



Novel aspects of mast cell and basophil function: Highlights from the 9th meeting of the European Mast Cell and Basophil Research Network (EMBRN)—A Marcus Wallenberg Symposium

Mast cells and basophils are important members of the immune system. Both of these cell types are implicated in allergic responses, being strongly responsive to activation/degranulation through allergen-induced crosslinking of IgE molecules bound to their high-affinity cell surface receptors (FcεRI). However, there have been intense research efforts during the past decades where the roles of mast cells and basophils in many contexts beyond allergy have been explored. These efforts have formed the basis for a much more complex view of the biology of these cell types.¹ For example, mast cells and basophils are strongly implicated in pruritus, cancer, various autoimmune disorders, chronic inflammation, urticaria, transplantation, wound healing, obesity, infertility and fibrosis.²⁻⁷ In all of these conditions, mast cells and basophils have predominantly detrimental functions, but they are also known to have beneficial functions, most notably in the host protection against bacterial, fungal and parasitic insults, and against envenomation.⁷⁻⁹

The state-of-the-art regarding these issues was recently discussed during the 9th meeting of the European Mast Cell and Basophil Research Network (EMBRN), held in Uppsala, Sweden (June 17-19, 2019). The meeting brought together close to 200 researchers in the area of mast cell and basophil biology, with attendees from wide-spread geographic origins, including Europe, Japan, China, the USA, South America, Mexico, New Zealand and Australia. Notably, the meeting was attended by foremost scientists at both senior and junior level. The meeting's faculty and participants reflected the high level of diversity of the scientific mast cell and basophil community and were well gender-balanced, with 48% of the oral presentations given by women. Altogether, 44 oral presentations were given and 57 posters were presented, the latter divided into two well-attended poster sessions.

The meeting covered multiple novel aspects of mast cell/basophil function, as detailed below and in Figures 1 and 2.

Several presentations were focused on the development and phenotype of mast cells and basophils, and how their phenotypes are affected by either tissue location or by disease conditions such as cancer. Notably, novel studies on this topic have used advanced immunohistochemical technology, 3-D imaging as well as single-cell

analysis. New insight into the transcriptional control in mast cells was also presented, including epigenetic mechanisms.

Another major issue was the mechanisms of mast cell/basophil activation. Several of the presentations on this topic focused on IgE-mediated mechanisms, but mast cell activation by novel pathways, such as the MRGPRX2 receptor, alarmins and complement, were also discussed. Signalling mechanisms operating downstream of receptor activation were another area of discussion. A number of presentations were focused on the synthesis of eicosanoids (leukotrienes and prostaglandins) in response to mast cell/basophil activation and on the biological consequences of eicosanoid release.

Several of the presentations revealed newly discovered roles of basophils in various *in vivo* contexts, including lung development, sepsis, airway inflammation, skin blistering, dermatitis and autoimmune disease. Monitoring of basophil activation for clinical testing was also discussed, as was the cytokine output from activated basophils.

A hot current topic is to decipher how mast cells/basophils communicate with other cell types. This was covered by numerous presentations at the meeting, with a particular focus on the interaction between mast cells and dendritic cells, melanoma cells, neurons, CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ cells. In several of these presentations, the role of extracellular vesicles in cell-cell communication was discussed.

Several presentations described a role for mast cells in a number of novel settings, including fungal infection, skin rejection, viral infections, myocardial infarction, *Giardia* infection, Alzheimer's disease, eczema and cancer. New insight into how mast cells and their progenitors affect asthma was also reported. New knowledge of the role of mast cells in regulating bacterial infection and of how mast cells are activated in response to bacterial insult was also presented, along with new findings delineating the interaction between mast cells and the microbiota. Various aspects of mastocytosis and mast cell leukaemia were also discussed. In several of the presentations, the role of the mast cell-restricted proteases (chymase, tryptase and carboxypeptidase A3) in various settings was addressed.

Another major topic of the meeting was to discuss regimes for interfering with detrimental functions of mast cells/basophils. Quite a few novel strategies for this purpose were presented, including studies of how low molecular weight inhibitors suppress responses downstream of mast cell activation caused by IgE-dependent and

This is a report from the 9th meeting of the European Mast Cell and Basophil Research Network (EMBRN)—a Marcus Wallenberg Symposium. The submission is a follow-up of an invitation from the Editor-in-Chief (C Akdis).

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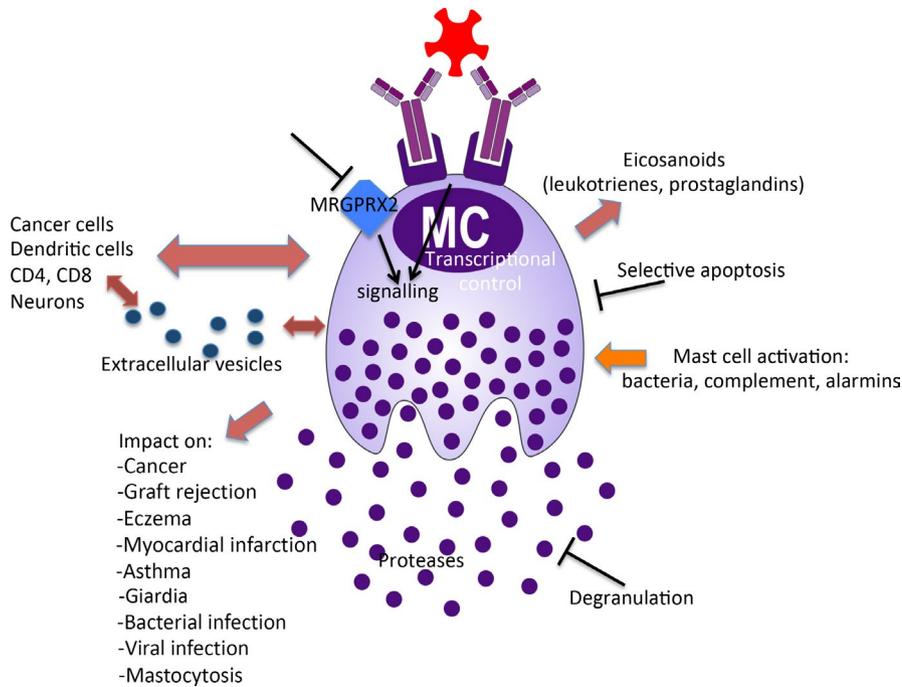


FIGURE 1 Current trends in mast cell research. The figure depicts major directions in ongoing research

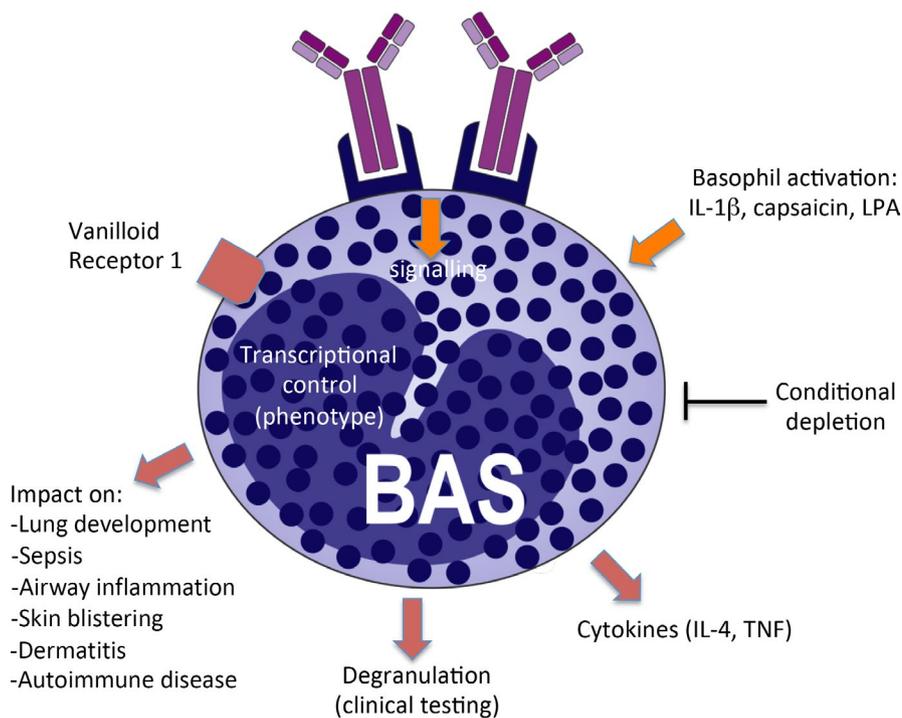


FIGURE 2 Current trends in basophil research. The figure depicts major directions in ongoing research

-independent mechanisms. Further, anti-mast cell/basophil therapies using anti-IgE biologicals such as omalizumab and ligelizumab and treatments that target inhibitory receptors were discussed. Novel strategies for inducing selective mast cell apoptosis were also presented, and mast cell apoptosis as a mechanism of maintaining skin homeostasis was addressed.

Altogether, the 9th meeting of the (EMBRN) provided a comprehensive update in the field of mast cell/basophil biology. We anticipate that multiple new research initiatives will be taken as a result of the findings presented at the meeting and we also foresee

that multiple novel collaborative efforts will be emanating from the meeting, altogether giving rise to joint publications and joint initiatives for grant applications.

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Mass spectrometry confirmation that clinically important peanut protein allergens are present in household dust

To the editor

The route of exposure of peanut in the first year appears to be crucial in determining whether peanut allergy or tolerance develops. Epicutaneous peanut exposure via an inflamed disrupted skin barrier increases the risk of peanut allergy.¹ Furthermore, there is evidence that perinatal exposure to peanut in dust is associated with the development of peanut sensitization and allergy in children with a disrupted skin barrier.² Environmental exposure to peanut in early life is therefore an important factor to quantify and consider in the development of peanut allergy. Previous studies have quantified peanut protein (using a polyclonal whole peanut protein ELISA) and specific peanut allergens (using a monoclonal Ara h 1

ELISA) in household dust and surfaces.^{2,3} Studies linking peanut protein in dust to peanut sensitization used an ELISA employing a polyclonal antibody which has been validated for sensitivity, specificity, and reproducibility with regards analysis of dust samples⁴; however, given the specificity of the ELISA,^{5,6} it does not confirm the presence of peanut allergens (eg, Ara h 2) and isoforms thereof. We therefore used mass spectrometry (MS) to confirm the presence of peanut proteins present in dust samples previously indicated by ELISA and characterize the repertoire of peanut allergens present.

Dust samples were collected from UK households using a method previously described⁴; they had high (n = 2, infant's play-area