

## **The sources and targets of IL-10 during DC-driven, polarised immune responses *in vivo***

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The central role of dendritic cells (DC) in the activation of naïve T cells gives them a commanding position in the control of immune responses. Their influence is mediated at least in part by the cytokines they secrete and, although immunosuppressive effects of IL-10 are known, the impact of its release from DC remains controversial. Here we show that DC-derived IL-10 does not alone induce tolerance or dictate a Th2 response, but instead its release is triggered by Th1-driving pathogens and it acts to limit the extent of consequent IFN $\gamma$  production. IL-10 from cells other than the initiating DC has a more powerful influence on the outcome of the T cell response, however, showing a greater ability to curb IFN $\gamma$  and to potentiate IL-4 and IL-5. Surprisingly, IL-10 from both B and T cells appears dispensable in this process. Together our data show the critical importance of non-lymphocyte derived IL-10 during polarised, pathogen-focussed immune responses *in vivo*.