

알레르기성 비염의 비점막에서 $\gamma\delta$ T림프구의 분포에 관한 면역조직화학적 연구

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Immunohistochemical Study of $\gamma\delta$ T Cells in Allergic Nasal Mucosa

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— ABSTRACT —

Background and Objectives : T cells expressing $\gamma\delta$ receptors are present in various organs and are known to play an important role in local immunity against foreign antigens. They are supposed to be activated by the superantigen or heat shock protein. However, characteristics of $\gamma\delta$ T cells in nasal mucosa was not known. We observed the distribution of CD3⁺ T cells and $\gamma\delta$ T cells in nasal mucosa to investigate the role of $\gamma\delta$ T cells in allergic rhinitis. **Materials & Methods :** Mucosal specimens were obtained from inferior turbinate of patients with allergic rhinitis, chronic hypertrophic rhinitis, and normal inferior turbinate. Frozen specimens were stained using immunohistochemistry and immunopositive cells were counted. **Results :** CD3⁺ T cell distribution was not different between the groups. In epithelial layer, number of $\gamma\delta$ T cells were higher in allergic rhinitis (2.1 ± 0.7 /high power field) than chronic hypertrophic rhinitis (0.5 ± 0.1 /high power field) and normal inferior turbinate (0.3 ± 0.2 /high power field), but in lamina propria their counts were not different between the groups. **Conclusions :** Increased proportion of $\gamma\delta$ T cells in allergic rhinitis suggests that $\gamma\delta$ T cells may play an some role in pathogenesis of allergic rhinitis in epithelial layer of allergic rhinitis. (**J Clinical Otolaryngol 2000;11:87-91**)

KEY WORDS : T cells · CD3⁺ T cells · Allergic rhinitis.

서 론

T 세포는 다양한 장기에서 존재하며 외부 항원에 대해 국소 면역에 중요한 역할을 한다. 그들은 슈퍼항원 또는 열 충격 단백질에 의해 활성화된다고 알려져 있다. 그러나 비점막에서의 $\gamma\delta$ T 세포의 특성은 알려져 있지 않다. 우리는 비점막에서 CD3⁺ T 세포와 $\gamma\delta$ T 세포의 분포를 관찰하여 $\gamma\delta$ T 세포의 알레르기성 비염에서의 역할을 조사하였다. **재료 및 방법 :** 알레르기성 비염, 만성 비후성 비염, 정상 비점막 환자로부터 비점막 조직을 얻었다. 동결 조직은 면역조직화학으로 염색하고 면역양성 세포를 계수하였다. **결과 :** CD3⁺ T 세포의 분포는 그룹 간에 차이가 없었다. 상피층에서 $\gamma\delta$ T 세포의 수는 알레르기성 비염 (2.1 ± 0.7 /고배율)보다 만성 비후성 비염 (0.5 ± 0.1 /고배율)과 정상 비점막 (0.3 ± 0.2 /고배율)보다 높았지만, 점막층에서는 그룹 간에 차이가 없었다. **결론 :** 알레르기성 비염에서 $\gamma\delta$ T 세포의 증가된 비율은 $\gamma\delta$ T 세포가 알레르기성 비염의 상피층에서 병인학에 일부 역할을 할 수 있음을 시사한다. (**J Clinical Otolaryngol 2000;11:87-91**)

키워드 : T 세포 · CD3⁺ T 세포 · 알레르기성 비염.

(T cell receptor)가
 2¹⁻³⁾ 1 cm 2
 T CD3⁺/CD4⁺ CD3⁺
 90% /CD8⁺ T
 T CD3⁺CD4⁻CD8⁻ T
 T 5%
 실험방법
 10% buffered formalin
 30%
 5 μm
 3% 5
 1-4) T 가
 5)6) T 가
 T 가 T
 T
 연구대상과 방법
 연구대상 10 (5,
 5, 37), 5 (3, 2 ,
 35) 5 (3, 2 , 31)
 (D.P., D.F.) 3+
 RAST
 3+ 가
 가
 SPSS 7.5(version 7.5, SPSS Inc.,
 Chicago, IL) paired t - test
 p 0.05

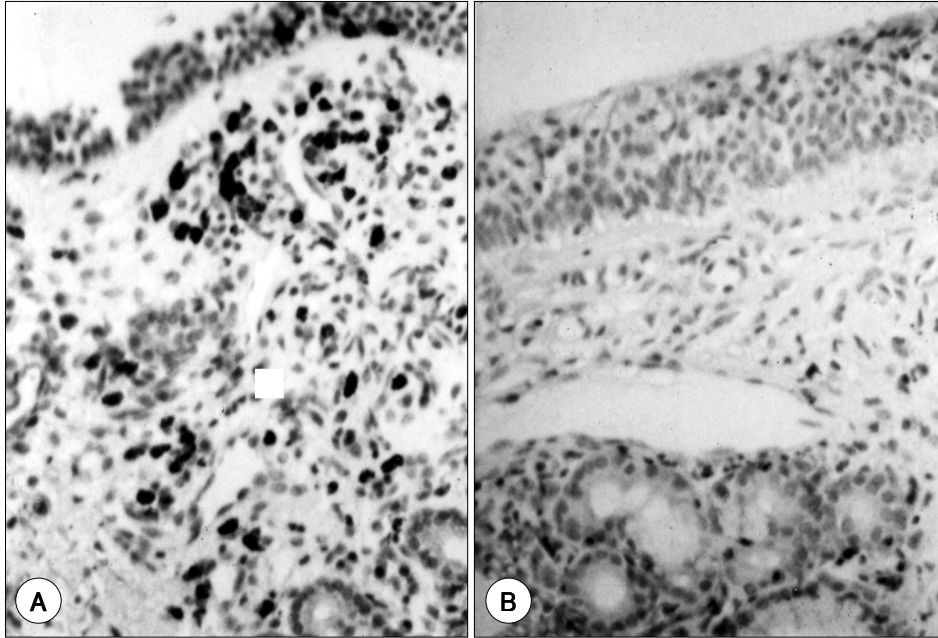


Fig. 1. Immunohistochemical staining for CD3⁺ T cells in nasal mucosa of patient with perennial allergic rhinitis. CD3⁺ T cells are more distributed in lamina propria than in epithelial layer (A), (B) ; negative control (ABC stain, × 100).

Table 1. Distribution of CD3⁺ T cells in the nasal mucosa*

	Epithelium	Lamina propria
Allergic rhinitis	5.5 ± 0.2	35.4 ± 0.4
Chronic hypertrophic rhinitis	6.1 ± 0.5	31.7 ± 0.7
Normal turbinate	5.8 ± 0.8	28.2 ± 0.1

* : Number of positive cells (Mean ± SD, × 400/ High power field)

결 과

CD3⁺ T 림프구의 발현

CD3⁺ T

(p > 0.05, Table 1, Fig. 1).

γ δ 항원 수용체 T 림프구

0.5 ± 0.1 , 0.3 ± 0.2 (Fig. 2)

2.1 ± 0.7

(p < 0.05, Fig. 3).

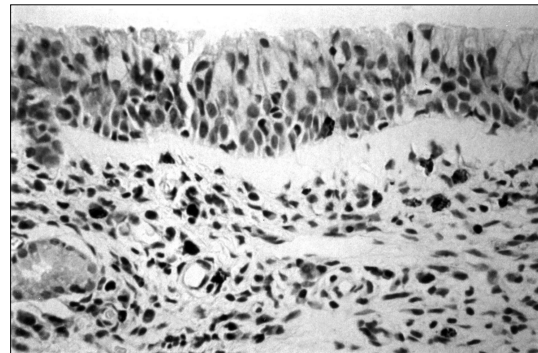


Fig. 2. Immunohistochemical staining for T cells in normal inferior turbinate (ABC stain, × 200).

가

(p > 0.05)(Table 2).

CD3⁺ T 림프구에 대한 γ δ 항원 수용체 T 림프구의 비율

CD3⁺ T

T

(p < 0.

가

ne V 1-J 1 . Okuda ¹⁷⁾¹⁸⁾

T
CD45RO⁺ CD8⁺ T
가 CD8-CD4- T
CD4⁻ T CD3⁺CD8⁻

CD3⁺ T 가
CD3⁺ T 가
CD3⁺ T 가

Pawankar
T 가
가 T
가가 T

가 T
T
protein T
heat shock

결 론
T

가
중심 단어 : T

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