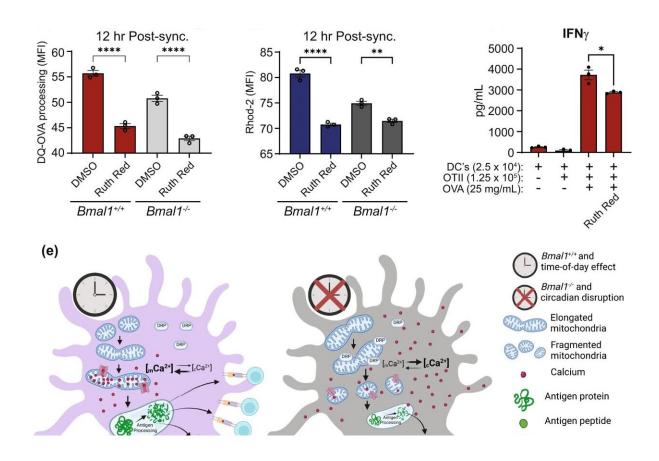


Research explains how our body clock influences vaccine responses

December 5 2022



Circadian variation in mitochondrial calcium and antigen processing is directed via control of the mitochondrial calcium uniporter. **a** Spleens were isolated from WT mice at ZT 1, 7, 13 and 19. CD11c⁺ cells were isolated and mRNA analyszd by qPCR. Circadian analysis was performed using Metacycle and cycMethod set to "JTK". *P* value for each gene is specified on the graph. (n = 3 mice) (**b**, **c**) $Bmal1^{+/+}$ and $Bmal1^{-/-}$ BMDCs were synchronized by serum shock. DQ-OVA and mitochondrial calcium uptake was quantified at 12 h post synchronization in the presence and absence of ruthenium red (5 μ M) (n = 3 biologically



independent samples). **d** CD11c⁺ cells were isolated from WT spleen at ZT4 and treated with ruthenium red (10 μ M) for 3 h. OVA protein (25 μ g/mL) was then added for 2 h. Supernatants were removed and indicated number of OTII CD4⁺ T-cells were added to CD11c⁺ cells. Cells were incubated for 3 days before IFN γ were analyzed by ELISA (n = 3 biologically independent samples) p = 0.02. **e** Schematic showing proposed mechanisms by which the circadian clock in DCs controls antigen processing as inferred from the present study. Data shown are means with error bars representing \pm SEM. Data were analyzed by Ordinary oneway ANOVA with Tukey's post-hoc test for multiple comparisons (**b**, **c**) or by a two-tailed t-test (**d**). **p

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