

FORMATO EUROPEO PER IL CURRICULUM VITAE



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UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA, FACOLTÀ DI MEDICINA E
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ISTRUZIONE

Tipo di impiego

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DALL'ANNO ACCADEMICO 1992-1993 È PROFESSORE ASSOCIATO DI MICROBIOLOGIA PRESSO LA FACOLTÀ DI MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MESSINA DAL 1987 AL 1992 PROFESSORE ASSOCIATO DI MICOLOGIA PRESSO LA FACOLTÀ DI MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MESSINA RICERCATRICE CONFERMATA DALL' 1/8/1980 PRESSO LA FACOLTÀ DI MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MESSINA HA PRESO SERVIZIO DALL'1 APRILE 1978 COME ASSISTENTE INCARICATO SUPPLENTE PRESSO L'ISTITUTO DI MICROBIOLOGIA DELLA FACOLTÀ DI MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MESSINA. DALL'A.A.2006 DOCENTE NEL DOTTORATO DI RICERCA IN "IGIENE APPLICATA ALLA VALUTAZIONE E GESTIONE DEL RISCHIO MICROBIOLOGICO ALIMENTARE ED AMBIENTALE. NEGLI A. A. 80/81 E 81/82 DOCENTE DI TECNICHE IMMUNOLOGICHE IN VIROLOGIA NELLA SCUOLA DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE IN "VIROLOGIA" DALL'A.A. 87/88 DOCENTE DI PROTOZOOLOGIA E MICOLOGIA E , SUCCESSIVAMENTE, DI SIEROLOGIA NELLA SCUOLA DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE IN MICROBIOLOGIA APPLICATA DELLA FACOLTÀ DI SCIENZE DELLA UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA DALL'A.A. 2005/2005 DOCENTE DI MICROBIOLOGIA E MICROBIOLOGIA CLINICA NELLA SCUOLA DI SPECIALIZZAZIONE DI "MALATTIE DELL'APPARATO RESPIRATORIO"

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RESPONSABILE U.O.C. DI MICROBIOLOGIA CLINICA

Principali mansioni e responsabilità

DAL 1 MAGGIO 2004 È RESPONSABILE DELLA U.O.C. DI MICROBIOLOGIA CLINICA DELLA A.O.U. G. MARTINO NELL'AMBITO DELLA QUALE SVOLGE LA SUA ATTIVITÀ DIAGNOSTICA E DIDATTICA, NONCHÉ LE FUNZIONI DI COORDINAMENTO E GESTIONE RICHIESTE DALL' INCARICO CHE LE È STATO AFFIDATO. COMPONENTE DEL COMITATO INFEZIONI OSPEDALIERE DALLA DATA DI ASSUNZIONE HA SVOLTO MANSIONI DI AIUTO

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Nome e tipo di istituto di istruzione o formazione

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI FIRENZE, FIRENZE - ITALIA

Titolo di Studio

SPEC.NE IN ALLERGOLOGIA E IMMUNOLOGIA CLINICA

Qualifica conseguita

SPECIALISTA IN ALLERGOLOGIA E IMMUNOLOGIA

CLINICA

Livello nella
classificazione nazionale

70/70 CON LODE

Date (da - a)

- 29/07/1977

Nome e tipo di istituto di
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UNIVERSITÀ DI MESSINA , MESSINA - ITALIA

Titolo di Studio

LAUREA IN MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA

Qualifica conseguita

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Livello nella
classificazione nazionale

110/110 CON LODE

Date (da - a)

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Nome e tipo di istituto di
istruzione o formazione

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Titolo di Studio

MATURITA' CLASSICA

Qualifica conseguita

MATURITÀ CLASSICA

Livello nella
classificazione nazionale

60/60

PUBBLICAZIONI

Titolo

AN EXOPOLYSACCHARIDE PRODUCED BY
GEOBACILLUS THERMODENITRIFICANS STRAIN B3-72:
ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY ON IMMUNOCOMPETENT CELLS.

Autori

ARENA ADRIANA, CONCETTA GUGLIANDOLOB,
GIOVANNA STASSI, BERNADETTE PAVONE, DANIELA
IANNELLO, GIUSEPPE BISIGNANOC, TERESA LUCIANA
MAUGERI

Abstract

THE IMMUNOMODULATORY AND ANTIVIRAL EFFECTS
OF AN EXTRACELLULAR POLYSACCHARIDE (EPS-2),
PRODUCED BY A STRAIN OF GEOBACILLUS
THERMODENITRIFICANS ISOLATED FROM A
SHALLOWMARINE VENT OF VULCANO ISLAND
(ITALY),WERE EVALUATED. IN THE PRESENT STUDY,

WE SHOW FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT EPS-2 TREATMENT HINDER HSV-2 REPLICATION IN HUMAN PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS (PBMC) BUT NOT IN WISH CELLS. IN FACT, HIGH LEVELS OF IFN-, IL-12, IFN-, TNF-, IL-18 WERE DETECTED IN SUPERNATANTS OF EPS-2 TREATED PBMC. MOREOVER, THIS EFFECT WAS DOSE-DEPENDENT. TAKEN TOGETHER, OUR RESULTS CONFIRM THAT THE IMMUNOLOGICAL DISORDERS DETERMINED BY HSV-2 COULD BE PARTIALLY RESTORED BY TREATMENT WITH EPS-2.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

IMMUNOLOGY LETTERS, VOL. 123; P. 132-137, ISSN:
0165-2478, DOI: 10.1016/J.IMLET.2009.03.001
ANNO: 2009 - ISBN:

Titolo

FACILE BIOCATALYTIC ACCESS TO
9-FLUORENYLMETHYL POLYGLYCOSIDES:
EVALUATION OF ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY ON
IMMUNOCOMPETENT CELLS.

Autori

A. TRAMICE, ARENA ADRIANA, A. DE GREGORIO, R.
OTTANÀ, R.MACCARI, B.PAVONE, N.ARENA,
D.IANNELLO, M.G.VIGORITA, A.TRINCONE

Abstract

THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF A SERIES OF MONO- AND OLIGOSACCHARIDES (B-XYLOSIDES AND A-GLUCOSIDES) OF 9-FLUORENYLMETHANOL WERE INVESTIGATED TOGETHER WITH MONO-B-GALACTOSIDE AND B-GLUCOSIDE OF THIS AGLYCONE, PRODUCED BY BIOCATALYTIC ROUTES. BY USING MARINE GLYCOSIDE HYDROLASES AND INEXPENSIVE DONORS SUCH AS MALTOSE OR XYLAN, ACCESS TO MONO-A-GLUCOSIDE OR MONO-B-XYLOSIDE OF 9-FLUORENYLMETHANOL WAS

OBTAINED. ADDITIONALLY, INTERESTING POLYGLYCOSIDE DERIVATIVES WERE ISOLATED. BIOLOGICAL TESTING INDICATED THAT IN VITRO TREATMENT WITH THESE CARBOHYDRATE DERIVATIVES MAY INFLUENCE THE BALANCE OF CYTOKINES IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF HUMAN PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS (PBMC), RESTRICTING THE HARMFUL EFFECT OF HERPES SIMPLEX TYPE 2 REPLICATION. IN FACT, THESE CARBOHYDRATE DERIVATIVES TESTED IN WISH CELLS DID NOT SHOW ANY SIGNIFICANT ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

CHEMMEDCHEM, ISSN: 1860-7179, DOI:
10.1002/CMDC.200800086
ANNO: 2008 - ISBN:

Titolo

IN VITRO TREATMENT WITH KILLED HELICOBACTER
PYLORI DOWNREGULATES THE PRODUCTION OF
RANTES BY PBMC.

Autori

G.STASSI, B. PAVONE, A. SPERANZA, D. GAZZARA, G.B.
COSTA, D.IANNELLO, ARENA ADRIANA

Abstract

THE MECHANISMS BY WHICH H. PYLORI COLONIZES AND PERSISTS WITHIN THE GASTRIC MUCOSA ARE POORLY UNDERSTOOD. THE GASTRIC IMMUNE RESPONSE OBSERVED "IN VIVO", DURING H. PYLORI INFECTION, IS CHARACTERIZED BY A POLARIZATION OF TH1 CELL TYPE THAT SEEMS TO BE RESPONSIBLE OF GASTRIC PATHOLOGY. THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO TEST THE DIRECT EFFECT OF H. PYLORI CAGA+/VACA+ (LIVE AND/OR GENTAMICIN-KILLED) ON HUMAN PBMC IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE PRODUCTION OF RANTES "IN VITRO".

FURTHERMORE, WE EVALUATED THE POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RANTES RELEASE AND THE PRESENCE OF IL-12 AND IFN- γ IN SUPERNATANTS OF THE SAME CELLS. IN THE PRESENT STUDY, WE SHOWED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT THE LOW AMOUNT OF RANTES IN SUPERNATANTS OF PBMC INCUBATED WITH KILLED H. PYLORI IS LINKED, AT LEAST IN PART, TO THE INHIBITION OF IL-12 AND IFN- γ RELEASE.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

JOURNAL OF CHEMOTHERAPY, VOL. 20; P. 48-52, ISSN:
1120-009X
ANNO: 2008 - ISBN:

Titolo

IMPAIRED ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF MONOCYTES FROM PATIENTS ON HEMODIAFILTRATION.

Autori

ARENA ADRIANA, COPPOLINO G, NOSTRO L, PAVONE B, BONVISSUTO G, CAMPO S, IANNELLO D, BONINA L, BUEMI M

Abstract

BACKGROUND: THE AIM OF OUR STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER INTERMITTENT HEMODIAFILTRATION (HDF) LEADS TO AN ALTERATION IN MONOCYTE ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY AS WELL AS IN THE IN VITRO RELEASE OF CYTOKINES SUCH AS INTERLEUKIN-12 (IL-12), TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-A (TNF-A) AND INTERFERON-A (IFN-A) BY THE SAME CELLS. METHODS: WE ENROLLED 25 PATIENTS UNDERGOING HDF FOR 3.5-4 HOURS 3 TIMES A WEEK (12 MEN, 13 WOMEN; MEAN AGE 58 ± 6.7 YEARS) AND 25 HEALTHY DONORS (ND) (12 MEN, 13 WOMEN; MEAN AGE 57 ± 8 YEARS). MONOCYTES FROM PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS WERE ISOLATED WITH A MONOCYTE ISOLATION KIT II. MONOCYTIC CELLS

WERE INFECTED WITH HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 2 (HSV-2). CYTOKINES WERE ASSAYED IN SUPERNATANTS. RESULTS: THE IN VITRO ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF MONOCYTES FROM HDF PATIENTS WAS SIGNIFICANTLY IMPAIRED WITH RESPECT TO ND. FURTHERMORE, MONOCYTES FROM POST-HDF PATIENTS WERE MORE PRONE TO VIRAL INFECTION. LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE (LPS) STIMULATION INDUCED SIGNIFICANT VIRAL INHIBITION ONLY IN MONOCYTES FROM NDS ($P<0.05$). THE CYTOKINE PATTERN (TNF-A, IFN-A AND IL-12) IN MONOCYTES STIMULATED WITH LPS WAS MARKEDLY INHIBITED IN HDF PATIENTS COMPARED WITH ND ($P<0.05$). A BASAL PRODUCTION OF TNF-A WAS FOUND IN MONOCYTES FROM PRE-HDF AND POST-HDF PATIENTS. NO IFN-A PRODUCTION WAS FOUND IN LPS-STIMULATED AND HSV-2-INFECTED MONOCYTES FROM PRE-HDF AND POST-HDF PATIENTS. IL-12 PRODUCTION APPEARED SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED AFTER HDF IN ALL EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS ($P<0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: THE SIGNIFICANT INCREASE OF VIRAL REPLICATION IN MONOCYTES FROM HDF PATIENTS COMPARED WITH HEALTHY DONORS COULD BE RELATED TO A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION OF CYTOKINE PRODUCTION. MOREOVER, THE DIALYTIC SESSION INFLUENCED THE INTRINSIC ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF MONOCYTES, FAVORING VIRAL REPLICATION.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

JOURNAL OF NEPHROLOGY, VOL. 20; P. 560-567, ISSN:
1121-8428
ANNO: 2007 - ISBN:

Titolo

MODULATION OF GRO-ALPHA AND TNF-ALPHA
PRODUCTION BY PERIPHERAL BLOOD
MONONUCLEAR CELLS TREATED WITH KILLED
HELICOBACTER PYLORI

Autori

STASSI G, CASCIO A, IARIA C, GAZZARA D, COSTA GB,

IANNELLO D, ARENA ADRIANA

Abstract

GRO- ALPHA SEEMS TO PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN RECRUITING AND ACTIVATING NEUTROPHILS DURING HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION. IN THE PRESENT STUDY, WE EXAMINED HOW TREATMENT WITH KILLED H. PYLORI OR/AND LIVE H. PYLORI MAY DIFFERENTIALLY INFLUENCE THE "IN VITRO" GRO-ALPHA AND TNF-ALPHA RELEASE BY PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS (PBMC). THE AMOUNTS OF TNF-ALPHA AND GRO-ALPHA PRODUCED BY PBMC AFTER STIMULATION WITH LIVE H. PYLORI WERE HIGHER THAN THOSE PRODUCED AFTER STIMULATION WITH A COMBINATION OF KILLED AND LIVE H. PYLORI AND THE LATTER WERE HIGHER THAN THOSE PRODUCED AFTER STIMULATION WITH KILLED H. PYLORI. IN CONCLUSION, THE TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS WITH KILLED H. PYLORI DOWN-REGULATES THE PRODUCTION OF GRO-ALPHA. TAKEN TOGETHER, OUR DATA DEMONSTRATE THAT TREATMENT WITH KILLED H. PYLORI COULD REPRESENT AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH DURING GASTRIC INFECTION SUPPORTED BY H. PYLORI.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INFLAMMATION, VOL. 5; P.
83-88, ISSN: 1721-727X
ANNO: 2007 - ISBN:

Titolo

ANTIVIRAL AND IMMUNOREGULATORY EFFECT OF A
NOVEL EXOPOLYSACCHARIDE FROM A MARINE
THERMOTOLERANT BACILLUS LICHENIFORMIS.

Autori

ARENA A, MAUGERI TL, PAVONE B, IANNELLO D.,
GUGLIANDOLO C, BISIGNANO G

Abstract

EPS-1 IS A NOVEL EXTRACELLULAR POLYSACCHARIDE PRODUCED BY A STRAIN OF THERMOTOLERANT BACILLUS LICHENIFORMIS, ISOLATED FROM A SHALLOW MARINE HOT SPRING OF VULCANO ISLAND (ITALY). IN THIS PAPER, ANTIVIRAL AND IMMUNOMODULATORY EFFECTS OF EPS-1 WERE EVALUATED. IT WAS FOUND THAT EPS-1 TREATMENT IMPAIRED HSV-2 REPLICATION IN HUMAN PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS (PBMC) BUT NOT IN WISH CELLS. SINCE SEVERAL CYTOKINES MODULATE THE IMMUNE RESPONSE TO VIRUSES, TH1- AND TH2-TYPE CYTOKINES WERE ASSAYED IN SUPERNATANTS OF PBMC IN DIFFERENT EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS. EPS-1 INDUCED IL-12, IFN-G, IFN-A, TNF-A AND IL-18, BUT NOT IL-4. THUS, THE ANTIVIRAL EFFECT OF EPS-1 ON PBMC SEEMS TO BE RELATED TO THE PATTERN OF CYTOKINES INDUCED.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

INTERNATIONAL IMMUNOPHARMACOLOGY, VOL. 6; P.
8-13, ISSN: 1567-5769
ANNO: 2006 - ISBN:

Titolo

DIFFERENTIAL INDUCTION OF TNF ALPHA AND IL-18 IN HUMAN PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS INFECTED WITH LEISHMANIA MAJOR OR LEISHMANIA DONOVANI.

Autori

IANNELLO D., ARENA A, BUEMI C, CALAPAI M, STASSI G, GAZZARA D, MASTROENI P

Abstract

SEVERAL CYTOKINES ARE INVOLVED IN THE HOST

RESPONSE TO LEISHMANIA . HOWEVER,THE ROLE PLAYED BY CYTOKINES DURING INFECTION WITH DIFFERENT SPECIES OF LEISHMANIA IS NOT UNIVOCAL.IN THIS WORK, THE PRODUCTION OF TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR ALPHA (TNF^α) AND INTERLEUKIN 18 (IL-18) DURING INTERACTION OF HUMAN PHAGOCYTES WITH LEISHMANIA MAJOR OR L. DONOVANI WAS COMPARATIVELY INVESTIGATED. PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS (PBMC) AND MONOCYTES FROM HEALTHY DONORS WERE USED. THE RELEASE OF TNF^α AND IL-18 DURING INFECTION OF CELLS WITH DIFFERENT SPECIES OF LEISHMANIA "IN VITRO" WAS EVALUATED. L. DONOVANI INDUCED IN BOTH PBMC AND MONOCYTES SIGNIFICANTLY MORE TNF^α AND IL-18 WITH RESPECT TO L. MAJOR. THE AMOUNTS OF TNF^α RELEASED BY PBMC WERE ALWAYS SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN THOSE RELEASED BY MONOCYTES OF THE SAME DONORS.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

NEW MICROBIOLOGICA, VOL. 26; P. 399 - 404, ISSN:
1121-7138
ANNO: 2003 - ISBN:

Titolo

TREATMENT OF PBMC WITH KILLED HELICOBACTER
PYLORI SUBVERTS THE ENVIRONMENT OF
INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES.

Autori

STASSI G, ARENA A, SPERANZA A, IANNELLO D.,
MICELI M, MASTROENI P

Abstract

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT INFLAMMATION INDUCED BY
HELICOBACTER PYLORI IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE
LOCAL PRODUCTION OF CYTOKINES AND
CHEMOKINES. IN THE PRESENT STUDY, WE ANALYSE

THE KINETICS OF MCP-1, IL-12 AND IL-4 INDUCTION DURING THE INTERACTION OF PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS WITH KILLED AND/OR LIVE H. PYLORI. OUR RESULTS DEMONSTRATE THAT LIVE H. PYLORI DOES NOT INDUCE IL-4 RELEASE WHEREAS IT STIMULATES MCP-1 AND IL-12 PRODUCTION. IN ADDITION, THE NEUTRALIZATION OF IL-12 WITH MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES DETERMINES A LOWER MCP-1 RELEASE. THESE DATA DEMONSTRATE THAT MCP-1 PRODUCTION IS IN PART SUPPORTED BY IL-12 INDUCED BY LIVE H. PYLORI. ON THE CONTRARY, KILLED H. PYLORI STIMULATES THE IL-4 BUT NOT MCP-1 AND IL-12 PRODUCTION. THE COMBINED TREATMENT WITH KILLED AND LIVE H. PYLORI UPREGULATES THE IL-4 PRODUCTION AND AT THE SAME TIME DOWNREGULATES IL-12 AND MCP-1 PRODUCTION.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

NEW MICROBIOLOGICA, VOL. 26; P. 227 - 231, ISSN:
1121-7138
ANNO: 2003 - ISBN:

Titolo

MODULATORY EFFECT OF HHV-6 ON MCP-1
PRODUCTION BY HUMAN MONOCYTES.

Autori

ARENA A, STASSI G, SPERANZA A, IANNELLO D.,
MASTROENI P

Abstract

CHEMOKINES REPRESENT A LARGE FAMILY OF PROINFLAMMATORY PROTEINS THAT ORCHESTRATE LEUKOCYTE TRAFFICKING TO SITES OF VIRAL INFECTION. HUMAN HERPES VIRUS TYPE 6 (HHV-6) IS A TYPICAL IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE AGENT, AS SUGGESTED BY ITS TROPISM. IN THIS STUDY THE PRODUCTION OF MONOCYTE CHEMOATTRACTANT

PROTEIN -1 (MCP-1) AND INTERLEUKIN-10 (IL-10) BY HUMAN PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONOCYTES WAS EVALUATED DURING HHV-6 INFECTION. OUR RESULTS DEMONSTRATE THAT HHV-6 INFECTION TRIGGERS MONOCYTES TO RELEASE MCP-1 AND IL-10. THE ADDITION OF EXOGENOUS RECOMBINANT MCP-1 UPREGULATES THE RELEASE OF EXTRACELLULAR VIRUS, WHEREAS DOES NOT INFLUENCE THE PERCENTAGE OF VIRAL-ANTIGEN POSITIVE CELLS. FURTHERMORE, THE ADDITION OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES ANTI-IL-10 DOWN-REGULATES MCP-1 RELEASE INDUCED BY HHV-6. THESE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT IL-10 AND MCP-1 PRODUCTION WAS CLOSELY RELATED AND THAT THE MARKED AMOUNTS OF MCP-1 WERE SUPPORTED NOT ONLY BY VIRUS BUT ALSO BY VIRUS-INDUCED IL-10.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

NEW MICROBIOLOGICA, VOL. 25; P. 335 - 340, ISSN:
1121-7138
ANNO: 2002 - ISBN:

Titolo

DIFFERENT MODULATION BY LIVE OR KILLED
HELICOBACTER PYLORI ON CYTOKINE PRODUCTION
FROM PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS.

Autori

STASSI G, ARENA A, SPERANZA A, IANNELLO D.,
MASTROENI P

Abstract

THE MECHANISMS BY WHICH H. PYLORI COLONIZES AND PERSISTS WITHIN THE GASTRIC MUCOSA ARE POORLY UNDERSTOOD. THE INDUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF GASTRIC INFLAMMATION APPEAR TO DEPEND ON THE COMPLEX INTERACTION BETWEEN A NUMBER OF CYTOKINES AND CHEMOKINES. THE GASTRIC IMMUNE RESPONSE

OBSERVED "IN VIVO", DURING H. PYLORI INFECTION, IS CHARACTERIZED BY A POLARIZATION OF TH1 CELL TYPE THAT SEEMS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR GASTRIC PATHOLOGY. THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO TEST THE DIRECT EFFECT OF H. PYLORI (LIVE OR GENTAMICIN-KILLED) ON HUMAN PBMC IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE "IN VITRO" TH1-TH2 BALANCE BY MONITORING IL-18, IFNGAMMA AND IL-10 PRODUCTION. THIS STUDY DEMONSTRATES FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT "IN VITRO" PRETREATMENT WITH GENTAMICIN-KILLED H. PYLORI OF PBMC, FOLLOWED BY INFECTION WITH LIVE BACTERIA, DOWNREGULATES THE PRODUCTION OF INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES SUCH AS IL-18 AND IFNGAMMA OUR RESULTS PROVIDE A POSSIBLE STRATEGY TO RESTORE THE IMMUNOLOGICAL DISORDERS DETERMINED BY H. PYLORI INFECTION.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

NEW MICROBIOLOGICA, VOL. 25; P. 247 - 252, ISSN:
1121-7138
ANNO: 2002 - ISBN:

Titolo

ROLE OF IL-18 IN PBMC INFECTED WITH HUMAN
HERPES VIRUS TYPE 6.

Autori

ARENA A., IANNELLO D., GAZZARA D., SPERANZA
A., BONINA L., MASTROENI P.

Abstract

OBJECTIVE. IL-18 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS A CRITICAL STEP IN THE POLARIZATION OF THE TH1 IMMUNE RESPONSE. HHV-6 POSSESSES A PECULIAR TROPISM FOR IMMUNOCOMPETENT CELLS. TO UNDERSTAND THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG IMMUNOCOMPETENT CELLS, HHV-6 AND CYTOKINES, THE ROLE OF IL-18 DURING INFECTION OF PBMC

WITH HHV-6 WAS EVALUATED. METHODS. PBMC WERE OBTAINED FROM HEALTHY DONORS, AFTER CENTRIFUGATION OF HEPARINIZED VENOUS BLOOD OVER FICOLL-HYPAQUE GRADIENT. SUPERNATANTS FROM PBMC, WERE ANALYSED FOR THE PRESENCE OF CYTOKINES BY IMMUNOENZYMATIC METHOD. IN ORDER TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF EXOGENOUS RHIL-18 ON HHV-6 REPLICATION WERE ANALYSED THE NUMBER OF CELLS EXPRESSING VIRAL ANTIGENS BY IFA AND THE AMOUNT OF EXTRACELLULAR VIRUS BY F.F.U./ML. RESULTS. NO BASAL PRODUCTION OF IL-18 WAS FOUND IN SUPERNATANTS OF UNSTIMULATED PBMC. APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF THE CYTOKINES WERE PRODUCED BY LPS-STIMULATED PBMC. HHV-6 INFECTION OF LPS-TREATED PBMC DOWNREGULATED IL-18 PRODUCTION. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE ADDITION OF RHIL-18 TO HHV-6 INFECTED PBMC DOWNREGULATED THE PERCENTAGE OF HHV-6 ANTIGEN POSITIVE CELLS AND THE RELEASE OF EXTRACELLULAR VIRUS. CONCLUSION. IMPAIRMENT OF IL-18 RELEASE, WHICH IS INVOLVED IN THE INDUCTION OF ANTIVIRAL CYTOKINES SUCH AS IFN γ , COULD REPRESENT A STRATEGY OF THE VIRUS TO EVADE THE IMMUNE RESPONSE OF THE HOST, THUS ESTABLISHING ITS OWN PERSISTENT INFECTION.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

INTERVIROLOGY 44:250-254
ANNO: 2001 - ISBN:

Titolo

ROLE OF IL-15 ON MONOCYTIC RESISTANCE TO
HUMAN HERPESVIRUS 6 INFECTION.

Autori

ARENA A., MERENDINO R.A., BONINA L., IANNELLO D.,
STASSI G., MASTROENI P.

Abstract

INTERLEUKIN-15 (IL-15) IS A CYTOKINE THAT POSSESSES A VARIETY OF BIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS, INCLUDING STIMULATION AND MAINTENANCE OF CELLULAR IMMUNE RESPONSES. RECENTLY, IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THAT HUMAN HERPES VIRUS TYPE 6 (HHV-6) ENHANCES NK ACTIVITY OF HUMAN PBMC BY INDUCING IL-15. HHV-6 IS A TYPICAL IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE AGENT, AS SUGGESTED BY ITS TROPISM FOR BOTH CD4+ AND CD8+ T CELLS, B CELLS, MONOCYTES/MACROPHAGES, MEGAKARYOCYTES AND NK CELLS. MOREOVER, SEVERAL STUDIES HAVE INDICATED THAT MONONUCLEAR PHAGOCYTE RESISTANCE TO VIRUS INFECTION IS INFLUENCED BY THE CELLULAR DIFFERENTIATION STATE. THIS PAPER DESCRIBES THE EFFECT OF PRETREATMENT "IN VITRO" WITH IL-15 ON THE RESISTANCE OF HUMAN MONOCYTES (HM) TO HHV-6 INFECTION. OUR RESULTS DEMONSTRATE THAT UNDIFFERENTIATED HM WERE HIGHLY RESISTANT TO HHV-6 INFECTION, WHEREAS HM PRETREATED WITH HUMAN RECOMBINANT IL-15 SHOWED AN INCREASED PERMISSIVENESS FOR HHV-6 INFECTION. THIS PERMISSIVENESS WAS CHARACTERISED BY HIGHER RELEASE OF EXTRACELLULAR VIRUS AS WELL AS AN INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF ANTIGEN POSITIVE CELLS. MOREOVER, WE EVALUATED IL-15 PRODUCTION AFTER THE ADDITION OF HHV-6 TO MONOCYTES PRECULTURED IN DIFFERENT EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS. OUR DATA INDICATE THAT HHV-6-INDUCED IL-15 PRODUCTION BY HUMAN MONOCYTES IS NOT AFFECTED BY THE CONDITION OF "IN VITRO" PRECULTIVATION/DIFFERENTIATION. FURTHERMORE, THE NEUTRALIZATION OF IL-15 INDUCED BY HHV-6 IN DIFFERENTIATED MONOCYTES DID NOT AFFECT VIRAL REPLICATION. THESE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT IL-15 ACTS ONLY ON THE MECHANISMS OF CELLULAR DIFFERENTIATION, RENDERING HM MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO HHV-6 INFECTION, WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH VIRUS REPLICATION.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

NEW MICROBIOLOGICA, VOL. 23; P. 105-112, ISSN:
1121-7138
ANNO: 2000 - ISBN:

Titolo

GRANULOCYTE-MACROPHAGE COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR MODULATES THE PRODUCTION OF TNFA BY DIFFERENTIATED U937 CELLS INFECTED WITH LEISHMANIA MAJOR.

Autori

ARENA A., CAPOZZA A.B., MARINO F., ZUMMO S., IANNELLO D., MASTROENI P.

Abstract

IN THIS WORK, THE PRODUCTION OF TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR ALPHA (TNF ALPHA) DURING INTERACTION OF HUMAN PHAGOCYTES WITH THE INTRACELLULAR PARASITE LEISHMANIA MAJOR WAS FURTHER INVESTIGATED. THE HUMAN MONOCYTIC CELL LINE U937, DIFFERENTIATED WITH A COMBINATION OF 1 ALPHA, 25 DIHYDROXYVITAMIN D3 (VD) AND RETINOIC ACID (RA), OR WITH GRANULOCYTE MACROPHAGE COLONY STIMULATING FACTOR (GM-CSF) WAS USED. DIFFERENTIATED U937 CELLS WERE INFECTED WITH LEISHMANIA MAJOR PROMASTIGOTES, AND TNF ALPHA WAS ASSAYED IN CELL CULTURE SUPERNATANTS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE CYTOKINE WAS PRODUCED ONLY BY U937 CELLS DIFFERENTIATED WITH VD/RA AND FURTHER INCUBATED WITH GM-CSF AND LPS OR INTERFERON GAMMA (IFN GAMMA). L. MAJOR INDUCED TNF ALPHA PRODUCTION ONLY IN THE PRESENCE OF GM-CSF. NO DIRECT RELATIONSHIP WAS FOUND, HOWEVER, BETWEEN PRODUCTION OF TNF ALPHA AND RESISTANCE OF DIFFERENTIATED U937 CELLS TO INFECTION WITH L. MAJOR.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

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1121-7138
ANNO: 1999 - ISBN:

Titolo

ALTERED CYTOKINE PRODUCTION AFTER HUMAN HERPES VIRUS TYPE 6 INFECTION.

Autori

ARENA A, LIBERTO MC, IANNELLO D., CAPOZZA AB

Abstract

SEVERAL STRATEGIES ALLOW VIRUSES TO ELUDE THE SURVEILLANCE OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM AND TO ESTABLISH PERSISTENT INFECTION IN THE HOST. ONE OF SUCH MECHANISMS IS THE IMMUNOSUPPRESSION CAUSED BY THE DIRECT INFECTION AND FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENT OF IMMUNE CELLS. HUMAN HERPES VIRUS TYPE 6 (HHV-6) IS A TYPICAL IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE AGENT, AS SUGGESTED BY ITS TROPISM FOR BOTH CD4+ AND CD8+ T CELLS, B CELLS, MONOCYTES/MACROPHAGES, MEGAKARYOCYTES AND NK CELLS. IN THIS STUDY THE PRODUCTION OF IL-10 AND IL-12 BY PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS (PBMC) WAS EVALUATED DURING HHV-6 INFECTION "IN VITRO". OUR RESULTS DEMONSTRATE THAT HHV-6 UP-REGULATES IL-10 PRODUCTION BY PBMC. FURTHERMORE, OUR DATA SUGGEST THAT RHIFN GAMMA ADDITION COUNTERACTS THE EFFECT OF HHV-6 IN PROMOTING IL-10 RELEASE. TO GAIN MORE INSIGHT INTO THE ROLE OF IFN GAMMA, ANTI-IFN GAMMA MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES WERE ADDED TO PBMC STIMULATED WITH LPS. NEUTRALIZATION OF ENDOGENOUS IFN GAMMA UPREGULATED IL-10 RELEASE. FURTHERMORE, HHV-6 INFECTION INHIBITED IFN GAMMA RELEASE INDUCED BY LPS IN PBMC. NO BASAL PRODUCTION OF IL-12 WAS FOUND IN PBMC. MOREOVER, HHV-6 INFECTION DID NOT INDUCE IL-12 RELEASE BY PBMC. ON THE CONTRARY, IL-12 WAS DETECTED IN THE SUPERNATANTS OF PBMC TREATED WITH LPS WITH OR WITHOUT RHIFN GAMMA. IN THESE EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS THE FURTHER ADDITION OF HHV-6 MARKEDLY IMPAIRED IL-12 PRODUCTION. MOREOVER, THE

NEUTRALIZATION OF IL-10 RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT UP-REGULATION OF IL-12. FINALLY OUR DATA SUGGEST THAT THE IMMUNODYSREGULATION INDUCED BY HHV-6 COULD BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY A SHIFT FROM A TH-1 TO A TH-2 TYPE CYTOKINE PROFILE.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

NEW MICROBIOLOGICA, VOL. 22; P. 293 - 300, ISSN:
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ANNO: 1999 - ISBN:

Titolo

PRODUCTION OF TNF ALPHA AND INTERLEUKIN 6 BY DIFFERENTIATED U937 CELLS INFECTED WITH LEISHMANIA MAJOR.

Autori

ARENA A, CAPOZZA AB, DELFINO D, IANNELLO D.

Abstract

SEVERAL CYTOKINES PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE DEFENSE OF THE HOST AGAINST PROTOZOA BELONGING TO THE GENUS LEISHMANIA. HOWEVER, THE ROLE OF TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR ALPHA (TNF ALPHA) AND INTERLEUKIN 6 (IL-6) IN HUMAN LEISHMANIASIS IS STILL CONTROVERSIAL. THE AIM OF THIS WORK WAS TO STUDY, IN AN "IN VITRO" MODEL, THE INTERACTIONS OF HUMAN PHAGOCYTES WITH L. MAJOR. THE U937 HUMAN MONOCYtic CELL LINE, DIFFERENTIATED WITH PHORBOL MYRISTATE ACETATE (PMA) OR A COMBINATION OF 1 ALPHA,25 DIHYDROXYVITAMIN D3 (VD) AND RETINOIC ACID (RA), WAS USED IN ALL THE EXPERIMENTS. THE RATE OF INFECTION, AS WELL AS THE PRODUCTION OF TNF ALPHA AND IL-6 BY CELLS UPON INFECTION WITH PROMASTIGOTES, WERE STUDIED. IT WAS FOUND THAT, DEPENDING ON THE AGENT USED FOR DIFFERENTIATION, U937 CELLS PRODUCED

DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF CYTOKINES. PMA DIFFERENTIATED CELLS PRODUCED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE TNF ALPHA, BUT LESS IL-6 THAN CELLS DIFFERENTIATED WITH VD-RA. NO DIRECT RELATIONSHIP WAS FOUND BETWEEN THE ABILITY OF DIFFERENTIATED U937 CELLS TO RELEASE TNF ALPHA OR IL-6 AND THEIR LEISHMANICIDAL ACTIVITY.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

NEW MICROBIOLOGICA, VOL. 20; P. 233 - 240, ISSN:
1121-7138
ANNO: 1997 - ISBN:

Titolo

TNF ALPHA AND IL-6 PRODUCTION BY DIFFERENTIATED U937 CELLS INFECTED WITH LEISHMANIA MAJOR.

Autori

IANNELLO D., CAPOZZA AB, ARENA A

Abstract

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

JOURNAL OF LEUKOCYTE BIOLOGY; P. 242 - 242, ISSN:
0741-5400
ANNO: 1996 - ISBN:

Titolo

INDUCTION OF INTERLEUKIN 1A IN MURINE MACROPHAGES INFECTED IN VITRO WITH DIFFERENT SPECIES AND STRAINS OF LEISHMANIA.

Autori

DELFINO D., CHIOFALO M.S., RIGGIO G., ANGELICI M.C., GRAMICCIA M., GRADONI L., IANNELLO D.

Abstract

IT IS NOW GENERALLY AGREED THAT SEVERAL CYTOKINES RELEASED BY IMMUNOCOMPETENT CELLS SUCH AS MACROPHAGES PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE OUTCOME OF INFECTIONS CAUSED BY PROTOZOA BELONGING TO THE GENUS LEISHMANIA. IN PARTICULAR, TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR (TNF) INDUCTION DURING THE COURSE OF CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS HAS BEEN RELATED TO RESISTANCE TO L. MAJOR INFECTION IN MICE. HOWEVER, THE ROLE PLAYED BY INTERLEUKIN 1 (IL-1) IN THE HOST RESPONSE TO LEISHMANIASIS HAS YET TO BE COMPLETELY ELUCIDATED. THE AIM OF THIS WORK WAS TO STUDY WHETHER DIFFERENT SPECIES AND STRAINS OF LEISHMANIA COULD INDUCE IL-1 ALPHA IN MURINE MACROPHAGES IN VITRO. RESIDENT PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES OF BALB/C AND C3H/HEN MICE WERE INFECTED WITH L. DONOVANI, L. MAJOR, OR DIFFERENT STRAINS OF L. INFANTUM. IT WAS FOUND THAT L. DONOVANI DID NOT INDUCE IL-1 ALPHA IN MACROPHAGES FROM EITHER MICE STRAIN. INFECTION WITH L. MAJOR OR WITH THREE OUT OF SIX STRAINS OF L. INFANTUM INDUCED CONSISTENT AMOUNTS OF IL-1 ALPHA, BUT ONLY IN MACROPHAGES FROM GENETICALLY RESISTANT C3H/HEN MICE. NO RELATIONSHIP WAS FOUND BETWEEN THE RATE OF INFECTION OF MACROPHAGES AND THE AMOUNT OF IL-1 ALPHA DETECTED IN THE SUPERNATANTS OF INFECTED MACROPHAGES. DATA OBTAINED CONFIRM THAT THE RELEASE OF IL-1 ALPHA BY MURINE MACROPHAGES INFECTED IN VITRO WITH LEISHMANIA IS INFLUENCED BY THE GENETIC BACKGROUND OF THE CELLS AS WELL AS BY THE PARASITE SPECIES.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

MICROBIAL PATHOGENESIS, VOL. 18; P. 73-80., ISSN:

0882-4010

ANNO: 1995 - ISBN:

Titolo

INDUCTION OF TUMOR-NECROSIS-FACTOR-ALPHA BY LEISHMANIA-INFANTUM IN MURINE MACROPHAGES FROM DIFFERENT INBRED MICE STRAINS.

Autori

CHIOFALO MS, DELFINO D, MANCUSO G, LATASSA E, MASTROENI P, IANNELLO D.

Abstract

THE PRESENT STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE VISCEROTROPIC SPECIES, LEISHMANIA INFANTUM, ENDEMIC IN ITALY, COULD INDUCE TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR ALPHA (TNF ALPHA) IN MURINE MACROPHAGES. GENETICALLY SUSCEPTIBLE (LSHS) AND RESISTANT (LSHR) MICE WERE USED IN THE ATTEMPT TO CORRELATE TNF ALPHA PRODUCTION WITH THE ABILITY TO CONTROL PARASITE GROWTH AND REPLICATION. RESIDENT PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES OF C3H/HEN, DBA/2, CBA (LSHR), C57BL/10 AND BALB/C (LSHS) MICE WERE INFECTED IN VITRO WITH PROMASTIGOTES AT A PARASITE TO CELL RATIO OF 8:1. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN THE PERCENTAGES OF INFECTED PERITONEAL CELLS OF LSHS VERSUS LSHR MICE WERE OBSERVED UNTIL 72 H OF IN VITRO CULTURE. ON THE CONTRARY, KUPFFER CELLS FROM LSHR MICE INHIBITED LEISHMANIA REPLICATION. PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES OF RESISTANT MICE PRODUCED SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER AMOUNTS OF TNF ALPHA AS COMPARED TO SUSCEPTIBLE MICE. TNF ALPHA PRODUCTION OF BOTH RESISTANT AND SUSCEPTIBLE MICE PEAKED AT ABOUT 5 H AFTER THE CHALLENGE WITH THE PARASITE. NO TNF ALPHA WAS FOUND IN SUPERNATANTS OF INFECTED KUPFFER CELLS FROM ALL THE STRAINS TESTED. THE ABILITY OF MACROPHAGES FROM SUSCEPTIBLE OR RESISTANT MICE STRAINS TO PRODUCE TNF

ALPHA AFTER CHALLENGE WITH LEISHMANIA
INFANTUM DOES NOT SEEM RELATED TO THEIR
CAPACITY TO CONTROL PARASITE REPLICATION IN
VITRO.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

MICROBIAL PATHOGENESIS, VOL. 12; P. 9 - 17, ISSN:
0882-4010
ANNO: 1992 - ISBN:

Titolo

AMINOGLYCOSIDES MODIFY THE INVITRO
METACHROMATIC REACTION AND MURINE
GENERALIZED SHWARTZMAN PHENOMENON INDUCED
BY SALMONELLA- MINNESOTA R595
LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE.

Autori

FOCA A, MATERA G, IANNELLO D., BERLINGHIERI MC,
LIBERTO MC

Abstract

ENDOTOXIN-NEUTRALIZING ACTIVITY MAY BE AN
IMPORTANT PROPERTY FOR ANTIBIOTICS TO BE
USED IN SEVERE SEPSIS. SEVERAL ANTIBIOTICS,
BELONGING TO DIFFERENT CLASSES, WERE
EVALUATED AS TO THEIR ENDOTOXIN-NEUTRALIZING
ABILITY, USING THE INHIBITION OF AN IN VITRO
METACHROMATIC ASSAY FOR
LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDES AND A MURINE
GENERALIZED SHWARTZMAN REACTION MODEL.
GENTAMICIN, AMIKACIN, AND SISOMICIN HAVE BEEN
FOUND TO SHARE SIGNIFICANT IN VITRO
ANTIENDOTOXIN ACTIVITY AT AN
ANTIBIOTIC/ENDOTOXIN RATIO AS LOW AS 1.0/5 (BY
WEIGHT) AND TO REDUCE THE MURINE GENERALIZED
SHWARTZMAN REACTION AT AN
ANTIBIOTIC/ENDOTOXIN RATIO OF 3.3/5.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, VOL.
35; P. 2161 - 2164, ISSN: 0066-4804
ANNO: 1991 - ISBN:

Titolo

ROLE OF EXOGENOUS INTERFERONS ON INTRINSIC
ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF MACROPHAGES FROM
PATIENTS AFFECTED BY NEOPLASIA.

Autori

MERENDINO RA, ARENA A, LIBERTO MC, MESITI M,
CHILLEMI S, IANNELLO D., BONINA L

Abstract

MACROPHAGES DERIVED FROM IN VITRO CULTURED
MONOCYTES WERE INFECTED WITH HERPES
SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 2. A MARKED IMPAIRMENT IN
THE INTRINSIC ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY WAS FOUND IN
MACROPHAGES OBTAINED FROM PATIENTS WITH
BREAST CANCER OR MELANOMA. MOREOVER, THE
ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF MACROPHAGES FROM
HEALTHY DONORS, DIFFERENTIATED IN SERUM FROM
PATIENTS WITH NEOPLASIA, WAS ALSO IMPAIRED.
THE AIM OF THIS WORK WAS THE EVALUATION OF
ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA EXOGENOUS INTERFERON IN
RESTORING THE INTRINSIC ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF
MACROPHAGES FROM PATIENTS AFFECTED BY
BREAST CANCER OR MELANOMA UNDER DIFFERENT
CONDITIONS. PRETREATMENT OF MACROPHAGES
WITH ALPHA, BETA INTERFERONS, BUT NOT GAMMA
INTERFERON, RESTORED THEIR IMPAIRED INTRINSIC
ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

JOURNAL OF CHEMOTHERAPY, VOL. 2; P. 116 - 122,
ISSN: 1120-009X
ANNO: 1990 - ISBN:

Titolo

P40 MODULATION OF MACROPHAGES FROM
DIFFERENT ANATOMICAL SITES.

Autori

IANNELLO D, ALTAVILLA D, COSTA GB, SEMINARA S,
DELFINO D, MASTROENI P.

Abstract

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

J CHEMOTHER. 1989 JUL;1(4 SUPPL):435-7.
ANNO: 1989 - ISBN:

Titolo

DIFFERENT EFFECTS OF BACTERIAL
LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE ON SUPEROXIDE ANION
PRODUCTION BY MACROPHAGES FROM NORMAL AND
TUMOR-BEARING RATS.

Autori

ALTAVILLA D, BERLINGHIERI MC, SEMINARA S,
IANNELLO D, FOCÀ A, MASTROENI P.

Abstract

BACTERIAL ENDOTOXINS OR
LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDES (LPS) EXHIBIT A WIDE

RANGE OF MODULATORY ACTIVITIES ON IMMUNOCOMPETENT CELLS. AMONG THE NUMEROUS EFFECTS OF LPS ON MACROPHAGES, AN ENHANCEMENT OF SUPEROXIDE ANION (O₂⁻) RELEASE HAS BEEN REPORTED. IN PREVIOUS STUDIES CARRIED OUT ON TUMOR-BEARING RATS, IT WAS FOUND THAT SEVERAL FUNCTIONS OF PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES SUCH AS PHAGOCYTIC, MICROBICIDAL AND ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITIES WERE DEPRESSED. IN THIS PAPER WE EVALUATED THE SPONTANEOUS OR PHORBOL MYRISTATE ACETATE (PMA)-INDUCED PRODUCTION OF SUPEROXIDE ANION BY MACROPHAGES FROM TUMOR-BEARING RATS WITH RESPECT TO CONTROLS. MOREOVER, THE EFFECT OF IN VITRO PRIMING WITH LPS ON O₂⁻ PRODUCTION BY THE SAME CELLS WAS STUDIED. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE PATTERN OF SUPEROXIDE RELEASE BY MACROPHAGES FROM TUMOR-BEARING RATS IS SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM CONTROLS. PREINCUBATION OF MACROPHAGES FROM NORMAL RATS WITH LPS ENHANCED THE SPONTANEOUS AND PMA-INDUCED PRODUCTION OF O₂⁻. IN CONTRAST, THE SAME CONCENTRATIONS OF LPS DID NOT PRIME MACROPHAGES FROM TUMOR-BEARING RATS.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

IMMUNOPHARMACOLOGY. 1989 MAR-APR;17(2):99-106.
ANNO: 1989 - ISBN:

Titolo

IMPAIRMENT OF MACROPHAGE ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY BY SOLUBLE TUMOR PRODUCTS. EFFECTS OF BACTERIAL IMMUNOMODULATORS.

Autori

BONINA L, ARENA A, LIBERTO MC, IANNELLO D,
MERENDINO RA, COSTA GB, MASTROENI P.

Abstract

THE ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITIES OF NORMAL RAT PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES VERSUS HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 1 WERE INHIBITED BY SERA FROM TUMOR-BEARING RATS AND 3M KCL EXTRACTS OF TUMOR MASS. THE INHIBITORY ACTIVITY WAS DEMONSTRATED ON THE EXTRINSIC AS WELL AS ON THE INTRINSIC MACROPHAGE FUNCTIONS. SERA FROM CORYNEBACTERIUM PARVUM AND LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES TREATED TUMOR BEARING RATS DID NOT INHIBIT THESE MACROPHAGES FUNCTIONS. FURTHERMORE THE 3 M KCL EXTRACTS FROM THE TUMOR MASS OF THE ABOVE TREATED TBR SHOW A DECREASE IN THE CAPABILITY TO IMPAIR THESE MACROPHAGE FUNCTIONS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE TREATMENT WITH THE ORAL POLYVALENT ADJUVANT "BUCCALIN" WAS NOT ABLE TO RESTORE THE COMPROMISED ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY IN TUMOR BEARING RATS.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

G BATTERIOL VIROL IMMUNOL. 1988 JAN-
DEC;81(1-12):10-24. ERRATUM IN: G BATTERIOL VIROL
IMMUNOL 1989 JAN-DEC;82(1-12):214.
ANNO: 1988 - ISBN:

Titolo

THE ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITIES OF NORMAL RAT PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES VERSUS HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 1 WERE INHIBITED BY SERA FROM TUMOR-BEARING RATS AND 3M KCL EXTRACTS OF TUMOR MASS. THE INHIBITORY ACTIVITY WAS DEMONSTRATED ON THE EXTRINSIC AS WELL AS ON

Autori

MERENDINO RA, ARENA A, LIBERTO MC, IANNELLO D,
BONINA L, MESITI M, MASTROENI P.

Abstract

IT HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY REPORTED THAT SEVERAL FUNCTIONS OF MONONUCLEAR CELLS ARE IMPAIRED IN PATIENTS AFFECTED BY NEOPLASIA. MOREOVER, INHIBITORY ACTIVITY OF SERUM AND TUMOR EXTRACTS ON MACROPHAGES HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED. IN A PREVIOUS STUDY, WE FOUND A MARKED IMPAIRMENT OF THE INTRINSIC ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF MACROPHAGES DERIVED FROM MONOCYTES ISOLATED FROM PERIPHERAL BLOOD OF PATIENTS WITH BREAST CARCINOMA OR MELANOMA COMPARED WITH THAT FROM BLOOD OF NORMAL SUBJECTS. THE AIM OF THE PRESENT WORK WAS TO STUDY WHETHER THIS IMPAIRMENT WAS DUE TO CIRCULATING INHIBITORY FACTORS. MACROPHAGES WERE DIFFERENTIATED IN VITRO IN SERA FROM PATIENTS WITH NEOPLASIA AND IN SERA FROM HEALTHY DONORS AND THEN CHALLENGED WITH HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 2 (HSV-2). MACROPHAGES FROM NORMAL SUBJECTS, INCUBATED WITH SERA FROM PATIENTS, WERE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPAIRED IN THEIR INTRINSIC ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY. THESE RESULTS SUPPORT THE POSSIBILITY THAT CIRCULATING INHIBITORY FACTORS INFLUENCE THE FUNCTIONALITY OF MONONUCLEAR PHAGOCYTES IN THE TUMOR-BEARING HOST.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

CANCER DETECT PREV. 1988;12(1-6):73-80.
ANNO: 1988 - ISBN:

Titolo

EVALUATION OF MACROPHAGE ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY
IN PATIENTS AFFECTED BY NEOPLASIA.

Autori

MERENDINO RA, IANNELLO D, ARENA A, BONINA L,
GRECO V, MESITI M, CHILLEMI S, MASTROENI P.

Abstract

THE INTRINSIC ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF MACROPHAGES HAS BEEN STUDIED IN HEALTHY DONORS AND IN PATIENTS AFFECTED BY BREAST CANCER AND MELANOMA. IN VITRO DIFFERENTIATED MACROPHAGES FROM BLOOD-DERIVED MONOCYTES WERE INFECTED WITH MEASLES VIRUS, HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 2 AND ADENOVIRUS 17. THE CHALLENGE WAS CARRIED OUT WITH DIFFERENT MULTIPLICITIES OF INFECTION AND THE SYNTHESIS OF VIRUS WAS TESTED BY EVALUATING THE SINGLE CYCLE GROWTH CURVE IN 24 H. THE RESULTS OBTAINED SHOW THAT THE RESTRICTION OF VIRUS INFECTIVITY BY MACROPHAGES IS STRONGLY INFLUENCED BY THE MULTIPLICITY OF INFECTION. THIS WAS PARTICULARLY EVIDENT WITH THE ADENOVIRUS 17. MOREOVER, MACROPHAGES FROM PATIENTS WITH MELANOMA AND BREAST CANCER SHOWED AN IMPAIRMENT OF THE INTRINSIC ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY IN COMPARISON WITH NORMAL SUBJECTS.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

MED ONCOL TUMOR PHARMACOTHER. 1988;5(3):191-7.
ANNO: 1988 - ISBN:

Titolo

SPONTANEOUS AND INDUCED INTERFERON PRODUCTION BY PERIPHERAL BLOOD LEUCOCYTES FROM CONTROL POPULATION AND PATIENTS WITH HERPES GENITALIS.

Autori

IANNELLO D, TAYLOR MW, FIFE KH, CHEN L.

Abstract

THE SPONTANEOUS AND PHA INDUCED LEVELS OF INTERFERON WERE MEASURED IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD LEUCOCYTE CULTURES OF TWENTY-EIGHT INDIVIDUALS DIAGNOSED AS POSITIVE FOR HERPES GENITALIS, AND IN A GROUP OF CONTROL SUBJECTS. AS REPORTED BY CUNNINGHAM AND MERIGAN [1983] FOR HERPES LABIALIS, LEUCOCYTES FROM INDIVIDUALS WITH HERPES GENITALIS PRODUCED LOW LEVELS OF INTERFERON SPONTANEOUSLY; HOWEVER, SIMILAR RESULTS WERE FOUND FOR INDIVIDUALS WITHIN THE CONTROL POPULATION. NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE COULD BE FOUND FOR PHA INDUCED INTERFERON LEVELS, ANTIGEN INDUCED INTERFERON LEVELS, OR HELPER/SUPPRESSOR CELL RATIOS BETWEEN THE HERPES GENITALIS POPULATION AND CONTROL POPULATION. OUR RESULTS INDICATE THAT INTERFERON DOES NOT PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THE LATENCY OR RECURRENCE OF HERPES GENITALIS.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

J MED VIROL. 1987 MAY;22(1):25-34.
ANNO: 1987 - ISBN:

Titolo

X-LINKAGE OF THE EARLY IN VITRO ALPHA/BETA INTERFERON RESPONSE OF MOUSE PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES TO HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 2.

Autori

ELLERMANN-ERIKSEN S, LIBERTO MC, IANNELLO D,
MOGENSEN SC.

Abstract

THE GENETICS OF THE EARLY INTERFERON RESPONSE OF MOUSE PERITONEAL CELLS TO INFECTION WITH HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 2 (HSV-2) WAS STUDIED IN SUSCEPTIBLE BALB/C AND

MORE RESISTANT C57BL/6 MICE AND IN RECIPROCAL CROSSES BETWEEN THESE MICE. WASH-OUTS OF THE PERITONEAL CAVITY OF NORMAL C57BL/6 MICE CONTAINED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE CELLS THAN WASH-OUTS FROM BALB/C MICE. THEREFORE, INTERFERON INDUCTION WITH HSV-2 WAS STUDIED UNDER STANDARDIZED CONDITIONS IN VITRO. PERITONEAL CELLS REACTED TO HSV-2 INFECTION BY INTERFERON PRODUCTION IN A VIRUS DOSE-DEPENDENT MANNER. INTERFERON WAS DETECTED FIRST AFTER 2 H AND PEAKED AFTER 24 H. CELLS FROM C57BL/6 MICE OF EACH SEX PRODUCED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE EARLY INTERFERON THAN CELLS FROM BALB/C MICE, AND CELLS FROM FEMALE BALB/C MICE PRODUCED MORE INTERFERON THAN CELLS FROM MALES. THIS DIFFERENCE WAS NOT SEEN WITH C57BL/6 MICE. CULTURES OF HIGHLY PURIFIED ADHERENT CELLS YIELDED APPROXIMATELY 10 TIMES AS MUCH INTERFERON AS CULTURES OF NON-ADHERENT CELLS. SINCE TREATMENT OF CELLS WITH CARBONYL IRON AND SILICA SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED THE AMOUNT OF INTERFERON PRODUCED, WHEREAS 2000 RAD OF IRRADIATION HAD NO OBVIOUS EFFECT, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE MAIN INTERFERON-PRODUCING CELL IN THE PERITONEAL CAVITY OF MICE IN RESPONSE TO HSV-2 IS OF THE MONOCYTE/MACROPHAGE LINEAGE. INTERFERON PRODUCTION IN PERITONEAL CELLS WAS FOUND TO BE QUANTITATIVELY INFLUENCED BY X-LINKED LOCI IN THAT CELLS FROM MALE (BALB/C FEMALE X C57 MALE) F1 MICE, WHICH INHERIT THE X CHROMOSOME FROM THE LOW-RESPONDING BALB/C FEMALES, PRODUCED SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER AMOUNTS OF INTERFERON THAN CELLS FROM THE OTHER THREE F1 GENERATION GENOTYPES. ALL INTERFERONS WERE CHARACTERIZED AS ALPHA/BETA INTERFERON. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE EARLY PRODUCTION OF ALPHA/BETA INTERFERON IN RESPONSE TO HSV-2 IS INFLUENCED BY X-LINKED LOCI, WHICH MIGHT BE INVOLVED IN SEX-LINKED DIFFERENCES IN RESISTANCE TO HUMAN HERPESVIRUSES.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

J GEN VIROL. 1986 JUN;67 (PT 6):1025-33.

ANNO: 1986 - ISBN:

Titolo

THE RESTORATION OF IMPAIRED MACROPHAGE FUNCTIONS USING AS IMMUNOMODULATOR THE CORYNEBACTERIUM GRANULOSUM-DERIVED P40 FRACTION.

Autori

MASTROENI P, BIZZINI B, BONINA L, IANNELLO D, MERENDINO RA, DELFINO D, BERLINGHIERI MC, LEONARDI MS, ARENA A, LIBERTO MC, ET AL.

Abstract

MANY MICROORGANISMS AND COMPOUNDS OF MICROBIAL ORIGIN EXHIBIT IMMUNOMODULATORY ACTIVITIES AND HAVE BEEN EXTENSIVELY USED IN IMMUNOTHERAPY OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMAL TUMORS AND IN PATIENTS WITH NEOPLASIA. IN THIS PAPER WE DESCRIBE THE EFFECT OF THE C. GRANULOSUM-DERIVED P40 FRACTION ON THE GROWTH AND METASTATIZATION OF THE TRANSPLANTABLE EPITHELIOMA T8 OF GUÈRIN. MOREOVER, WE EVALUATED THE EFFECT OF P40 TREATMENT ON SEVERAL DEPRESSED MACROPHAGE FUNCTIONS OF TUMOR-BEARING RATS. IN PARTICULAR, THE PHAGOCYTTIC AND CHEMOTACTIC ACTIVITIES OF SUCH CELLS WERE STUDIED, AS WELL AS THE ANTIVIRAL INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC ACTIVITIES AGAINST HSV-1 AND THE ANTI-TOXOPLASMA GONDII ACTIVITY. ALL THESE FUNCTIONS WERE DEPRESSED IN UNTREATED TUMOR-BEARING RATS. ADMINISTRATION OF A SINGLE INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF P40 FRACTION LED TO THE RESTORATION OF ALL DEPRESSED MACROPHAGE ACTIVITIES TO NORMAL VALUES. IN PARTICULAR, THE POSSIBILITY OF RESTORING THE ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF MACROPHAGES FROM TUMOR-BEARING RATS BY TREATMENT WITH THIS IMMUNOMODULATOR IS OF GREAT CONCERN WHEN ONE CONSIDERS THE INCREASING INCIDENCE OF OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS IN

IMMUNOCOMPROMISED HOSTS. RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF BOTH THE POSSIBLE MECHANISM OF ACTION OF P40 AND OF ITS POSSIBLE TARGET CELLS.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

IMMUNOPHARMACOLOGY. 1985 AUG;10(1):27-34.
ANNO: 1985 - ISBN:

Titolo

EFFECT OF ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS OF KILLED BACTERIA ON SOME DEPRESSED MACROPHAGE FUNCTIONS IN TUMOR-BEARING RATS.

Autori

IANNELLO D, BONINA L, DELFINO D, BERLINGHIERI MC, MASTROENI P.

Abstract

IN THE PRESENT STUDY, WE COMPARED THE ABILITY OF DIFFERENT BACTERIAL SPECIES ADMINISTERED ORALLY IN VARIOUS COMBINATIONS TO RESTORE SOME DEPRESSED PERITONEAL MACROPHAGE FUNCTIONS IN TUMOR-BEARING RATS. PHAGOCYTOSIS, KILLING OF CANDIDA ALBICANS AND CHEMOTACTIC RESPONSE OF RESIDENT PERITONEAL CELLS FROM TREATED TUMOR-BEARING RATS WERE INFLUENCED BY DIFFERENT ASSOCIATIONS OF BACTERIA. IN PARTICULAR, WHEN STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS WAS ADMINISTERED TOGETHER WITH OTHER BACTERIAL SPECIES, THE PHAGOCYTIC ACTIVITY OF PERITONEAL CELLS WAS RESTORED TO NORMAL VALUES, AND INTRACELLULAR KILLING OF C. ALBICANS WAS ENHANCED. THE RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO THE POSSIBLE INFLUENCE OF MUCOSAL BACTERIAL FLORA ON THE LEVEL OF ACTIVATION OF PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES. THE

POSSIBILITY THAT BACTERIAL SPECIES CAN INFLUENCE IN VARIOUS WAYS IMMUNOCOMPETENT CELLS IN RELATION TO THE DIFFERENT CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF SOME COMMON STRUCTURES IS ALSO DISCUSSED.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

IMMUNOPHARMACOLOGY. 1985 JUN;9(3):181-7.
ANNO: 1985 - ISBN:

Titolo

EVALUATION OF CORYNEBACTERIUM GRANULOSUM DERIVED P40 FRACTION EFFECTS ON MACROPHAGE ANTI-HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 1 FUNCTIONS.

Autori

IANNELLO D, BONINA L, MERENDINO RA, ARENA A, MASTROENI P, BIZZINI B.

Abstract

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

ANTIVIRAL RES. 1985;SUPPL 1:167-71. NO ABSTRACT AVAILABLE.
ANNO: 1985 - ISBN:

Titolo

PRODUCTION OF LYMPHOKINES AND INTERFERON BY IMMUNE CELLS INVOLVED IN RECOVERY OF MICE FROM HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 2 HEPATITIS.

Autori

IANNELLO D, MOGENSEN SC.

Abstract

ADOPTIVE TRANSFER OF SPLEEN CELLS FROM MICE 4 DAYS AFTER INFECTION WITH HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 2 (HSV-2) REDUCED THE VIRUS TITER IN THE LIVER OF RECIPIENT MICE INFECTED 24 H BEFORE TRANSFER. MACROPHAGE CHEMOTACTIC FACTOR (CF) AND MACROPHAGE MIGRATION INHIBITION FACTOR (MIF) WERE PRODUCED BY DAY 3 OF INFECTION IN SPLEEN CELL CULTURES STIMULATED WITH HSV-2, BUT NOT WITH CONTROL ANTIGEN, I.E. 1 DAY BEFORE THE CELLS ARE ACTIVE IN ADOPTIVE TRANSFER. INTERFERON WAS PRODUCED IN CULTURES ESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT THE INFECTION BUT NOT IN NORMAL SPLEEN CELLS. FROM DAYS 1 TO 5 OF INFECTION INTERFERON WAS PRODUCED IRRESPECTIVE OF IN VITRO RESTIMULATION, ALTHOUGH THE HIGHEST AMOUNTS WERE ALWAYS PRODUCED AFTER STIMULATION WITH THE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN. SPLEEN CELLS FROM MICE INFECTED FOR 6 DAYS PRODUCED INTERFERON ONLY WHEN STIMULATED WITH HSV-2. THE CELLS FROM 6-DAY-IMMUNE MICE ACTIVE IN ADOPTIVE TRANSFER AND CF AND MIF PRODUCTION WERE FOUND TO BE THY 1+, IG- AND LYT2-. BOTH THY 1+ AND PLASTIC ADHERENT CELLS WERE NECESSARY FOR INTERFERON PRODUCTION, WHEREAS IG+ AND LYT2+ CELLS DID NOT PRODUCE INTERFERON. THE INTERFERON WAS ACID STABLE AND NEUTRALIZED BY ANTISERUM AGAINST ALPHA/BETA-INTERFERON AND THUS HAS THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ALPHA-INTERFERON. THE DATA INDICATE THAT A DELAYED TYPE HYPERSENSITIVITY REACTION WITH LYMPHOKINE-INDUCED MACROPHAGE RECRUITMENT INTO INFECTIOUS FOCI MAY BE A CENTRAL FEATURE OF THE RECOVERY PROCESS IN HSV-2-INDUCED HEPATITIS. A POSSIBLE ROLE OF INTERFERON PRODUCED BY THE ACCUMULATED CELLS NEEDS FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

IMMUNOBIOLOGY. 1985 MAY;169(4):412-23.

ANNO: 1985 - ISBN:

Titolo

EFFECT OF ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF A VARIETY OF BACTERIA ON DEPRESSED MACROPHAGE FUNCTIONS IN TUMOUR-BEARING RATS.

Autori

IANNELLO D, BONINA L, DELFINO D, BERLINGHIERI MC, GISMONDO MR, MASTROENI P.

Abstract

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE WELL DOCUMENTED INFLUENCE OF NORMAL MICROBIAL FLORA ON THE LEVEL OF ACTIVATION OF MACROPHAGES, WE EVALUATED THE EFFECTS OF ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF BACTERIA ON RATS WITH DEPRESSED MACROPHAGE FUNCTIONS. AN ORAL, KILLED POLYVALENT VACCINE (DIPLOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE TYPES I, II AND III, STREPTOCOCCUS HAEMOLYTICUS, STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS AND HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE), THE LIVE LYOPHILIZED STREPTOCOCCUS FAECIUM AND SPORES OF BACILLUS SUBTILIS, RESPECTIVELY, WERE ADMINISTERED ORALLY TO IMMUNO-DEPRESSED RATS. RESULTS DEMONSTRATE THE RESTORATION OF PHAGOCYTOSIS, INTRACELLULAR KILLING AND THE CHEMOTACTIC ACTIVITY OF MACROPHAGES. THESE EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS SUGGEST THAT BACTERIAL FLORA ASSOCIATED WITH MUCOSAE CAN INFLUENCE THE LEVEL OF ACTIVATION OF PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

ANN IMMUNOL (PARIS). 1984 MAY-JUN;135C(3):345-52.

ANNO: 1984 - ISBN:

Titolo

INHIBITION OF NORMAL RAT MACROPHAGE FUNCTIONS BY SOLUBLE TUMOR PRODUCTS. EFFECT OF SYSTEMIC TREATMENT WITH BACTERIAL IMMUNOMODULATORS.

Autori

IANNELLO D, BONINA L, DELFINO D, BERLINGHIERI MC, MASTROENI P.

Abstract

THE PHAGOCYtic AND CHEMOTACTIC ACTIVITIES OF NORMAL RAT PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES WERE INHIBITED BY SERA FROM TUMOR-BEARING RATS (TBR) AND 3 M KCL EXTRACTS OF TUMOR MASS. HOWEVER, SERA FROM CORYNEBACTERIUM PARVUM- OR LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES-TREATED TBR DID NOT INHIBIT PHAGOCYTOSIS. ON THE OTHER HAND, SERA FROM C. PARVUM-TREATED, BUT NOT FROM L. MONOCYTOGENES-TREATED TBR STILL INHIBITED THE CHEMOTACTIC RESPONSE OF THE NORMAL MACROPHAGES. FURTHERMORE, 3 M KCL EXTRACTS OF TUMORS FROM C. PARVUM-TREATED TBR DID NOT INHIBIT PHAGOCYTOSIS AND CHEMOTACTIC RESPONSE OF THE SAME CELLS. SIMILAR RESULTS WERE OBTAINED WITH EXTRACTS OF TUMOR MASSES FROM L. MONOCYTOGENES-TREATED RATS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT TREATMENT WITH BACTERIAL IMMUNOMODULATORS CAN INFLUENCE THE RELEASE FROM NEOPLASTIC CELLS OF SOLUBLE PRODUCTS INFLUENCING NORMAL MACROPHAGE FUNCTIONS.

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti

CANCER IMMUNOL IMMUNOTHER. 1984;17(1):38-41.
ANNO: 1984 - ISBN:

Titolo

PHAGOCYTIC AND INTRACELLULAR KILLING ACTIVITY
OF RAT MACROPHAGES: CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF 2
DIFFERENT EVALUATION METHODS

Autori

IANNELLO D, BONINA L, CARBONE M.

Abstract

TWO DIFFERENT EVALUATION METHODS OF THE "IN VITRO" BACTERIAL KILLING ACTIVITY OF MACROPHAGES WERE COMPARED; THE FORMER BASED ON THE DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF VIABLE MICROORGANISMS IN THE SUPERNATANT OF MACROPHAGE CULTURES BY A MICROBIOLOGICAL PLATE METHOD; THE LATTER BASED ON THE EVIDENTIATION OF INTRACELLULAR KILLING BY DIFFERENTIAL STAINING OF LIVING AND KILLED MICROORGANISMS WITH ACRIDINE ORANGE. PHAGOCYTIC AND MICROBICIDAL ACTIVITIES OF PERITONEAL CELLS WERE INVESTIGATED BY THE TWO METHODS IN CONTROL RATS AND IN TUMOR-BEARING RATS. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DIFFERENCES IN THE KINETICS OF PHAGOCYTOSIS AND MICROBIAL KILLING WERE EVIDENTIATED IN MACROPHAGES FROM TUMOR-BEARING RATS. FURTHERMORE, BOTH METHODS PROVED TO BE SUITABLE AND REPRODUCIBLE.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

G BACTERIOL VIROL IMMUNOL. 1984 JAN-
JUN;77(1-6):45-53.
ANNO: 1984 - ISBN:

Titolo

TUMOR-DEPENDENT RESISTANCE OF RAT
PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES TO HERPES SIMPLEX
VIRUS.

Autori

BONINA L, IANNELLO D, MERENDINO R, ARENA A,
MASTROENI P.

Abstract

BY THEIR POSITION AT SITES OF INITIAL INFECTION AND THEIR WIDE DISTRIBUTION IN MAJOR ORGANS OF THE BODY, MACROPHAGES MAY BE DECISIVE IN DETERMINING THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OR RESISTANCE OF THE HOST TO VIRUS INFECTION. MACROPHAGE RESTRICTION OF VIRUS REPLICATION HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE CLOSELY RELATED TO VIRUS STRAINS OR VIRUS TYPES AND TO THE AGE OF THE INFECTED HOST. WE REPORT THE EFFECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLID TUMOR IN RATS ON INTRINSIC IN VITRO MACROPHAGE ACTIVITY AGAINST HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 1. THE RESULTS OBTAINED WITH THE INFECTIOUS CENTER ASSAYS AND THE ANALYSIS OF SINGLE-CYCLE GROWTH CURVES OF HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 1 IN MACROPHAGES OBTAINED FROM NORMAL AND TUMOR-BEARING RATS SHOWED A DEPRESSION OF ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF MACROPHAGES FROM TUMOR-BEARING RATS. THE POSSIBILITY OF IMMUNOMODULATION BY BACTERIAL ADJUVANTS ON TUMOR-BEARING RATS AND THE EFFECTS ON THE ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY OF PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES WERE FURTHERMORE DEMONSTRATED

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

INFECT IMMUN. 1983 FEB;39(2):575-9.
ANNO: 1983 - ISBN:

Titolo

INFLUENCE OF SOME BACTERIAL COMPONENTS ON
SOME MONONUCLEAR PHAGOCYTE SYSTEM
FUNCTIONS.

Autori

BONINA L, IANNELLO D, FOCA' A, MASTROENI P.

Abstract

THE EFFECTS OF LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES TREATMENT ON SOME FUNCTIONS OF PERITONEAL MACROPHAGES IN TUMOR-BEARING RATS WERE EVALUATED. IN PARTICULAR PHAGOCYTOSIS AND INTRACELLULAR KILLING OF ESCHERICHIA COLI AND CANDIDA ALBICANS AND CHEMOTACTIC RESPONSE TO ACTIVATED SERUM WERE STUDIED IN UNTREATED AND TREATED ANIMALS. DIFFERENT RESTORATION OF MACROPHAGE FUNCTIONS, DEPRESSED IN TUMOR-BEARING RATS, WAS OBTAINED BY TREATMENT WITH WHOLE FORMOLINATED L. MONOCYTOGENES OR ITS CRUDE EXTRACT.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

G BACTERIOL VIROL IMMUNOL. 1982 JUL-
DEC;75(7-12):199-210.
ANNO: 1982 - ISBN:

Titolo

POLYCLONAL LYMPHOCYTE ACTIVATORS: ADJUVANT
ACTIVITY OF A CRUDE EXTRACT OF
STREPTOCOCCUS FAECIUM.

Autori

IANNELLO D, FOCA' A, BONINA L, MASTROENI P.

Abstract

A CRUDE EXTRACT OF STREPTOCOCCUS FAECIUM,
PREPARED ACCORDING TO KRÄMER AND BRADIS

METHOD, WAS UTILIZED TO FURTHER EXTEND OUR PREVIOUS RESEARCH ON POLYCLONAL LYMPHOCYTE ACTIVATORS. EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMED USING JERNE'S PFC METHOD ON 12 WEEK-OLD C3H/FEJ MICE IMMUNIZED WITH SHEEP RED BLOOD CELLS TO STUDY THE ADJUVANT ACTIVITY OF THE CRUDE EXTRACT BY VARYING ITS DOSE, TIMES OF ADMINISTRATION, AND ADMINISTRATION ROUTE (INTRAPERITONEAL, INTRAVENOUS, SUBCUTANEOUS). THE EXTRACT, CONTAINING CELL MEMBRANES AND CYTOPLASMIC FRACTION, WAS DEMONSTRATED TO HAVE ADJUVANT ACTIVITY WHICH DEPEND ON THE DOSE AND TIME OF ADMINISTRATION

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

G BACTERIOL VIROL IMMUNOL. 1982 JAN-
JUN;75(1-6):9-15.
ANNO: 1982 - ISBN:

Titolo

SELECTIVE DEPRESSION OF PHAGOCYTES
INTRACELLULAR KILLING ACTIVITY.

Autori

IANNELLO D, BONINA L, DELFINO D.

Abstract

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

ADV EXP MED BIOL. 1982;141:199-206.
ANNO: 1982 - ISBN:

Titolo

EFFECT OF PREIMMUNIZATION WITH ITS CARRIER ON THE CELLULAR SECRETION OF IGM ANTI-TNP ANTIBODIES

Autori

IANNELLO D, MANCINI C, DORIA G.

Abstract

THE SECRETION RATE OF ANTI-TNP IGM ANTIBODIES HAS BEEN ASSESSED ON SPLEEN CELLS FROM UNPRIMED OR HRBC-PRIMED MICE FOLLOWING IMMUNIZATION WITH TNP-HRBC. MEASUREMENT OF THE ANTIBODIES SECRETION RATE WAS PERFORMED BY THE HEMOLYTIC PLAQUE INHIBITION ASSAY. HRBC-PRIMING INDUCED GREATER NUMBERS OF ANTI-TNP PFC/SPLEEN BUT HAD NO EFFECT ON THE ANTIBODY SECRETION RATE AND ON ITS HETEROGENEITY. IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT BOTH SECRETION RATE AND ITS HETEROGENEITY WERE FOUND TO OSCILLATE WITH TIME AFTER IMMUNIZATION.

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G BACTERIOL VIROL IMMUNOL. 1981 JUL-DEC;74(7-12):229-38.
ANNO: 1981 - ISBN:

Titolo

LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES ACTION ON VIRAL T8 EPITHELIOMA GROWTH]

Autori

BONINA L, IANNELLO D, MERENDINO R, FERA MT.

Abstract

EFFECTS OF LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES ON NORMAL AND TUMOR-BEARING RATS WERE EVALUATED. INHIBITION OF T8 TUMOR AND ITS METASTASES IN TUMOR-BEARING RATS TREATED WITH L. MONOCYTOGENES WAS OBSERVED. MACROPHAGE PHAGOCYTE FUNCTIONS, DEPRESSED IN TUMOR BEARING RATS, WAS RESTORED BY L., MONOCYTOGENES. IN PARTICULAR, A DISSOCIATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT MACROPHAGES FUNCTIONS IN TUMOR-BEARING RATS WAS OBSERVED.

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

BOLL SOC ITAL BIOL SPER. 1980 DEC 15;56(23):2453-9.
ANNO: 1980 - ISBN:

Titolo

[HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ASPECTS AND MACROPHAGE REACTIVITY IN RATS WITH GUERIN'S T8 VIRAL TUMOR AFTER TREATMENT WITH CORYNEBACTERIUM PARVUM]

Autori

CARUSO R, BONINA L, CHIMICATA S, IANNELLO D,
INFERRERA C, MASTROENI P.

Abstract

Anno pubblicazione e
riferimenti

ARCH DE VECCHI ANAT PATOL. 1979 MAR;63(3):491-9.
ANNO: 1979 - ISBN:

Titolo

IMMUNOGENICITY OF CEFUROXIME (CEFEM 1) AND (CEFEM 2)]

Autori

FOCÀ A, IANNELLO D, BONINA L, FERA MT.

Abstract

Anno pubblicazione e riferimenti

G ITAL CHEMIOTER. 1979 JAN-DEC;26(1-2):257-61.
ANNO: 1979 - ISBN:

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