Treatment against seasonal hay fever should be initiated prior to season, according to study

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Recently published findings from the University of Oslo show that allergen-specific T cells are resident in the mucosa outside the pollen season and react strongly to pollen extract. This suggests that these T cells are long-lived resident memory cells.

Local T cells orchestrate the inflammatory reaction in seasonal hay fever by producing cytokines that activate immune cells and stromal cells. However, it has long been unknown whether allergen-specific T cells reside in the mucosa outside the season or whether they are recruited from the circulation when the nasal mucosa is exposed to allergen (e.g. pollen). The results from this study provide evidence to the former, thus deepening our understanding of the mechanisms behind hay fever and how to approach it therapeutically.


Provided by University of Oslo