Type 1 diabetes (T1D) remains a major health problem worldwide, with a steadily rising incidence yet no cure. Phosphoinositide 3-kinase-γ (PI3Kγ), a member of a family of lipid kinases expressed primarily in leukocytes, has been the subject of substantial research for its role in inflammatory diseases. However, the role of PI3Kγ inhibition in suppressing autoimmune T1D remains to be explored. We tested the role of the PI3Kγ inhibitor AS605240 in preventing and reversing diabetes in NOD mice and assessed the mechanisms by which this inhibition abrogates T1D. Our data indicate that the PI3Kγ pathway is highly activated in T1D. In NOD mice, we found upregulated expression of phosphorylated Akt (PAkt) in splenocytes. Notably, T regulatory cells (Tregs) showed significantly lower expression of PAkt compared with effector T cells. Inhibition of the PI3Kγ pathway by AS605240 efficiently suppressed effector T cells and induced Treg expansion through the cAMP response element-binding pathway. AS605240 effectively prevented and reversed autoimmune diabetes in NOD mice and suppressed T-cell activation and the production of inflammatory cytokines by autoreactive T cells in vitro and in vivo. These studies demonstrate the key role of the PI3Kγ pathway in determining the balance of Tregs and autoreactive cells regulating autoimmune diabetes.

**Phosphoinositide 3-kinases (PI3Ks)** are a family of dual-specificity kinases with roles in multiple intracellular signaling pathways (1). The phosphoinositides, which are phosphorylated by PI3Ks at the 3′-OH position of the inositol ring, work as a docking platform for lipid-binding domains of various cellular proteins, such as protein kinase-B (PKB)/Akt. The latter triggers downstream kinase cascades involved in many cellular functions including cell survival and proliferation (2). Although PI3Ks are grouped into three classes, class I is the most studied and the most clinically relevant (1). Class IA includes three catalytic subunits, p110α, p110β, and p110δ, that are activated through tyrosine-kinase signaling (3). Class IB (PI3Kβ), which is ubiquitously expressed, is mainly restricted to the hematopoietic system (8), which may limit the toxicity of specific inhibition compared with pan-PI3K inhibition. This has sparked great interest in its role in inflammatory diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis, and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) (8–10). As of yet, no data are available on the role of the PI3Kδ pathway in modulating autoimmune responses in type 1 diabetes (T1D) (11–13). Inhibiting a key signaling enzyme in the activation of T cells such as the PI3Kγ molecule can constitute a novel therapeutic modality for T1D, an autoimmune disease characterized by selective damage to pancreatic β-cells mediated mainly by autoreactive T cells (CD4+ and CD8+) (14,15). In this study, we used AS605240, a PI3Kγ inhibitor (PI3Kγ-i) (Merck-Serono), which has shown promising results in several animal disease models (8,9,16,17). We tested the effect of this PI3Kγ-i in preventing and reversing T1D in NOD mice in order to provide mechanistic data. Our results highlight the role of the PI3Kγ pathway in determining the balance of T regulatory cells (Tregs) and autoreactive cells in the pathogenesis of T1D.

**RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS**

**Mice.** Female NOD/ShiLtJ, BDC2.5, NOD-scid, and C57BL/6 mice were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, ME). Animals were maintained under specific pathogen-free conditions at Harvard Medical School.

**Acquisition of PI3Kγ-i.** AS605240 was obtained through collaboration with Thomas Ruckle at Merck-Serono. Details of the compounds were reported previously (8,9).

**Flow cytometric analysis.** Anti-mouse Abs for CD4, CD44, CD25, CD8, CD11c, CD11b, B220, Annexin (phycoerythrin), 7AAD (PerCP; BD Biosciences), forkhead box protein 3 (FoxP3; eBioscience), and PArk (S473) (Cell Signaling Technology) were used for fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS) analysis.

**Autoreactive T-cell proliferation assay.** A total of 5 x 10^5 BDC2.5 splenocytes and 50 μg/mL BDC2.5-peptide were incubated in vitro in a 96-well round-bottom plate for 48 h. We then pulsed the cultures with 1 μCi of tritiated thymidine [3H] to determine cell proliferation.

**Enzyme-linked immunospot assay measuring autoreactive T-cell activity.** A total of 5 x 10^4 irradiated NOD dendritic cells, 1 x 10^5 BDC2.5 T cells, and 100 ng/mL BDC2.5-islet-peptide for in vitro studies and 1 x 10^4 splenocytes with 100 μg/mL BDC2.5-islet-peptide for ex vivo prevention studies were used to assess IFN-γ as described previously (18). We subtracted the number of spots counted in the negative control (absence of peptide) from the number of spots in the stimulated cultures.

**Akt (Thr308) ELISA assay.** ELISA assay was performed according to manufacturer’s protocol [PhosphoDetect Akt (Thr308); Calbiochem, San Diego, CA].

**Luminex assay.** A 21-plex cytokine kit (Millipore, St. Charles, MO) and an 8-plex Multi-Pathway Signaling Kit-Phosphoprotein (Milliplex MAP Kit; Millipore) were used according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

**Pancreas pathology and immunohistochemistry.** Pancreas immunohistology was performed as described by our group previously (19). For the quantification of the PAkt CD3+ cells, five high-power field areas of spleen were enumerated for color. Green color represented PAkt+ cells; red color represented CD3+ cells. The number of cells showing double positivity for PAkt and CD3+...
was counted in each of the areas, and the percentage of positive CD3+‘PAkt’ cells to positive CD3’ was calculated. The mean of the percentage of the five areas was calculated.

**Insulitis score.** Insulitis scoring was performed on hematoxylin and eosin-stained pancreatic sections. A score of 0–4 was assigned based on islet infiltration by a blinded pathologist, as previously described (20). Insulitis scores were graded as follows; grade 0, normal islets; grade 1, mild mononuclear infiltration (<25%) at the periphery; grade 2, 25–50% infiltration; grade 3, >50% infiltration; and grade 4, islets completely infiltrated with no residual parenchyma remaining. At least 30 islets per group were analyzed and pooled from sections obtained from at least four different mice.

**Isolation of cells from pancreas.** The minced pancreas was washed twice with 10 mL Hanks’ balanced salt solution plus 10% fetal calf serum. The tissue was resuspended with 10 mL of Iscove’s modified Dulbecco’s medium containing 1 mg/mL collagenase (type IV; Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO) and incubated in a water bath for 30 min at 37°C with continuous shaking (100 cycles/min). Lymphocytes were isolated by Percoll technique and assessed with FACS analysis.

**CD4+ T-cell extraction and CD25+ T-cell depletion.** CD4+ cell extraction and CD25+ cell depletion from splenocytes of NOD or BDC2.5 mice were conducted using magnetic beads (Miltenyi Biotec, Auburn, CA). As measured by FACS analysis, the isolated cell population had a purity >95%.

**Treg generation assay.** A total of 2.5 × 106 CD4+ T cells from NOD mice were cultured for 72 h with 1 μg/mL anti-CD3, 1 μg/mL anti-CD28, and 1 ng/mL transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) with and without AS605240 (5 μM).

**Adoptive cell transfer.** A total of 20 × 106 whole splenocytes or Treg-depleted splenocytes extracted from hyperglycemic NOD mice or AS605240-treated mice were adoptively transferred into NOD-scid hosts. Onset of diabetes was monitored at least three times per week.

**Western blot.** Western blots were performed as previously described (21). Statistical analyses. Data are expressed as mean ± standard error. Kaplan-Meier analysis was used for survival analysis, and a log-rank comparison of the groups was used to calculate P values. The t test was used for comparison of means between the experimental groups. Differences were considered to be significant when P was <0.05.

**RESULTS**

**P3Kγ-1 AS605240 suppresses intracellular PAkt in splenocytes of NOD mice.** To examine the activity of the P3K–Akt pathway in autoimmune diabetes, lysates of splenocytes from early diabetic NOD mice were subjected to an ELISA assay that measures the level of Akt protein phosphorylated at Thr308. As shown in Fig. 1, PAkt expression was significantly increased in the splenocytes of NOD mice compared with those from naive C57BL/6 mice of the same age. We then assessed the expression of PAkt in spleens of untreated NOD mice versus NOD mice treated with 30 mg/kg of AS605240 administered i.p. daily for 7 days. Immunohistochemistry of splenocytes using 4′,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole, CD3, and intracellular PAkt staining was performed. Histological analysis revealed significant suppression of positive PAkt in splenocytes of treated mice compared with control mice. The percentage of CD3+ expressing PAkt was significantly reduced in treated compared with control mice (38.04 ± 11.03% vs. 65.40 ± 6.78%, respectively; P = 0.002) (Supplementary Fig. 1). Western blot performed on splenocytes from AS605240-treated and control NOD mice showed suppression of PAkt in the spleen of treated NOD mice compared with control (Fig. 1B).

![FIG. 1. AS605240 suppresses intracellular PAkt in splenocytes of NOD mice and delays diabetes onset. A: PAkt measurement by an ELISA assay of lysates from splenocytes of 12-week-old C57BL/6 and NOD mice shows higher levels of PAkt in NOD mice (⁎ P < 0.05; n = 4 mice in each group). B: Western blot analysis of lysates from splenocytes of NOD mice treated with either AS605240 (30 mg/kg) or PBS control for 7 days (n = 3 mice in each group). C: Kaplan-Meier cumulative survival of NOD mice treated with AS605240 starting at 10 weeks of age showed 100% prevention for the duration of treatment of 7 weeks. The difference remains significant up to 15 weeks postinitial treatment (P < 0.05; n = 12–15 mice in each group). D: Representative example of IFN-γ ELISpot analysis after an ex vivo BDC2.5 pancreatic-peptide challenge of splenocytes isolated from normoglycemic NOD mice treated for 3 weeks compared with age-matched control NOD mice. Bar graph represents the frequency of IFN-γ-producing autoreactive cells (⁎ P < 0.05; n = 4 mice in each group). Results are presented as the mean ± SEM. (A high-quality color representation of this figure is available in the online issue.)](image-url)
AS605240 prevents autoimmune diabetes in prediabetic NOD mice. Ten-week-old prediabetic NOD mice were injected with 30 mg/kg of AS605240 i.p. daily for 7 weeks. As shown in Fig. 1C, AS605240 conferred 100% protection during the course of 7 weeks of therapy. Following discontinuation of therapy, 50 and 25% of the NOD mice remained free from diabetes at 25 and 30 weeks of age, respectively. No survival difference was observed in the NOD mice treated with the same volume of PBS (vehicle for the AS605240) as compared with untreated control (P = 0.7; n = 6 in each group). Histopathological analysis of the pancreatic islet morphology and infiltration was also performed at 3 and 10 weeks postinitial treatment on control and treated animals (n = 4 mice/group). The AS605240-treated NOD mice had well-preserved islets with strong insulin staining at 3 weeks posttreatment and a significantly lower islets score, whereas substantial islet infiltration was observed in untreated mice (Supplementary Fig. 2). We assessed the activity of autoreactive CD4+ T cells by measuring cytokine patterns after a BDC2.5-pancreatic-peptide challenge of splenocytes recovered from AS605240-treated and untreated NOD mice at 3 and 10 weeks postinitial treatment as previously described (19). Treated mice had a significantly lower frequency of autoreactive IFN-γ-producing CD4+ cells compared with untreated NOD mice after 3 weeks of treatment (P = 0.02) (Fig. 1D). At 20 weeks of age, AS605240-treated NOD mice showed minimal infiltration compared with the age-matched untreated control mice (Fig. 2A). Insulitis scoring was performed, which showed a significantly lower grade of insulitis in the AS605240-treated mice compared with the untreated NOD age-matched groups (Fig. 2B).

AS605240 suppresses autoreactive T cells while increasing Treg in NOD mice. An enzyme-linked immunospot (ELISpot) assay on recovered splenocytes stimulated with BDC2.5-peptide ex vivo showed that treated animals had significantly lower frequency of autoreactive IFN-γ-producing CD4+ cells compared with untreated NOD mice at 10 weeks postinitial treatment (P = 0.02) (Fig. 2C). Similarly, Luminex was used on supernatant collected from the ELISpot to a Luminex assay (22). Autoreactive T cells treated with AS605240 compared with control (anti-CD3/CD28 and TGF-β) revealed a significant increase of FoxP3+ cells treated with AS605240 compared with untreated cells stimulated with anti-CD3/CD28 and TGF-β as measured by percentage (Fig. 3D) and absolute number (12 ± 1.72 × 10^5 vs. 6.1 ± 1.5 × 10^5, respectively; P = 0.02). However, no difference in Tregs was observed when the P3Kγi was added to CD4+ T cells stimulated with anti-CD3/CD28 in the absence of TGF-β, as measured by percentage (Fig. 3D) and absolute number (2.97 ± 0.54 × 10^3 vs. 3.46 ± 0.64 × 10^3, respectively; P = 0.2). No significant increase in FoxP3+ cells was observed when CD25−-depleted CD4+ T cells were treated with AS605240 compared with control (anti-CD3/CD28 and TGF-β) (data not shown). For the in vivo analysis, 10 × 10^6 BDC2.5 splenocytes with and without CD25− depletion were injected into the tail vein of NOD-scid mice. Both conditions were either treated by daily i.p. injections of 30 mg/kg AS605240 or left untreated. Results showed a significantly increased CD4+CD25+FoxP3+ Treg population in the spleen 7 days posttransfer of BDC2.5 splenocytes in the treated group compared with control by percentage analysis (22.73 ± 3.47% vs. 12.54 ± 6.00%, respectively; P = 0.02) and absolute count (3.80 ± 1.47 × 10^6 vs. 0.83 ± 0.29 × 10^6, respectively; P = 0.05). However, no significant increase in the CD4−CD25−FoxP3− Treg population was observed after injection of CD25−-depleted splenocytes whether they were followed by treatment or not (Fig. 5B).

cAMP response element-binding signaling is responsible for the expansion of Tregs under P3Kγi inhibition. We then examined cell lysates from CD4+ T cells retrieved from the in vitro Treg-generation assay described above using anti-CD3/CD28 and TGF-β with or without P3Kγi by an 8-plex Multi-Pathway Signaling Kit-Phosphoprotein (Milliplex MAP Kit; Millipore). We found that the addition of P3Kγi increased the expression of phosphorylated cAMP response element-binding (CREB) compared with control (anti-CD3/CD28 and TGF-β). No differential increase was noted in the expression of extracellular signal–related kinase/mitogen-activated protein kinase, signal transducer and activator of transcription (STAT) 3,
inhibitory NF-κBα, Jun NH2-terminal kinase, STAT5A/B, P70 S6 kinase, and p38 (Fig. 4A). CREB, a nuclear transcription factor responsible for cell survival and proliferation, was recently shown to increase FoxP3 transcription by binding to its promoter (25). We then examined the effect of CREB inhibitor on Tregs generation in our assay (26). Addition of PI3Kg-i expanded Tregs significantly compared with control (anti-CD3/CD28 and TGF-β) (30.40 ± 2% vs. 14.65 ± 2.4%, respectively; P = 0.04, Fig. 4B and C). Furthermore, addition of the same concentration of CREB inhibitor to anti-CD3/CD28 and TGF-β had no significant effect on Treg generation compared with control (18.43 ± 3.3% vs. 14.65 ± 2.4%, respectively; P = 0.5; Fig. 4B and C). No increase in cell death (positive for 7AAD and Annexin) or apoptosis (positive for Annexin and negative for 7AAD) was observed in CD4+ T cells treated with CREB inhibitor (data not shown).

**AS605240 treatment reverses hyperglycemia in newly hyperglycemic NOD mice.** For reversal studies, NOD mice were observed for the development of hyperglycemia (≥250 mg/dL). After two consecutive hyperglycemic

![Image](https://example.com/image.png)
measurements were taken within 24 h, NOD mice were given 30 mg/kg of AS605240 i.p. daily for 3 weeks. None of the hyperglycemic NOD mice treated i.p. with PBS showed reversal of hyperglycemia (Fig. 5A). We observed diabetes reversal in 73% of AS605240-treated NOD hyperglycemic mice by the end of the 3 weeks of treatment (11 out of 15 treated hyperglycemic NOD mice). Twenty-five percent of mice showed long-standing reversal of diabetes following the discontinuation of AS605240 (Fig. 5B). Notably, an extended 8-week treatment regimen resulted in an initial reversal rate of 80% in the diabetic mouse (four out of five mice) and normoglycemia for at least 13 weeks post-initial treatment in the reversed-treated mice. Three out of the four mice were still normoglycemic >10 weeks after stopping administration of AS605240 (Fig. 5B). Histological analysis of untreated NOD mice after 3 weeks postonset of hyperglycemia showed necrotic islets with negative-staining insulin. In contrast, treated mice showed a lower percentage of infiltrates confined to the border of islets, positive FoxP3 cells, and strong staining for insulin (Supplementary Fig. 4).

AS605240 treatment reverses hyperglycemia in early diabetic NOD mice through Tregs. Reversal NOD mice at 100 days postreversal had a significant increase in peripheral Tregs compared with age-matched diabetic NOD mice (Fig. 5D). To ensure the functionality of Tregs, 20–30 × 10^6 splenocytes (with and without CD25 depletion) from normoglycemic reversed NOD mice treated with AS605240 or untreated hyperglycemic NOD mice were adoptively transferred into NOD-scid mice. The control groups receiving whole splenocytes and CD25-depleted splenocytes from early diabetic NOD mice developed diabetes at 3 to 4 weeks of age. Likewise, mice receiving cells from non-diabetic 12-week-old NOD mice developed diabetes 3–5 weeks later. In comparison, mice injected with undepleted splenocytes obtained from reversed-treated NOD mice developed diabetes after 6–8 weeks, thus delaying diabetes onset by an additional 3–5 weeks when compared with mice receiving adoptive transfer of splenocytes from diabetic NOD mice. Depletion of CD25+ cells in the splenocytes of reversed mice abrogated the delay in diabetes onset.
onset. As shown in Fig. 5, injection of CD25+ depleted splenocytes from reversed NOD mice led to the development of diabetes within 3 weeks postinjection.

**AS605240 treatment suppresses T-cell infiltration in pancreatic islets while increasing Tregs.** FACS analysis of lymphocytes isolated from pancreata of reversed mice 3 weeks after daily treatment with PI3Kγ-i shows significant suppression of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells infiltrating the pancreas in treated compared with PBS-treated mice (Fig. 6A and B). The percentage of CD4+ T cells in treated mice expressing FoxP3 as a marker of Tregs were significantly higher compared with PBS-treated mice (57.88 ± 7.84% vs. 17.87 ± 5.60%, respectively; \( P = 0.006 \)) (Fig. 6C). No difference was observed in the Treg absolute count between treated and control mice (21.12 ± 6.29 × 10^3 vs. 18.36 ± 6.00 × 10^3, respectively; \( P = 0.7 \)). Of note, no difference was observed in the absolute number of dendritic cells in the pancreas between treated and PBS-treated mice (15330 ± 37 vs. 16150 ± 54, respectively; \( P = 0.91 \)).

**Establishing PI3Kγ inhibition-based strategies to reverse T1D.** Given the overt toxicity and lack of efficacy of monotherapeutic strategies, the need for developing combinatorial strategies is more pressing than ever before (27). We tested the combination of PI3Kγ inhibition with one of the most clinically relevant immunomodulatory agents, anti-CD3 (28). We treated our hyperglycemic mice (defined as above) with a combination of AS605240 and anti-CD3 with one group receiving a single dose of anti-CD3 (12.5 mg) i.p. at the onset of hyperglycemia and the other receiving additional daily injections of AS605240 (30 mg/kg) i.p. daily for 3 weeks. As shown in Fig. 7A, none of the hyperglycemic anti-CD3-treated NOD mice showed reversal of hyperglycemia. However, our combinatorial protocol resulted in hyperglycemia reversal in 67% of the treated NOD mice (four out of six mice). All of the treated mice maintained normoglycemia for at least 13 weeks following the initiation of treatment (Fig. 7B). Finally, as mammalian
target of rapamycin (mTOR) is downstream of the PI3K pathway, we were interested in comparing the therapeutic efficacy of rapamycin to that of AS605240 in early diabetic NOD mice. Hyperglycemic NOD mice were given 1 mg of rapamycin i.p. at days 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10. As shown in Fig. 7C, none of the hyperglycemic NOD mice treated with rapamycin showed reversal of hyperglycemia.

**DISCUSSION**

There has been a significant increase in the incidence of T1D worldwide, rendering the disease a major global health care problem with no currently available curative therapy (12). Although clinical trials using known immunosuppressants have yielded promising results in preventing T1D, they have not met expectations due to their inadequacy and serious morbidity (13,29). This has prompted investigators to search for alternatives. In this regard, the PI3K pathway is an attractive target for T1D therapy. Among the various classes of PI3Ks, PI3Kδ is expressed mainly in leukocytes (8). The role of PI3Kδ in thymocyte survival and activation of mature T cells was first highlighted in mice lacking the p110 catalytic subunit of PI3Kδ (7,30,31). Barber et al. (32) has shown that deletion of the PI3K–PKB pathway, downstream of PI3Kδ, decreases survival of pathogenic CD4+ memory cells in mouse models of SLE. PI3Kδ has also been shown to play a critical role in the downstream signaling of TCR-mediated T-cell activation (5). The PI3Kδ pathway has also been shown to play a critical role in the chemotaxis of leukocytes as well (8,33).

Although a growing body of work has highlighted the role of anti-PI3Kδ strategies in various diseases, the role of such therapy in T1D is unknown (8,9,16,34–36).

In this report, we have examined the immunoregulatory function of AS605240 in regulating T1D. We observed a significant activation of the PI3K–PKB pathway in the splenocytes of diabetic NOD mice compared with the splenocytes of C57BL/6 mice. AS605240 prevented T1D in
100% of prediabetic NOD mice during the course of therapy. Although PI3K \( \gamma \) inhibition potently abrogated autoreactive T cells, it spared Tregs. Importantly, AS605240 increased the ratio of Tregs to effector populations in the treated mice, tipping the balance from autoreactive T cells to Tregs, thus conferring protection against autoimmune diabetes. This ratio has been reported to be central to the suppression of autoreactive T cells (37). Ablation of Tregs in the BDC2.5/NOD mouse model of autoimmune diabetes leads to accelerated disease development (38). PI3K \( \gamma \) inhibition suppressed autoreactive T cells along with chemokines and inflammatory cytokines shown to play a role in the pathogenesis of T1D in vitro and in vivo (22,39–41). Moreover, we showed that PI3K inhibition results in increased Tregs in vitro and in vivo. We then studied signaling pathways known to induce FoxP3 expression, including extracellular signal–related kinase/mitogen-activated protein kinase, STAT3, P70 S6 kinase, inhibitory NF-\( \kappa \)B \( \alpha \), CREB, Jun NH\( \_ \)\( \_ \)terminal kinase, STAT5A/B, and p38 (25,42–48). Phosphorylated CREB was elevated in CD4\( \^ \)+ T cells treated with PI3K\( \gamma \)-i in our Treg generation assay. This increase was associated with higher Treg generation, whereas the inhibition of CREB was associated with Treg suppression. This suggests that PI3K\( \gamma \) inhibition may act on Treg generation through the CREB pathway. The more pronounced suppression of Tregs generation observed in the PI3K\( \gamma \)-i group compared with control could be related to the interaction of PI3K and CREB on T-cell activation and the synergistic suppressive effect of their inhibitors on T-cell function. Although the role of Akt in the expression of FoxP3 is described, the downstream mechanisms involved in FoxP3 transcription are not well known (49). Our data provide new insights on the interplay between the PI3K pathway and the CREB pathway in the induction of FoxP3 transcription and its application in T1D.

Achieving effective and durable reversal of T1D has been very challenging, and finding a cure is extremely desirable. AS605240 reversed T1D in \( \approx \)80% of early diabetic NOD mice. In accordance with our in vitro data, Tregs were found to be increased in the spleen of treated reversal NOD mice compared with control NOD mice of the same age. Moreover, the pancreas of treated reversal NOD mice showed significant suppression of CD4\( \^ \)+ and CD8\( \^ \)+ T cells compared with PBS-treated mice. Interestingly, the remaining CD4\( \^ \)+ T cells in treated mice mostly expressed FoxP3, a marker of Tregs, compared with PBS-treated mice. Treated reversal mice also showed significant reduction in CD4\( \^ \)+ and CD8\( \^ \)+ T cells expressing high levels of PAkt (Ser\( ^{\text{p}} \)) compared with PBS-treated controls. Our data suggest that the level of PAkt in an individual cell will determine its function as an effector or regulatory cell and that inhibition of PAkt will tip the balance from effector to regulatory cell.
To test the functionality of Tregs in maintaining tolerance to self-antigens in our system, at 100 days, we adoptively transferred splenocytes with and without Tregs from the treated reversed mice into NOD-\textit{scid} mice. As compared with the splenocytes from early diabetic NOD mice, splenocytes from reversal-treated mice induced hyperglycemia later in NOD-\textit{scid} mice. Depleting Tregs in splenocytes of the reversal mice abrogated this delay. 

Major efforts are now underway to explore various options to further improve the outcome of combinational therapies (27). Anti-CD3 was reported to reverse diabetes in 75–80% of early diabetic NOD mice (50,51). Furthermore, anti-CD3 administered to patients with new-onset T1D preserved residual $\beta$-cell function for at least 18 months. However, the majority of patients treated with anti-CD3 had significant adverse events (52). A combination of a short-duration PI3K inhibitor and low-dose anti-CD3 could overcome those limitations and constitute a novel promising therapeutic strategy. To address the potential role of mTOR blockade in reversing T1D, we show that rapamycin does not reverse T1D, a result in concordance with previous reports (53). Interestingly, Valle et al. (51) have shown that rapamycin has a deleterious effect on T1D by breaking the anti-CD3-induced tolerance in NOD mice. These data indicate that blockade of mTOR does not play the major role in the antidiabetic effect of PI3K inhibitor observed in this study.

It should be noted that future efforts are underway to develop inhibitors with greater specificity to the PI3K subunit. Although AS605240 has been demonstrated to be specific to the PI3K subunit, we cannot rule out minimal interaction with other subunits. Finally, whether the higher level of PAkt in NOD splenocytes relative to C57BL/6 splenocytes is due to an inherent activation of the PI3K pathway in NOD lymphocytes or due to the increased frequency of pathogenic T cells remains an interesting question for future studies.

In summary, these results provide vital preclinical data to support the concept of translating PI3K inhibition therapy to patients with T1D.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This work is supported by Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Grant 4-2007-1065 and a Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation Regular Grant (to R.A.).

No other potential conflicts of interest relevant to this article were reported.

J.A. designed and performed experiments, analyzed and interpreted data, and drafted the manuscript. R.F.M. performed experiments, analyzed data, and revised the manuscript. W.E., M.M., N.E.H., S.Y., M.J., A.T., and A.P. performed experiments and analyzed data. P.F., T.R., and R.A. helped with the study design, interpreted the data, and critically revised and finalized the manuscript. R.A. is the guarantor of this work and, as such, had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

Parts of this study were presented at the 70th Scientific Sessions of the American Diabetes Association, Orlando, Florida, 25–29 June 2010.

The authors thank Bechara Mfarrej and Peter Jindra from the Renal Division at Brigham and Women's Hospital, Youmna Lahoud from the Center for Neurologic Diseases at Brigham and Women's Hospital, and Scott Rodig from the Department of Pathology at Brigham and Women's Hospital for technical support. They also thank Mohammed H. Sayegh from the Renal Division at Brigham and Women's Hospital for comments and critical reading of the manuscript.

**FIG. 7.** A: Blood glucose of early diabetic NOD mice treated with a single low-dose anti-CD3 (12.5 $\mu$g) shows no therapeutic effect in any of the treated mice ($n = 4$ mice). B: Blood glucose of early diabetic NOD mice treated with a single low-dose anti-CD3 (12.5 $\mu$g) and 30 mg/kg of AS605240 for 3 weeks shows long-term reversal in ~70% of mice ($n = 6$ mice). C: Blood glucose of rapamycin-treated early diabetic NOD mice shows no reversal of hyperglycemia ($n = 5$ mice).
REFERENCES


induced neutrophil apoptosis and the class I phosphoinositide 3-kinases. Eur J Immunol 2005;35:1283–1291

11. Filippi CM, von Herrath MG. Viral trigger for type 1 diabetes: pros and con.
Diabetes 2008;57:2863–2871

12. Mayer-Davis EJ, Bell RA, Dabelea D, et al.; SEARCH for Diabetes in Youth Study Group. The many faces of diabetes in American youth: type 1 and type 2 diabetes in five race and ethnic populations: the SEARCH for Di-


14. Anderson MS, Bluestone JA. The NOD mouse: a model of immune dys-


19. Feuerer M, Shen Y, Litman DR, Benoist C, Mathis D. How punctual ab-
ligation of regulatory T cells unleashes an autoimmune lesion within the pancreatic islets. Immunity 2009;31:654–664


22. Rabinovitch A, Suarez-Pinzon WL. Role of cytokines in the pathogen-


25. Lee SM, Gao B, Fang D. Foxp3 maintains Treg unresponsiveness by selec-


27. Ma J, Meng Y, Kwaśnicki DJ, et al. Mammalian target of rapamycin regu-


