, but eventually it is important to confirm in human tissues the things that you learn in mice,” said Matthias von Herrath, M.D., a world-renowned type 1 diabetes researcher, who led the scientific team. “The use of this tissue from the nPOD consortium was critical to our ability to prove which T cells are most important in destroying beta cells in humans, which leads to type 1 diabetes, and where these cells are located in the pancreas.” The study was published in a paper entitled, “Demonstration of islet-

autoreactive CD8 T cells in insulinitic lesions from recent onset and long-term type 1 diabetes patients.” Dr. von Herrath was senior author.

Previously, the research community had assumed, based on lab and mouse studies, that T cells – the body’s soldier-like attack cells -- recognize and react against certain molecular structures on the beta cells and then kill the beta cells. The La Jolla Institute study confirmed this occurrence and showed the T cells location in the islets of the pancreas, which house the beta cells. The team is also the first to identify the specific T cells -- CD8 -- as being key in the destruction of beta cells. This destruction eventually leads to the beta cell’s inability to produce insulin, the hallmark of type 1 diabetes.

Dr. Coppieters, formerly of the La Jolla Institute and now at Ghent University, Belgium, said the study serves to clarify an important step in the type 1 diabetes process in humans. “It points to the CD8 T cells as being one of the most important cells that we should focus on to stop type 1 diabetes progression, once it is already underway.”

In addition, the research team identified the places on the beta cells that trigger the T cell attack. T cells come in several different types and, in type 1 diabetes, react against a variety of substances produced within the body.

“Knowing which pieces of the molecules the T cells react against is a crucial prerequisite to design therapies that attempt to restore balance within the immune system,” said Dr. Coppieters.

Teodora Staeva, Ph.D., director of JDRF’s Immune Therapies Program, called the paper “very important” for the diabetes field. “We are certainly very pleased that nPOD enabled this study through the supply of human tissue,” she said. “It is a perfect example of the kind of cutting-edge research that JDRF is proud to support to catalyze major research advances in type 1 diabetes.”

She said the findings are the latest of several important papers resulting from collaborations between researchers around the world and nPOD, since the project was launched in 2007. nPOD currently supports over 70 type 1 diabetes-related scientific studies at various institutions.

About La Jolla Institute

Founded in 1988, the La Jolla Institute for Allergy & Immunology is a biomedical research nonprofit focused on improving human health through increased understanding of the immune system. Its scientists carry out research seeking new knowledge leading to the prevention of disease through vaccines and the treatment and cure of infectious diseases, cancer, inflammatory and autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, type 1 (juvenile) diabetes, Crohn's disease and asthma. La Jolla Institute's research staff includes more than 200 Ph.D.s and M.D.s. To learn more about the Institute's work, visit www.liai.org. ###