

Figure 1. A subset of conventional type I dendritic cells (cDC1s) promotes neutrophil infiltration upon bacterial skin infection. cDC1s, characterized by their specific expression of XCR1, are one of the DC populations present in the dermal layer of the skin. After bacterial infection of the dermis, a minor subset of cDC1s expressing CD59, EpCAM and Ly6D differentially produces vascular endothelial growth factor alpha (VEGF- α). This VEGF- α promotes a massive neutrophil recruitment that eventually contributes to the generation of a skin granuloma. These results reveal a new role for cDC1s beyond antigen presentation, placing this rare population as a relevant regulator of tissue innate immunity.

