Immunomodulatory effects of the microvesicles from bacterial cell wall of Pantoea agglomerans. **Different patterns of IFN-y and TNF-a secretion**



Radoslaw Spiewak

Celimun

Biomedical Research Laboratory Krakow, Poland

Jacek Dutkiewicz

Institute of Agricultural Medicine Occupational Biohazards Lublin, Poland



Microvesicles (MV) are spherical structures measuring 30-50 nm. They emerge from the disruption of the outer wall of environmental Gram-negative bacteria.

5. Results

• After 24 h, secretion of IFN-y increased significantly (p=0.042) in a dose-dependent manner, starting with the lowest MV concentration.



2.

• Microvesicles are suspected of inducing inflammatory lung diseases,

e.g. in workers exposed to organic dusts.

• However, there also are interesting observations that people exposed to organic dust may be at lower risk of lung cancer.

- An increase in TNF-a production was observed only after 3 days at MV concentrations \geq 300 µg/ml (p=0.050).
- A dose-dependent increase of cell proliferation was observed after 5 days of culture with MV (p=0.001).



3. Aim of the study: in vitro assessment of the immunomodulatory properties of microvesicles.



Peripheral blood leukocytes (PBMC) of healthy volunteers were cultured with MV at various concentrations (from 0.48-1500 μ g/ml).

4. Methods

Analyzed were: IFN-y and TNF-a secretion (ELISA and ELISpot), proliferation (LPT), expression of CD8, CD14, CD16, CD25, CD69, CD80, CD83, HLA-DR

and apoptosis markers (flow cytometry).

Contact:

(Erwinia herbicola).

Radoslaw.Spiewak@plusnet.pl www.RadoslawSpiewak.net www.celimun.biz

Low MV doses → inflammation



1500

µg/ml

 Increased IFN-y secretion starts at the lowest MV concentrations.

 Increased TNF-a production starts at MV concentrations 600 times higher.

High MV doses → inflammation + <u>anti-tumor</u> effect