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## Th1/Th2 Balance in Mouse Delayed-type Hypersensitivity Model with Mercuric Chloride *via* Skin and Oral Mucosa

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**Abstract:** In order to compare delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) among different exposure sites, we evaluated the sensitization potency of mercuric chloride (HgCl<sub>2</sub>) *via* 

exposure to the skin, or oral or esophageal mucosa using the mouse ear swelling test. Furthermore, we investigated in vitro splenocyte proliferation reaction and cytokine profile in HgCl<sub>2</sub>-exposed and control mice. Sensitization with HgCl<sub>2</sub> was established *via* the skin and oral mucosa but not *via* the esophageal mucosa. The splenocyte proliferation reaction was significantly enhanced to a similar degree in skin and oral mucosa-sensitized mice compared with in the control mice. IL-10 levels from cultured splenocytes were significantly increased in skin and oral mucosa-sensitized mice compared with those in control mice, whilst IFN- $\gamma$  significantly increased only in splenocytes from skin-sensitized mice. These results suggest that exposure of the skin or oral mucosa to HgCl<sub>2</sub> can induce DTH, but that Th1/Th2 balance differs according to the site of antigen exposure.

Key words: Mercury, HgCl<sub>2</sub>, Oral mucosa, DTH, Mice

[PDF (84K)] [References]



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