



IFN α enhances human B-cell chemotaxis by modulating ligand-induced chemokine receptor signaling and internalization.

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Abstract:

In this study, we show that IFN α increases the chemotaxis of human B cells to CCL20, CCL21 and CXCL12 in a dose- and time-dependent manner. The effect was maximal with 2000 IU ml⁻¹ IFN α . It peaked at 24 h and decreased thereafter. At 24 h, IFN α had increased B-cell chemotaxis to CCL20 by 20 \pm 6.2% (n = 9, P

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