Immune responses to synthetic peptides of RSV F protein

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The fusion (F) protein of respiratory syncytial virus(RSV) is an important antigen in including cross-protective immunity with neutralizing activity. Two peptides homologous to amino acid 205-225(F/205-225) and 255-278 (F/255-278) of the F glycoprotein of RSV containing B cell and T cell epitope were synthesized and then conjugated with KLH. To evaluate the immunological activities of the two conjugated vaccines, the vaccines were administrated into BALB/c mice for times by the intranasal(i.n) route in the presence of cholera toxin B(CTB) as a mucosal adjuvant. Each the peptides specific serum IgG responses and saliva IgA were detected after a second immunization, and a third immumization, respectively. Combined immunization of F/205-225 and F/255-278 also had the similar immunological response in the IgG and IgA levels with that of F/205-225 or F/255-278 alone. These results indicate that the two peptide-conjugate vaccines could be candidates for the development of RSV vaccines.

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Anti-/pro-apoptotic regulatory potentials of LPS/IFN-y in the mulnutrition induced macrophage

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Macrophage activated by LPS/IFN-γ play a important role in imflammation, innate immunity and tumor immunity. The recent report has indicated that LPS treated bone marrow macrophages were induced apoptosis. but IFN-γ protects from apoptosis induced by several stimuli in complete medium condition (Jordi et al., Immunity, Vol.11, 103–113, 1999). Since relationship between LPS or IFN-γ and apoptosis in malnutirition (conditional medium condition: without amino acid, serum) is unknown, we investigated the anti- or pro-apoptotic potentials of LPS or IFN-γ to the malnutirition induced macrophage. Peritoneal macrophages were isolated from mouse, purified macrophages were treated with LPS or IFN-γ in complete medium condition. After treatment, cells were further incubated in conditional medium condition to induce apoptosis. Apoptotic cells were determined by MTT assay. Annexin V assay, Pl staining and DNA fragmentation assay. Apoptotic cells of LPS treated macrophage were increased as compared with those of untreated macrophage. However, treatment of cells with IFN-γ resulted in the enhancement of apoptosis. These data demonstrate that LPS or IFN-γ regulates apoptosis of macrophage by different mechanism in malnutrition. Moreover, these results suggest that apoptotic pathway of LPS or IFN-γ treated macrophage is regulated differently in manutrition and complete medium condition.

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The Production of IFN- γ by 3LL/TNF- α -Activated Macrophages Requires p38. JAK-2 Signalling and is Enhanced by New Protein Synthesis.

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Macrophages have been known to play an essential role in tumor angiogenesis and produce a number of growth stimulators and inhibitors. Thus macrophages appear to influence every stage of angiogenesis. In this report, TNF- α was able to induce the production of IFN- γ in cancer cell-contacted macrophage. TNF- α alone released relatively little IFN- γ whereas live tumor cells (3 L L) alone released IFN- γ markedly from macrophage. However, TNF- α and 3LL together enhanced IFN- γ release synergistically. The effects of TNF- α on