

论著

喘可治延长小鼠异基因移植皮片存活时间与CD4+CD25+调节性T细胞相关性研究

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摘要 目的: 研究喘可治抑制小鼠异基因皮片移植排斥作用与小鼠体内CD4+CD25+调节性T细胞(CD4+CD25+Tr)变化的相关性。方法: 建立小鼠同种异基因与同基因皮片移植模型, 通过腹腔注射给药喘可治(CKZ)观察其对皮片移植存活时间的影响, 并利用3色免疫荧光标记和流式细胞术分析受鼠外周血CD4+CD25+ Tr变化规律。结果: 同种异基因移植CKZ组的移植皮片存活时间显著长于同种异基因移植对照组, 分别为(19.5±2.3) d和(10.2±2.2) d, P<0.01; 在同种异基因皮片移植后, 受体外周血CD4+CD25+ Tr占CD4+T细胞百分率明显升高, 术后8 d达到高峰(P<0.01), 然后出现下降趋势, 其中同种异基因移植对照组在术后13 d时已回落至正常水平, 而同种异基因移植CKZ组在术后23 d时仍维持在高于移植前水平; 在同基因皮片移植后, CKZ组与对照组外周血CD4+CD25+ Tr水平均无明显升高(P>0.05)。结论: 喘可治可延长小鼠同种异基因移植皮片存活时间, 通过升高CD4+CD25+ Tr水平而发挥免疫抑制效应可能是其机制之一。

关键词 喘可治; CD4+CD25+调节性T细胞; 移植, 皮肤; 流式细胞术

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The relation between prolonged survival of skin allograft by chuan-ke-zhi and CD4+CD25+ regulatory T cells

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Abstract

AIM: To study the relation between prolonged survival of skin allograft by chuan-ke-zhi (CKZ, drug of Chinese herbal) and CD4+CD25+ regulatory T cells (CD4+CD25+ Tr) in mice. METHODS: Skin allograft and isograft model in mice were established and CKZ was administered by intraperitoneal injection. To observe its influence on survival of the graft, three color fluorescent staining together with flow cytometry was used to analyze the change of CD4+CD25+ Tr. RESULTS: The survival of skin allograft in CKZ group was significantly prolonged compared to control group, (19.5±2.3) days and (10.2±2.2) days, respectively, P<0.01. The ratio of CD4+CD25+ Tr to CD4+ T cells in peripheral blood of the recipient went up after allogeneic transplantation, reaching peak at 8 d and then descended, which came back to normal level in control group at 13 d but still higher than normal in CKZ group at 23 d. The CD4+CD25+ Tr level had no significant change in either CKZ group or control group after syngeneic transplantation (P>0.05). CONCLUSION: CKZ has an effect of prolonging the survival of skin allograft. Enhancement of CD4+CD25+ Tr might be one of the mechanisms underlying its immunosuppressive effect.

Key words [Chuan-ke-zhi](#) [CD4+CD25+ regulatory T cells](#) [Transplantation](#) [skin](#) [Flow cytometry](#)

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