

비용 발생에서 알레르기의 역할과 T 세포의 분포

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The Role of Allergy and Distribution of T Cell in Pathogenesis of Nasal Polyp

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- ABSTRACT -

Background and Objective : The exact pathogenesis of nasal polyp is unknown, but inflammation is thought to be an important factor in the development of nasal polyposis. Histologically, the stroma of nasal polyps consists of variable inflammatory cellular infiltrates. Eosinophil and lymphocyte are an important inflammatory cells. The purpose of this study is to understand the role of allergy and distribution of T cell in pathogenesis of nasal polyps. **Materials and Method** : We performed the analysis of allergic test and inflammatory cells in the nasal polyps, allergic inferior turbinate mucosas and hypertrophic inferior turbinate mucosas. The allergic tests were examined using allergic symptoms, the level of serum IgE (>100 IU/ml), the level of serum ECP (>10 µg/L) and skin test. The counts of inflammatory cells were examined using immunohistochemical staining, Hematoxylin-Eosin staining and toluidine blue staining in 40 nasal polyps, 10 allergic inferior turbinate mucosas and 10 hypertrophic inferior turbinate mucosas. **Results** : The allergy was detected in 4 (10%) out of 40 cases of nasal polyps, and there was no difference in eosinophil counts between nasal polyps accompanied allergy and nasal polyps not accompanied allergy. The CD4+ cells were higher than CD8+ cells in hypertrophic inferior turbinate mucosas, but CD8+ cells were significantly higher than CD4+ cells in nasal polyps. **Conclusion** : These results suggest that inflammation is a more important factor than allergy and T cells play a role of the pathogenesis of nasal polyp. (*J Clinical Otolaryngol* 2000;11:78-86)

KEY WORDS : Nasal polyp · Eosinophil · T cell · Immunohistochemical staining.

머 리 말

가

가

1)

가

2)

proinf -

lammatory

cytotoxic protein, lipid

mediators, oxygen metabolites, cytokines

3)

: 1999 12 10

: 2000 5 24

: , 140 - 013

37 65

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⋮ T

4~5 μm

. Hematoxylin - Eosin

Dauids -

(regulatory and effector cell)

4)

son ⁵⁾

CD4⁺ (helper/inducer T cell)

4 μm

90 30 silanized sl -
ide xylene

재료 및 방법

30%

1 : 9 (autoblocker) 10

Tris buffered saline(0.05 M, pH7.6) 10

2 . 1 mM EDTA micro -

wave oven	10	가	30
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Tris buffered saline	10	2
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연구재료

40 40
 , 10
 10

60 mouse
monoclonal antibody CD4⁺ marker(Neomarker)
10 1 : 80 ,

Tris buffered saline	5	3
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(Link antibody, Dako) 15

Tris buffered saline	5	3		. St -
reptavidin - Biotin		15		Tris
buffered saline	5	3		-

(amplification re -

agent, Daka) 15 Tris buffe -

red saline 5 3 streptavidin - pe -

oxidase 15 . AEC chromogen

Meyer's Hematoxylin

비알레르기 검사

4 2가 1
6 , IgE가 100 IU/ml
1가 ECP가 10 µg/L

연구방법

CD4⁺

400

CD4⁺

10% 24

10

CD4⁺ . CD68⁺ (macrophage)

CD8⁺ (suppressor/cytotoxic Tcell)

CD68⁺ CD8⁺ , mouse

90 30 monoclonal antibody CD68⁺ marker(Neomarker)

, xylene 1 : 40

3% hydrogen

peroxide 10 10 mM citric acid CD68⁺

microwave oven 10 가 CD4⁺ CD68⁺

30 , -

1

mouse monoclonal antibody CD8⁺ marker(Ne -

omarker) 1 : 50

, biotin 15

streptavidin - peroxidase 15 400

. AEC chromogen , 10

Meyer's Hematoxylin

4~5 μm

Hematoxylin - Eosin

CD8⁺

CD4⁺ CD8⁺

CD20⁺ (pan - B cell)

CD20⁺ CD8⁺ 4~5 μm

, mouse toluidine blue

monoclonal antibody CD20⁺ marker(Neomarker)

1 : 50

통계학적 분석

CD20⁺

CD4⁺ CD20⁺

t - test 5%

CD4⁺, CD8⁺, CD20⁺, CD
 68⁺,
 ANOVA test 5%
 SP-
 SS p<0.05

Table 1. Numbers of infiltrated eosinophils in nasal polyps according to accompanying with allergy

	Nasal polyps	
	With allergy (N = 4)	Without allergy (N = 36)
No of eosinophil*	12.6 ± 9.8	12.2 ± 10.4

*number of eosinophil/ high power field (× 400)

결 과

비염 환자에서 알레르기 동반 유무와 호산구 침윤

40 4
(10%) , 36

Table 2. Histopathologic classification and numbers of infiltrated eosinophils

	Nasal polyps	
	Edematous polyps (N = 25)	Inflammatory polyps (N = 15)
No of eosinophil*	15.6 ± 9.2	7.3 ± 4.7

*number of eosinophil/ high power field (× 400)

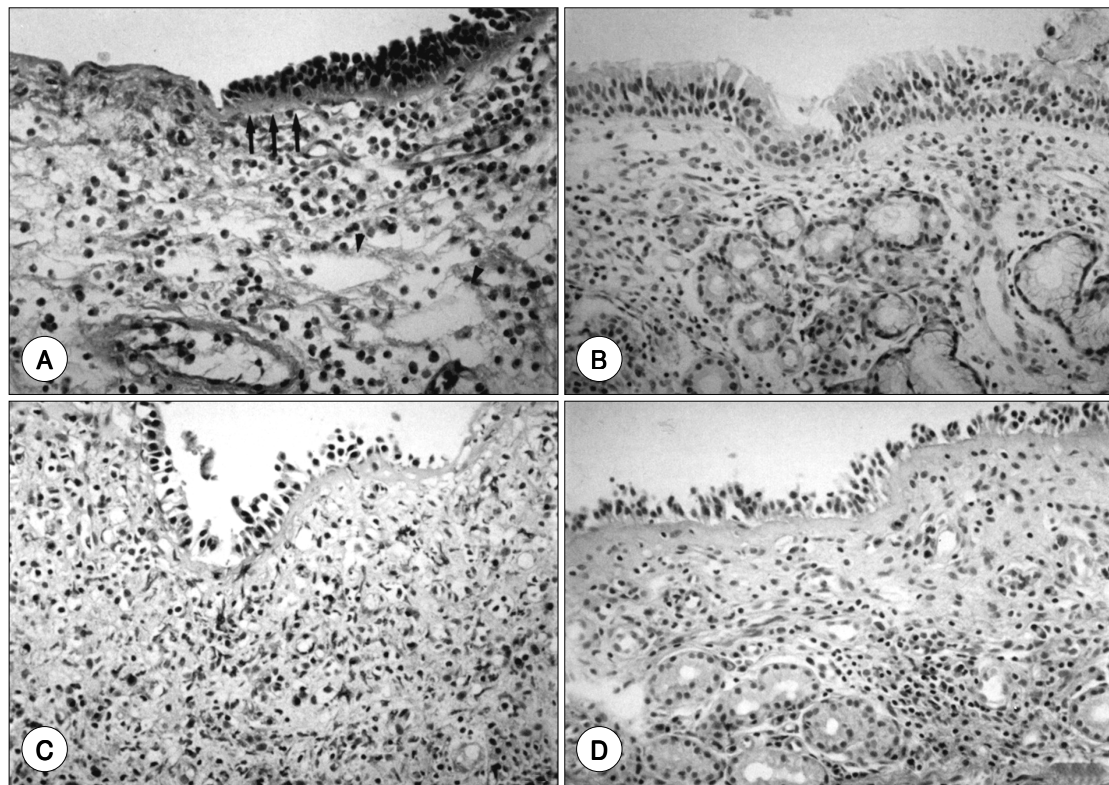


Fig. 1. A : Edematous eosinophilic polyp. Abundance of inflammatory cell, most of which are eosinophils, the thickening of the basement membrane (arrows), loose stroma contains pseudocystic spaces filled with fluid (arrow head) (H & E, × 200). B : Chronic inflammatory polyp. Respiratory epithelium has areas with cuboidal metaplasia but no goblet cell hyperplasia. The basement membrane does not show any pronounced hyalinization. The stroma consists of connective tissue with some dilated vessels and a moderate amount of lymphocytes (H & E, × 200). C : Allergic inferior turbinate mucosa. The stroma consisted of a few of eosinophils and lymphocytes (H & E, × 200). D : Hypertrophic inferior turbinate mucosa. Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium with few inflammatory cell in the stroma (H & E, × 200).

(90%) .
 12.6 ± 9.8 ,
 12.2 ± 10.4
 (t - test, $p > 0.05$)(Table 1).

비용의 조직학적 분류와 호산구 침윤
 40 25 (62.5%),
 15 (37.5%) .
 15.6 ± 9.2 ,
 7.3 ± 4.7
 가 (t - test, $p < 0.01$)(Table 2).
 (Fig. 1).

CD4⁺세포의 검출
 6.7 ± 3.3 ,
 2.9 ± 1.4 ,

6.6 ± 1.6 ,
 (ANOVA test, $p > 0.05$)(Table 3). CD4⁺
 (Fig.
 2). CD8⁺

Table 3. Inflammatory cells distribution in nasal polyps, allergic inferior turbinate and hypertrophic inferior turbinates

	Polyps (N = 40)	AT* (N = 10)	NAT† (N = 10)
CD4 ⁺ cells	6.7 ± 3.3	2.9 ± 1.4	6.6 ± 1.6
CD8 ⁺ cells	15.2 ± 7.0	4.7 ± 3.2	3.8 ± 2.3
CD20 ⁺ cells	8.7 ± 4.5	8.7 ± 4.8	8.7 ± 3.7
CD68 ⁺ cells	16.5 ± 9.0	8.6 ± 2.1	8.2 ± 3.6
Eosinophils	12.3 ± 10.0	10.6 ± 7.3	5.2 ± 1.6
PMN cells	4.7 ± 3.5	3.7 ± 2.7	3.3 ± 2.1
Plasma cells	23.8 ± 14.0	8.8 ± 3.9	6.8 ± 3.8
Mast cells	5.6 ± 4.2	5.8 ± 2.8	2.7 ± 1.4

*allergic inferior turbinate, † hypertrophic inferior turbinate

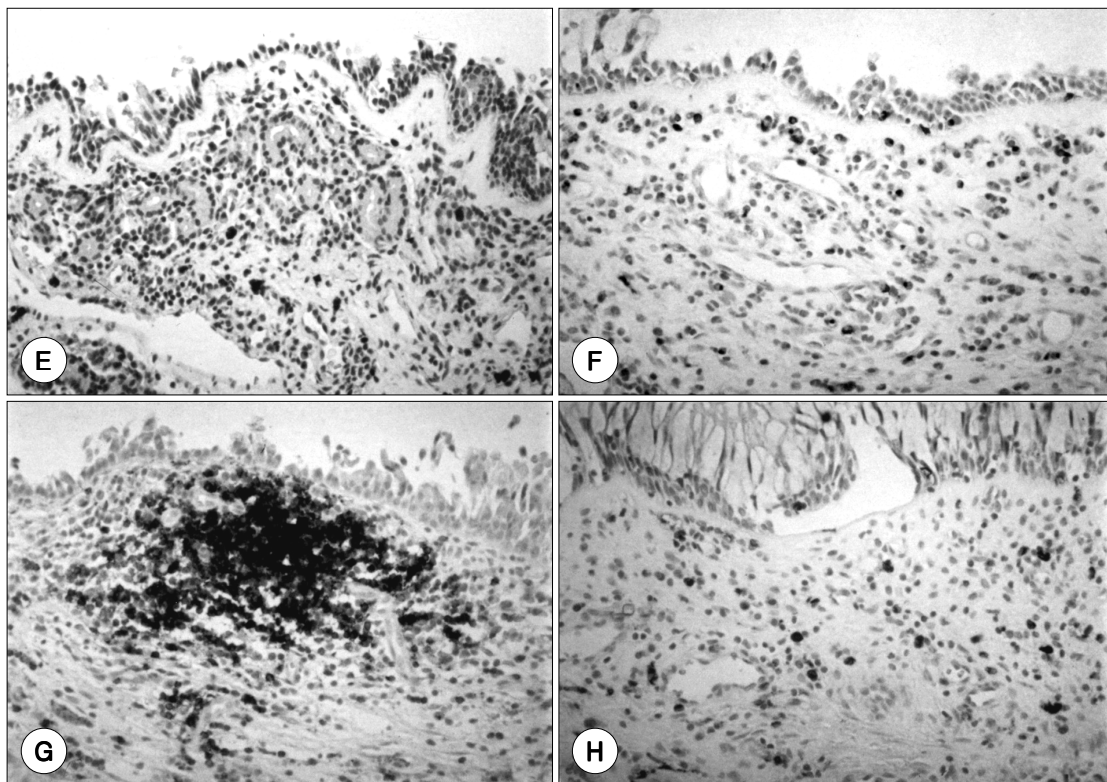


Fig. 2. Immunohistochemical staining of chronic inflammatory polyps. E : CD4⁺ cells (×200). F : CD8⁺ cells (×200). G : CD20⁺ cells (×200). H : CD68⁺ cells (×200).

red t - test, $p < 0.01$). (pai - (ANOVA test, $p > 0.05$). $CD20^{+}$ 가 (cluster) (Fig. 2).

$CD8^{+}$ 세포의 검출 15.2 ± 7.0 , 4.7 ± 3.2 , 3.8 ± 2.3 , (ANOVA test, $p < 0.001$). $CD8^{+}$ (Fig. 2). $CD4^{+}$ (paired t - test, $p < 0.01$).

$CD20^{+}$ 세포의 검출 8.7 ± 4.5 , 8.7 ± 4.8 , 8.73 ± 3.66 ,

$CD68^{+}$ 세포의 검출 16.5 ± 9.0 , 8.6 ± 2.1 , 8.2 ± 3.6 , (ANOVA test, $p < 0.001$). (Fig. 2).

호산구의 검출 12.3 ± 10.0 , 10.6 ± 7.3 , 5.2 ± 1.6 , (ANOVA test, $p < 0.05$) (Table 3). (Fig. 1).

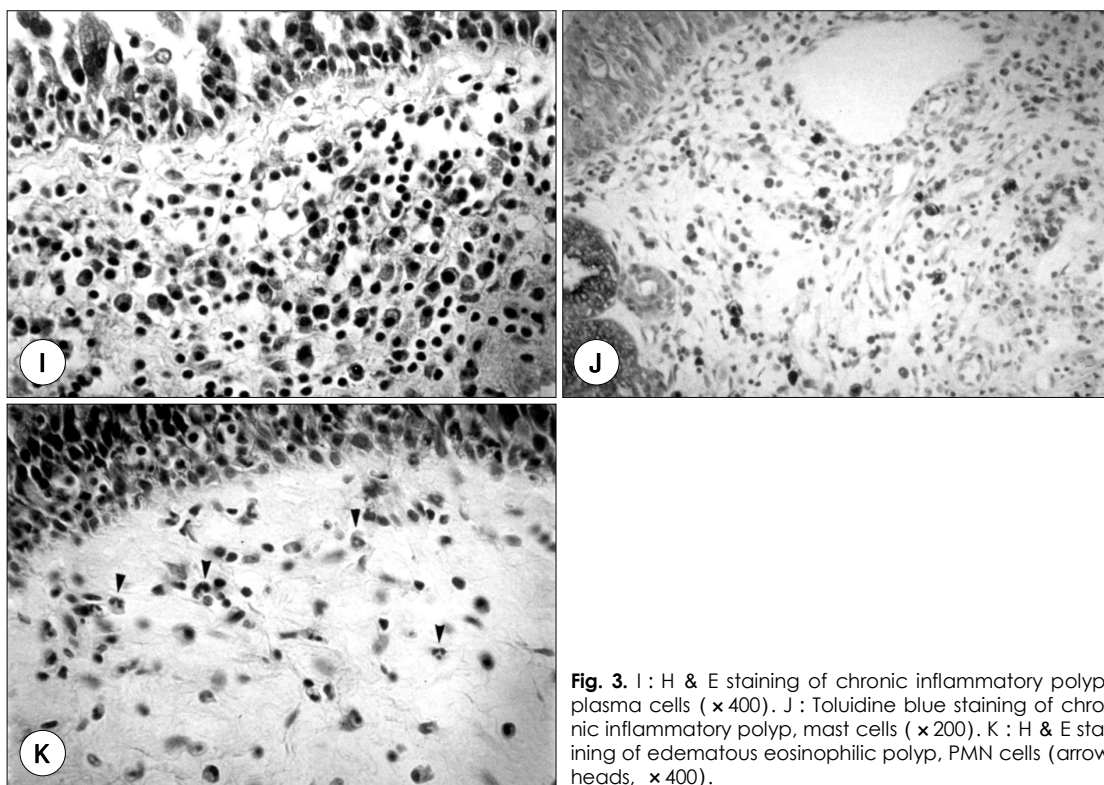


Fig. 3. I : H & E staining of chronic inflammatory polyp, plasma cells ($\times 400$). J : Toluidine blue staining of chronic inflammatory polyp, mast cells ($\times 200$). K : H & E staining of edematous eosinophilic polyp, PMN cells (arrow heads, $\times 400$).

다형핵 백혈구의 검출

4 (10%)

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.7 \pm 3.5 \\ 3.7 \pm 2.7 \\ 3.3 \pm 2.1 \end{array}$$

(ANOVA test, $p > 0.05$) (Table 3, Fig. 3).

형질세포의 검출

가

 23.8 ± 14.0 , 8.8 ± 3.9 , 6.8 ± 3.8

(ANOVA test, $p < 0.$

001) (Table 3, Fig. 3).

cytokine
Cl⁻ channel

 $\text{Na}^+ /$

비반세포의 검출

 5.6 ± 4.2 , 5.8 ± 2.8 , 2.7 ± 1.4

(ANOVA test, $p > 0.05$) (Table 3, Fig. 3).

가

가

85~90%가

고찰

가
가 가

가 가

6) 50%
7) IgE가

IgE

가 가 ,⁹⁾ IgE

84

: T
 IgE - mediated CD4⁺ 가
¹⁶⁾
 , , ²⁰⁾ B T 20
 GM - CSF cytokine 가 (cluster)
¹⁹⁾
 CD4⁺ CD8⁺
¹⁶⁾ IL - 1.7 : 1 CD4⁺ 가 , B
 3, IL - 5, GM - CSF cytokine (cluster)
 , cytokine
 ,
 CD8⁺ 가 CD4⁺
²⁾ CD8⁺ -
 가 (autocrine pathway) (suppressive - down regulating effect)
¹⁷⁾ CD8⁺
 가 , ²¹⁾ CD4⁺
 IgE - mediated
²⁾
 CD4⁺ CD8⁺
 . B . T B
 , B 가
¹⁸⁾ T ²⁾
 가 T 가 cy -
 tokine / CD4⁺ CD8⁺
¹⁸⁾ CD4⁺ (helper/inducer T cell) CD8⁺ 가
 B T
 , CD8⁺ (suppressor/cytotoxic
 T cell) T CD8⁺ CD4⁺ 가
 target cell target
¹⁸⁾
 cell
 regulatroty & effector cell
 B, T
⁴⁾¹⁹⁾ T LT PAF
 GM - CSF cytokine
²⁾
 , T
 B 3 : 1, CD4⁺ CD8⁺ 가
¹⁹⁾ T CD4⁺

맺 음 말

CD8^+ 가 가

중심 단어 : . T .

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