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B lymphopoiesis in pregnant women



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Introduction

B cell development and haematopoisis are very complex processes. During pregnancy, changes in the haematopoietic system are dramatic with huge demand on erythropoiesis. In mice, it is known that B cell production is temporary interrupted during pregnancy due to a decrease in IL-7 availability [1]. Reduction in IL-7 production is controlled by sex progesterone. We decided to investigate the B cell profile of peripheral blood during human pregnancy in order to see if B lymphopoiesis was similarly affected.

Aim of the study

To determine if there is a reduction in B lymphopolesis in pregnant women and to look for different B cell subpopulations. Blood was collected in all three trimesters.

Methods EDTA Peripheral Blood CD27 PE Cy5 + CD19 PE Cy7 + CD38 APC Cy7 + CD20 eFluor + CD45 Krome Orange Reagent 1 (Beckman Coulter IntraPerp kit) Wash Reagent 2 cylgG FITC + cylgA1(a1) PE + cylgM APC Wash twice

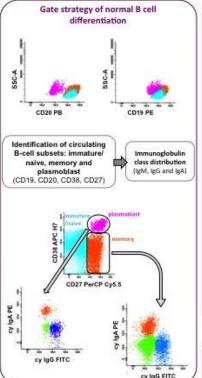
Analysis:

Flow files were analized with Infinicyt 1.7.0 software (Cytognos) and the statistic analysis with Excel and GraphPad Prism software.

Acknowledgements

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All the samples were prepared and acquired in IPST, Institute of Blood and Transplantation in Portugal



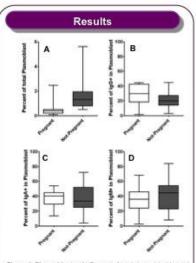


Figure 1. Plasmoblasts. (A) Percent of total plasmoblast in total of CD45° cells in human peripheral blood from pregnant and not-pregnant women. (B) (C) and (D) Percent of IgG*, IgA* and IgM*, respectively, in the total plasmoblast in human peripheral blood from pregnant and not-pregnant women.

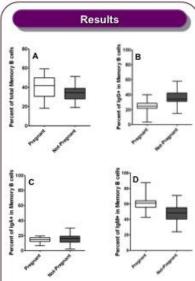


Figure 2. Memory B cells. (A) Percent of total memory B cells in total of CD45° cells in human peripheral blood from pregnant and not-pregnant women. (B) (C) and (D) Percent of IgG*, IgA* and IgM*, respectively. in the total memory B cells in human peripheral blood from pregnant and not-pregnant women.

Future Experiments

Although IL-7 has been shown to play a fundamental role in mouse B lymphopoiesis, its role in human B lymphopoiesis is controversial. We plan to measure serum IL-7 and erythropoietin levels in the serum during pregnancy.

Conclusions

This is the first time that a systematic analysis of B lymphopoiesis has been carried out in human pregnancy. Our preliminary results indicate that unlike mice, B lymphopoiesis is not drastically perturbed during pregnancy.

Comparing samples from pregnant women with non-pregnant controls, our results suggest that the percentage of IgA* and IgG* plasmoblast as well as memory IgM* is higher during pregnancy.

However we still need to do further studies to identify, characterize and understand these changes.

References

 Nabil Bosco, Rhodri Ceredig and Antonius Rolink; "Transient decrease in interleukin-7 availability arrests B lymphopolesis during pregnancy", 2008; European Journal of Immunology; 38: 381-390









