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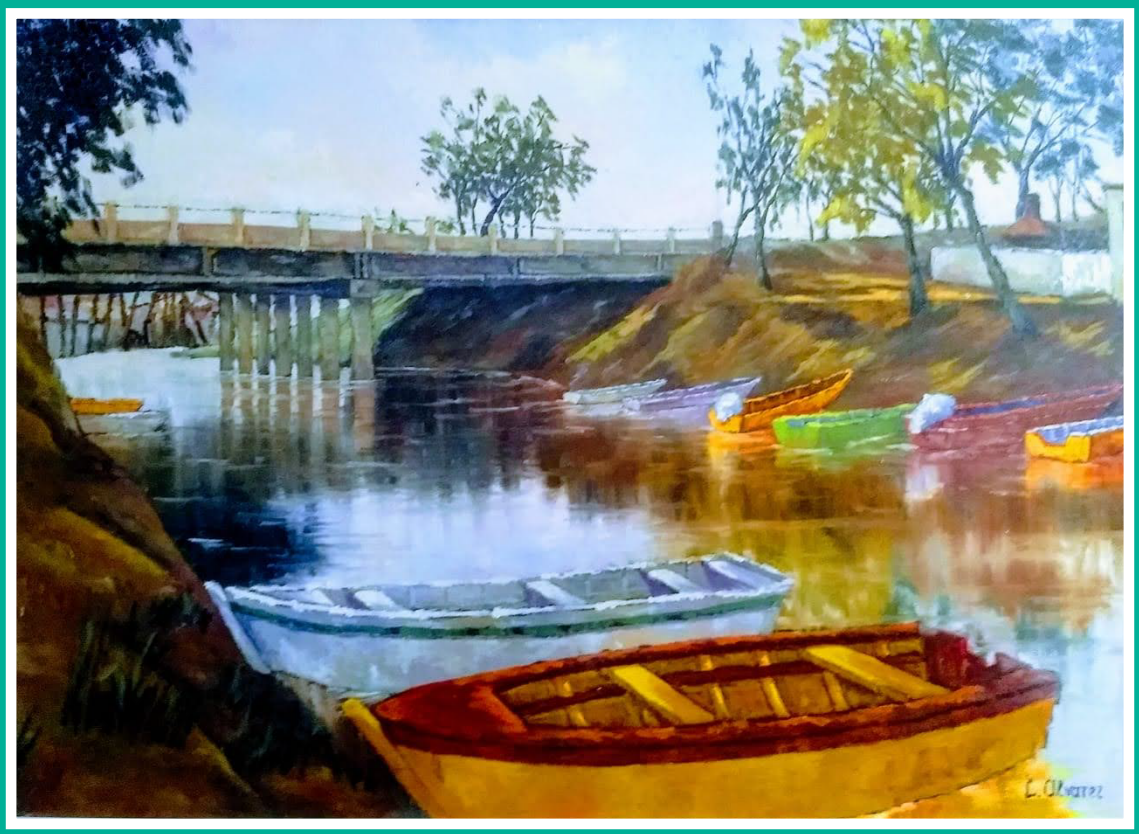

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La Tapa (Ver p 5)
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LA TAPA

María de Luján Alvarez. Ludueña

Técnica: óleo sobre tela

Medidas: 60 x 40 cm, año 2016

Gentileza de la autora

La obra de tapa refleja un lugar típico rosarino. El arroyo Ludueña nace en los campos de las afueras de Rosario y finaliza en el barrio Arroyito de la ciudad, donde desemboca en el Río Paraná.

María de Luján Alvarez es Bioquímica y Doctora en Ciencias Biológicas. Es investigadora adjunta (CIC-CONICET) en el Instituto de Fisiología Experimental (IFISE-CONICET) y docente en el área Morfología de la Facultad de Ciencias Bioquímicas y Farmacéuticas de la Universidad Nacional de Rosario (UNR). Alumna del taller de arte Tunkeyén, estudió con la pintora rosarina Ana Petrini. Ganó el segundo premio en el 12º Salón de Pintores Nóveles de la Sociedad Argentina de Artistas Plásticos de Rosario (2004), el primer premio en el 2º Salón Pintando Argentina de Rosario (2010), una mención al trabajo realizado en el 2º Encuentro de Pintores de Rosario organizado por la Asociación Cultural Museo Ambrosio Gatti (2018) y el tercer premio en el Concurso de Pinturas 150 años de la Sociedad Filantrópica Suiza (2018). Participa frecuentemente en muestras colectivas de diferentes salones pictóricos rosarinos y sus obras han sido expuestas en espacios de arte organizados por CONICET y la UNR.

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detector coupled gas chromatography (GC-MS). IBD activity in patients was clinically estimated using the Mayo index (UC) or the Harvey-Bradshaw index (CD). Dietary and plasmatic tryptophan levels were comparable in all the study groups. The amount of tryptophan consumed was directly correlated with the excretion values detected for the tryptophan metabolite 1H-indole-2,3-dione (r = 0.7631, p = 0.0168). In addition, non-tryptophan derived metabolites such as citric acid or 2-hydroxybutyric acid were able to discriminate patients with IBD from the control group. Although the amount of tryptophan consumed was not related to the activity of IBD in patients with UC, we found that the amount of tryptophan consumed was inversely correlated with the stage of IBD in patients with CD (r = -0.6971, p = 0.0251). Our findings suggest that increasing the amount of tryptophan in the diet may decrease IBD activity in patients with CD and that metabolomic profile of patients with IBD can provide a new precision medicine tool to improve the management and the quality of life of patients with IBD.

362. (581) **MEMORY T-CELLS IN AUTOIMMUNE LIVER DISEASE: A PRELIMINARY STUDY**

Tanno F[2]; Reggiardo MV[2]; Bessone F[2]; Tanno M[2]; Tanno H[2]; Bottasso O[1] and Villar SR[1].

[1]Instituto de Inmunología Clínica y Experimental de Rosario, Facultad de Ciencias Médicas, UNR (CONICET-UNR).

[2] Servicio de Gastroenterología y Hepatología, Hospital Provincial del Centenario.

Autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) is a progressive inflammatory disease involving many T lymphocyte subsets in its development. For instance, T cell subsets engaged in B cell activation and differentiation, as well as memory T cells. Based on their surface markers, memory T $CD4^+$ cells are classified into two subsets: the central memory T (TCM) cells expressing $CD44^+$ and $CD62L^{high}$ which facilitate their homing to the secondary lymphoid organs; and the effector memory T (TEM) cells which are $CD44^+/CD62L^{low}$ and exit into circulation toward peripheral tissues. The aim of this cross-sectional study was to characterize the immunophenotype markers of memory T lymphocytes in the peripheral blood from five patients with type 1 AIH, attending at the Gastroenterology Service of Hospital Provincial del Centenario de Rosario. Five healthy subjects were included as controls (Co). All patients were treated with prednisone and azathioprine at the time of blood collection. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were obtained and processed by flow cytometric analysis. AIH patients were positive for anti-ANA or anti-SMA antibodies showing higher levels of serum IgG, IgM, and IgA if compared to Co. The AIH group presented significantly increased and decreased levels of TCM and TEM cells, respectively in comparison from values in the control group ($P \leq 0.05$). Such increase in TCM cells may be reflecting a pathogenetic role in AIH. Specifically, the higher percentage of TCM cells at the peripheral level, may be associated with a Th2 response profile, and hence responsible for elevated gamma globulin fraction (mostly IgG and IgA) as well as the presence of autoantibody levels.

363. (560) E**VALUATION OF HIGH DIMENTIONAL REDUCTION AND CLUSTERING IN THE PHENOTYPIC DICRIMINATION OF $CD5^+$ B-CELL CHRONIC LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISEASES.**

Báez NS[2], Arroyo DS[2]; Mazone-Rodríguez C[1], Wang JM[3], Rodríguez CM[2] and Iribarren P[1].

[1]CIBICI-CONICET, Fac. de Ciencias. Químicas, UNC. Córdoba, Argentina.

[2]Laboratorio de Biología Molecular y Citometría de Flujo del servicio de Oncología y Hematología, Hospital Nacional de Clínicas, Fac. de Medicina, UNC.

[3]Cancer and Inflammation Program, National Cancer Institute at Frederick, NIH, Frederick, MD, United States.

Introduction: Mature (peripheral) B-cell malignancies represent the malignant counterpart of normal mature B-cells that have differentiated into naive B cells or their progeny. Integration of a complex set of immunophenotypic, morphological, clinical, and cytogenetic information is essential for the subclassification of B-cell chronic lymphoproliferative diseases (B-CLPD).

Phenotyping is essential for the diagnostic classification of many B-CLPD cases, but the current immunophenotyping strategies also face several difficulties. In view of these issues, new methods to facilitate the identification of abnormal B-cell populations in routine clinical flow cytometric data would be desirable.

Methods: We used both 12 and 8 colour staining panels and we applied high dimensional reduction (viSNE) and clustering tools to discriminate between $CD5^+$ B-CLPD cases. Samples from already diagnosed CLL and MCL were analyzed (n=6) and healthy patients' cells were used as controls.

Results: High dimensional reduction (viSNE) revealed at least 6 individual clusters that corresponded to each $CD5^+$ B-CLPD sample. In addition, the two dimensions spatial distribution of the populations showed segregation by disease type (n=6, $p<0.05$). Conversely, healthy control samples were separated in two clusters, but all the samples showed overlapping (p=NS). Clustering suggested the heterogeneity in markers expression in each disease sample. For instance, we detected clusters with higher expression of Ig-k and CD20, that corresponded to MCL samples, $p<0.05$ and $p<0.01$, respectively. Deeper analysis of these samples is currently under investigation.

Conclusions: These preliminary results suggest that combination of high dimensional reduction and clustering might be an additional tool that can be used, at least, to distinguish between $CD5^+$ B-CLPD. Further research is required to confirm these results and to evaluate the power of these tools in the classification of atypical forms of the B-CLPD.

364. (13) **HYDATID FLUID FROM ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS INDUCE THE AUTOPHAGY PROCESS IN DENDRITIC CELLS AND PROMOTE ANTIGEN PRESENTATION AND T- CELL PROLIFERATION**

Maia Chop[1], Natalia Plá[1], Julia Loos[2], Celeste Nicolao[2], Andrea Cumino[2], Christian Rodriguez Rodrigues[1]

1. Dto de Química, FCEyN, UNMdP.

2. Laboratorio de Zoonosis Parasitaria, FCEyN, UNMdP.

Background: Autophagy is an important process for the presentation of endogenous and exogenous proteins on MHC I and II molecules, promoting activation of CD8+ and CD4+ T cells respectively. The aim of this work is to analyze if hydatid fluid (HF) from Echinococcus, constituted by a wide range of parasite proteins could trigger autophagy improving antigen presentation and T cell proliferation. Methods: BMDCs were cultured in complete RPMI. Hydatid fluid (HF) was punctured from the hydatid cysts collected of infected cattle slaughtered. Antigen uptake was measured with (FITC-OVA) in BMDCs using a standard method. HF-stimulated BMDCs, were evaluated in autophagy induction and MHC II expression. For it, fixed cells were immunostained with LC3-b (clone H50) and analyzed them by immunofluorescence confocal microscopy. CFSE-stained splenocytes were co-incubated with BMDCs using a DC: splenocyte ratio of 1:4 Cellular proliferation was assayed after 4 days of culture by flow cytometry. Results: First, we evaluated if stimulation of HF during 18 h in BMDCs, induce different rates of antigen uptake. Effectively, the presence of Echinococcus antigens induces a markedly decreased OVA-uptake compared to control (**p <0.01, n=3). Next, we studied if stimulation with Eg antigens induces changes in the basal level of autophagy. HF-stimulated BMDCs significantly enhanced the mean fluorescence intensity of MHC II and LC3 and showed a trend in the increment of number and the average size of LC3-positive structures in comparison with unstimulated cells (*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 HF-stimulated cells vs controls). Finally, we observed that culture splenocytes in the presence of stimulated DC induce their proliferation % CFSE+ cells CTRL:99%, HF:55% (***p<0.001, n=3). Conclusions: These data suggest that HF of Echinococcus induces an increase in autophagy processes promoting the presentation of exogenous antigens presented in MHC II molecules to improve T cell proliferation.

365. (14) **MUCINS AND POLYSACCHARIDES FROM ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSUS LAMINAR LAYER INDUCE A MILD MATURATION PHENOTYPE IN DENDRITIC CELLS**