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12152004 Asilomar Abstract

CD4<sup>+</sup> CD25<sup>+</sup> FoxP3<sup>+</sup> regulatory T cells act by suppressing the proliferation of conventional T cells. A key aspect of the regulatory T cell phenotype *in vitro* is anergy characterized by deficient proliferation and cytokine production. Although these cells are capable of proliferation in response to IL-2 or a lymphopenic environment, they do not proliferate in response to conventional TCR stimulation. However, regulatory T cells are responsive to TCR, as they require stimulation in order to exert suppression. The transcription factor *foxp3* is thought necessary and sufficient to confer the regulatory phenotype. We hypothesized that *foxp3* expression induces a receptor-proximal block to TCR signaling that selectively blocks proliferation and cytokine production. Analysis of downstream mediators of TCR stimulus in FoxP3<sup>+</sup> T cells has revealed no difference with FoxP3<sup>-</sup> T cells. These data suggests that *foxp3* blocks the TCR mitogenic signal within the nucleus.