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ABSTRACT

The rejection of allografts is primarily accomplished by cell-mediated immunity including T cells and IFNy in mammals. Recently, we identified four IFNy isoforms with antiviral activities in ginbuna crucian carp. In fish, however, the roles of IFNy isoforms in cell-mediated immunity remain unknown. Here we investigate the effects of administration of recombinant ginbuna IFNy (rgIFNy) isoforms in scale allograft rejection. IFNyrel 1 showed significantly higher expression at 5 days after allografting, while significant changes were not observed in other isoforms. Administration of rgIFNyrel 1 but not rgIFNyrel 2 nor rgIFNy 2 enhanced the allograft rejection. The number of CD4⁺ and CD8 α ⁺ cells in grafted scales and surrounding epidermis increased at an early stage of rejection, while that of sIgM⁺ cells increased at day 0 and day 5 in rgIFNγrel 1 administrated group. Accumulation of CD8α⁺ T cells from distal to medial epidermis of grafted scales was accelerated in rgIFNyrel 1 administrated group. Interestingly, mRNA expression of IFNy1 and IFNy2 was significantly up-regulated after rgIFNyrel 1 administration, while that of IFNyrel 1 and IFNyrel 2 was not. Expression of granzyme was significantly higher at day 2 in rgIFNyrel 1 administrated group, while that of Perforin 1 and 3 was not. These results suggest that the administration of rgIFNyrel 1 induced the accumulation of T cell subsets at the allograft site and the secretion of effector molecules resulting in the promotion of allograft rejection. Present results also suggest the differential contribution of four IFN_γ isoforms to allograft rejection.

KEYWORDS

IFN gamma; allograft rejection; CD4; CD8; teleost

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