Study of apoptosis of human $V\delta 2$ T lymphocytes



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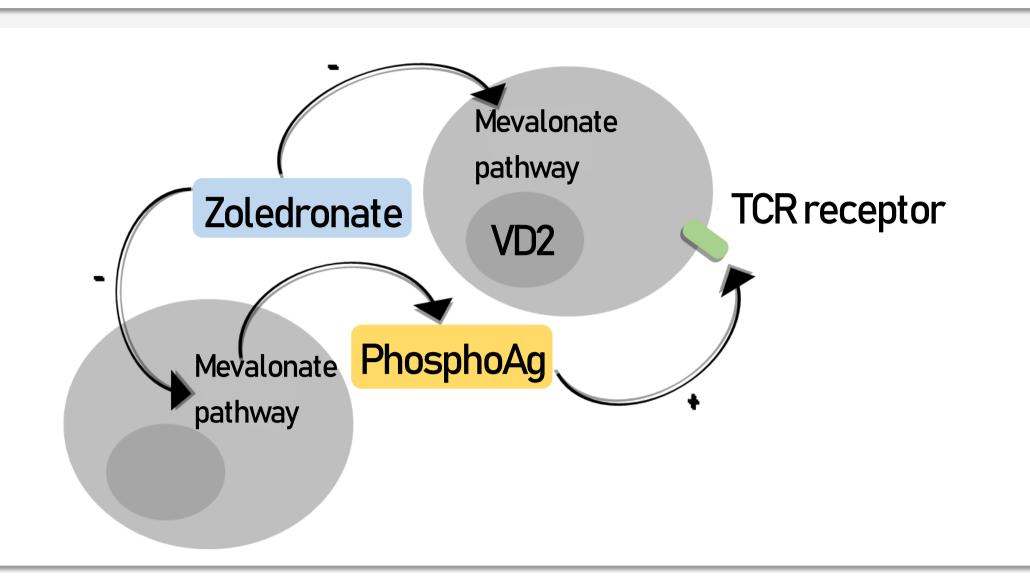
Introduction

- . Vd2 T cells cells is the specific subset of human γδ T cells (a minor subpopulation of T lymphocytes) enriched in the peripheral blood of normal adults where they represent 1–2% of total T lymphocytes.
- γδΤ cells have the particularity to be a link between the innate and the adaptive immunity. In fact, as αβΤ cells gd T lymphocytes express gd TCR (T-cell receptor), however, their activation are MHC-independent.
- Recently, several studies demostarted hight anti-tumor potential of human Vd2 T cells *in vitro* expanded from the pheripheral blood of both helathy donors and different cancer patients. In particular, Zoledronate is a molecule which blocks the mevalonate pathway leading to an increase of phosphoantigens from stiumulated lymphocytes that bind and activate Vd2 TCR.
- Therefore, the aim of the project is to study the sucetibility of differnet Vd2 T cell subsets to apoptosis upon *in vitro* stimulation with IL-2 and Zoledronate in order to better understand the activating and inhibitory phenotype of Vd2 T cells.
- Thus, we want to have more informations about the impact of IL-2 and Zoledronate stimulation on the Vd2T cell apoptosis in correlation with thier activating and inhibitory phenotype.

Objectives

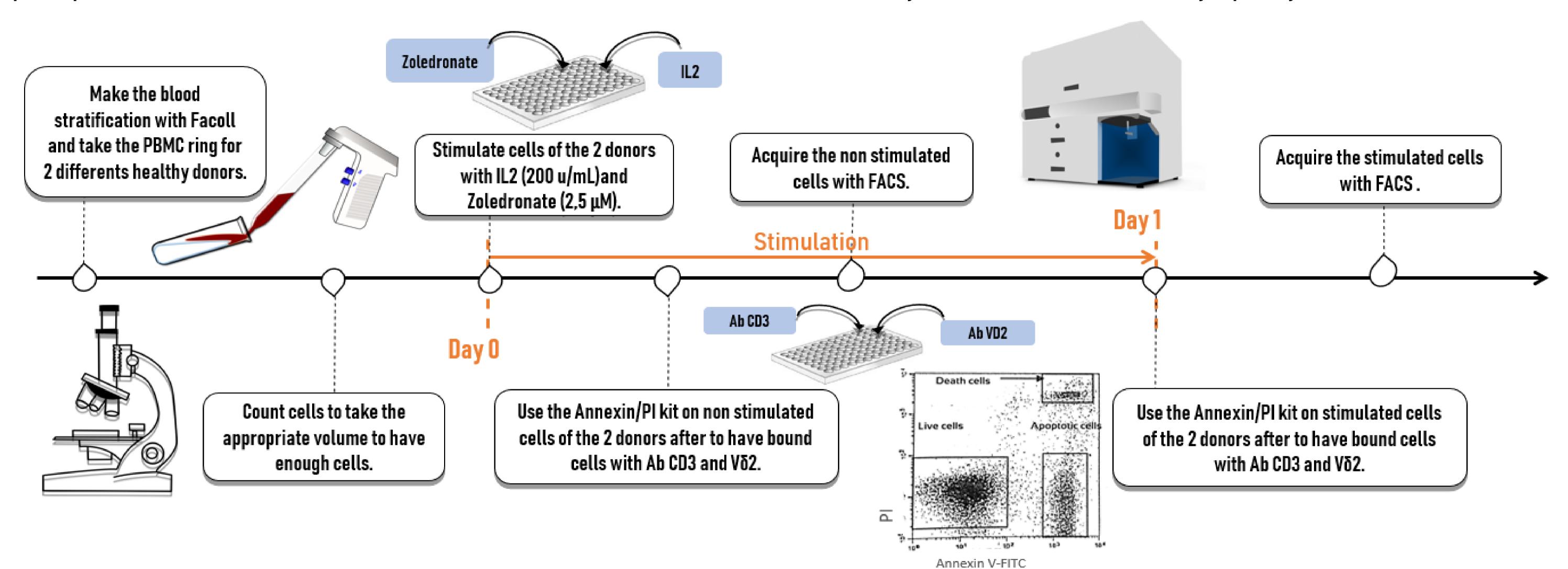
Compare the apoptosis of unstimulated and stimulated Vd2 T cells.

Compare the apoptosis of iVd2T cells with nhibitory and activating phenotype

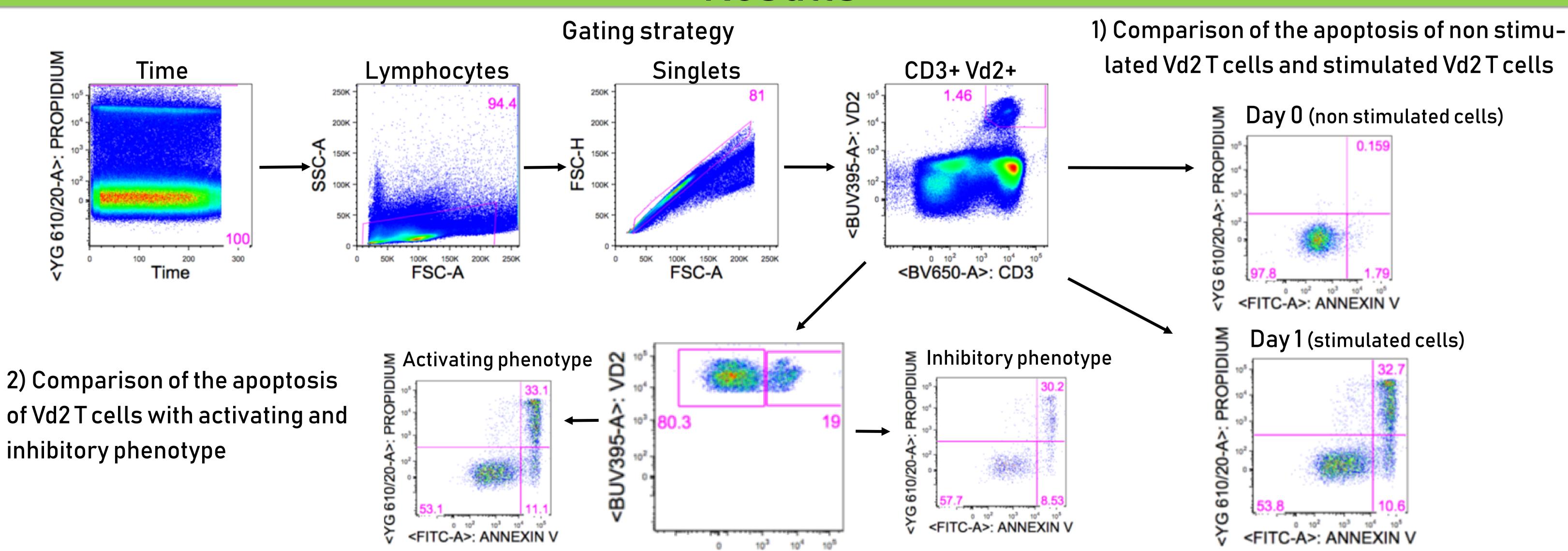


Methods

We use pheripheral blood mononulcear cells (PBMCs) obtained from the blood of healthy donors, enriched with Tlymphocytes.



Results



Conclusion

- . IL-2 and Zoledronate stimulation leads to an increase of Vd2 T cells apoptosis.
- . Inhibitory or activating phenotype have no differences on apoptosis induced by IL-2/Zoledronate
- . The next step will be the use of the specific IL-2/phosphoantigen to stimulate Vd2 TCR instead of Il-2/Zol to avoid non specific effects of mevalonate pathway inhibition on Vd2 TCR stimulation.

Mevalonate pathway

VD2

PhosphoAg