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论著

正常妊娠中人外周血树突状细胞亚群的研究

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摘要 目的：探讨髓样DC（MDC） 和浆细胞淋巴样DC（PDC）在正常妊娠中母胎免疫耐受机制中的作用。方法： 选择正常妊娠妇女30例，分别在每个妊娠妇女早期、中期和晚期妊娠时采集外周血。应用流式细胞仪术，检测MDC和PDC占外周血单个核细胞的百分率及MDC/PDC比率，正常未妊娠女性为对照组。 结果： 与未妊娠妇女外周血中MDC和PDC的百分率（MDC, 0.32%±0.08%; PDC, 0.12%±0.05%）及MDC/PDC比率(2.96±1.39)相比：早期妊娠妇女外周血中MDC和PDC的百分率（MDC, 0.29%±0.07%; PDC, 0.11%±0.04%）及MDC/PDC比率(2.95±0.85)无显著差异（P>0.05）；中期妊娠妇女外周血中MDC和PDC的百分率（MDC, 0.11%±0.06%; PDC, 0.07%±0.03%）及MDC/PDC比率(1.52±0.44)降低（P<0.01）；晚期妊娠妇女外周血中MDC和PDC的百分率（MDC, 0.12%±0.06%; PDC, 0.08%±0.03%）及MDC/PDC比率(1.54±0.43)降低（P<0.01）。与正常早期妊娠妇女外周血中MDC和PDC的百分率及MDC/PDC比率相比，中、晚期妊娠显著降低（P<0.01）。 结论： 正常妊娠妇女中期和晚期妊娠时外周血中MDC和PDC的百分率及MDC/PDC比率均降低。

关键词 妊娠； 树突细胞； 免疫抑制

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Study on dendritic cell subset in normal pregnancy

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Abstract

<FONT face=Verdana>AIM: To explore the role of myeloid dendritic cells (MDC) and plasmacytoid dendritic cells (PDC) in normal pregnancy. METHODS: Peripheral blood was collected from 30 pregnant women at the first, second, third trimester. Flow cytometry were used to detect percentage of MDC and PDC and ratio of MDC/PDC. Healthy nonpregnant women were served as control. RESULTS: There were not significant difference in the percentage of MDC and PDC and the ratio of MDC/PDC at the first trimester (MDC, 0.29%±0.11%; PDC, 0.11%±0.05%; MDC/PDC, 3.56±2.80) compared with control group (MDC, 0.31%%±0.12%; PDC, 0.12%±0.06%; MDC/PDC, 3.98±2.89) (P>0.05), the percentage of MDC and PDC and the ratio of MDC/PDC at the second (MDC, 0.11%±0.09%; PDC, 0.06%±0.05%; MDC/PDC, 0.76±0.80), third trimester (MDC, 0.12%±0.08%; PDC, 0.07%±0.06%; MDC/PDC, 0.78±0.82) were significantly lower (P<0.01). Moreover, the percentage of MDC and PDC and the ratio of MDC/PDC at the second, third trimester were significantly lower (P<0.01) than those at the first trimester. CONCLUSION: Our results indicate that the depressed level of percentage of MDC and PDC and ratio of MDC/PDC may be involved in the immunotolerance between the mother and fetus.</FONT>

Key words Pregnancy Dendritic cells Immunosuppression

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