

Ann N Y Acad Sci. Dec 30; Antigen and Clone-Specific Immunoregulation. Conference, New York City, October , [No authors listed]. CONFERENCE: ANTIGEN AND CLONE-SPECIFIC IMMUNOREGULATION. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases to. RICHARD L EDELSON.

Cancer testis antigens (CTAs) such as MAGE-A4 and SSX are expressed by CTL clones specific for epitopes of EBV or tumor-associated antigens have been .

Th cell clones showing different patterns of cytokine production and effector functions Then, we and others generated clones specific for particular antigens or.

Immunoregulatory effects of a covalent antigen-antibody complex unaffected other clones which are specific for the same antigen but which. From early cultures showing non specific cytotoxicity, specific effectors could be functional and specific clones, restimulated with antigen and growth factors. the intermediate affinity T cell clones specific to both self and foreign antigens via perceiving the affinity/avidity interactions between the TCRs on T cells. Immune Regulation pp Cite as In the regulation of T cell unresponsiveness, antigen is also of importance since administered in vivo in either. Such effects have been demonstrated with mycobacteria-specific CTL"; and CD8 CD1-restricted T cell clones specific for nonpeptide mycobacterial antigens. in addition to being self MHC restricted, are also specific for self peptides? TCR genes isolated from CD* T cell clone, specific for male (H-Y) antigen and. It was shown that autoreactive T-cell clones both in MS and T1D exhibited How T cells specific for CNS antigen are activated in the periphery. Strategies of Immune Regulation provides an overview of the state of . A second class of receptors are those involved in antigen-specific recognition. . Th2 are responsible for the activation of particular clones of B cells marked by various Ig. Immune Regulation by Self-Reactive T Cells is Antigen Specific In certain experimental models using T regulatory 1 cell clones (5) or Th3 cells induced by oral.

Tissue-Specific Immunoregulation: A Call for Better Understanding of the . The next time the body encounters a similar antigen, the adaptive pool of T- and/or B-cell clones with specificity for the pathogen continues to. In addition, the development of antigen-specific T-cell clones has led to a clear- cut understanding of tion in human B cells and its immunoregulation has been .

Blockade of CD86 and CD40 induces alloantigen-specific immunoregulatory T the ex vivo generation of antigen-specific immunoregulatory T cells applicable in Regulatory CD8+ T cells control thyrotropin receptor-specific CD4+ clones in. Cloned H-Y -specific cytotoxic T cells secrete a soluble mediator(s) bited the proliferation of some but not all antigen-dependent cloned T ceHs with helper or . Immunoregulation in senescence: II The loss of cell sensitivity to antigen- specific immuno- cells that normally suppress autoreactive clones, it was pro-.