

The alternative macrophage relay: STAT6 passes the baton to EGR2

Jingwen Liao^{1,2} and Diana C. Hargreaves¹

¹Molecular and Cellular Biology Laboratory, Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, California 92037, USA; ²Division of Biological Sciences, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, USA

Alternative polarization of macrophages induced by IL-4 is important for homeostasis and tissue repair. Downstream from IL-4 receptor signaling, STAT6 activation is transient, but induces stable transcriptional changes. These data suggest that STAT6 induces second messengers to carry out the alternative transcriptional program. In this issue of *Genes & Development*, Daniel and colleagues (pp. 1474–1492) identify EGR2 as a downstream regulator of STAT6 with broad functionality that further induces many transcription factors associated with alternative polarization. Identification of high EGR2 expression in a subset of mouse and human alveolar macrophages further highlights EGR2 as a conserved marker of alternatively activated macrophages.

Macrophages are innate immune cells that are highly heterogeneous and plastic, able to adopt a spectrum of polarization phenotypes based on resident tissue environment and local immune signals (Amit et al. 2016). At the two ends of the macrophage polarization spectrum are classical polarization (M1) induced by Toll-like receptor and inflammatory ligands and alternative polarization (M2) induced by IL-4 or IL-13. In contrast to classically activated macrophages, which produce inflammatory and antimicrobial factors, alternatively polarized macrophages mediate tissue repair and regeneration (Van Dyken and Locksley 2013). The alternative polarization program is expressed in alveolar macrophages at steady-state as well as in pathologic conditions such as airway allergen clearance, helminth infection, and tissue repair following viral lung infections (Van Dyken and Locksley 2013).

IL-4 signals through the IL-4R α , activating STAT6. STAT6 rapidly associates with chromatin at sites established during macrophage lineage determination by PU.1, AP-1, C/EBP, and IRF transcription factors (Horvath et al. 2019). STAT6 binds to both activated and repressed enhancers, which are characterized by gains or losses, respectively, in RNA polymerase II and PU.1 binding,

H3K27ac, eRNA transcription, and chromatin accessibility (Szanto et al. 2010; Czimmerer et al. 2018; Daniel et al. 2018a, 2018b). Although STAT6 association with chromatin is transient—STAT6 binding peaks at 1 h after IL-4 stimulation—STAT6-dependent transcriptional changes are observed as late as 24 h after IL-4 stimulation (Czimmerer et al. 2018; Daniel et al. 2018b). In addition, STAT6-dependent epigenetic changes at enhancers result in the potentiation of IL-4-responsive genes following a second IL-4 stimulation and the attenuation of LPS and IFN- γ responses in macrophages previously treated with IL-4 (Piccolo et al. 2017; Czimmerer et al. 2018; Daniel et al. 2018a). These observations point to the presence of effectors downstream from STAT6 that facilitate and stabilize the alternative transcriptional program.

In order to identify transcription factors that connect early and late events of IL-4 stimulation, Daniel et al. (2020) categorized IL-4-responsive enhancers into early and late by mapping sites that gain p300 binding and H3K27ac at 1 h and 24 h, respectively. Using motif and ChIP-seq analysis, they confirmed transient binding of STAT6 to enhancers that are activated within 1 h of IL-4 stimulation. At enhancers that exhibit sustained or late activation, they uncovered a specific enrichment of EGR motifs. Moreover, they identified EGR2 as a downstream factor that binds selectively to sustained and late enhancers 24 h after IL-4 stimulation. EGR2 is a known regulator of alternative activation, and was shown previously to be up-regulated in IL-4/IL-13-activated macrophages (Jablonski et al. 2015; Veremeyko et al. 2018). The investigators demonstrate that *Egr2* up-regulation following IL-4 stimulation is dependent on STAT6, and *Egr2* expression is sustained via autoregulation. Mechanistically, they found that EGR2 is required for late enhancer activation following IL-4 stimulation and specifically to maintain BRD4, SWI/SNF complex, and RNA polymerase II binding at IL-4-activated enhancers, as well as H3K27ac levels and chromatin accessibility. Thus, following IL-4 stimulation, STAT6 activation of *Egr2* transcription culminates in

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Corresponding authors: dhargreaves@salk.edu

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EGR2 binding at late enhancers associated with IL-4-responsive genes including *Egr2* itself. These observations support a model in which EGR2 propagates STAT6 signal by initiating a self-sufficient program that sustains the expression of IL-4-responsive genes after STAT6 release from chromatin (Fig. 1).

Daniel et al. (2020) show that EGR2 exerts broad transcriptional control of IL-4 response genes and is required for 77% of IL-4-induced genes and 67% of IL-4-repressed genes. However, EGR2 does not act as a STAT6 coregulator, but rather localizes to a subset of late de novo enhancers devoid of STAT6 binding. Additionally, EGR2 is required for the IL-4-dependent repression and activation of 72 and 50 downstream transcription factors, respectively. The activity of these factors could explain the EGR2-dependent changes at enhancers that lack EGR2 binding. Indeed, the investigators show that EGR2 induces *Pparg*, *Klf4*, *Myc*, and *Bhlhe40*, all of which have been shown previously to have roles in alternative activation (Fig. 1). The EGR2-dependent activation of downstream factors raises the potential cross-talk of EGR2 with new and previously described regulators of alternative activation; for example, PPAR γ and RXR (Szanto et al. 2010; Daniel et al. 2018a, 2018b). In the context of IL-4 stimulation, up-regulation

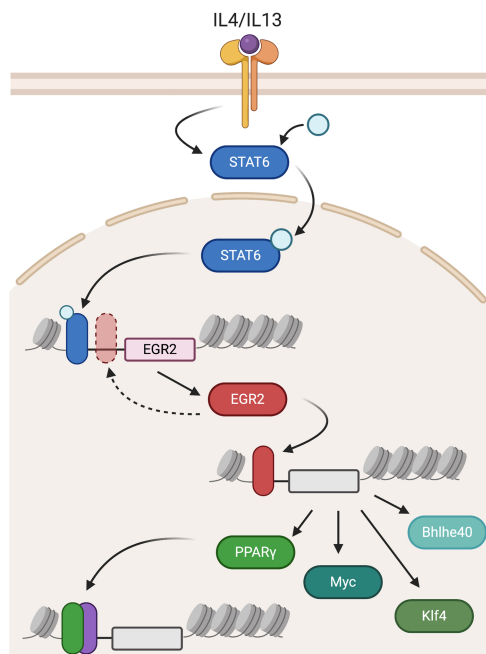


Figure 1. The STAT6–EGR2 activation cascade. Following stimulation of macrophages with IL-4 or IL-13, STAT6 becomes phosphorylated and translocates to the nucleus, where it binds to enhancers associated with the *Egr2* locus and activates *Egr2* expression. EGR2 in turn binds to de novo enhancers at target genes including *Egr2* and activates downstream effectors including *Pparg*, *Myc*, *Klf4*, and *Bhlhe40* that induce the alternative polarization transcriptional program. Because STAT6 activation is transient, induction of EGR2 is necessary to carry out transcription associated with alternative polarization and transcriptional memory. Created with BioRender.com.

of PPAR γ results in PPAR γ :RXR heterodimeric binding to de novo enhancers that regulates a subset of IL-4-responsive genes and allows more robust binding of STAT6 following a repeat stimulation with IL-4 (Daniel et al. 2018a, 2018b). As an upstream regulator, EGR2 thus likely plays a role in the PPAR γ -dependent priming of the alternative activation program upon repeated exposure to IL-4 (Daniel et al. 2018a). Indeed, the EGR2 motif was found to be enriched at PPAR γ :RXR binding sites that lack STAT6 binding, suggesting a coregulatory role for EGR2 in transcriptional memory (Daniel et al. 2018b). Similarly, EGR2 may play a role in the suppression of the inflammatory gene program in response to LPS or IFN- γ in IL-4-treated macrophages (Piccolo et al. 2017; Czimmerer et al. 2018). These data demonstrate that IL-4 sets off a multitiered transcriptional cascade involving STAT6, EGR2, and a host of downstream players with narrower specificity that underlies long-term epigenetic reorganization and alternative macrophage response.

The model put forth by Daniel et al. (2020) casts EGR2 as the linchpin or baton between the initial events of IL-4 activation and stable epigenetic memory (Fig. 1). In support of this model, the investigators demonstrate that *Egr2* expression in humans is STAT6-dependent. Furthermore, *Egr2* expression is high in a subset of macrophages in scRNA-seq data from mouse and human alveolar macrophages. The identification of EGR2 as a specific and conserved marker of alternatively polarized macrophages enables future efforts to identify alternatively polarized macrophages within various tissue-specific and disease-specific contexts from bulk and scRNA-seq data, paving the way for in vivo functional studies of transcription factors involved in alternative macrophage polarization.

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