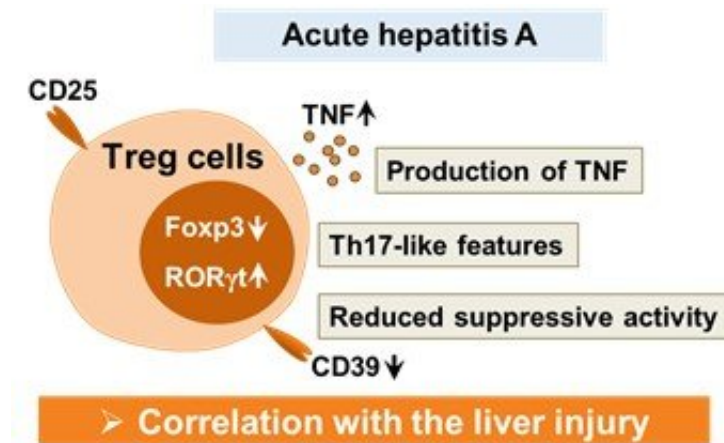


# Cellular mechanism for severe viral hepatitis identified

January 18 2018



Treg cells from acute hepatitis A (AHA) patients produce tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and have reduced suppressive activity. These changes are due to a decrease in FoxP3 transcription factor and an increase in ROR $\gamma$ t transcription factor. TNF-producing Treg cells are associated with severe liver injury in AHA patients. Credit: KAIST

KAIST medical scientists identified a cellular mechanism causing inflammatory changes in regulatory T cells that can lead to severe viral hepatitis. Research on this mechanism will help further understand the nature of various inflammatory diseases and lead to the development of relevant clinical treatments.

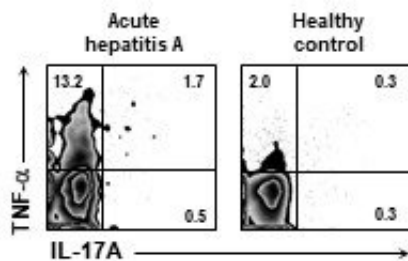
It is known that activated [immune cells](#) of patients with viral hepatitis

destroy hepatocyte, but its regulatory mechanism has not yet been described.

Regulatory T cells inhibit activation of other immune cells and thus are important for homeostasis of the immune system. However, recent studies contradictorily show that immune inhibitory functions of regulatory T cells weaken in inflammatory conditions and the cells secrete inflammatory cytokines in response. Meanwhile, such a phenomenon was not observed in viral hepatitis including types A, B and C.

The team focused on changes in regulatory T cells in patients with viral hepatitis and discovered that regulatory T cells undergo [inflammatory changes](#) to secrete [inflammatory cytokines](#) (protein secreted by immune cells) called TNF. They also proved regulatory T cells that secrete TNF contribute to the progression of viral hepatitis.

The team confirmed that regulatory T cells of [acute hepatitis A](#) patients have reduced immune-inhibitory functions. Instead, their regulatory T cells secrete TNF. Through this research, the team identified a molecular mechanism for changes in regulatory T cells and identified the transcription factor regulating the process. Furthermore, the team found similar changes to be also present in hepatitis B and C patients.



A higher proportion of Treg cells from patients with acute hepatitis A, compared with healthy controls, produced TNF upon stimulation with anti-CD3 and anti-

CD2. This study reports the presence and the significance of TNF-producing Treg cells for the first time in human patients. Credit: KAIST

A KAIST immunology research team led by Professors Eui-Cheol Shin and Min Kyung Jung at the Graduate School of Medical Science & Engineering conducted this translational research with teams from Chungnam National University and Yonsei University to identify the mechanism in humans, instead of using animal models. The research was described in *Gastroenterology* last December.

Professor Shin said, "This is the first research on regulatory T cells that contributes to hepatocyte damage in viral hepatitis." He continued, "It is significant for identifying the cells and the molecules that can be used as effective treatment targets for [viral hepatitis](#) in the future. This research was funded by the Samsung Science and Technology Foundation.

**More information:** Yoon Seok Choi et al, Tumor Necrosis Factor-producing T-regulatory Cells are Associated With Severe Liver Injury in Patients With Acute Hepatitis A, *Gastroenterology* (2017). [DOI: 10.1053/j.gastro.2017.11.277](https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2017.11.277)

Provided by The Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)

Citation: Cellular mechanism for severe viral hepatitis identified (2018, January 18) retrieved 25 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-01-cellular-mechanism-severe-viral-hepatitis.html>

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