FEMALE AGGRESSION AGAINST MALES DOCUMENTED

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The prognosis of bone marrow transplantation when determined by GVH is less good, when the donor is a female and the recipient a male.

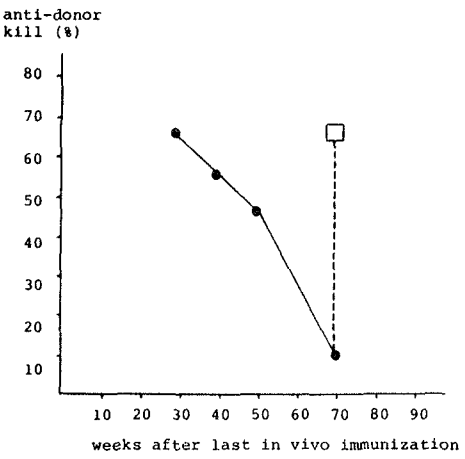
	SEATTLE SERIES[1]	E.B.M.T.[2]	SCID INT. BMT REG.[3]	TOTAL
d → r				
♂ → ♂	8/9	17/24	15/32	40/65*
♀ → ♂	7/18	5/21	5/25	17/64

[1] Storb et al J. Clin. Invest. 1977.
[2] unpublished.
[3] J.A.M.A. 1977 (in press).

* patients surviving/at risk.

Question: Can anti H-Y immunity be detected in vitro ?
Answer: Two out of 10 hyper-immunized women had lympholytic effector cells directed against HLA-A2 positive males.

	HLA-A2 POSITIVE TARGET CELLS		
	%kill	♀	♂
CML	> 40	0	15
(patient	10-20	2	0
Reef)	< 10	17	0



CML in-vitro after priming in vivo with HLA identical brother (-●-) declines with time. It can be reactivated with an S.D. identical D different male (-□-):

		CML	
		+	-
TCF	+	8	1
	-	0	13

One patient (Mrs. Reef) had formed antibodies which reacted in a two colour fluorescence cytotoxicity test (TCF) with a fraction of mononuclear cells (null or K cells ?) of HLA-A2 positive male donors. Good correlation with CML results are shown.

H-2 PUBLIC SPECIFICITIES 28 AND 1: DO THEY OR DON'T THEY ?

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Antisera against the public specificities H-2.28 and H-2.1, when tested by indirect precipitation or by antibody-induced redistribution (capping) reveal in the product of the D region of the H-2 complex a molecule (molecules) distinct from those bearing the D region private specificity. This new molecule has physio-chemical properties similar to those of the classical MHS antigens (H-2K, H-2D, HLA-A, HLA-B) and is controlled by a separate locus, H-2L, in the D region. In all haplotypes tested the H-2L locus seems to have one of the two types of alleles, determining either the specificity H-2.28 or H-2.1. In this respect the polymorphism of H-2L genes resembles that of the 4a/4b antigens of HLA.

K region	I region	S region	D region*	
H-2K locus >10 alleles	Ia Ir	complement	H-2D locus >10 alleles	H-2L locus H-2.28 or H-2.1

*The mutual position of the H-2D and H-2L loci is not known.

H-2/HLA CROSS REACTION

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Previous experiments have shown that certain mouse alloimmune anti-H-2 sera used in the microcytotoxicity assay with human lymphocytes show a significant correlation with the presence of certain HLA antigens, namely A2, A9, B7, B27. In recent studies an anti-H-$2D^d$ serum (B10.A donors, B10.A (4R) recipient) showed a significant correlation with A11 and Aw31 HLA antigens. Our interpretation of these findings is that this H-2 serum cross-react with HLA antigens previously not classified as belonging to one group of cross-reacting antigens as defined by human alloimmune sera (ALLO-CREGs). We presume that this mouse alloimmune H-2 serum detects some kind of hitherto "hidden" relationships among HLA antigens (XENO-CREGs). Alternatively, the H-2 serum might detect a distinct product which occurs in linkage disequilibrium with the components of the XENo-CREG.