

论著

重组屋尘螨2类变应原疫苗免疫治疗小鼠过敏性气道炎症的研究

喻海琼^{1,2}, 刘志刚¹, 于琨琪³, 许卓谦², 丘劲¹

1 深圳大学过敏反应与免疫学研究所, 深圳 518060; 2 广州医学院, 广州 510182; 3 南昌大学医学院, 南昌 330006

收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要

目的 观察以聚乳酸-羟基乙酸共聚物(PLGA)材料为佐剂制备的重组屋尘螨2类变应原(rDer p 2)纳米微粒疫苗(DEPN)对小鼠过敏性气道炎症的影响,并探讨其免疫治疗机制。方法 制备PLGA-rDer p 2纳米粒子并鉴定其特性。40只BALB/c小鼠随机分为5组,A组(对照组)均给予生理盐水(100 μl)。B、C、D和E组腹部皮下注射屋尘螨粗浸液(10 μg)免疫小鼠致敏,然后分别用PBS(100 μl)、2 mg 空白PLGA粒子(empty PLGA, EP)、100 μg rDer p 2、2 mg的DEPN纳米疫苗(载有100 μg rDer p 2)皮下注射进行免疫治疗,连续免疫治疗3 d,1次/d,各组用rDer p 2(50 μg)滴鼻激发,激发后第2天剖杀,收集支气管肺泡灌洗液(BALF)并对细胞进行总计数和分类计数;HE染色和PAS染色(Periodic Acid-Schiff Stain)观察小鼠肺部组织炎症和支气管黏液分泌;用ELISA检测BALF和脾细胞培养上清的细胞因子(IL-4、IFN-γ)和血清中变应原特异性IgG2a和IgE抗体浓度。结果 B、C组肺部呈明显的变态反应性炎症,D、E组变应原诱导的肺部嗜酸粒细胞浸润和黏液分泌比B、C组显著减轻。BALF中的细胞总数B组比A组明显增多,分类细胞以中性和嗜酸粒细胞为主,超过50%。rDer p 2特异性IgE抗体水平,D组(0.93±0.04)和E组(0.77±0.10)均低于B组(1.14±0.10)(P<0.01);特异性IgG2a抗体水平,D组(1.02±0.01)和E组(1.17±0.46)均高于B组(0.14±0.01)(P<0.01)。在BALF中,D组[(55.60±3.79) pg/ml]和E组[(48.60±4.50) pg/ml]IL-4水平均低于B组[(78.90±6.07) pg/ml](P<0.01);IFN-γ水平E组[(68.50±2.87) pg/ml]显著高于B组[(27.30±3.51) pg/ml](P<0.01)。脾细胞上清的IL-4水平,D组[(56.3±4.85) pg/ml]和E组[(40.2±4.36) pg/ml]显著低于B组[(81.20±6.84) pg/ml](P<0.01);IFN-γ水平,E组[(70.20±3.85) pg/ml]显著高于B组[(34.60±2.25) pg/ml]。结论 DEPN免疫治疗可抑制小鼠肺部过敏炎症,其机制可能与调节Th1/Th2平衡有关。

关键词 聚乳酸-羟基乙酸共聚物(PLGA) 屋尘螨 变应原 纳米微粒 过敏性气道炎症 小鼠

分类号

Immunotherapy with Recombinant House Dust Mite Group 2 Allergen Vaccine Inhibits Allergic Airway Inflammation in Mice

YU Hai-qiong^{1,2}, LIU Zhi-gang¹, YU Kun-ying³, XU Zuo-qian², QIU Jing¹

1 Allergy and Immunology Institute, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, China; 2 Guangzhou Medical College, Guangzhou 510182, China; 3 College of Medicine, Nanchang University, Nanchang 330006, China

Abstract

Objective To investigate the efficacy and mechanism of subcutaneously given recombinant Der p 2 entrapped PLGA nanoparticles (DEPN) on mouse model with allergic airway inflammation. Methods 40 BALB/c mice were randomly divided into 5 groups, group A (normal control) were treated with saline (100 μl) all the time, groups B, C, D and E were sensitized intraperitoneally with crude dust mite extracts (10 μg) and then subcutaneously treated respectively with PBS (100 μl), 2 mg empty PLGA (EP), 100 μg rDer p 2, and 2 mg DEPN (loaded with 100 μg rDer p 2) for 3 times, once per day, followed by intranasal challenge of 50 μg rDer p 2. One day post challenge, mice were sacrificed and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) was collected. Number of the total cells and eosinophils was determined, and airway inflammation and mucus secretion were analyzed by haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining and periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) staining. Level of cytokines in the supernatant of splenocyte culture was assayed by ELISA. Level of rDer p 2 specific IgG2a and IgE in the sera was determined by ELISA. Results The lung histology showed development of eosinophil infiltration in the airway of mice in groups B and C. The lung inflammation and mucus secretion in groups D and E were significantly alleviated than that of groups B and C. Number of total cells (63.50±5.12) and eosinophils (15.32±3.04) in BALF decreased in group B. Compared with group B, the number of

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total cells in groups D (55.3 ± 5.20) $\times 10^4$ /ml and E (41.00 ± 4.91) $\times 10^4$ /ml greatly decreased ($P < 0.05$), and same with that of eosinophils in groups D (9.56 ± 1.09) $\times 10^4$ /ml and E (3.22 ± 0.31) $\times 10^4$ /ml. The rDer p 2 specific IgE and IgG2a antibodies in group B were 1.14 ± 0.105 and 0.14 ± 0.07 respectively. The level of specific IgE was significantly lower ($P < 0.01$) in groups D (0.93 ± 0.04) and E (0.77 ± 0.09), and that of IgG2a in groups D (1.02 ± 0.01) and E (1.17 ± 0.46) were significantly higher ($P < 0.01$) than that in group B. The level of IL-4 and IFN- γ in BALF in group B were (78.90 ± 6.07) pg/ml and (27.30 ± 3.51) pg/ml respectively. IL-4 in groups D and E was (55.6 ± 3.79) pg/ml and (48.6 ± 4.50) pg/ml respectively, significantly lower ($P < 0.01$) than that of group B; while IFN- γ (68.50 ± 2.87) pg/ml in group E was significantly higher than that of group B ($P < 0.01$). IL-4 released from cultured splenocytes in groups D and E was (56.30 ± 4.85) pg/ml and (40.20 ± 4.36) pg/ml respectively, significantly lower than that in group B (81.2 ± 6.84 pg/ml) ($P < 0.01$). The released IFN- γ in group E was (70.20 ± 3.85) pg/ml, significantly higher than in group B (34.60 ± 2.25) pg/ml ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion DEPN can in-hibit airway allergic inflammation, its mechanism may be relevant to a balance of Th1 and Th2.

Key words [Poly \(D,L-lactic-co-glycolic\) acid \(PLGA\)](#) [House dust mite](#) [Allergen](#)
[rticle](#) [Allergic airway inflammation; Mouse](#)

DOI:

通讯作者 刘志刚 LZG@szu.edu.cn

作者个人主页 喻海琼^{1;2};刘志刚¹;于琨瑛³;许卓谦²;丘劲¹