

论著

实验性小鼠皮肤着色真菌病MCP-1和MIP-2研究

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摘要: 目的 观察小鼠皮肤着色真菌病模型发病过程中趋化性细胞因子MCP-1、MIP-2表达的动态变化,探讨其在宿主防御机制中的可能作用。方法 ICR小鼠分为3组,A组为健康小鼠足垫皮下接种灭活卡氏支孢霉悬液(1×10⁸cfu/mL,0.025mL);B组为健康小鼠足垫皮下接种卡氏支孢霉悬液(1×10⁸cfu/mL,0.025mL);C组为免疫抑制小鼠足垫皮下接种卡氏支孢霉悬液(1×10⁸cfu/mL,0.025mL)。接种后第7天、30天、60天时用荧光实时定量PCR法检测皮损组织MCP-1及MIP-2的mRNA表达水平、ELISA法检测皮损组织匀浆中MCP-1及MIP-2蛋白水平。结果 接种后卡氏支孢霉悬液的B组7d时MCP-1、MIP-2表达水平明显高于30d、60d,且7d时B组MCP-1、MIP-2表达水平明显高于A组和C组,但30d、60d时A、B、C组之间无显著性差异。结论 在卡氏支孢霉所致的着色真菌病模型的发病过程中可能有MCP-1、MIP-2这两种趋化性细胞因子的参与。

关键词: 着色真菌病 单核细胞趋化蛋白 中性粒细胞趋化因子

Experimental study on the gene expression of MCP-1 and MIP-2 in chromomycosis in mice

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Abstract: Objective To detect the gene expression of chemokines in mice model of skin chromomycosis and explore their roles in protective mechanism of the host.Methods Active or inactive *C.carrion* suspension (1 × 10⁸ cfu/mL,0.025mL) was inoculated subcutaneously in the feet pads of healthy or immunosuppressive mice,respectively.mRNAs of MCP-1 and MIP-2 in the lesion were examined by a real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR (FQ-PCR),and protein levels of MCP-1 and MIP-2 in the lesion tissue were examined by ELISA on day 7,30 and 60 after inoculation.Results Expression of MCP-1 and MIP-2 in healthy mice inoculated with active *C.carrion* on day 7 was higher than that on other days or that in other groups on day 7.But there were no significant differences on day 30 or day 60.Conclusions Both MCP-1 and MIP-2 possibly participated in the pathogenesis of chromomycosis model due to *C.carrion*.

Keywords: chromomycosis MCP-1 MIP-2

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