

**Table 2. The major interleukins involved in immune responses<sup>a</sup> (tab002akh)**

Interleukin (IL)	Source	Target	Effect on target
IL-1a, -b	Monocytes Dendritic cells B cells Endothelium Fibroblasts Astrocytes	T and B cells Liver Endothelium Hypothalamus	Lymphocyte activation, inflammatory mediator, production of acute phase proteins <sup>b</sup> , cellular catabolism
IL-2	T cells Natural killer (NK) cells	T and B cells NK cells	Proliferation, activation, isotype switching
IL-3	T cells	Stem-cell progenitors	Stimulation of cell production in bone marrow
IL-4	T cells	T and B cells Macrophages	Proliferation, differentiation, activation
IL-5	T cells	B cells Eosinophils	Proliferation, activation
IL-6	T cells Macrophages Endothelium	T and B cells Liver	Proliferation, production of acute phase proteins <sup>b</sup>
IL-7	Stromal cells Fibroblasts	Immature lymphoid cells	Proliferation, differentiation
IL-8	Macrophages Endothelium Fibroblasts T cells	Neutrophils Eosinophils T cells	Chemotactic factor
IL-9	T cells	Progenitor cells	Haematopoiesis
IL-10	T and B cells	Mast cells T cells	Growth regulation, differentiation

<sup>a</sup> Modified table reproduced with permission from Elsevier Science ©1993 (Ref. 115).  
<sup>b</sup> Production of acute phase proteins such as interleukin 1 and C-reactive protein act to limit the spread of the infection and stimulate the host response.

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