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基础研究

电离辐射对小鼠免疫器官不同亚群T淋巴细胞调节因子的影响

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摘要:

目的:通过观察电离辐射作用后Th1、Th2、Th3/Tr1标志性细胞因子 γ 干扰素(IFN- γ)、白细胞介素10(IL-10)、转化生长因子 β (TGF- β)分泌量的变化,探讨其细胞平衡与辐射剂量之间的关系。方法:采用ELISA方法检测不同剂量(低剂量组为0.075、0.100和0.200 Gy,高剂量组为1.000、2.000、4.000和6.000 Gy,同时设立假照组),X射线全身照射小鼠16 h后,脾脏和胸腺中IFN- γ (Th1型细胞因子)、IL-10(Th2型细胞因子)、TGF- β (Th3/Tr1型细胞因子)分泌量的变化。结果:在低剂量辐射(0.075~0.200 Gy)照射后,脾细胞分泌IFN- γ 、TGF- β 与假照组比较有所下降,但差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),而IL-10分泌量明显低于假照组(P<0.05);在高剂量辐射(2.000~6.000 Gy)照射后,脾细胞分泌IFN- γ 、IL-10、TGF- β 与假照组比较明显增多(P<0.05或P<0.01)。胸腺细胞分泌变化与脾细胞不同,IFN- γ 、IL-10分泌量在低剂量和高剂量辐射照射后均上调(P<0.

05或P<0.01);而TGF-β分泌量在低剂量辐射照射后明显低于假照组(P<0.01),在高剂量辐射照射后明显高于假照组(P<0.01)。结论:高、低剂量辐射可影响小鼠免疫器官Th3/Tr1型细胞调节因子TGF-β的分泌,在辐射诱导不同免疫效应中起关键作用。

关键词:

Effects of ionizing radiation on regulatory factors in different subsets of T lymphocytes of immune organs in mice

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Abstract:

Abstract: Objective

To observe the changes of Th1, Th2 and and Th3/Tr1 cytokines IFN-γ, IL-10 and TGF-β after treated with ionizing radiation, and explore the radiationship between cell balance and radiation dose. Methods After whole-body irradiation with various doses (low dose: 0, 0.075,0.100,0.200Gy; high dose: 0,1.000,2.000,4.000,6.000 Gy) for 16 h,ELISA was used to detect the conternts of IFN-y (Th1-type cytokine), and IL-10 (Th2 type cytokine), TGF-β1 (Th3/Tr1 type cytokine) in spleen and thymus. Results Compared with sham irradiation control group, the IFN-γ and TGF-β levels in spleen cells were decreased after low-dose radiation (0.075-0.200 Gy), but there was no statistically significant difference (P>0.05); however the IL-10 secretion was significantly lower than that in sham irradiation group (P<0.01,P<0.05). After high-dose radiation (2.000-6.000 Gy), the IFN-γ, IL-10, and TGF-β levels in spleen cells were higher than those in sham irradiation group (P<0.01,P<0.05). The IFN-γ and IL-10 after low- or high-dose radiation expressed more than sham irradiation group (P<0.01,P<0.05). But the TGF- β level was lower than that in sham irradiation group after radiation at low doses (P<0.01), and it was significantly higher than that in sham irradiation group after exposured to high-dose radiation (P<0.01). Conclusion High and low-dose radiation may influence the secretion of Th3/Tr1 type cells regulatory factor TGF-β of mouse immune organs and paly a key role in different immune response effects induced by different doses of radiation.

Keywords: ionizing radiation; $\mbox{ T cells subsets; interferon-}\gamma; interleukin-10; transforming growth factor-<math>\mbox{\beta}$

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