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Abstract :

Prolactin is neuroendocrine that is not only produced in anterior hypophyse but also on other several organ. Prolactin receptor in all of the body, include bone marrow, thymus, spleen, T-lymphosit, B-lymphosit and macrophage, play a role on immunity processes. In chronic inflammation, prolactin can reduce immunosupresif effect that caused by glucocorticoid and autoimun diseases. Prolactin increase T-lymphosit proliferation and seluler immunity. Prolactin in T-lymphosit increase IL-2 activities and IL-2 receptor. IL-2 receptor in T-lymphosit increase cytotoxin activities and IL-2 production and secretion. Prolactin also increase B-lymphosit proliferation and antibody production. Prolactin can increase monocyte differentiation and macrophage activities. Prolactin in NK cell can increase poliferation, cytotoxin activites, and also IFNi production and secretion. Those show that prolactin play an important role as immunoregulator