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Antibody-induced glomerulonephritis pathology is amplified by RTEC-intrinsic IL-17 signaling and restrained by the endoribonuclease Regnase-1

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Abstract

Antibody-mediated glomerulonephritis (AGN) is a clinical manifestation of many autoimmune kidney diseases for which few effective treatments exist. Chronic inflammatory circuits in renal glomerular and tubular cells lead to tissue damage in AGN. These cells are targeted by the cytokine IL-17, which has recently been shown to be a central driver of the pathogenesis of AGN. However, surprisingly little is known about the regulation of pathogenic IL-17 signaling in the kidney. Here, using a well characterized mouse model of AGN, we show that IL-17 signaling in renal tubular epithelial cells (RTECs) is necessary and sufficient for AGN development. We also show that Regnase-1, an RNA binding protein with endoribonuclease activity, is a negative regulator of IL-17 signaling in RTECs. Accordingly, mice with a selective Regnase-1 deficiency in RTECs exhibited exacerbated kidney dysfunction in AGN. Mechanistically, Regnase-1 inhibits IL-17-driven expression of the transcription factor IκBξ and consequently its downstream gene targets including *Il6* and *Lcn2*. Moreover, deletion of Regnase-1 in human RTECs reduced inflammatory gene expression in an IκBξ-dependent manner. Overall, these data identify an IL-17-driven inflammatory circuit in RTECs during AGN that is constrained by Regnase-1.

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Introduction

Antibody-mediated glomerulonephritis (AGN) describes a heterogenous group of renal conditions caused by an inappropriate response to renal autoantigens such as the glomerular basement membrane (GBM) (1, 2). The most severe form of human AGN is crescentic GN, characterized by the formation of glomerular crescents and tubulointerstitial inflammation (3, 4). Although the initiators of AGN differ among diseases, the terminal events in end-organ kidney damage share common mechanisms that remain poorly understood. Even with the most aggressive immunosuppressive regimens, as many as ~30% of nephritic patients develop end-stage renal disease (5). To date, the best therapies are broad-acting immunosuppressants, namely cyclophosphamide with corticosteroids (5). Gaining a fundamental understanding of how pathogenic kidney inflammation is driven and amplified could help fill an unmet clinical need to achieve more specific and effective responses in AGN.

Typically, immune-mediated tissue pathology is viewed through the lens of hematopoietic lymphoid and myeloid cells. Less appreciated is the contribution of organ-specific tissue cells as amplifiers of inflammation that ultimately lead to chronic disease. In the kidney, glomerular and tubular inflammation are hallmark features of AGN (6). In fact, the majority of AGN patients progress to end-stage renal disease as a consequence of chronic tubular inflammation (7). Renal tubular epithelial cells (RTECs) comprise the major cell type of the tubular compartment (8). These cells actively contribute to the production of inflammatory mediators that propagate tissue injury locally by secreting cytokines and chemokines and undergoing apoptosis (7). Even so, our understanding of the inflammatory circuits operative in RTECs during chronic kidney disease is surprisingly rudimentary.

AGN has traditionally been considered a B-cell-dependent disease because of the high

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autoantibody levels found in these patients (9). However, multiple studies also implicate IL-17, the signature cytokine of Th17 cells, as an essential driver of AGN pathology (10-15). IL-17 fuels an inflammatory response that damages renal podocytes, causing proteinuria. Loss of glomerular filtration is followed by an IL-17-dominated tubular inflammation and damage of RTECs. While IL-17 is secreted almost exclusively by lymphocytes, its target cells are often but not always non-hematopoietic (16, 17). The specific IL-17 target cells in the context of renal autoimmunity remain unclear.

Although not well defined in the kidney, dysregulation of Th17 cells or IL-17 signaling causes pathology in other autoimmune conditions, such as psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis, where anti-IL-17 biologics are now standard therapies (18, 19). A landmark recent study showed that human Th17 cells specific for commensal microbes such as *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Candida albicans* contribute to AGN (20). These findings are consistent with prior work in preclinical models that IL-17 and its adaptor Act1 promote AGN in mice (10-14, 21-23). The downstream events operative in AGN have been presumed to occur through IL-17-mediated activation of the NF-κB signaling pathway, which is induced in response to a myriad of immune stimuli, including IL-17, TNF, TLR ligands and T cell signaling (24, 25). NF-κB induces a panoply of genes that promote renal inflammation, including IL-6, neutrophil-attracting chemokines (CXCL1, CXCL5) and lipocalin 2 (Lcn2, NGAL, 24p3), a major biomarker and driver of renal inflammation (26-28). NF-κB also upregulates the noncanonical NF-κB family member IκBξ (*Nfkbiz*), a transcription factor that regulates a more restricted subset of genes that includes both IL-6 and Lcn2 (29, 30). In recent years it has become evident that IL-17 regulates many genes post-transcriptionally, either by controlling mRNA stabilization and/or by influencing translation of downstream transcripts (31-33). Among these post-transcriptionally regulated targets are *Il6* and *Nfkbiz* (IκBξ).

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Autoimmune signaling must be sufficiently restrained in order to prevent hyper-activation of pathways that could contribute to immune-mediated pathology. The endoribonuclease Regnase-1 (a.k.a. MCPIP1, encoded by *Zc3h12a*) is best recognized as an inhibitor of Toll-like receptor (TLR) and TCR signaling (34). In $CD4^+$ T cells, loss of Regnase-1 leads to markedly elevated IL-6 levels, and consequently, elevated Th17 differentiation and exacerbated autoimmune disease, demonstrated in the experimental autoimmune encephalitis (EAE) model of multiple sclerosis (35). In cultured fibroblasts, Regnase-1 has been shown to restrict IL-17 signaling by degrading downstream target mRNAs such as *Il6* (33). With respect to kidney, however, little is known, though a global deficiency of Regnase-1 enhances the immune response to disseminated *C. albicans*, a fungal infection that targets the kidney (33).

In this report, we show that RTECs are critical mediators of inflammatory damage in AGN by virtue of their sensitivity to IL-17 signaling. Conversely, Regnase-1 restricts AGN pathogenesis by limiting IL-17-driven renal-specific expression of the transcription factor IκBξ and consequently its downstream gene targets *Il6* and *Lcn2* within RTECs. These findings demonstrate a potent, kidney-intrinsic inflammation circuit that is potentiated by RTEC-specific IL-17 signaling and restrained by Regnase-1 in a highly cell-type specific manner.

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Results

RTEC-intrinsic IL-17 signaling is critical for AGN pathology

AGN is mediated by both kidney-infiltrating immune cells (hematopoietic) and kidney-resident non-hematopoietic cells. Several studies show that IL-17 and its receptor (IL-17RA), through the adaptor Act1, are essential for AGN (10-14, 21), but the identity of IL-17 target cells in this setting is unknown. To define the contribution of IL-17RA in hematopoietic *vs.* non-hematopoietic cells, we created bone marrow (BM) chimeric mice in which *Il17ra*$^{-/-}$ or wild type (WT) BM was adoptively transferred into irradiated reciprocal hosts. Successfully reconstituted recipients were then evaluated for susceptibility to AGN by injecting mice with rabbit IgG in Complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA), followed three days by injection with rabbit anti-GBM serum (10, 36). As shown, WT hosts receiving *Il17ra*$^{-/-}$ BM showed identical susceptibility to AGN as WT mice, indicating that any activity of IL-17 in hematopoietic cells is dispensable for AGN pathology. Conversely, *Il17ra*$^{-/-}$ mice, regardless of BM source, were resistant to AGN. Thus, IL-17RA signaling in non-hematopoietic cells is required for development of AGN (Fig 1A).

The kidney-intrinsic non-hematopoietic cells thought to mediate AGN are RTECs. Prior studies showed that IL-17 can act on primary cultured RTECs to induce expression of cytokine and chemokine genes that are known to drive inflammation in AGN (24). Based on this, we sought to define the role of IL-17 signaling in RTECs *in vivo* by crossing *Il17ra*$^{fl/fl}$ mice to *Cdh16*^{Cre} mice (termed *Il17ra*^{Cdh16}). This selectively and efficiently depleted IL-17RA in RTECs, as previously confirmed by flow cytometry (37). Following AGN, *Il17ra*^{Cdh16} mice showed decreased kidney dysfunction and pathology compared to controls, similar to *Il17ra*$^{-/-}$ or *Act1*$^{-/-}$ mice (10, 14) (Fig 1B-D). These results thus demonstrate an RTEC-specific role of IL-17R signaling in AGN.

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Regnase-1 haploinsufficient mice show exaggerated AGN

Surprisingly little is known about the molecular signals that constrain inflammation in the context of AGN. Regnase-1 (encoded by *Zc3h12a*) is a negative feedback regulator of many inflammatory stimuli, including the TCR, TLR4 and IL-17 (33, 34). Mice lacking *Zc3h12a* entirely show systemic inflammation and early mortality, an effect that we previously found to be independent of IL-17 (38, 39). In contrast, *Zc3h12a* haploinsufficient (*Zc3h12a*$^{+/-}$) mice have no peripheral inflammation in kidney or other visceral organs but exhibit enhanced susceptibility to IL-17-induced pathology in certain settings, including EAE (33, 40, 41). Consequently, we subjected *Zc3h12a*$^{+/-}$ mice to AGN to determine if this molecule influences outcomes in renal autoimmunity. As shown, *Zc3h12a* $^{+/-}$ mice were markedly more susceptible to AGN than control mice (Fig 2A). Moreover, kidney pathology was reversed in *Zc3h12a*$^{+/-}$*Il17ra*$^{-/-}$ mice, indicating that IL-17 signaling is essential for Regnase-1-mediated inhibitory signaling in the nephritic kidney (Fig 2B).

Regnase-1 can also promote Th17 cell differentiation, and hence mice lacking Regnase-1 in CD4^{+} T cells have exacerbated disease in EAE (35). Thus, the increased nephritis in *Zc3h12a*$^{+/-}$ could be due to enhanced IL-17 production from T cells or to unrestrained IL-17 signaling in responder cells, or potentially both. To distinguish among these possibilities, we created BM chimeric mice where *Zc3h12a*$^{+/-}$ or littermate *Zc3h12a*$^{+/+}$ BM were adoptively transferred into irradiated reciprocal hosts. Successfully reconstituted mice were subjected to AGN. These data show that Regnase-1 in non-hematopoietic cells was required for AGN development, evidenced by increased serum BUN and renal pathology (Fig 2C, D). These data indicated that Regnase-1 restricts AGN pathogenesis by acting in non-hematopoietic cells, though with the caveat that mice still retained one intact copy of the *Zc3h12a* gene.

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Regnase-1 restrains AGN severity in an RTEC-intrinsic manner

Given that Regnase-1 restricts IL-17 signaling and that Regnase-1 and IL-17RA both act in non-hematopoietic cells in AGN in an opposing manner, we predicted that loss of Regnase-1 in RTECs would exacerbate tissue pathology in AGN. To test this hypothesis, we crossed *Zc3h12a*$^{fl/fl}$ and *Cdh16*^{Cre} mice to delete Regnase-1 in RTECs (*Zc3h12a*^{Cdh16}). Mice lacking Regnase-1 in RTECs breed normally and displayed normal serum BUN and kidney tissue architecture at baseline (Fig 3A-C and data not shown). After AGN induction, compared to *Zc3h12a*$^{fl/fl}$ controls, *Zc3h12a*^{Cdh16} mice showed more severe kidney dysfunction and histologic changes and a trend toward increased expression of the classical kidney injury marker *Kim1* (42) (Fig 3A-D), demonstrating a role for Regnase-1 as a negative regulator of renal inflammation. *Zc3h12a*^{Cdh16} kidney also showed increased expression of multiple chemokines implicated in AGN including *Cxcl1*, *Cxcl2*, *Ccl20* and *Ccl2* (Fig 4A) that are known to recruit immune cells to diseased tissue. Accordingly, *Zc3h12a*^{Cdh16} mice exhibited an increased number of kidney-infiltrating neutrophils and macrophages but not monocytes during AGN (Fig 4B).

Regnase-1 functions by binding to and degrading client mRNA transcripts (33). Some inflammatory transcripts are direct targets of Regnase-1 such as *Il6*, where Regnase-1 binds to a stem-loop sequence in *Il6* the 3' UTR to promote degradation. However, many mRNAs are indirectly influenced by Regnase-1 through its capacity to degrade mRNA including the gene encoding the IκBξ transcription factor (*Nfkbiz*). A major example of IκBξ-dependent mRNA is *Lcn2* (43). We therefore examined expression of known Regnase-1 client transcripts known to be involved in AGN pathology in *Zc3h12a*^{Cdh16} mice. There was no difference in the expression of *Il6*, *Nfkbiz* or *Lcn2* in kidney at baseline (Fig 4C-E). However, following AGN, there was a marked increase in levels of *Il6*, *Nfkbiz* and *Lcn2* in *Zc3h12a*^{Cdh16} kidneys compared to controls. Notably,

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all these genes are also known targets of IL-17 in AGN and are reduced in *Il17ra*$^{-/-}$ mice subjected to AGN (10). Collectively, these data suggest a role for Regnase-1 in restraining expression of pathogenic IL-17-dependent genes in an RTEC-specific manner during the inflammatory process of AGN.

Regnase-1 in human RTECs drives inflammation via Iκbξ

To determine in a more direct way how Regnase-1 functions in RTECs, we deleted the *ZC3H12A* gene in the human tubular kidney 2 (HK-2) cell line using CRISPR-Cas9 technology (henceforth referred to as HK-2$^{\Delta ZC3H12A}$) (Fig 5A, B). HK-2 is a proximal tubular epithelial cell line derived from normal kidney, that we find to be highly responsive to IL-17 (Fig 5C). HK-2$^{\Delta ZC3H12A}$ and control HK-2 cells were stimulated with IL-17 and assessed for expression of known IL-17 responsive transcripts including *IL6*, *LCN2*, *NFKBIZ*, *CEBPB* and *CEBPD*. We also performed stimulations in conjunction with TNFα, since IL-17 and TNFα are known to signal in a potently synergistic manner (44) . At baseline, HK-2$^{\Delta ZC3H12A}$ cells showed increased expression of only *LCN2* mRNA (Fig 5C). IL-17 alone or in conjunction with TNFα upregulated transcript expression of *IL6*, *LCN2*, *NFKBIZ*, *CEBPB* and *CEBPD* genes in HK-2$^{\Delta ZC3H12A}$ cells. Overall, these results indicate that Regnase-1 is a negative regulator of IL-17 signaling in human RTECs.

Since Regnase-1 restricts expression of the IκBξ transcription factor (*NFKBIZ*), which mediates expression of many of these characteristic downstream mRNAs, we evaluated the impact of IκBξ in HK-2 cells with respect to IL-17 signaling. To that end, we knocked down *NFKBIZ* by siRNA in HK-2$^{\Delta ZC3H12A}$ and control HK-2 cells, which resulted in 50-60% reduction in *NFKBIZ* expression (Fig 6A). HK-2$^{\Delta ZC3H12A}$ cells in which *NFKBIZ* was silenced showed diminished levels of *LCN2* and *IL6* mRNA compared to controls (Fig 6B). Interestingly, while *CCL20* levels were

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reduced upon *NFKBIZ* silencing, *CXCL1* and *CXCL2* were increased. These results indicate that Regnase-1 selectively suppresses some IL-17 responsive genes that mediate kidney inflammation by increasing *NFKBIZ* in human RTECs (Fig 7).

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Discussion

Development of improved therapeutic approaches to treat AGN will require a more comprehensive understanding of the fundamental immune mechanisms in the kidney that drive this disease. The kidney is an immunologically distinct organ, and is exquisitely sensitive to end-organ damage in numerous autoimmune diseases and infections. Indeed, renal injury caused by inappropriate immune responses is the most important predictor of mortality in AGN patients (7). Even so, our understanding of the fundamental immune processes in the kidney lags considerably behind that of other visceral organs such as the gut or liver (1, 45). This is due to multiple kidney-specific factors including poor regenerative capacity of nephrons, uremic toxins, hypoxia and arterial blood pressure, which have confounding impacts on the ongoing immune response in the kidney. Defining how IL-17 mediates signals in target cell types in the nephritic kidney has important therapeutic implications, as specific targeting of the IL-17 pathway in these kidney-resident cells could spare other organs from unwanted side effects and potentially preserve important IL-17 host-defensive activities.

IL-17 is a critical contributor of autoinflammatory diseases (46). Antibodies that neutralize IL-17 were approved in 2016 and show efficacy in psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis (18, 19). In contrast, IL-17 blockade caused adverse outcomes in Crohn's disease due to an unexpectedly strong tissue-reparative effect of intestinal epithelium (47-49). These dichotomous outcomes highlight the ramifications of tissue-specific mechanisms of IL-17 signaling. While there has been much research effort describing IL-17-producing cells and their generation, far less is known about how IL-17 mediates downstream signal transduction and mechanisms that regulate this process in responding cells. We showed that RTEC-specific activity of the IL-17 receptor subunit IL-17RA drives chronic inflammatory response in the nephritic

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kidney. Notably, IL-17RA acts as a shared receptor subunit for the related cytokines IL-17F and IL-17C (50). Hence, some of the effects seen here could be attributable to these cytokines as well. Despite their emerging role in AGN, both IL-17F and IL-17C signaling mechanisms in the RTECs are almost entirely undefined, and no studies to date have focused on the regulation of IL-17F and IL-17C-dependent signal transduction in these kidney-resident cell types (51, 52). Moreover, type 2 cytokine IL-25 also requires IL-17RA for their activity (50). To date, there is no evidence suggesting a pathogenic role of IL-25 in AGN pathogenesis. The findings in this study set the stage for pursuing analysis of these related but poorly understood IL-17-family cytokines.

The contribution of kidney-resident cells such as RTECs is often overlooked when considering the development of new therapeutic strategies in inflammatory kidney diseases. Although the IL-17R is ubiquitously expressed (50) and some studies indicated that IL-17 can act on immune cells including T cells, B cells and NK cells (16, 17, 53), we show that the contribution of the hematopoietic system in AGN is in fact negligible. Rather, IL-17 is produced locally in the nephritic kidney and signals directly on RTECs to drive production of pathogenic factors including cytokines, chemokines and Lcn2 (10). This finding is in line with other organ-specific autoimmune conditions including collagen-induced arthritis and imiquimod (IMQ)-induced dermatitis where a tissue-dependent role for IL-17 signaling was similarly demonstrated.

Regnase-1 has been shown to restrict many inflammatory signals, and IL-17 is just one of many. Based on our studies, we cannot rule out the roles for Regnase-1 in restricting other tissue-dependent inflammatory signals that use the IL-17RA subunit, including IL-17F, IL-17C, IL-25 and non-IL-17 cytokines such as IL-1 family members. Since Regnase-1 acts on T cells and macrophages, it is also surprising that our BM chimera and RTECs specific deletion studies indicated that the impact of Regnase-1 in AGN seemed to be so RTEC-specific (35, 54). However,

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this finding does suggest that a major function of Regnase-1 is to restrain downstream IL-17R-mediated signals in the kidney. Further, we previously reported that mice with a Regnase-1 deficiency have increased resistance to kidney infections caused by systemic *Candida albicans* infections (33). These data indicate that, while constraint of IL-17 signaling by Regnase-1 is beneficial in preventing autoimmunity, this same inhibition limits the efficacy of IL-17 in mediating renal host defense, and thus care will be needed when considering targeting this pathway pharmacologically.

This work highlights an inflammatory signaling axis mediated by IL-17 and Regnase-1 and the transcription factor IκBζ (Fig 7). The gene encoding IκBζ (*Nfkbiz*) is transcriptionally induced by IL-17, thus acting as a feed-forward activator of IL-17 signaling (55, 56). IκBζ regulates transcription of *Lcn2* and *Il6* (56). *Lcn2* is a well-known biomarker of kidney disease (27), and causes renal damage by inducing apoptosis of RTECs (26, 33, 57). This observation likely explains why we observed such a potent impact of negative regulatory mechanisms of IL-17 signaling in the development of nephritic pathology. We also observed that IL-17 synergizes with TNFα in inducing *NFKBIZ*, *IL6 and LCN2* in HK-2 cell lines lacking Regnase-1 (*ZC3H12A).* TNFα on its own does not activate *NFKBIZ* (58), and therefore this result reveals a mechanism by which IL-17 and TNFα together drive the expression of IκBζ and its responsive genes.

Understanding how IL-17 and its downstream signals are regulated is important from a basic science perspective and has potential translational applications. Currently, ~90 clinical trials are ongoing to test IL-17 blockade (clinicaltrials.gov). We previously showed that blocking IL-17 alleviates symptoms in mouse models of AGN (10). Here, we have identified a novel role for the endoribonuclease Regnase-1 in restricting IL-17-mediated kidney inflammation thorough the novel transcription factor IκBζ. Since Regnase-1 negatively regulates pathogenic IL-17 activity in

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the nephritic kidney, these results may ultimately have the potential to provide new targets for therapies against AGN.

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Methods

Mice

C57BL/6NTac (WT) mice were from Taconic Biosciences, Inc. *Il17ra*$^{-/-}$ mice were from Amgen and bred in-house. *Il17ra*$^{fl/fl}$ mice were provided by Jay Kolls (University of Tulane). *Zc3h12a*$^{fl/fl}$ mice are under MTA from U. Central Florida. *Cdh16*^{Cre} (*Ksp1.3*^{Cre}) mice and B6.SJL-Ptprc (B6 CD45.1) were from The Jackson Laboratories. All the experiments used age-matched controls of both sexes, housed in specific pathogen-free conditions. Experiments were conducted following National Institute of Health (NIH) guidelines under protocols approved by the University of Pittsburgh IACUC (Protocol # 20087922).

Antibody-mediated glomerulonephritis (AGN)

Mice are immunized intraperitoneally (i.p.) with 0.2 mg of rabbit IgG (Jackson Immunoresearch) in Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA) (Sigma). Controls received CFA only. Three days later, mice were injected intravenously (i.v.) with heat-inactivated rabbit anti-mouse glomerular basement membrane (GBM) serum at 5 mg/20 g body weight. Mice were sacrificed at day 7 or 14 after anti-GBM injection. Serum blood urea nitrogen (BUN) was measured using Blood Urea Nitrogen Enzymatic kit (Bioo Scientific Corp.) and creatinine with QuantiChrom Creatinine Assay kit (BioAssay Systems).

To create BM chimeras, mice were sub-lethally irradiated (9 Grey) and 24 h later 5-10 x10^6 donor BM cells (either CD45.1 or CD45.2) were injected i.v. After 6-8 weeks, peripheral blood of recipients was tested for reconstitution with donor BM cells by flow cytometry for CD45.1 and CD45.2.

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Deletion of ZC3H12A in HK-2 cells

Knockout of *ZC3H12A* in the HK-2 cell line was performed by SYNTHEGO Company using CRISPR-Cas9. Briefly, HK-2 cells were electroporated with Cas9 and a *ZC3H12A*-specific sgRNA (Guide Sequence: GACACAUACCGUGACCUCCA). Isogenic negative control HK-2 cells were electroporated with only Cas9. Editing efficiency was evaluated 48 h post transfection. The cells were expanded to get a knockout cell pool. Clonal *ZC3H12A* knockout cell lines were generated by limiting dilution. Genomic DNA from monoclonal populations were verified by PCR and Sanger sequencing using *ZC3H12A* specific primer (F: TGACCTTGGCGTTAACCACTC; R: GTGGACCCCAAGTCTGTCAG). The sequencing results were analyzed using the Inference of CRISPR Edits (ICE) tool (https://ice.synthego.com/#/) and NCBI nucleotide blast tool.

Immunoblot analysis

HK-2 cells (ATCC) were lysed in 1X NP-40 lysis buffer supplemented with protease inhibitor cocktail. Lysates were separated by SDS-PAGE, transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes and imaged with the enhanced chemiluminescence detection system (ThermoScientific) and developed with a FluorChem E imager (ProteinSimple). Human/Mouse anti-Regnase-1 (MAB7875) and human anti-β actin (ab49900) Abs were from R&D Systems and Abcam, respectively.

Histology and flow cytometry

For IHC, kidneys were fixed with 10% buffered formaldehyde and embedded in paraffin. Slices of 4 μm thick were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) and observed on an EVOS microscope.

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Kidneys were perfused with PBS containing EDTA (MilliporeSigma) before harvesting. Kidneys were digested at 37°C in 1 mg/ml collagenase IV (Worthington) in complete RPMI for 30 minutes, filtered through 70-mm strainers and washed twice in PBS. For flow cytometry, the following Abs are used: CD45 (30-F11), Ly6G (IA8), CD11b (M1/70), F4/80 (BM8) and Ly6C (HK1.4) (BD Pharmingen). Samples were acquired on BD LSRFortessa cytometer (BD Biosciences) and analyzed by FlowJo software (Tree Star).

RNA silencing and qPCR

ON-TARGETplus SMARTpool siRNAs targeting human *NFKBIZ* were from Dharmacon. For RNA silencing, HK-2 cells were seeded overnight in antibiotic-free DMEM/F12 media (Gibco) with supplements. Transfection was performed 18 h later with 50nM siRNAs with DharmaFECT Reagent 1. Culture media was replaced after 24 h. One day later, cells were treated with human IL-17 and human TNFα (Peprotech) for 8 h.

RNA was extracted using RNeasy kits (Qiagen). Complementary DNA was synthesized by SuperScript III First Strand Kits (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Quantitative real-time PCR (qPCR) was performed with the PerfeCTa SYBR Green FastMix (Quanta BioSciences) and analyzed on an ABI 7300 real-time instrument. Primers were from QuantiTect Primer Assays (Qiagen). Expression was normalized to mouse or human *Gapdh*.

Statistical analysis

All data are expressed as Mean ± SEM. Statistical analyses were performed using ANOVA and Mann-Whitney through Graphpad Prism. *$P < 0.05$; **$P < 0.01$; ***$P < 0.001$. All experiments were performed at least twice in independent replicates.

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Author contributions:

DL, JKK, SG, and PSB designed the experiments; DL, RB, KR, CVJ, YL, PSB performed the experiments. JKK provided conditional knock-out mouse. DL, SG, and PSB analyzed and interpreted the data and wrote the manuscript.

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Figure and Figure Legends

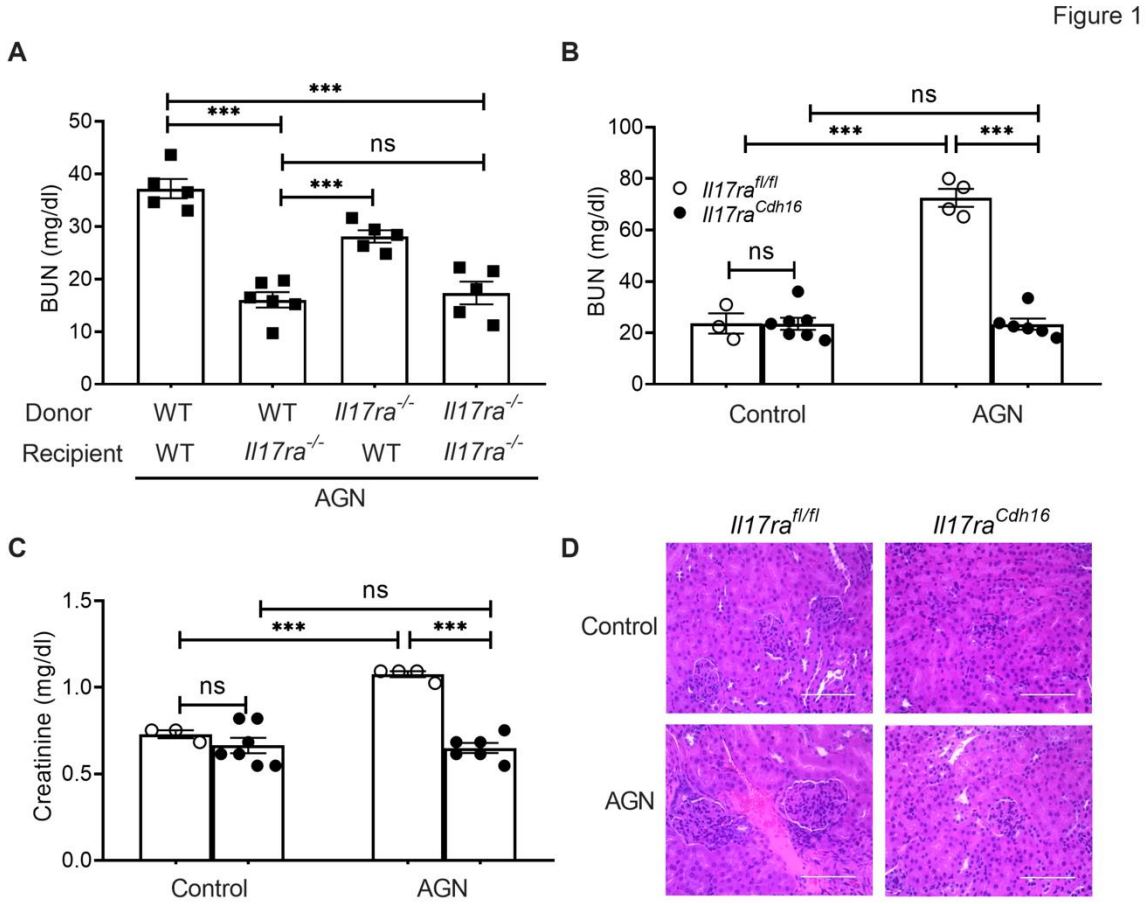

Fig 1: IL-17RA signaling in RTECs is required for AGN. **(A)** Bone marrow (BM) cells from *Il17ra*$^{-/-}$ (CD45.2^{+}) and wild type (WT) (CD45.1^{+}) mice were adoptively transferred into sub-lethally irradiated *Il17ra*$^{-/-}$ or WT recipients (n=5). Eight weeks later, successfully reconstituted mice were subjected to AGN and assessed for kidney dysfunction by measuring serum BUN levels. *Il17ra*$^{fl/fl}$ and *Il17ra*^{Cdh16} mice (*n*=3-7) were subjected to AGN. At day 14 anti-GBM serum injection, **(B)** serum BUN, **(C)** serum creatinine level, and **(D)** renal pathology was assessed. Data representative of 1 of 3 mice/group. Magnification: 400X. Data pooled from atleast 2 independent experiments for A, B and C. Statistical analysis by One-way ANOVA (A) and Two-way ANOVA (B and C).

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Figure 2

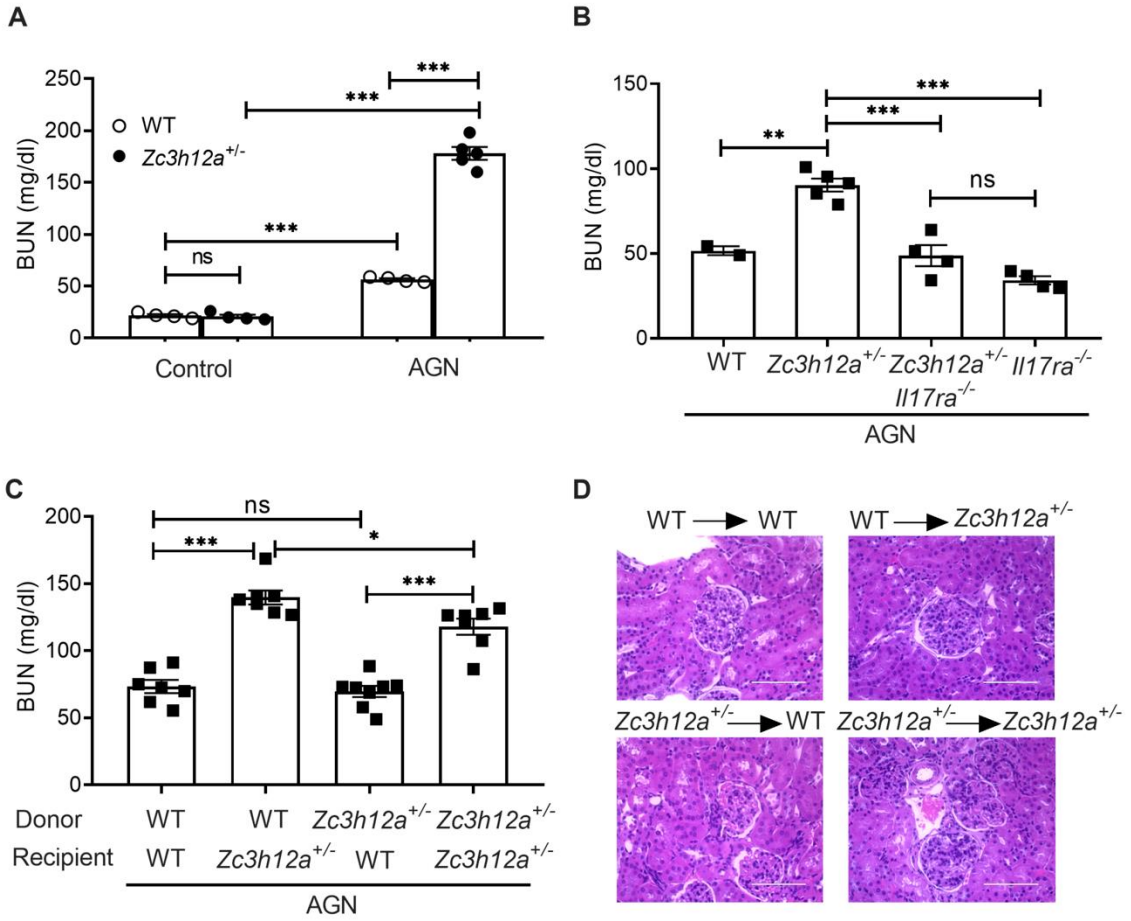

Fig 2: Zc3h12a$^{+/-}$ mice show exaggerated AGN. **(A)** *Zc3h12a*$^{+/+}$ (WT) and *Zc3h12a*$^{+/-}$ (n=4), **(B)** WT, *Zc3h12a*$^{+/-}$, *Zc3h12a*$^{+/-}$*Il17ra*$^{-/-}$ *and Il17ra*$^{-/-}$ *(n=2-5)* were subjected to AGN. Mice were evaluated for kidney dysfunction by measuring serum BUN at day 14 post AGN induction. Bone marrow (BM) cells from *Zc3h12a*$^{+/-}$ (CD45.2^{+}) and wild type (WT) (CD45.1^{+}) mice were adoptively transferred into sub-lethally irradiated *Zc3h12a*$^{+/-}$ or WT recipients (n=5). Eight weeks later, successfully reconstituted mice were subjected to AGN and assessed for **(C)** serum BUN levels, and **(D)** renal histopathology. Data representative 1 of 3 mice/group. Magnification: 400X. Data pooled from atleast 2 independent experiments for A, B and C. Statistical analysis by Two-way ANOVA (A) and One-way ANOVA (B and C).

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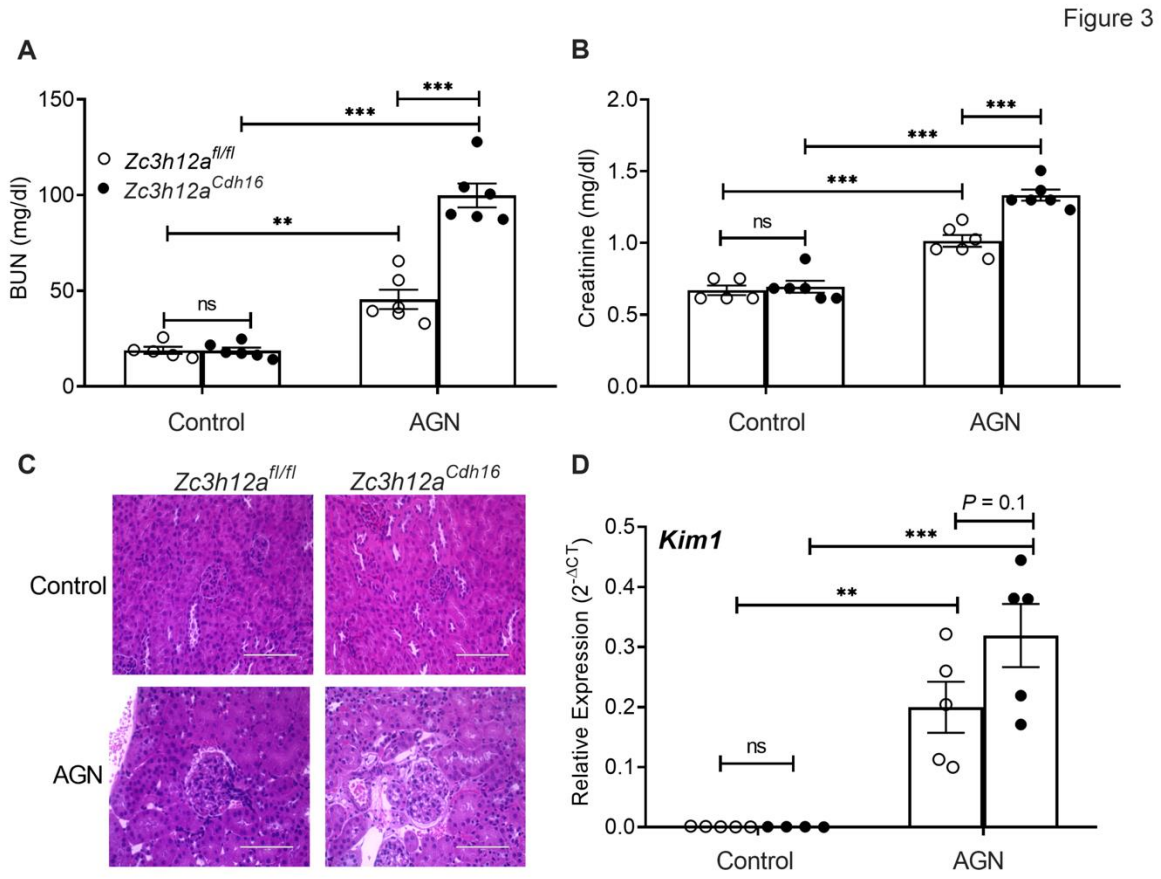

Fig 3: RTEC specific Regnase-1 deficiency exacerbates AGN. *Zc3h12a*$^{fl/fl}$ and *Zc3h12a*^{Cdh16} mice (*n*=5-6) were subjected to AGN. At day 14 post anti-GBM serum injection, **(A)** serum BUN, **(B)** serum creatinine level, **(C)** renal histopathology, and ***(D)*** *Kim1* transcript expression was assessed at day 7 p.i. Expression was normalized to GAPDH. Data representative of 1 of 3 mice/group for C. Magnification: 400X. Data pooled from atleast 2 independent experiments for A, B and D. Statistical analysis by Two-way ANOVA (A, B and D).

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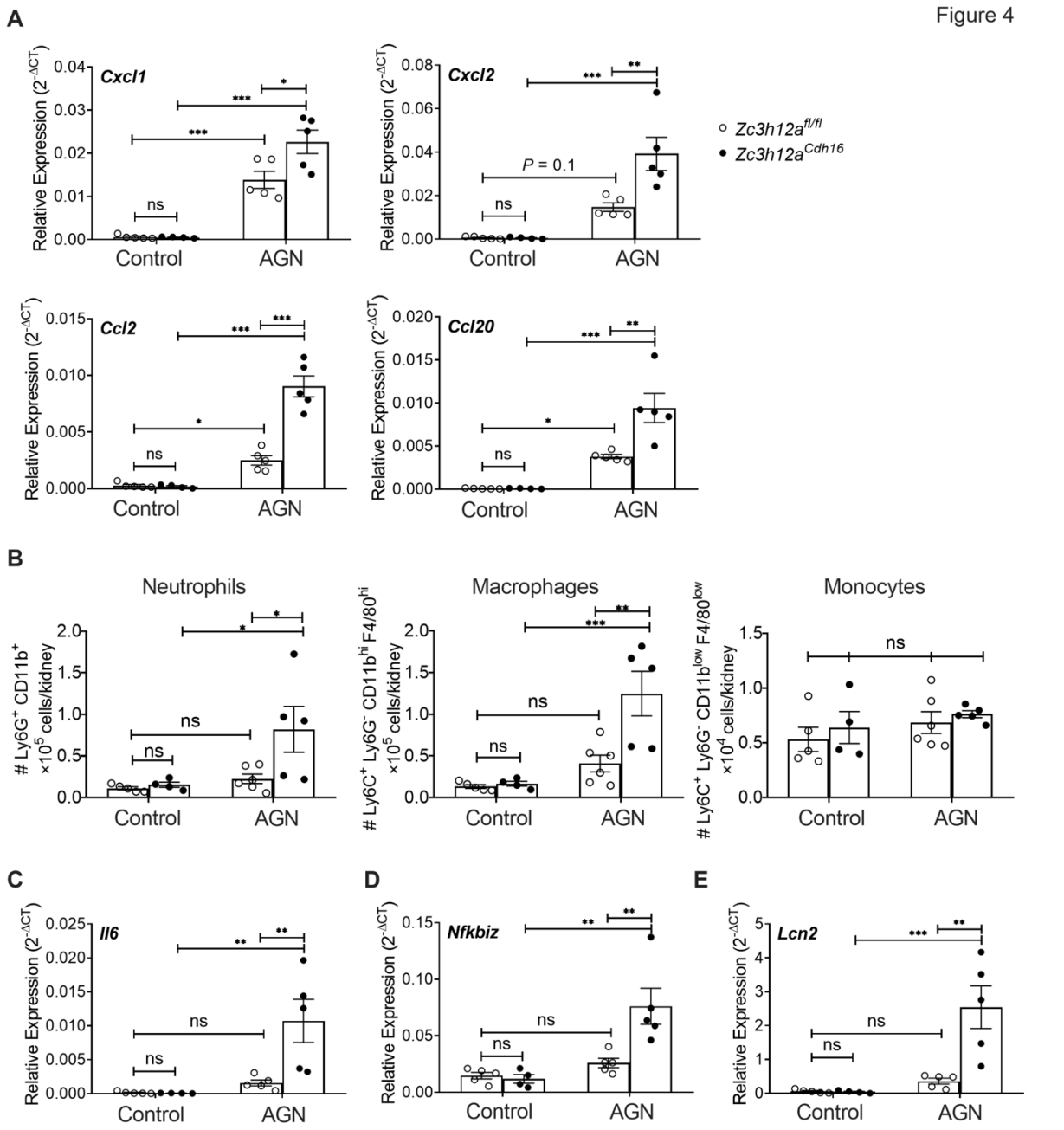

Fig 4: Increased inflammatory gene expression and cell infiltration in the nephritic kidney of RTEC$^{\Delta Zc3h12a}$ mice. *Zc3h12a$^{fl/fl}$* and *Zc3h12a^{Cdh16}* mice (*n*=5-6) were subjected to AGN. At day 7 post anti-GBM serum injection, **(A)** renal *Cxcl1*, *Cxcl2*, *Ccl20* and *Ccl2* mRNA expression was measured by qPCR, **(B)** neutrophils, macrophages and monocytes infiltration in the kidney was quantified by flow cytometry, and **(C)** *Il6*, **(D)** *Nfkbiz*, and **(E)** *Lcn2* expression was evaluated by

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qPCR. Expression was normalized to GAPDH (A, C, D and E). The data is pooled from atleast 2 independent experiments for A-E. Statistical analysis by Two-way ANOVA (A-E).

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Figure 5

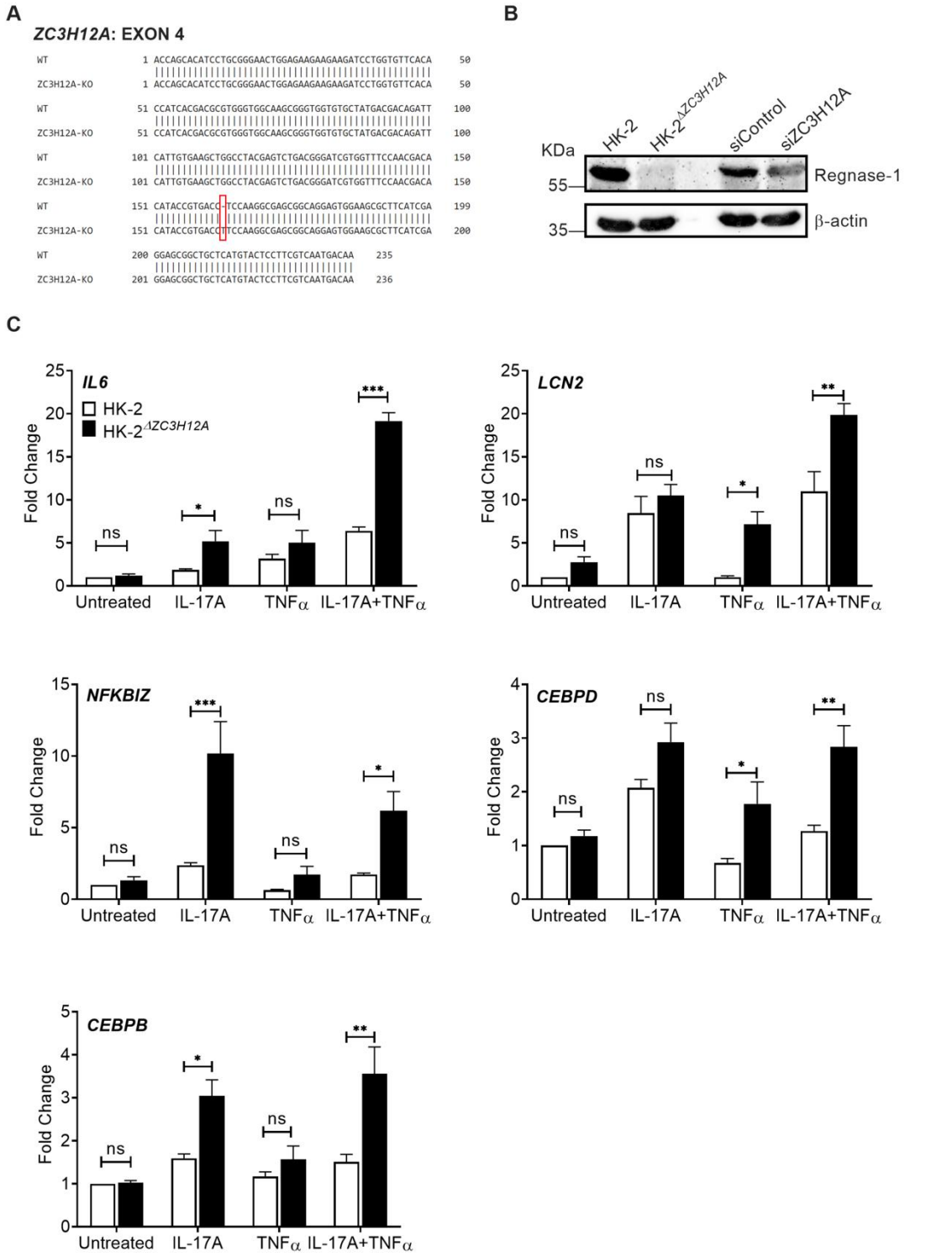

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Fig 5: Deletion of ZC3H12A gene elevates inflammatory gene expression in the HK-2 cell line.

(A) Experimental strategy to delete *ZC3H12A* gene by CRISPR-Cas9 in the HK-2 cell line. **(B)** HK-2^{WT} and HK-2$^{\Delta ZC3H12A}$ cells were stimulated with IL-17 and/or TNFα for 8 h and cell lysates evaluated for Regnase-1 and β-actin by western blot. Image representative of 3 independent experiments. **(C)** Expression of *IL6, LCN2, NFKBIZ, CEBPD* and *CEBPB* were measured by qPCR, normalized to *GAPDH*. Data pooled from at least 3 independent experiments. Statistical analysis by Two-way ANOVA (C).

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Figure 6

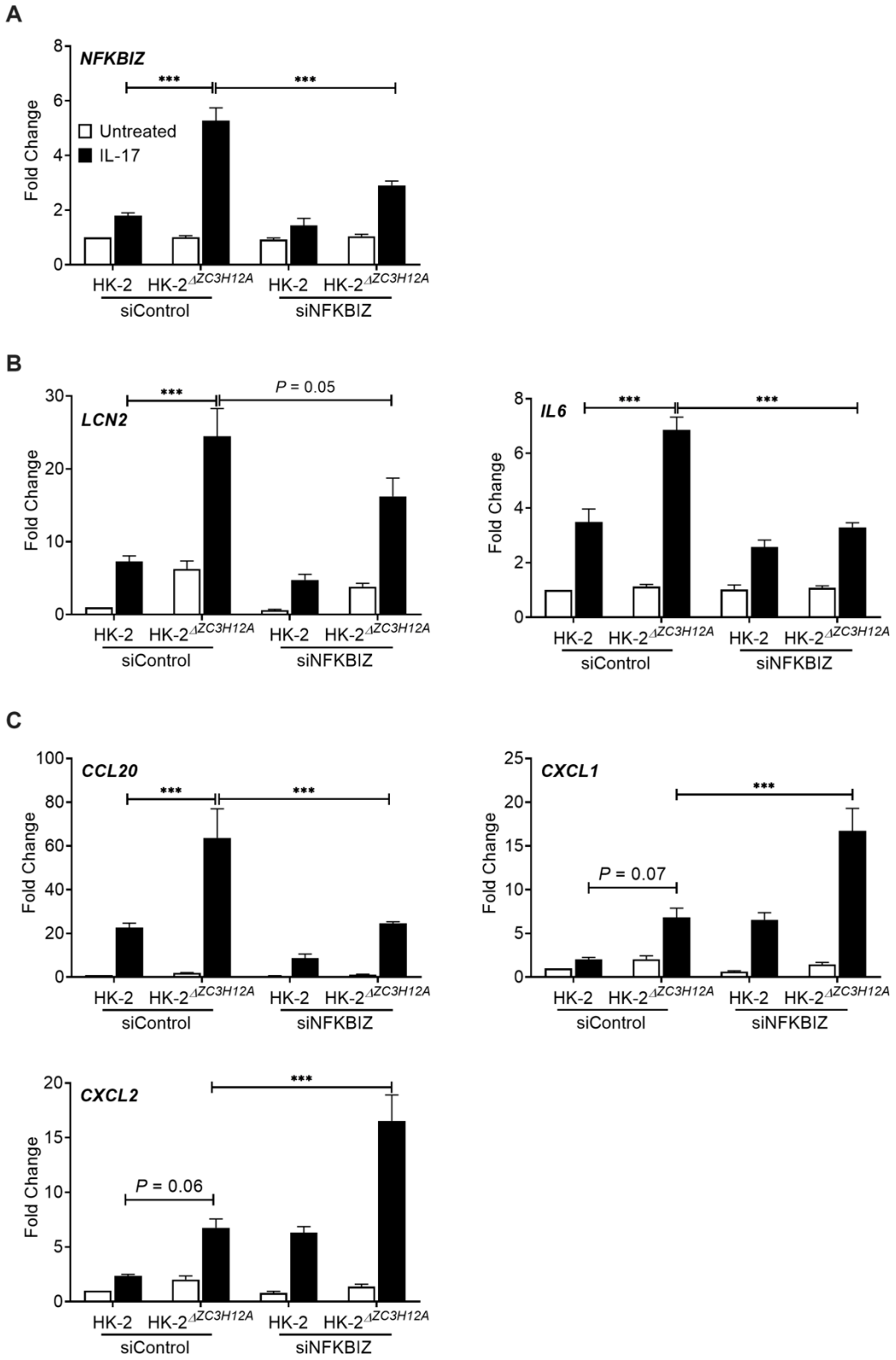

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Fig 6: ***Regnase-1 upregulates IL6 and LCN2 gene expression via NFKBIZ.*** HK-2 and HK-2$^{\Delta ZC3H12A}$ cells were either treated with siRNA against *NFKBIZ* or control siRNA. **(A)** Efficiency of *NFKBIZ* gene silencing was measured by qPCR. **(B)** Cells were either stimulated with IL-17 or left untreated for 8 h and analyzed for *IL6*, *LCN2*, and **(C)** *CCL20*, *CXCL1* and *CXCL2* gene expression by qPCR. Data pooled from atleast 3 independent experiments for A and B. Statistical analysis by Two-way ANOVA (A and B).

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Figure 7

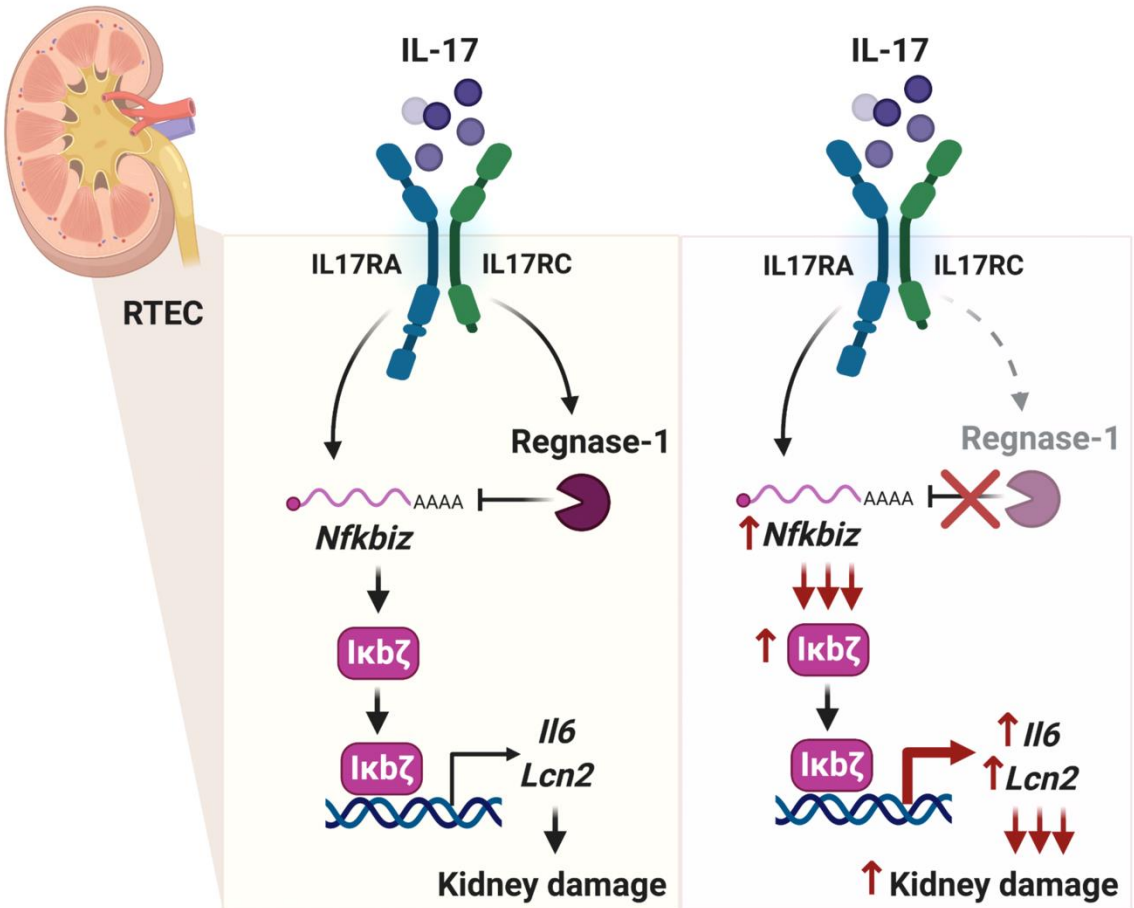

Fig 7: RTEC-specific pathogenic IL-17 signaling is restrained by Regnase-1. IL-17 binds to its receptor (IL-17RA) on RTECs and activates transcription factors such as IκBζ (a non-canonical member of the NF-κB family) and also classical NF-κB. These transcription factors turn on genes such as *Il6* and *Lcn2*, which promote kidney inflammation and damage in AGN. The gene encoding IκBζ (*Nfkbiz*) is transcriptionally induced by IL-17. IL-17 signaling also induces a pathway that destabilizes mRNA through the endoribonuclease Regnase-1, which binds to the 3' UTR of target mRNAs. One key target of Regnase-1 is the gene *Nfkbiz*. Hence, Regnase-1 restrains pathogenic IL-17 signaling in RTECs and consequently AGN pathology by negatively regulating the expression of IκBζ responsive genes during AGN.