



Trabalhos Científicos

Título: Dermatophagoides Pteronyssinus Induces Cd4 + Ror γ t + Foxp3 + Cells In Atopic Asthmatic Children

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Resumo: Objective: We recently demonstrated that atopic asthmatics showed a greater proportion of CD4 T cells co-expressing more than one MRTF as compared to non -atopic asthmatics. However, the role of a specific allergic antigen to the development of these cells remains unclear. The objective is to evaluate cells expressing master regulator transcriptional factors (MRTF) in peripheral blood of atopic asthmatic children to D.pteronyssinus with or without in vitro stimulation with Der p 1. Methods: 129 asthmatic children aged 8 to 14 years were enrolled in the study. Atopic status was defined by measuring specific IgE in serum. PBMCs were isolated and stimulated with Der p 1, anti-CD3/anti-CD28 antibodies or left unstimulated for 24 hours. Expression of T-bet, GATA-3, ROR γ t and FoxP3 were analyzed by flow cytometry. Results: we found that 85.4% of asthmatic children presented IgE specific to D.pteronyssinus. Atopic children to D.pteronyssinus showed high frequency of CD4+ROR γ t+GATA-3+FoxP3+cells in peripheral blood. The frequency of CD4+ROR γ t+, CD4+CD25+FoxP3+ and CD4+ROR γ t+FoxP3+ cells increased when PBMCs from those children were stimulated with Der p 1 comparing to stimulation with anti-CD3/anti-CD28 or control. Conclusion: Our results suggested that the allergen have a role in the development of cell expressing more than one MRTF.