论著

摘要

巴西日圆线虫诱导小鼠T辅助细胞的变化对伯氏疟原虫感染的影响

肖宁¹,古田隆久²,菊地たかね²,小岛庄明²

四川省寄生虫病防治研究所,成都 610041; 日本东京大学医科学研究所,东京都 108007; 日本; 收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期 接受日期

[目的]观察预感染巴西日圆线虫后,小鼠抵御伯氏疟原虫攻击感染的能力,并着重探讨T辅助细胞亚型在感染过程中的变化以及这些变化对宿主免疫力和预后的影响。 [方法]皮下注射巴西日圆线虫感染C57BL/6小鼠,建立线虫预感染模型,于3wk后腹腔注射伯氏疟原虫ANKA株攻击感染小鼠。观察每天原虫血症变化情况,并于疟原虫感染后 0、3和9d取脾,提取RNA,用RTPCR扩增法定性观察细胞因子IFNγ和IL4的变化。[结果]与对照组相比,实验组感染疟原虫后,原虫血症的峰值出现时间明显延长,小鼠对疟原虫感染的耐受程度以及小鼠生存时间显著提高。实验组Th2型细胞合成IL4的量在疟原虫感染Od时明显高于对照组;而在3与9d时两组均异常升高。Th1型细胞合成IFNγ的量在疟原虫感染后3d时实验组高于对照组,但在9d时实验组IFNγ有所下降。[结论]预感染巴西日圆线虫的小鼠具有较高的抗感染能力。但在攻击感染疟原虫后Th2型细胞被提前激活而抑制了Th1型细胞的正常功能,最终仍导致小鼠死亡。

关键词 <u>T辅助细胞</u> <u>免疫</u> <u>伯氏疟原虫</u> <u>巴西日圆线虫</u> 分类号

EFFECT OF NIPPOSTRONGYLUS BRASILIENSIS INDUCED ALTERATIONS IN T HELPER CELL SUBSETS ON PLASMODIUM BERGHEI INFECTION IN MICE

XIAO Ning ¹, Takahisha FURUTA ², Takane KIGUCHI ², Somei KOJIMA ²

1 Sichuan Institute of Parastitic Diseases; Chengdu 610041; 2 Institute of Medical Science; The University of Tokyo; Tokyo 108007; Japan

Objective] To observe the anti P.berghei ability of C57BL/6 mice after infected with Nippostrongylus brasiliensis alterations in T helper cell subsets in the course of Plasmodium infection, and the effect of the alteration on host's prognoses. [Methods] C57BL/6 mice were infected with Nippostrongylus brasiliensis subcutaneously, 3 wk later, the mice were injected with Plasmodium berghei intraperitoneally. The parasitemia was monitored daily. On days 0,3 and 9, RNA from the spleens of infected mice was prepared for PT PCR to analyse the changes of IFN γ and IL 4 mRNA during the infection course. [Results] Compared with control group, the peak reaching time of parasitemia in the experiment group was delayed, and the bearing capacity of mice to malaria infection and the surviving time increased obviously. The IL 4 level in the experiment group was higher than that in the control group on day 0 of P.berghei infection, but all raised abnormally in both groups at the early stage of the infection; while IFN y level in the experiment group was higher than that in the control group on day 3 after infection, and then began to reduce to some extent on day 9 of the infection in the experiment group. [Conclusion] T helper cell subsets play an important role in antimalarial immunoregulation in mice.

Key words Thelper cell immunity Plasmodium berghei Nippostrongylus braslilensis

DOI:

通讯作者

作者个人主

肖宁¹;古田隆久²;菊地たかね²;小岛庄明²

扩展功能

本文信息

- Supporting info
- ▶ PDF(487KB)
- ▶ [HTML全文](OKB)
- ▶ 参考文献[PDF]
- ▶参考文献

服务与反馈

- ▶ 把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶加入我的书架
- ▶加入引用管理器
- ▶ 复制索引
- ► Email Alert
- ▶ 文章反馈
- ▶ 浏览反馈信息

相关信息

- ▶ <u>本刊中 包含"T辅助细胞"的 相</u> 关文章
- ▶本文作者相关文章
- . 肖宁
- 古田隆久
- 菊地
- · 小岛庄明