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Session : Concurrent Symposium 5 (Basic)

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Session Title : Mechanisms and biomarkers of immune tolerance

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## **Regulatory T cell subpopulations and immune tolerance**

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CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>FOXP3<sup>+</sup> regulatory T (Treg) cells are important for the regulation of the immune response. They contribute to maintenance of immune homeostasis by suppressing excessive immune responses, and their dysregulation is involved in various human diseases, including autoimmune diseases, allergy, and cancer. They also contribute to immune tolerance in transplantation settings. In humans, CD4<sup>+</sup>CD25<sup>+</sup>FOXP3<sup>+</sup> T cells can be classified into three distinct subpopulations based on the expression of CD45RA and FOXP3: CD45RA<sup>+</sup>FOXP3<sup>lo</sup> resting Treg cells, CD45RA<sup>-</sup>FOXP3<sup>hi</sup> activated Treg cells and CD45RA<sup>-</sup>FOXP3<sup>lo</sup> cytokine-secreting non-suppressive cells. In this lecture, cellular and molecular characteristics of Treg subpopulations and their roles in immune tolerance will be discussed.