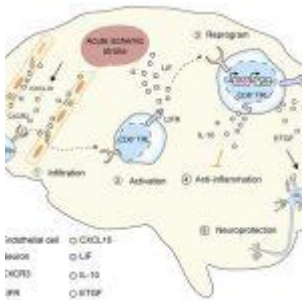
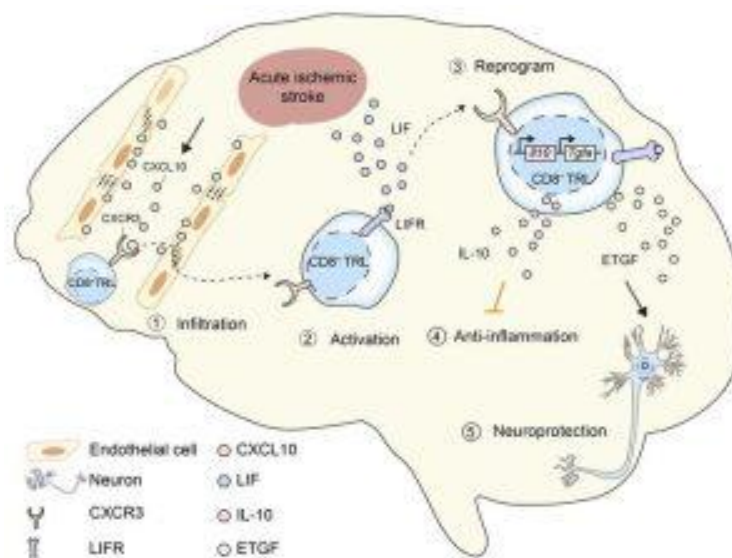


# Promising new insights: the immune response following a stroke



In a recent paper, researchers have found that CD8+ regulatory-like T cells release neuroprotective molecules in the brain following a stroke, which may limit inflammation and subsequent brain damage (Figure 1). These protective effects were observed in ischemic stroke in mice.



**Figure 1: Graphical abstract (Cai, et al., 2022).**

In this paper, the researchers described a subset of [CD8+](#) regulatory-like T cells which act as the first phase/response to a stroke. These cells are found to migrate to the site of ischemic injury within 24 hours after a stroke in response to

various hormonal signals. From there they release hormones and molecules involved in several neuroprotective functions. Importantly, the development of CD8<sup>+</sup> TRLs as a stable treatment could provide an effective therapeutic for stroke treatment.

This paper described the process of which CD8<sup>+</sup>TRLs enter the brain much, which is faster than any other regulatory immune cells. *Researchers reduced CD8<sup>+</sup> TRLs from the bloodstream of mice whom had a stroke and found that the size of the brain region affected by ischemia expanded by 50% compared to animals whose CD8<sup>+</sup>TRL levels remained intact.*

In their own words:

*“In sum, our results suggest that the early infiltration of CD8<sup>+</sup> TRLs naturally limits infarct expansion in the ischemic brain and that adoptive transfer of CD8<sup>+</sup> TRLs offers a potentially novel immunotherapy for stroke. This study sheds further light on mechanisms underlying the reduction of acute ischemic brain injury by CD8<sup>+</sup> TRLs and the resulting functional recovery, thereby improving our mechanistic understanding of immunomodulation of stroke outcomes and accelerating breakthroughs against an intractable brain disorder that has defied effective treatment.”*

**Journal article: Cai, W., et al., 2022. [Neuroprotection against ischemic stroke requires a specific class of early responder T cells in mice](#). *Journal of Clinical Investigation*.**

Summary by Stefan Botha