

Plasmodium-specific atypical memory B cells are short-lived activated B cells

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Abstract A subset of atypical memory B cells accumulates in malaria and several infections, autoimmune disorders and aging in both humans and mice. It has been suggested these cells are exhausted long-lived memory B cells, and their accumulation may contribute to poor acquisition of long-lasting immunity to certain chronic infections, such as malaria and HIV. Here, we generated an immunoglobulin heavy chain knock-in mouse with a BCR that recognizes MSP1 of the rodent malaria parasite, *Plasmodium chabaudi*. In combination with a mosquito-initiated *P. chabaudi* infection, we show that *Plasmodium*-specific atypical memory B cells are short-lived and disappear upon natural resolution of chronic infection. These cells show features of activation, proliferation, DNA replication, and plasmablasts. Our data demonstrate that *Plasmodium*-specific atypical memory B cells are not a subset of long-lived memory B cells, but rather short-lived activated cells, and part of a physiologic ongoing B-cell response.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.001>

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Competing interests: The authors declare that no competing interests exist.

Funding: See page 23

Received: 04 July 2018

Accepted: 31 October 2018

Published: 02 November 2018

Reviewing editor: Facundo D Batista, Ragon Institute of MGH, MIT and Harvard, United States

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Introduction

Atypical memory B cells (AMB) are an unusual B-cell subset detected in both mouse models and humans in the context of certain infections and autoimmune disorders, including HIV, HCV, tuberculosis, malaria, rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus, and accumulated with age (Knox et al., 2017b; Naradikian et al., 2016a; Portugal et al., 2017; Rubtsov et al., 2017). In the context of infections, AMB were first described in HIV-viremic subjects, and termed tissue-like memory B cells, due to their similarity to an FCRL4-expressing memory B-cell subset found in human tonsillar tissues (Ehrhardt et al., 2005; Moir et al., 2008). In addition to FCRL4, these cells express relatively high levels of other potentially inhibitory receptors including CD22, CD85j, CD85k, LAIR-1, CD72, and PD-1, and show a profile of trafficking receptors including expression of CD11b, CD11c and CXCR3, consistent with migration to inflamed tissues. They are antigen-experienced class-switched B cells, which lack the expression of CD21 and the hallmark human memory B-cell marker CD27. Further studies demonstrated the expression of the transcription factor T-bet and the cytokine IFN γ by these cells, also characteristic of Th1 CD4⁺ T cells (Knox et al., 2017b; Obeng-Adjei et al., 2017; Portugal et al., 2017). Due to their poor functional capacity upon in vitro re-stimulation with BCR ligands, AMB were characterized as dysfunctional B cells, and increased frequencies of these cells was proposed to be a consequence of B-cell exhaustion driven by chronic inflammation and stimulation, drawing parallels with T-cell exhaustion during chronic viral infections

(Moir et al., 2008; Portugal et al., 2015; Sullivan et al., 2015). It has been hypothesized that expansion of AMB might contribute to the mechanisms driving autoimmune disorders and deficiencies in acquisition of immunity to chronic infections. However, due to lack of good tools and animal models to analyze antigen-specific atypical B cells in greater depth, many of these concepts remain speculative.

Several studies suggest that AMB might contribute to poor acquisition of long-term immunity to *Plasmodium* infection (Illingworth et al., 2013; Portugal et al., 2015; Sullivan et al., 2015; Sullivan et al., 2016; Weiss et al., 2011; Weiss et al., 2009; Weiss et al., 2010). Indeed, some studies demonstrated that in the absence of constant re-exposure, *Plasmodium*-specific serum antibody levels rapidly wane, and full protection from clinical symptoms is lost, suggesting that B-cell memory is functionally impaired (Portugal et al., 2013). However, others have reported long-lasting maintenance of *Plasmodium*-specific antibodies and/or memory B cells in settings of differing malaria endemicity, and similar responses are also observed in mouse malaria models (Dorfman et al., 2005; Ndungu et al., 2009; Ndungu et al., 2013; Ndungu et al., 2012; Wipasa et al., 2010). Moreover, it has been shown that BCRs cloned from *P. falciparum*-specific AMB from malaria-exposed adults encode *P. falciparum*-specific IgG antibodies, which could contribute to *P. falciparum*-specific IgG antibodies in serum (Muellenbeck et al., 2013). These authors proposed that *P. falciparum*-specific AMB do not prevent, but rather contribute to the control of *Plasmodium* infection. These apparently contradictory results may reflect the fact that some studies were performed on the general peripheral blood B-cell pool and others focused on *Plasmodium*-specific B cells. In determining a role for these cells in a chronic infection it would be important to follow antigen-specific responses and to distinguish these from non-specific polyclonal B cell activation.

The study of the development of AMB is challenging and requires suitable mouse models, which allow for identification and isolation of antigen-specific B cells that exist often at very low frequency. Here, we generated a knock-in transgenic mouse with a high frequency of B cells specific to the 21 kDa C-terminal fragment of *Plasmodium chabaudi* Merozoite Surface Protein 1 (MSP1₂₁), to investigate memory B cells generated following mosquito-transmission of the rodent malaria, *P. chabaudi*. We identified a CD11b⁺CD11c⁺FCRL5^{hi} subset of MSP1₂₁-specific B cells during the chronic infection with phenotypical and transcriptional features strikingly similar to those of human AMB. These AMB disappeared as the infection progressed, leaving a CD11b[−]CD11c[−]FCRL5^{hi} MSP1₂₁-specific B-cell compartment with characteristics of long-lived classical memory B cells (B_{mem}) after the resolution of the infection. These short-lived MSP1₂₁-specific AMB were also generated in response to immunization, suggesting they may be a normal but transient component of a B-cell response to antigen. In this chronic *P. chabaudi* infection, it appears that AMB require ongoing antigenic stimulation driven by the sub-patent infection to persist, and do not represent a true long-lived 'memory' B cell subset. Moreover, we show that generation of *Plasmodium*-specific AMB does not prevent the generation of *Plasmodium*-specific B_{mem}, and does not prevent resolution of the infection.

Results

Generation of an immunoglobulin heavy chain knock-in transgenic mouse model to study *Plasmodium*-specific B cell responses

To study *Plasmodium*-specific B cell responses in a rodent malaria model, we generated an *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} mouse strain on the C57BL/6J background (Materials and methods and **Figure 1—figure supplement 1**).

The *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} mice were healthy, with no unusual behavioral or physical characteristics. There were no alterations in total cellularity, pro-B, pre-B, immature B, mature B, total B220⁺CD19⁺ B cells, and plasma cells in the bone marrow (**Figure 1A–B**), and no alterations in number of T1, T2, T3, follicular, marginal zone, germinal center B cells, plasmablasts, plasma cells, and total cellularity in the spleen of *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} mice (**Figure 1C–D**) (Sen et al., 1990; Young et al., 1994). Importantly, The *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} mice had a greatly increased frequency of B cells specific for MSP1₂₁ (approximately 60% of the total B-cell compartment), as demonstrated by flow cytometry analysis of splenocytes with a MSP1₂₁ fluorescent probe consisting of biotinylated recombinant MSP1₂₁ loaded on streptavidin-PE (**Figure 1E–F**). Thus, in this model, a recombinant light chain is not required to bring about

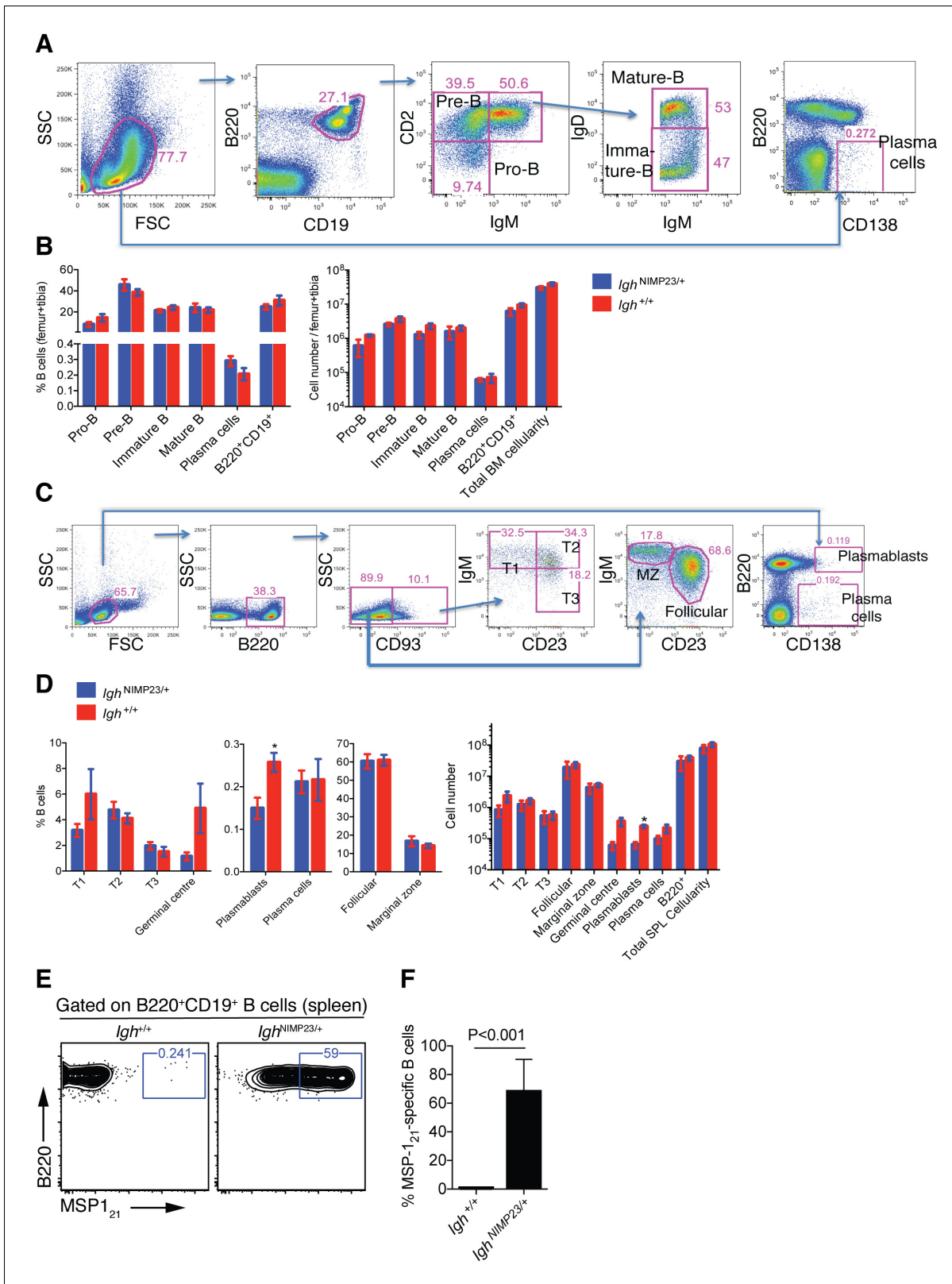


Figure 1. Analysis of total bone marrow and splenic B-cell populations in *Igh^{NIMP23/+}* and *Igh^{+/+}* littermates. (A) Flow cytometry gating strategy to identify different B-cell populations in bone marrow of *Igh^{NIMP23/+}* mice. Arrows indicate flow of analysis. The same strategy was used for *Igh^{+/+}* littermates. (B) Percentages and numbers of different B-cell populations in bone marrow of *Igh^{NIMP23/+}* and *Igh^{+/+}* littermates as defined in (A). (C) Flow cytometry gating strategy to identify different B-cell populations in spleen of *Igh^{NIMP23/+}* mice. (D) Percentages and numbers of different B-cell populations in spleen of *Igh^{NIMP23/+}* and *Igh^{+/+}* littermates. (E) Gated on B220⁺CD19⁺ B cells (spleen) in *Igh^{+/+}* and *Igh^{NIMP23/+}* mice. (F) Percentages of MSP-1-21-specific B cells in spleen of *Igh^{+/+}* and *Igh^{NIMP23/+}* mice. *P < 0.05. Figure 1 continued on next page

Figure 1 continued

populations in spleen of *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} and *Igh*^{+/+} littermates as defined in (C). Data are representative of two independent experiments with four mice per group. (E) Flow cytometry analysis of B cells obtained from spleen of *Igh*^{+/+} (left) and *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} (right) mice stained with anti-B220 and CD19 antibodies in combination with an MSP1₂₁ fluorescent probe. The gates show the frequency of B cells specific to MSP1₂₁. (F) Frequencies of MSP1₂₁-specific splenic B cells in *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} and wild-type *Igh*^{+/+} littermate controls (Mann Whitney U test). Data pooled from two independent experiments with 3–5 mice per group. Mann Whitney U test. *p<0.05. Error bars are SEM.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.002>

The following figure supplements are available for figure 1:

Figure supplement 1. Generation of *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} knock in mice.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.003>

Figure supplement 2. Generation of mixed bone marrow chimera model with reduced precursor frequency of *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} B cells to study MSP1₂₁-specific B cell responses during *P. chabaudi* infection.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.004>

specificity. This suggest that most endogenous light chains will pair with the NIMP23 heavy chain to generate a BCR with detectable binding to MSP1₂₁.

Increase in *Plasmodium*-specific B cells after mosquito transmission of *P. chabaudi*

To investigate B cells in *P. chabaudi* infections, which last several weeks, and to avoid potential problems with activation arising from very high frequencies of MSP1-specific B cells, we reduced the precursor frequency of MSP1₂₁-specific B cells to match the natural level expected for antigen-specific B cells more closely, yet still readily detectable by flow cytometry. We generated mixed bone marrow (BM) chimeras by adoptively transferring a mixture of 10% bone marrow from either *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} or *Igh*^{+/+} mice (CD45.2⁺) together with 90% bone marrow from C57BL/6.SJL-*Ptprc*^a mice (CD45.1⁺) into sub-lethally irradiated *Rag2*^{-/-}.C57BL/6.SJL-*Ptprc*^a mice (CD45.1⁺) to generate NIMP23→*Rag2*^{-/-} and WT→*Rag2*^{-/-} bone marrow chimeric mice respectively (Figure 1—figure supplement 2A–B). In both types of chimeras, 2–3% of the B cells were CD45.2⁺ and in NIMP23→*Rag2*^{-/-} mice approximately 1–2% of the B cells were MSP1₂₁-specific (Figure 1—figure supplement 2C–E). No MSP1₂₁-specific B cells were detected in the control WT→*Rag2*^{-/-} chimeras (Figure 1—figure supplement 2D).

Infection of C57BL/6J wt mice with *P. chabaudi* by mosquito bite gives rise to a short (48 hr) pre-erythrocytic infection, followed by an acute blood parasitemia peaking approximately 10d post-transmission. Thereafter, the infection is rapidly controlled, reaching very low parasitemias by 15d post-transmission, with a subsequent prolonged (~90 d), but low-level chronic infection before parasite elimination (Brugat et al., 2017; Spence et al., 2013). NIMP23→*Rag2*^{-/-} mice infected with *P. chabaudi* by mosquito bite, showed a similar course of parasitemia to that of control WT→*Rag2*^{-/-} mice (Figure 1—figure supplement 2F), and C57BL/6J wt mice (Brugat et al., 2017; Spence et al., 2013; Spence et al., 2012). Importantly, the MSP1₂₁-specific *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} B cells (CD45.2⁺MSP1₂₁⁺) in NIMP23→*Rag2*^{-/-} chimeras showed a robust response to the infection, as demonstrated by a dramatic increase in the proportions and numbers of GL-7⁺CD38^{lo} germinal centers (GC) and IgG2b⁺-IgD⁻ class-switched B cells in the spleen at 35 days post-infection (dpi) (Figure 1—figure supplement 2G–H).

Thus, we have generated a mouse model with detectable numbers of functional MSP1₂₁-specific B cells capable of responding to *P. chabaudi* infection.

Generation of *Plasmodium*-specific AMB after mosquito transmission of *P. chabaudi* infection

We investigated whether *Plasmodium*-specific AMB could be identified in mice during a blood-stage *P. chabaudi* infection. We selected a series of mouse homologues to human cell surface markers described on human AMB (Charles et al., 2011; Kardava et al., 2014; Kardava et al., 2011; Knox et al., 2017a; Li et al., 2016; Moir et al., 2008; Muellenbeck et al., 2013; Portugal et al., 2015; Russell Knode et al., 2017; Sullivan et al., 2015). Human AMB express CD11b, CD11c, Fc receptor-like (FCRL) 3–5, high levels of CD80, low levels of CD21, and are Ig class-switched. Mouse FCRL5 most closely resembles human FCRL3 and is the only mouse FCRL-family member which

contains both ITIM and ITAM motifs in its cytoplasmic tail (Davis, 2007; Davis et al., 2004; Won et al., 2006; Zhu et al., 2013). Therefore, our flow cytometry panel for mouse AMB included antibodies against CD11b, CD11c, FCRL5, CD21, IgD, and also CD80 and CD273 which identify mouse B cells that are antigen-experienced and potentially memory cells (Anderson et al., 2007; Tomayko et al., 2010; Zuccarino-Catania et al., 2014).

We detected an increased number of cells in a distinct CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B-cell subset at 28-35dpi, in the chronic phase of *P. chabaudi* infection (Figure 2A–B). This subset showed several AMB characteristics, including high expression of FCRL5 and low expression of CD21 and IgD (Figure 2C–E). In addition, the CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B-cell subset was enriched with cells expressing CD80 and CD273 (Figure 2C–E).

We then explored whether this CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B cell subset was detected during the memory phase, that is after resolution of the infection. As it takes up to 90 days for a blood-stage *P. chabaudi* infection to be eliminated from C57BL/6J mice (Achtman et al., 2007; Spence et al., 2013), we measured these responses from 155dpi onwards. Unexpectedly, the numbers of CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B cells were not significantly higher than background level (Figure 2A–B).

These data demonstrate that a mosquito-borne infection with *P. chabaudi* generates *Plasmodium*-specific B cells resembling human AMB. However, these cells do not persist and are not detected above background level after parasite clearance.

Transcriptome analysis confirms the AMB nature of CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B cells, and reveals a plasmablast-like signature for this subset

To gain a better understanding of the identity of the CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ *Plasmodium*-specific B cell subset, we isolated both CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ and CD11b⁺CD11c[−] MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from spleens of *P. chabaudi*-infected NIMP23→*Rag2*^{−/−} mice (35dpi) (Figure 3—figure supplement 1), and MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from the spleen of naïve NIMP23→*Rag2*^{−/−} mice (Figure 2A), by flow cytometric sorting, and performed an mRNAseq transcriptional analysis on the three populations.

We then selected a large series of key genes previously shown to be either up or downregulated on human AMB (Supplementary file 1), and explored the expression of their mouse homologues on the three different B-cell subsets we sorted at day 35pi. The transcriptome of CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B cells highly resembled that of human AMB. A series of hallmark genes upregulated in human AMB were also upregulated in CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B cells, including IgG (*Ighg2c* and *Ighg2b*), *Cxcr3*, *Tbx21* (T-bet), *Lair1* and *Fcrl5* (Figure 3, genes in red boxes, and references in Supplementary file 1). In addition, the MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ B-cell subset showed upregulation of *Ifng*, *Aicda*, a large array of inhibitory receptors [including *Pd1*, *Cd72*, *Cd85k*, *Fcgr2b* (CD32b), *Siglece*], antigen-experienced/memory markers [*Cd80*, *Cd86*, *Nt5e* (CD73) and high *Cd38*], and additional class-switched immunoglobulins (i.e. *Igha*, *Ighg1* and *Ighg3*), all of which have been shown to be upregulated on human AMB (Figure 3C–G, references in Supplementary file 1). These cells also expressed Galectins (*Lgals1* and *Lgals3*), previously implicated in B-cell anergy (Clark et al., 2007) (Figure 3H), and displayed a pro-apoptotic program (e.g. high expression of *Fasl*, and low expression of *Bcl2*) (Figure 3I). Interestingly, in agreement with data on human AMB, MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ B cells showed upregulation of *Mki67* (Figure 3J), indicative of proliferation, and had characteristics of plasmablasts and/or plasma cells, including upregulation of *Cd138*, *Prdm1* (*Blimp1*) and *Xbp1*, and low expression of *Cxcr5*, *Pax5*, and *Bcl6* (Figure 3B and K). However, these cells showed low expression of *Irf4* and *S1p1*, suggesting that they may be in a pre-plasmablast or pre-migratory plasma-cell stage (Kabashima et al., 2006; Kallies et al., 2007) (Figure 3K). Finally, and similar to human AMB, CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B cells showed low expression of *Cd40*, *Cr2* (CD21), *Ms4a1* (CD20), and *Cd24a* (Figure 3L).

We ran a Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) (Subramanian et al., 2005) with a gene list ranked according to their differential expression between MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ AMB sorted from infected mice and MSP1₂₁-specific B cells sorted from naïve mice, using gene sets a priori obtained from Reactome (Fabregat et al., 2018). Among the gene sets yielding the top 50 significant (fdr < 0.001) highest normalized enrichment score (NES) we obtained gene sets corresponding to cell cycle, DNA replication, generation/consumption of energy, regulation of apoptosis, activation of NF-κB on B cells, and downstream signaling events of the BCR

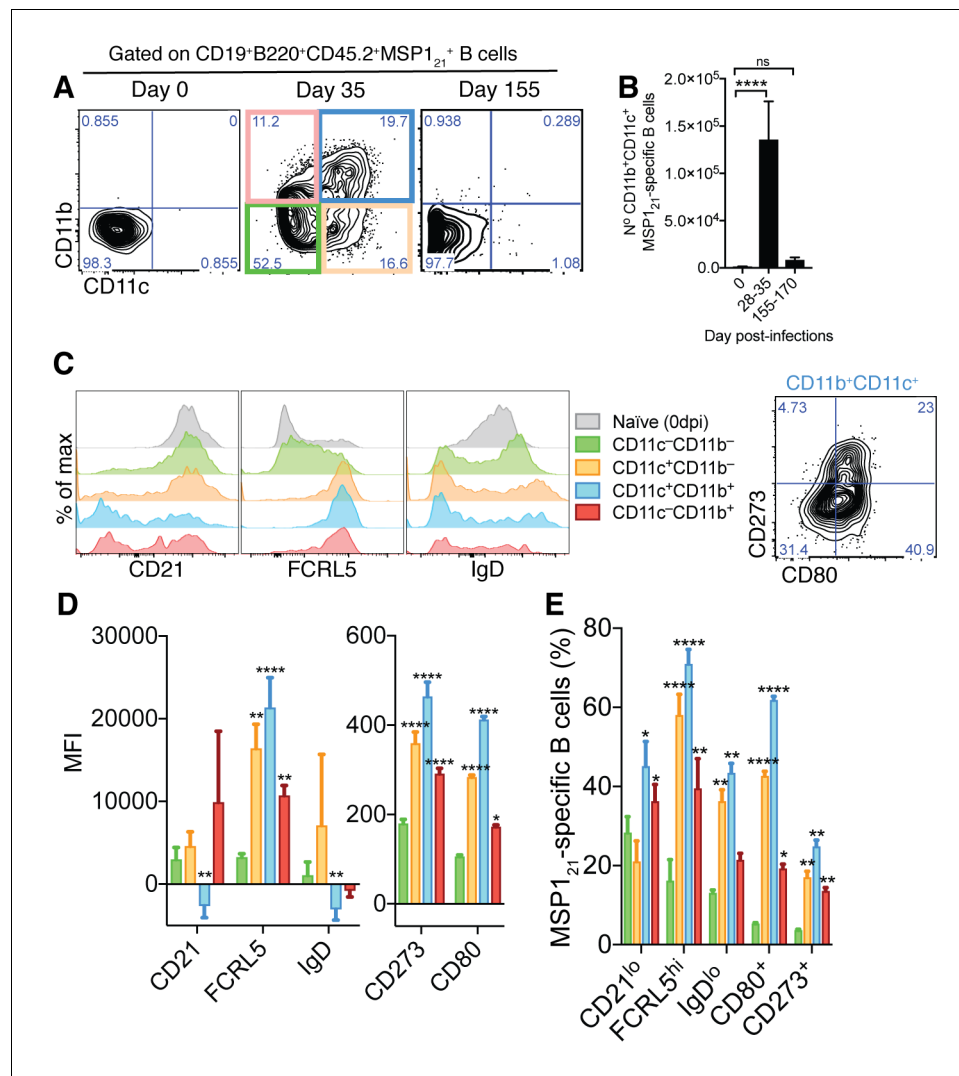


Figure 2. Generation of MSP1₂₁-specific AMB in response to mosquito transmitted *P.chabaudi* infection. (A) Flow cytometry showing differential expression of CD11b and CD11c on splenic MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} chimeric mice before infection (day 0) and at 35 and 155dpi. (B) Numbers of splenic MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ AMB from NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} during the course of mosquito transmitted *P. chabaudi* infection. Kruskal-Wallis test vs day 0. ****, p<0.0001 (C) Flow cytometry showing expression of CD21/35, FCRL5, IgD, CD273 and CD80 on different subsets of splenic MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} chimeric mice defined based on CD11b and CD11c expression at 35dpi. (D) Geometric mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of CD21/35, FCRL5, IgD, CD273 and CD80 expression on different subsets of splenic MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} chimeric mice defined based on CD11b and CD11c expression at 35dpi. (E) Frequencies of CD21/35, FCRL5, IgD, CD273 and CD80 positive cells among different subsets of splenic MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} chimeric mice defined based on CD11b and CD11c expression at 35dpi. Two-way ANOVA vs CD11b⁺CD11c⁻ subset. *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001; ****p<0.0001. Error bars are SEM. Data pooled from three independent experiments with 3–5 mice per group.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.005>

(Supplementary file 2 and Figure 3—figure supplement 2). These data further corroborate the activated and proliferative nature of MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ AMB.

Taken together, these data demonstrate that CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific mouse AMB present during the chronic phase of *P. chabaudi* infection are very similar to human AMB described in several chronic infections. In addition, this B-cell subset shows features of activation, proliferation,

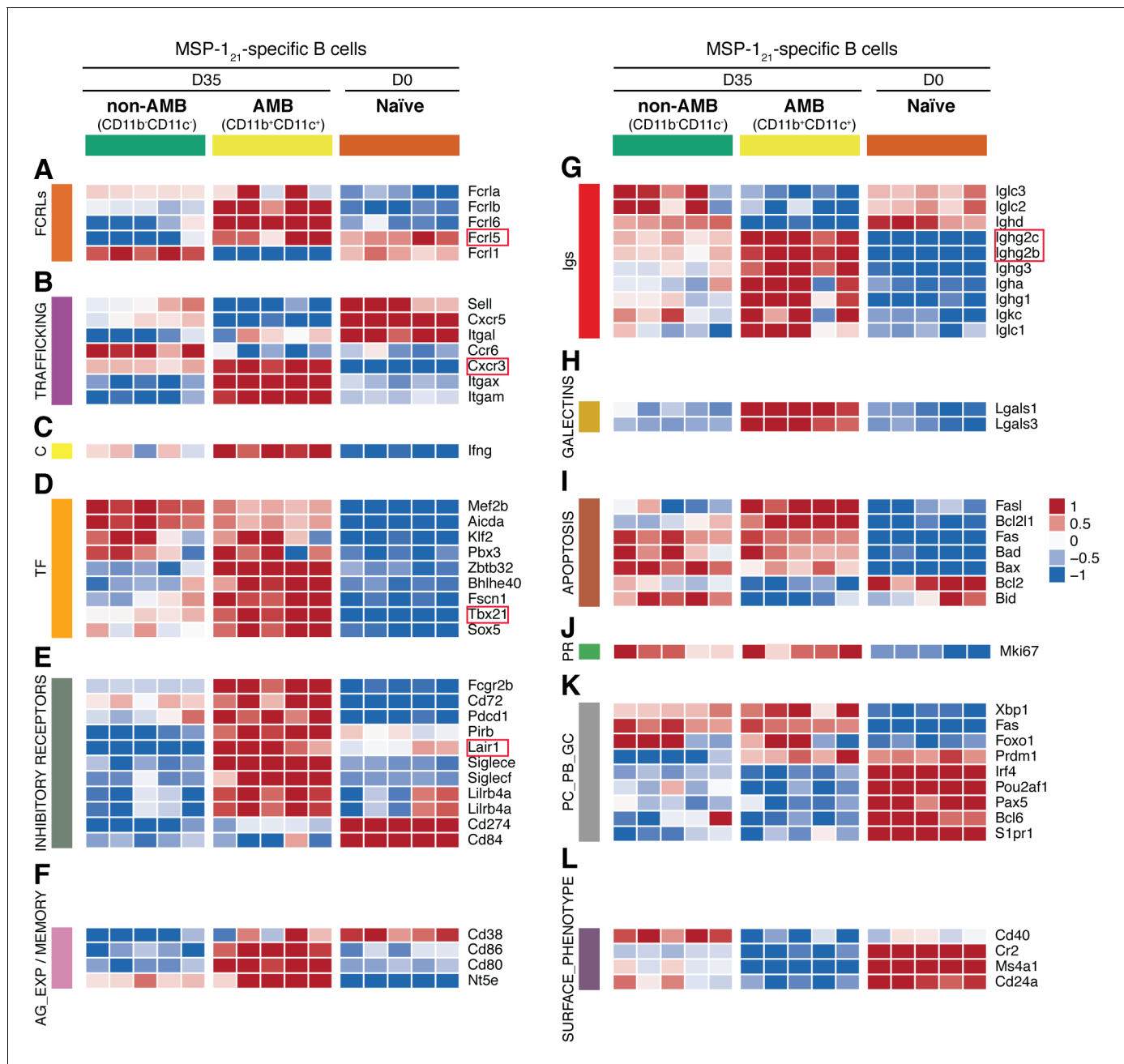


Figure 3. Transcriptome analysis of sorted splenic MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺AMB. MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ (AMB) and CD11b⁻CD11c⁻ B cells were flow cytometry sorted from the spleen of NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} chimeric mice at 35dpi; MSP1₂₁-specific B cells were flow cytometry sorted from the spleen of naïve NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-}, and these three B cell populations were submitted to mRNAseq analysis. The heat maps display level of expression of selected individual genes, organized in functional clusters related to (A) Fc receptor like molecules, (B) cell trafficking, (C) cytokines, (D) transcription factors, (E) inhibitory receptors, (F) antigen experience/memory, (G) immunoglobulins, (H) galectins, (I) apoptosis, (J) proliferation, (K) plasma cells/plasmablasts/germinal centers, (L) surface markers. Each column corresponds to data from an individual mouse (n = 5 35 dpi, n = 5 0 dpi). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.006>

The following figure supplements are available for figure 3:

Figure supplement 1. Gating strategy for the sorting of splenic MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ AMB and CD11b⁻CD11c⁻ B cells at 35dpi. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.007>

Figure supplement 2. Profile of the Running ES Score and positions of GeneSet members on the rank ordered list for selected Reactome pathway gene sets. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.008>

Figure supplement 2. Profile of the Running ES Score and positions of GeneSet members on the rank ordered list for selected Reactome pathway gene sets.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.008>

DNA replication and plasmablasts, resembling previous observations in human AMB (Muellenbeck *et al.*, 2013).

Generation of *Plasmodium*-specific AMB in response to immunization

The occurrence of CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ AMB might be a consequence of aberrant B-cell activation driven exclusively by certain pathogens. Alternatively, they might be part of a normal B-cell response, which is exacerbated by the persistent nature of certain infections. To test whether CD11b⁺CD11c⁺FCRL5⁺ AMB could be generated in the absence of persistent infection, we immunized mice with MSP1₂₁. A previous report had demonstrated the presence of CD11b⁺CD11c⁺Tbet⁺ B-cells 24 hr post-immunization with R848, a TLR7/8 ligand (Rubtsova *et al.*, 2013). Therefore, we immunized *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} mice with R848 together with the antigen MSP1₂₁ and looked for the appearance of MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺FCRL5⁺ atypical B cells. We observed substantial numbers of MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ B cells in the spleens of *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} mice 24 hr post-immunization (Figure 4A). These cells expressed increased levels of both FCRL5 and CD80 (Figure 4B–C) and did not display GC characteristics (Figure 4D), similar to the MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺FCRL5⁺ atypical B cells generated following *Plasmodium* infection. The MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ B cells observed

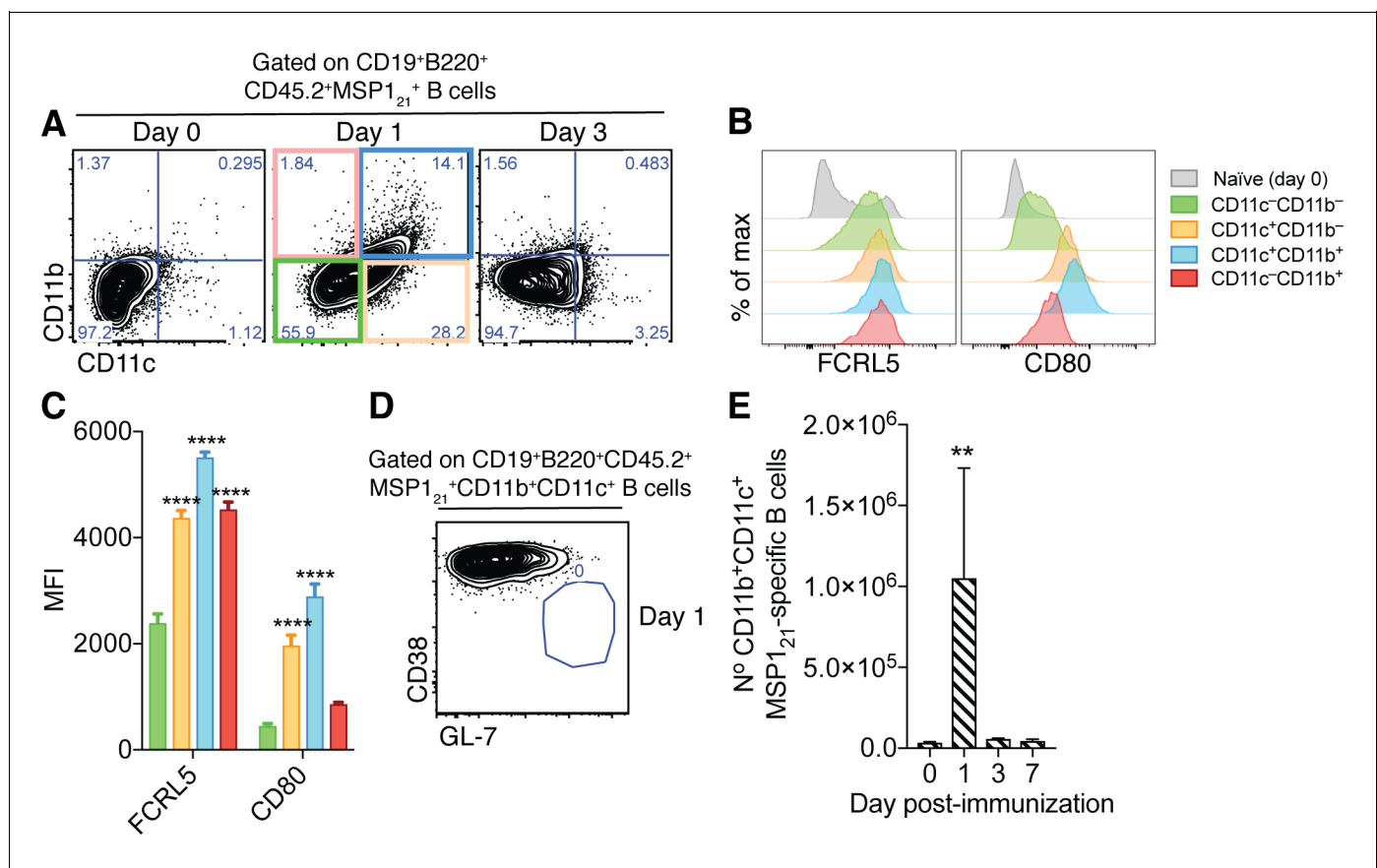


Figure 4. Generation of splenic MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺AMB in response to immunization. (A) Flow cytometry showing differential expression of CD11b and CD11c on splenic MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} mice before immunization (day 0) and at days 1 and 3 post-immunization with R848 and MSP1₂₁. (B) Flow cytometry showing expression of FCRL5 and CD80 on different subsets of splenic MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} defined based on CD11b and CD11c expression at day one post-immunization and naïve mice. (C) Geometric MFI of FCRL5 and CD80 expression on different subsets of splenic MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} defined based on CD11b and CD11c expression at day one post-immunization. Two-way ANOVA vs CD11b⁻CD11c⁻ subset. ****p<0.0001. (D) Flow cytometry of CD38 vs GL-7 (GC markers) on CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} at day one post-immunization. (E) Numbers of splenic CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} during the course of immunization. Kruskal-Wallis test compared to day 0. **p<0.01. Error bars are SEM. Data pooled from three independent experiments with 3–5 mice per group.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.009>

after immunization appeared only transiently, as they could no longer be detected at 3 and 7d post-immunization (**Figure 4A and E**).

These data demonstrate that MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ AMB with no functional characteristics of memory B cells can be generated independently of the infection and the presence of the pathogen, and that they are short-lived cells.

Plasmodium-specific CD80⁺CD273⁺ B_{mem} are generated and persist after resolution of *P. chabaudi* infection

Identification of mouse B_{mem} by flow cytometry originally relied on detecting B cells that had undergone Ig class-switching from IgM to IgG, and that did not express GC markers (i.e. IgG⁺CD38^{hi}GL-7^{lo}) (**Lalor et al., 1992; Ridderstad and Tarlinton, 1998**). More recently, this set of markers has been extended to include CD80, CD273 (PD-L2) and CD73, with CD273 and CD80 being the most useful to discriminate memory from naïve B cells (**Tomayko et al., 2010; Zuccarino-Catania et al., 2014**). In combination, these markers allow the identification of different subsets of switched as well as non-class switched (i.e. IgM/D⁺) B_{mem}. Therefore, we used cell surface expression of CD80 and CD273 on MSP1₂₁-specific B cells to identify B_{mem} during and after resolution of *P. chabaudi* infection.

MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from spleens of naïve NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} mixed BM chimeras showed little expression of either CD80 or CD273 (**Figure 5A**). By contrast, CD80⁺CD273⁺, CD80⁺CD273⁻ and CD80⁻CD273⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B cells, both class-switched (IgM/D^{lo}) and non-class-switched (IgM/D^{hi}), were readily detected above background levels at 28-35dpi in *P. chabaudi*-infected NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} mixed BM chimeras (**Figure 5B and D**). After resolution of infection (155-170dpi), the numbers of CD80⁺CD273⁺ and CD80⁺CD273⁻ MSP1₂₁-specific B cells were either sustained or increased, while the CD80⁻CD273⁺ population decreased, compared with 28-35dpi (**Figure 5A–D**). All three MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} subsets showed high CD38 expression (**Figure 5E,F**). Importantly, the MSP1₂₁-specific GC B cells detected at 28-35dpi did not express either CD80 or CD273, further distinguishing GC from memory and atypical memory *P. chabaudi*-specific B-cell subsets (**Figure 5G**). No MSP1₂₁-specific GC B cells were detected above background level after resolution of the infection (**Figure 5H**). Finally, and in accordance with **Figure 3**, approximately 70% of the MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ AMB observed at days 28-35pi expressed either CD80, CD273 or a combination of both (**Figure 5I**).

These data show that, in contrast to the transient AMB, splenic CD80⁺CD273⁺ and CD80⁺CD273⁻ class-switched and non-class-switched MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} persist after resolution of *P. chabaudi* infection.

Plasmodium-specific B_{mem} express high levels of FCRL5

As discussed above, no single marker has been described so far that can identify all mouse B_{mem} subsets. Surprisingly, we observed that after resolution of infection (155-170dpi), MSP1₂₁-specific B cells expressing different combinations of CD80 and CD273 (CD80⁺CD273⁺, CD80⁻CD273⁺ or CD80⁺CD273⁻) all expressed very high levels of FCRL5, in contrast to CD80⁻CD273⁻ MSP1₂₁-specific B cells that express no memory markers at this stage (**Figure 6A**). This suggests that FCRL5 might be a marker for all B_{mem}. In order to confirm this, we used unsupervised methods to analyze our multiparameter flow cytometry data. We used PhenoGraph and t-SNE within the Cytokit package (Materials and methods, Chen et al 2016) to analyze MSP1₂₁-specific B cells based on the expression of FCRL5, CD38, IgD, CD80 and CD273 on these cells, as determined by flow cytometry (**Figure 6A and B**). The analysis identified six clusters of cells with memory characteristics displaying high expression of CD38, CD80 and/or CD273, and variable expression of IgD, all of which expressed high levels of FCRL5 (**Figure 6C**: clusters identified with purple arrows). We then used Isomap, (Cytokit package) to infer the relatedness between those cell subsets identified by PhenoGraph. This confirmed high similarities between the cell clusters expressing high levels of FCRL5 with the clusters expressing high levels of the memory markers CD80, CD273 and CD38 (**Figure 6D**).

To confirm the memory identity of MSP1₂₁-specific FCRL5^{hi} B-cells detected after resolution of the infection, we isolated MSP1₂₁-specific B cells expressing either high levels of FCRL5 or not expressing FCRL5 (i.e. FCRL5^{hi} and FCRL5⁻ MSP1₂₁-specific B cells) from the spleen of *P. chabaudi*-infected NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} mice (155dpi) (**Figure 6—figure supplement 1**), and MSP1₂₁-specific B

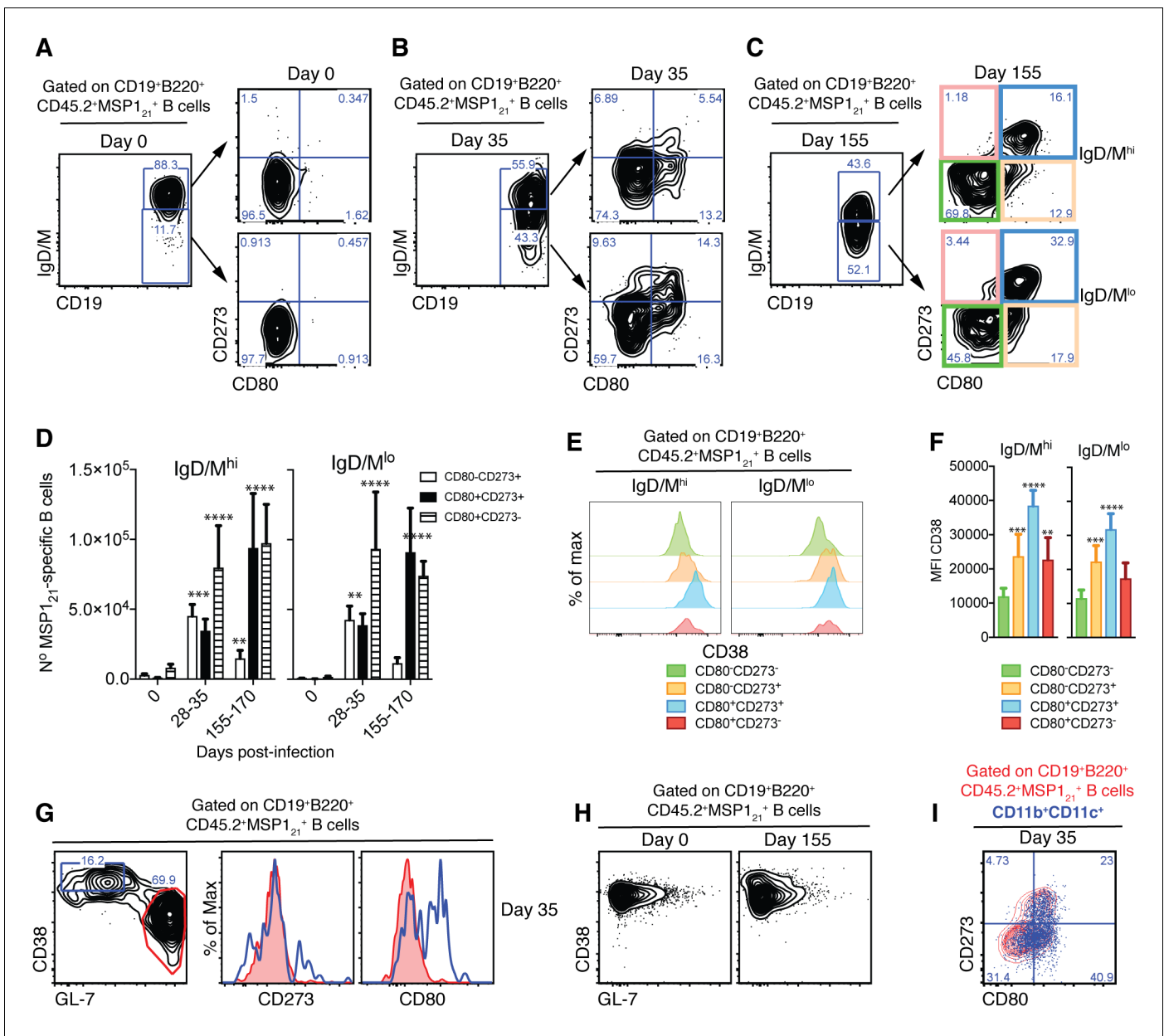


Figure 5. Detection of MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} after resolution of *P.chabaudi* infection. (A), (B) and (C) Flow cytometry showing gating strategy to identify splenic IgM/D^{hi} and IgM/D^{lo} CD273⁺ and/or CD80⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} in NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} chimeric mice before infection (day 0), at 35 and 155dpi, respectively. (D) Numbers of splenic IgM/D^{hi} and IgM/D^{lo} CD273⁺ and/or CD80⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} in NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} chimeric mice during the course of mosquito transmitted *P. chabaudi* infection. Two-way ANOVA vs day 0. **p<0.01; ***p<0.001; ****p<0.0001. (E) Flow cytometry showing expression of CD38 on different subsets of splenic IgM/D^{hi} and IgM/D^{lo} MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} chimeric mice defined based on CD273 and CD80 expression at 155dpi. (F) Geometric MFI of CD38 expression on different subsets of IgM/D^{hi} and IgM/D^{lo} splenic MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} chimeric mice defined based on CD273 and CD80 expression at day 155 post-mosquito transmitted *P. chabaudi* infection. Two-way ANOVA vs CD273⁺CD80⁺ subset. **p<0.01; ***p<0.001; ****p<0.0001. Error bars are SEM. (G) Flow cytometry of CD273 and CD80 expression on non-GC (CD38^{hi}GL-7^{lo}, blue) and GC (CD38^{lo}GL-7^{hi}, red) splenic MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} chimeric mice at 35dpi. (H) Flow cytometry of CD38 vs GL-7 (GC markers) on splenic MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from NIMP23→Rag2^{-/-} chimeric mice at 0 and 155dpi. (I) CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B cells overlaid on the CD80 vs CD273 plot corresponding to total MSP1₂₁-specific B cells. Data pooled from three independent experiments with 3–7 mice per group.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.010>

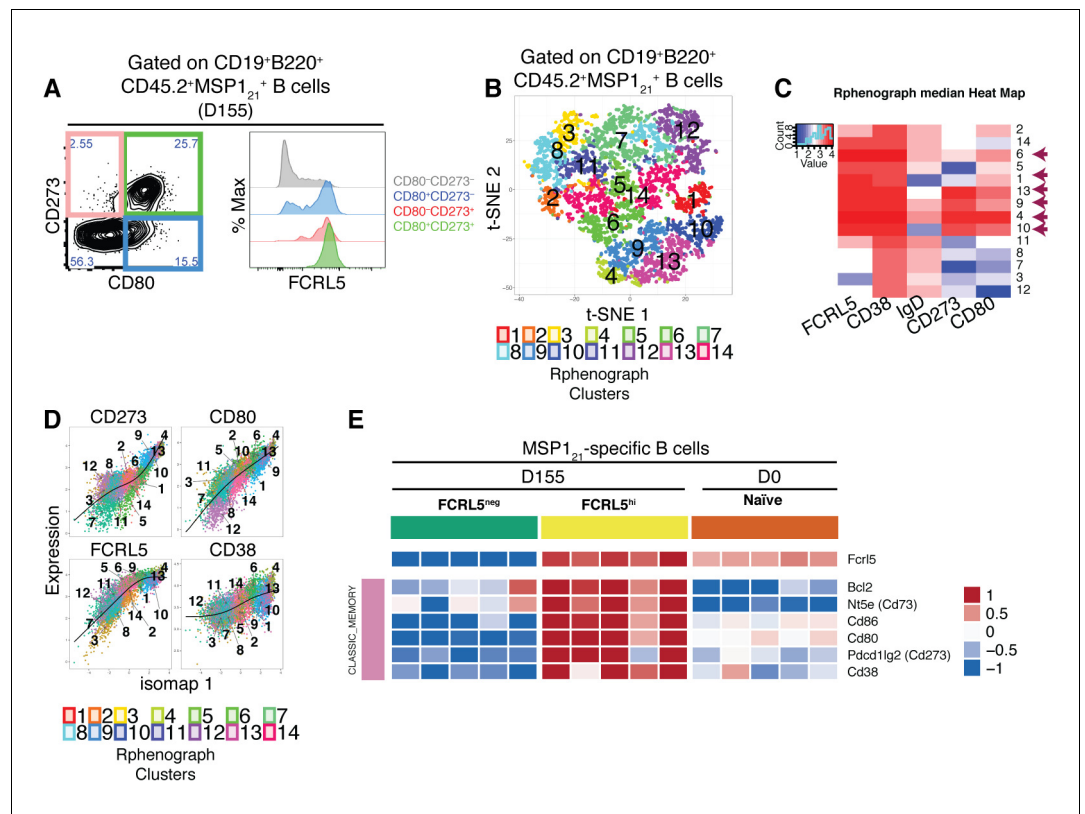


Figure 6. FCRL5^{hi} identifies MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} after resolution of *P.chabaudi* infection. (A) Flow cytometry showing expression of FCRL5 (right) on different subsets of splenic MSP1₂₁-specific B cells from NIMP23→*Rag2*^{-/-} chimeric mice defined based on CD273 and CD80 expression (left) at 155dpi. (B) t-SNE analysis of splenic MSP1₂₁-specific B cells based on FCRL5, CD38, IgD, CD273 and CD80 expression measured by flow cytometry (n = 5). Clusters identified by PhenoGraph are colored and numbered. (C) PhenoGraph heat map showing median expression of FCRL5, CD38, IgD, CD273 and CD80 on the different clusters of MSP1₂₁-specific B cells. Arrows point at the different clusters displaying a memory B cell phenotype. (D) Expression profiles of FCRL5, CD38, CD273 and CD80 for the different PhenoGraph clusters visualized on the first component of ISOMAP. The regression line estimated using the generalized linear model (GLM) is added for each marker. Data representative of three independent experiments with 4–7 mice per group. (E) Heat map showing expression levels of different genes on splenic FCRL5^{neg} and FCRL5^{hi} MSP1₂₁-specific B cells sorted at 155dpi, and MSP1₂₁-specific B cells sorted before infection (naïve), determined by RNAseq analysis. Each column corresponds to data from an individual mouse (n = 5 155 dpi, n = 5 0 dpi).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.011>

The following figure supplements are available for figure 6:

Figure supplement 1. Gating strategy for the sorting of splenic MSP1₂₁-specific FCRL5^{hi} B_{mem} and FCRL5^{neg} B cells at 155dpi.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.012>

Figure supplement 2. High expression of FCRL5 identifies B_{mem}.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.013>

cells from the spleen of naïve NIMP23→*Rag2*^{-/-} mice, by flow cytometric sorting, and performed mRNAseq analysis on these three sorted cell populations (Figure 6E). As expected, the MSP1₂₁-specific FCRL5^{hi} B cell subset showed high expression of genes encoding the hallmark memory B cell markers *Cd38*, *Cd80*, *Cd86*, *Nt5e* (CD73) and *Pdccl1g2* (CD273), when compared with either MSP1₂₁-specific FCRL5^{neg} B cells sorted at the same time or MSP1₂₁-specific B cells sorted from naïve mice (Figure 6E). Moreover, the MSP1₂₁-specific FCRL5^{hi} B cells sorted after resolution of the infection upregulated the anti-apoptotic *Bcl2* gene, which is an additional hallmark characteristic of memory B cells (Figure 6E). Importantly, FCRL5 also identified CD80⁺ and CD273⁺ MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} subsets generated following immunization with a model antigen (Figure 6—figure supplement 2).

Thus, after resolution of the infection, high expression of FCRL5 identifies *P. chabaudi*-specific B_{mem} .

Plasmodium-specific AMB are a distinct short-lived activated B cell subset

After identifying and sorting MSP1₂₁-specific AMB during chronic *P. chabaudi* infection, and MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} after resolution of the infection, we then compared the transcriptome of these two B-cell subsets. Principal component analysis (PCA) demonstrated a strikingly distinct transcriptome of MSP1₂₁-specific AMB from that of MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} , as well as all other MSP1₂₁-specific B-cell subsets sorted in this study (**Figure 7A**). The MSP1₂₁-specific AMB sorted at 35dpi formed a separated cluster at the extreme right of the PC1 axis of the PCA plot, which accounts for the majority of the variance (**Figure 7A**). All the other subsets [including MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b[−]CD11c[−] B-cells sorted from the same mice and at the same day post-infection as the MSP1₂₁-specific AMB (i.e. 35dpi)] clustered on the left of the PC1 axis, and showed differences mostly along the PC2 axis of the PCA plot, which accounts for only 10% of the variance (**Figure 7A**). Interestingly, MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b[−]CD11c[−] and MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} clustered on opposite sides of the MSP1₂₁-specific naïve B-cell subset along the PC2 axis (**Figure 7A**), which suggests that the MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} more closely resemble MSP1₂₁-specific naïve B cells than MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b[−]CD11c[−] B cells sorted at 35dpi.

MSP1₂₁-specific AMB sorted during chronic *P. chabaudi* infection, and MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} sorted after resolution of the infection shared the expression of a series of mouse memory markers, including *Cd80*, *Fcrl5*, *Nt5e* (CD73), and *Cd86* (**Figure 7B**). However, these two subsets showed differences in the expression pattern of anti- and pro-apoptotic genes (**Figure 7C**). While MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} from after infection resolution showed the highest levels of expression of the anti-apoptotic *Bcl2* gene, MSP1₂₁-specific AMB sorted during chronic *P. chabaudi* infection showed the lowest levels of expression of this hallmark anti-apoptotic gene (**Figure 7C**). In contrast to MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} , MSP1₂₁-specific AMB expressed high levels of the pro-apoptotic genes *Bad*, *Bax*, *Fas* and *Fasl* (**Figure 7C**). Interestingly, MSP1₂₁-specific AMB expressed very high levels of class-switched immunoglobulins, including *Igha*, *Ighg1*, *Ighg2b*, *Ighg2c* and *Ighg3* (**Figure 7D**). Finally, MSP1₂₁-specific AMB highly expressed *Cd11b*, *Cd11c*, *Tbx21*, *Ifng* and *Pdcd1* (**Figure 7E**), all hallmarks of human AMB, as well as *Mki67*, indicative of active cell division, as previously shown in human AMB.

These data demonstrate that AMB and B_{mem} share the expression of memory markers. However, they show striking differences in the expression of pro- and anti-apoptotic genes, immunoglobulin genes, and cell proliferation genes. The increased expression of *Mki67*, pro-apoptotic genes and class-switched immunoglobulins in AMB suggests that they resemble activated B cells. By contrast, B_{mem} express much less *Mki67* (similar to naïve cells) and present an anti-apoptotic gene expression pattern, consistent with being long-lived quiescent B cells.

Mouse FCRL5 has been shown to be expressed on marginal zone (MZ) and B1 B cells (**Won et al., 2006**). Therefore, it is possible that the AMB identified in this study might represent a specific subset of either MZ or B1 B cells. As discussed elsewhere (**Baumgarth, 2011; Garraud et al., 2012; Pillai et al., 2005; Zouali, 2011**), B1 and MZ B cells are CD1d^{mid/hi}, CD9⁺, IgM^{hi} and CD23[−]. B1 are further CD43⁺, B220^{lo}, and may (B1a) or may not (B1b) express CD5. MZ are further characterised by CD22^{hi}, CD21/CR2^{hi}, and the expression of the lysophospholipid sphingosine-1 phosphate receptor S1P₁, and the lineage master regulator Notch2. Indeed, MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ AMB showed high expression of some markers associated with B1 and/or MZ, including CD5, CD9 and CD43. However, these markers have also been shown to be highly expressed by activated B2 B cells and plasma cells (**Baumgarth, 2011**). Studying all these canonical markers, we found no other similarities between B1/MZ and MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ AMB to suggest a relationship between these subsets (**Figure 8A**). This was further corroborated by flow cytometry analysis (**Figure 8B**). Moreover, unlike MZ and B1 B cells, MSP1₂₁-specific AMB were class-switched and expressed very high levels of IgG (**Figure 7D**). To further characterize the identity of MSP1₂₁-specific CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ AMB, we explored if these cells resemble GC B cells. Flow cytometry analysis demonstrated that MSP1₂₁-specific AMB did not display a GC phenotype (i.e. CD38^{hi}GL-7^{lo}) (**Figure 8C**) while the MSP1₂₁-specific CD38^{lo}GL-7^{hi} GC B cells showed low expression of both CD11b and CD11c. Thus, MSP1₂₁-specific AMB are not GC B cells.

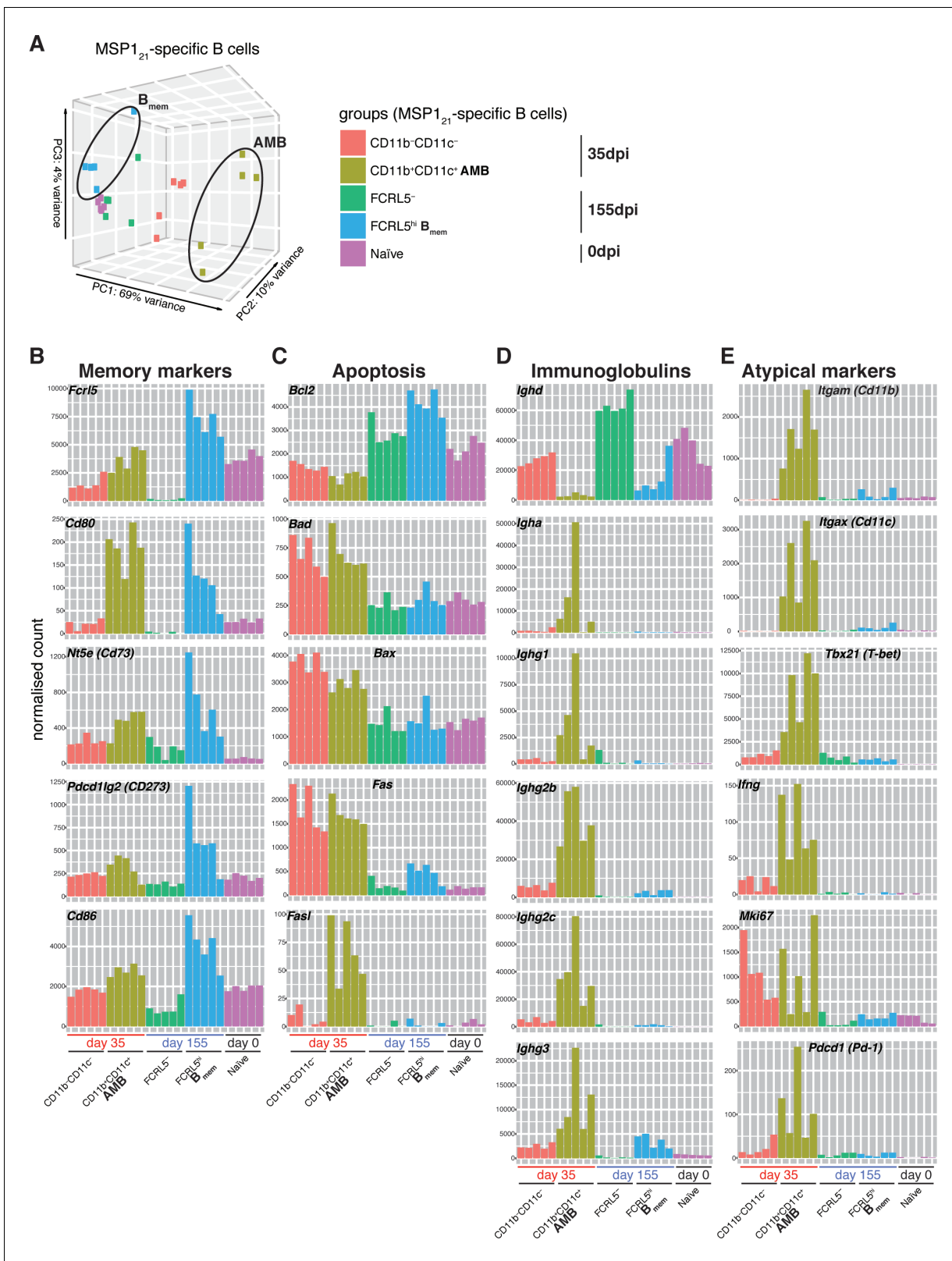


Figure 7. MSP1₂₁-specific AMB are a distinct short-lived activated B cell subset. (A) Principal component analysis of RNAseq transcriptome data from splenic MSP1₂₁-specific AMB (CD11b⁺CD11c⁺, 35dpi), CD11b⁻CD11c⁻ B cells (35dpi), B_{mem} (FCRL5^{hi}, 155dpi), FCRL5⁻ B cells (155dpi) and B cells from naïve mice (0dpi). The MSP1₂₁-specific AMB and B_{mem} are contained inside ellipses. (B) (C) (D) (E) Normalized counts corresponding to selected Figure 7 continued on next page

Figure 7 continued

genes representing memory B-cell markers, anti and pro-apoptotic genes, immunoglobulins and atypical memory B-cell markers, respectively, for all five groups described in (A). Each bar represents an individual mouse. Data generated with five mice per group.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.014>

All together, these data further show that *P. chabaudi*-specific AMB represent a distinct subset of short-lived activated B cells.

Discussion

Similar to other chronic infections [e.g. HIV, HCV and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Knox et al., 2017b; Portugal et al., 2017)], *Plasmodium* infection, the cause of malaria, leads to an increase in the frequency of AMB [originally termed tissue-like memory B cells (Moir et al., 2008)] in peripheral blood from *P. falciparum*-exposed subjects (Illingworth et al., 2013; Portugal et al., 2015; Sullivan et al., 2016; Sullivan et al., 2015; Weiss et al., 2011; Weiss et al., 2010; Weiss et al., 2009). However, mouse models to investigate *Plasmodium*-specific AMB are lacking. Here we have generated an IgH knock-in transgenic mouse strain to study the generation of *Plasmodium*-specific AMB in a *Plasmodium chabaudi* infection. We demonstrate the generation of *P. chabaudi*-specific AMB in response to blood-stage mosquito-transmitted chronic *P. chabaudi* infection, and show the short-lived nature of these cells. *P. chabaudi* infections in mice present some outstanding characteristics for the study of AMB; a chronic phase which allows investigation of the impact of constant immune activation driven by persistent subpatent parasitemia, followed by a clearance phase which allows the study of immune responses after the infection is naturally resolved. Thus, it is possible to study both exhaustion driven by chronic immune activation, and memory immune responses which remain after *P. chabaudi* elimination.

The *P. chabaudi*-specific AMB we detected during the chronic phase of infection showed strong similarities to human AMB described in chronic malaria. These included being class-switched, and expressing mouse homologues of hallmark human atypical memory B-cell genes such as *Ilgax* (Cd11b), *Ilgam* (Cd11c), *Cxcr3*, *Fcrl5*, *Tbx21* (T-bet), *Ifng*, *Cd80*, *Cd86*, *Aicda*, and a series on inhibitory receptors, including *Lair1* and *Pdcd1* (PD-1). Human AMB have been shown to share several characteristics with plasmablasts (Knox et al., 2017a; Muellenbeck et al., 2013; Obeng-Adjei et al., 2017; Sullivan et al., 2015). Interestingly, we also observed increased expression of several genes associated with plasmablasts in *P. chabaudi*-specific AMB, including *Cd138*, *Xbp1*, *Prdm1* (encoding Blimp-1) and *Mki67*, accompanied by downregulation of *Pax5* and *Bcl6*.

AMB resemble age-associated B cells (ABC) which accumulate with age as well as in autoimmunity, and were also proposed to be a subset of long-lived memory B cells (Naradikian et al., 2016a; Portugal et al., 2017; Rubtsov et al., 2017). Expression of T-bet, CD11c and CXCR3 are shared by AMB, tissue-like memory B cells, and ABC (Knox et al., 2017b; Naradikian et al., 2016a). Moreover, similar to ABC, expansion of human AMB associated with malaria is driven by IFN γ (Obeng-Adjei et al., 2017). IL-21, which is highly expressed by follicular helper T cells in response to *Plasmodium* infection (Carpio et al., 2015; Obeng-Adjei et al., 2015; Pérez-Mazliah et al., 2015), also directly promotes T-bet expression in B cells in the context of TLR engagement (Naradikian et al., 2016b). Taken together, these data strongly suggest that this is the same T-bet⁺ B-cell subset, which accumulates with time due to repetitive antigenic exposure. In agreement with previous data (Rubtsova et al., 2013), we show here that immunization with MSP₁₂₁ and R848, a TLR7/8 ligand, promotes a robust but short-lived CD11b⁺CD11c⁺ *P. chabaudi*-specific AMB response. T-bet⁺ atypical B cells are critical to eradicate various murine viral infections (Barnett et al., 2016; Rubtsova et al., 2013), and a recent study showed that yellow fever and vaccinia vaccinations of humans stimulated an acute T-bet⁺ B-cell response and suggested that these T-bet⁺ B-cell population may function as an early responder during acute viral infections (Knox et al., 2017a). Thus, T-bet⁺ B cells, even in the context of malaria, are likely to be a normal component of the immune compartment that becomes activated and expands, most probably in response to BCR, endosomal TLR, and IFN γ or IL-21 stimulation. Moreover, a recent study shows a TLR9/IFN γ -dependent activation of autoreactive T-bet⁺CD11c⁺ atypical B cells in response to *P. yoelii* 17XNL infection in mice

(Rivera-Correa *et al.*, 2017). However, whether these cells remained part of the long-lived memory B-cell pool after resolution of the infection was not explored.

Here, we show that *P. chabaudi*-specific AMB are short-lived activated B cells. These cells were absent after resolution of the infection, and immunization with purified antigen and TLR agonists resulted in a transient, yet robust, activation of *P. chabaudi*-specific AMB which lasted no more than 48 hr. Moreover, the *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} mouse model allowed us to obtain a deep insight of the transcriptome profile of MSP1₂₁-specific AMB during natural infection, and compare it side-by-side with the transcriptome of MSP1₂₁-specific naïve B cells. This allowed us to demonstrate their heavily pro-apoptotic and activated transcription profile, further explaining their short-lived nature. *P. chabaudi*-specific AMB showed very low expression of *Bcl2*, and high levels of expression of several pro-apoptotic genes including *Bad*, *Bax*, *Fas* and *Fasl*. In addition, these cells expressed very high levels of class-switched immunoglobulins and genes associated with DNA replication and proliferation.

The association of *P. chabaudi*-specific AMB with ongoing infection explains several observations in human studies: reduction of HIV plasma viremia by ART resulted in a significant reduction of HIV-specific AMB without altering the frequency of HIV-specific B_{mem} (de Bree *et al.*, 2017; Kardava *et al.*, 2014); individuals living in high malaria endemicity present higher frequencies of AMB than individuals living in areas with moderate transmission (Illingworth *et al.*, 2013; Sullivan *et al.*, 2015); repetitive *Plasmodium* episodes result in higher frequencies of AMB (Obeng-Adjei *et al.*, 2017); the percentage of AMB is larger in children with persistent asymptomatic *Plasmodium falciparum* parasitemia as compared with parasite-free children (Weiss *et al.*, 2009); previously exposed subjects significantly reduce the frequency of AMB following a year of continuous absence of exposure to *Plasmodium falciparum* infection (Ayieko *et al.*, 2013). These observations all support the view that constant immune activation rather than impaired memory function leads to the accumulation of AMB in malaria.

After resolution of infection, *P. chabaudi*-specific AMB did not persist, but instead subsets of *P. chabaudi*-specific B_{mem} were readily detected. These cells expressed different combinations of previously described mouse B-cell memory markers [i.e. CD80, CD273 and CD73 (Anderson *et al.*, 2007; Tomayko *et al.*, 2010; Zuccarino-Catania *et al.*, 2014)]. *P. chabaudi*-specific B_{mem} included both class-switched and non-class-switched cells, which show different responses to a secondary challenge infection (Krishnamurty *et al.*, 2016). Independently of the combination of previously described memory markers expressed on *P. chabaudi*-specific B_{mem}, all of these cells displayed very high expression of FCRL5. Previous data showed most prominent expression of FCRL5 in marginal zone B cells, while much less evident in the newly-formed and follicular splenic B cell subpopulations (Davis *et al.*, 2004; Won *et al.*, 2006). In agreement with this, we observed expression of FCRL5 on a subset of splenic *P. chabaudi*-specific B cells obtained from naïve mice. However, the level of FCRL5 expression on *P. chabaudi*-specific B_{mem} detected after resolution of the infection was noticeably higher than that of naïve B cells both at the protein and mRNA levels. In contrast to MSP1₂₁-specific AMB, these CD11b[−]CD11c[−]FCRL5^{hi} MSP1₂₁-specific B_{mem} showed high expression of the hallmark memory and anti-apoptotic gene *Bcl2* (Bhattacharya *et al.*, 2007). Thus, after resolution of the infection, high expression of FCRL5 acted as a universal B_{mem} marker. Due to its complex dual ITIM/ITAM signaling capacity (Zhu *et al.*, 2013), it is tempting to speculate that FCRL5 might serve as an important signal in the differentiation/maintenance of B_{mem}.

Tracking the fate of the different MSP1₂₁-specific B-cell subsets identified in this work will allow detailing the interplay between them. A model can be proposed in which antigen-specific AMB serve as an intermediate stage of differentiation between naïve and B_{mem}. Alternatively, antigen-specific AMB might represent early plasmablasts or recent GC emigrates, based on class-switching and the high expression of IgG by these cells. These scenarios are not necessarily antagonist, and might even occur in parallel. Moreover, B1 B cells have been shown to class-switch and contribute to serum IgG1, IgG2a and IgA to influenza (Baumgarth *et al.*, 2005), and IgG-producing B1a B cells have been shown to accumulate in the spleen of a mouse model of systemic lupus erythematosus (Enghard *et al.*, 2010). Therefore, we can't rule out the possibility that AMB might represent a particular B1 B cell subset that expands in the spleen and blood in response to *Plasmodium* infection.

Our data suggest that the expansion of AMB in malaria is not a consequence of B-cell exhaustion, but rather a physiologic stage of B-cell activation, and that these cells are sustained in high frequencies by ongoing chronic infections. Thus, *Plasmodium*-specific AMB are neither 'memory', nor 'atypical'. Importantly, our data demonstrate that robust expansion of *Plasmodium*-specific AMB does not

hinder clearance of the infection, activation of germinal centers, or generation of *Plasmodium*-specific long-lived quiescent B_{mem} upon resolution of the infection.

Materials and methods

Key resources table

Reagent type (species) or resource	Designation	Source or reference	Identifiers	Additional information
Genetic reagent (<i>M. musculus</i>)	B6.SJL-Ptprc ^a Pepc ^b /BoyJ (B6.CD45.1)	The Jackson Laboratory	MGI:4819849	Bred in the specific pathogen-free facilities of the MRC National Institute for Medical Research and The Francis Crick Institute
Genetic reagent (<i>M. musculus</i>)	Rag2 ^{tm1Fwa} (Rag2 ^{-/-})	The Jackson Laboratory	MGI:1858556	Bred in the specific pathogen-free facilities of the MRC National Institute for Medical Research and The Francis Crick Institute
Genetic reagent (<i>M. musculus</i>)	Igh ^{NIMP23/+}	This paper	–	Bred in the specific pathogen-free facilities of the MRC National Institute for Medical Research and The Francis Crick Institute
Strain, strain background (<i>Plasmodium chabaudi chabaudi</i> , strain AS)	<i>P. chabaudi</i>	other	–	European Malaria Reagent Repository, University of Edinburgh.
Strain, strain background (<i>Anopheles stephensi</i> , strain SD500, female)	mosquitos	PMID: 23217144	–	Bred in Jean Langhorne's lab
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat Anti-CD11b	BD Biosciences	563553	(dil 1/50)
Antibody	Monoclonal Hamster Anti-Mouse CD11c	BD Biosciences	561022	(dil 1/50)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat Anti-Mouse CD138	BD Biosciences	553714	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat Anti-Mouse CD19	BD Biosciences	565076	(dil 1/200)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD19	Biolegend	115530	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD19	Biolegend	115543	(dil 1/400)

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Continued

Reagent type (species) or resource	Designation	Source or reference	Identifiers	Additional information
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD1d	Biologend	123510	(dil 1/100)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-mouse CD2	Biologend	100112	(dil 1/100)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat Anti-Mouse CD21/35	BD Biosciences	563176	(dil 1/100)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat Anti-Mouse CD21/35	BD Biosciences	553818	(dil 1/100)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD23	eBioscience	25-0232	(dil 1/100)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD273	BD Biosciences	564245	(dil 1/25)
Antibody	Armenian Hamster anti-Mouse CD3	Biologend	100336	(dil 1/100)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD38	Biologend	102718	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD38	eBioscience	17-0381	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD38	BD Biosciences	740697	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD4	Biologend	100414	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD45.1	Biologend	110706	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD45.1	Biologend	110728	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Mouse anti-Mouse CD45.2	BD Biosciences	563685	(dil 1/50)
Antibody	Monoclonal Mouse anti-Mouse CD45.2	Biologend	109814	(dil 1/50)
Antibody	Monoclonal Mouse anti-Mouse CD45.2	Biologend	109808	(dil 1/50)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD45R/B220	BD Biosciences	564449	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD45R/B220	Biologend	103224	(dil 1/400)

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Reagent type (species) or resource	Designation	Source or reference	Identifiers	Additional information
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD45R/B220	eBioscience	25-0452	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD73	BD Biosciences	550741	(dil 1/100)
Antibody	Monoclonal Armenian Hamster anti-Mouse CD80	Biologend	104729	(dil 1/25)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD8a	Biologend	100734	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD9	BD Biosciences	558749	(dil 1/100)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat anti-Mouse CD93 (AA4.1)	eBioscience	17-5892	(dil 1/100)
Antibody	FCRL5	PMID: 17082595	–	Produced in Randall Davis' lab (dil 1/400)
Antibody	Polyclonal Sheep anti-Mouse FCRL5	R and D Systems	FAB6756G	(dil 1/50)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat Anti-Mouse T- and B-Cell Activation Antigen GL7	BD Biosciences	562080	(dil 1/100)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat Anti-Mouse IgD	Biologend	405725	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat Anti-Mouse IgD	Biologend	405723	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat Anti-Mouse IgD	Biologend	405710	(dil 1/400)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat Anti-Mouse IgG2b	Biologend	406708	(dil 1/25)
Antibody	Monoclonal Rat Anti-Mouse IgM	Biologend	406512	(dil 1/100)
Recombinant DNA reagent	VDJ _H ^{NIMP23} anti-MSP1 ₂₁ variable region coding exon containing the Leader-V segment intron from gDNA of the NIMP23 hybridoma	PMID: 7141700	–	Produced in Jean Langhorne's lab

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Reagent type (species) or resource	Designation	Source or reference	Identifiers	Additional information
Recombinant DNA reagent	C57Bl/6 IgH HEL variable region knock-in construct	PMID: 12668643	–	Donated by Robert Brink of the Garvan Institute of Medical Research, New South Wales, Australia
Peptide, recombinant protein	MSP1 ₂₁	PMID: 11254580	–	Produced in Jean Langhorne's lab
Commercial assay or kit	EZ-Link Sulfo-NHS-LC-Biotinylation Kit	Thermo Scientific	21435	
Commercial assay or kit	RiboPure RNA Purification Kit	Invitrogen	AM1924	
Commercial assay or kit	Qubit 1X dsDNA HS Assay Kit	Invitrogen	Q33231	
Commercial assay or kit	SMART-Seq v4 Ultra Low Input RNA Kit for Sequencing	Takara	634889	
Commercial assay or kit	Ovation Ultralow Library System V2	Nugen	0344–32	
Commercial assay or kit	LIVE/DEAD Fixable Aqua Dead Cell Stain Kit	Invitrogen	L34957	
Commercial assay or kit	LIVE/DEAD Fixable Blue Dead Cell Stain Kit	Invitrogen	L23105	
Chemical compound, drug	Streptavidin-R-Phycoerythrin	Prozyme	PJRS25	
Chemical compound, drug	Streptavidin-Allophycocyanin	Prozyme	PJ27S	
Chemical compound, drug	TiterMax Gold Adjuvant	Merck (formerly Sigma-Aldrich)	T2684-1ML	
Chemical compound, drug	R848 (Resiquimod)	Invivogen	tlrl-r848	
Chemical compound, drug	TRI Reagent Solution	Invitrogen	AM9738	
Software, algorithm	cutadapt v1.9.1	doi:10.14806/ej.17.1.200		
Software, algorithm	RSEM v1.2.31	doi:10.1186/1471-2105-12-323		
Software, algorithm	STAR v2.5.1b	doi:10.1093/bioinformatics/bts635		
Software, algorithm	DESeq2	doi:10.1186/s13059-014-0550-8		
Software, algorithm	R v3.4.0	other		https://www.r-project.org
Software, algorithm	Bioconductor v3.5	other		http://www.bioconductor.org
Software, algorithm	Broad's Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA)	other		http://software.broadinstitute.org/gsea/index.jsp

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Reagent type (species) or resource	Designation	Source or reference	Identifiers	Additional information
Software, algorithm	FlowJo version 9.6 or higher	Tree Star		
Software, algorithm	Cytofit	doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005112.s009		
Software, algorithm	Prism v6	GraphPad		

Mice

5-12 week-old female mice were used for experiments. C57BL/6J, C57BL/6.SJL-*Ptprca*^a (CD45.1 congenic), *Rag2*^{-/-}.C57BL/6.SJL-*Ptprca*^a (CD45.1 congenic) and BALB/c mouse strains were bred in the specific pathogen-free facilities of the MRC National Institute for Medical Research and The Francis Crick Institute, and were housed conventionally with sterile bedding, food and irradiated water. Room temperature was 22°C with a 12 hr light/dark cycle; food and water were provided ad libitum. The study was carried out in accordance with the UK Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 (Home Office license 80/2538 and 70/8326), was approved by the MRC National Institute for Medical Research Ethical Committee and was approved by The Francis Crick Institute Ethical Committee.

To produce MSP1₂₁-specific B cell knock-in mice capable of undergoing class switch recombination on the C57BL/6J genetic background, the VDJ_H^{NIMP23} anti-MSP1₂₁ variable region coding exon containing the Leader-V segment intron from gDNA of the NIMP23 hybridoma (Boyle et al., 1982) was inserted by homologous recombination into the 5' end of the endogenous IgH locus (Taki et al., 1993) (Figure 1—figure supplement 1A–C). The VDJ_H^{NIMP23} anti-MSP1₂₁ variable region coding exon was inserted into a previously described IgH targeting construct, replacing the anti-HEL heavy chain variable region coding exon that was already in it (Phan et al., 2003) (Figure 1—figure supplement 1D). The final targeting construct included a loxP-flanked neomycin resistance cassette in reverse transcriptional orientation to the *Igh* locus, located immediately 5' to the rearranged VDJ_H^{NIMP23} variable region and its associated promoter (Figure 1—figure supplement 1D). Electroporation of C57BL/6N-derived PRX embryonic stem cells with the targeting construct and selection of homologous recombinant clones was performed using standard techniques by PolyGene AG (Switzerland). One targeted ES clone was used for production of chimeric mice using standard techniques at the Biological Research Facilities of the MRC National Institute for Medical Research, London, UK. Male chimeric mice were crossed to C57BL/6J females and progeny carrying the *Igh*^{NIMP23neo} allele were crossed to PC3Cre mice (O'Gorman et al., 1997) to delete the neo^r gene in the germline and generate mice carrying the *Igh*^{NIMP23} allele (Figure 1—figure supplement 1D). The *Igh*^{NIMP23/+} strain was maintained by backcrossing for at least 10 generations to C57BL/6J mice.

Mixed bone marrow chimeras

Femurs and tibias were excised from female mice and cleaned of flesh using forceps and scalpel, and BM was obtained by flushing out with IMDM supplemented with 2 mM L-glutamine, 0.5 mM sodium pyruvate, 100 U penicillin, 100 mg streptomycin, 6 mM Hepes buffer, and 50 mM 2-ME (Gibco, Invitrogen), using a syringe with a needle. Thereafter, single BM cell suspensions were obtained by mashing through a 70 µm filter mesh, further sieved through 40 µm filter mesh and washed once. Live cells were resuspended in sodium chloride solution 0.9% (Sigma) at 4 × 10⁶ cells/200 µl. *Rag2*^{-/-}.C57BL/6.SJL-*Ptprca*^a mice were sub-lethally irradiated (5Gy) using a [137Cs] source and reconstituted less than 24 hr after irradiation by i.v. injections of a 10% *Igh*^{NIMP23/+}:90% C57BL/6.SJL-*Ptprca*^a combination of donor BM cells. Recipient mice were maintained on acidified drinking water and analyzed for reconstitution after 6–8 weeks.

Plasmodium chabaudi infection

Plasmodium chabaudi chabaudi AS was transmitted by *Anopheles stephensi* mosquitoes, strain SD500, as described elsewhere (Spence et al., 2012). Briefly, C57BL/6J mice were injected i.p. with 10⁵ *P. chabaudi*-infected red blood cells and used to feed mosquitos two weeks after the injection.

Two weeks after mosquito feeding/infection, each experimental mouse was exposed to 20 infected mosquitos for 30 min. Blood parasitemia in infected experimental mice was routinely monitored by thin blood smears.

Immunizations

Mice were immunized i.p. with a combination of 100 µg of MSP1₂₁ (*Quin and Langhorne, 2001*) and 50 µl of Titermax Gold emulsion (Sigma), or a combination of 50 µg of MSP1₂₁ and 50 µg of R848 (Invivogen).

Flow cytometry and cell sorting

Spleens, lymph nodes and bone marrows were dissected and single cell suspensions were obtained by mashing the organs through a 70 µm filter mesh in HBSS, 6 mM Hepes buffer (Gibco, Invitrogen). After removal of red blood cells from spleens and bone marrows by treatment with lysing buffer (Sigma), the remaining cells were resuspended in complete Iscove's Modified Dulbecco's Medium [IMDM supplemented with 10% FBS Serum Gold (PAA Laboratories, GE Healthcare), 2 mM L-glutamine, 0.5 mM sodium pyruvate, 100U penicillin, 100 mg streptomycin, 6 mM Hepes buffer, and 50 mM 2-ME (all from Gibco, Invitrogen)] and viable cells were counted using trypan blue (Sigma) exclusion and a hemocytometer. Cells were then resuspended in PBS and incubated with APC- or PE-labelled MSP1₂₁ fluorescent probes and/or different combinations of fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies (key resources table), and either acquired after two washes with PBS, or fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde and stored in staining buffer at 4°C until acquisition.

The APC and PE MSP1₂₁ fluorescent probes were produced as previously described (*Krishnamurty et al., 2016; Taylor et al., 2012*). Briefly, purified MSP1₂₁ (*Quin and Langhorne, 2001*) was biotinylated using an EZ-link Sulfo-NHS-LC- Biotinylation kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific) using a 1:1 ratio of biotin to protein, and loaded onto Streptavidin-APC conjugated or Phycollink Streptavidin-R-PE conjugated (ProZyme) in a 6:1 ratio of MSP1₂₁:Streptavidin-fluorochrome.

Cell sorting was performed on a MoFlo XDP (Beckman Coulter) or a BD FACSAria Fusion (BD Biosciences) and the target cell populations were directly dispensed into TRIreagent (Ambion) and stored at -80°C until RNA isolation. Purity checks were routinely performed for all assays by sorting aliquots of cells into PBS containing 2% FCS and reacquiring them on the cell sorter.

Dead cells were routinely excluded from the analysis by staining with LIVE/DEAD Fixable Aqua or Blue stain (Invitrogen). Singlets were selected based on FCS-A vs FCS-H and further based on SSC-A vs SSC-H. 'Fluorescence minus one' (FMO) controls were routinely used to verify correct compensation and to set the thresholds for positive/negative events. Analysis was performed with FlowJo software version 9.6 or higher (Tree Star).

PhenoGraph and *t*-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (*t*-SNE) were combined to analyze multiparameter flow cytometry data using the Cytokit package (*Chen et al., 2016*). *t*-SNE renders high-dimensional single-cell data based on similarities into only two dimensions, and thus helps visualize multiparameter data (*van der Maaten, 2008*). PhenoGraph (*Levine et al., 2015*) allows partitioning of high-dimensional single-cell data into phenotypically coherent subpopulations (i.e. clusters). The relatedness of the cell clusters identified by PhenoGraph was inferred using Isomap (Cytokit package), in which related clusters/subsets can be visualised close to each other.

RNA isolation, sequencing and data analysis

Total RNA from 1–5 × 10⁴ cells sorted into TRIreagent (Ambion) was isolated using the Ribopure kit (Ambion). Concentration of purified RNA was determined by Qubit fluorometric quantitation using the HS assay kit (ThermoFisher Scientific), and the quality analyzed with a 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent). Samples with a RIN score above 8.50 were used for the next steps. cDNA was generated from total RNA with the SMART-Seq v4 Ultra Low Input RNA Kit (Takara Bio USA). Next-generation sequencing libraries were produced with the Ovation Ultralow System V2 (Nugen), and run as PE100 on a HiSeq 4000 sequencer (Illumina). GEO accession: GSE115155.

For bioinformatics analysis, paired-end sequence reads were adapter and quality trimmed using cutadapt v1.9.1 (*Martin, 2011*) with the following non-default settings: '-a AGATCGGAAGAGC -A AGATCGGAAGAGC -minimum-length 30 -q 20,20'. Gene-level abundance estimates were generated from the trimmed reads using RSEM v1.2.31 (*Li and Dewey, 2011*) running STAR v2.5.1b

(Dobin *et al.*, 2013) with default settings, aligned against the *Mus musculus* Ensembl release 89 transcriptome (mm10). All further analysis was conducted using the DESeq2 (Love *et al.*, 2014) package from Bioconductor v3.5 run in R v3.4.0. The expected counts were imported and rounded to integers to generate a counts matrix. Differential expression between phenotype groups was assessed using the DESeq function with default settings. In the case of comparisons of different MSP1₂₁-specific B cell subsets obtained from the same experimental mouse, an additional mouse factor was added to the design formula to accommodate the paired nature of the data. Significance was thresholded using an FDR \leq 0.01. PCA analysis was conducted using DESeq's plot PCA function with the regularized log (rlog) transformed count data. Heat maps were generated using the regularized log (rlog) transformed count data, scaled per gene using a z-score. Mouse homologues to genes previously associated with human AMB were selected (Supplementary file 1), and those showing significant differential expression on MSP1₂₁-specific AMB were used to produce separate heat maps split by functional annotation (Figure 3). The GSEA pre-ranked function from the Broad's Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) (Subramanian *et al.*, 2005) suite was used to assess significant enrichment of MSigDB's C2 Reactome gene sets associated with differential expression between cell types. The function was run using a list of genes ranked for differential expression using DESeq2's Wald test statistic with default settings except for: collapse dataset to gene = false enrichment statistic = classic

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test followed by Dunn's multiple comparisons test, or Two-Way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's multiple comparisons test on Prism software version 6 (GraphPad). $p < 0.05$ was accepted as a statistically significant difference.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Graham Preece, Philip Hobson and the Flow Cytometry Facility, Jackie Holland and the Biological Research Facility, Richard Mitter and the Bioinformatics Facility, and the Advanced Sequencing Facility at the Francis Crick Institute and the former MRC National Institute for Medical Research, London, UK. We thank Robert Brink, Garvan Institute of Medical Research, New South Wales, Australia, for donating the the C57Bl/6 IgH HEL variable region knock-in construct; Marion Pepper, University of Washington, for her support with the preparation of the MSP1₂₁ tetramers; and Dinis Calado and Matthew Lewis, Francis Crick Institute, for their critical reading of the manuscript.

This work was supported by the Francis Crick Institute which receives its core funding from the UK Medical Research Council (FC001101), Cancer Research UK (FC001101) and the Wellcome Trust (FC001101); by the Wellcome Trust (grant reference WT101777MA). Irene Tumwine is the recipient of a Francis Crick PhD studentship.

Additional information

Funding

Funder	Grant reference number	Author
National Institutes of Health	AI110553	Randall S Davis
Medical Research Council	FC001101 and FC001194	Victor LJ Tybulewicz
Cancer Research UK	FC001101 and FC001194	Victor LJ Tybulewicz
Wellcome Trust	FC001101 and FC001194	Victor LJ Tybulewicz
Medical Research Council	FC001101	Jean Langhorne
Wellcome Trust	FC001101	Jean Langhorne
Cancer Research UK	FC001101	Jean Langhorne

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and interpretation, or the decision to submit the work for publication.

Author contributions

Damián Pérez-Mazliah, Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Validation, Investigation, Visualization, Methodology, Writing—original draft; Peter J Gardner, Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Validation, Investigation, Methodology, Writing—review and editing; Edina Schweighoffer, Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Supervision, Investigation, Methodology, Writing—review and editing; Sarah McLaughlin, Caroline Hosking, Irene Tumwine, Investigation, Writing—review and editing; Randall S Davis, Resources, Writing—review and editing; Alexandre J Potocnik, Conceptualization, Supervision, Methodology, Writing—review and editing; Victor LJ Tybulewicz, Conceptualization, Supervision, Validation, Methodology, Funding acquisition, Writing—review and editing; Jean Langhorne, Conceptualization, Supervision, Funding acquisition, Validation, Methodology, Project administration, Writing—review and editing

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Ethics

Animal experimentation: The study was carried out in accordance with the UK Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986, Home Office license 80/2538 and 70/8326. Was approved by the MRC National Institute for Medical Research Ethical Committee, The Francis Crick Institute Ethical Committee, and further approved by the Home Office of the UK upon granting of the HO license.

Decision letter and Author response

Decision letter <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.022>

Author response <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.023>

Additional files**Supplementary files**

- Supplementary file 1. Mouse homologues to human genes previously described to be either up (↑) or down (↓) regulated in human atypical memory B cells (AMB).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.016>

- Supplementary file 2. List of top 50 Reactome gene sets yielding the highest normalized enrichment score (NES) by GSEA.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.017>

- Transparent reporting form

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.39800.018>

Data availability

RNaseq transcriptome data have been deposited in GEO under accession code GSE115155.

The following dataset was generated:

Author(s)	Year	Dataset title	Dataset URL	Database and Identifier
Pérez-Mazliah D, Gardner PJ, Schweighoffer E, McLaughlin S, Hosking C, Tumwine I, Davis RS, Potocnik A, Tybu-	2018	Plasmodium-specific atypical memory B cells are short-lived activated B cells	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE115155	NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus, GSE115155

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