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Meeting abstract

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## Proteomic profiling of secretory granules of different T cell subpopulations

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In cytotoxic T lymphocytes and Natural Killer (NK) cells, effector molecules including granzymes, perforin, granulysin and FasL are stored in specialized granules termed secretory lysosomes (SL). These vesicles represent dualfunctional organelles that obviously combine degradative and exocytotic properties [1]. We previously established an enrichment protocol to define the proteome of SL from NK cells. We found that the protein content of SL very much depends on the function of a given cell type or clone, best reflected by crucial differences in functionally relevant proteins in transformed NK cell lines [2].

In order to compare the lysosomal content of different T cell subpopulations, we enriched SL from alpha/beta (CD4 or CD8) and gamma/delta (Vdelta 1 or Vdelta2) T cell lines and clones. To this end, the T cell lysates were separated by density gradient centrifugation on Iodixanol gradients. As described before, for the differential proteome analysis we focused on the fraction that contained most FasL, Lamp1 and Lamp3 (as specific SL or general lysosomal markers) and compared the isolated lysosomal fractions by 2D-DIGE. We found that the protein content of SL of in vitro expanded CD4 and CD8 cells as well as Vdelta1 and Vdelta 2 cells is more similar than for example gamma/delta cells compared to alpha/beta cells. A detailed MALDI-based profile of individual SL proteomes based on more than 1000 picked spots from several DIGE experiments will be presented with a focus on the functionally relevant proteins mentioned above. The observed differences might reveal new aspects of population-spe-

cific dynamics of activation/maturation and effector function in the T cell compartment.

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