An Introduction to Immunology

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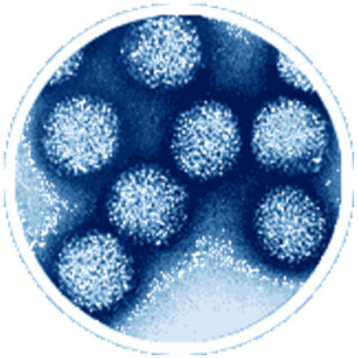
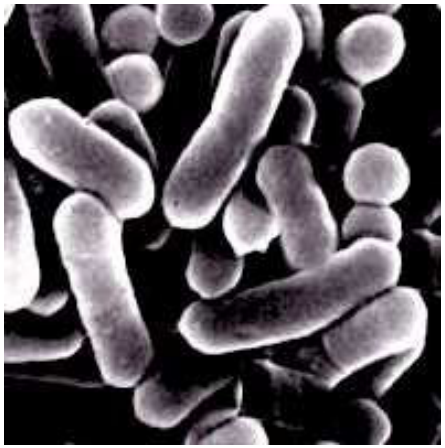
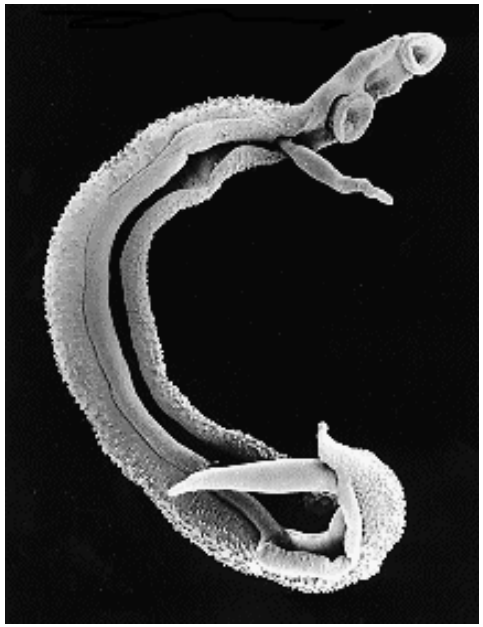
Categories of Pathogens



Viruses (~0.2 microns)

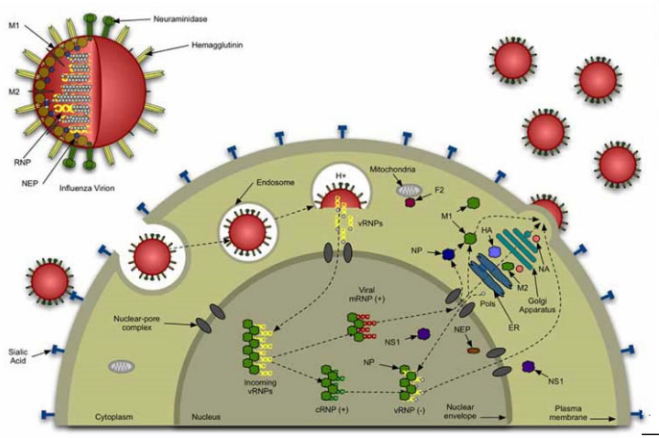


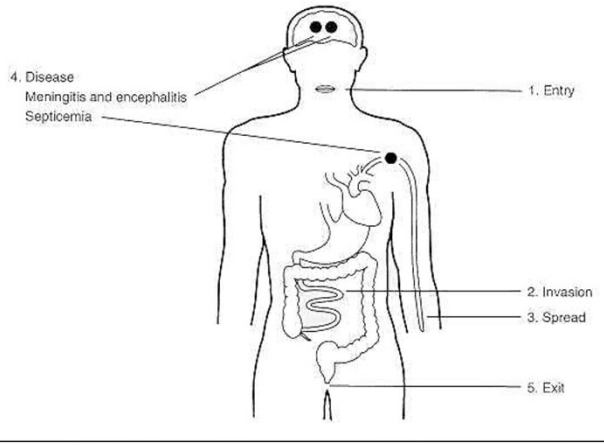
Bacteria (1-2 microns)

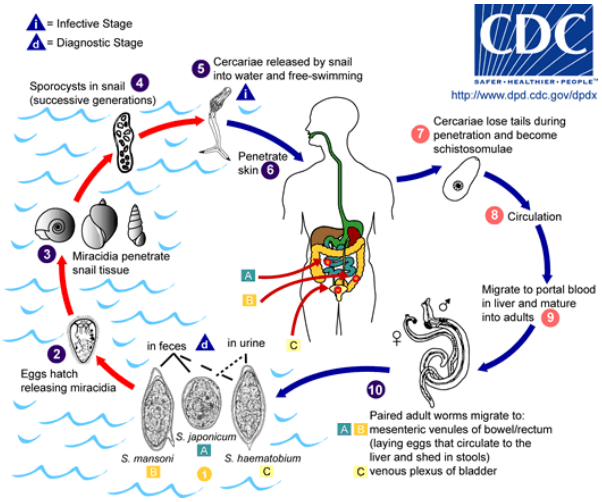


Parasites (Millimeters)

Pathogen Lifestyles

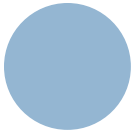






"Questions" answered by the Immune System

- When should I respond?
  - Is this infectious (not self)?
  - Is this a threat?
- How should I respond?
  - What's the most effective means of control?
  - How do I limit damage?

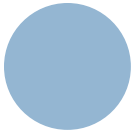


Immunological Themes

- Generalized inflammation followed by a specific, pathogen-directed response
- Communication via soluble mediators—cytokines and chemokines
- Feedback regulation to limit hyperinflammatory responses
- Multiple modes of recognition and specificity determination
- NOT centrally organized
- Not always clear what is essential, what is redundant, and what is irrelevant

Pathogen-specific approaches

- Some pathogens must be eliminated for host survival—usually small, rapidly growing, with limited genomes
  - Primary goal is to win a race—grow quickly enough to transmit before host death or clearance
  - No sophisticated "biosensing" apparatus
  - Viruses like influenza, ebola, RSV
- Some pathogens are acute or chronic depending on the host situation
  - Usually more complicated
  - Host genetic and environmental factors might determine susceptibility and permissiveness for chronic vs. acute infection
  - Bacteria (TB) and viruses (HCV)
- Some pathogens are almost exclusively chronic
  - Sophisticated genomes, large size (but not always)
  - Not fully understood in every circumstance—host may simply not have a mechanism for effective clearance
  - Usually not acutely lethal
  - Parasitic worms, HIV



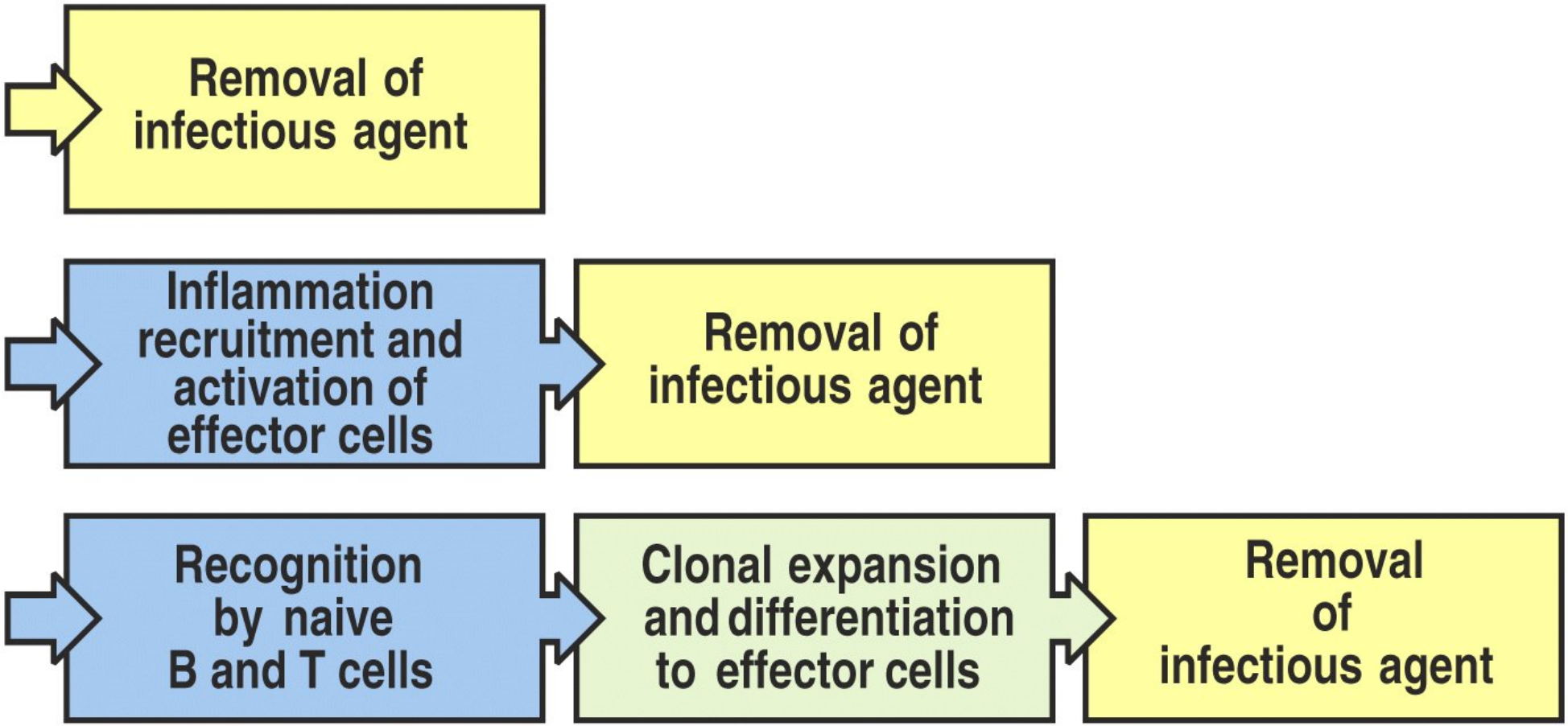
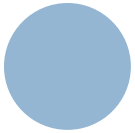
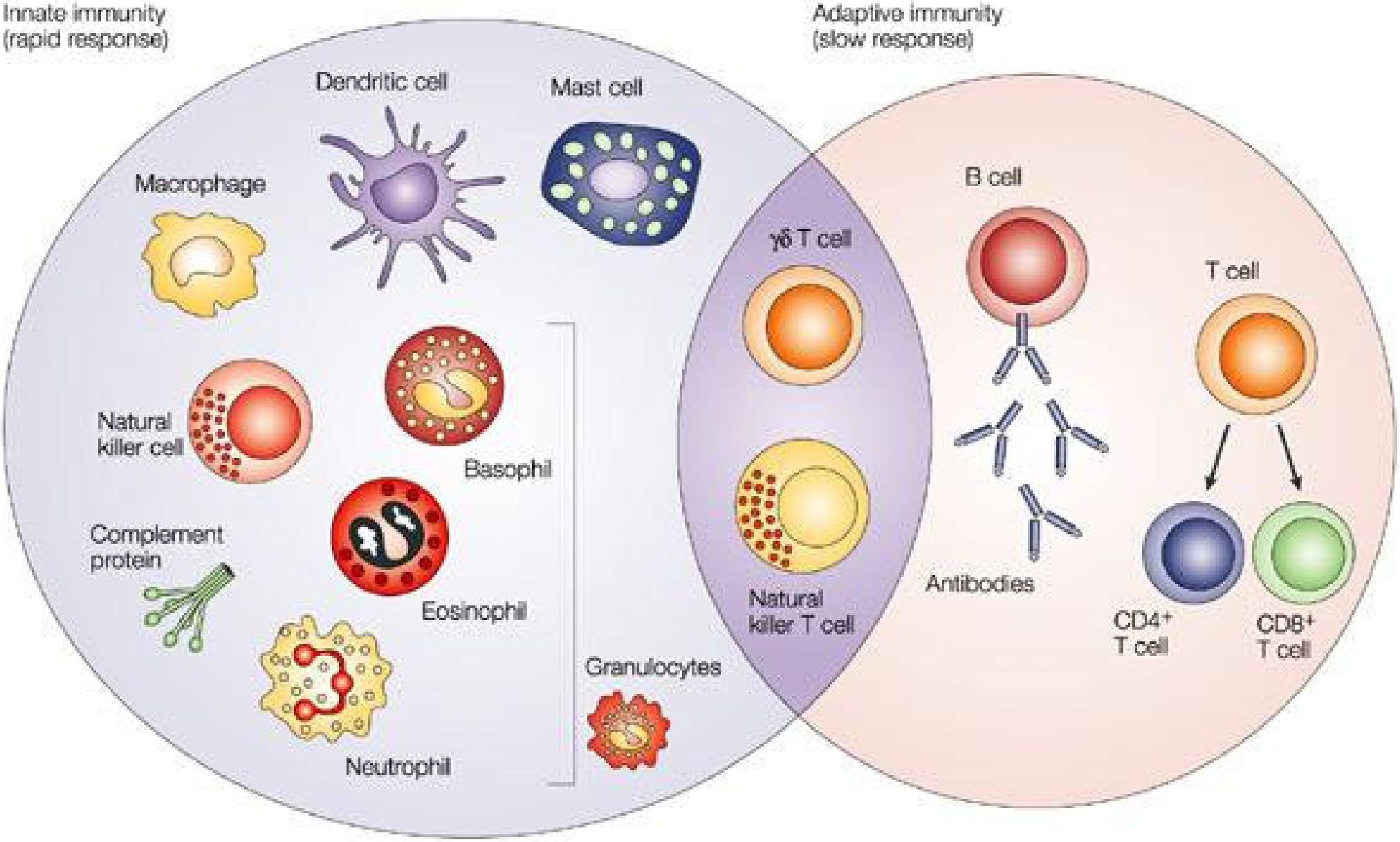


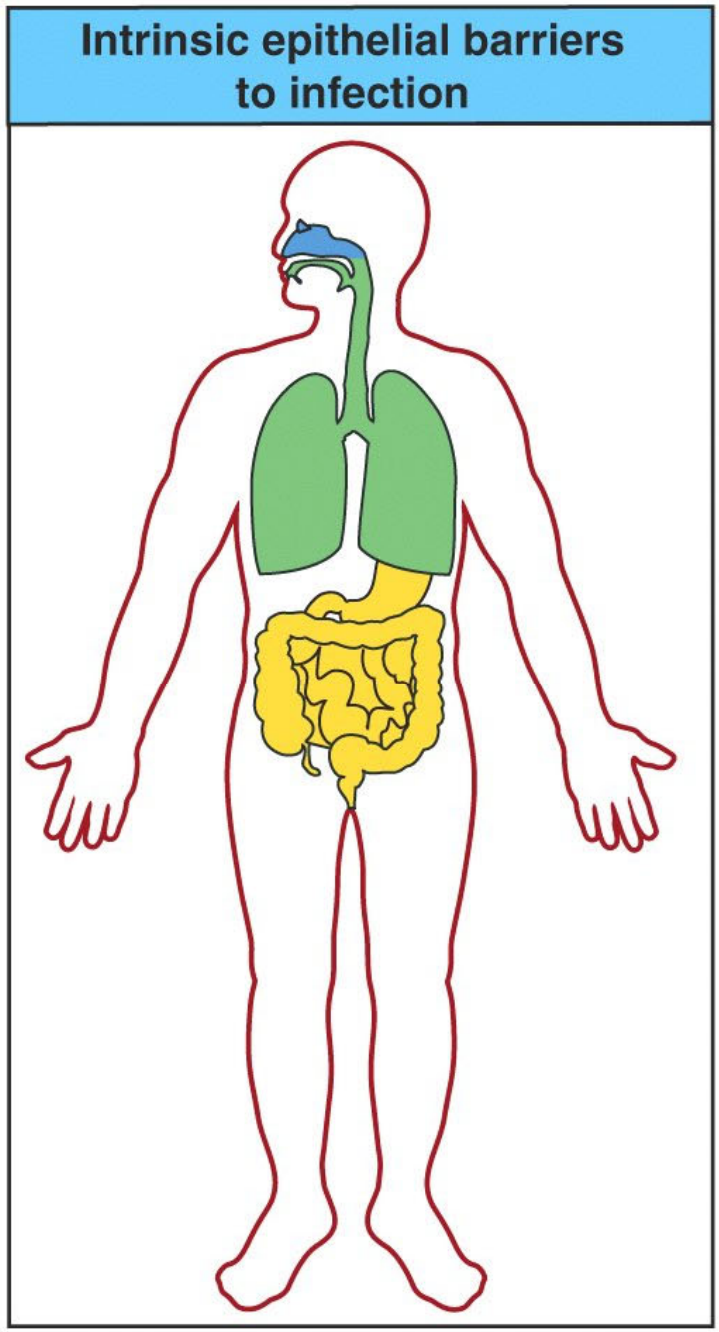
Figure 2-1 part 2 of 2 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

Stages of an Immune response

- Physical prevention of infection (skin, mucus, surfactants, cilial beating)
- Innate epithelial inflammation (defensins, interferons)
- Professional innate cell recruitment (phagocytosis, amplification of direct effectors, including defensins and reactive oxygen species)
- Generation of adaptive response and clearance by antibody, CD8 T cell killing or CD_4 T cell modulation of environment (either extracellular or intracellular)




Innate immunity
(rapid response)
Adaptive immunity
(slow response)
Dendritic cell
Mast cell
Macrophage
γδ T cell
B cell
T cell
Natural
killer cell
Basophil
Complement
protein
Eosinophil
Natural
killer T cell
Antibodies
CD4+
T cell
CD8+
T cell
Granulocytes
Neutrophil



	Skin	Gut	Lungs	Eyes/nose
Mechanical	Epithelial cells joined by tight junctions			
	Longitudinal flow of air or fluid		Movement of mucus by cilia	
Chemical	Fatty acids	Low pH		Salivary enzymes (lysozyme)
		Enzymes (pepsin)		
	Antibacterial peptides			
Microbiological	Normal flora			

Figure 2-4 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

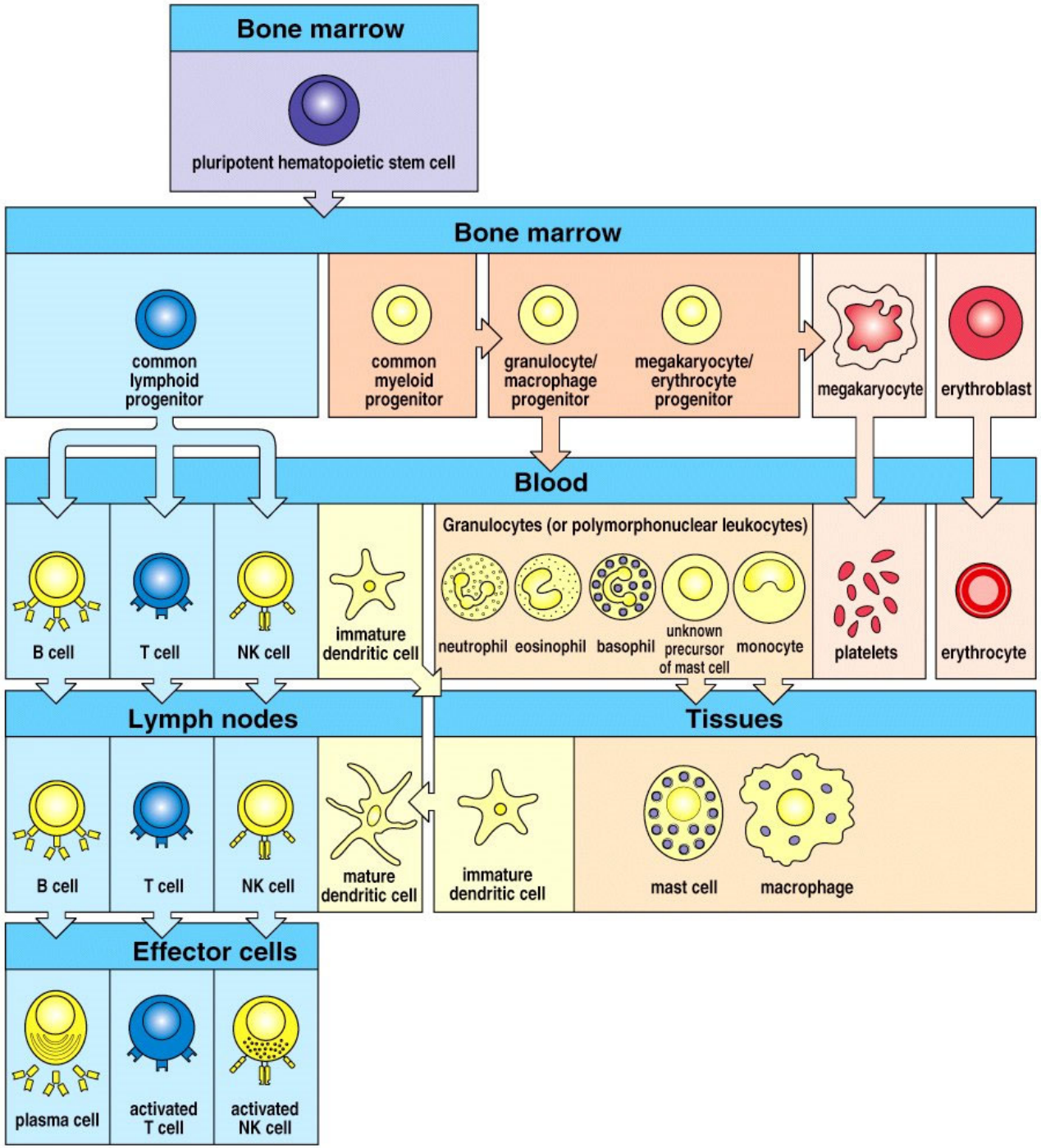
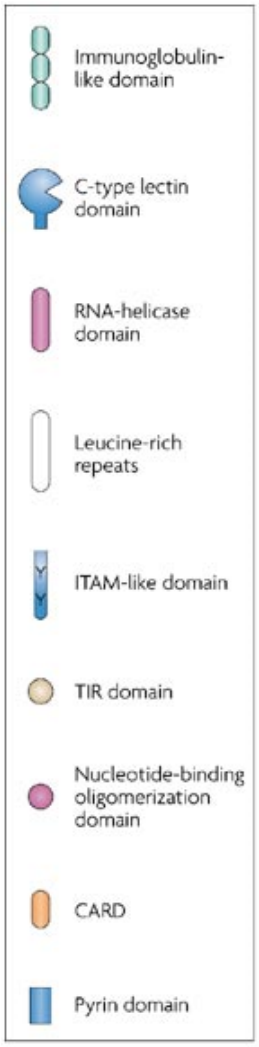
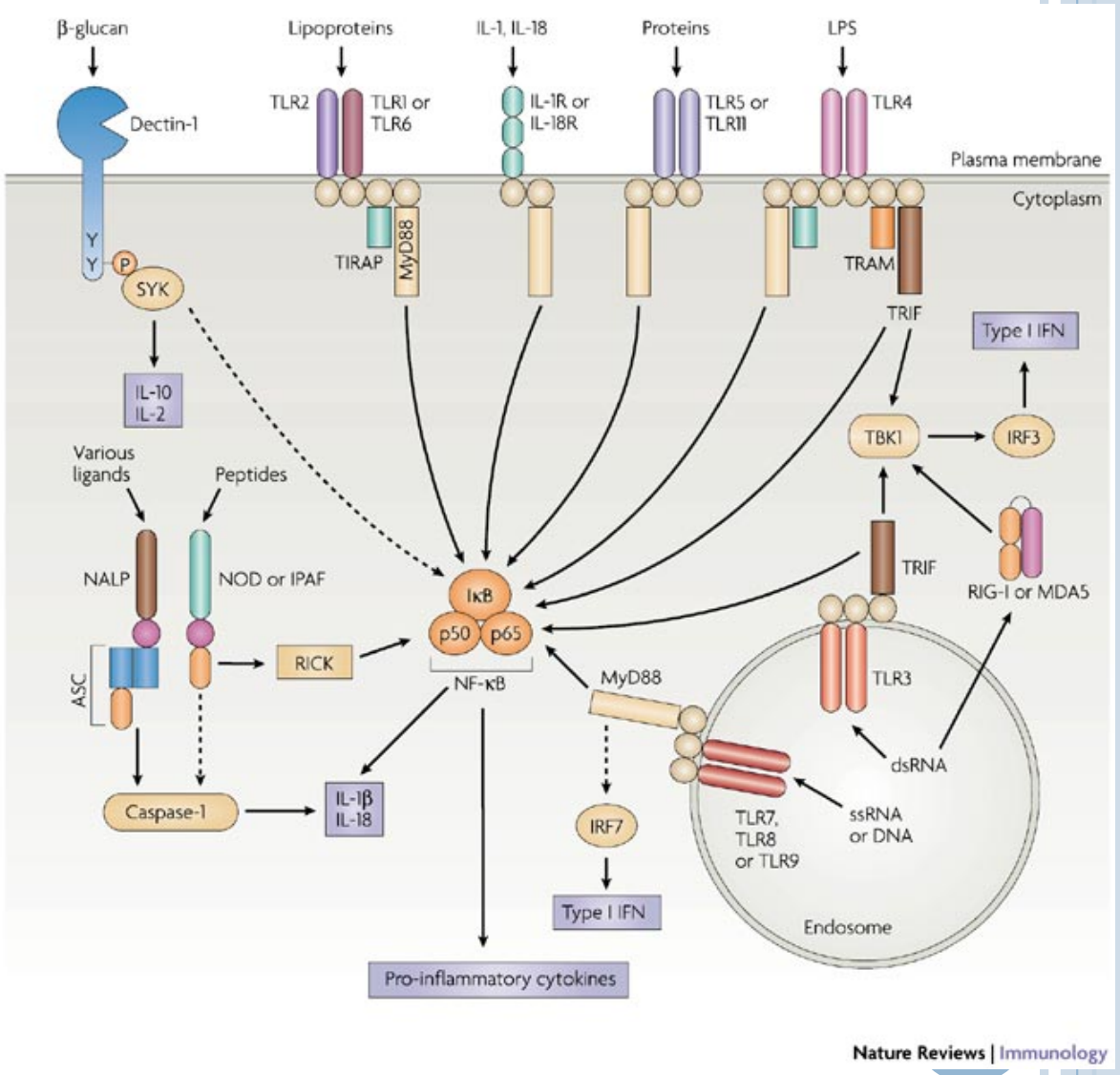


Figure 1-3 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

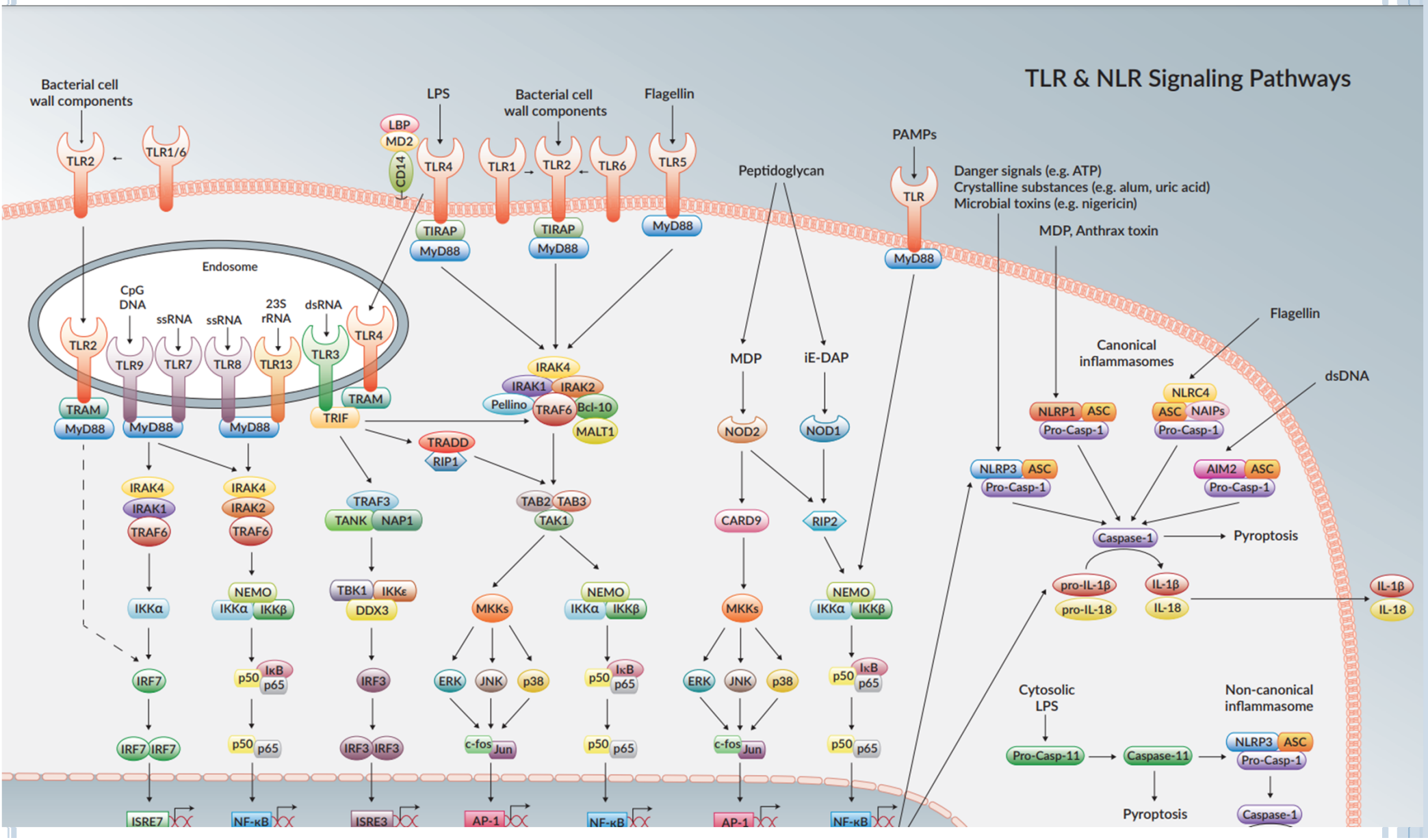
Innate Immune Pattern Recognition

- Initial responses mediated by three major families of innate receptors: TLRs, RLRs, and NLRs
- TLR: cell surface or endosomal
- NLR and RLR: cytoplasmic
- All 3 activate distinct, but overlapping, host response pathways

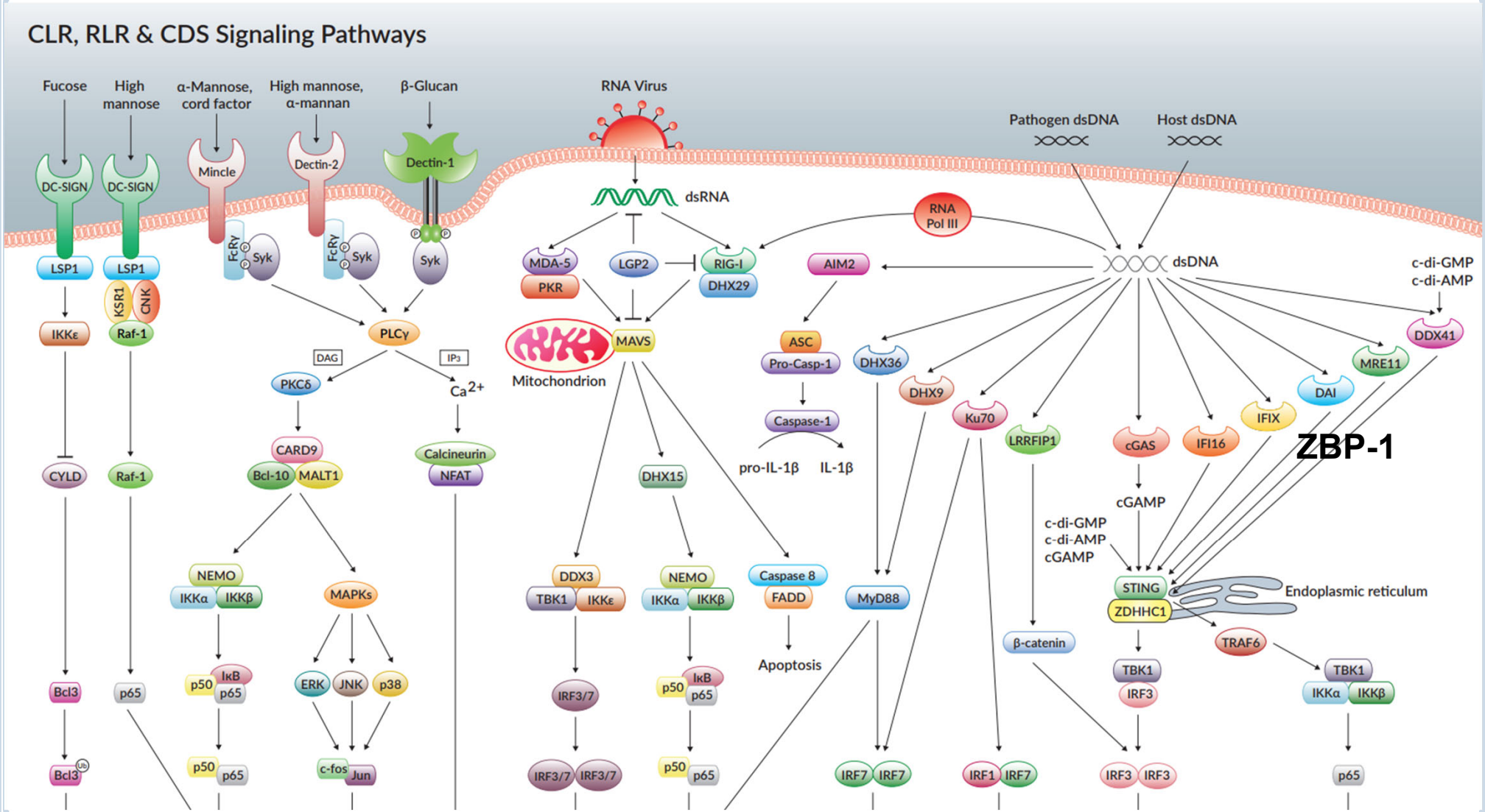




Expanding Complexity



Unconventional Nucleic acid recognition



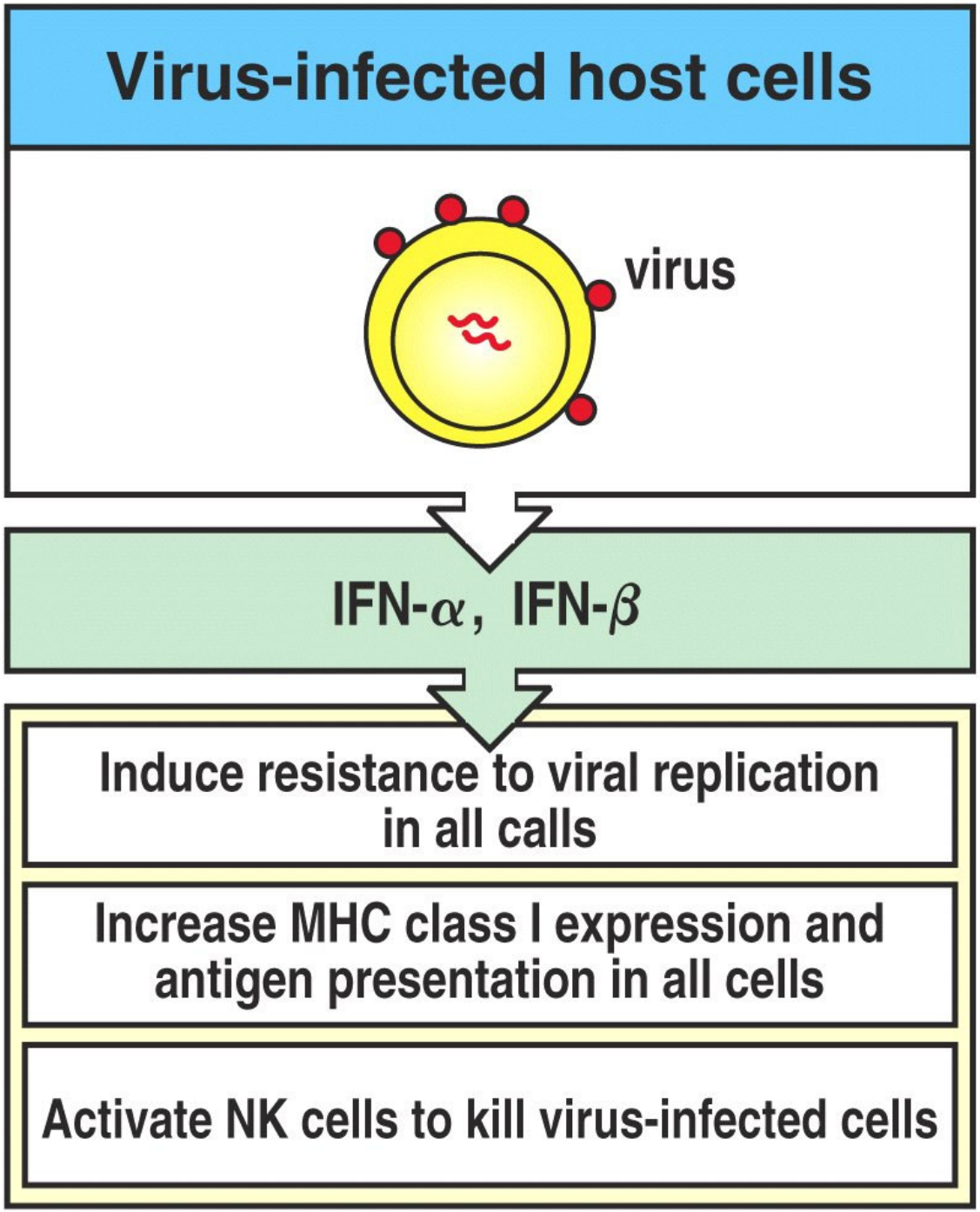


Figure 2-48 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

Effector mechanisms of the innate response: digestion and chemical destruction

- Innate activation can lead to direct killing by a phagocytic cell engulfing the pathogen
- Chemical destruction occurs after acidification of the phagosome by endosomal fusion
- Reactive oxygen and nitrogen intermediates (ROI and RNI) are also effective mediators of pathogen killing—all components available internally in innate cells

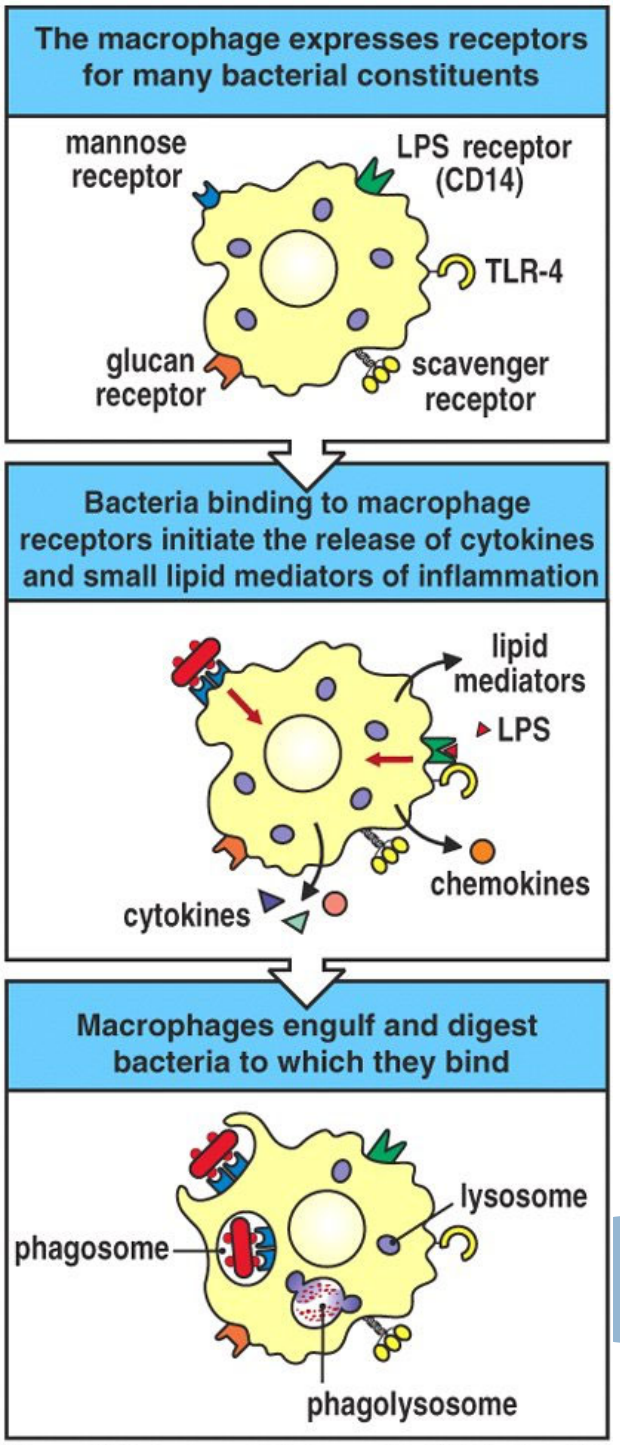


Figure 2-5 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Sci

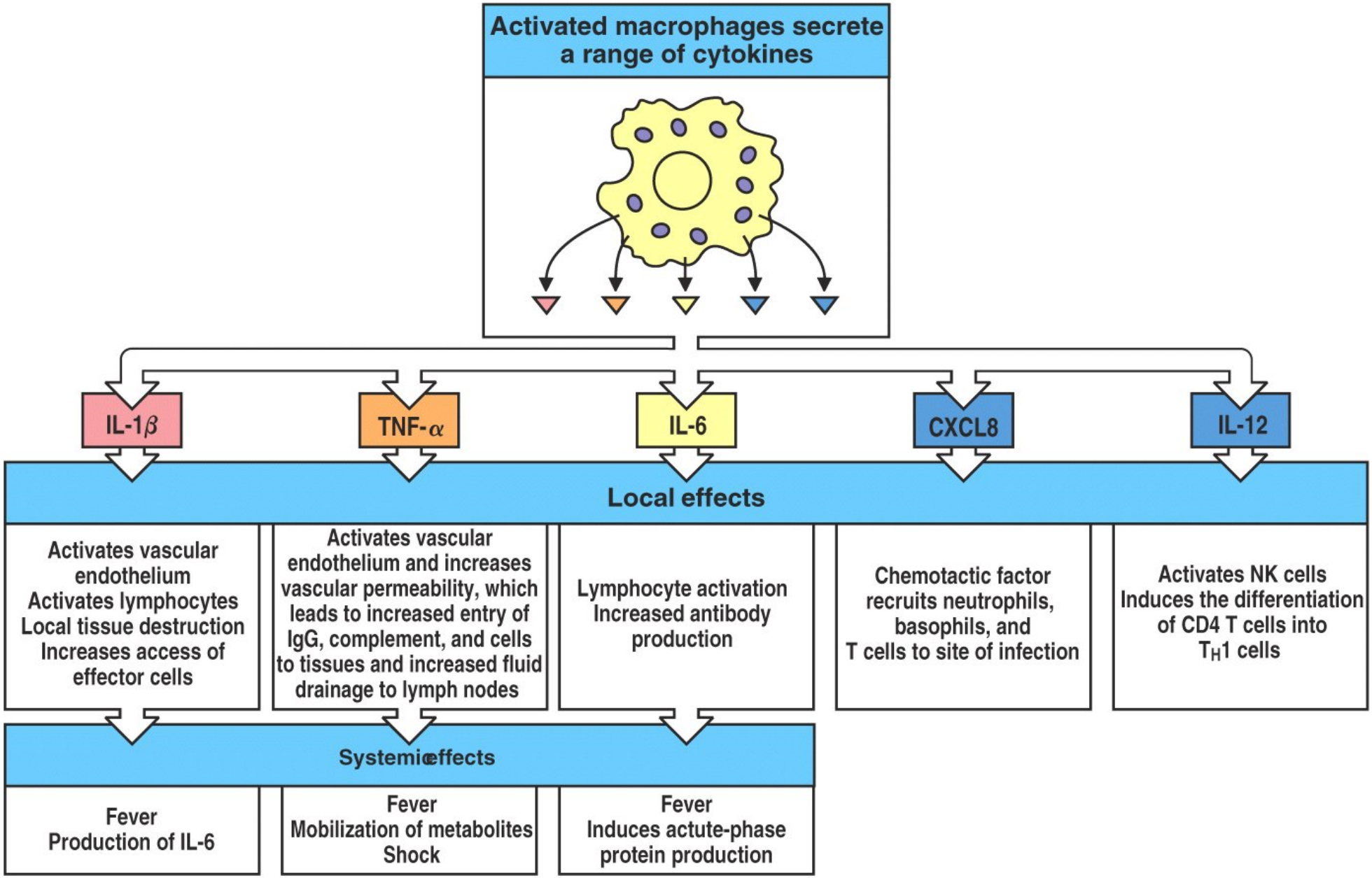


Figure 2-39 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

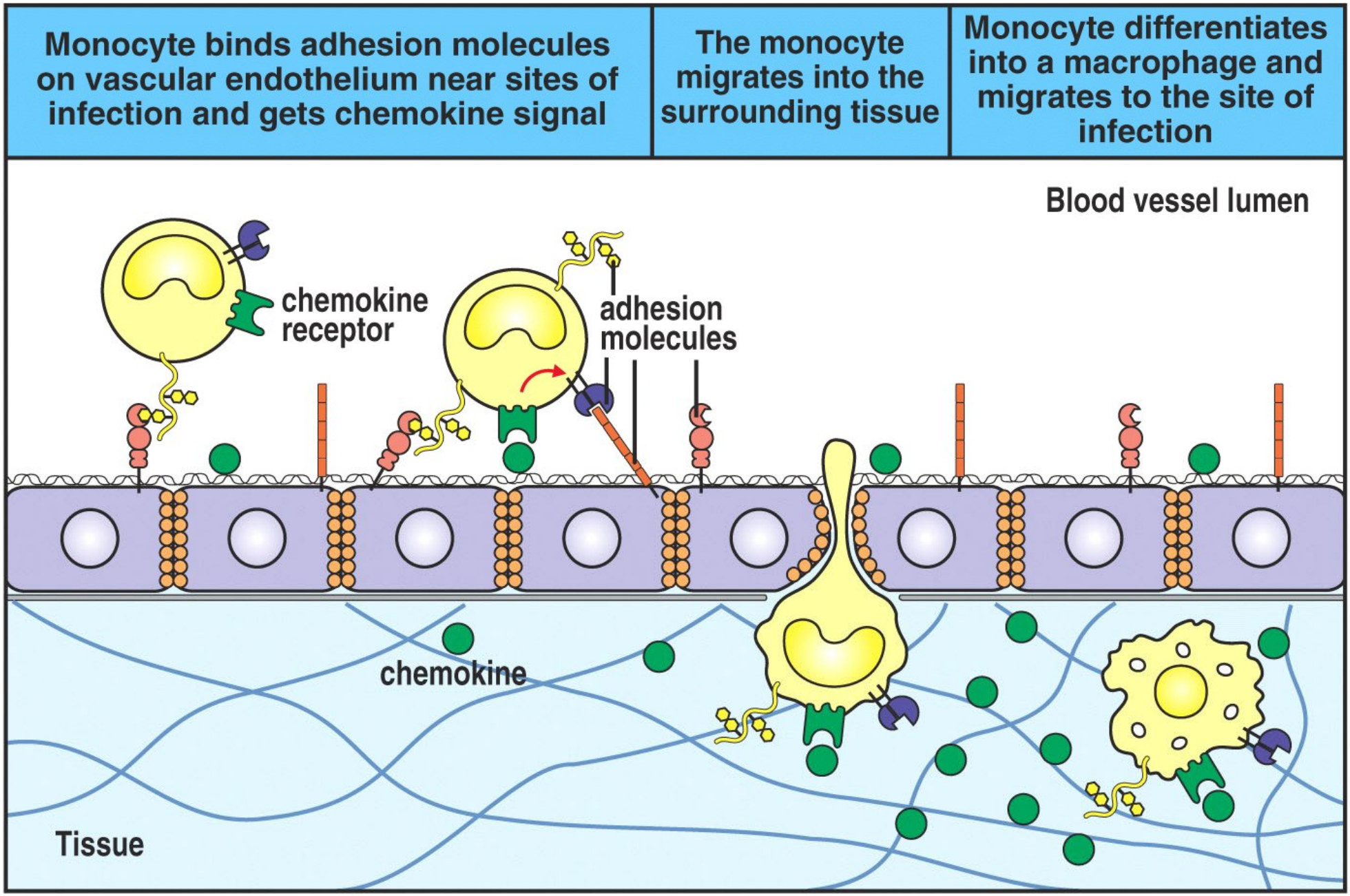


Figure 2-9 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

EFFECTOR MECHANISMS OF THE INNATE REPONSE: COMPLEMENT

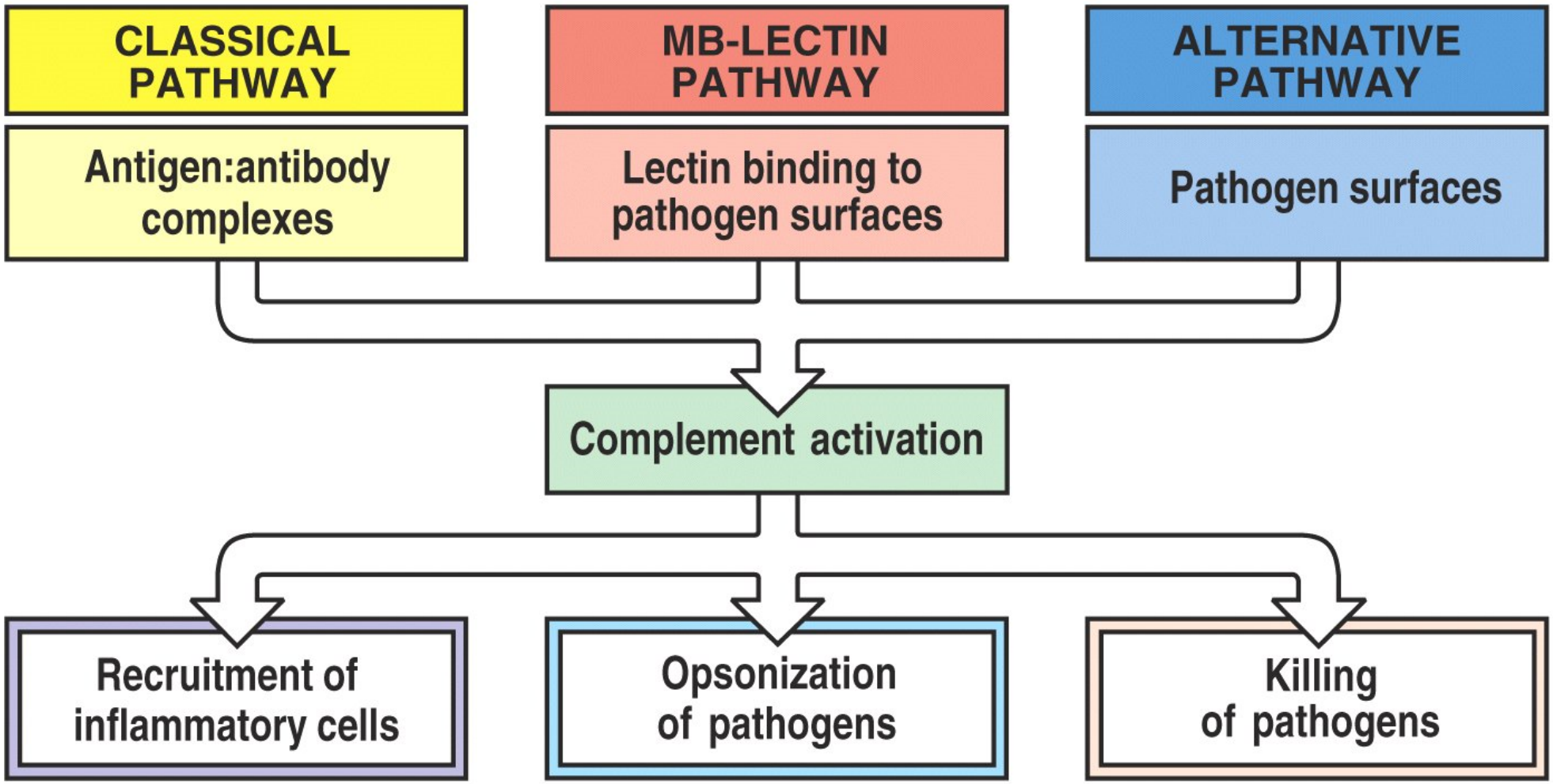
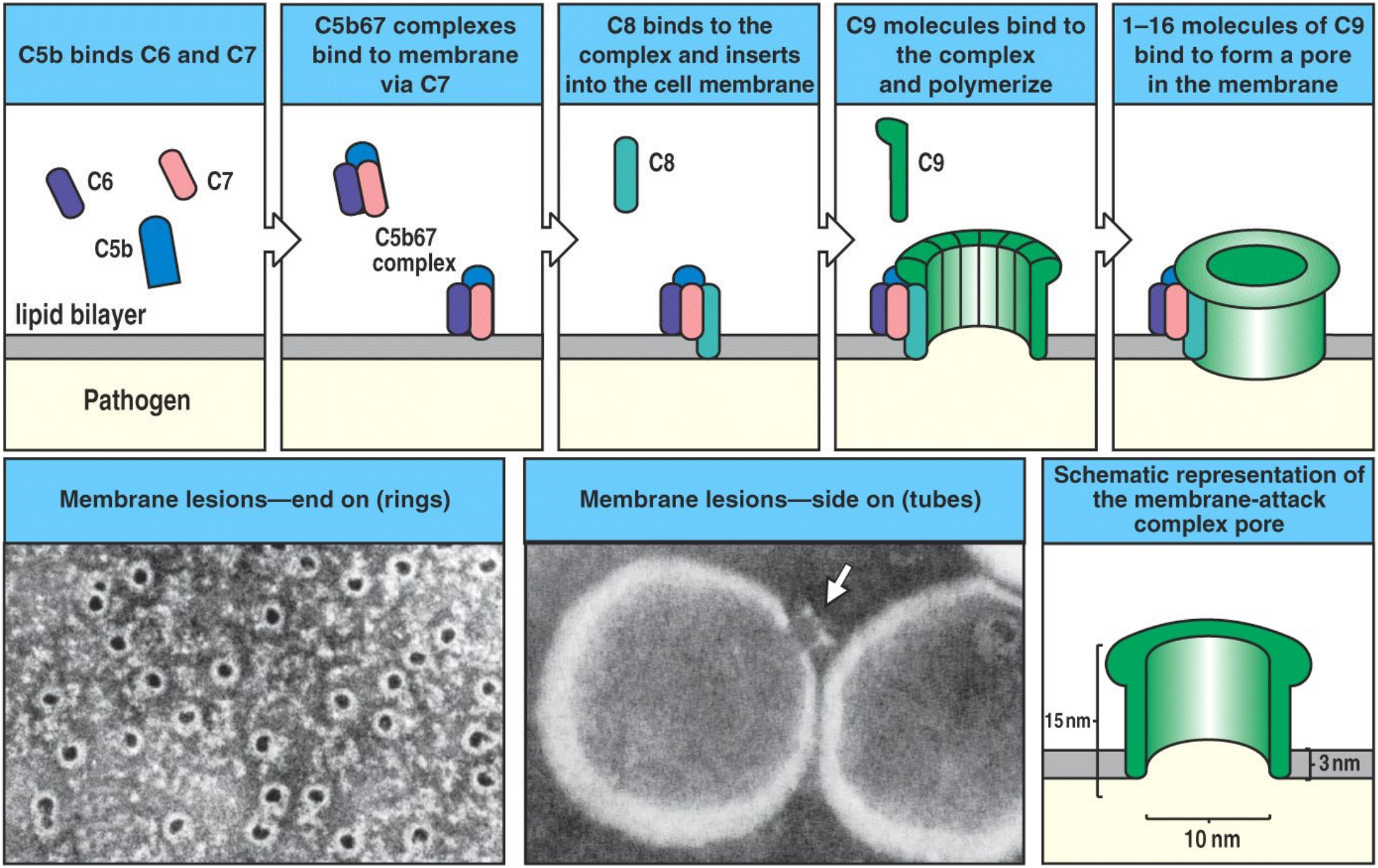


Figure 2-18 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)



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Effector mechanisms of the innate response: "natural" killing

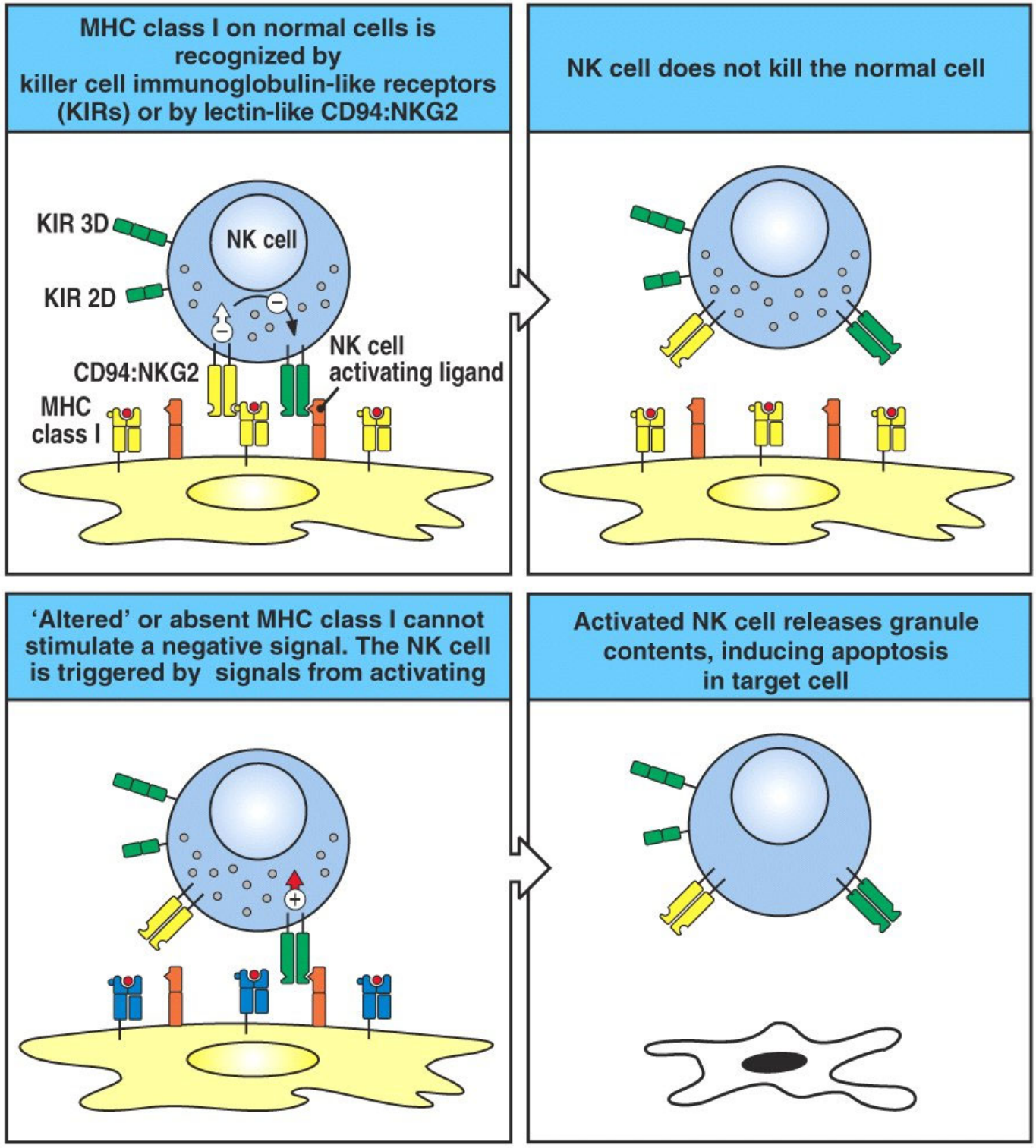
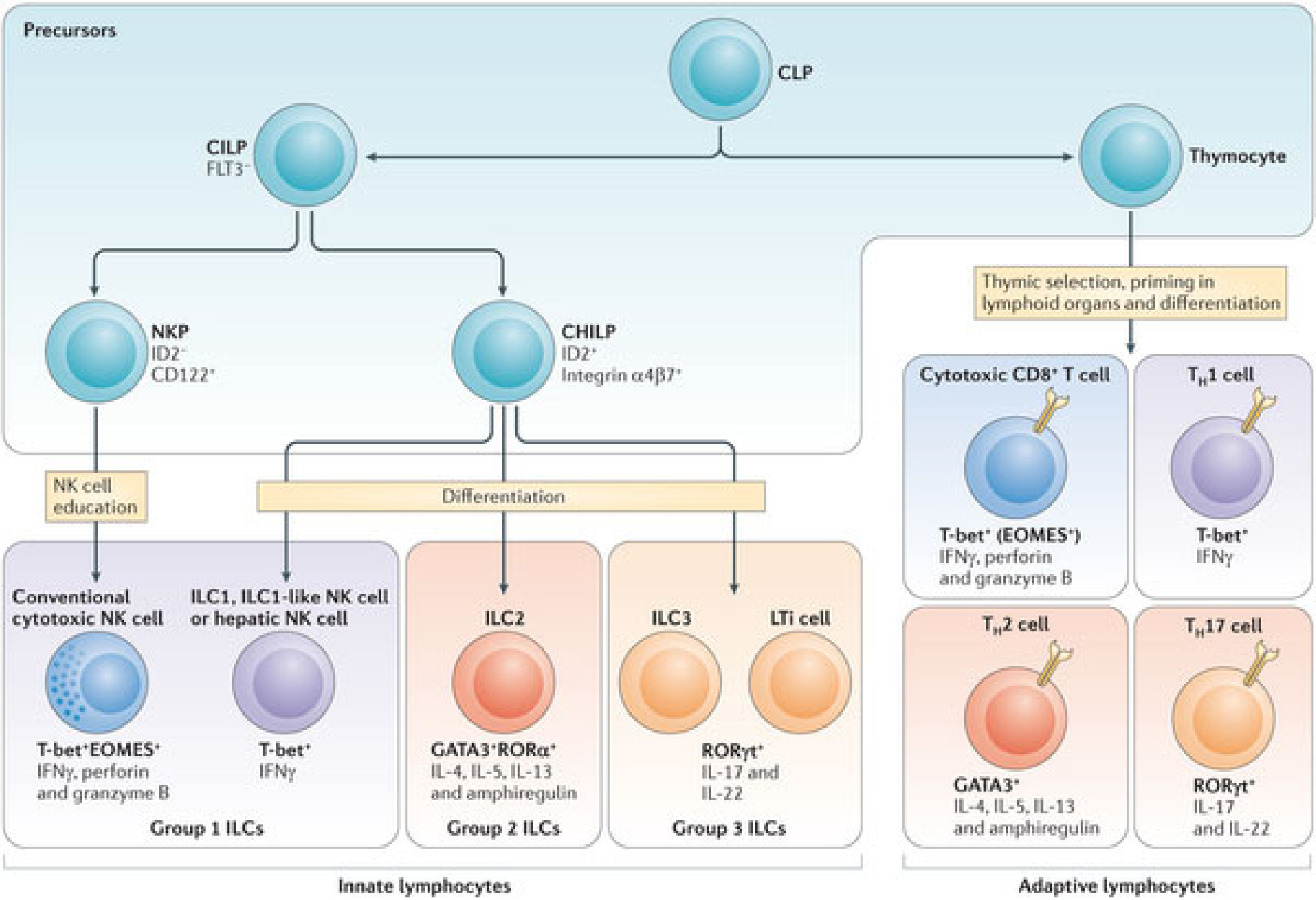


Figure 2-50 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)


Precursors
CLP
CILP
FLT3⁻
Thymocyte
NKP
ID2⁻
CD122⁺
CHILP
ID2⁺
Integrin α4β7⁺
Thymic selection, priming in lymphoid organs and differentiation
NK cell education
Differentiation
Cytotoxic CD8⁺ T cell
T-bet⁺ (EOMES⁺)
IFNγ, perforin and granzyme B
TH1 cell
T-bet⁺
IFNγ
Conventional cytotoxic NK cell
ILC1, ILC1-like NK cell or hepatic NK cell
T-bet⁺EOMES⁺
IFNγ, perforin and granzyme B
T-bet⁺
IFNγ
Group 1 ILCs
ILC2
GATA3⁺RORα⁺
IL-4, IL-5, IL-13 and amphiregulin
Group 2 ILCs
ILC3
LTi cell
RORγt⁺
IL-17 and IL-22
Group 3 ILCs
TH2 cell
GATA3⁺
IL-4, IL-5, IL-13 and amphiregulin
TH17 cell
RORγt⁺
IL-17 and IL-22
Innate lymphocytes
Adaptive lymphocytes

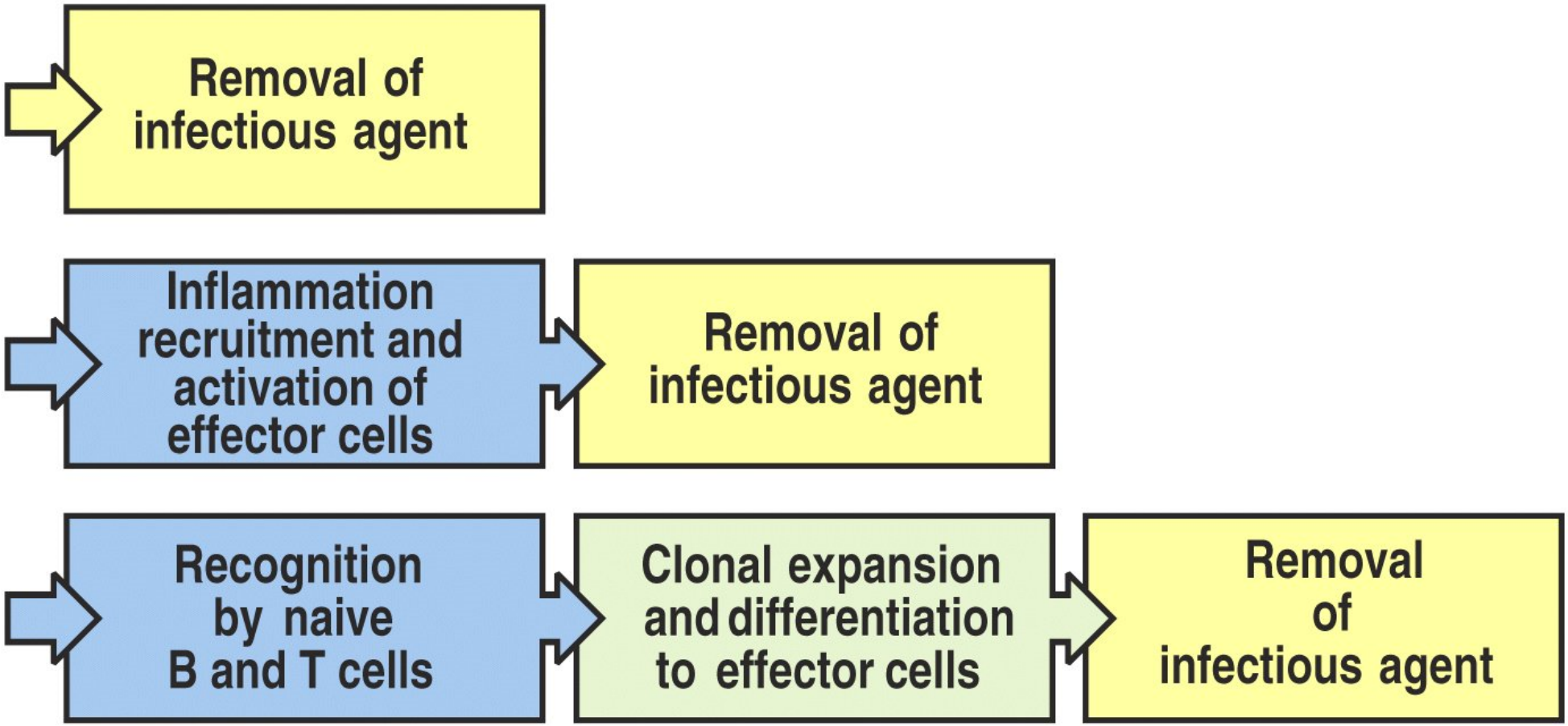


Figure 2-1 part 2 of 2 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

ADAPTIVE IMMUNITY

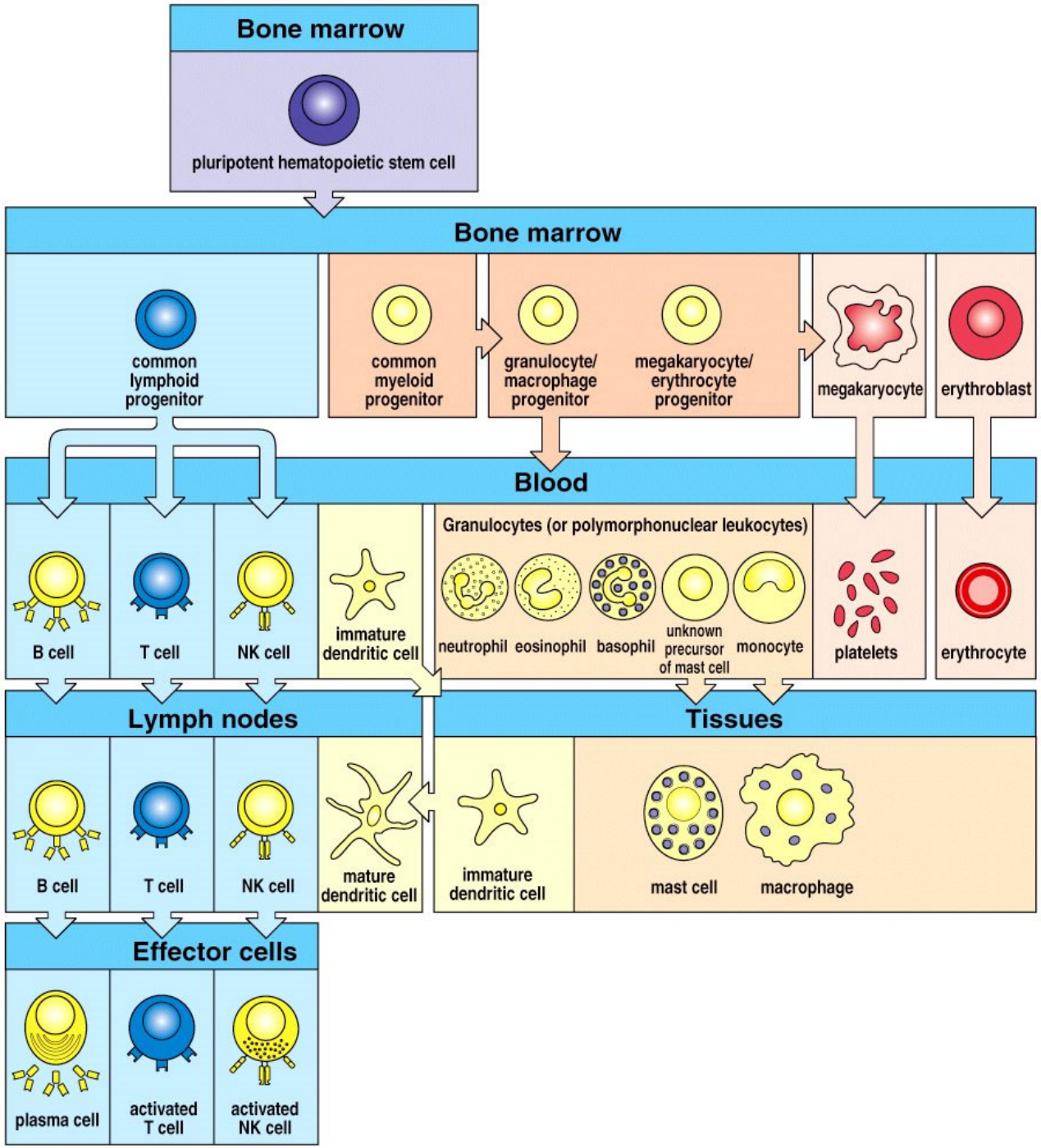
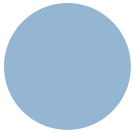
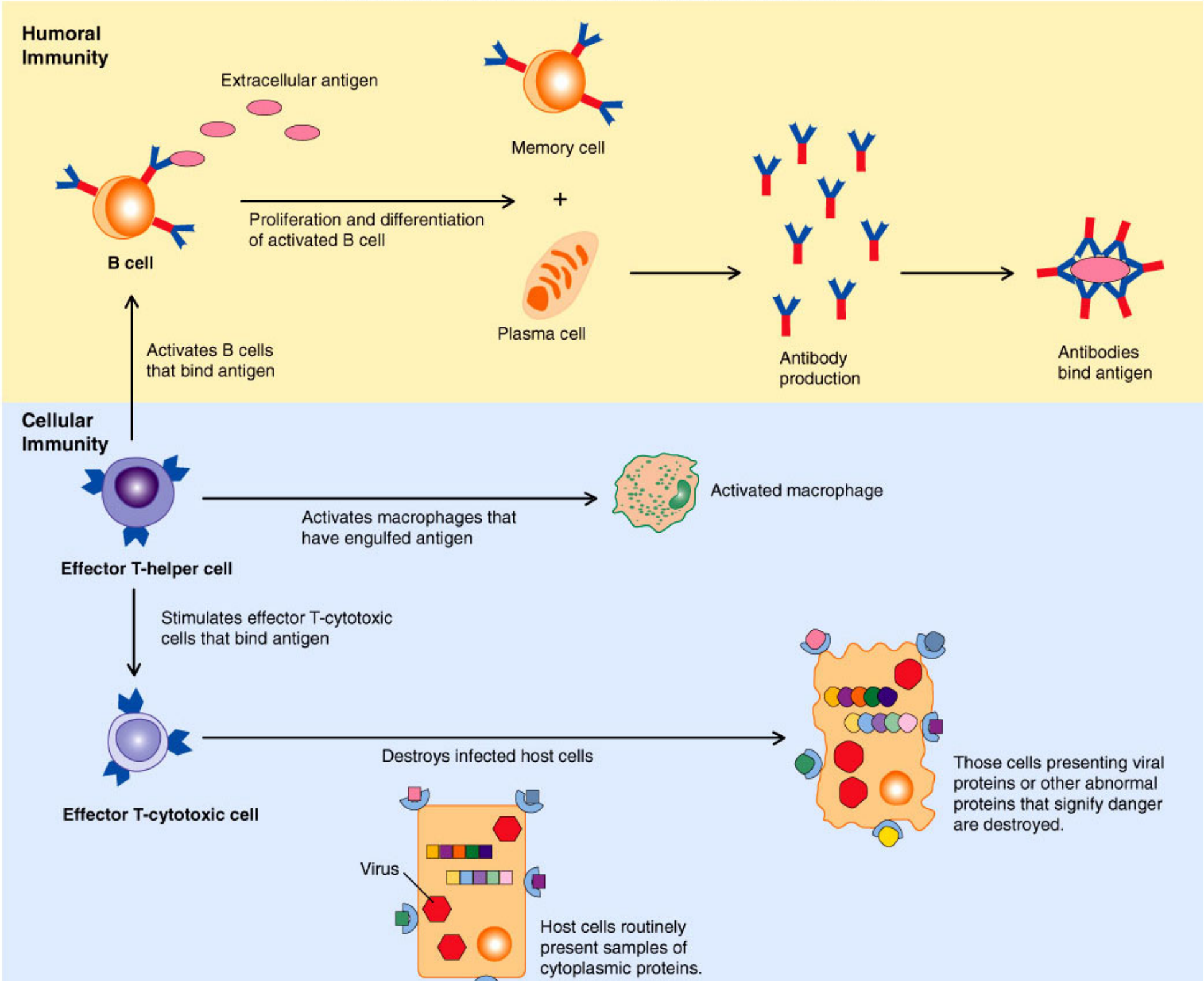


Figure 1-3 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

B CELL AND T CELLS ARE THE EFFECTORS OF ADAPTIVE IMMUNE RESPONSES

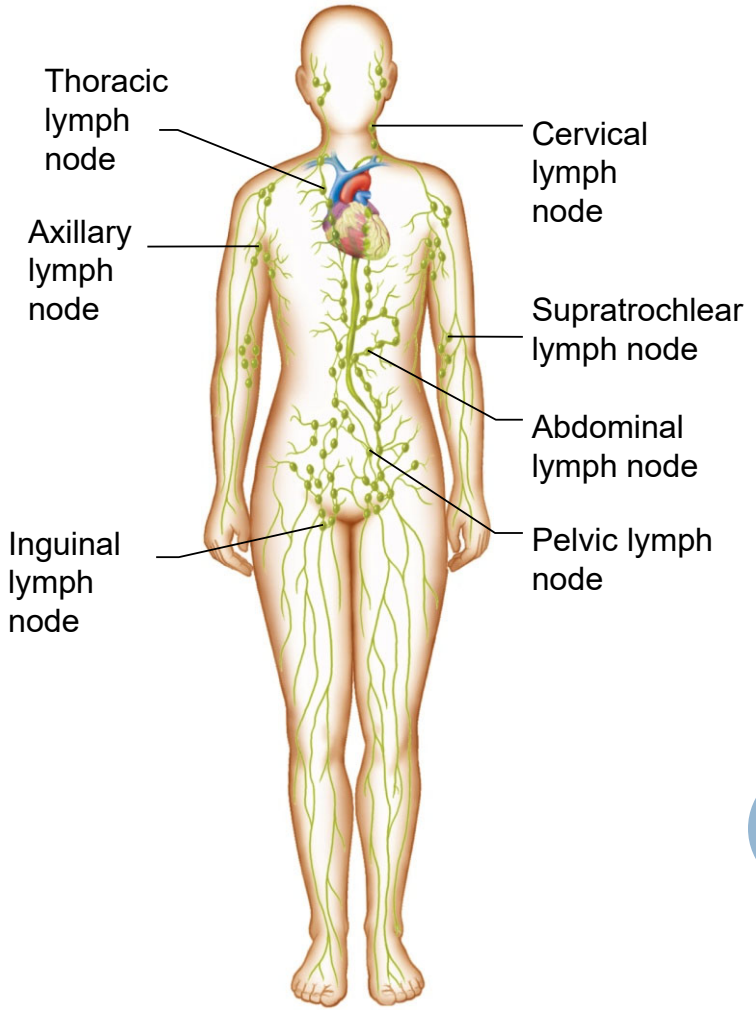
- Three broad arms of adaptive immunity
  - B cells make antibodies, soluble effector molecules (extracellular pathogen removal)
  - CD_4 T cells induce other host cell responses, are required for activation and differentiation of CD8 cells and B cells in some situations—the "quarterbacks" of the immune system
  - CD8 cells directly kill infected cells (intracellular pathogen removal)
- All three have memory




Humoral Immunity
Extracellular antigen
Memory cell
B cell
Proliferation and differentiation of activated B cell
+
Plasma cell
Antibody production
Antibodies bind antigen
Activates B cells that bind antigen
Cellular Immunity
Activates macrophages that have engulfed antigen
Activated macrophage
Effector T-helper cell
Stimulates effector T-cytotoxic cells that bind antigen
Destroys infected host cells
Effector T-cytotoxic cell
Those cells presenting viral proteins or other abnormal proteins that signify danger are destroyed.
Virus
Host cells routinely present samples of cytoplasmic proteins.

Locations of Lymph Nodes

- Lymph nodes are found in groups or chains along the paths of the larger lymphatic vessels throughout the body, including the:
  - Cervical region
  - Axillary region
  - Supratrochlear region
  - Inguinal region
  - Pelvic cavity
  - Abdominal cavity
  - Thoracic cavity



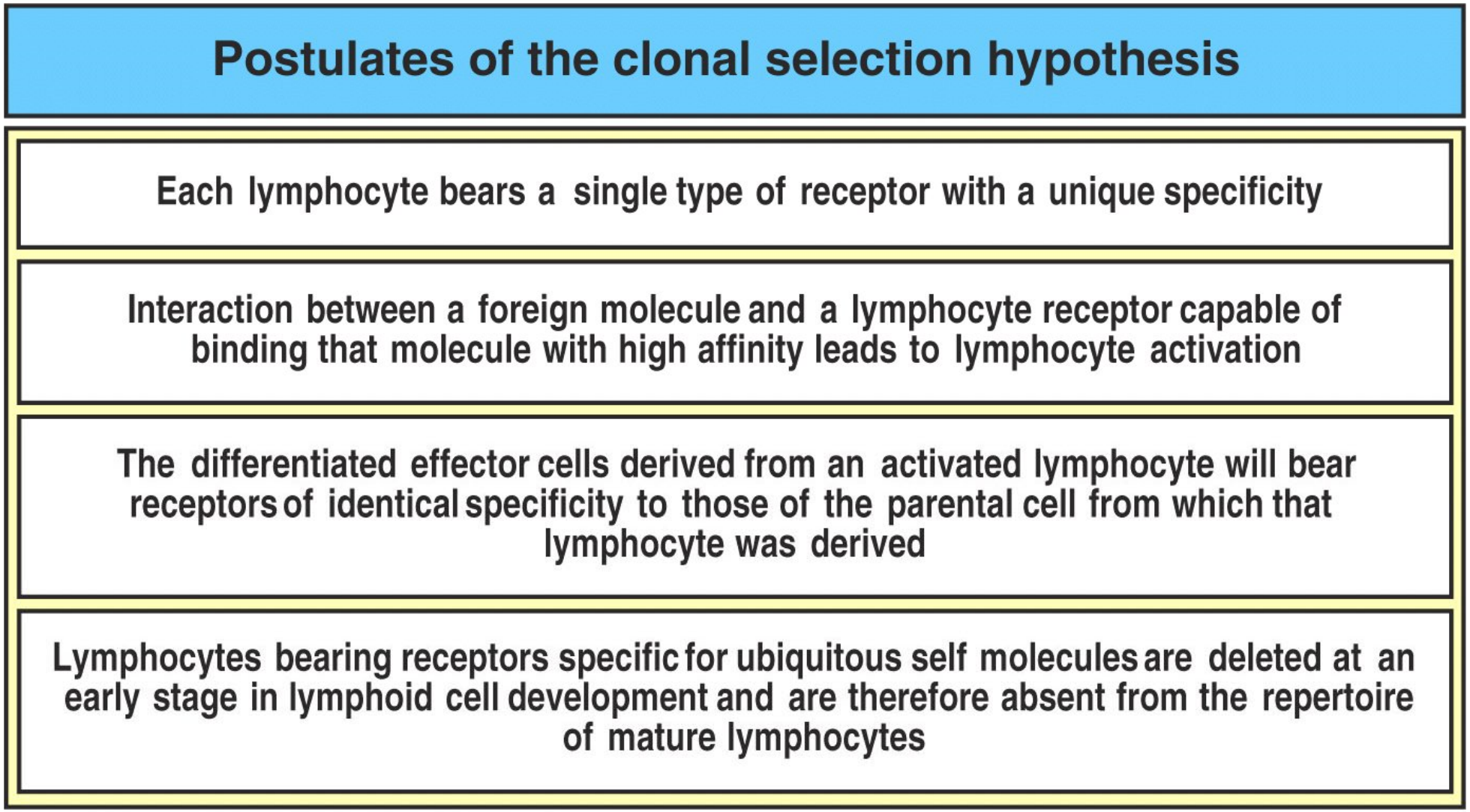
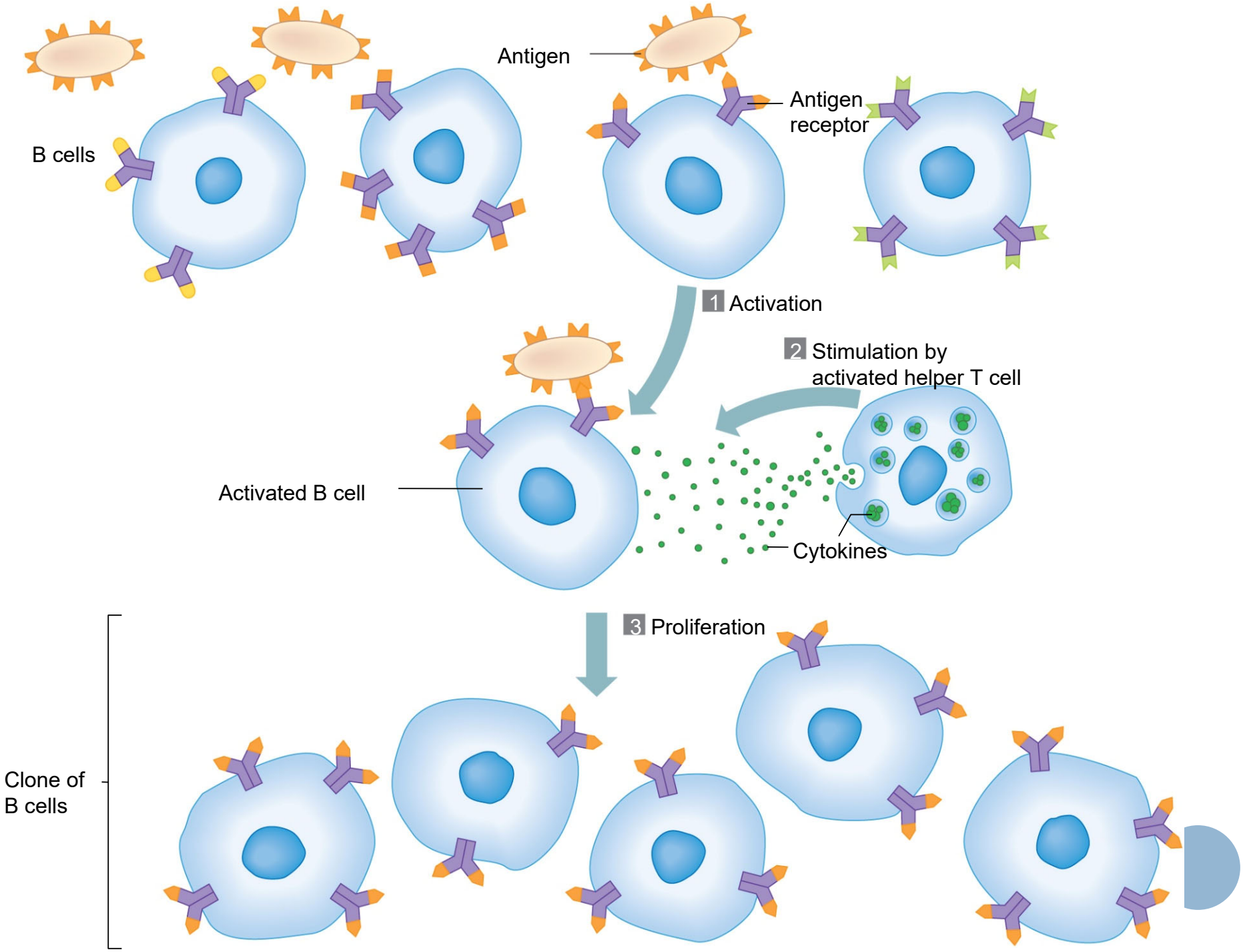


Figure 1-15 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)



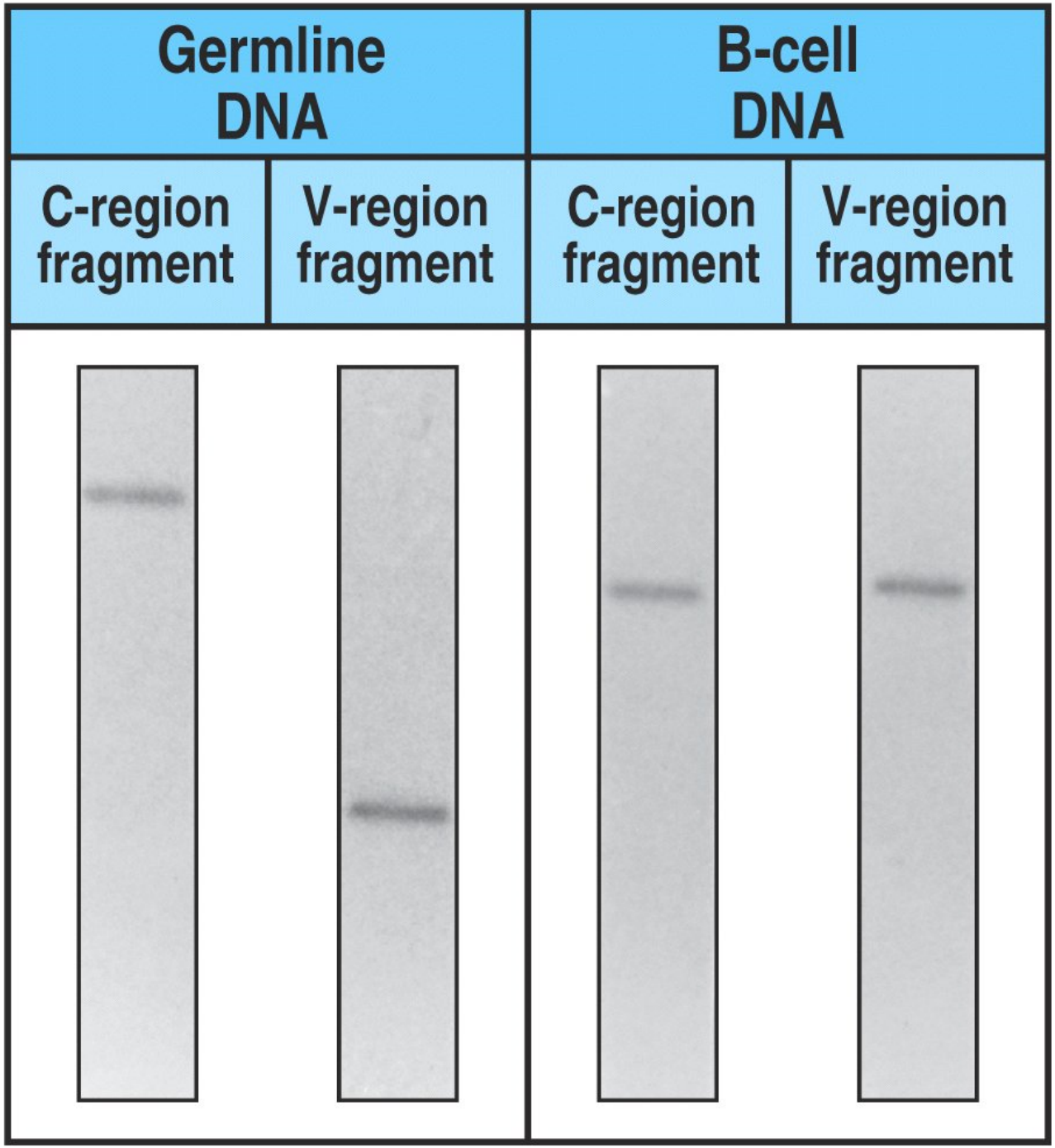
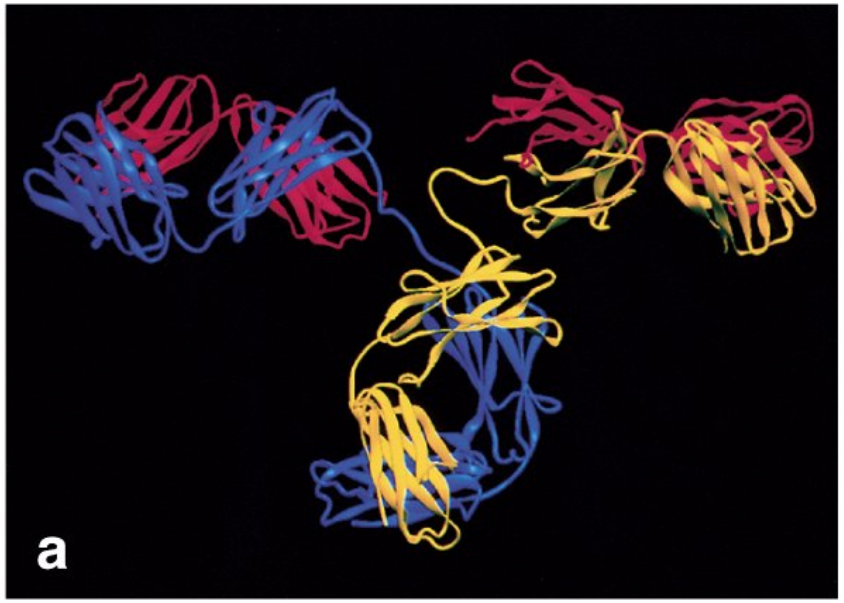
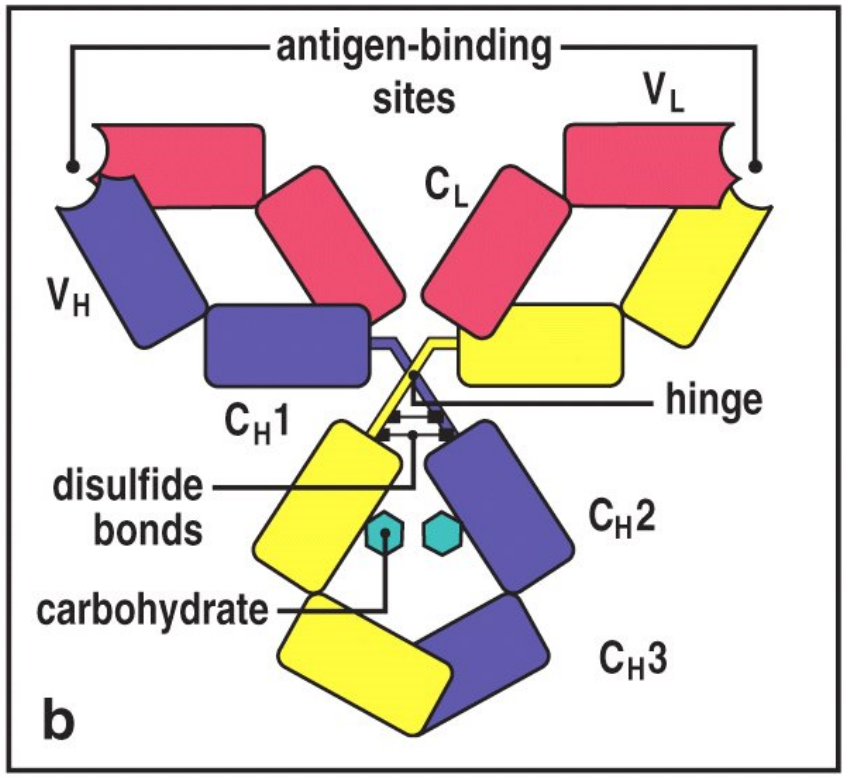


Figure 4-1 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)





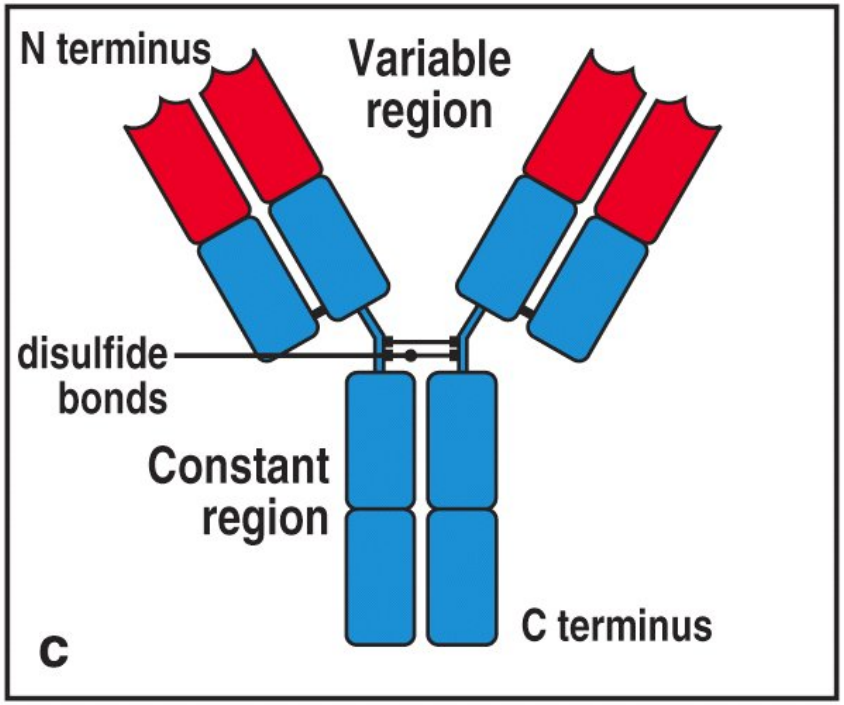


Figure 3-1 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

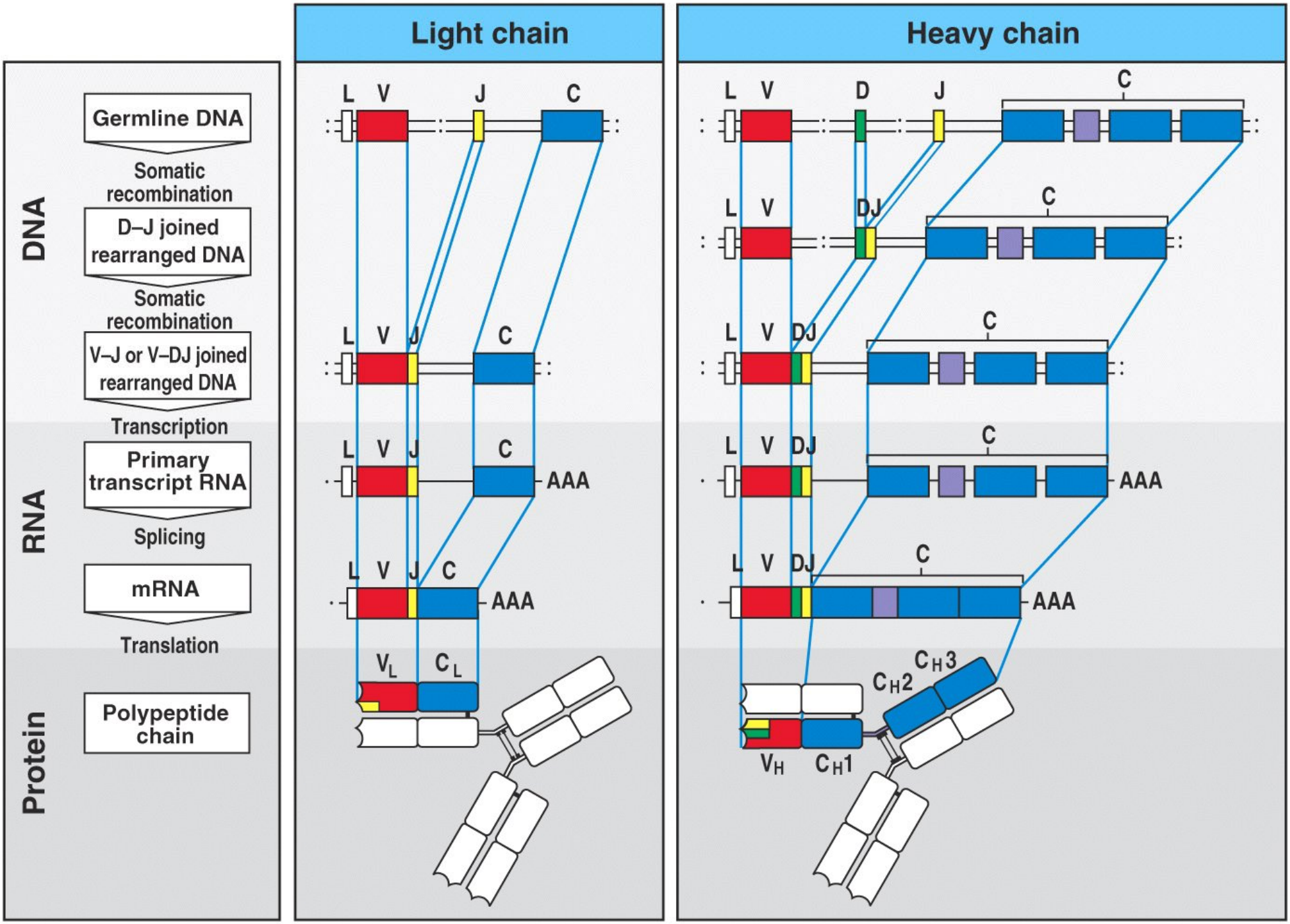


Figure 4-2 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

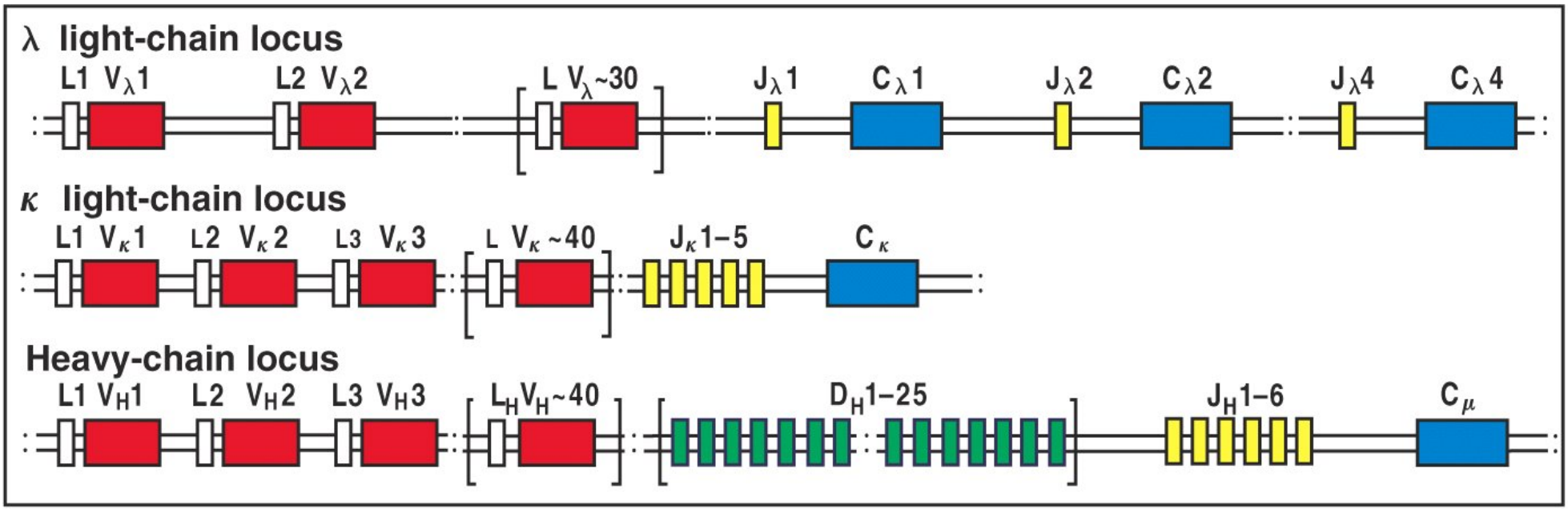


Figure 4-4 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

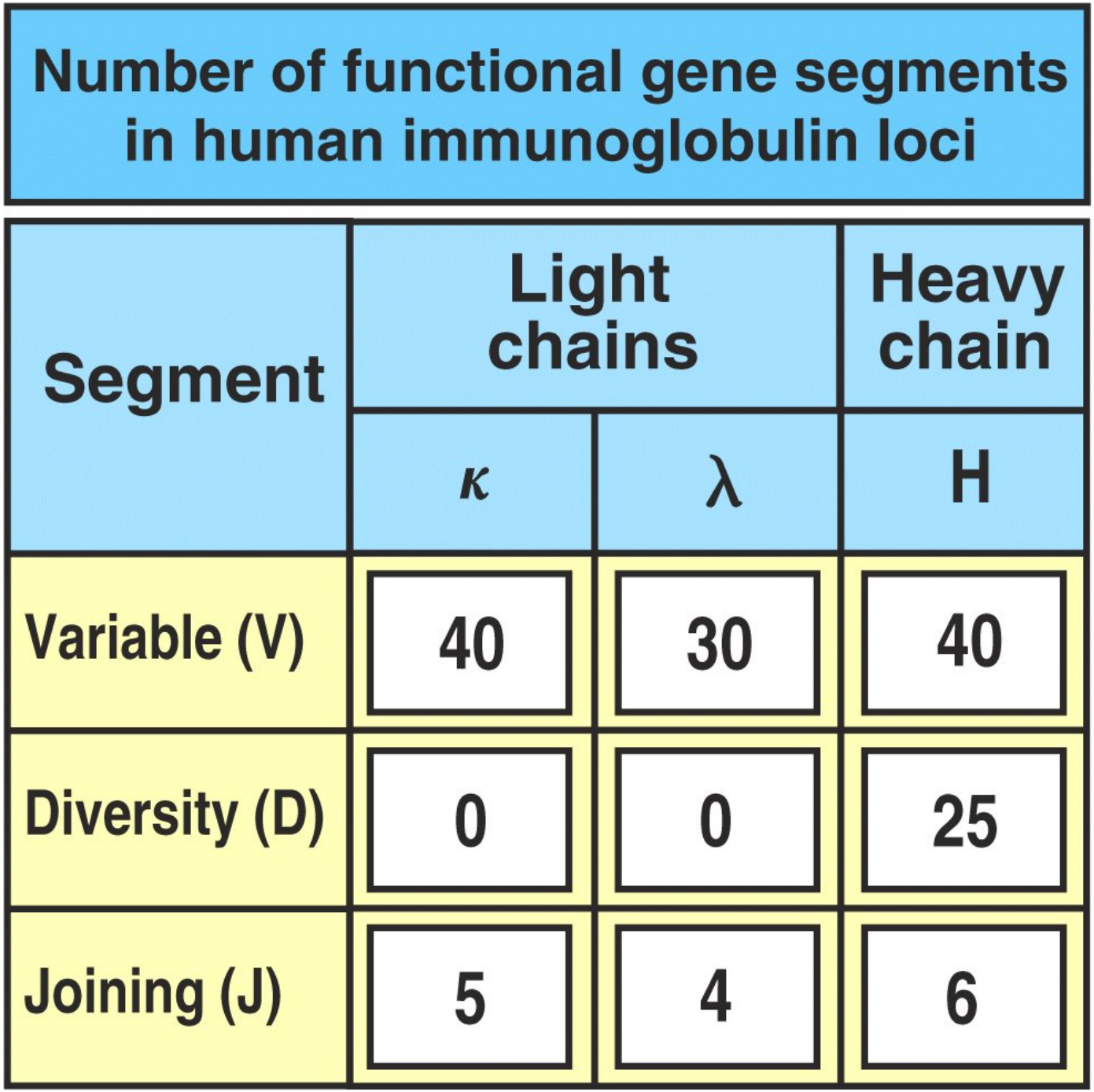


Figure 4-3 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

Element	Immunoglobulin		α:β T-cell receptors	
	H	κ+λ	β	α
Variable segments (V)	40	70	52	~70
Diversity segments (D)	25	0	2	0
D segments read in three frames	rarely	–	often	–
Joining segments (J)	6	5(κ) 4(λ)	13	61
Joints with N- and P-nucleotides	2	50% of joints	2	1
Number of V gene pairs	1.9×10^6		5.8×10^6	
Junctional diversity	$\sim 3 \times 10^7$		$\sim 2 \times 10^{11}$	
Total diversity	$\sim 5 \times 10^{13}$		$\sim 10^{18}$	

Figure 4-13 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

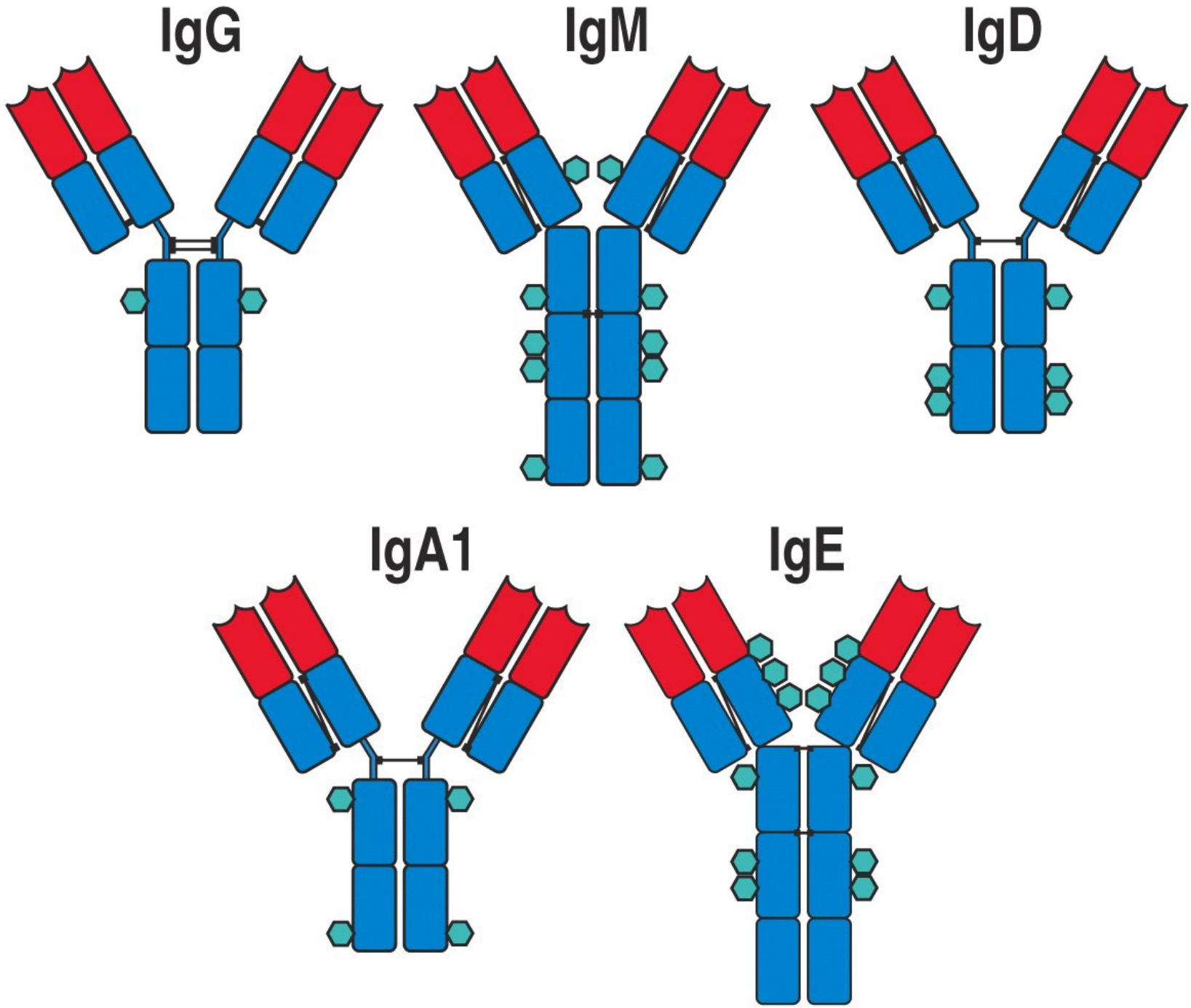


Figure 4-18 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

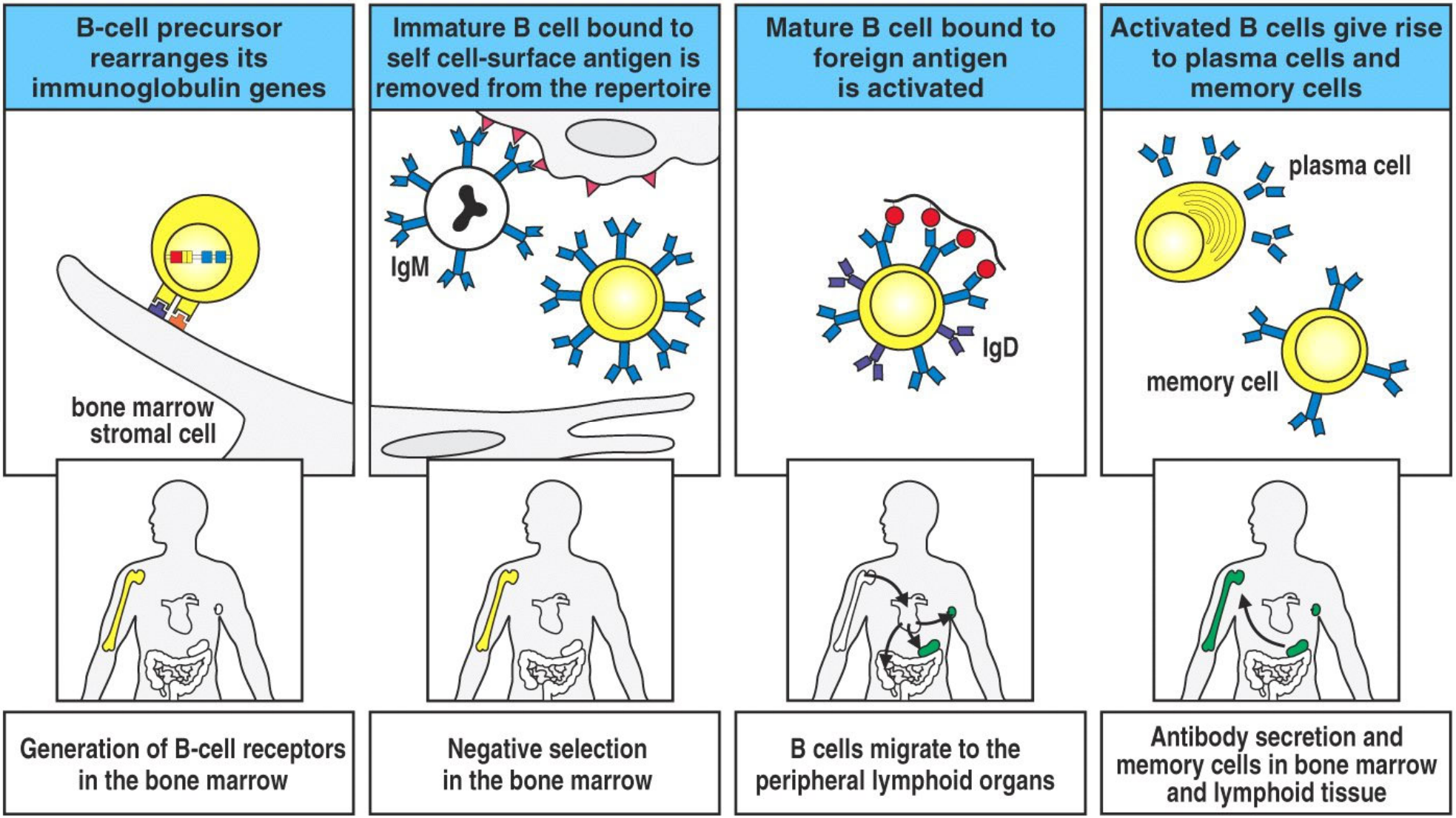


Figure 7-1 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

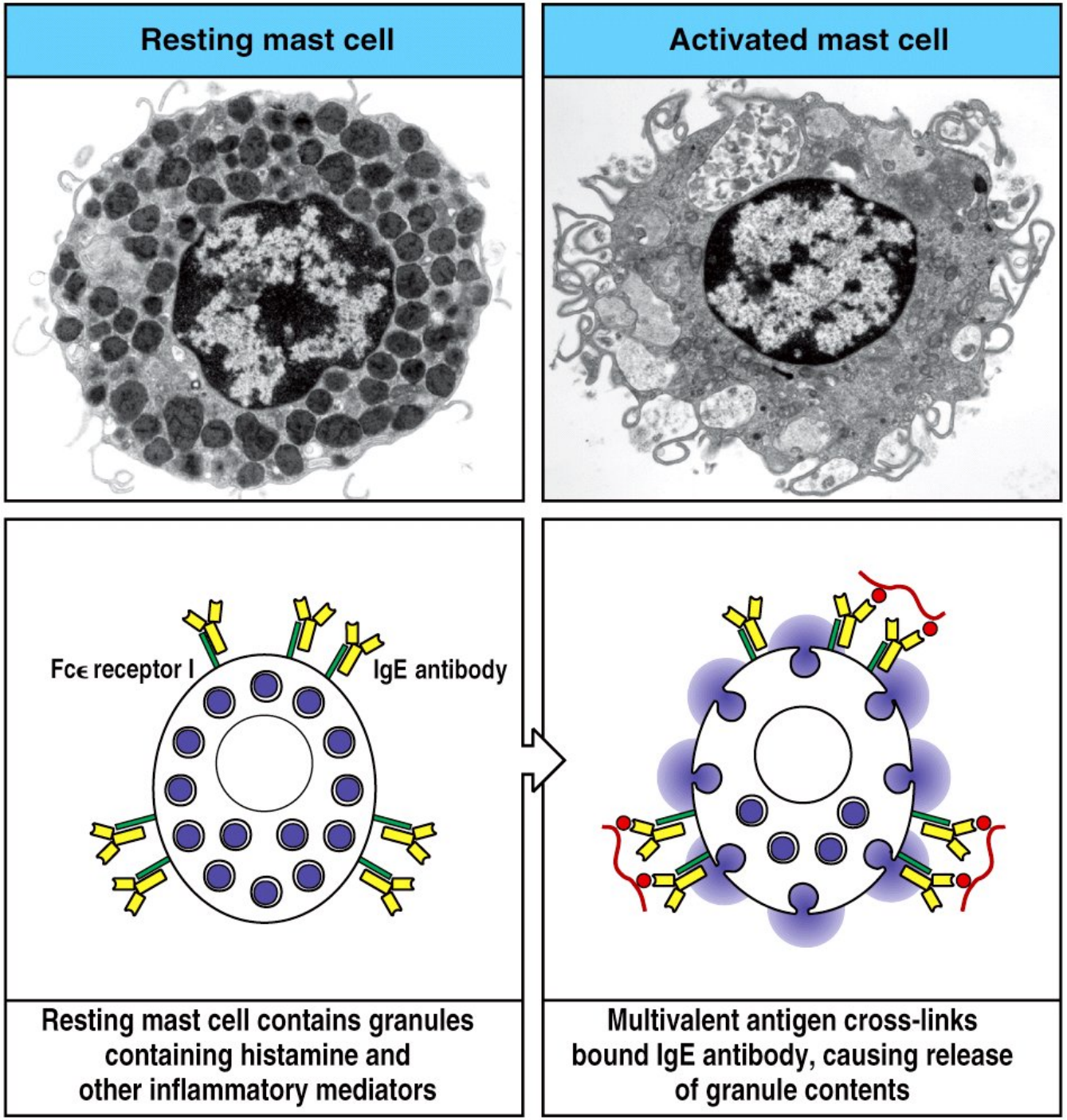


Figure 9-35 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

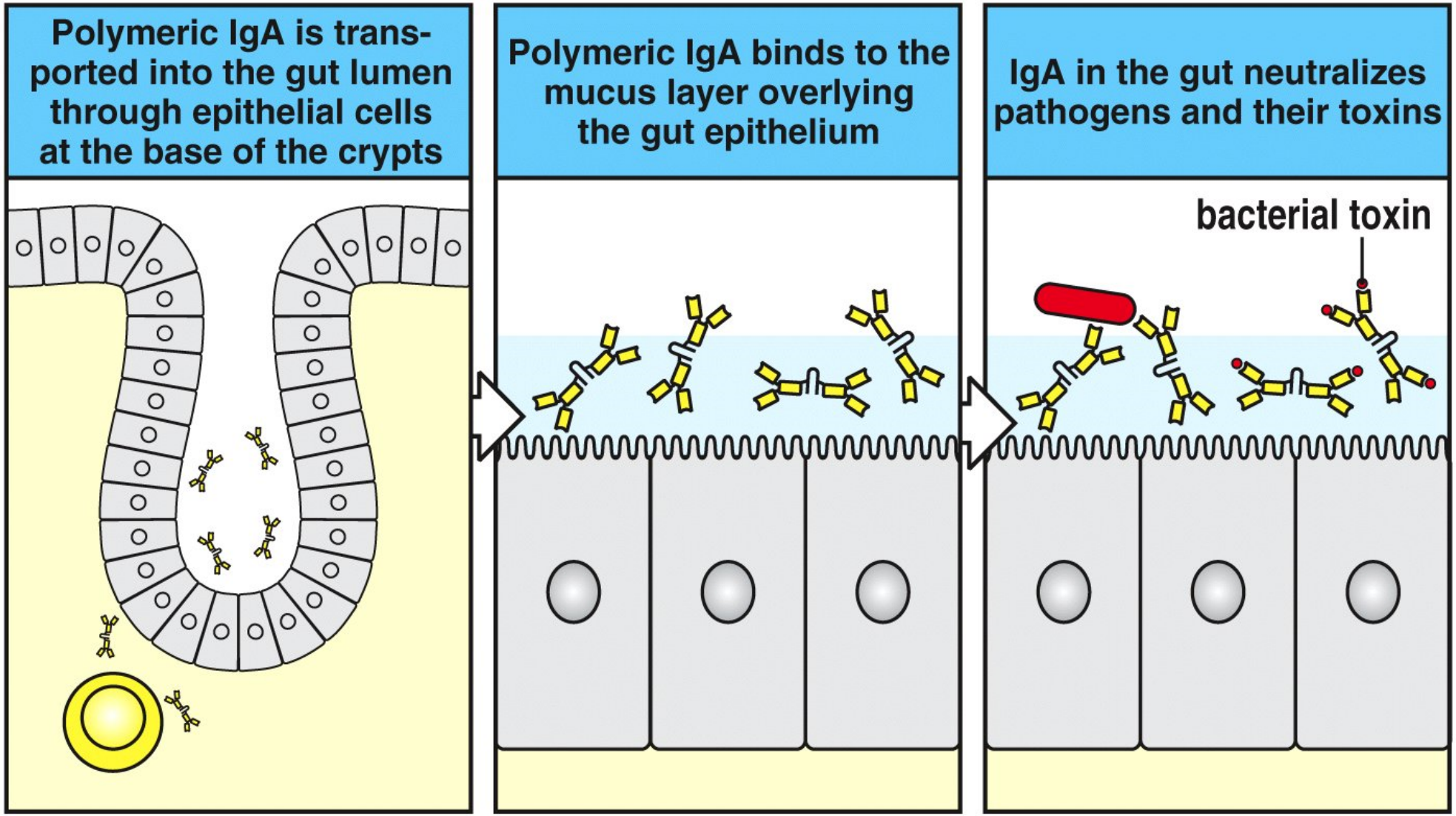


Figure 10-24 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

B CELL MEMORY QUALITY IS ENHANCED BY AFFINITY MATURATION

- Antigen-specific B cells can mature in a cellular structure called the "germinal center", where they are given stimulation by CD_4 T cells and antigen, leading to new mutations in the CDR regions of the genomic DNA encoding the antibody
- Cells that increase affinity for antigen survive and continue rearrangements
- Cells that lose affinity either rearrange to higher affinity or die
- During this period, antibody is not secreted

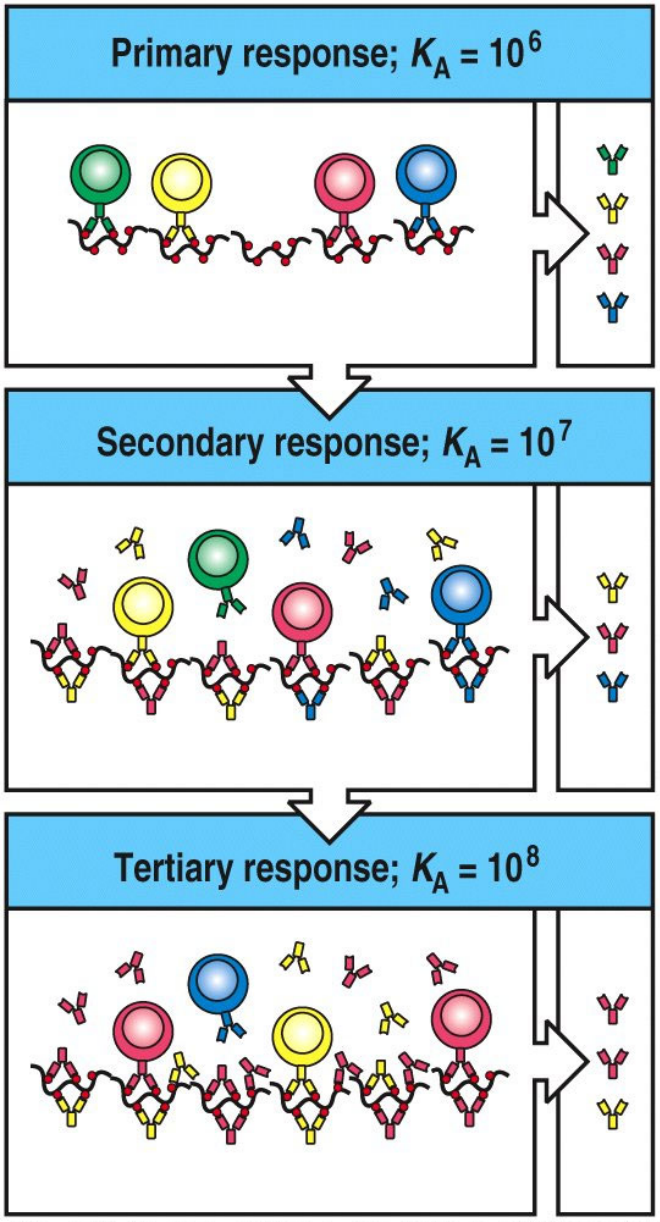


Figure 10-32 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

TABLE 16.7 | Characteristics of Major Immunoglobulins

Type	Occurrence	Major Function
IgG	Plasma and tissue fluid	Defends against bacteria, viruses, and toxins; activates complement
IgA	Exocrine gland secretions	Defends against bacteria and viruses
IgM	Plasma	Reacts with antigens on some red blood cell membranes following mismatched blood transfusions; activates complement
IgD	Surface of most B lymphocytes	B cell activation
IgE	Exocrine gland secretions	Promotes inflammation and allergic reactions

TABLE 16.8 | Actions of Antibodies

General Action	Type of Effect	Description
Direct Attack		
	Agglutination	Antigens clump
	Precipitation	Antigens become insoluble
	Neutralization	Antigens lose toxic properties
Activation of Complement (Antibodies combined with antigens)	Opsonization	Alters antigen cell membranes so cells are more susceptible to phagocytosis
	Chemotaxis	Attracts macrophages and neutrophils into the region
	Agglutination	Clumping of antigen-bearing cells
	Lysis	Allows rapid movement of water and ions into the foreign cell causing osmotic rupture of the foreign cell
	Neutralization	Altering the molecular structure of viruses, making them harmless
Localized Changes		
	Inflammation	Helps prevent the spread of antigens

T-CELL MEDIATED RECOGNITION

- The T-cell receptor is very similar in structure to an antibody, with a highly variable antigen-binding site formed by V(D)J recomination
- However, it is solely membrane bound and is restricted in the types of antigens it recognizes

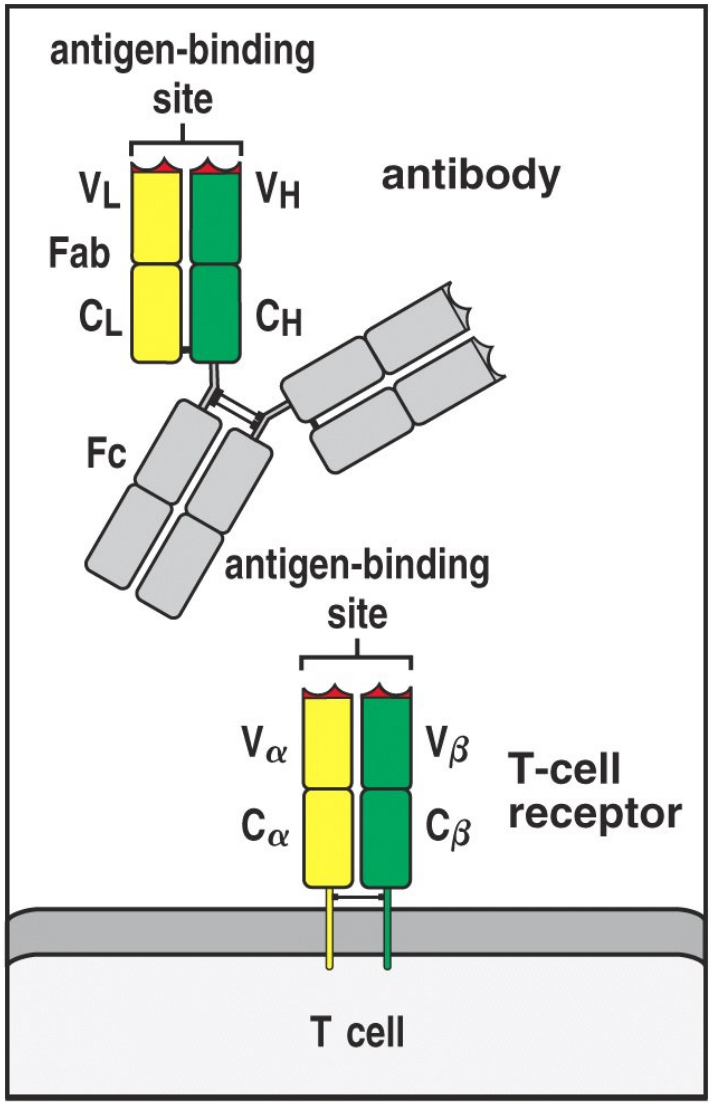


Figure 3-11 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

T cells Are activated by Specific Antigen and Co-stimulation (Non-specific, Downstream of Innate activation)

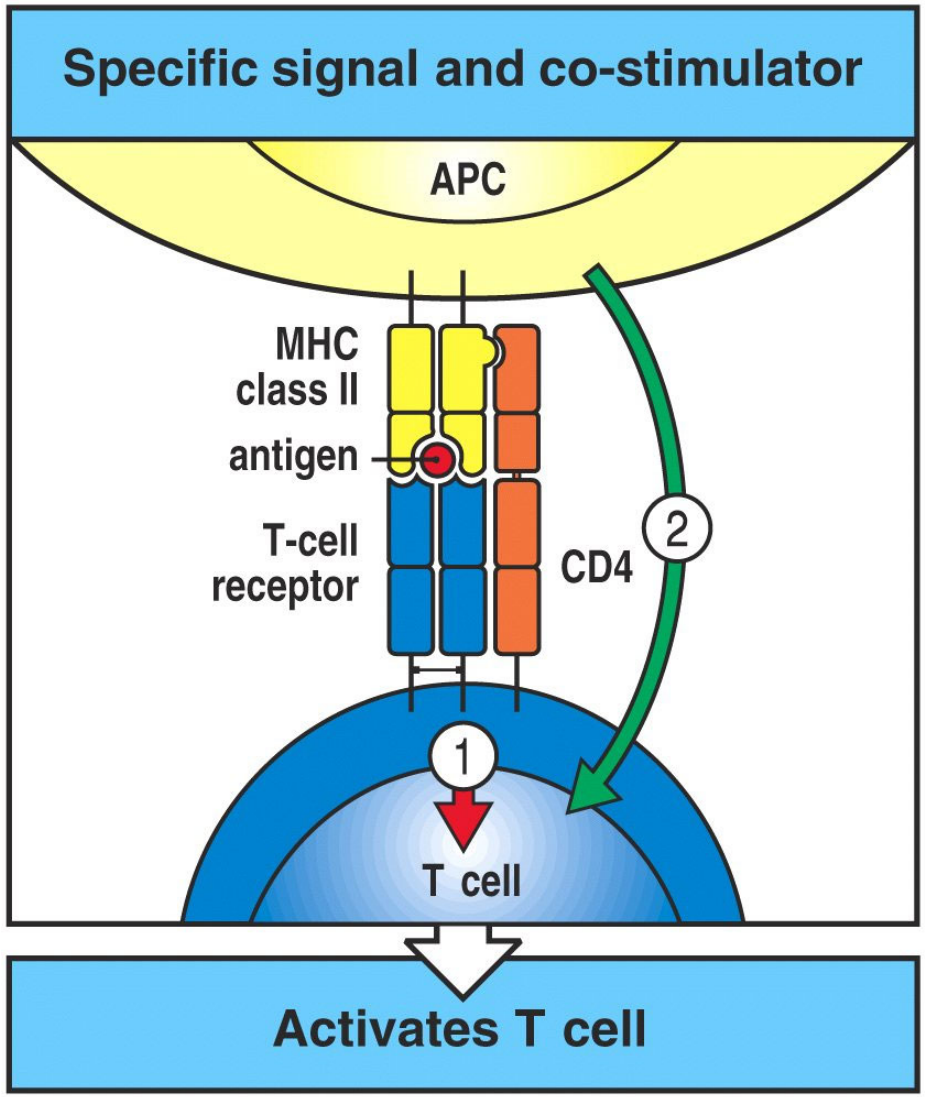


Figure 8-10 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

MHC MOLECULES ARE COMPARTMENTS FOR HOLDING PEPTIDE ANTIGEN

- MHC molecules are cell surface receptors that contain a peptide-binding cleft
- Small protein pieces (8-20 aa long, depending on the MHC molecule)
- First identified as transplant compatibility antigens (more on this later)

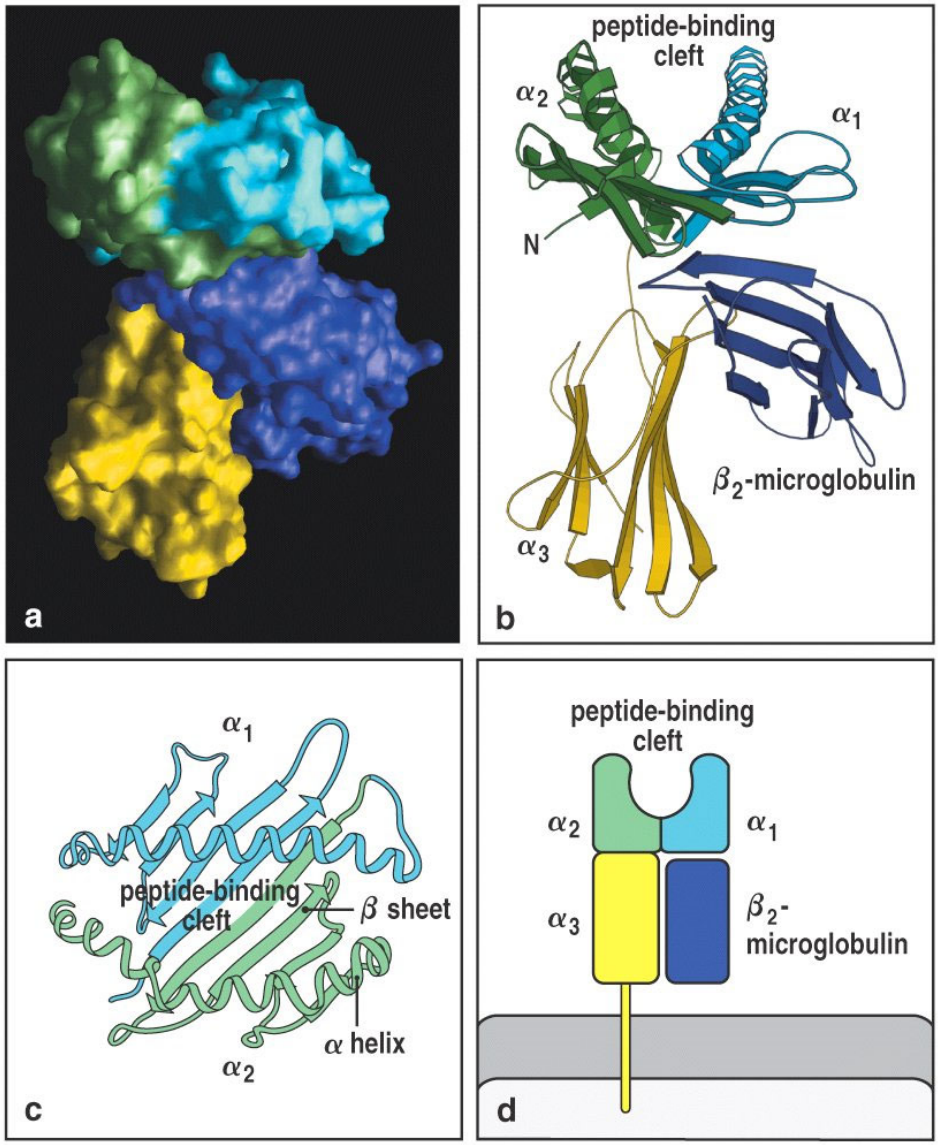


Figure 3-20 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

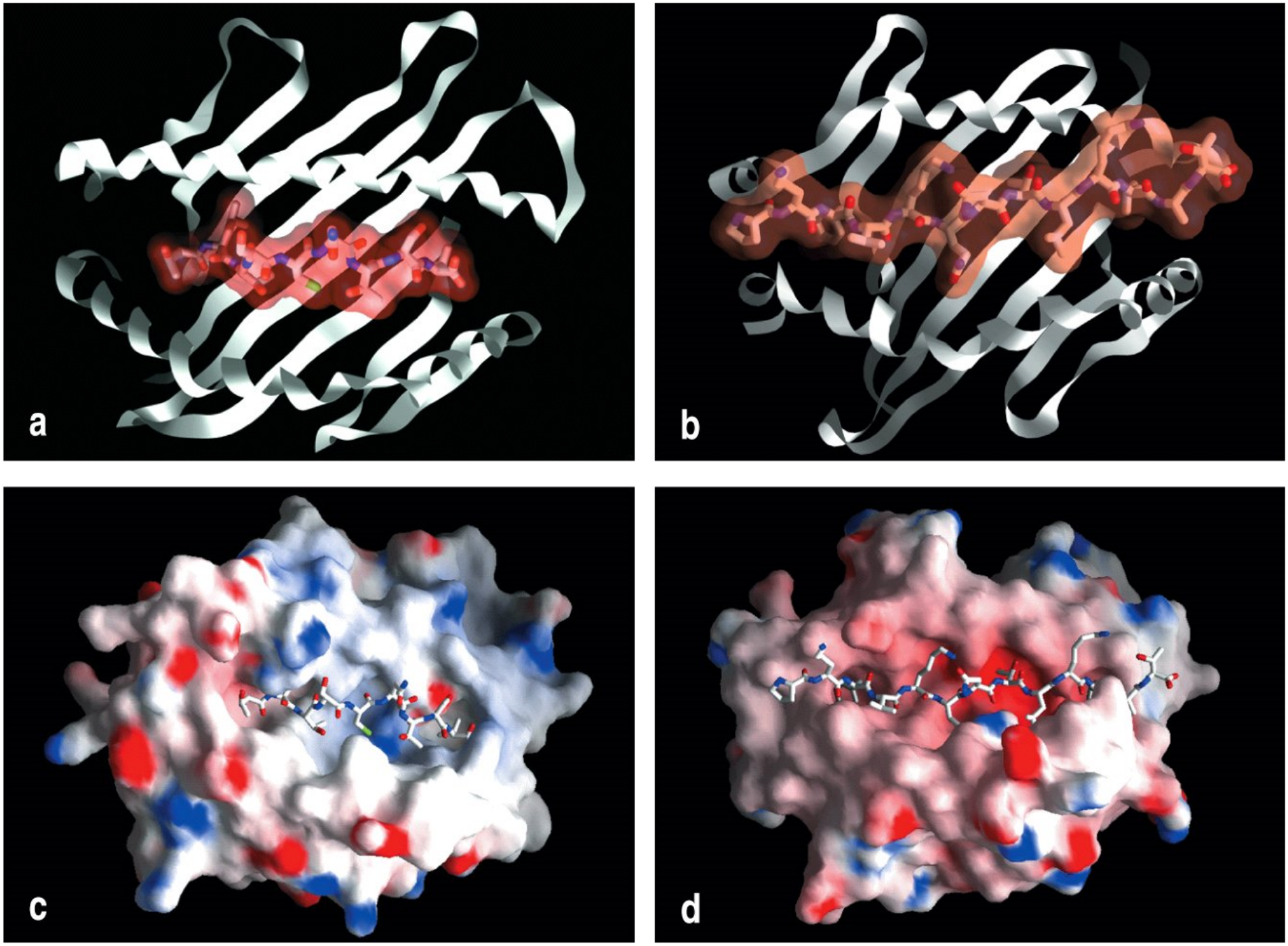


Figure 3-22 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

T CELL LINEAGES DETERMINE MHC RESTRICTION

- CD_4 and CD8 molecules both expressed during development—whether a T cell becomes CD_4 or CD8 positive in maturity is dependent on the "restriction" of its TCR—whether it preferentially interacts with Major Histocompatibility Complex I (MHCI) or MHCII molecules

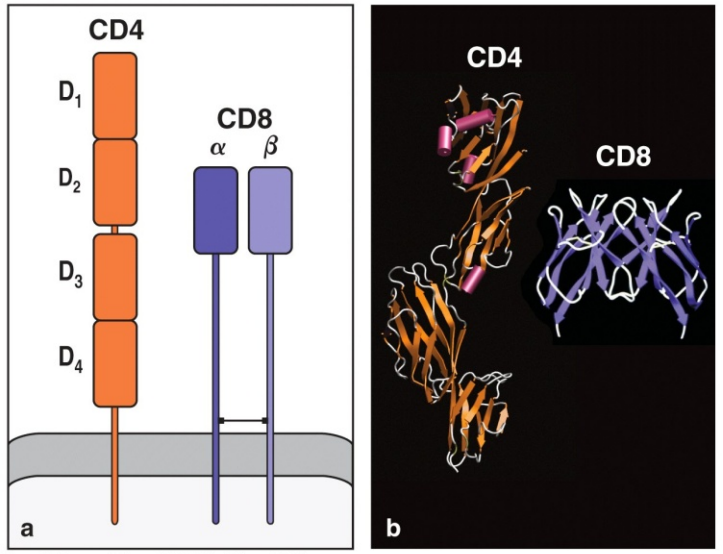


Figure 3-15 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

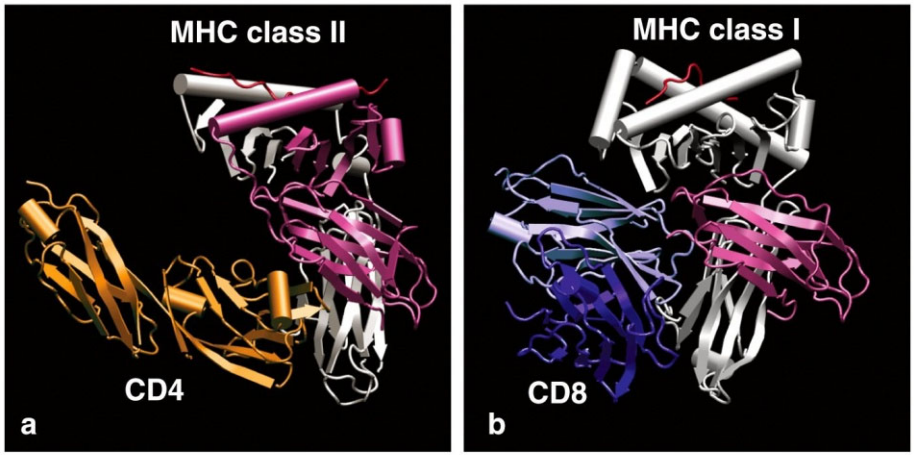


Figure 3-16 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

Thymus Selection Restricts MHC recognition and removes autoreactive cells

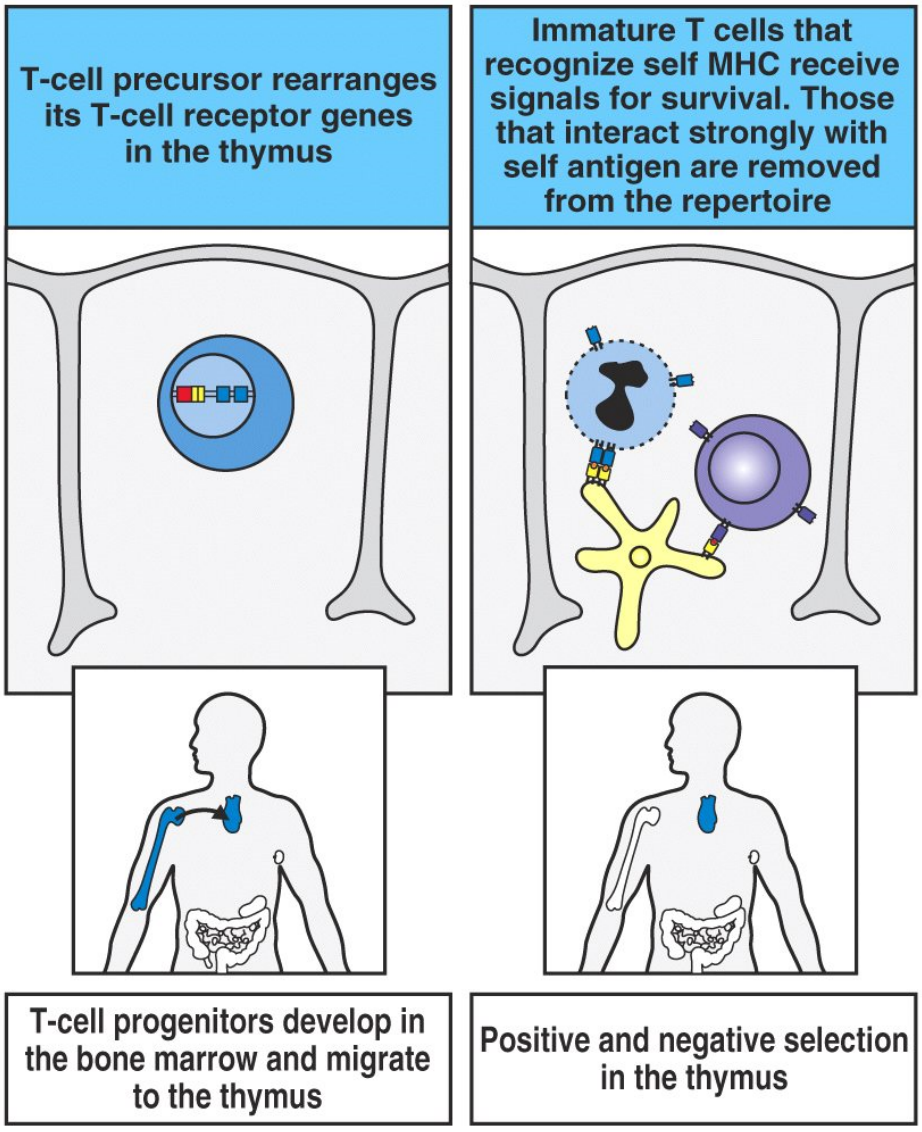


Figure 7-2 part 1 of 2 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

Dendritic Cells are the most efficient Antigen-Presenting Cells and are generally required for the initiation of Adaptive Immunity

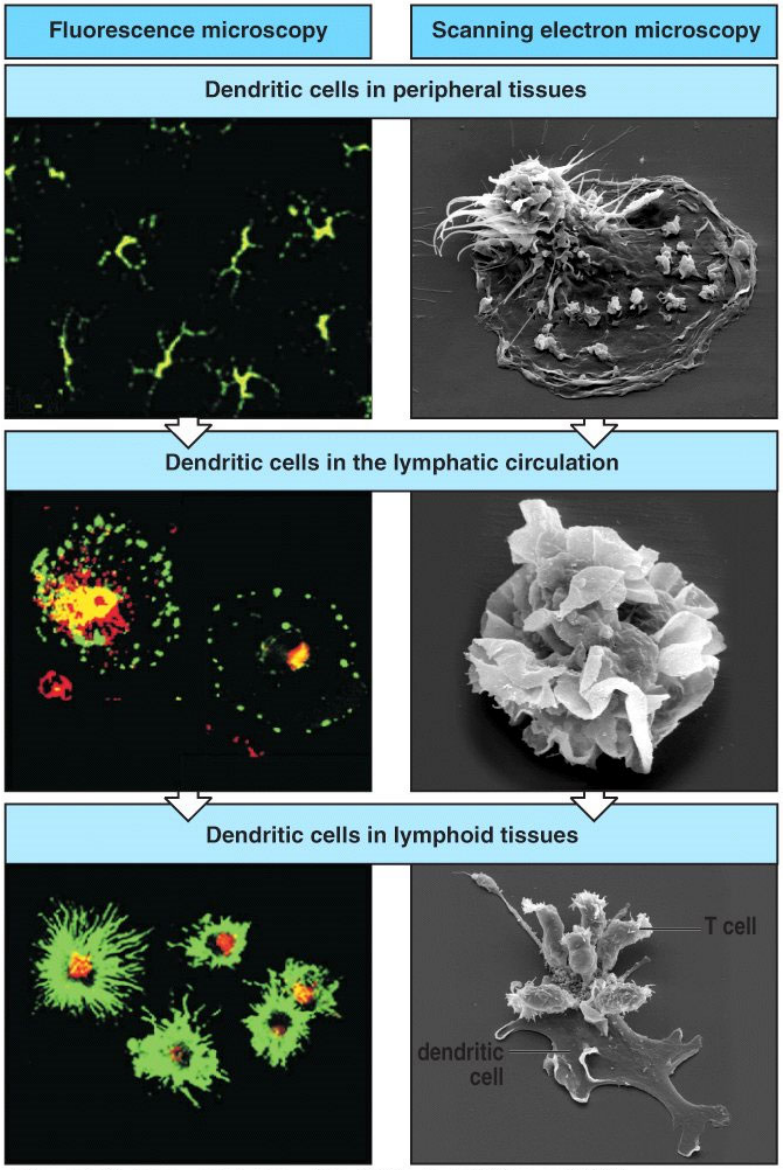


Figure 8-2 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

T cells Are activated by Specific Antigen and Co-stimulation (Non-specific, Downstream of Innate activation)

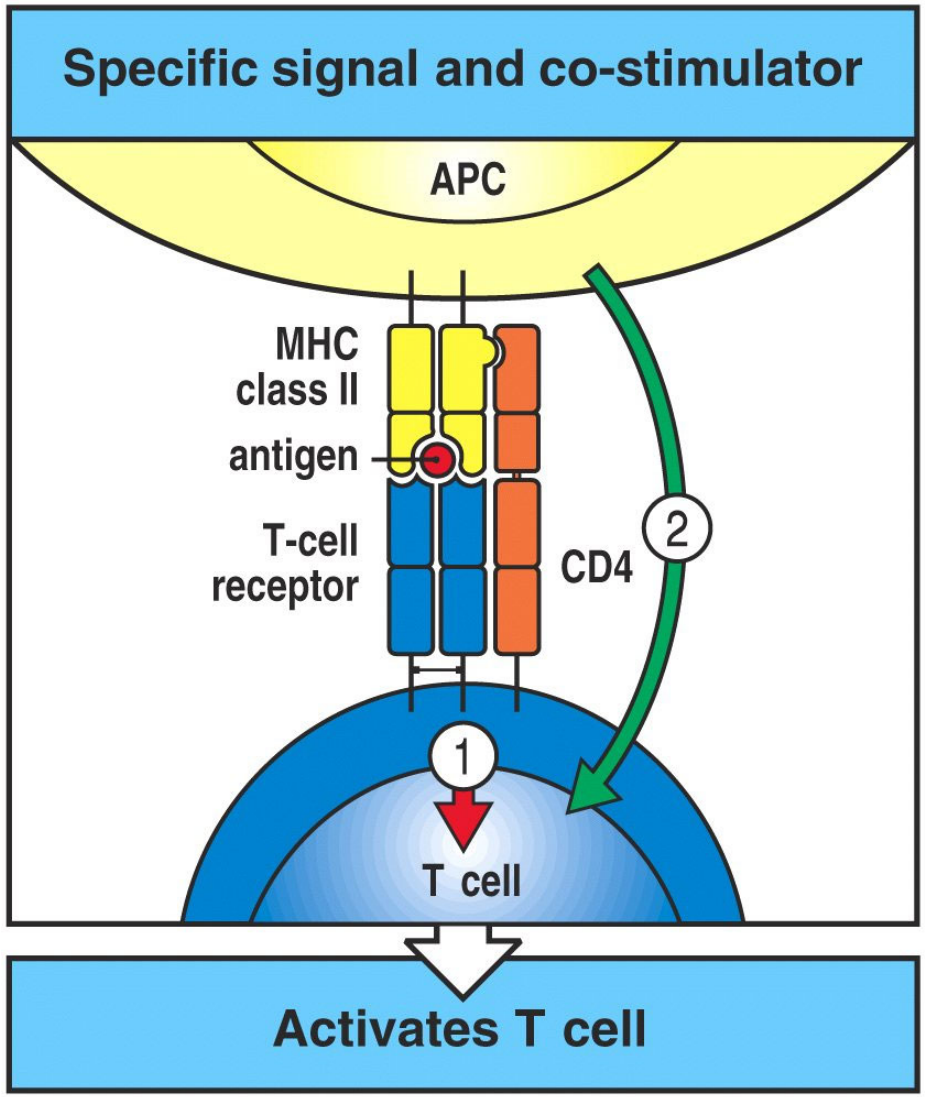


Figure 8-10 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

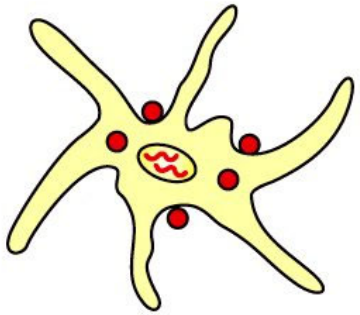
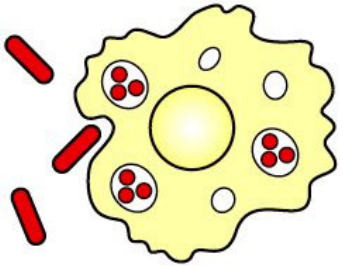
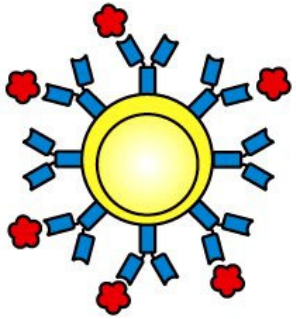
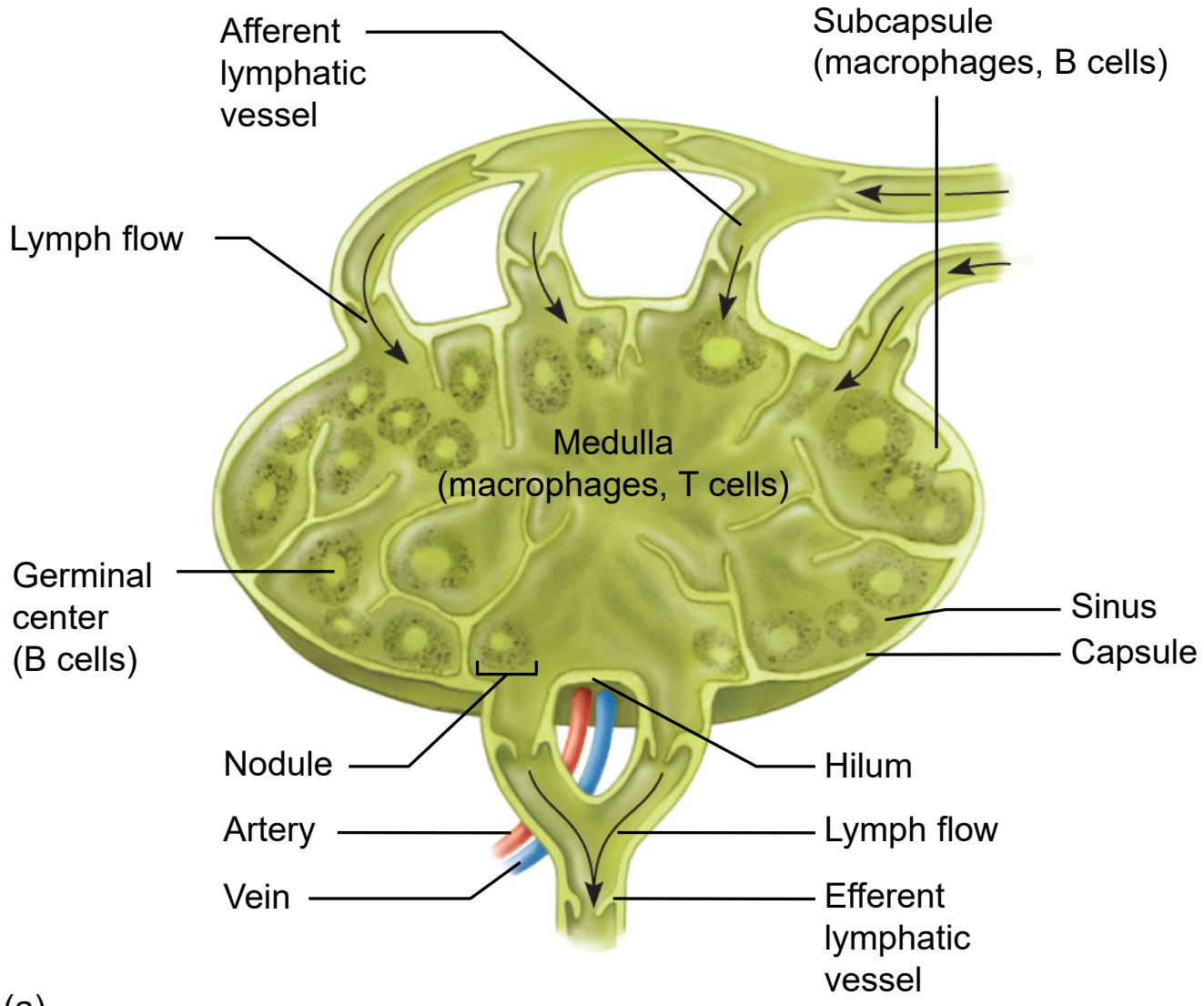
	Dendritic cells	Macrophages	B cells
			
Antigen uptake	+++ Macropinocytosis and phagocytosis by tissue dendritic cells Viral infection	Phagocytosis +++	Antigen-specific receptor (Ig) ++++
MHC expression	Low on tissue dendritic cells High on dendritic cells in lymphoid tissues	Inducible by bacteria and cytokines – to +++	Constitutive Increases on activation +++ to ++++
Co-stimulator delivery	Constitutiveby mature, nonphagocyticlymphoid dendritic cells ++++	Inducible – to +++	Inducible – to +++
Antigen presented	Peptides Viral antigens Allergens	Particulate antigens Intracellularand extracellularpathogens	Soluble antigens Toxins Viruses
Location	Ubiquitous throughout the body	Lymphoid tissue Connective tissue Body cavities	Lymphoid tissue Peripheral blood

Figure 8-18 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

Structure of a Lymph Node



(a)

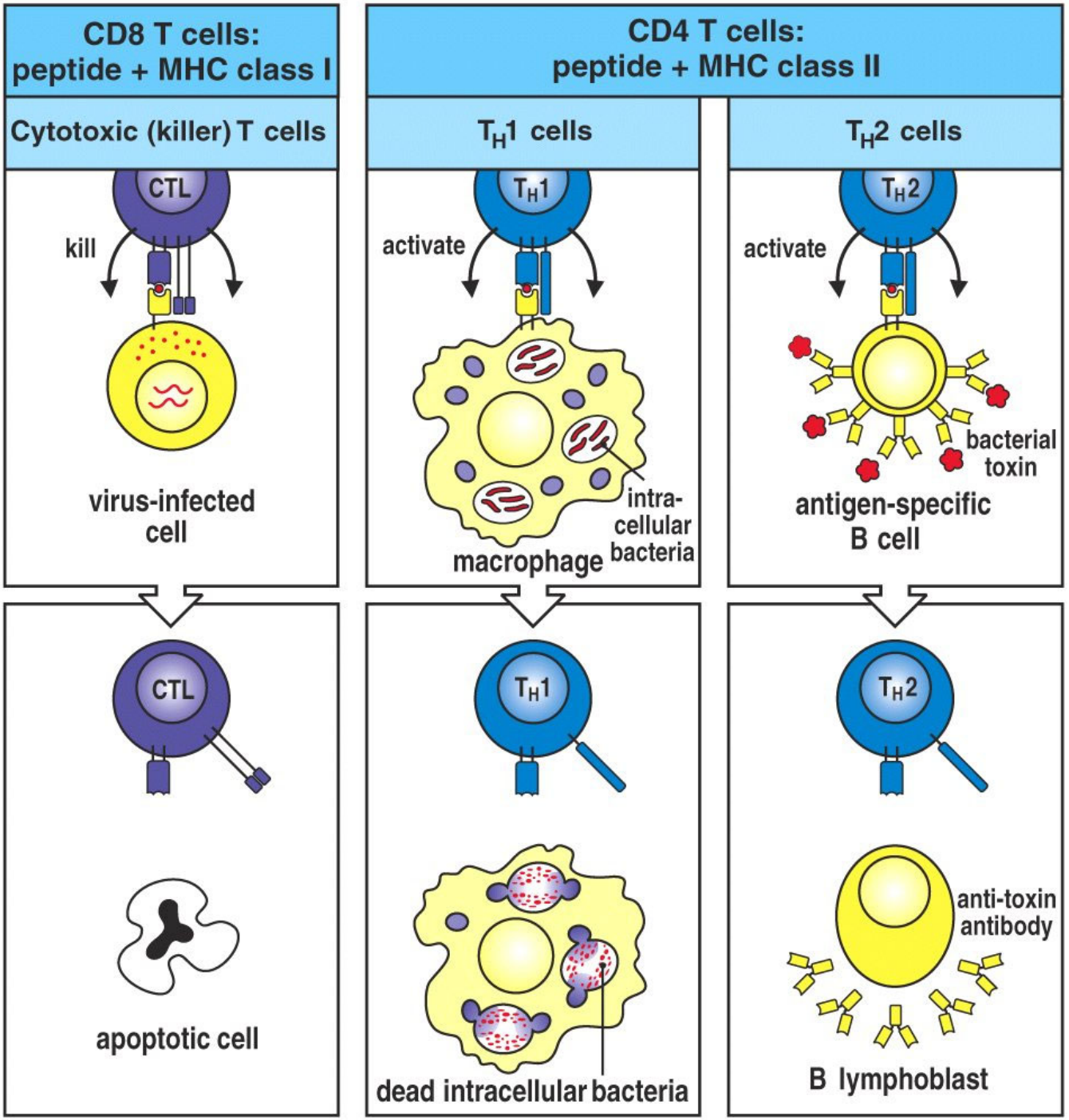
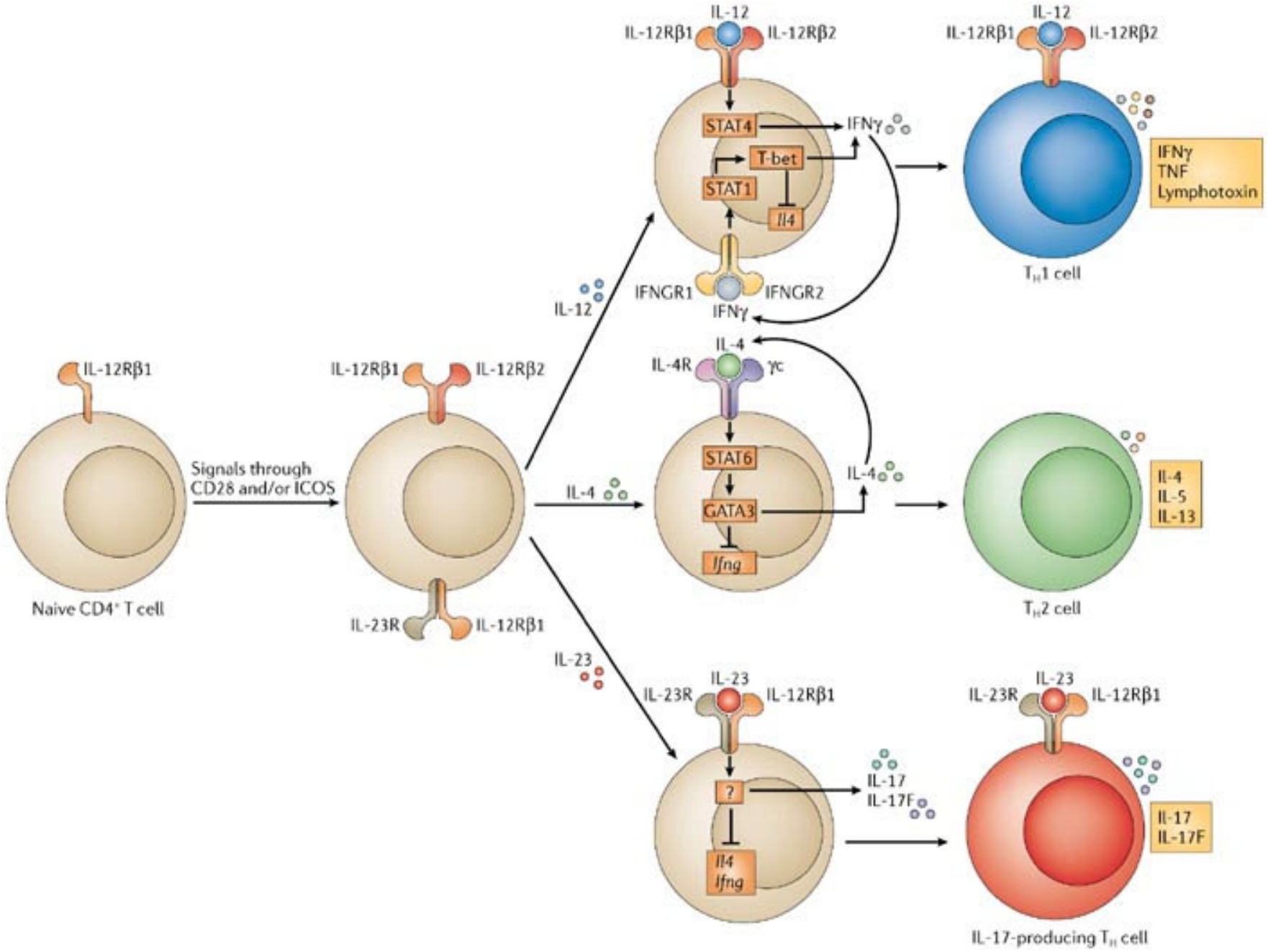


Figure 8-27 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

CD4 Cells Can Differentiate into multiple Types of "Helpers"



Activated Cells are now Licensed to Seek out Targets and Kill them
For CD8 T cells, Numbers are Critical

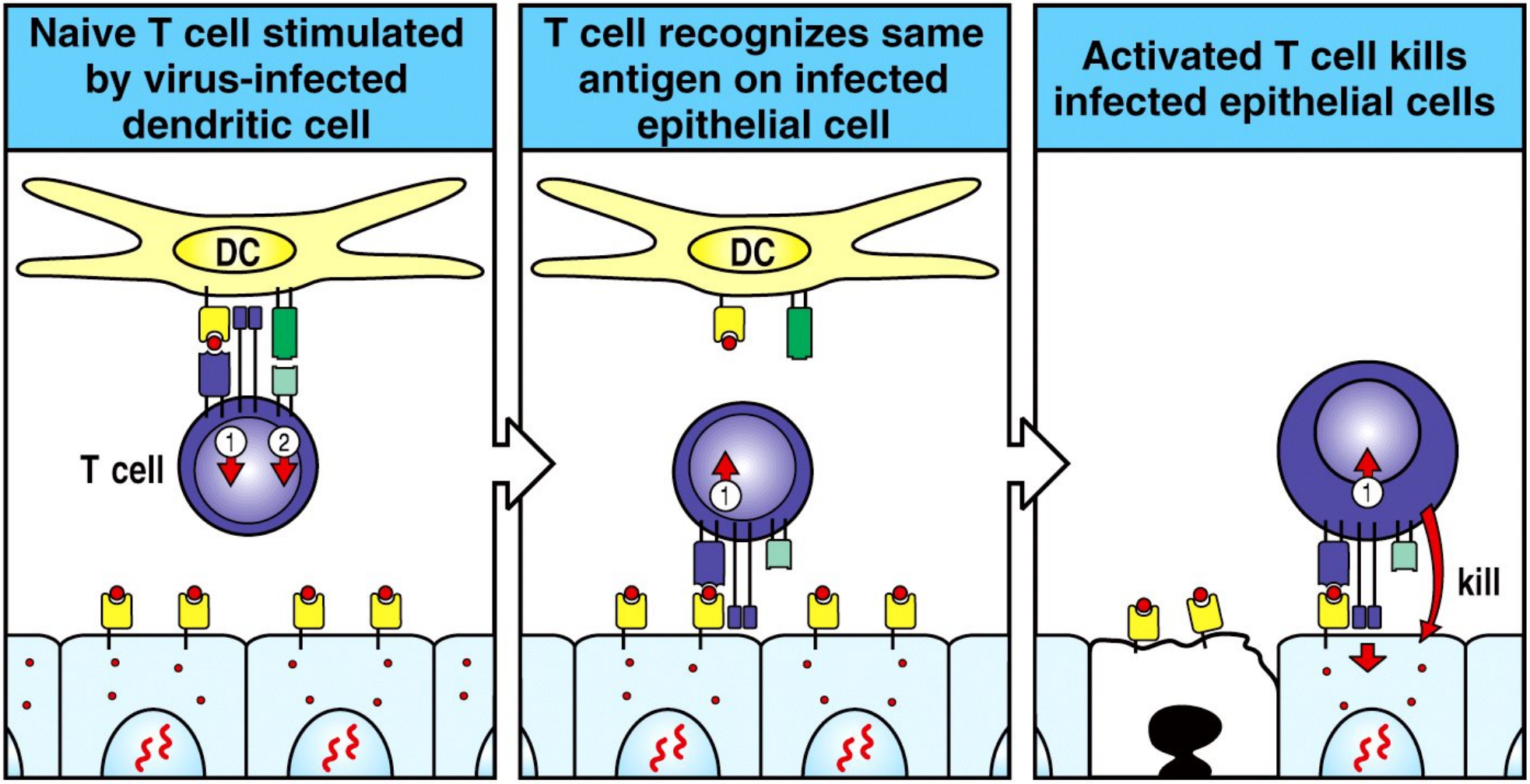


Figure 8-13 part 1 of 2 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

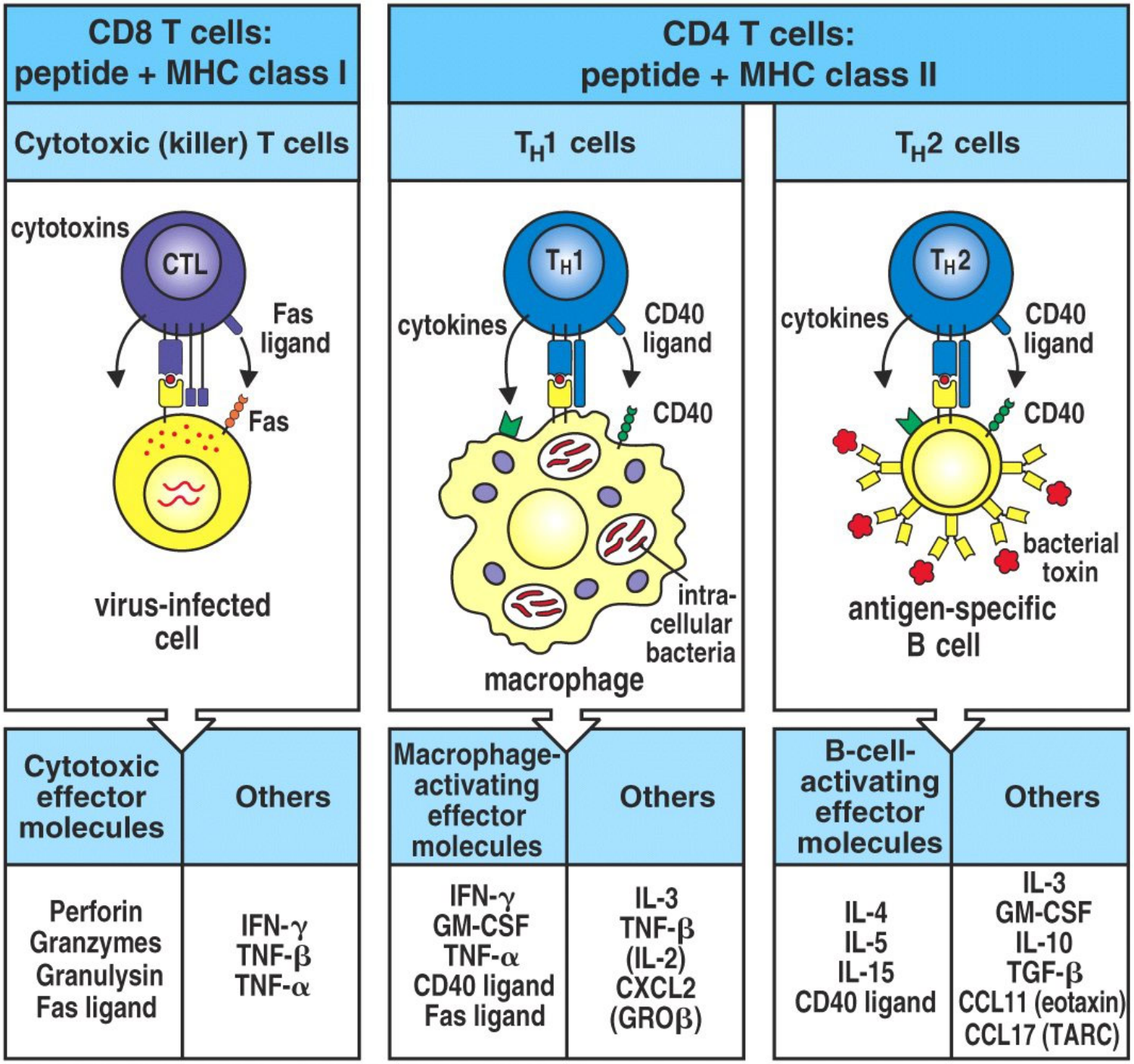
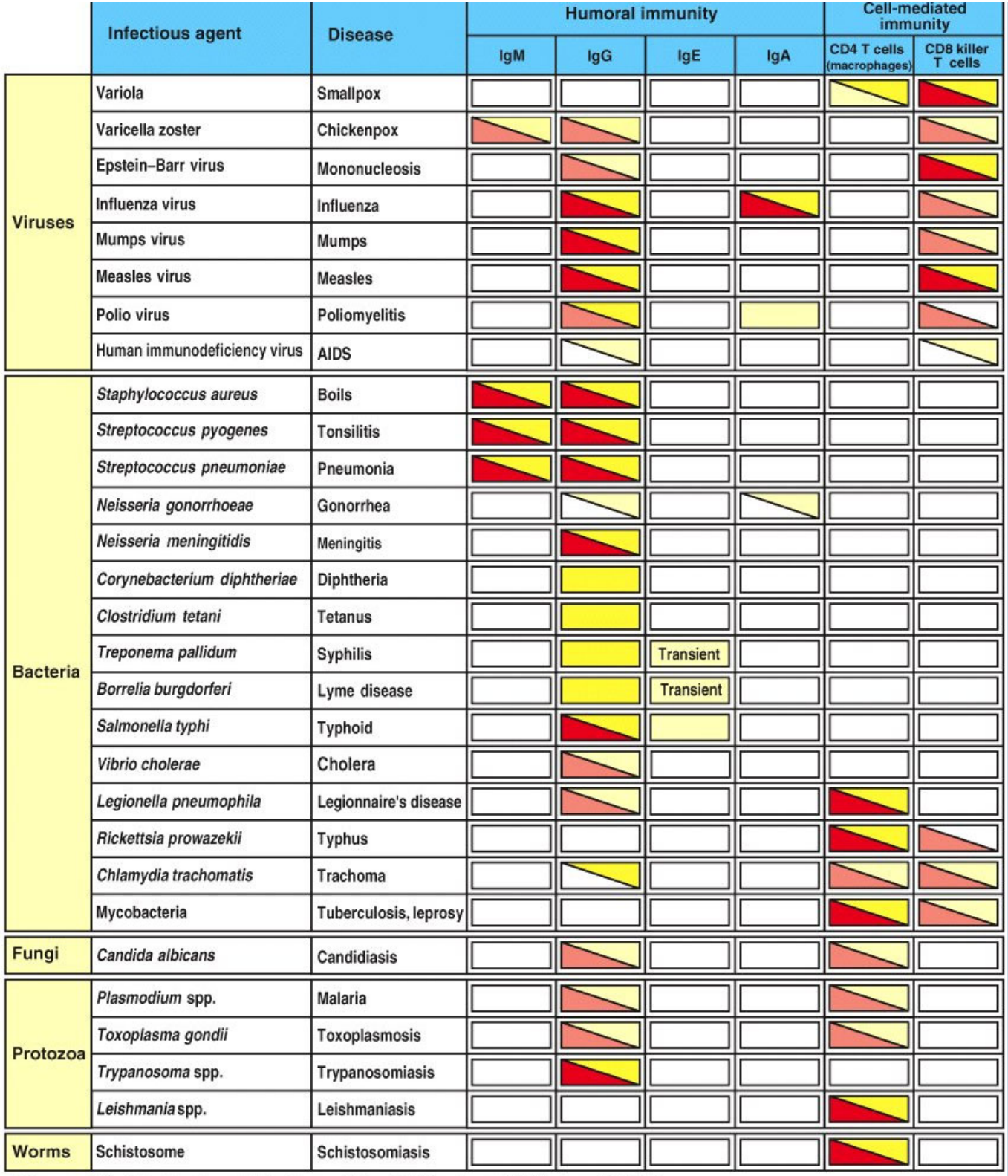


Figure 8-31 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

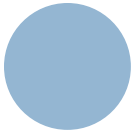
Specific Clearance Mechanisms For Pathogen Classes (keep in mind redundancy)

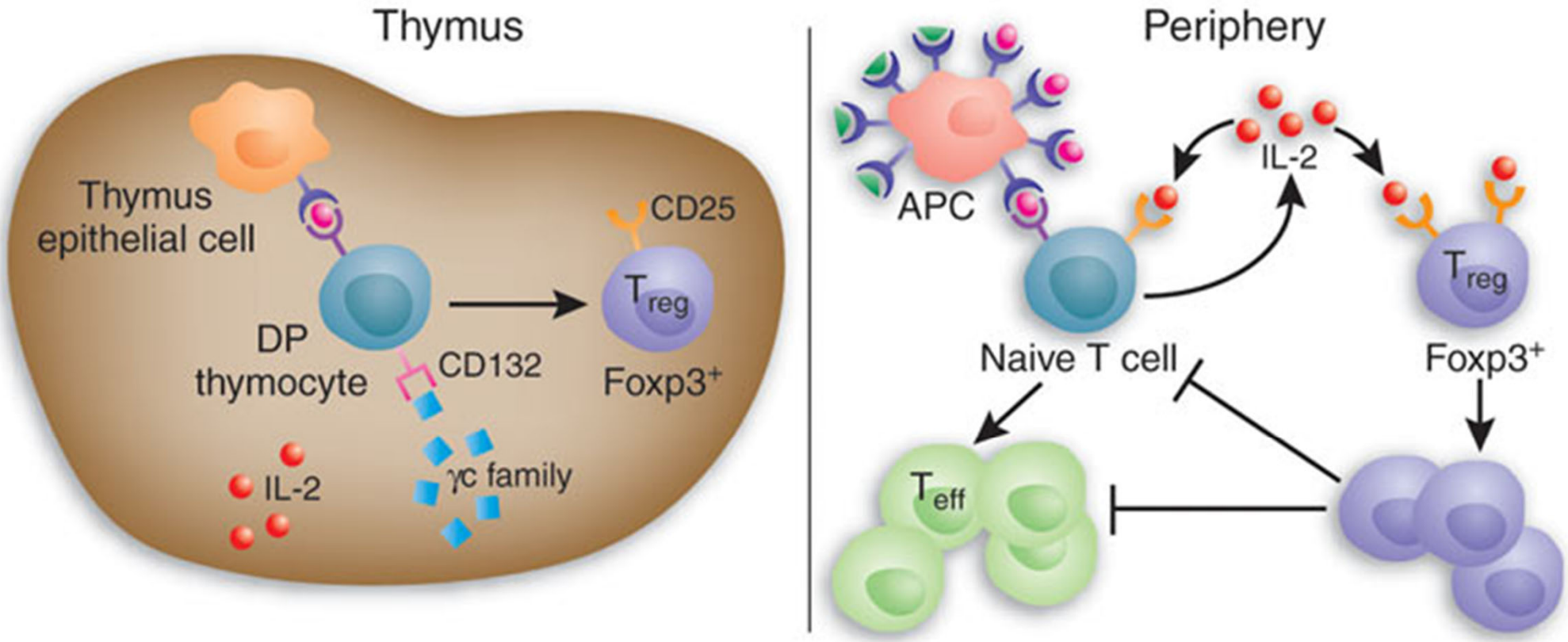


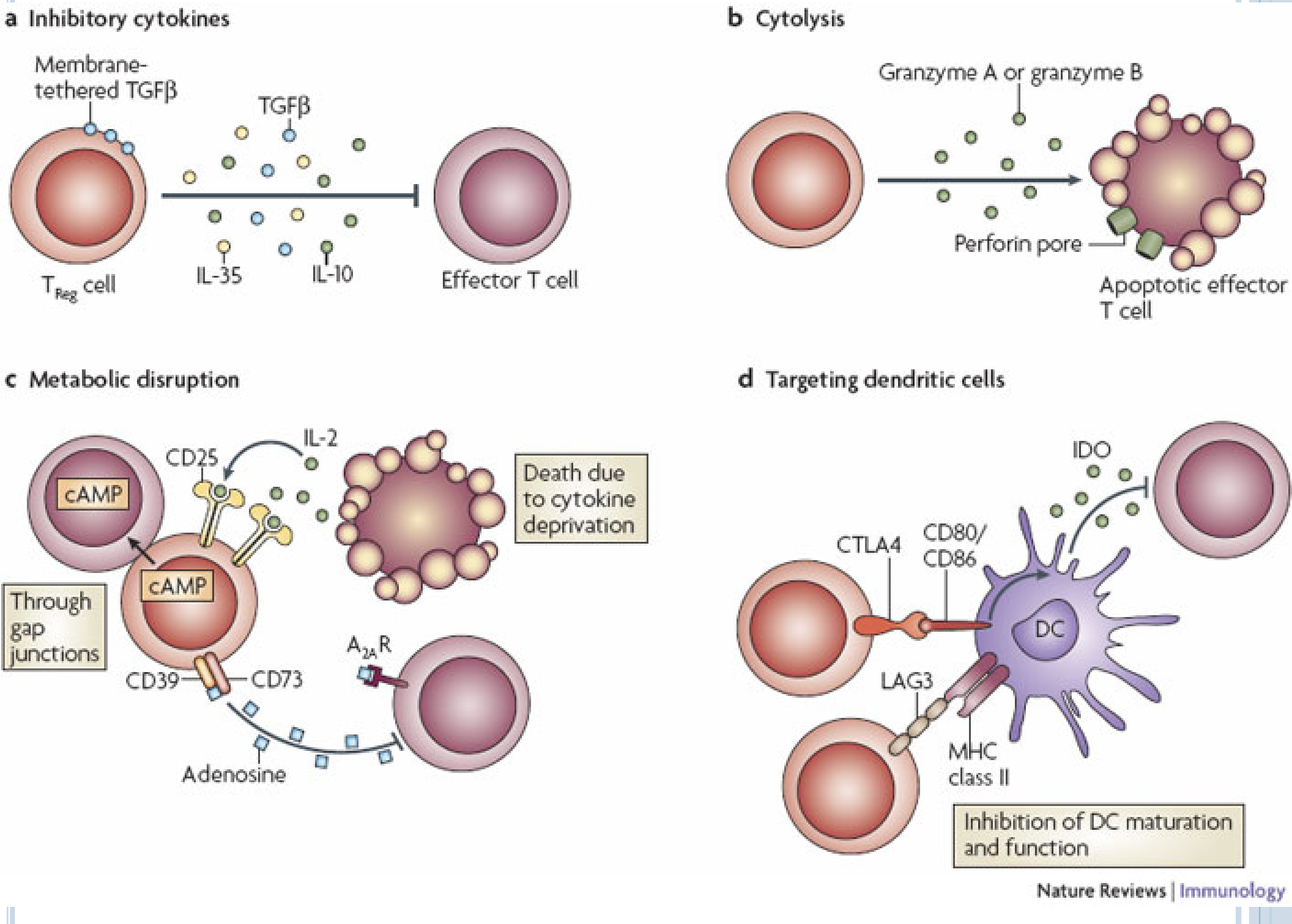
	Infectious agent	Disease	Humoral immunity				Cell-mediated immunity	
			IgM	IgG	IgE	IgA	CD4 T cells (macrophages)	CD8 killer T cells
Viruses	Variola	Smallpox						
	Varicella zoster	Chickenpox						
	Epstein–Barr virus	Mononucleosis						
	Influenza virus	Influenza						
	Mumps virus	Mumps						
	Measles virus	Measles						
	Polio virus	Poliomyelitis						
	Human immunodeficiency virus	AIDS						
Bacteria	*Staphylococcus aureus*	Boils						
	Streptococcus pyogenes	Tonsilitis						
	Streptococcus pneumoniae	Pneumonia						
	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	Gonorrhea						
	Neisseria meningitidis	Meningitis						
	Corynebacterium diphtheriae	Diphtheria						
	Clostridium tetani	Tetanus						
	Treponema pallidum	Syphilis			Transient			
	Borrelia burgdorferi	Lyme disease			Transient			
	Salmonella typhi	Typhoid						
	Vibrio cholerae	Cholera						
	Legionella pneumophila	Legionnaire's disease						
	Rickettsia prowazekii	Typhus						
	Chlamydia trachomatis	Trachoma						
	Mycobacteria	Tuberculosis, leprosy						
Fungi	*Candida albicans*	Candidiasis						
Protozoa	*Plasmodium* spp.	Malaria						
	Toxoplasma gondii	Toxoplasmosis						
	Trypanosoma spp.	Trypanosomiasis						
	Leishmania spp.	Leishmaniasis						
Worms	Schistosome	Schistosomiasis						

Last question?

- When do I shut off?
  - Regulation by specialized cells via direct contact and secreted cytokines
  - Inhibition loops within cells along cytokine cascades
- Multiple mechanisms with diverse consequences
  - Autoimmunity
  - Asthma and allergy




Thymus
Thymus epithelial cell
DP thymocyte
CD132
CD25
Treg
Foxp3+
IL-2
γc family
Periphery
APC
IL-2
Treg
Naive T cell
Foxp3+
Teff


a Inhibitory cytokines
Membrane-tethered TGFβ
TGFβ
IL-35
IL-10
T_{Reg} cell
Effector T cell
b Cytolysis
Granzyme A or granzyme B
Perforin pore
Apoptotic effector T cell
c Metabolic disruption
IL-2
CD25
cAMP
cAMP
Death due to cytokine deprivation
Through gap junctions
CD39
CD73
$A_{2A}R$
Adenosine
d Targeting dendritic cells
IDO
CTLA4
CD80/CD86
DC
LAG3
MHC class II
Inhibition of DC maturation and function

Thanks for the Memories…

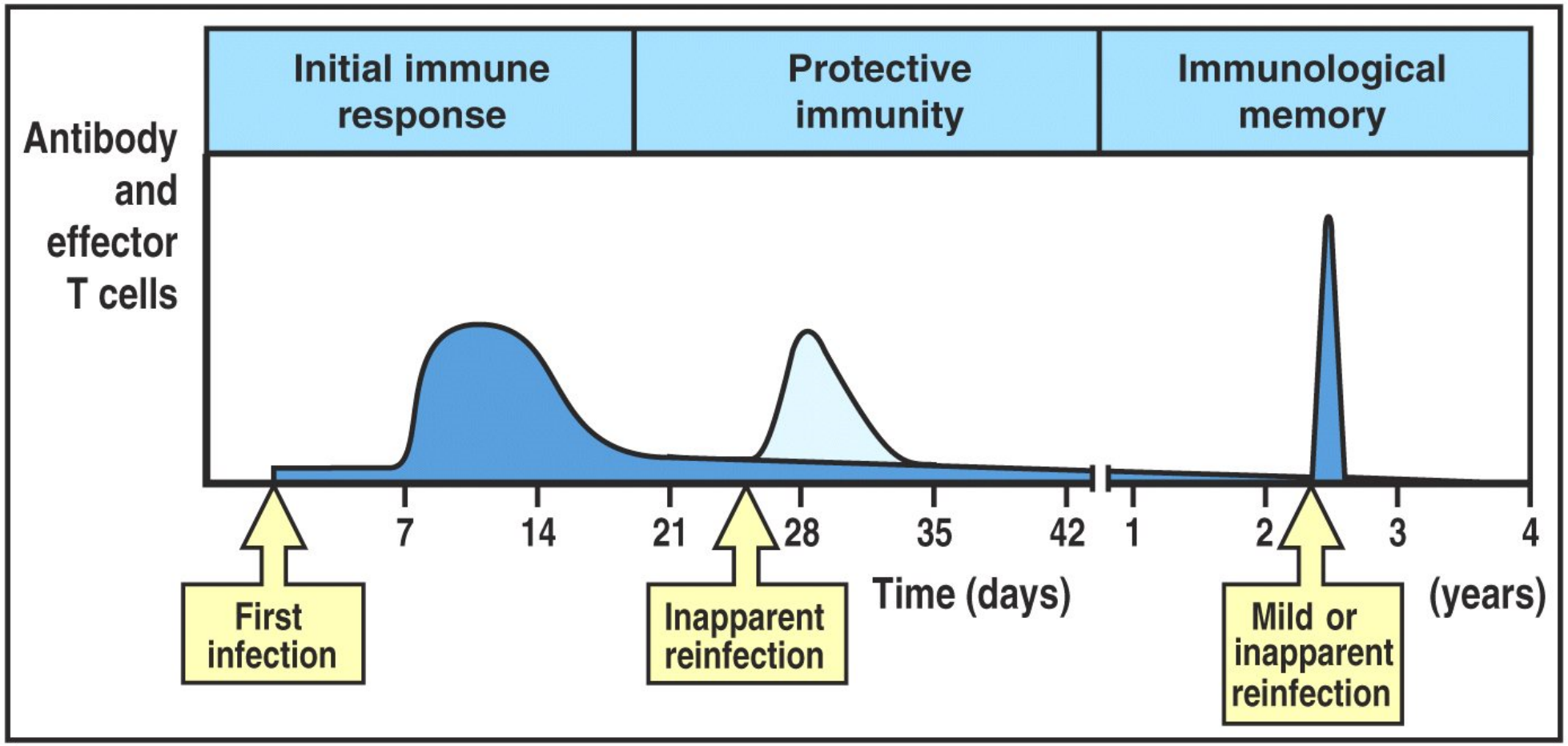
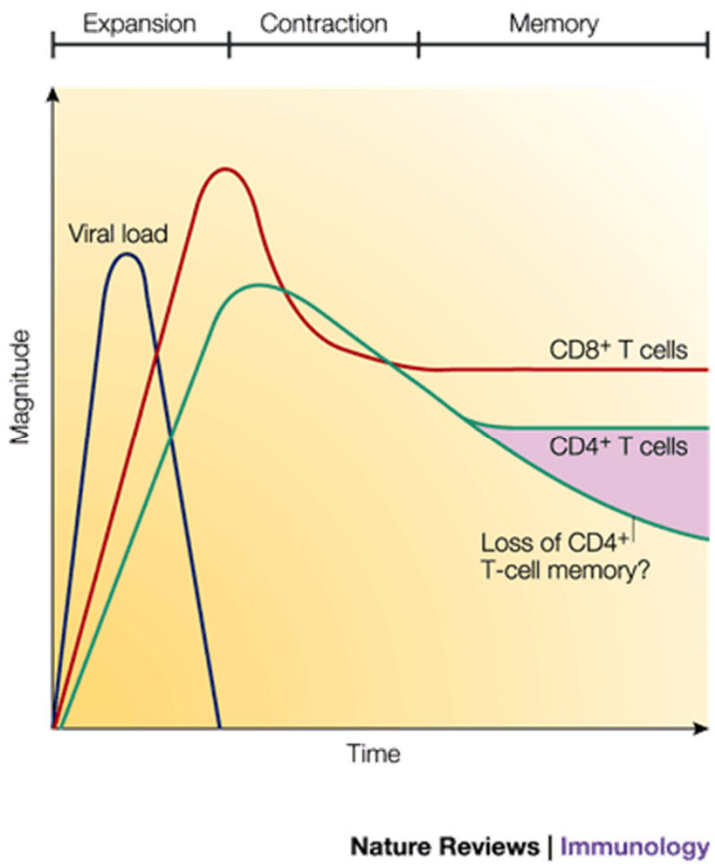
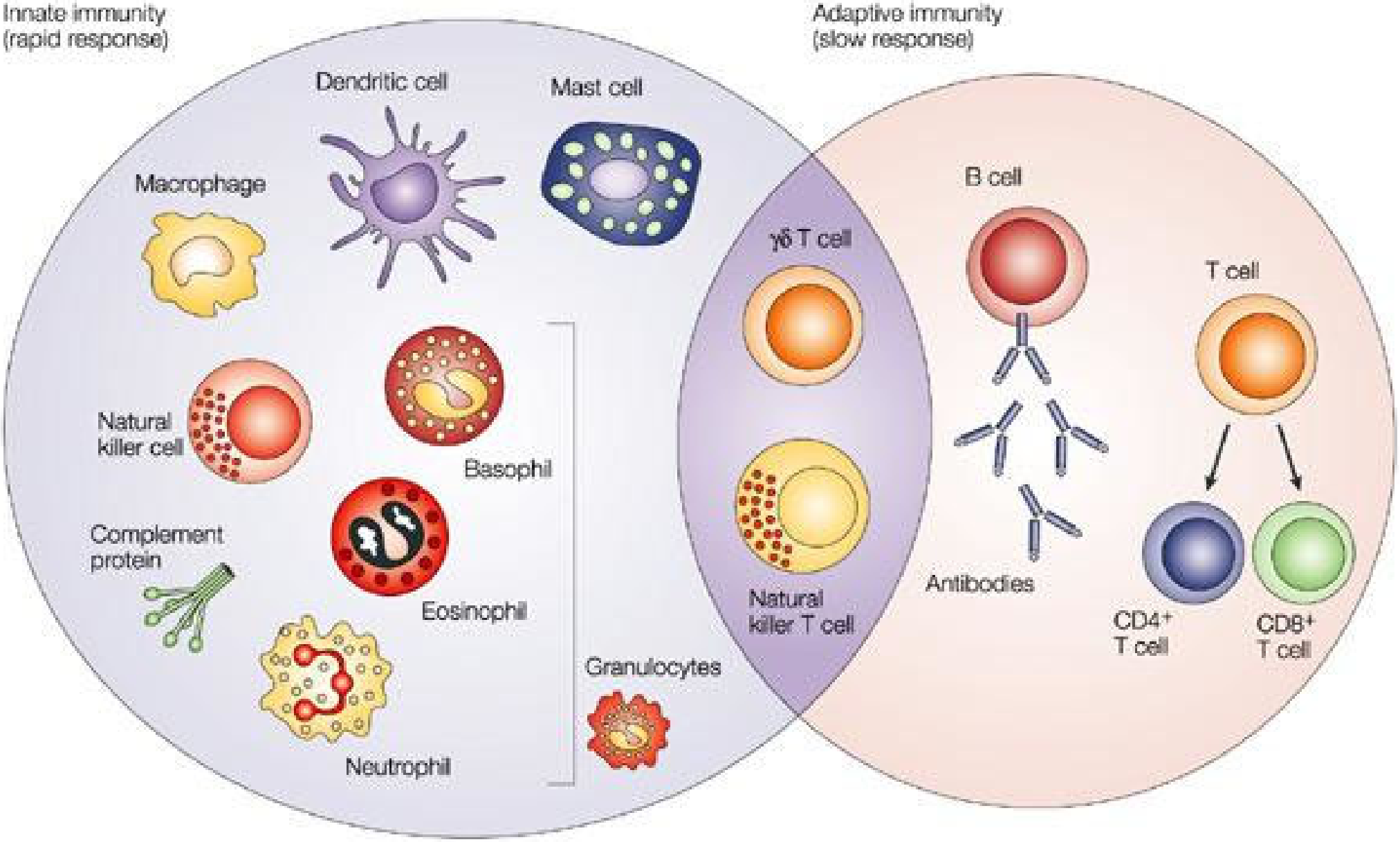


Figure 10-18 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

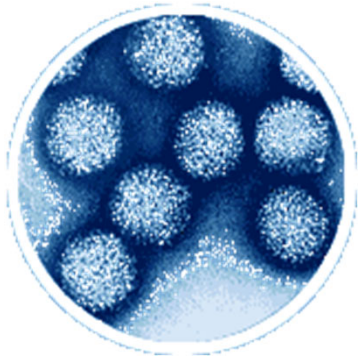
Memory

- After contraction, memory CD8 numbers are maintained (active process) while CD_4 cells slowly decline
- Higher precursor numbers are a key feature of memory
- Memory cells more rapidly acquire effector function and have lower thresholds of activation

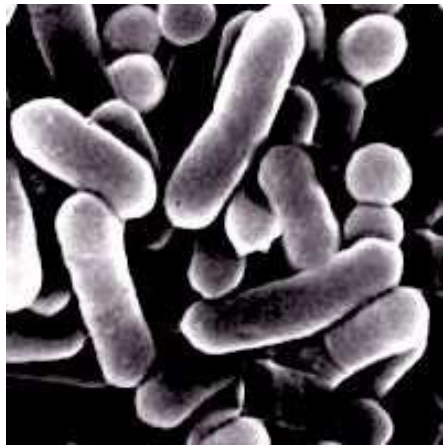



Innate immunity
(rapid response)
Adaptive immunity
(slow response)
Dendritic cell
Mast cell
Macrophage
γδ T cell
B cell
T cell
Natural
killer cell
Basophil
Complement
protein
Eosinophil
Natural
killer T cell
Antibodies
CD4+
T cell
CD8+
T cell
Granulocytes
Neutrophil

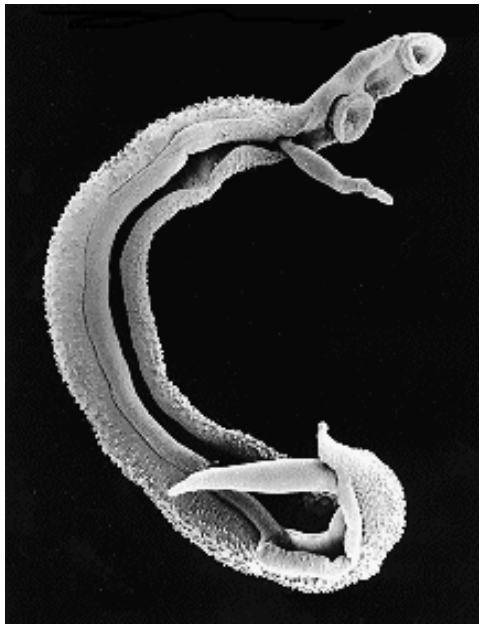
Evolutionary Development of Immunity



Viruses (~0.2 microns)



Bacteria (1-2 microns)



Parasites (Millimeters)