

14. The method of claim 1,2 or 11, further comprising:
isolating monocytic dendritic cell precursors; and
culturing the precursors in the presence of a differentiating agent to form the
immature dendritic cells.
15. The method of claim 14, wherein the differentiating agent is GM-CSF,
Interleukin 4, a combination of GM-CSF and Interleukin 4, or Interleukin 13.
16. The method of claim 14, wherein the monocytic dendritic cell precursors are
isolated from a human subject.
17. The method of claim 1, 2 or 11, wherein the immature dendritic cells and T
cells are autologous to each other.
18. Isolated mature dendritic cells producing more Interleukin 12 (IL-12) to
Interleukin 10 (IL-10) prepared by maturation of immature dendritic cells with a composition
comprising effective concentrations of BCG and IFN γ under conditions suitable for the
maturation of the dendritic cells.
19. The isolated, mature dendritic cells of claim 18, prepared by maturation of
immature dendritic cells with a composition further comprising a predetermined antigen.
20. Isolated mature dendritic cells loaded with a predetermined antigen, the
dendritic cells producing more Interleukin 12 (IL-12) than Interleukin 10 (IL-10).
21. The isolated mature dendritic cells of claim 20, wherein the cells produce at
least 10-fold more IL-12 than IL-10.
22. Activated T cells for use in a method for producing a type 1 immune response
in an animal, comprising:
administering the activated T cells to the animal wherein the T cells are produced by a
method according to anyone of claims 11 to 17 wherein the