

PBMC中CD69、CD107a表达上调在诊断迟发型药物变态反应中的意义(PDF)

《第三军医大学学报》[ISSN:1000-5404/CN:51-1095/R] 卷: 34 期数: 2012年第06期 页码: 508-511 栏目: 论著 出版日期: 2012-03-30

Title: Significance of CD69 and CD107 upregulations on PBMC for delayed-type drug hypersensitivity diagnosis

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关键词: CD69; CD107a; 药物变态反应; 外周血单个核细胞

Keywords: CD69; CD107a; drug hypersensitivity; peripheral blood mononuclear cells

分类号: R392.8; R446.11; R967

DOI: -

文献标识码: A

摘要: 目的 检测药疹患者外周血单个核细胞中CD69和CD107a的表达,评价其与迟发型药物变态反应的相关性。方法 2010年5月至2011年4月采集20例药疹患者和10例健康对照者的外周血,用淋巴细胞分离液分离外周血单个核细胞,按 2×10^6 细胞/孔种植于24孔板,给予致敏药物刺激,培养72 h后采用流式细胞术染色并检测外周血单个核细胞中CD69和CD107a分子的表达。结果 健康对照组外周血单个核细胞中CD107a阳性、CD69阳性、CD107a与CD69双阳性细胞刺激前的比例分别为(0.41±0.18)%、(0.33±0.13)%、(0.12±0.06)%,经致敏药物刺激后分别为(0.38±0.28)%、(0.35±0.12)%、(0.14±0.08)%,刺激前后无明显差异,药疹患者外周血单个核细胞中CD107a阳性、CD69阳性、CD107a与CD69双阳性细胞刺激前的比例分别为(0.45±0.25)%、(0.31±0.12)%、(0.15±0.07)%,与健康对照组无明显差异,但经致敏药物刺激后外周血单个核细胞中CD69阳性、CD107a阳性、CD107a与CD69双阳性细胞表达比例明显增高[分别为(9.01±2.91)%、(1.78±0.76)%、(0.74±0.19)%],和健康对照组、药疹未刺激组比较有统计学差异($P < 0.01$),且随着致敏药物浓度的增加,CD69和CD107a的表达呈剂量依赖性上调。结论 药疹患者外周血单个核细胞经致敏药物刺激后CD69、CD107a表达增加。

Abstract: Objective To analyze the expressions of CD69 and CD107a on peripheral blood mono-nuclear cells (PBMCs) in patients with drug rash, and to explore their relationship with delayed-type drug hypersensitivity. Methods PBMCs were isolated from the peripheral blood samples that was collected from 20 patients with drug rash and 10 healthy controls from May 2010 to April 2011 by Ficoll density gradient centrifugation. The obtained PBMCs were resuspended and cultured in 24-well plates with 2×10^6 cells/well, and were incubated with the culprit drugs. After 72 h, the expressions of CD69 and CD107a were detected by flow cytometry. Results In the healthy control group, there was no significant difference between the ratios of CD107a⁺, CD69⁺ and CD107a⁺CD69⁺ PBMCs before and after the culprit drug incubation [(0.41±0.18)%, (0.33±0.13)% and (0.12±0.06)% vs (0.38±0.28)%, (0.35±0.12)% and (0.14±0.08)%]. In the patients group, the ratios of CD107a⁺, CD69⁺ and CD107a⁺CD69⁺ PBMCs significantly increased in a dose-dependent manner after the culprit drug incubation as compared with those before the incubation [(9.01±2.91)%, (1.78±0.76)% and (0.74±0.19)% vs (0.45±0.25)%, (0.31±0.12)% and (0.15±0.07)%]. The ratios of CD107a⁺, CD69⁺ and CD107a⁺CD69⁺ PBMCs of the patients group were significantly different from those of the healthy control group after the culprit drug incubation ($P < 0.01$), while the differences were not significant between the two groups before the incubation. Conclusion Culprit drugs-treated PBMCs of patients with drug rash have upregulations of CD69 and CD107a.

参考文献/REFERENCES

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备注/Memo: -

更新日期/Last Update: 2012-03-22

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