

## MHC class II molecules on graft endothelium promote acute rejection

## January 21 2016

A limitation of organ transplant is acute rejection of the graft by the host immune system. Graft rejection is mediated by the development of CD8<sup>+</sup> cytotoxic T cells that target donor MHC class I molecules, and in animal models, these cells have been shown to develop in secondary lymphoid organs. However, in humans, there is evidence that cytotoxic T cells mature within the graft without trafficking to secondary sites.

A new study in the inaugural issue of *JCI Insight* indicates that the development of graft-targeting CD8<sup>+</sup> cytotoxic T cells requires CD4<sup>+</sup> effector memory T cells. Specifically, Jordan Pober and colleagues at Yale University used a mouse model in which human artery segments are grafted into immunodeficient mice followed by adoptive transfer of human T cells that are allogenic to the graft.

Using this model, the researchers determined that CD4<sup>+</sup> effector memory T cells are activated by MHC class II molecules on graft endothelial cells and promote development of graft-targeting CD8<sup>+</sup> cytotoxic T cells. Moreover, eliminating class II MHC expression on endothelial cells prevented CD8<sup>+</sup> T effector memory cell responses.

The results of this study indicate that blocking interactions between CD4<sup>+</sup> effector memory T cells and class II MHC molecules should be further explored as a potential intervention to limit <u>acute rejection</u>.

**More information:** Parwiz Abrahimi et al. Blocking MHC class II on human endothelium mitigates acute rejection, *JCI Insight* (2016). DOI:



## 10.1172/jci.insight.85293

## Provided by Journal of Clinical Investigation

Citation: MHC class II molecules on graft endothelium promote acute rejection (2016, January 21) retrieved 4 May 2024 from <a href="https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-01-mhc-class-ii-molecules-graft.html">https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-01-mhc-class-ii-molecules-graft.html</a>

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