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血吸虫感染调节自身免疫性疾病和过敏性疾病的研究进展

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Research Progress on the Role of Schistosomiasis in Regulating Autoimmune and Allergic Diseases

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摘要 血吸虫感染可下调Th1细胞介导的自身免疫性疾病和Th2细胞介导的过敏性疾病。新近研究发现,致病性CD4⁺ T细胞亚群、Th17细胞也参与多种自身免疫等病理性疾病的发病,血吸虫感染也可下调自身免疫性疾病中的Th17细胞反应。本文综述了血吸虫感染下调自身免疫或过敏性疾病中Th1、Th2、Th17细胞的反应及其作用机制的研究进展。

关键词: 血吸虫感染 自身免疫 过敏性疾病

Abstract: Schistosome infection down-regulates the Th1 cell-mediated autoimmune diseases and Th2 cell-mediated allergic diseases. It was revealed recently that a novel pathogenic T cell subset (Th17) was also involved in the pathogenicity of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases, and schistosome infection was reported to suppress Th17 response in autoimmune diseases. Here we summarize research advances on the effect of schistosome infection on Th1-, Th2-, Th17-mediated autoimmune or allergic diseases, and discuss the possible mechanisms of schistosome-induced suppression.

Keywords: Schistosome infection Autoimmune Allergic diseases

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