12º CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE ALERGIA E IMUNOLOGIA EM PEDIATRIA

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Trabalhos Científicos

Título: Xla Patients Display Reduced Expansion For Bcg Cellular Immune Response And A Lower Ifn-y Production.

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Resumo: Abstract In the 14 agammaglobulinemic XLA patients studied we showed that there was a reduction in the BCG TCR and TCD3 cell lymphocyte proliferation as well as in PHA when compared to the 58 healthy controls. BCG TCD4+, TCD8+ memory cells are present and proliferate to BCG and to PHA, demonstrating in vivo T cell priming despite the absence of B cells. Furthermore, in the absence of B cells, in vitro T cell activation, in response to live BCG and PHA signals, leads to a lower IFN-y production although the cell culture spontaneously produces normal TNF- and IL-10. These data agree with results recently described that effector and regulatory B cell subsets modulate the function of T cells by presenting antigens, providing co-stimulation and producing cytokines that direct the proliferation and effector functions of responding T cells. Furthermore, it supports the concept that the absence of B cells impairs induction of in vivo T cell memory and effector function.