

A novel animal model for analysing human natural killer cell functions in vivo

March 27 2017

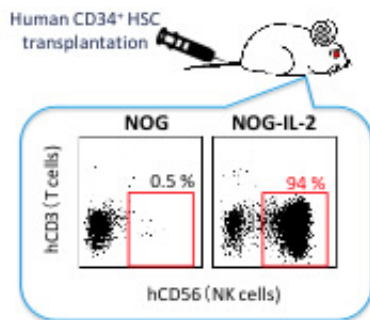


Figure 1
Human NK cells remarkably differentiated in NOG-IL-2 mice.

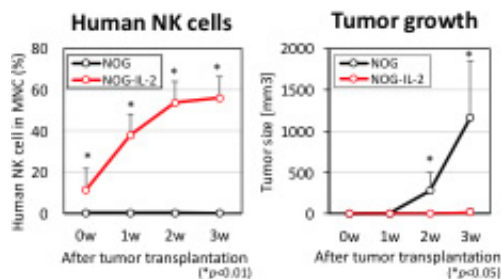


Figure 2
Human NK cells in NOG-IL-2 mice suppressed human tumor growth.

Figure 1: Humanized mice were generated by transplanting 2.5×10^4 human cord blood-derived CD34⁺ HSC cells into irradiated NOG-IL-2 mice. After human CD34⁺ cell transplantation, human NK cells remarkably differentiated in NOG-IL-2 mice. Figure 2: Human chronic myelocytic leukemia cell line K562 (2.5×10^5) was subcutaneously inoculated into humanized NOG-IL-2 mice, and the growth of tumor was clearly suppressed in NOG-IL-2. The result suggests that human NK cells directly rejected human tumor in NOG-IL-2 mice. Credit:

KING SKYFRONT

Natural killer (NK) cells which belong in innate immunity, play an important role for defense against invading pathogens and microbes. NK cells make up around 5-20% of the white blood cells circulating in the bloodstream and are also critical cells for 'immunosurveillance' in the process of cancer development. They are highly potent, and are capable of directly attacking tumors. Indeed, cancer treatments using this capacity of NK cells have already been developed.

However, to-date, studies of human NK cell have been performed in vitro and as a result their function in vivo is less well-understood. Therefore, in vivo models showing that NK cells survive and maintain function long-term are eagerly desired.

This time, a research group of immunology Laboratory of the Central Institute for Experimental Animals, Kawasaki City, and Keio University, School of Medicine has successfully developed a humanized mouse model using NOG-IL-2 Tg mice, that support to develop and maintain human NK cells suitable for in vivo cell function studies.

While creating various mouse strains for generating [humanized mouse](#) models, the research team developed a new NOG mouse sub-strain, NOG-hIL-2 expressing the human cytokine IL-2, which supports the proliferation of T-cells. Unexpectedly, they found that human NK cells predominantly developed in the mice after transplantation of human [hematopoietic stem cells](#). In addition, the NK cells could maintain the function and survived for the long term in the mice.

The research team confirmed that these NK cells strongly inhibited tumor growth in both in vivo and in vitro experiments. The unique

mouse model will be invaluable for investigating both biological and pathological functions of human NK cells in vivo.

More information: Ikumi Katano et al. Predominant Development of Mature and Functional Human NK Cells in a Novel Human IL-2–Producing Transgenic NOG Mouse, *The Journal of Immunology* (2015). DOI: [10.4049/jimmunol.1401323](https://doi.org/10.4049/jimmunol.1401323)

Provided by Kawasaki City

Citation: A novel animal model for analysing human natural killer cell functions in vivo (2017, March 27) retrieved 9 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-03-animal-analysing-human-natural-killer.html>

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