Lineage Commitment in the Thymus: Only the Most Differentiated (TCR\textsuperscript{hi}bcl-2\textsuperscript{hi}) Subset of CD4\textsuperscript{+}CD8\textsuperscript{+} Thymocytes Has Selectively Terminated CD4 or CD8 Synthesis

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Summary

Lineage commitment is a developmental process by which individual CD4\textsuperscript{+}CD8\textsuperscript{+} (double positive, DP) thymocytes make a decision to differentiate into either CD4\textsuperscript{+} or CD8\textsuperscript{+} T cells. However, the molecular event(s) that defines lineage commitment is controversial. We have previously proposed that lineage commitment in DP thymocytes can be molecularly defined as the selective termination of CD4 or CD8 coreceptor synthesis. The present study supports such a molecular definition by showing that termination of either CD4 or CD8 synthesis is a highly regulated event that is only evident within the most differentiated DP subset (CD5\textsuperscript{hi}CD69\textsuperscript{hi}TCR\textsuperscript{hi}bcl-2\textsuperscript{hi}). In fact, essentially all cells within this DP subset actively synthesize only one coreceptor molecule. In addition, the present results identify three distinct subpopulations of DP thymocytes that define the developmental progression of the lineage commitment process and demonstrate that lineage commitment is coincident with upregulation of TCR and bcl-2. Thus, this study supports a molecular definition of lineage commitment and uniquely identifies TCR\textsuperscript{hi}bcl-2\textsuperscript{hi} DP thymocytes as cells that are already committed to either the CD4 or CD8 T cell lineage.

Thymocytes develop through a series of stages which can be distinguished by variations in surface expression of the coreceptor molecules CD4 and CD8 (reviewed in reference 1). Double-negative (DN)\textsuperscript{1} cells expressing neither CD4 nor CD8 (CD4\textsuperscript{−}CD8\textsuperscript{−}) mature into double-positive (DP) cells expressing both CD4 and CD8 (CD4\textsuperscript{+}CD8\textsuperscript{+}) which, in turn, develop into single-positive (SP) cells that selectively express CD4 (CD4\textsuperscript{+}CD8\textsuperscript{−}) or CD8 (CD4\textsuperscript{−}CD8\textsuperscript{+}). Development of immature DP thymocytes into mature SP thymocytes is a highly regulated process in which only those DP thymocytes with TCR of appropriate specificities are positively selected to further differentiate into SP T cells. The process of positive selection (reviewed in reference 2) involves at least three major cellular events: (a) conversion of a DP thymocyte expressing both CD4 and CD8 coreceptor molecules into a SP T cell expressing only one coreceptor molecule, referred to as lineage commitment; (b) conversion of a short-lived DP thymocyte into a long-lived SP T cell; and (c) conversion of a functionally incompetent DP thymocyte into a functionally competent SP T cell. The cellular and molecular bases for these processes remain largely a matter of speculation. In this study we have addressed the first issue of lineage commitment.

The cellular and molecular signals that induce lineage commitment in DP thymocytes remain controversial (reviewed in reference 3). Studies to identify such signals have not focused directly on DP thymocytes in which lineage commitment signals are generated but rather have assessed lineage commitment either by the successful generation of SP T cells or by the appearance of populations that appear to be in transition to a SP phenotype (4–13). Indeed, lineage commitment for T cells is best defined developmentally as an irreversible commitment to differentiate into either a CD4\textsuperscript{+} or CD8\textsuperscript{+} T cell. Unfortunately, such a developmental definition does not permit lineage commitment to be recognized in signaled DP thymocytes when it occurs, but only after it has resulted in its successful differentiation into a SP T cell. Consequently, we have formulated a molecular definition of lineage commitment that can be applied directly to DP thymocytes. We have proposed that lineage commitment be molecularly defined as the selective termination of synthesis of one coreceptor protein in a cell that expresses both coreceptor proteins on its surface (12). That a DP thymocyte expresses both CD4

\textsuperscript{1}Abbreviations used in this paper: DN, double negative; DP, double positive; SP, single positive.
and CD8 coreceptor proteins on its surface is definitive evidence that it was recently synthesizing both coreceptor molecules, and whether or not it continues to actively synthesize both coreceptor molecules we think reflects its lineage commitment status.

We have recently described an assay, the coreceptor re-expression assay, which assesses individual DP thymocytes for coreceptor synthesis (12). By our molecular definition of lineage commitment, DP thymocytes synthesizing both CD4 and CD8 coreceptors are uncommitted cells, whereas DP thymocytes synthesizing only CD4 or CD8 coreceptor molecules are lineage committed cells. However, it has been argued that selective termination of synthesis of one coreceptor protein may occur sporadically in DP thymocytes, at random developmental points, and not reflect a developmentally regulated lineage commitment event.

We now report that selective termination of CD4 or CD8 coreceptor synthesis does not occur capriciously in DP thymocytes, but is developmentally restricted to the most differentiated subpopulation of DP thymocytes which is characterized as CD5hiCD69hiTCRb-hibcl-2hi. In fact, all CD5hiCD69hiTCRb-hibcl-2hi DP thymocytes have terminated synthesis of one coreceptor molecule despite their surface expression of both CD4 and CD8 proteins. As a result, it is the immediate precursors of these cells, i.e., CD5loCD69hiTCRb-hibcl-2lo DP thymocytes, that appear to be coordinately signaled in the thymus to terminate synthesis of one coreceptor molecule and to upregulate both TCR and bcl-2 expression. Thus, the present study identifies the phenotype of cells within the DP population that have undergone lineage commitment and shows that lineage commitment is coincident with high levels of TCR and bcl-2 expression.

Materials and Methods

Mice and Thymocyte Preparations. C57BL/6 (B6) and TCRα−/− mice (14) were obtained from Jackson Laboratories (Bar Harbor, Maine) and were housed and bred in a specific pathogen-free facility. Thymuses were dissected from mice between 6 and 10 wk of age and single cell suspensions were made by gently teasing thymuses apart. Thymuses were dissected from mice between 6 and 10 wk of age and single cell suspensions were made by gently teasing clumps of thymus tissue apart. Thymocytes were incubated with the protease pronase, and stained for 30 min at 4°C. Cells were washed twice with staining medium, cells were resuspended at a concentration of 10⁶/ml and stained with saturating concentrations of Texas red (TR)-streptavidin (GIBCO BRL). After washing two times with staining medium, cells were resuspended at a concentration of 10⁶/ml and stained with saturating concentrations of Texas red (TR)-streptavidin (GIBCO BRL). After washing, pronase treatment, and culture cells were typically restained with the same antibody combinations for analysis. In those cases when it was necessary to stain for an additional marker, we restained with PE anti-CD4 and FITC anti-CD8 as usual, but used distinct biotinylated antibodies (biotinylated anti-TCRβ mAb (H57-597, PharMingen) or antimouse bcl-2 mAb (3F11, PharMingen) followed by a biotinylated anti-hamster mAb (C94-56, PharMingen) in combination with RED670-conjugated streptavidin to avoid confusion with any residual anti-CD5/TR-streptavidin conjugates. Staining with anti-bcl-2 required that the cells be permeabilized by treatment with 0.03% saponin and we followed the method described by Veis et al. (15). Flow cytometry was performed on a Becton Dickinson FACStar Plus and analyzed using software designed by the Division of Computer Research and Technology at the National Institutes of Health except in cases where RED-670 was used as a second step, when cells were analyzed on a Becton Dickinson FACSscan® with Cell Quest software. Dead cells were excluded electronically by gating on forward scatter and propidium iodide intensity when analyzed on the FACSscan®. Pronase Treatment. The coreceptor reexpression assay was performed as previously described (12). In brief, sorted cells were washed two times with PBS and resuspended at 1–5 × 10⁶/ml with or without 0.04% Pronase (Calbiochem Novabiochem, La Jolla, CA) in PBS. They were incubated for 15 min at 37°C and then pelleted and incubated with fresh pronase for another 10 min at 37°C. Cells were subsequently washed three times with complete medium then distributed in 0.5–2.0 ml fi-
coreceptor molecules that individual DP thymocytes are actively synthesizing (12). In the present study we utilized the coreceptor reexpression assay to determine if any relationship existed between the selective termination of coreceptor synthesis and developmental maturity. As well-characterized markers of developmental maturity we utilized surface expression of CD5 and CD69 (9, 16–21).

Surface expression of CD5 and CD69 is markedly heterogeneous among DP thymocytes, with DP thymocytes contained within cell populations expressing low, intermediate, and high levels of each marker (Fig. 2, a and b). More importantly, surface CD5 and CD69 expression is directly correlated with developmental maturity such that the least differentiated DP thymocytes express low amounts of CD5 and CD69 and the most differentiated DP thymocytes express high levels of CD5 and CD69 (17, 19, 20). Consequently, to determine if termination of coreceptor synthesis occurred in a developmentally restricted subpopulation of DP thymocytes, we performed the coreceptor reexpression assay on thymocytes that were electronically purified by 3-color cell sorting into DP thymocytes expressing low/intermediate versus high levels of surface CD5 and CD69 (Fig. 3, a and b). All DP thymocytes expressing low/intermediate levels of CD5 or CD69 either synthesized both coreceptor molecules or synthesized no coreceptor molecule (Fig. 3, a and b, upper panels); essentially none of these cells selectively synthesized only one coreceptor molecule (Fig. 3, a and b). In contrast, DP thymocytes expressing high levels of surface CD5 or CD69 did contain cells that were selectively synthesizing only one coreceptor molecule (Fig. 3, a and b, lower panels). DP thymocytes selectively synthesizing CD8 usually outnumbered thymocytes selectively synthesizing CD4. We suspect this is because thymocytes that have selectively terminated coreceptor synthesis lose surface CD8 expression more quickly than surface CD4 expression, a possibility consistent with observations by other investigators (22, 23). We also observed a

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**Figure 1.** Coreceptor reexpression assay. Thymocytes that express both CD4 and CD8 on their surfaces may no longer be actively synthesizing both CD4 and CD8 coreceptor molecules. To reveal the coreceptor(s) that individual CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> thymocytes are actively synthesizing, thymocytes are treated with low concentrations of the protease pronase which strips the surface of the cell of existing CD4 and CD8 protein molecules. Cells are then allowed to reexpress the coreceptor proteins they are actively synthesizing during overnight culture at 37°C. In the schematic, surface CD4 and CD8 proteins are indicated by 4 or 8 outside the circle, and internal CD4 and CD8 mRNAs are indicated by 4 or 8 inside the circle.

**Figure 2.** CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> thymocytes are heterogeneous for expression of CD5 and CD69. Freshly isolated thymocytes from B6 mice were analyzed by three color flow cytometry for surface expression of CD4, CD8 and CD5 (a) or CD69 (b). Gates subdividing cells into low, intermediate and high expression of CD5 (a) or CD69 (b) are indicated. Contour plots displaying CD4 and CD8 expression of cells in each gate are shown below each gate and the frequency of cells falling into CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>-</sup> and CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>-</sup> subpopulations are indicated. Solid line indicates CD5 or CD69 staining and dashed line indicates negative control (Leu 4) staining.
Figure 3. Coreceptor synthesis in CD4⁺CD8⁺ thymocytes. Populations of thymocytes from B6 mice were electronically sorted by three color flow cytometry into purified populations of CD5hi versus CD5lo/int CD4⁺CD8⁺ cells (a) or CD69hi versus CD69lo/int CD4⁺CD8⁺ cells (b). The sorting gates are indicated and the phenotype of the sorted cells after overnight culture at either 4°C or 37°C is shown (left panels). Sorted cells were assessed for coreceptor synthesis using the coreceptor reexpression assay, and the phenotype of pronase stripped cells after overnight culture at either 4°C or 37°C is shown (right panels). The frequency of cells falling into each boxed region is indicated. It is evident after pronase treatment and 37°C culture that CD4⁺CD8⁺ thymocytes that express only one coreceptor molecule are present only among the CD5 hi (a) and CD69 hi (b) CD4⁺CD8⁺ thymocyte subpopulations. The CD5 expression levels of sorted CD5 hi CD4⁺CD8⁺ cells from (a) which only expressed CD8 (***), CD4 (**) or which continued to synthesize both coreceptors (*) were compared (c). Staining with a negative control antibody on unsorted populations is shown as a shaded histogram. This staining shows that the populations continuing to synthesize both CD4 and CD8 could not be distinguished from cells that had selectively terminated CD4 or CD8 synthesis by CD5 expression levels.
significant number of cells that have terminated or diminished synthesis of both CD4 and CD8. The fate of these cells is not yet known but they may represent precursors of mature DN T cells. Most importantly, these data indicate that cells selectively synthesizing only one coreceptor molecule (either CD4 or CD8) are not present among the vast majority of DP thymocytes, but are only present among DP thymocytes expressing high surface levels of CD5 and CD69.

Even though all DP thymocytes selectively synthesizing only one coreceptor molecule were CD5hiCD69hi, most of the cells that were CD5loCD69lo actively synthesized both coreceptor molecules (Fig. 3a). Consequently, we wished to determine if markers existed that could uniquely identify CD5hiDP thymocytes that had selectively terminated synthesis of one coreceptor molecule and distinguish them from the majority of CD5hiCD69hi DP thymocytes that continued to synthesize both coreceptors. As a first attempt we wished to quantitatively compare CD5 and CD69 surface expression on these different DP subpopulations. DP thymocytes that had undergone the coreceptor reexpression assay could be subsequently assessed for surface CD5 but not CD69 expression because CD5 is resistant to pronase treatment whereas CD69 is not. We found that surface CD5 expression was essentially equivalent on all CD5hi DP thymocytes, regardless of whether they were actively synthesizing one or both coreceptor molecules (Fig. 3c) and therefore could not be used to distinguish the subpopulations.

However, we observed a clear difference when we examined the small subset of CD5hiCD69hi DP thymocytes that had selectively terminated synthesis of one or the other coreceptor molecule for expression of two other differentiative markers, surface TCR and internal bcl-2 proteins (24–31) (Fig. 4). CD5hi DP thymocytes that were selectively synthesizing only one coreceptor molecule (either CD4 or CD8) expressed significantly higher levels of both surface TCRβ and internal bcl-2 protein than CD5lo DP thymocytes that continued to synthesize both coreceptor molecules (Fig. 4). Thus, DP thymocytes that have selectively terminated synthesis of one coreceptor molecule (either CD4 or CD8) are exclusively contained within a small subpopulation of DP thymocytes that are not only CD5hiCD69hi, but are also TCRβbcl-2hi.

These results demonstrate that selective termination of synthesis of one coreceptor molecule is a stringently regulated event during development which is evident only within the small, most differentiated subset of DP thymocytes defined as CD5hiCD69hiTCRβbcl-2hi. In addition, these results identify three subsets of DP thymocytes that differ in their state of coreceptor synthesis: (a) CD5loCD69lo DP thymocytes that actively synthesize both coreceptor molecules; (b) CD5hiCD69hiTCRβbcl-2lo DP thymocytes that synthesize both coreceptor molecules; and (c) CD5hiCD69hiTCRβbcl-2hi DP thymocytes that actively synthesize only one coreceptor molecule having terminated expression of the other (Table 1. We propose there may be a precursor/progeny relationship among these subpopulations such that they define the progression of DP thymocytes from uncommitted to precommitted to lineage-committed thymocytes.

Selective Termination of Synthesis of One Coreceptor Molecule Requires Surface TCRβ/CD3 Complexes and Occurs Late in Development. As an independent test of our conclusion that selective termination of coreceptor synthesis is a developmentally regulated event that only occurs in the most differentiated subset of CD5hi DP thymocytes, we exam-
ined DP thymocyte populations from TCRα−/− mice that are unable to assemble and express surface TCRαβ complexes and, consequently, lack CD5hi DP thymocytes (Fig. 5a). In this experiment, we attempted to increase our ability to detect DP thymocytes synthesizing only one coreceptor molecule by performing the coreceptor reexpression assay on purified populations of CD4+8lo and CD4lo8+ transitional DP thymocytes that may be developmentally more advanced than the bulk of DP thymocytes (Fig. 5b). Even so, we failed to detect any DP thymocytes in TCRα−/− mice that were selectively synthesizing only one coreceptor molecule (Fig. 5b). Thus, surface expression of TCRαβ/CD3 complexes and the signals they transduce are required for generation of CD5hi DP thymocytes and for selective termination of a coreceptor molecule.

Having confirmed that selective termination of coreceptor synthesis occurs only in CD5hi DP thymocytes, we wished to examine the developmental relationship between CD5hi DP thymocytes that continue to synthesize both coreceptor molecules and those that have selectively terminated coreceptor synthesis. In particular, if CD5hi DP thymocytes that continue to synthesize both coreceptor molecules are the precursors of those that have selectively terminated synthesis of one coreceptor molecule, it would be expected that these populations would appear sequentially in development. To examine this possibility, we performed the coreceptor reexpression assay on CD5hi DP thymocytes from newborn mice less than 12 h old (Fig. 6). Interestingly, newborn mice contained CD5hi DP thymocytes at a frequency comparable to that of adult mice (10–15% of all DP cells). However, essentially all neonatal CD5hi DP thymocytes actively synthesized both coreceptor molecules; very few, if any, had terminated synthesis of either or both coreceptor molecules (Fig. 6). Thus, CD5hi DP thymocytes that synthesize both coreceptor molecules appear earlier in development than CD5hi DP thymocytes that synthesize only one coreceptor molecule, consistent with (but not proving) a precursor/progeny relationship.

**Discussion**

Lineage commitment is a developmental process by which positively selected DP thymocytes are induced to differentiate into either CD4+ or CD8+ T cells. Identification of the intrathymic signals that induce lineage commitment would be significantly facilitated if the molecular consequences of lineage commitment could be recognized as soon as they occurred in DP thymocytes. We have proposed that lineage commitment be molecularly defined as the selective termination of synthesis of one or the other coreceptor molecule in a DP thymocyte expressing both coreceptors on its surface. Lineage commitment by any definition must require that DP thymocytes shift from synthesizing both coreceptor molecules to synthesizing only one coreceptor molecule.
one. However, the validity of defining lineage commitment in DP thymocytes by coreceptor synthesis has been questioned because of the possibility that selective termination of coreceptor synthesis may occur randomly in DP thymocytes and, therefore, may be unrelated to their differentiation state.

The present study, however, demonstrates that selective termination of CD4 or CD8 synthesis as determined by the coreceptor reexpression assay does not occur randomly in DP thymocytes, but, instead is a highly regulated event which has occurred exclusively within a developmentally discrete subpopulation of DP thymocytes that is CD5hiCD69hi TCRhi bcl-2hi. DP thymocytes expressing high levels of CD69, TCR and bcl-2 have each been shown by other investigators to have undergone positive selection (19–20, 24–30) and TCR hi subpopulations of DP thymocytes, specifically, have been shown to contain the immediate precursors of SP thymocytes (23–26). That termination of coreceptor synthesis was only evident within that population of thymocytes which has undergone positive selection is compelling evidence that selective termination of coreceptor synthesis is not a capricious event in DP thymocytes but is a molecular indicator of lineage commitment. Importantly, selective termination of coreceptor synthesis as detected by the coreceptor reexpression assay, unlike other markers identifying lineage committed DP thymocytes, reveals the T cell lineage to which individual DP thymocytes are committed since it reveals the coreceptor molecule that committed thymocytes continue to synthesize.

The present study has identified three distinct subpopulations of DP thymocytes that are distinguishable by surface phenotype and lineage commitment status: (a) CD5lo CD69lo DP thymocytes that have not selectively terminated synthesis of either CD4 or CD8 coreceptor molecules, (b) CD5hiCD69hi TCRhi bcl-2lo DP thymocytes that continue to synthesize both coreceptor molecules, and (c) CD5hiCD69hi TCRhi bcl-2lo DP thymocytes that actively synthesize only one or the other coreceptor molecule, but not both. A striking and unanticipated finding of the present study is that all DP thymocytes that have selectively terminated either CD4 or CD8 synthesis are CD5hiCD69hi TCRhi bcl-2lo and, furthermore, that essentially all CD5hiCD69hi TCRhi bcl-2lo DP thymocytes have selectively terminated either CD4 or CD8. This precise overlap suggests that intrathymic signals induce the immediate precursors of these lineage committed DP thymocytes (presumed to be CD5hiCD69hi TCRhi bcl-2lo DP thymocytes) to coordinately: (a) upregulate TCR expression, (b) increase bcl-2 content, and (c) selectively terminate synthesis of one coreceptor molecule. Consequently, CD5hiCD69hi TCRhi bcl-2lo DP thymocytes synthesizing both coreceptor molecules appear to be the targets of lineage commitment signals in the thymus. A summary of these findings is presented in Table 1.

We think that a precursor/progeny relationship exists among all three DP thymocyte subpopulations which is consistent with their sequential appearance during development, although it is difficult to prove such precursor/progeny relationships conclusively. From a lineage commitment perspective, we consider CD5hiCD69lo DP thymocytes to be uncommitted; CD5hiCD69lo TCRhi bcl-2lo DP thymocytes to be potential targets of lineage commitment signals and so are precommitted; and CD5hiCD69hi TCRhi bcl-2hi DP thymocytes to be committed. The differentiation of CD5lo CD69lo DP thymocytes into CD5lo CD69lo TCRhi bcl-2lo DP thymocytes presumably requires intrathymic signals transduced by surface TCR/CD3 complexes as CD5 and CD69 upregulation is mediated by TCR/CD3 signaling (17, 20, 32). Notably, the present study indicates that such intrathymic TCR/CD3 signals are not sufficient to selectively terminate synthesis of either CD4 or CD8 coreceptor molecules, as CD5hiCD69lo TCRhi bcl-2lo DP thymocytes continue to synthesize both coreceptor molecules. Rather, we think additional signals are required in CD5hi CD69lo TCRhi bcl-2lo DP thymocytes to increase TCR expression, to increase bcl-2 expression, and to selectively terminate either CD4 or CD8 coreceptor synthesis. It is important to note, however, that the present data indicate that TCR/CD3 signals are necessary for selective termination of CD4 or CD8 synthesis. Whether these signals are generated by TCR engagement by antigen or by ligand engagement of non-clonotypic receptors that signal via the TCR/CD3 signaling complex, such as Thy-1 (33), is not known.

In the present study the coreceptor reexpression assay has been performed on DP thymocytes, whereas we have previously utilized the coreceptor assay on transitional populations of DP thymocytes that have quantitatively downregulated surface expression of one or the other coreceptor molecule (12). The results of our previous studies indicated

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**Asymmetric Commitment Model**

| CD4+8+ thymocytes | CD5 | CD69 | TCR | bcl-2 |
|-------------------|-----|------|-----|------|
| Preselection      | lo  | lo   | lo  | lo   |
| Commitment        |     |      |     |      |
| checkpoint        |     |      |     |      |
| Commitment        |     |      |     |      |
| CD4 committed     | hi  | hi   | hi  | hi   |
| CD8 committed     | hi  | hi   | hi  | hi   |

**Figure 7.** Subpopulations of CD4+CD8+ thymocytes, their commitment status, and their relationship to the Asymmetric Commitment Model (12). The results of the present study provide a phenotype that can be assigned to each of the commitment stages proposed in the asymmetric commitment model (12). Preselection CD4+CD8+ thymocytes are too immature to undergo lineage commitment and express low levels of CD5, CD69, TCR and bcl-2. Signals transduced by the TCR/CD3 complex (as result of engagement of those surface molecules that signal through the TCR/CD3 complex, e.g. TCR, Thy-1, etc.) increase CD5 and CD69 expression and promote the differentiation of preselection CD4+CD8+ thymocytes to the point that they are able to undergo lineage commitment (commitment checkpoint). At the commitment checkpoint TCR-signaled CD4+CD8+ thymocytes whose TCR and CD8 molecules are coengaged become CD8-committed, whereas TCR-signal CD4+CD8+ thymocytes whose TCR and CD8 molecules are not coengaged become CD4-committed. Upregulation of TCR and bcl-2 occurs coincident with lineage commitment so that lineage committed thymocytes express TCR and bcl-2 at high levels.
that termination of CD4 synthesis was more stringently regulated during development than termination of CD8 synthesis, and we advanced a model, the asymmetric commitment model, to explain our findings. Specifically, we proposed that DP thymocytes progress to a stage in development (termed the commitment checkpoint) when they are assessed for the presence or absence of a CD8-commitment signal. The presence of a CD8-commitment signal results in selective termination of CD4 synthesis (CD8-commitment), whereas the absence of a CD8-commitment signal results by default in selective termination of CD8 synthesis (CD4-commitment). The present study provides a phenotype that can be assigned to each of the commitment stages in the asymmetric commitment model (Fig. 7): CD5loCD69lo DP thymocytes are uncommitted cells that are preselection; CD5hiCD69hi TCRlo bcl-2lo DP thymocytes are cells at the commitment checkpoint and so are precommitment; CD5hiCD69hi TCRlo bcl-2lo DP thymocytes have committed to either the CD4 or CD8 T cell lineages (Fig. 7).

However, the present finding that all lineage-committed DP thymocytes, even those that have selectively terminated CD8 synthesis, are CD5loCD69hi indicates that commitment to either lineage occurs only in TCR/CD3 signaled DP thymocytes. Hence, we would like to clarify the asymmetric commitment model to state that: (a) DP thymocytes that fail to receive TCR/CD3 signals remain CD5loCD69lo and die from neglect as uncommitted DP thymocytes; and (b) CD4-commitment occurs in CD5hiCD69lo DP thymocytes that have not received CD8-commitment signals.

In conclusion, the present study demonstrates that selective termination of CD4 or CD8 coreceptor synthesis in DP thymocytes is a highly regulated developmental process that occurs in strict parallel with other events that define positive selection. It is anticipated that the molecular definition of lineage commitment validated in this study will enhance identification of the intrathymic signals that induce lineage commitment in developing thymocytes.

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