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葡聚糖硫酸钠(DSS)诱导的小鼠肠炎模型中CD19+CD5+CD1dhiB细胞的表达及抑炎作用

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The role of CD19+CD5+CD1dhi B cells in dextran sulfact sodium (DSS) induced inflammatory bowel disease C57BL/6 mouse model

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摘要 目的 探讨CD19+CD5+CD1dhiB细胞在葡聚糖硫酸钠(dextran sulfact sodium,DSS)诱导的C57BL/6小鼠肠炎模型中的表达及抑炎作用。方法 建立DSS诱导的小鼠肠炎模型(n=200),获取疾病不同阶段的脾淋巴细胞,流式细胞仪检测CD19+CD5+CD1dhiB细胞的比例变化;体内转输该群细胞至疾病小鼠,观察小鼠肠炎临床评分以及肠道局部炎症因子分泌的变化。结果 在小鼠肠炎的急性期(第0~10天),CD19+CD5+CD1dhiB细胞比例明显增多,在肠炎消退期(第12天),其比例恢复到正常水平;转输疾病急性期(第8天)的CD19+CD5+CD1dhiB细胞可有效控制疾病的进展,缓解病程;ELISA检测提示转输急性期的该群细胞可显著抑制肠道局部促炎细胞因子IFN γ 、TNF α 和IL 6的分泌。结论 DSS 诱导的小鼠肠炎中CD19+CD5+CD1dhiB细胞比例随病程发生改变,并可通过抑制肠道局部炎症细胞因子的分泌缓解病症。

关键词 : CD19+CD5+CD1dhiB细胞, 肠炎, 炎症细胞因子, 小鼠

Abstract : Objective To investigate the change in cell number of CD19+CD5+CD1dhi B cells and its function in dextran sulfate sodium (DSS) induced inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) C57BL/6 mouse model. Methods The murine model of inflammatory bowel disease was set up by DSS treatment. Splenic CD19+CD5+CD1dhi B cells were harvested from mice during different disease stages, and were analyzed by flow cytometry. CD19+CD5+CD1dhi B cells were adoptively transferred to the DSS treated mice, then clinical symptom was evaluated and the production of inflammatory cytokines in local intestine was detected. Results The proportion of CD19+CD5+CD1dhi B cells was increased in the acute phase (Day 0-10) of the disease and returned to baseline in the recovery phase (Day 12). Adoptive transfer of CD19+CD5+CD1dhi B cells from mice in acute phase (Day 8) remarkably inhibited the production of proinflammatory cytokines (IFN γ , TNF α and IL 6) in local intestine and resolved the inflammation. Conclusions The proportion of CD19+CD5+CD1dhi B cells in DSS induced inflammatory bowel disease changed kinetically in different phases of IBD. CD19+CD5+CD1dhi B cells can alleviate IBD by inhibiting the secretion of inflammatory cytokine in local intestine.

Key words : CD19+CD5+CD1dhi B cells inflammatory bowel disease inflammatory cytokine mouse

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