

Educando para a paz

inflammation mice modelAutoresJackeline A. Mendes, Matheus C. Ribeiro, Gustavo J. M. V. Reis Filho, Thalita Rocha, Marcelo N. Muscará, Soraia K. P. Costa, Heloisa H. A. FerreiraAutor (es) USFThalita RochaAutores InternacionaisPrograma/Curso (s)Programa/Curso (s)Programa de Pós-Graduação Stricto Sensu em Ciências da SaúdeDOI10.1016/j.intimp.2019.05.041Assunto (palavras chaves)Ovalbumin; Sodium hydrosulfide; Lung; Apoptosis; TUNEL; CytokinesIdiomaInglêsFonteTítulo do periódico: International Immunopharmacology ISSN: 1567-5769 Volume/Número/Paginação/Ano: v. 73, p. 435-441, 2019Data da publicaçãoDigital https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intimp.2019.05.041ResumoStudies suggest that hydrogen sulfide (H2S) plays a relevant and beneficial role in the pathophysiology of pulmonary allergic diseases, such as asthma. These diseases may be triggered by changes in airway epithelium caused by repeated exposure to environmental allergents. This study aimed to investigate whether H2S protext against bronchial epithelium apoptosis in allergic inflammation in mice. The effects of H2S on the production of Th2 cytokines and on the infiltration of publoming/ W0A were treated with H2S donor (sodium hydrosulfide [NaH5]) 30 min prior to OVA challenge. After euthanasia (48 h post challenge), the right lung was homogenized to study apoptosis protein expression and to analyze cytokine levels in lung tissue. The left lobe was kixed in formalin for morphological analysis of lung tissue and verification of apoptosis in situ by the TUNEL assay. Histological results showed that NAHS reduced the airway inflammatory infiltrate and prevented an increase in the IL-4, IL-5 and IL-25 levels caused by OVA chal	Тіро	Periódico
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