T Cell Receptor (TCR)-mediated Repertoire Selection and Loss of TCR Vβ Diversity during the Initiation of a CD4+ T Cell Response In Vivo

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Abstract
We recently described a novel way to isolate populations of antigen-reactive CD4+ T cells with a wide range of reactivity to a specific antigen, using immunization with a fixed dose of nominal antigen and FACS® sorting by CD4high expression. Phenotypic, FACS®, functional, antibody inhibition, and major histocompatibility complex–peptide tetramer analyses, as well as T cell receptor Vβ sequence analyses, of the antigen-specific CD4high T cell populations demonstrated that a diverse sperm whale myoglobin 110–121–reactive CD4+ T cell repertoire was activated at the beginning (day 3 after immunization) of the immune response. Within 6 d of immunization, lower affinity clones were lost from the responding population, leaving an expanded population of oligoclonal, intermediate affinity (and residual high affinity) T cells. This T cell subset persisted for at least 4 wk after immunization and dominated the secondary immune response. These data provide evidence that CD4+ T cell repertoire selection occurs early in the immune response in vivo and suggest that persistence and expansion of a population of oligoclonal, intermediate affinity T cells is involved in CD4+ T cell memory.

Key words: T cells • clonal selection • T cell receptor • major histocompatibility complex class II tetramers • immune response

Introduction
For over two decades a dominant approach to studying T cell function has been derivation of T cell clones with strong reactivity to a peptide antigen, followed either by the production of T cell hybridomas or the construction of TCR transgenic mice. These techniques employed a single TCR and varied the dose of antigen to determine T cell functional response. Further analyses of the dominant T cell clones investigated the response of the clones to altered peptide ligands, or suboptimal stimuli, applied in varying doses (1–3). These studies produced a steady increase in our knowledge of TCR-mediated cellular function. However, missing from this approach was a clear delineation of how the “dominant” TCR (used subsequently to make T cell clones, T cell hybridomas, and TCR transgenes) emerged from the preexisting T cell repertoire. It is now clear that a single “dominant” clone can respond to many ligands in addition to its natural ligand (4, 5), which implies that many T cells should exist with the potential to react to any given peptide antigen (6, 7). However, until recently there has not been an effective way to study the emergence of the dominant CD4+ T cell clone from the population of potentially reactive CD4+ T cells. This was due in part to the competitive technique for growing the dominant clone in vitro, which eliminated the other T cells. In addition, the study of T cell responses in vivo was hampered by the low precursor frequency of antigen–specific CD4+ T cells in the naive (unprimed) or even in the primed LNs (1/50,000–300,000 in unprimed mice, 1/1,000–10,000 in primed mice [8–11]). The study of the CD4+ T cell response in vivo has mainly relied on adoptive transfer of T
cell clones or studies using cells from TCR-transgenic mice (12–15). However, all of the transferred T cells shared the same TCR, thus no direct studies could be performed on TCR repertoire development.

Recent work has begun to elucidate the development of the CD4⁺ T cell repertoire in vivo. The combination of flow cytometry and PCR-based amplification of particular dominant TCR V genes has allowed the examination of the development of an immune response in a nontransgenic animal (16–23), and PCR runoff assays have identified dominant T cell clonal expansions (24–27). The use of multimeric peptide–MHC class II staining reagents (tetramers) has produced new insights into CD4⁺ T cell immune responses in vivo (28–30). However, additional approaches are needed to clarify the question of when and how a dominant, restricted repertoire is selected during the CD4⁺ T cell immune response.

Recently, we described a novel way to isolate the murine antigen-specific CD4⁺ T cell subpopulation, both in vitro and in vivo (31). We used the DBA/2 response to the sperm whale myoglobin (SWM) peptide 110–121 to show that, upon antigen challenge, CD4⁺ T cells upregulated cell surface expression of CD4, and that the CD4⁺ subpopulation in vivo, which represented <1% of the CD4⁺ population, contained the entire population of antigen-specific T cells (31). Subsequently, we have used the CD4⁺ method to study antigen-specific immune responses in vivo to alloantigens (32) and autoantigens (33). Earlier studies from our lab characterized the CD4⁺ T cell response to SWM 110–121 in DBA/2 mice and had shown utilization of a limited pool of TCR Vβ chains (34–38). The vast majority (>90%) of CD4⁺ T cell clones and hybridomas derived from SWM 110–121 immune DBA/2 mice used TCR Vβ8.2 with a canonical CDR3 consisting of the amino acid sequence (A/G)WDWx(x) linked to the junctional region Jβ2.6 (38, 39). Here we characterize the CD4⁺ T cell clonal selection process using the CD4⁺ marker to isolate the entire SWM 110–121-specific T cell population (not only the dominant responders) at sequential time points in vivo after immunization, assessing changes in the CD4⁺ T cell repertoire at each time point. Our results suggest that a diverse antigen-specific CD4⁺ T cell response, using many Vβ sequences and including both high and low affinity cells, was present at the beginning of the immune response (day 3 after immunization), from which intermediate reactivity T cell subsets with more homogenous Vβ8 usage expanded within 6 d after immunization. Functional and phenotypic analyses of these subsets suggested that peripheral selection was taking place in the CD4⁺ T cell compartment very early in the immune response, which resulted in the expansion of a constricted, intermediate affinity antigen-specific T cell repertoire.

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**Materials and Methods**

**Animals.** DBA/2 mice were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory. Females from 8–12 wk of age were used in all experiments.

**Peptide.** SWM 110–121 (AIHJVHL3SRHPG) was prepared and HPLC purified at the Protein and Nucleic Acid Facility (Beckman Center, Stanford University).

**Antigen Proliferation Assays.** For proliferation assays with T cell clones, 2.5 × 10⁶ T cells were incubated in 96-well plates in either T cell media alone or containing two- or fourfold dilutions of SWM 110–121, ranging from 0.003 to 150 μM, and 5 × 10⁵ freshly irradiated syngeneic splenocytes. T cell medium consisted of RPMI 1640 supplemented with 2 mM L-glutamine, penicillin, and streptomycin, nonessential amino acids, sodium pyruvate, and 10 mM Hepes buffer (GIBCO BRL), 5 mM 2-ME (Sigma-Aldrich), and 5% FCS. After 48 h at 37°C, 5% CO₂, cells were pulsed with 1 μCi of [³²P]thymidine and harvested 18 h later for counting on a Beta plate (Wallac Inc.). Cell proliferation, as counts per minute, was plotted against antigen concentration, and ED₅₀ values were derived by calculating the intercept of the antigen concentration leading to half-maximal proliferation. In the case of noncanonical T cell clones which did not reach a plateau of proliferation at 150 μM of antigen, the lowest possible calculated ED₅₀ was assigned and thus may be an underestimate. For each T cell clone, a mean ED₅₀ value was calculated from at least two independent proliferation assays. To calculate the statistical significance in ED₅₀ value differences between both canonical and noncanonical T cell populations at day 3 after primary immunization, as well as between canonical T cell clones from day 6 after primary and day 4 after secondary immunization, a two sample t test, assuming unequal variances, was performed using Excel (Microsoft Corporation).

**Ab Inhibition Assays.** For Ab inhibition assays with T cell clones, 2.5 × 10⁶ T cells were incubated in 96-well plates containing 5 × 10⁵ freshly irradiated syngeneic splenocytes, 30 mM SWM 110–121, and twofold dilutions of anti-Vβ8 Ab (F23.1) ranging from 0 to 2.5 μg/ml. The same medium was used as in the proliferation assays. After 48 h at 37°C, 5% CO₂, cells were pulsed with 1 μCi of [³²P]thymidine and harvested 18 h later for counting on a Beta plate (Wallac Inc.). The percentage of inhibition of proliferation was calculated for each dose of anti-Vβ8 Ab as follows: ([proliferation (cpm) without any added anti-Vβ8 Ab] − [proliferation (cpm) with anti-Vβ8 Ab])/[proliferation (cpm) without any added anti-Vβ8 Ab].

**FACS® and Limiting Dilution Analysis.** Groups of two to three mice were immunized at the base of the tail with 100 μg SWM 110–121 in CFA. 3, 6, 8, 14, and 28 d later, draining inguinal LN cells were removed and single cell suspensions were prepared. For studying the memory response, DBA/2 mice were first immunized with 100 μg SWM in CFA at the base of the tail, and 4 wk later, challenged through the same route with 100 μg of the same peptide in IFA. 2, 4, 6, 9, and 14 d later, draining inguinal LN cells were removed and single cell suspensions were prepared. The total number of LN cells was determined by counting three times with a hemocytometer. 4 × 10⁵ cells were stained for 20 min at 4°C with 10 μg PE-conjugated anti-CD4 Ab (Caltag) and with 10 μg FITC-conjugated anti-Vβ8 Ab (F23.1; BD PharMingen) in FACS® buffer (Dulbecco’s PBS with 2% FCS). The cells were analyzed by FACS® and the highest 1% of CD4⁺Vβ⁺ or CD4⁺Vβ⁻ subsets were sterile sorted. After sorting, small aliquots of positive and negative populations were resuspended in FACS® buffer and analyzed on the FACS® machine used for sorting to assess for percentage of purity of the

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1Abbreviations used in this paper: Bss, biotin; LDA, limiting dilution analysis; PCC, pigeon cytochrome c; SWM, sperm whale myoglobin.
sorted populations. The cells were placed in limiting dilution culture at 96 replicates per dilution in microwells containing 5 × 10^5 irradiated DBA/2 spleen cells with 10 μM SWM and 10 U/ml IL-2 final concentrations. After 10 d of incubation (37°C, 5% CO_2), individual microcultures were resuspended and divided equally into two new wells. Freshly irradiated DBA/2 spleen cells (5 × 10^5/well) were then added either in the presence or absence of 10 μM SWM without IL-2. Cultures were incubated 48 h longer and pulsed with 1 μCi of [3H]thymidine during the last 18 h. Positive wells were defined as those exceeding the mean cpm in the absence of antigen by 3 SD. The percentage of negative wells was plotted against cells per plate and analyzed by least-squares linearization using Cricket Graph (Computer Associates, Inc.). The exponential curve-fitting function produced an equation of the form: \[ y = (\omega) \times 10^{mz}, \] where \( \omega \) and \( z \) were derived from the data, and the resultant precursor frequency (1/x) was calculated by setting \( y = 0.37 \) according to Poisson statistics. The total number of antigen-specific T cells present in the LN of each mouse after each immunization (\( n \)) was calculated as follows: \[ n = (z/100)/x, \] where \( z \) is the total number of cells present in the immunized LN and 1/x is the precursor frequency of SWM 110–121-specific T cells in the CD4^hi population.

**Limiting Dilution Analysis T Cell Clones.** At selected time points, duplicate plates were cultured at the time of restimulation; one plate was maintained in culture while the other one was used for proliferative response. Limiting dilution analysis (LDA) T cell clones were subsequently grown from LDA plates which, according to the Poisson statistical analysis, corresponded to <1 cell/well. LDA T cell clones were restimulated every 10–14 d with 20 × 10^5 freshly irradiated DBA/2 spleen cells and 10 μM SWM final concentration. LDA T cell clones were derived from three independent immunizations.

**TCR Vβ PCR and Sequence Analysis.** T cells were Ficoll purified 3 d after restimulation with SWM 110–121, and PolyA^-mRNA was prepared using the Microfast Track™ method (Invitrogen). First-strand cDNA synthesis was performed on 2 μg mRNA using an oligo (dT) primer (Promega) and moloney murine leukemia virus reverse transcriptase (GIBCO BRL/Life Technologies). 4% of the reaction was used as a template for PCR amplification. The 5’ TCR Vβ8 primer was 5’-TAA GCG GCC CCG AGG CTG CAG TCA-3’ and the 3’ CB primer was 5’-CAG CTC AGC TCC AGG TGG TGC-3’. The primer annealing was performed at 55°C for 1 min, the polymerase extension segment at 72°C for 2 min, and the junctional region of the Vβ8^-containing transcripts was amplified using these two primers in a thermal cycler (PerkinElmer) for 30 cycles. PCR products were directly sequenced using the Thermo Sequenase radiolabeled terminator cycle sequencing kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech/Life Science Inc.) and displayed on a 6% acrylamide gel.

**Results**

**Kinetics of the Antigen-specific CD4^+ T Cell Response to SWM 110–121 In Vivo.** At various time points after primary or secondary immunization with SWM 110–121, LN cells from DBA/2 animals were harvested and stained for CD4^hi and Vβ8 expression. LDA established the precursor frequency of both CD4^hi/Vβ8^- and CD4^hi/Vβ8^+ T cell populations at each selected time point. Data presented in Table I show the results of one of three or more LDA experiments performed at each selected time point for the CD4^hi/Vβ8^- population. The total number of antigen-specific T cells present in the draining LN was estimated from the calculated precursor frequencies and absolute numbers of CD4^+ T cells in the LN preparation (Table I). The results of repeated LDA experiments are summarized in Fig. 1. These data demonstrate the relative expansion of antigen-specific T cells during the course of the primary and secondary immune response in both the CD4^hi/Vβ8^- and CD4^hi/Vβ8^+ populations. The antigen-specific precursor frequency of the CD4^hi/Vβ8^- T cell population at day 3 after primary immunization (1/3,150) was near a baseline level at 33 antigen-specific T cells in the immunized LN (8–11). In the next 3 d, the number of antigen-
Table I.

| Days after immunization | Precursor frequency | Number of LN cells | Total number of SWM-specific VB8+ cells |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------|
|                         | 1/\(10^6\) \(z\times 10^6\) | \(1/z\times 100\)/x |                                        |
| Primary                 |                     |                    |                                        |
| 3                       | 1/3,150             | 10.23              | 33                                     |
| 6                       | 1/38                | 12.8               | 3,368                                  |
| 8                       | 1/65                | 9.44               | 1,452                                  |
| 14                      | 1/362               | 15.6               | 431                                    |
| 28                      | 1/405               | 8.73               | 215                                    |
| Secondary               |                     |                    |                                        |
| 2                       | 1/217               | 23.55              | 1,085                                  |
| 4                       | 1/37                | 20.95              | 5,662                                  |
| 6                       | 1/42                | 20.00              | 4,762                                  |
| 8                       | 1/76                | 12.65              | 1,665                                  |
| 14                      | 1/125               | 10.35              | 828                                    |

Determination by LDA of antigen-specific precursor frequencies in the CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) population. The total number of antigen-specific precursor cells present in the LNs during the primary and secondary response to SWM 110–112 in the VB8\(^{+}\) population was derived from the precursor frequency of antigen-specific T cells in the CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) subset and from the total number of LN cells (\(z\)), using the equation \(n = (z/100)/x\). CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) cells were sorted from primed LNs at days 3, 6, 8, 14, and 28 after primary immunization and days 2, 4, 6, 8, and 14 after secondary immunization. LDA was performed and the precursor frequency (1/x) was derived by Poisson statistics as described in Materials and Methods. Shown are the results of one representative LDA experiment performed at each selected time point.

The baseline precursor frequency of antigen-specific T cells in the CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) subset and from the total number of LN cells (\(z\)) was derived by Poisson statistics as described in Materials and Methods. The mean total number of antigen-specific T cells used to determine the expansion of antigen-specific T cells was the result of two or three independent LDA experiments. The expansion was then calculated by dividing the mean total number of antigen-specific T cells present on a given day by the number of antigen-specific precursor cells present in day 3 cultures after primary immunization.

Figure 1. Kinetics of antigen-specific precursor frequencies during the primary and secondary response in vivo. Mean fold expansion of antigen-specific CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) and VB8\(^{+}\) T cells during the primary and memory response to SWM 110–121, starting at day 3 after primary immunization for the baseline precursor frequency. The total number of antigen-specific T cells present at each given time point was determined by LDA as shown in Table I and described in Materials and Methods. The mean total number of antigen-specific T cells used to determine the expansion of antigen-specific T cells was the result of two or three independent LDA experiments. The expansion was then calculated by dividing the mean total number of antigen-specific T cells present on a given day by the number of antigen-specific precursor cells present in day 3 cultures after primary immunization.

specific T cells in the CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) population increased rapidly to reach a maximum, at day 6, of >4,400 CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) T cells in the draining LN, corresponding to a 136-fold expansion in the number of antigen-specific CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) T cells from day 3 (Fig. 1). The number of antigen-specific T cells decreased threefold by day 8, and by day 28, only 5% of the peak antigen-specific CD4\(^{+}\) T cell number was still present (Fig. 1).

To delineate the CD4\(^{+}\) T cell memory response, mice were reimmunized 28 d after primary immunization and the memory response was studied using CD4\(^{high}\) T cells. The baseline precursor frequency in the CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) subset immediately before secondary challenge was 6.6-fold higher than the number of antigen-specific T cells present at baseline, day 3 after primary immunization (Fig. 1). The CD4\(^{+}\) T cell recall response reached its maximum precursor frequency 4 d after secondary challenge, 2 d earlier than in the primary response (Fig. 1). The total number of antigen-specific CD4\(^{+}\) T cells present at days 4 and 6 of the memory response was not statistically different from that seen at the peak of the primary response, and corresponded to a 24-fold expansion of the existing CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) T cells present 28 d after priming. Not only was the memory response more rapid than the primary response, but it was also more sustained after the peak of the response was reached, taking longer for the number of CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) T cell precursors to fall to levels similar to those seen after the primary response (Fig. 1).

The CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) population kinetics were similar to the CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) kinetics, although the relative cell expansions were less. There was a 13.5-fold expansion in antigen-specific CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) T cells between days 3 and 6 of the primary response but, similar to the CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) population, by 4 wk after primary immunization the precursor frequency of antigen-specific T cells in the CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) population decreased to 5.5% of the peak cell number (Fig. 1). The memory response in the CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) population was also more rapid and enhanced than the primary response, with a 37.5-fold increase in the number of precursors in the first 4 d after reimmunization and a peak which was 2.5 times higher than the peak of the primary response (Fig. 1). Data presented in Fig. 1 show the dominant expansion of the CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) population compared with the CD4\(^{high}\)VB8\(^{+}\) population. The presence of a significant antigen-specific response in the VB8\(^{+}\) population of sorted CD4\(^{high}\) cells was surprising; previously, our lab had only rarely been able to isolate SWM 110–121–reactive VB8\(^{+}\) CD4\(^{+}\) T cells from bulk cultures in vitro (34–39).

The Antigen-specific CD4\(^{high}\) T Cell Population Is Functionally Heterogeneous Early in the Immune Response but Rapidly Evolves towards Functional Homogeneity. To test the hypothesis that the responding T cell population differed at day 3 and day 6 after priming, we produced a representative population of T cell clones at each time point by sort-
ing CD4\textsuperscript{high}V\textbeta8\textsuperscript{+} T cells directly from LNs, performing LDA, and selecting cells for expansion from plates with precursor frequencies approximating one cell per well as calculated by Poisson statistics. This approach avoided potential tissue-culture artifacts due to competition for growth between different clones in the same well. The LDA T cell clones were tested for proliferative response. The proliferative responses of the day 3 LDA-derived clones, displayed in rank order, represented in their ED\textsubscript{50} values (Fig. 2 A). The ED\textsubscript{50} values were stable in repeated assays (SEM ≤ 10%). The nature of the rank order distribution of ED\textsubscript{50} values in the day 6 group was more homogenous: most of the responses were near a mean ED\textsubscript{50} of 1 μM with a few outliers on each end (Fig. 2 B). Most of the contraction of the immune response was due to loss of high ED\textsubscript{50} cells. This analysis of ED\textsubscript{50} distribution raised the possibility that between days 3 and 6 after primary immunization, expansion of intermediate reactivity antigen-specific CD4\textsuperscript{+} T cells and loss of low reactivity antigen-specific CD4\textsuperscript{+} T cells had taken place.

**TCR Sequence Analysis of the Antigen-specific TCR Repertoire during the Primary and Secondary Response.** To determine whether clonal expansion occurred between days 3 and 6 of the primary response (as suggested by the emergence of a dominant ED\textsubscript{50} value in the population; Fig. 2), we sequenced the junctional regions of the TCR V\textbeta chains of the V\beta8\textsuperscript{+} LDA clones. Almost half of the V\beta8\textsuperscript{+} LDA clones (42.6%) isolated at day 3 displayed “noncanonical” CDR3 junctional regions (Fig. 3 A). However, in agreement with previous studies from our lab, data presented in Fig. 3 B demonstrate that the majority (87.7%) of LDA clones found at the peak of the primary immune response (day 6) displayed the previously described canonical CDR3, consisting of the amino acid sequence (A/G) WDW\textsubscript{x}(x) linked to the junctional region J\beta2.6 (32, 33; Fig. 3 B). Within the canonical group, 53.1% of the LDA clones displayed the identical specific clonotype AWD\textsubscript{WGS} (Fig. 3 B). The “memory” T cell clones found 4 wk after primary immunization, but before restimulation, displayed a majority (86.4%) of canonical CDR3 regions; however, no preference for a specific clonotype was found (Fig. 3 C). In contrast, at the peak of the recall response (4 d after restimulation with antigen in vivo) not only did the majority (82.7%, 43/52) of the LDA clones examined contain canonical CDR3 regions, but an obvious preference for the specific clonotype V\beta8.2-AWD\textsubscript{WES}-J\beta2.6 (59.6%, 31/52) was also found (Fig. 3 D). In summary, after day 6 of the primary response, no further shift in T cell repertoire towards T cells expressing the canonical TCR was observed; the canonical/noncanonical TCR ratio was the same at days 6, 28, and 32 (4 d after repriming; Fig 3, A–D).

**Functional Analysis of the Antigen-specific CD4\textsuperscript{+} T Cell Population Directly Correlated TCR Sequence with TCR Reactivity.** As the amino acid composition of the CDR3 loop of most canonical LDA clones isolated at day 6 was similar to the canonical clones seen at day 3 (Fig. 3, A and B), we asked whether a functional difference between canonical and noncanonical LDA T cell clones was responsible for the expansion of clones containing the canonical CDR3 region observed between days 3 and 6 of the primary immune response. Our lab has shown that avidity differences in TCR–antigen–MHC interactions lead to shifts in ED\textsubscript{50} values (the antigen dose required to reach half-maximal proliferation), with lower avidities leading to higher ED\textsubscript{50} values and vice versa (1). In these experiments, antigen dose and the affinity of the peptide for the MHC were constants, and the TCR density was comparable on sampled T cell clones by FACS® analysis (data not shown). Therefore, the system described here could be used to provide information about the reactivity of the TCR of the T cell clones for the antigenic ligand SWM 110–121 by measuring their ED\textsubscript{50} values in a proliferation assay.

44 LDA clones from day 3 cultures and 44 LDA clones from day 6 cultures were tested for proliferation in response to SWM 110–121 to determine their ED\textsubscript{50} values compared with their TCR sequences (Table II). Generally, T cell clones with low ED\textsubscript{50} values (<2 μM) contained the canonical CDR3 region, whereas T cell clones displaying high ED\textsubscript{50} values (>10 μM) always expressed a noncanonical CDR3 region. In LDA clones from day 3 cultures, the mean ED\textsubscript{50} value for all T cell clones with the canonical

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**Figure 2.** Distribution of ED\textsubscript{50} values in CD4\textsuperscript{+}V\beta8\textsuperscript{+} LDA T cell clones. CD4\textsuperscript{+}V\beta8\textsuperscript{+} cells sorted from primed LNs 3 and 6 d after primary immunization were expanded from limiting dilution cultures. For each selected time point, T cell clones were derived from three independent immunizations. (A) 44 LDA clones derived from day 3 and (B) 44 LDA clones derived from day 6 cultures after primary immunization were tested for proliferative response, and the mean ED\textsubscript{50} values were plotted in rank order. Each LDA clone was tested at least twice (SEM ≤ 10%) in order to determine a mean ED\textsubscript{50} (as described in Materials and Methods).
TCR (n = 27/44) was 24-fold lower than in the noncanonical group (P < 0.0036; Table II). In LDA clones from day 6 cultures, the mean ED50 value for all LDA clones displaying the canonical TCR (n = 40/44) was nine times lower than the group displaying the noncanonical TCRs (Table II). We next examined the ED50 values of LDA clones expressing the canonical TCR, derived 4 d after secondary immunization, to determine whether a further major shift in ED50 values occurred in the memory response. The mean ED50 of sampled LDA clones expressing the canonical TCR sequence obtained at the peak of the secondary response was statistically indistinguishable from that...
seen in the “canonical group” of day 6 LDA clones, obtained after primary immunization (0.86 and 0.36 μM [P < 0.0036]).

To correlate the ED50 value with the reactivity of the TCR for the antigenic ligand, it was necessary to demonstrate that the observed ED50 values resulted from a TCR signal. Comparable expression of major costimulatory molecules including CD28, B7-1, B7-2, and CD4, on T cell clones displaying higher and lower ED50 values could be seen by FACS® analysis (data not shown). In addition, a more direct assay was performed to demonstrate the role of the TCR in determining the proliferative capacity of the clones. Titrated doses of anti-Vβ8 Abs were used in Ab inhibition assays to inhibit the proliferative response of the T cell clones (which all used the Vβ8 TCR). Ab inhibition experiments were performed on Vβ8+ T cell clones displaying different ED50 values (over a range of 2 logs; 0.07–60 μM). Data presented in Fig. 4A show inhibition curves for representative T cell clones, all with different ED50 values. At a fixed dose of SWM 110–121, a lower ED50 value of the T cell clone necessitated a higher Ab dose to reach the same threshold of inhibition (Fig. 4A). Data presented in Fig. 4B show the results of Ab inhibition assays for all T cell clones tested. A linear inverse correlation was found between the ED50 value of a T cell clone and the percentage of inhibition of the proliferative response. T cell clones displaying low ED50 values were inhibited less at a given dose of Ab than T cell clones displaying a higher ED50 (Fig. 4B). Furthermore, inhibition curves of T cell clones displaying comparable ED50 values were superimposable in this inhibition assay. These results demonstrated that the distribution in ED50 values observed in the LDA T cell clone population resulted from an effect mediated by the TCR. In other words, the measured ED50 values were a direct result of the reactivity of a particular TCR for its ligand, as TCR density, antigen dose, and affinity of peptide for the MHC were kept constant.

Figure 4. Direct correlation between TCR function and ED50 values. (A) Inhibition of proliferation in response to 30 μM SWM 110–121 by titrated doses of anti-Vβ8 Ab. Inhibition curves for four representative T cell clones are shown. The mean ED50 value of each respective T cell clone is 3D3 (ED50 = 50 μM), 3B5b (ED50 = 15 μM), 3E11 (ED50 = 0.6 μM), and 3E4 (ED50 = 0.07 μM). (B) Shown is the correlation between the ED50 values of nine T cell clones and the percentage of inhibition of proliferative response to 30 μM SWM 110–121 when 1.25 μg/ml anti-Vβ8 Ab was added to the culture. At ED50 = 1 μM and ED50 = 50 μM, three different T cell clones displaying identical ED50 were tested to determine the percentage of inhibition of proliferation. Each T cell clone was tested at least twice. Error bars represent the SEM.

Table II.

| Number of clones | Mean ED50 ± SE |
|------------------|---------------|
| 3 d after primary immunization* | |
| Canonical | 27/44 (61.4%) | 0.74 ± 0.15 |
| Noncanonical | 17/44 (38.6%) | 19.11 ± 5.4 (P < 0.0036) |
| 6 d after primary immunization‡ | |
| Canonical | 40/44 (91.0%) | 0.97 ± 0.15 |
| Noncanonical | 4/44 (9.0%) | 8.4 ± 7.2 |

*Statistical analysis of ED50 values in Vβ8+ T cell clones from day 3 after primary immunization. 27 T cell clones containing the canonical CDR3 region consisting of the amino acid sequence (A/G)WDWx(x) and 17 T cell clones expressing a noncanonical CDR3 region were tested for proliferation in order to determine their ED50 value (antigen concentration leading to half-maximal proliferation). Each clone was tested at least twice. A mean ED50 value was calculated for each single clone (the SEM were 10%). The mean ED50 values shown in the table represent the mean of all T cell clones in each group. Statistical analysis was performed as described in Materials and Methods.

‡Statistical analysis of ED50 values in Vβ8+ T cell clones from day 6 after primary immunization. 40 T cell clones containing the canonical CDR3 region and 4 T cell clones expressing a noncanonical CDR3 region were tested for proliferation in order to determine their ED50 values (as described above).
to be directly proportional to biochemical affinity (29). Representative clones were assayed for tetramer binding compared with a panel of control (known) TCRs with established affinity, as well as to the previously generated SWM-reactive T cell hybridoma 11.3.7 (Fig. 5 A). The TCR dissociation constants \( K_D \) were estimated for the SWM-reactive clones from these data (Fig. 5 A). The order of the estimated \( K_D \) correlated precisely with the ED\(_{50} \), as measured by proliferation assays (Fig. 5 B). Notably, several noncanonical clones were below the limit of detection of the tetramer system despite having a measurable proliferative response to the SWM peptide. Previous studies in one of our labs had also demonstrated that low affinity/high ED\(_{50} \) T cell clones (reactive to the 3K peptide) failed to stain with their specific tetramer reagent despite producing IL-2 in response to the peptide (29). Using MHC-transfected L cells, we demonstrated that these low affinity, non–tetramer-binding SWM-reactive clones were restricted by the I-A\( ^a\) restriction element, just as were the high affinity clones (data not shown). In addition, all clones were tested and shown to respond against whole SWM to prove that peptide reactivity corresponded to true SWM reactivity for each clone (data not shown). Collectively, the results demonstrated that ED\(_{50} \) was a reliable indicator of TCR affinity for MHC–SWM 110–121 in our system.

**Discussion**

The results presented here demonstrate that TCR-based selection in the peripheral CD4\(^{high} \) T cell compartment occurred early during an antigen-specific immune response in vivo. We determined the kinetics of the primary and secondary T cell immune response to SWM 110–121 in vivo, examining both the CD4\(^{high} \)V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^1\) and CD4\(^{high} \)V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^2\) populations, by performing LDA on the CD4\(^{high} \) population of primed LN cells using our recent finding that, upon antigen challenge, antigen-specific T cells upregulate cell surface expression of CD4 (30–33). As expected from our previous studies, a dominant SWM 110–121–specific response was observed in the CD4\(^{high} \)V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^+\) T cell population. A rapid increase in antigen-specific T cell precursor frequency was seen between days 3 and 6 of the primary immune response (Fig. 1). Within 2 wk of primary immunization, only 5% of the peak precursor number was present; however, this represented a 6.6-fold higher baseline precursor frequency of CD4\(^{high} \)V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^+\) T cells at day 28 compared with day 3 (Table I). The secondary response in both the V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^+\) and V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^-\) populations was more rapid and more sustained than the primary response (Fig. 1). The CD4\(^{high} \) approach revealed the expected dominant antigen-specific V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^+\) T cell population, but also demonstrated a V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^-\) antigen-specific T cell population reactive to SWM 110–121. This was surprising, as our lab and others (using T cell clones and hybridomas) had only rarely isolated V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^-\) SWM 110–121–specific T cells from bulk cultures (34–39). Combined with our previous studies, these data suggest that SWM 110–121–specific V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^+\) T cells cannot readily expand in bulk culture when V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^-\) SWM 110–121–specific T cells (derived from a primary immunization) are present, consistent with the observation that the degree of heterogeneity in long term T cell lines is less than in freshly obtained LN cells, indicating that a selection process occurs in vitro (43).

Although the total number of antigen-specific T cells in the CD4\(^{high} \)V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^+\) and CD4\(^{high} \)V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^-\) populations in vivo was comparable during the primary and secondary response, the kinetics demonstrate the dominant expansion of the V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^-\) subset (Fig. 1). The dominance of the V\(_b\)\(^8\)\(^-\) T
cells was not due to the fact that VB8+ SWM-reactive T cells outnumbered the VB- cells at the onset of the immune response, as the number of total antigen-specific precursors (as determined by day 3 LDA) was 2.7-fold higher in the CD4high VB8− population than the CD4high VB8+ population (Fig. 1). However, selection of VB8+ SWM-reactive T cells occurred rapidly and by day 6, 3.7 times fewer VB8+ than VB cells were present. Between days 3 and 6 of the primary immune response, we observed a 136-fold expansion in the number of antigen-specific T cells in the CD4high VB8+ subset compared with only a 13.5-fold expansion in the CD4high VB8− T cells subset (Fig. 1). Therefore, our data suggest that in vivo, SWM 110–121–specific VB+ T cells have a selective advantage compared with SWM 110–121–specific VB− T cells.

We have presented four lines of evidence that support the idea that clonal maturation of the peripheral T cell repertoire occurs early during the immune response in vivo, and reflects a process of TCR-based selection of the antigen-specific T cells. First, as opposed to the continuous distribution in ED50 values of LDA T cell clones isolated at day 3 (which reflected the heterogeneous nature of the population of T cells seen after the primary immunization; Fig. 2 A), the majority of the VB8+ LDA clones from day 6 displayed similar ED50 values, with only a few outliers on each side (Fig. 2 B), suggesting that a selection for VB8+ LDA clones had taken place in vivo. Second, TCR sequence analysis performed on LDA clones derived from days 3, 6, and 28 of the primary response, and day 4 of the secondary response, indicated a strong bias towards selecting T cells containing the canonical amino acid composition (A/G)WDWx(x) in their CDR3. Third, our ED50 analysis showed that the skewing towards a “canonical” TCR sequence in the population correlated with a selection of T cells that displayed lower ED50 values (higher reactivity), i.e., a functional change in the T cell repertoire correlated precisely with a TCR structural change (Table II). Fourth, MHC–peptide tetramer analysis of the clones correlated precisely with a TCR structural change (Table II).}


demonstrated a precise correlation between ED50 and TCR affinity (Kd; Fig. 5), suggesting that selection was based on both sequence and affinity of the TCR Vβ CDR3 region.

Our data demonstrate that TCR-based repertoire selection for CD4+ T cells with an intermediate affinity for antigen takes place at the beginning of the primary immune response. TCR repertoire selection occurring in the CD4+ T cell repertoire during the first 6 d of a primary immune response is difficult to demonstrate, primarily due to lack of technical means for tracking a wide population of different antigen-specific CD4+ T cells at early time points after primary immunization. TCR repertoire maturation (i.e., narrowing in T cell repertoire) has been shown recently using different antigen immunization models to occur after secondary antigenic challenge (18–20, 44). In their pigeon cytochrome c (PCC) immunization model, McHeyzer-Williams et al. demonstrated that the CD4+ T cell secondary (memory) response to PCC was more homogeneous than the primary response in terms of CDR3 loop length and amino acid composition (18–20, 45). The overall kinetics of dominant expansion shown here are similar to those demonstrated in the PCC system (18, 19). However, in our system, the TCR repertoire at the peak of the memory response was not demonstrably more homogeneous than that seen at the peak of the primary immune response. The only time we observed a major change in the proportion of “canonical” to “noncanonical” TCRs was at the beginning of the primary response (from days 3 to 6); the second McHeyzer-Williams study saw a similar early expansion of antigen-specific cells, although they reported a further narrowing in the secondary response in their PCC system (20). For at least 4 wk after primary immunization, we saw no changes in the percentage of canonical to noncanonical TCR expression, and the same canonical TCR seen at the peak of primary response was used at the peak of the memory response.

Anti-TCR Ab inhibition and MHC–SWM 110–121 tetramer assays demonstrated that the measured ED50 values, in this system, were directly controlled by the TCR of the T cell clones. This result is in agreement with results from several groups, which showed (using surface plasmon resonance to measure affinity) that the main signal event in T cell activation occurs through TCR engagement, and that there exists an extremely good correlation between the duration (half-life) of the TCR interaction with the ligand, peptide–MHC complex, and the biological (i.e., proliferative) response of the T cell (46–50). Of additional interest is our finding that low-affinity T cell clones can be undetectable by a tetramer-based detection system (Fig. 5), which has also been reported using other CD4+ T cell–tetramer systems (29). This points to inherent limits in the assays currently used to detect “antigen-specific” CD4+ T cells. Functional assays (such as those based on proliferation) may not detect all reactive cells (e.g., TCR-mediated cytokine stimulation in absence of cell cycling could be overlooked), whereas tetramer reagents may not bind TCRs of lower affinity. Both methods would then systematically underestimate precursor frequency. In this study, we found comparable expression of major costimulatory molecules (CD28, B7-1, B7-2, and CD4) among T cell clones displaying higher and lower ED50 values. Although adhesion molecules are important in bringing cells together for TCR engagement to occur (51, 52), they are not central to the signaling event (53, 54). Therefore, we conclude that in our experiments, the observed T cell proliferative response was a direct reflection of the TCR reactivity for its ligand. Our analysis showed that the ED50 values we found for memory phase–derived T cell clones expressing canonical CDR3 regions were indistinguishable from those of canonical LDA clones isolated on day 6 after primary immunization. These data suggest that the more rapid and enhanced memory response was not due to the ability of memory T cells to proliferate more efficiently upon encounter with the antigen (as they displayed ED50 values in vitro comparable to primary LDA clones), but to the elevated precursor frequency present at the end of the primary response.

Our results clearly demonstrate that a TCR repertoire selection process occurred early in the immune response in
vivo, resulting in a relatively homogenous population of CD4+ T cells with a TCR-determined intermediate reactivity to antigen. The results of the MHC–SWM tetramer analysis suggest that the TCR-based, TCR sequence-dependent, intermediate reactivity demonstrated here should be referred to as “TCR affinity” (and hence the selection process demonstrated here described as “affinity selection”), although this is currently a matter of controversy, as both kinetics and affinities of TCR interactions are crucial in determining the biological reactivity of a T cell (30, 49, 55). The direct effect of the different TCR sequences on the function of T cells involved in the early immune response demonstrated here may also be mediated by the effect of TCR structure on the kinetics (half-life and off-rate) of the TCR–peptide interaction, and hence reflect “kinetic selection” mediated by the TCR, as recently reported by Savage et al. (30). This group showed that memory and primary T cell populations responsive to PCC differed in their binding kinetics to peptide–MHC tetramers, suggesting a kinetic basis for the TCR repertoire maturation observed previously (18–20, 30). Our results differ from studies by both Savage et al. in a CD4+ system and Busch et al. in a CD8+ system in that we did not see a narrowing of the range of response after secondary antigen challenge (30, 55). Furthermore, we saw a similar average antigen reactivity of the T cells in our secondary immune response: in our results, the same canonical sequence and ED50 values dominated at the peak of the primary and secondary responses.

Other antigen–MHC–TCR systems should be studied in the future by multiple approaches to clarify which system shows “typical” immune repertoire selection behavior in vivo. However, regardless of whether the TCR-based selection of the CD4+ T cell repertoire response to antigen challenge is due to TCR-based kinetics or TCR-based affinity, the process demonstrated here clearly fulfills the criteria of what Burnett envisioned as clonal selection in the CD4+ T cell compartment (56).

The authors wish to thank Drs. Dewey Kim and Dirk Brockstedt for reading and discussing the manuscript, Mrs. Robyn Kizer for her excellent secretarial assistance, and Ms. Cariel Taylor for technical assistance.

This work was sponsored by National Institutes of Health grants CA65237, DK39959, AI17134, and DK44837. W.M. Ridgway was supported by the Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

Submitted: 9 June 2000
Revised: 27 September 2000
Accepted: 7 October 2000

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