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**摘要:**

**目的:** 探讨带有甘露糖敏感血凝菌毛的铜绿假单胞菌(Pseudomonas aeruginosa with mannose sensitive hemagglutination pili, PA-MSHA)疫苗处理后急性髓细胞白血病源性树突状细胞(dendritic cells derived from acute myeloid leukemia, AML-DC)对调节性T细胞(regulatory T cell, Treg)的抑制作用。**方法:** rhGM-CSF和rhIL-4诱导的AML-DC分为对照组、PA-MSHA组和TNF- $\alpha$ 组, 培养24 h后观察3组AML-DC的形态、流式细胞术检测各组AML-DC的表型、MTT法和混合淋巴细胞反应检测AML-DC对淋巴细胞增殖的作用。磁珠法分离健康人外周血CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞, 加入各组AML-DC中诱导Treg, ELISA法检测各组Treg上清液中IL-10、TGF- $\beta$ 的水平, 流式细胞术检测Treg表面CD4、CD25的表达, RT-PCR法检测Treg中Foxp3 mRNA的表达水平。**结果:** PA-MSHA组和TNF- $\alpha$ 组AML-DC呈树突状形态, 且CD1a、CD80、CD83、CD86和HLA-DR表达较对照组明显升高( $P < 0.05$ )。PA-MSHA组和TNF- $\alpha$ 组AML-DC诱导的T细胞增殖能力显著增强( $P < 0.05$ )。PA-MSHA组和TNF- $\alpha$ 组AML-DC诱导产生的Treg分泌较低水平的IL-10、TGF- $\beta$  ( $P < 0.05$ ), CD4、CD25的表达及Foxp3 mRNA水平均较对照组明显降低( $P < 0.05$ )。上述各指标PA-MSHA组和TNF- $\alpha$ 组间均无明显差异。**结论:** PA-MSHA疫苗可促进AML-DC的成熟, 抑制初始T细胞向Treg的分化, 增强AML-DC对AML患者Treg的抑制作用。

**关键词:** [急性髓细胞白血病](#) [带有甘露糖敏感血凝菌毛的铜绿假单胞菌](#) [树突状细胞](#) [调节性T细胞](#)

PA-MSHA vaccine enhances inhibitory effect of acute myeloid leukemia-derived dendritic cells on regulatory T cells [Download Fulltext](#)

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**Abstract:**

**Objective:** To investigate the influence of PA-MSHA (Pseudomonas aeruginosa with mannose sensitive hemagglutination pili) vaccine on the inhibitory effect of dendritic cells derived from acute myeloid leukemia (AML-DCs) on regulatory T cells (Treg). **Methods:** AML-DCs were induced with rhGM-CSF and IL-4 and were divided into three groups: control group, PA-MSHA, and TNF- $\alpha$  groups. After 24 h, the morphological features of AML-DCs in different groups were observed; the phenotypes were detected by flow cytometry; and the effect of AML-DCs on T cell proliferation was measured by mixed lymphocyte reaction and MTT assay. CD4<sup>+</sup>T cells were collected by magnetic bead assay from healthy peripheral blood cells and were incubated with different AML-DCs to induce differentiation of Treg. Then IL-10 and TGF- $\beta$  were detected in different Treg supernatants by ELISA; CD4 and CD25 expressions on different Treg were determined by flow cytometry; and Foxp3 mRNA expression was examined by RT-PCR. **Results:** AML-DCs in PA-MSHA and TNF- $\alpha$  groups showed typical dendritic morphology, increased expressions of CD1a, CD80, CD83, CD86 and HLA-DR ( $P < 0.05$ ), and enhanced abilities to induce proliferation of T cells compared with those in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). In addition, the levels of IL-10 and TGF- $\beta$ , the expressions of CD4 and CD25 on Treg, and the expression of Foxp3 mRNA in PA-MSHA and TNF- $\alpha$  groups were all significantly lower than those in the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ), and these indices had no differences between PA-MSHA and TNF- $\alpha$  groups. **Conclusion:** PA-MSHA vaccine can promote the maturation of AML-DC, inhibit the differentiation of Treg from CD4<sup>+</sup>T cells, and enhance the inhibitory effect of AML-DC on Treg of AML patients.

**Keywords:** [acute myeloid leukemia](#) [Pseudomonas aeruginosa with mannose sensitive hemagglutination pili \(PA-MSHA\)](#) [dendritic cell](#) [regulatory T cell\(Treg\)](#)

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