Dietary environmental factors shape the immune defence against *Cryptosporidium* infection

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SUMMARY

Cryptosporidium is a leading cause of diarrheal-related deaths in children, especially in resource-poor settings. It also targets the immunocompromised, chronically infecting people living with HIV and primary immunodeficiencies. There is no vaccine or effective treatment. While it is known from human cases and animal models that $CD4^+$ T-cells play a role in curbing *Cryptosporidium*, the role of $CD8^+$ cells remains to be defined. Using a *Cryptosporidium tyzzeri* mouse model, we show that gut-resident $CD8^+$ intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs) confer resistance to parasite growth. $CD8^+$ IELs express, and are dependent on, the ligand-dependent transcription factor aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR). AHR deficiency reduced $CD8^+$ IELs, decreased their cytotoxicity, and worsened infection. Transfer of $CD8^+$ IELs rescued severely immunodeficient mice from death following *Cryptosporidium* challenge. Finally, dietary supplementation of the AHR pro-ligand indole-3-carbinol to new-born mice promoted resistance to infection. Therefore, common dietary metabolites augment the host immune response to cryptosporidiosis, protecting against disease.

KEYWORDS: *Cryptosporidium*, intraepithelial lymphocytes, aryl hydrocarbon receptor, indole-3-carbinol, diet.

INTRODUCTION

Diarrhoea contributes to nearly 11% of early childhood mortality worldwide (Liu et al., 2012). *Cryptosporidium* is an apicomplexan parasite that invades epithelial cells of the small intestine (Guerin and Striepen, 2020) and its infections are the second-leading cause of severe diarrhoeal events in young children in resource-poor regions (Kotloff et al., 2013). Recurrent infections are associated with malnutrition, leading to lasting effects such as growth stunting and impaired cognitive development (Kabir et al., 2021; Khalil et al., 2018; Molbak et al., 1997*). Cryptosporidium* is also an important opportunistic pathogen in immunocompromised individuals such as people living with HIV, transplant and chemotherapy recipients, and patients undergoing treatment for haemodialysis and cancer (Manabe et al., 1998; Sepahvand et al., 2022). Human cryptosporidiosis is usually caused by anthroponotic *Cryptosporidium hominis* or zoonotic *Cryptosporidium parvum* (Hossain et al., 2019). There is no vaccine against cryptosporidiosis. Nitazoxanide, the only FDA approved drug to treat cryptosporidiosis, has limited efficacy in immunocompetent individuals and is ineffective in HIV-AIDS patients and malnourished individuals (Amadi et al., 2002; Amadi et al., 2009). Although some progress has been made towards the development of new therapeutics (Manjunatha et al., 2017), this has been hindered by a lack of physiologically relevant model systems of cryptosporidiosis (Manjunatha et al., 2017; Marzook and Sateriale, 2020). We previously developed a mouse model of cryptosporidiosis with a natural mouse-infecting species, *Cryptosporidium tyzzeri,* which recapitulates the natural course of infection and intestinal pathology of human disease (Sateriale et al., 2019).

Increased susceptibility of patients with primary immunodeficiencies and experimental infections of human volunteers suggests an immune system-mediated protection from cryptosporidiosis (Cohn et al., 2022). Furthermore, most children living in

endemic regions develop protective immunity to subsequent infections (Kabir et al., 2021; Kattula et al., 2017). Early studies on athymic mice revealed T-cells as important regulators of *C. parvum* infection (Heine et al., 1984). Increased infection burden in HIV-AIDS patients with low CD4+ T cell counts also highlights the importance of interferon-γ (IFNγ)-producing $CD4^+$ T cells (Kaplan et al., 2009). Mice lacking T-cells (but not B cells) are unable to control a *C. tyzzeri* infection (Sateriale et al., 2019). Furthermore, mice without mature T and B cells, and those lacking IFNγ, cannot elicit vaccination-mediated protection during a secondary parasite infection (Sateriale et al., 2019). Mice harbouring a commensal strain of *C. tyzzeri* elicit both innate and adaptive immune responses, with early evidence hinting at elevated $CD8^+$ T cells in infected mice (Russler-Germain et al., 2021). $CD8^+$ T cells are highly enriched in the intestine and notably heterogeneous in phenotype and function. 'Conventional' mucosal T cells express TCRαβ together with CD4 or CD8αβ as TCR coreceptors and reside in the lamina propria. 'Non-conventional' mucosal T cells, expressing either TCRαβ or TCRγδ and typically also CD8αα homodimers, are prevalent in the mucosal epithelium (Hayday et al., 2001; Sujino et al., 2016). Thymic-derived natural intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs) express CD8αα ($TCR\alpha\beta^+CD8\alpha\alpha$, $TCR\alpha\beta^+CD4^+CD8\alpha\alpha$ and $TCR\gamma\delta^+CD8\alpha\alpha$), whereas peripherally induced IELs express CD8αβ ($TCR\alpha\beta^+CD8\alpha\beta$) (Cheroutre et al., 2011; Hoytema van Konijnenburg and Mucida, 2017).

$CD8^+$ IELs cells constantly scan epithelial cells for injury or infection and are considered primary responders to epithelial damage (Hoytema van Konijnenburg et al., 2017). $CD8^+$ IELs are elevated in calves and mice infected with *C. parvum* (Chai et al., 1999; Pasquali et al., 1997). Nevertheless, factors that influence $CD8^+$ IEL-mediated immunity and mechanisms by which $CD8^+$ IELs confer resistance to *Cryptosporidium* are unknown. Most $CD8^+$ T cells exhibit a tissue-resident memory phenotype (Sasson et al., 2020) and their maintenance depends on

stimulation of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AHR) by endogenous ligands such as tryptophan-derived phytochemicals, microbial metabolites, and indole derivatives (Li et al., 2011) . AHR is a ligand-dependent transcription factor abundantly expressed in barrier tissues such as the gut, skin, and lungs. AHR is expressed by various cells in the gut including barrier epithelium, endothelium, and immune cells, and is hence a key factor in maintaining gut barrier integrity (Stockinger et al., 2021). AHR deficiency or depletion of AHR ligands increases susceptibility to bacterial infection in the colon (Stockinger et al., 2021) and also contributes to colon tumorigenesis (Metidji et al., 2018).

Cryptosporidium infects and replicates inside small intestinal epithelial cells, causing villus blunting and crypt hyperplasia and thereby significant gut damage (Sateriale et al., 2019). In human volunteers infected with *C. hominis* or *C. parvum,* increased fecal indole levels prior to infection correlated with decreased parasite burden (Chappell et al., 2016), indicating a protective function of indoles in cryptosporidiosis through an unknown mechanism. We wondered if these indoles were working via AHR-mediated gut protection.

To test this, we created a novel *C. tyzzeri* reporter strain expressing luminescent and fluorescent proteins utilizing an isolate of *C. tyzzeri* from the Czech Republic (*Ct*-CR2206, shortened here to *Ct*-CR) (Kvac et al., 2013). Here we show that in immunocompetent wild-type mice, *Ct*-CR altered epithelial differentiation and triggered an expansion of $CD8^+$ IELs, and IELs conferred protection against infection when transferred to immunodeficient mice. Immune cell-specific deletion of AHR or the deprivation of AHR ligands in mice greatly depleted $CD8^+$ IELs. Furthermore, dietary supplementation of AHR ligands to nursing mothers and their weaned pups provided prophylactic defence against infection. This highlights the opportunity for diet-based therapeutic interventions to treat this debilitating disease in humans and ruminant animals.

RESULTS

Cryptosporidium tyzzeri infects the ileum and affects epithelial cell differentiation.

The *Cryptosporidium tyzzeri* strain Ct-CR2206 was originally isolated from a wild mouse in the Věrušičky municipality of the Czech Republic (Kvac et al., 2013). We sequenced the genome of *Ct*-CR2206 (shortened here to '*Ct*-CR') using Illumina short read sequencing. Reads were mapped using the full *C. tyzzeri*-UGA55 genome as a reference (**Figure 1A**). In total, 13139 SNPs and 2983 insertion-deletion events were detected between the two strains (see **Supplementary Table S1** for a further breakdown). We genetically engineered *Ct*-CR to express the fluorescent mNeonGreen protein, along with a Nanoluciferase and Neomycin resistance cassette for easy parasite detection and transgenic selection, respectively (**Figures 1B and 1C**). Parasite replication over time could be tracked by assaying Nanoluciferase activity in mouse fecal pellets (**Figure 1D**).

Ct-CR infects the small intestine but not the colon **(Figure 1E)**. To determine which specific region in the small intestine harboured parasites, we infected C57BL/6 wild-type (WT) mice and measured luciferase levels from duodenal, jejunal, and ileal tissue every other day up to day 14 post-infection (DPI-14). This revealed the ileum to be the major site of *Ct*-CR expansion within the small intestine **(Figure 1F).** This infection location is similar to previously described *C.tyzzeri* strains and to what is seen during human cryptosporidiosis (Russler-Germain et al., 2021; Sateriale et al., 2019). Luciferase levels in fecal samples from the same mice reflected the parasite burden in the ileum **(Figure 1G)**. Therefore, we used readings from fecal samples as representative measures of the *Ct*-CR burden in the mouse ileum.

IFNγ is key to controlling *Cryptosporidium* growth, for both *C. parvum* (Griffiths et al., 1998; Gullicksrud et al., 2022; Robinson et al., 2001) and the previously isolated US *C. tyzzeri* strain,

UGA55 (Sateriale et al., 2019). Consistently, infection with the *Ct*-CR strain led to a gradual increase *in Ifng* transcripts in the ileum **(Figure 1H)**, suggesting that the *Ct*-CR strain is pathogenic and induces inflammation in the infected area. Sca-1 (also known as Ly6a) is a marker of mouse intestinal epithelial injury, initially identified in the context of colitis (Yui et al., 2018) and staining of ileal sections showed a significant increase in Sca-1 expression in the villi of infected mice **(Figure 1I).** To study how *Cryptosporidium* changes the epithelial cell composition in the small intestine, we purified epithelial cells at the peak of infection (DPI-6) and compared their gene expression with that of uninfected controls. Epithelial cells from infected mice showed reduced expression of the stem cell signature (*Olfm4, Clu, Sox9*) and reduced expression of markers for enteroendocrine cells (*Chga*) and Tuft cells (*Dclk1*) **(Figure 1J).** However, no change was seen in expression of the goblet cell marker *Muc2* **(Figure 1J).** In contrast, there was an increase in the enterocyte marker (*Car4*) **(Figure 1J).** Therefore, the *Ct*-CR strain used in this study is pathogenic in nature and causes inflammation, epithelial cell injury and alters the cellular composition of the small intestinal epithelium.

Haematopoietic cell specific aryl hydrocarbon receptor-deficient mice are susceptible to *C. tyzzeri* infection.

AHR is a transcriptional regulator of genes involved in anti-microbial defence and intestinal epithelial differentiation. It has been shown to play a protective role during colonic bacterial infection and chemically-induced colon damage (Metidji et al., 2018; Shah et al., 2022; Stockinger et al., 2021). To determine whether AHR executes similar disease protective functions in the small intestine, we infected full body AHR knockout ($AHRKO^{Body}$) mice and co-housed WT littermate controls with *Ct*-CR. $AHRKO^{Body}$ mice displayed increased parasite burdens from the beginning and maintained high parasite loads throughout the course of

infection (**Figure 2A** left panel), also assessed by area under the curve (AUC) (**Figure 2A** right panel). Having established the importance of AHR for *Cryptosporidium* infection control, we next wanted to know which cells were playing a role in this defence. Using AHR-reporter mice expressing AHR td-Tomato, we determined that the majority of epithelial cells express AHR (**Figure 2B)**, consistent with previous observations (Diny et al., 2022). Since *Cryptosporidium* only infects epithelial cells, we first challenged mice with an intestinal epithelial cell (IEC)-specific AHR knockout (Vil-Cre $AHR^{fl/fl}$ termed $AHRKO^{Epithelium}$) with *Ct*-CR to probe whether IEC-intrinsic AHR expression influenced parasite burden. Surprisingly, we found that epithelial AHR signalling was dispensable for control of parasite growth **(Figure 2C)**. AHR is also expressed by immune cells in the gut (**Figure 2D)**. We next asked whether AHR expression in immune cells is required to limit *Ct*-CR. To achieve this, we crossed hematopoietic cell-specific Vav-Cre mice with $AHR^{fl/fl}$ mice to produce immune cell-specific AHR-deficient mice ($AHRKO^{Immune}$). Consistently, mice with AHR deficiency in their immune cells were highly susceptible to *Ct*-CR infection compared with littermate controls **(Figure 2E)**. Vav-Cre is also expressed by endothelial cells (Joseph et al., 2013), which express high levels of AHR (Diny et al., 2022). Therefore, $AHRKO^{Immune}$ mice could simultaneously delete AHR in both their immune and endothelial cells. To account for a potential role for AHR in anti-Cryptosporidial defence via the endothelium only, we made use of a tamoxifen-inducible Cre line controlled by the cadherin 5 (Cdh5) promoter to delete AHR selectively in endothelial cells. $Cdh5^{CreERT2}AHR^{fl/fl}$ ($AHRKO^{Endo}$) and littermate control mice were administered tamoxifen orally. Five days post-tamoxifen treatment, ($AHRKO^{Endo}$) mice were infected with *Ct*-CR, alongside a cohort of $AHRKO^{Immune}$ mice in the same experiment. In endothelial cell-specific AHR knockout mice, *C. tyzzeri* levels were comparable to those in littermate controls, whereas the infection burden was again increased in $AHRKO^{Immune}$ mice **(Figure 2F)**. *C. tyzzeri* levels in

the ileum of AHRKO^{Immune} mice were also similar to the levels in total body-AHR deficient mice (AHRKO^{Body}) (**Figure 2G**). Hence, these results narrowed down the importance of AHR expression specifically in immune cells to control an intestinal *C. tyzzeri* infection. We also noted that the increased parasite burden in AHRKO^{Immune} mice was associated with increased expression of enterocyte markers at the expense of stem cell and Tuft cell markers **(Figure 2H)**. Taken together, AHR signalling in immune cells is vital to regulate the ability of *Cryptosporidium* to grow in intestinal epithelial cells of the small intestine.

AHR-expressing CD8α intraepithelial lymphocytes respond to *C. tyzzeri* parasite infection.

Lymphocytes in the small intestine are spatially organised into intraepithelial and lamina propria layers. The intraepithelial layer is enriched with cytotoxic CD8$^+$ intraepithelial lymphocytes (IELs), which are the primary responders to epithelial damage due to their close proximity to epithelial cells (Cheroutre et al., 2011). Immunofluorescence images of mouse ileal sections show CD3$^+$ IELs in close contact with *C. tyzzeri*-infected epithelial cells **(Figure 3A)**. Using AHR-tdTomato reporter mice, we found that all the major IEL subsets, including TCRαβ$^+$CD8αα$^+$, TCRαβ$^+$CD8αβ$^+$, and TCRγδ$^+$CD8αα$^+$ express AHR-tdTomato **(Figures 3B and Figure S1).** TCRαβ and TCRγδ IELs from *Ct*-CR infected mice had increased expression of Ki67, indicative of a hyperproliferative state **(Figure 3C)**, which corresponded with increased numbers of IELs in *Ct*-CR infected mice **(Figure 3D)**. Moreover, IFNγ expressing CD8$^+$ IELs were significantly increased following *Ct*-CR infection (**Figure 3E**). CD8$^+$ IELs are quiescent at steady state with minimal proliferation (**Figures 3C**), however they rapidly mount a cytotoxic response to kill target cells through effector proteins such as granzymes (Konjar et al., 2018). Indeed, all 3 major types of CD8$^+$ IELs express granzyme-B at steady state (**Figure 3F**). Therefore, IELs sense epithelial invasion by *C. tyzzeri* in a similar manner to other infection

settings (Hoytema van Konijnenburg et al., 2017; Konjar et al., 2018) and respond by producing IFNγ and granzyme-B, which are effector mediators of IEL cytotoxicity.

AHR-dependent CD8α IELs confer resistance to *C. tyzzeri* infection in immunodeficient mice.

AHR expression and signalling is essential for both TCRαβ$^+$ and TCRγδ$^+$ IEL survival, maintenance, and effector function (Dean et al., 2023; Li et al., 2011; Panda et al., 2023). In line with these findings, the percentage, and total numbers of natural CD8αα IELs recovered from naïve AHRKO^{immune} mice were significantly lower compared to WT littermates whereas the numbers of TCRαβ$^+$CD8αβ$^+$ IELs were similar **(Figures 4A-4D)**. During infection with *Ct*-CR, TCRαβ$^+$CD8αα$^+$ and TCRγδ$^+$CD8αα$^+$ IELs were similarly reduced but TCRαβ$^+$CD8αβ$^+$ IELs increased in AHRKO^{immune} mice. **(Figures 4E and 4F)**. AHR-deficient CD8α IELs were hyper-proliferative **(Figures 4G and 4H)**. However, they exhibited diminished cytolytic activity indicated by decreased Granzyme-B levels **(Figures 4I and 4J)**. Therefore, it is likely that a decrease in cytotoxic CD8$^+$ IELs in AHR deficient mice contributed to the increased *Ct*-CR burden.

To directly assess the protective function of CD8$^+$ IELs, we purified CD8$^+$ IELs from the small intestine of naïve WT mice and transferred them intravenously into immunodeficient Rag2-IL2Rγ-CD47 triple knockout mice which are usually highly susceptible to infections (Gullicksrud et al., 2022). Four weeks after IEL transfer, the mice were infected with *Ct*-CR **(Figure 5A)**. While untreated immunodeficient mice experienced increased severity with significant reduction in survival **(Figure 5B)**, triple knockout mice that received WT CD8$^+$ IELs survived and had reduced parasite burdens in the feces **(Figure 5C)** and ileum **(Figure 5C right panel).** In conclusion, AHR expression in CD8$^+$ IELs is required for their maintenance and cytotoxicity, and these CD8$^+$ IELs alone are sufficient to control *Ct*-CR parasite growth *in vivo.*

Dietary AHR ligands confer resistance to *C. tyzzeri* infection.

AHR is a ligand-activated transcription factor. In the gut, a major source of these ligands are dietary tryptophan-derived phytochemicals and tryptophan metabolites produced by the microbiota(Gomez de Aguero et al., 2016). Since AHR expressing $CD8^+$ IELs are key to anti-Cryptosporidial activity, we wanted to determine if this function is influenced by AHR-ligand availability. The phytochemical indole-3-carbinol (I3C), enriched in cruciferous vegetables, is an AHR pro-ligand that is converted to high-affinity AHR ligands upon exposure to stomach acid (Bjeldanes et al., 1991). We first asked whether dietary supplementation with I3C influences $CD8^+$ IELs. 3-week-old WT mice were fed either control phytochemical-free synthetic AIN93M diet ('purified control diet') or I3C (1000 mg/kg) enriched diet ('I3C diet') for 2 weeks and infected with *Ct*-CR while they continued on the same diets (**Figure 5D).** I3C diet fed mice had reduced parasite burdens compared with the mice fed the control diet **(Figure 5E).** Enumeration of $CD8^+$ IELs in these mice indicated that I3C diet supplementation robustly increased all subsets of $CD8^+$ IELs in the small intestine **(Figure 5F)**. To demonstrate that I3C diet mediated protection from *Ct*-CR infection is T-cell dependent, we fed Rag2 knockout mice with purified control or I3C diet for 2 weeks. Infection with *Ct*-CR resulted in similar burden of parasite in both groups of mice independent of exposure to I3C diet **(Figures 5G and 5H)**. We then investigated the significance of an I3C-enhanced diet in ameliorating *C. tyzzeri* infection in a mouse model that recapitulates early childhood infection in humans. Since AHR signalling is known to impact fertility (Hernandez-Ochoa et al., 2009), pregnant WT females were maintained on normal chow diet until they gave birth. We then changed the diet of WT dams from normal chow to either a purified control diet or an I3C-enriched diet. 3 weeks later, pups were weaned on the same diet that their mothers had received and were infected with *Ct*-CR (**Figure 5I**). WT pups that grew up on the purified control diet were far

more susceptible to infection than WT pups that grew up on the I3C diet (**Figure 5J**). Thus, prior exposure to I3C protects mice from *Cryptosporidium* infection.

Taken together, these data underscore the potential of dietary AHR ligands to modulate cytotoxic immune defence against *C. tyzzeri*, leading to improved elimination of infected epithelial cells, and thus offering a therapeutic avenue to prevent or treat cryptosporidiosis by enhancing immunity to *Cryptosporidium* through dietary interventions.

DISCUSSION

While ubiquitously prevalent, *Cryptosporidium* is particularly problematic in resource-poor settings. Malnutrition is endemic to those same settings, which is in turn a risk factor for *Cryptosporidium* infections and chronic diarrhoea (Iannotti et al., 2015). Malnutrition and immunodeficiency increase the risk of recurrent *Cryptosporidium* infections, which contributes to increased morbidity and mortality (Checkley et al., 2015). The findings presented in this study using a mouse model of infection offers a proof of concept for the potential use of dietary AHR ligands such as I3C to curb this vicious cycle of chronic infections, diarrhoea, and malnutrition in humans and farm animals. Many resource-poor regions across the world already rely on ready-made food formulations such as RUTF (Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food) to treat children suffering from severe wastage and malnutrition, often as the result of infections, with varying degrees of success (Schoonees et al., 2019). Several human clinical trials show that I3C is safe for human consumption in adults (Naik et al., 2006; Reed et al., 2005; Wong et al., 1997). I3C supplements are commercially available on the market and thus it is conceivable for them to be included in RUTF formulations following controlled human challenge trials confirming their therapeutic potential. Intriguingly, it has also been shown that nursing mice can pass on AHR ligands to their newborn (Lu et al., 2021). Therefore, there is also scope for dietary prophylactic interventions to be made at the level

of nursing mothers, especially since *Cryptosporidium* infections are most severe in children less than one year old.

In laboratory settings, younger mice are also more susceptible to *Cryptosporidium* infections. Here, we have shown the importance of cytotoxic $CD8^+$ IELs in controlling this infection in an AHR-dependent manner. Due to their close association with intestinal epithelial cells, IELs are known to be primary responders to several invading pathogens in the gut (Edelblum et al., 2015; Hoytema van Konijnenburg et al., 2017; Ismail et al., 2011) and our findings support these observations in the context of *Cryptosporidium* infection. $CD8^+$ IELs (natural CD8αα and induced CD8αβ) in the gut are long-lived tissue-resident memory cells. Natural CD8αα cells populate the relatively abiotic guts of pups in response to self-antigens during weaning (Ruscher et al., 2020), while CD8αβ IELs accumulate over time in response to externally-derived antigens (Cheroutre et al., 2011). While the exact mechanism by which these IELs sense epithelial injury during infection is unclear (Hoytema van Konijnenburg et al., 2017), being in a constant state of heightened activation with increased cytolytic granzyme expression (Konjar et al., 2018) increases their ability to swiftly act on *Cryptosporidium*-infected epithelial cells. The presence of IELs at the coalface of the mucosal barrier and their dependence on AHR (Dean et al., 2023; Li et al., 2011; Panda et al., 2023), opens up the possibility to modulate these IELs during *Cryptosporidium* infections through supplementation of dietary AHR ligands.

IFNγ is a key cytokine responsible for early protection from *C. tyzzeri* infection (Gullicksrud et al., 2022; Sateriale et al., 2019). Interestingly, natural CD8αα IELs do not produce as much IFNγ as their induced CD8αβ counterparts although both robustly respond to *C. tyzzeri* infection. However, both $TCR\alpha\beta^+$ and $TCR\gamma\delta^+$ IELs expressed cytotoxic granular protein

granzyme-B in their quiescent and activated states. A heightened state of activation with increased cytotoxic potential and rapid proliferative capacity could facilitate swift killing of *C. tyzzeri*-infected epithelial cells by IELs. Indeed, AHR deficient mice ($AHRKO^{Body}$ and $AHRKO^{Immune}$) that lack these IELs have elevated parasite burdens from DPI-2 onwards, suggesting that in the absence of cytotoxic $CD8^+$ IELs *C. tyzzeri* robustly establish an infection in the small intestine. In contrast to CD8αα IELs, induced CD8αβ IELs can form antigen-specific long-lived memory cells (Soerens et al., 2023). Future studies should explore the antigen-specificity of conventional $TCR\alpha\beta^+CD8\alpha\beta$ IELs during primary and secondary infections and narrow down their role in long-term protection against subsequent *Cryptosporidium* infections.

We have previously established *C. tyzzeri* as a model of *Cryptosporidium* infection to study the relationships between a pathogen and its natural host (Sateriale et al., 2019). Our work showed parasite infections caused characteristic villus blunting, a decrease in villus-crypt height ratios, as well as an increase in mitotic events in the epithelium of the small intestine (Sateriale et al., 2019). Here, we further characterised the pathological effects of the *C. tyzzeri*-CR strain on the mouse small intestine and found that it produces many hallmarks of epithelial damage. There is increased expression of *Ifng* at the tissue level, a loss of markers of differentiated cells such as *Chga* and *Dclk1*, as well as an increase in the enterocyte marker *Car4*. Most notably, Sca-1 protein levels significantly increased in infected epithelial tissue, a notable marker of epithelial damage previously seen in mouse models of colitis (Shah et al., 2022; Yui et al., 2018). Increased Sca-1 expression is also caused during infection by the intestinal parasitic helminth *H. polygyrus* in an IFNγ-dependent manner and is indicative of a reversion to a fetal-like state in tissue (Nusse et al., 2018) . We hope that this study paves the

way for future work understanding how this parasite specifically damages the small intestine, potentially triggering a re-wiring of the epithelial regenerative response.

Taken together, we have further uncovered host responses to *C. tyzzeri* and revealed the role of environmental sensor AHR and its natural ligands in conferring protection from *Cryptosporidium* infection by modulating gut-resident cytotoxic lymphocytes using a well-defined genetically tractable mouse model. This study extends our understanding of AHR signalling and its importance in maintaining gut barrier integrity in the small intestine and suggests a way forward towards future therapeutic strategies to control the severity of *Cryptosporidium* infections.

STAR METHODS

- **KEY RESOURCES TABLE:**

REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
Antibodies		
Anti-mouse Granzyme-B	Biolegend	Cat# 515408; Clone:GB11
Anti-mouse TCRβ	Biolegend	Cat# 109226; Clone:H57-597
Anti-mouse CD4	Biolegend	Cat# 100557; Clone: RM4-5
Anti-mouse CD8β	BD Biosciences	Cat# 740952; Clone: H35-17.2
Anti-mouse TCRγδ	Biolegend	Cat# 118106; Clone: GL3
Anti-mouse IFNγ	BD Biosciences	Cat# 557724; Clone: XMG1.2
Anti-mouse CD8α	Biolegend	Cat# 100734; Clone:53.6-7
Anti-mouse CD103	eBiosciences	Cat# 12-1031-82; Clone: 2E7
Anti-mouse CD45	Biolegend	Cat# 103146; Clone: 30-F11
Anti-mouse TCRγδ	Biolegend	Cat# 118123; Clone:GL3
Anti-mouse Ki67	eBiosciences	Cat# 17-5698-82; Clone:SOIA15
Anti-mouse TCRβ	Biolegend	Cat# 109224; Clone:H57-597
Anti-mouse CD3	Biolegend	Cat# 100210; Clone:17A2
Anti-mouse Sca-1	Biolegend	Cat# 122501; Clone:E13-161.7
Anti-mouse EpCAM	Biolegend	Cat# 118222; Clone:G8.8
Commercial kits		
eBioscience FOXP3/Transcription factor staining buffer set	Invitrogen	Cat# 00-5523-00
LIVE/DEAD Fixable Near-IR Dead Cell Stain Kit	Invitrogen	Cat# L10119
NanoGlo Luciferase kit	Promega	Cat# N1150
CountBright Absolute Counting Beads	Invitrogen	Cat# C36950
EasySep™ Mouse CD8a Positive Selection Kit II	StemCell Technologies	Cat# 18953
cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit	Thermofisher	Cat# 4368814
Chemicals		
Taqman 2X universal PCR master mix	ThermoFisher Scientific	Cat# 4318157
TRI reagent Solution	Invitrogen	Cat# 9738G
Percoll	Amersham	Cat# 17-0891-01
DAPI	Sigma	Cat# D9542
PMA	Sigma	Cat# P1585
Ionomycin	Sigma	Cat# I0634
Brefeldin-A	Biolegend	Cat# 420601
Oligonucleotides		

IFNγ	TaqMan™ Assays	Cat# Mm01168134_m1
REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
Olfm4	TaqMan™ Assays	Cat# Mm01320260_m1
Clu	TaqMan™ Assays	Cat# Mm01197004_m1
Sox9	TaqMan™ Assays	Cat# Mm00448840_m1
Chga	TaqMan™ Assays	Cat# Mm00514341_m1
Dclk1	TaqMan™ Assays	Cat# Mm00444950_m1
Muc2	TaqMan™ Assays	Cat# Mm01276696_m1
Car4	TaqMan™ Assays	Cat# Mm00483021_m1
HPRT	TaqMan™ Assays	Cat# Mm00446968_m1
B2M	TaqMan™ Assays	Cat# Mm00437762_m1
Diet		
Purified diet (AIN93M)	ssniff	Cat# E15713-047
I3C diet (AIN93M+1000mg/kg indole-3-carbinol)	ssniff	Cat# S9477-E724
Software		
Flowjo	Tree Star	https://www.flowjo.com/
Prism (Version: 9)	Graphpad	https://www.graphpad.com/
Endnote	Endnote	https://endnote.com/
QuPath	GitHub	https://qupath.github.io/
FIJI (version 2.1.0/1.53c)	(Schindelin et al., 2012)	https://fiji.sc/
Burrows-Wheeler Aligner	Sourceforge	https://bio-bwa.sourceforge.net/
Samtools	GitHub	https://github.com/samtools/
GATK	Broad Institute	https://gatk.broadinstitute.org/hc/en-us
SnpEff	GiHub	http://pcingola.github.io/SnpEff/
Circlize package for R	CRAN	https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/circlize/index.html

CONTACT FOR REAGENT AND RESOURCE SHARING

For further information and access to parasites, reagents and mice used in the study please address the lead contacts: Adam Sateriale (adam.sateriale@crick.ac.uk) and Brigitta Stockinger (brigitta.stockinger@crick.ac.uk)

EXPERIMENTAL MODEL AND SUBJECT DETAILS

Mouse model of infection:

Mice used in this study including C57BL/6, AHR deficient ($AHRKO^{Body}$), $AHR^{fl/fl}$, Villin-Cre, Vav-Cre, CDH5-CreERT2, Rag2 knockout, and Rag2-IL-2rγ-CD47 triple knockout mice were bred in the Francis Crick Institute Biological Research Facility under specific pathogen free conditions. Experiments were conducted as per the guidelines detailed in the Project Licence granted by the UK Home Office. Both male and female mice aged between 3-6 weeks old were randomly assigned to experimental groups. For infection experiments, 50,000 *Ct*-CR oocysts were administered to each mouse by oral gavage. Parasite burden was measured in the feces and intestinal tissues.

Genome sequencing and alignment:

Genomic DNA was isolated from $2x10^7$ *C. tyzzeri* sporozoites using a Qiagen DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit. A DNA library was prepared with a Nextera XT DNA Library Preparation Kit (Illumina) and 150bp paired end reads were obtained on a MiSeq patform (Illumina). To align the reads, the refence genome for C. tyzzeri (UGA55) was first downloaded from CryptoDB (Amos et al., 2022). Reads were aligned using Burrows-Wheeler Aligner (bwa mem) and converted into bam format using Samtools (Li and Durbin, 2009). Duplicate reads were then removed and reindexed using GATK. Variants were called with GATK HaplotypeCaller using a ploidy of 1 (*Cryptosporidium* sporozoites are haploid) (McKenna et al., 2010). Variants were finally annotated with SnpEff (Cingolani et al., 2012) and plotted against the reference genome using the circlize package for R (Gu et al., 2014).

Generation of transgenic parasites

Transgenic *C. tyzzeri*-CR parasites were created using methods described previously (Pawlowic et al., 2017; Sateriale et al., 2020). Briefly, 1.5 x 10^6 oocysts were bleach-treated and incubated at 37 ^oC in 0.75 % sodium taurocholate for one hour to promote excystation. Sporozoites were transfected with a plasmid expressing Cas9 and guide targeting the *C. tyzzeri*

TK gene, along with a repair template carrying Nanoluciferase, mNeonGreen, and Neomycin resistance genes. IFN$\gamma^{-/-}$ mice were orally gavaged with these transfected sporozoites, following a sodium bicarbonate oral gavage a few minutes prior. Mice were given Paromomycin in their drinking water to select for transgenic parasites and Nanoluciferase levels in fecal samples were tracked over time.

Measuring parasite burden in tissues and feces

Nanoluciferase readings from fecal samples were performed as a proxy for parasite burdens as previously described using the NanoGlo Luciferase reporter assay (NanoGlo Luciferase kit, Promega, N1150) (Vinayak et al., 2015). Small intestinal tissue sections were cut, weighed, and processed in a similar manner to fecal samples.

Isolation of parasites

Parasites were isolated from daily mouse fecal collections by sucrose flotation followed by cesium chloride-mediated density gradient centrifugation as described previously (Pawlowic et al., 2017). Briefly, 5-7 days' worth of fecal samples were made into a slurry in tap water and filtered through a sieve of 250 um pore size. Filtrates were mixed 1:1 with a sucrose solution (1.33 specific gravity) and centrifuged at 1000 g at 4 ^{o}C. The supernatant was washed in cold water (1:100), centrifuged again at 1500 g at 4 ^{o}C and resuspended in cold saline. This suspension was carefully laid over a cesium chloride solution (1.25 M) in a 1:1 ratio and centrifuged at 16,000 g at 4 ^{o}C to produce an interphase containing suspended oocysts. These were collected and stored in cold saline for future use.

Isolation and transfer of intraepithelial lymphocytes

IELs were isolated from the small intestine. Small intestine was cut open longitudinally and washed twice in Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+}-free PBS to remove the intestinal contents. Cleaned intestine was cut into 1cm pieces and resuspended with HBSS (Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+}-free) containing 5% FCS

and 2mM EDTA. Tissue pieces were incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C with shaking at 200 r.p.m. Single cell suspension from the epithelial wash was resuspended in 36% Percoll (Amersham) and layered on top of 67% Percoll (Amersham; Cat# 17-0891-01) and subjected to density gradient centrifugation at room temperature (700g for 30 minutes). Intermediate layer containing IELs was collected and washed with 1X PBS followed by either flowcytometry analysis or used for CD8α IELs purification using EasySep™ mouse CD8α positive selection kit-II (StemCell Technologies; Cat# 18953). Sort purified CD8α IELs (50,000/mouse) were intravenously injected into recipient Rag2-IL-2rγ-CD47 knockout mice.

For measurement of intracellular IFNγ ex-vivo harvested IELs were restimulated with PMA (20ng/ml final concentration) and ionomycin (1μM final concentration) in the presence of brefeldin-A (10μg/ml final concentration) for 3 hours. In some experiments, epithelial cells (top layer of 36% Percoll gradient) that were separated from IELs was used for RNA extraction.

Flow cytometry

Single cell suspension was first stained with LIVE/DEAD Near-IR dead cell stain (Invitrogen; Cat# L10119). Cell suspensions were then incubated with surface staining antibodies targeting CD45 (Cat# 103146; Clone: 30-F11), CD103 (Cat# 12-1031-82; Clone: 2E7), TCRβ (Cat# 109224; Clone:H57-597), TCRγδ (Cat# 118123 & Cat# 118106; Clone:GL3), CD4 (Cat# 100557; Clone: RM4-5), CD8α (Cat# 100734; Clone:53.6-7), and CD8β (Cat# 740952; Clone: H35-17.2). For intracellular protein staining, cells were fixed and permeabilized using eBioscience FOXP3 staining kit (Invitrogen; Cat# 00-5523-00) followed by intracellular staining of Ki67 (eBiosciences; Cat# 17-5698-82; Clone:SOIA15), Granzyme-B (Biolegend; Cat# 515408; Clone:GB11) and IFNγ (BD Biosciences; Cat# 557724; Clone: XMG1.2) as per the experimental condition. Acquired data was analysed using Flowjo software (https://www.flowjo.com/). Identification of different subsets of IELs was described in the Figure S1.

Immunohistochemistry and Immunofluorescence Staining:

Mouse ileal sections were fixed in 4 % PFA for at least 4 hours and then treated in a solution of 10 % glycerol and 25 % sucrose prior to embedding in OCT. Sections were stained with anti-CD3-AF488 (1: 200; Cat# 100210; Clone: 17A2), EpCAM-AF594 (1:200; Cat# 118222, Clone:G8.8), and DAPI (1:1000; Cat# D9542). Some sections were stained with Sca-1 (1: 200; Cat# 122501; Clone:E13-161.7.) Images were taken with a laser scanning confocal microscope (Zeiss LSM 880) and processed using FIJI (ImageJ version 2.1.0/1.53c).

Bioimage analysis of Sca-1 immunofluorescence staining:

OCT embedded cryosections were stained with Sca-1 as mentioned above. Quantification of Sca-1+ areas in the small intestinal epithelium was performed blindly using QuPath software (Bankhead et al., 2017). The epithelial layer of the villi in the small intestine was delineated manually using the polygon or brush tool in QuPath. 6 villi per small intestine were analyzed. Using the automated quantification tool, mean fluorescence intensity per area unit was estimated. This was repeated in sections stained without primary antibody as controls. The average fluorescence intensity values from the control sections were subtracted from the fluorescence intensity values obtained from each villi in the original samples. The fluorescence intensity values from 6 villi per small intestine were averaged, to report the mean GFP intensity per mouse.

Quantitative Real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction:

RNA from the gut tissues and epithelial cells was extracted using TRIzol RNA purification kit (Invitrogen; Cat# 9738G). cDNA was synthesized with high-Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Thermofisher; Cat# 4368814) and qRT-PCR was performed using Taqman 2x universal PCR master mix (Thermofisher; Cat# 4318157) with appropriate primer sets. Data was normalized to housekeeping genes HPRT or B2M.

Dietary intervention:

For dietary intervention studies mice were fed with synthetic purified control diet (AIN93M) (ssniff; Cat# E15713-047) or AIN93M diet supplemented with indole-3-carbinol (I3C) (1000mg/kg) (ssniff; Cat# S9477-E724) *ad libitum*.

Statistical analysis:

All statistical analysis was performed with GraphPad Prism software (version 9) (https://www.graphpad.com/). For comparison of 2 groups unpaired Student's *t*-test was used and for multiple comparison analyses a one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey's multiple comparison test was performed. $P < 0.05$ was considered as significant. Error bars represent mean with standard error mean (SEM). ns-not significant, *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$, ****$p < 0.0001$.

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Author Contributions:

M. M., N. B. M., B. S., and A. S. conceived the project, designed experiments, analysed data, and wrote the manuscript. M. M., N. B. M. conducted experiments, analysed data, prepared

figures. O. E. D., T. M., N. L. D., Y. L., A. L., K. S., and M. T., performed experiments or analysed data. M. K. isolated *Ct*-CR2206 and provided advice on propagation.

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Figure 1: *Cryptosporidium tyzzeri* specifically infects the ileum and alters epithelial cell differentiation. (A) Chromosome-based Circos plot mapping the newly-sequenced *C. tyzzeri*-CR to the *C. tyzzeri*-UGA55 strain. Tracks from the outside-in are mean genome coverage per kb (grey), single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) density per kb (blue), insertions density per kb (orange), and deletions density per kb (green). (B) Schematic of the cloning strategy for the introduction of genes expressing mNeonGreen, Nanoluciferase (NLuc), and Neomycin phosphotransferase (Neo^R) by Cas9-directed homology repair of the *C. tyzzeri*-CR Thymidine Kinase gene. (C) Immunofluorescence image showing mNeonGreen-expressing parasites in the intestinal villi from the ileal section of an immunocompromised mouse. (D) *C. tyzzeri* (*Ct*-CR) parasite burden in the feces measured by Nanoluciferase assay (E) Regional-specific *Ct*-CR parasite burden in infected wild type (WT) mice. (F) *Ct*-CR burden in the duodenum, jejunum and ileum. (G) Fecal levels of *Ct*-CR in infected WT mice. (H) qPCR of IFNγ in ileum tissue. (I) Sca-1 expressing epithelial cells in uninfected and *Ct*-CR infected WT mice. (J) qPCR of purified epithelial cells for marker genes of stemness (*Olfm4*, *Clu*, *Sox9*) and differentiated epithelial cells (*Chga*, *Dclk1*, *Muc2*, *Car4*). (F-H) N=4 per time point (E, I-J) Representative of at least 2 independent experiments. Each dot represents individual mice. RLU-Relative Luciferase Units. Error bars, mean + SEM. ns-not significant, *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ***$p < 0.001$, ****$p < 0.0001$ as calculated by t-test or one- way ANOVA with Tukey post-test.

Figure 2: Hematopoietic cell-specific AHR signalling is indispensable to control *C. tyzzeri* infection. (A) *Ct*-CR parasite burden (left panel) and the area under the curve (AUC) (right panel) in WT and total body AHR knockout mice ($AHRKO^{Body}$). (B) AHR-tdTomato expression in EpCAM+ intestinal epithelial cells (C) *Ct*-CR parasite growth in WT ($Villin^{Cre-}$ $AHR^{fl/fl}$) and epithelium-specific AHR knockout mice ($Villin^{Cre+}$ $AHR^{fl/fl}$ termed $AHRKO^{Epithelium}$). (D) AHR-tdTomato expression in small intestinal immune cells (CD45+) (E) *Ct*-CR parasite growth in WT

(Vav^{Cre-} AHR$^{fl/fl}$) and immune cell-specific AHR knockout mice (Vav^{Cre+} AHR$^{fl/fl}$ termed AHRKO^{Immune}). (F) Area under the curve of *Ct*-CR growth in endothelial (Cdh5^{Cre+} AHR$^{fl/fl}$ termed AHRKO^{Endo}) and immune cell-specific AHR knockout mice (AHRKO^{Immune}). (G) *Ct*-CR burden at the peak of infection (DPI-6) in total-body (AHRKO^{Body}) and immune cell-specific AHR knockout mice (AHRKO^{Immune}). (H) qPCR of marker genes of stem cells (*Olfm4*), Tuft cells (*Dclk1*), and enterocytes (*Car4*). (A-H) Representative results of at least 2 independent experiments. Each dot represents individual mice. RLU-Relative Luciferase Units. Error bars, mean + SEM. ns-not significant, *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, ****$p < 0.0001$ as calculated by t-test or one-way ANOVA with Tukey post-test.

Figure 3: AHR-expressing CD8α intraepithelial lymphocytes respond to *C. tyzzeri* parasite infection. (A) Representative image showing *Ct*-CR (navy blue arrow-head pointing to mNeonGreen positive parasites on the luminal side of villi) and the close proximity of intraepithelial lymphocytes (orange arrow pointing to CD3$^+$ IELs) to infected epithelial cells in the ileum. (B) AHR-tdTomato expression by TCRαβ and TCRγδ CD8$^+$ IEL subsets. Representative histogram (left) and percentage AHR-tdTomato positive IEL subsets (right) (C) Ki67+ proliferating IELs in *Ct*-CR infected WT mice. Representative FACS plots (top) and percentage Ki67 positive IEL subsets (bottom) (D) Number of IELs in the small intestine of *Ct*-CR infected WT mice. (E) Intracellular IFNγ levels of TCRαβ and TCRγδ CD8$^+$ IEL subsets. Representative FACS plots showing IFNγ expressing CD8αβ+ and CD8αα+ IELs (top) and percentage IFNγ+ TCRαβ and TCRγδ CD8$^+$ IEL subsets (bottom) in naïve and infected mice. (F) Histogram of intracellular Granzyme-B in TCRαβ and TCRγδ CD8$^+$ IEL subsets. CD45 negative epithelial cells are used as negative controls (A-F) Representative results of at least 2 independent experiments. Each dot represents individual mice. Error bars, mean + SEM. *p <

0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, ****p < 0.0001 as calculated by t-test or one-way ANOVA with Tukey post-test.

Figure 4: AHR expression influences the CD8α IEL response to *C. tyzzeri* infection. (A & B) Representative FACS plots showing the percentage of TCRαβ$^+$CD8αα, TCRαβ$^+$CD8αβ IEL subsets (A) and TCRγδ$^+$CD8αα (B) in WT and AHRKO^{Immune} mice at steady state. (C & D) Percentage (C) and absolute number (D) of TCRαβ and TCRγδ CD8$^+$ IEL subsets in AHRKO^{Immune} mice and littermate WT controls at steady state. (E & F) Percentage (E) and absolute number (F) of CD8$^+$ IEL subsets on day 7 post-*Ct*-CR infection. (G & H) Representative FACS plots (G) and percentage (H) of Ki67 positive CD8α IEL subsets in *Ct*-CR-infected mice. (I) Percentage of Granzyme-B-expressing CD8α IEL subsets (J) Mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of intracellular Granzyme-B in TCRαβ and TCRγδ CD8$^+$ IEL subsets in AHRKO^{Immune} mice and littermate WT controls infected with *Ct*-CR. (A-J) Representative results of at least 2 independent experiments. Each dot represents individual mice. Error bars, mean + SEM. ns-not significant, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, as calculated by t-test.

Figure 5: Dietary AHR ligands increase CD8α IELs which confer resistance to *C. tyzzeri* infection.

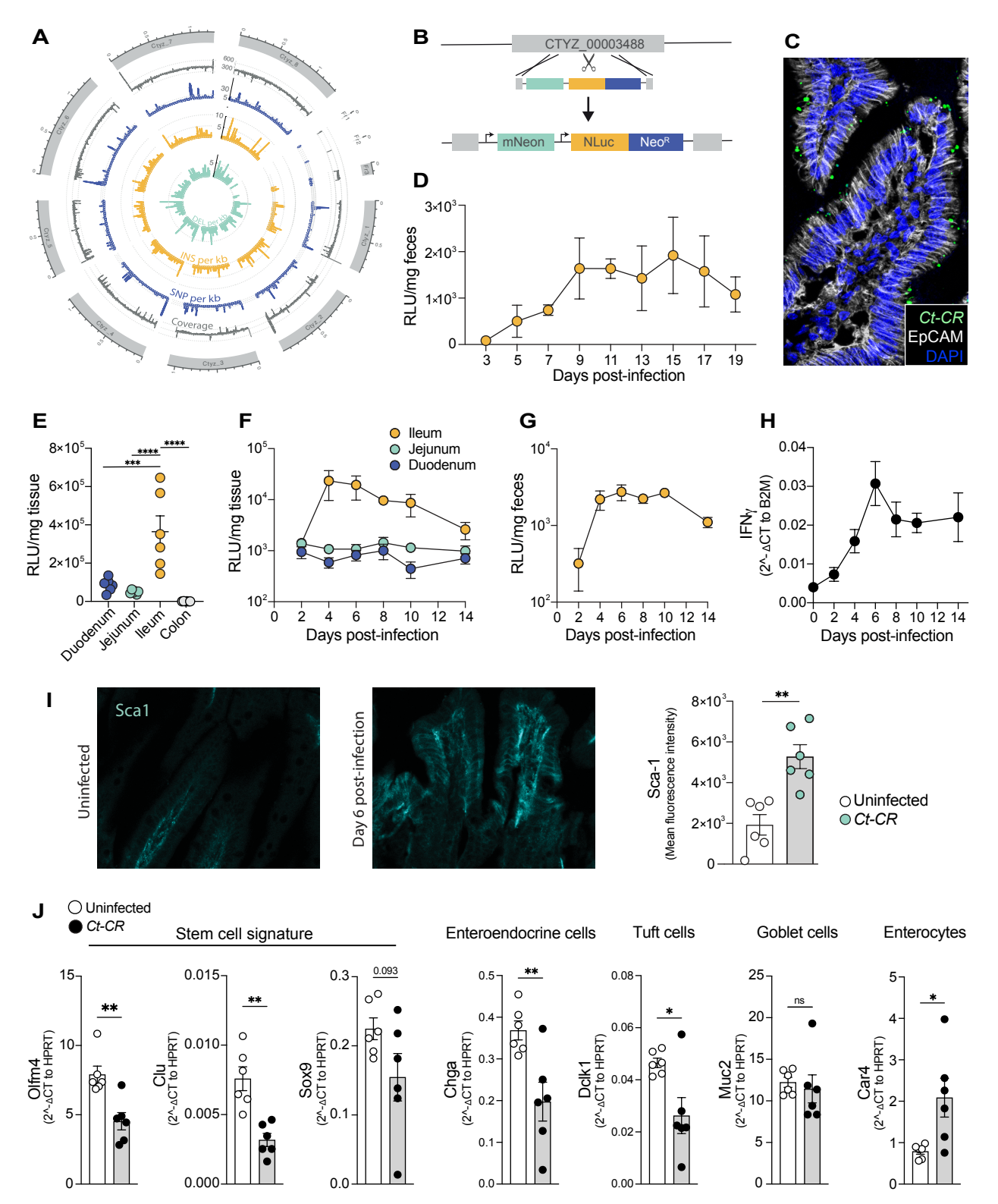
(A) Experimental design of Rag2-IL2Rγ-CD47 triple knockout mice receiving CD8$^+$ IELs followed by infection with *Ct*-CR. (B) Survival of Rag2-IL2Rγ-CD47 triple knockout mice infected with *Ct*-CR that received WT CD8$^+$ IELs compared to controls. (C) *Ct*-CR parasite burden in the fecal samples of CD8$^+$ IEL-transferred Rag2-IL2Rγ-CD47 triple knockout mice. The area under the curve (AUC) is pooled data from 2 independent experiments. *Ct*-CR levels in the ileum on DPI-22 (right panel). (D-F) 3-4 week-old WT mice were fed with either purified diet or I3C diet for 2 weeks followed by infection with *Ct*-CR and maintained on the same diets (D). *Ct*-CR levels in the feces (E) and absolute number of small intestinal CD8α IELs (F) were

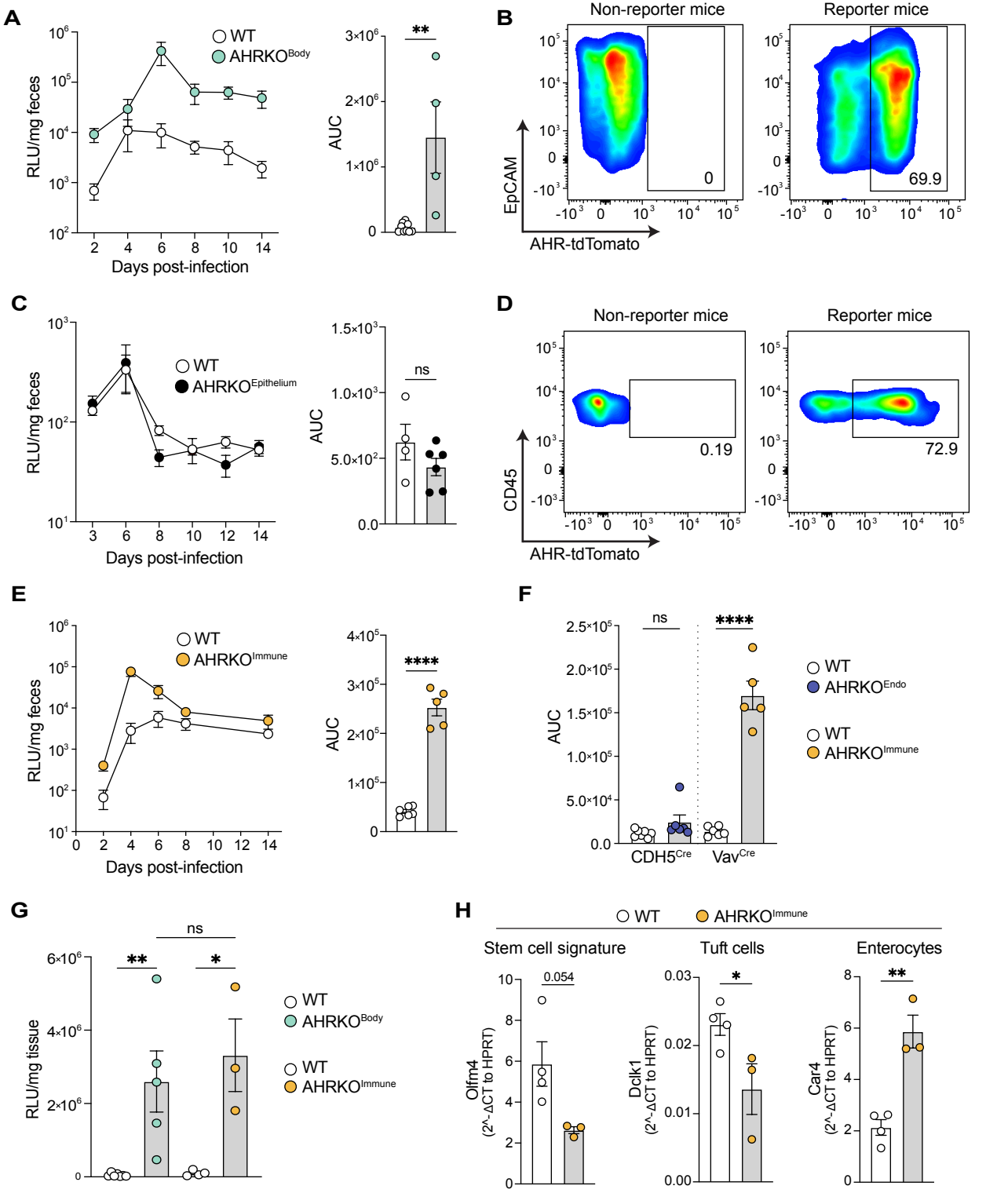
enumerated. (G & H) Rag2 knockout mice were fed with either purified or I3C diet for 2 weeks and infected with *Ct*-CR while maintained on the same diets (G). Nanoluciferase readings indicating *Ct*-CR burden (H) monitored in the feces (left panel) and AUC (right panel). (I) Experimental design of nursing WT mothers fed with either purified or I3C diets. Their pups were weaned on the same diets and infected with *Ct*-CR. (J) *Ct*-CR parasite burden in young pups of dams that received either purified or I3C diets. (A-F, I & J) Representative results of at least 2 independent experiments. (G & H) Data from 1 experiment. (C) Right panel showing *Ct*-CR levels in the ileum is from 1 experiment. Each dot represents individual mice. Error bars, mean + SEM. ns-not significant, *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$, as calculated by t-test.

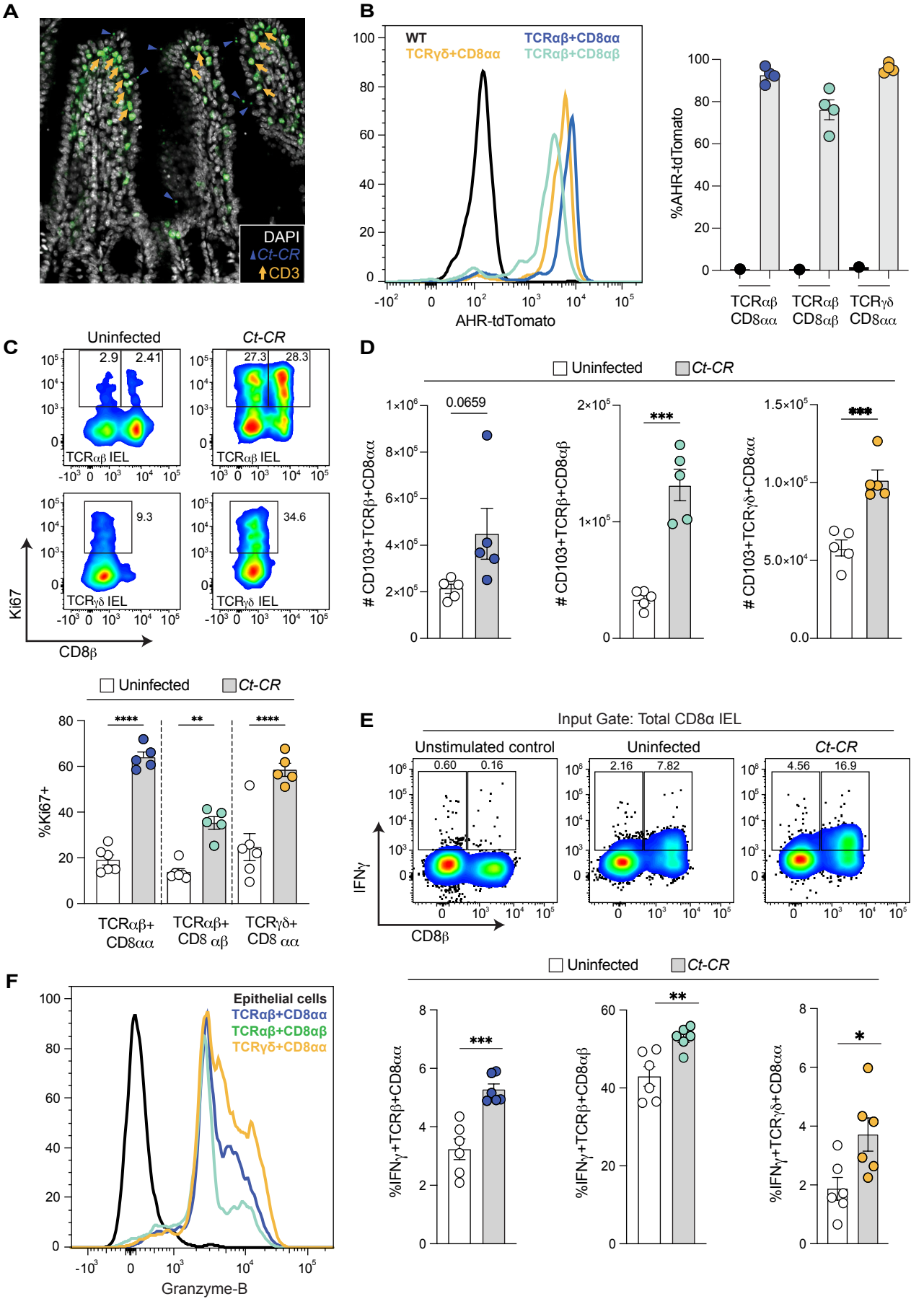
Figure S1: Gating strategy for small intestinal intraepithelial lymphocytes. Single cells were gated based on the forward and side scatter properties. Live $CD45^+$ cells that were negative for Live/Dead Near-IR are used to identify $CD103^+$ tissue resident lymphocytes. $CD103^+$ $TCR\alpha\beta^+$ $CD8\alpha\alpha$, $CD103^+$ $TCR\alpha\beta^+$ $CD8\alpha\beta$ and $CD103^+$ $TCR\gamma\delta$ $CD8\alpha\alpha$ IEL subsets were gated from $CD45^+CD103^+$ lymphocytes. CountBright Absolute Counting Beads were used to calculate the absolute number of IELs in the small intestine.

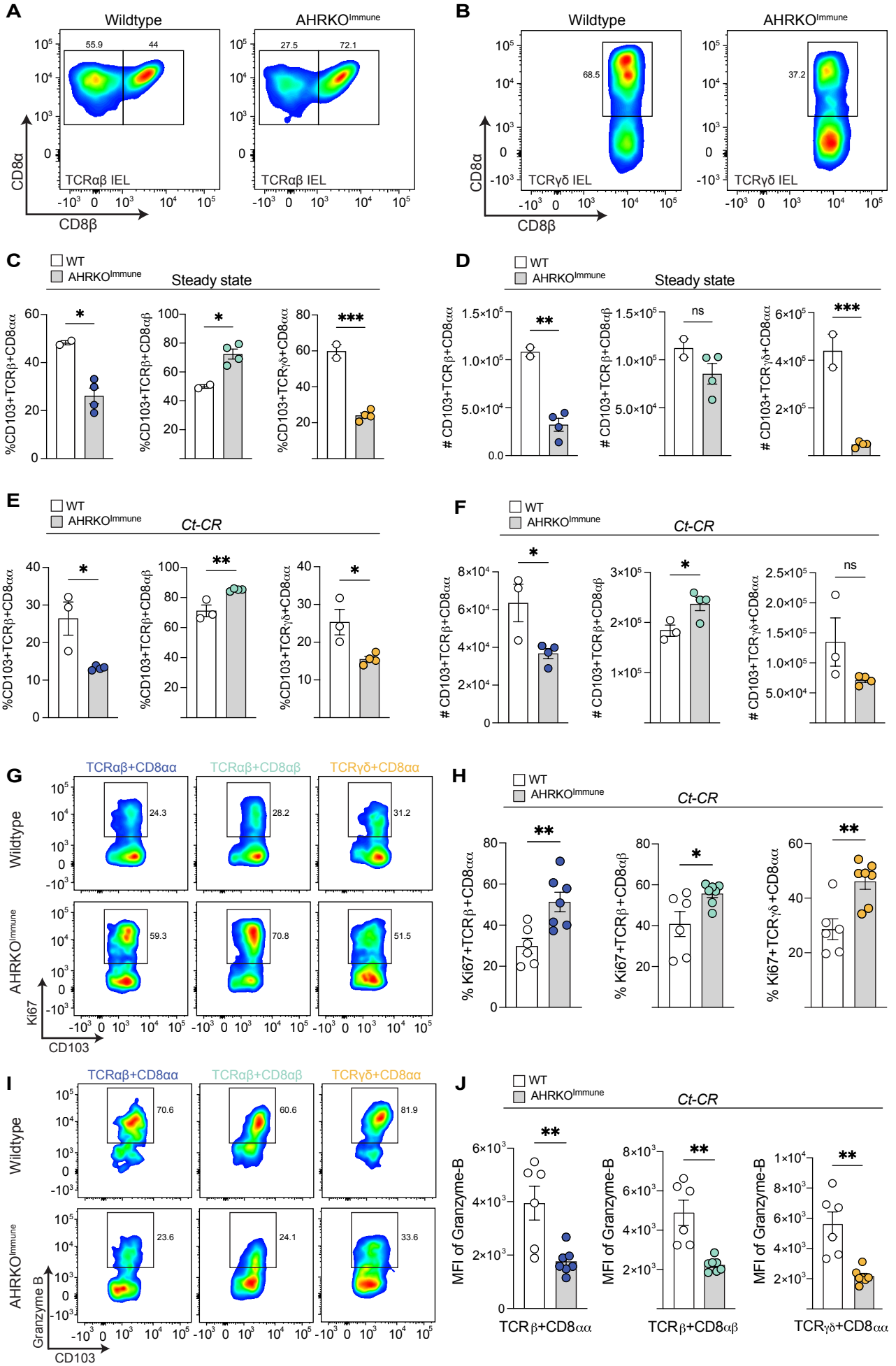
Table S1: Summary of genome comparisons between *C. tyzzeri* strain UGA55 and *C. tyzzeri* strain CR2206.

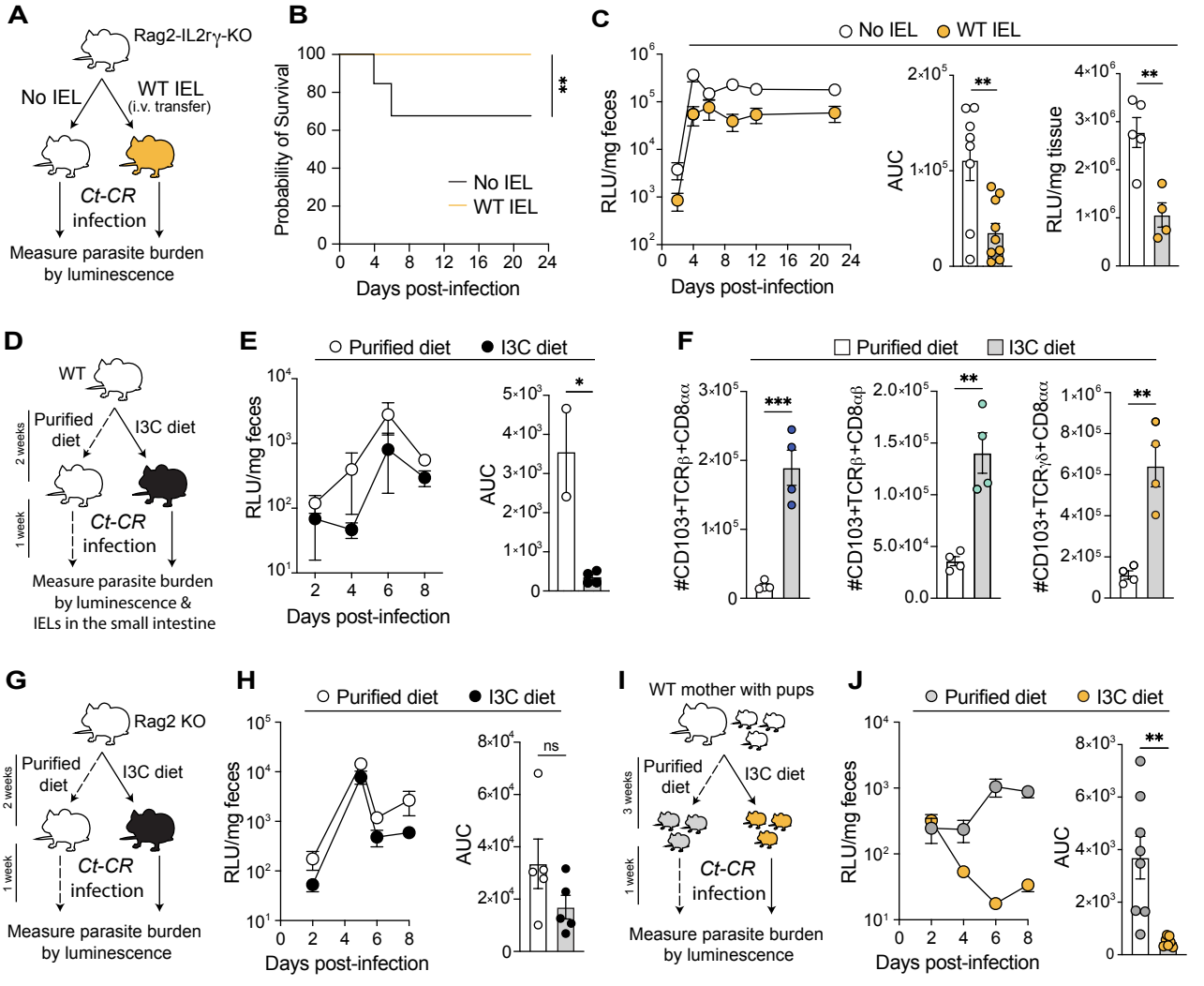
	SNPs		INDELs
Coding regions	Synonymous	Non-synonymous	2464
	3773	5014	
Non-coding regions	4315		518


A
B
CTYZ_00003488
mNeon
NLuc
Neo^R
C
Ct-CR
EpCAM
DAPI
D
RLU/mg feces
Days post-infection
E
RLU/mg tissue
Duodenum
Jejunum
Ileum
Colon
F
Ileum
Jejunum
Duodenum
RLU/mg tissue
Days post-infection
G
RLU/mg feces
Days post-infection
H
IFNγ
(2^-ΔCT to B2M)
Days post-infection
I
Sca1
Uninfected
Day 6 post-infection
Sca-1
(Mean fluorescence intensity)
Uninfected
Ct-CR
J
Uninfected
Ct-CR
Stem cell signature
Enteroendocrine cells
Tuft cells
Goblet cells
Enterocytes
Olfm4
Clu
Sox9
Chga
Dclk1
Muc2
Car4
(2^-ΔCT to HPRT)
0.093
ns


A
WT
AHRKO^Body
RLU/mg feces
Days post-infection
AUC
**
B
Non-reporter mice
Reporter mice
EpCAM
AHR-tdTomato
0
69.9
C
WT
AHRKO^Epithelium
RLU/mg feces
Days post-infection
AUC
ns
D
Non-reporter mice
Reporter mice
CD45
AHR-tdTomato
0.19
72.9
E
WT
AHRKO^Immune
RLU/mg feces
Days post-infection
AUC
****
F
ns
****
AUC
WT
AHRKO^Endo
WT
AHRKO^Immune
CDH5^Cre
Vav^Cre
G
ns
**
*
RLU/mg tissue
WT
AHRKO^Body
WT
AHRKO^Immune
H
WT
AHRKO^Immune
Stem cell signature
Tuft cells
Enterocytes
0.054
*
**
Olfm4
(2^-ΔCT to HPRT)
Dclk1
(2^-ΔCT to HPRT)
Car4
(2^-ΔCT to HPRT)


A
DAPI
Ct-CR
CD3
B
WT
TCRγδ+CD8αα
TCRαβ+CD8αα
TCRαβ+CD8αβ
AHR-tdTomato
%AHR-tdTomato
TCRαβ CD8αα
TCRαβ CD8αβ
TCRγδ CD8αα
C
Uninfected
Ct-CR
TCRαβ IEL
TCRγδ IEL
Ki67
CD8β
D
Uninfected
Ct-CR
CD103+TCRβ+CD8αα
CD103+TCRβ+CD8αβ
CD103+TCRγδ+CD8αα
0.0659
***
***
%Ki67+
****
**
****
TCRαβ+ CD8αα
TCRαβ+ CD8 αβ
TCRγδ+ CD8 αα
E
Input Gate: Total CD8α IEL
Unstimulated control
Uninfected
Ct-CR
IFNγ
CD8β
F
Epithelial cells
TCRαβ+CD8αα
TCRαβ+CD8αβ
TCRγδ+CD8αα
Granzyme-B
%IFNγ+TCRβ+CD8αα
%IFNγ+TCRβ+CD8αβ
%IFNγ+TCRγδ+CD8αα
***
**
*


A
Wildtype
AHRKO^Immune
55.9
44
27.5
72.1
TCRαβ IEL
CD8α
CD8β
B
68.5
37.2
TCRγδ IEL
C
WT
AHRKO^Immune
Steady state
%CD103+TCRβ+CD8αα
%CD103+TCRβ+CD8αβ
%CD103+TCRγδ+CD8αα
D
CD103+TCRβ+CD8αα
CD103+TCRβ+CD8αβ
CD103+TCRγδ+CD8αα
ns
E
Ct-CR
F
G
TCRαβ+CD8αα
TCRαβ+CD8αβ
TCRγδ+CD8αα
24.3
28.2
31.2
59.3
70.8
51.5
Ki67
CD103
H
% Ki67+TCRβ+CD8αα
% Ki67+TCRβ+CD8αβ
% Ki67+TCRγδ+CD8αα
I
70.6
60.6
81.9
23.6
24.1
33.6
Granzyme B
J
MFI of Granzyme-B
TCRβ+CD8αα
TCRβ+CD8αβ
TCRγδ+CD8αα


A
Rag2-IL2rγ-KO
No IEL
WT IEL
(i.v. transfer)
Ct-CR
infection
Measure parasite burden
by luminescence
B
Probability of Survival
No IEL
WT IEL
**
Days post-infection
C
No IEL
WT IEL
RLU/mg feces
Days post-infection
AUC
RLU/mg tissue
D
WT
Purified
diet
I3C diet
2 weeks
1 week
Ct-CR
infection
Measure parasite burden
by luminescence &
IELs in the small intestine
E
Purified diet
I3C diet
RLU/mg feces
Days post-infection
AUC
F
Purified diet
I3C diet
#CD103+TCRβ+CD8αα
#CD103+TCRβ+CD8αβ
#CD103+TCRγδ+CD8αα
G
Rag2 KO
Purified
diet
I3C diet
2 weeks
1 week
Ct-CR
infection
Measure parasite burden
by luminescence
H
Purified diet
I3C diet
RLU/mg feces
Days post-infection
AUC
ns
I
WT mother with pups
Purified
diet
I3C diet
3 weeks
1 week
Ct-CR
infection
Measure parasite burden
by luminescence
J
Purified diet
I3C diet
RLU/mg feces
Days post-infection
AUC