



MÉTODOS PARA
EVALUAR LA
RESPUESTA
INMUNE

DRA. LUISA BARBOZA

RESPUESTA INMUNE

Poblaciones celulares

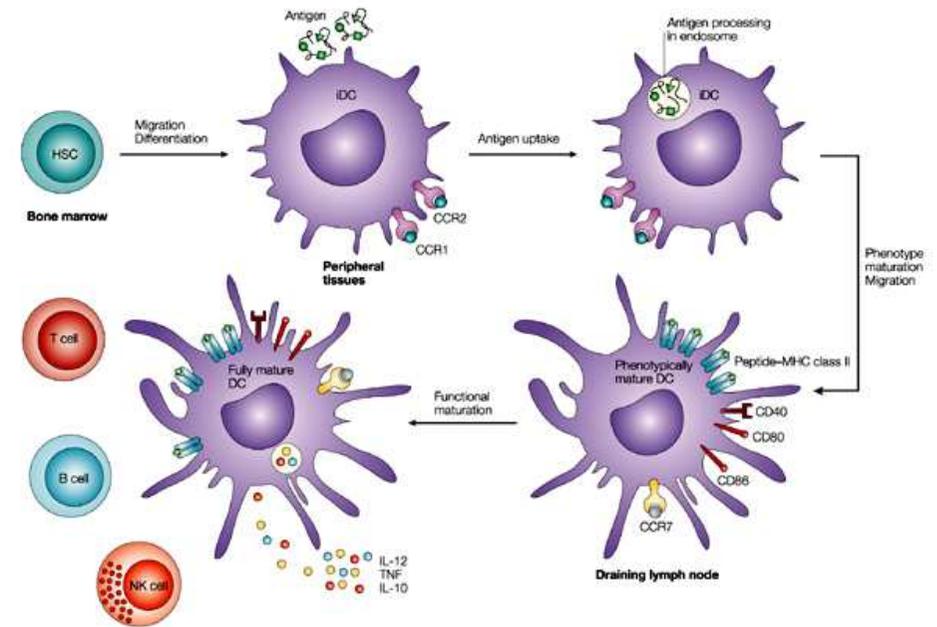
- Células T
- Células B
- Células fagocíticas
- Células citotóxicas

Productos de la respuesta

- Citoquinas
- Inmunoglobulinas/anticuerpos
- Complemento

Diagnóstico

- Patologías inmunes
- Procesos infecciosos



Nature Reviews | Immunology



Técnicas basadas en interacción antígeno-anticuerpo

- Inmunoensayos
- Western blot
- Inmunoprecipitación
- Inmunohistoquímica
- Inmunofluorescencia



Figura 1-5 Los anticuerpos marcados permiten la detección de complejos antígeno/anticuerpo en los inmunoensayos

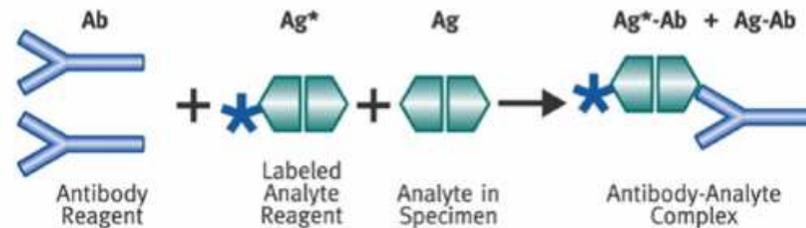
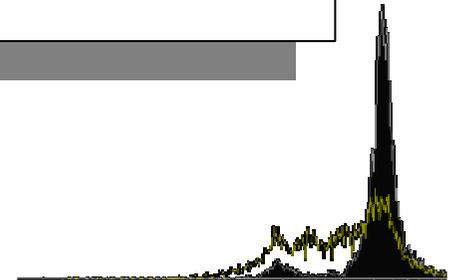
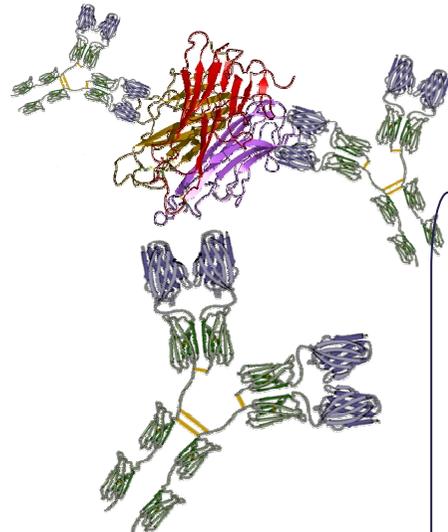


Figura 1-6 El antígeno marcado también permite la detección de complejos antígeno/anticuerpo en los inmunoensayos





Tipos de inmunoensayo:



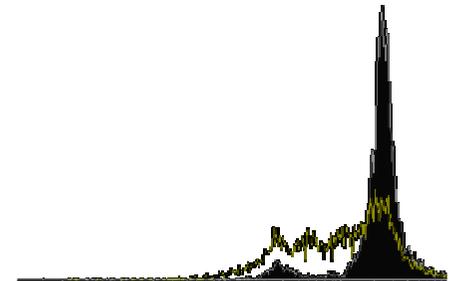
Inmunoensayo:
Formación de
inmunocomplejos
(antígeno/anticuerpo)

Marcados.
Conjugados a moléculas
que emiten señales
detectables

- Radioinmunoensayo (RIA): El marcador es un isótopo radioactivo.
- Análisis inmunoenzimáticos (EIA): El marcador es una enzima.
- Fluoroinmunoanálisis: El marcador es una partícula fluorescente.
- Ensayos inmunoquimioluminiscente: La marca es una sustancia quimioluminiscente.

No marcados:
Son medidos por dispersión
de luz o por visualización
directa

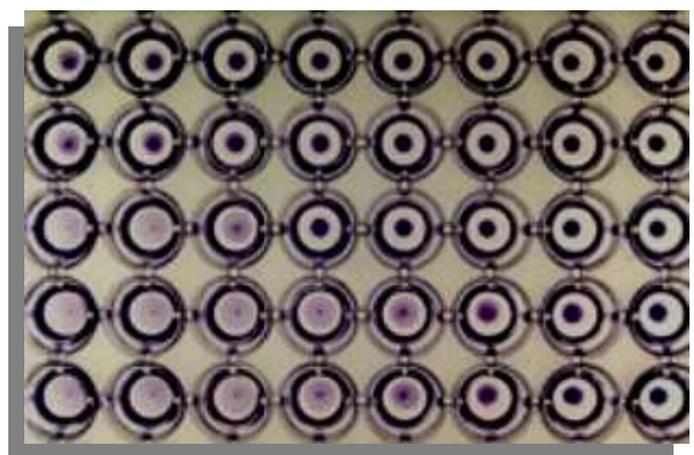
- Precipitación
- Aglutinación



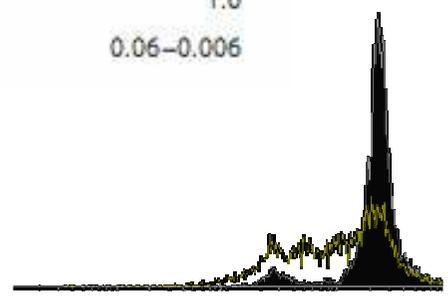


Inmunoensayos:

✓ Comparación



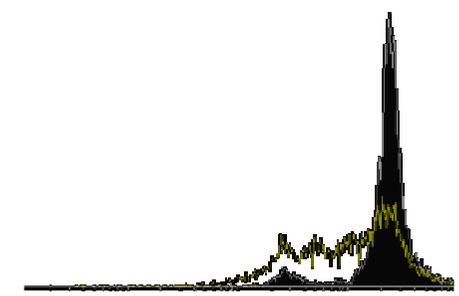
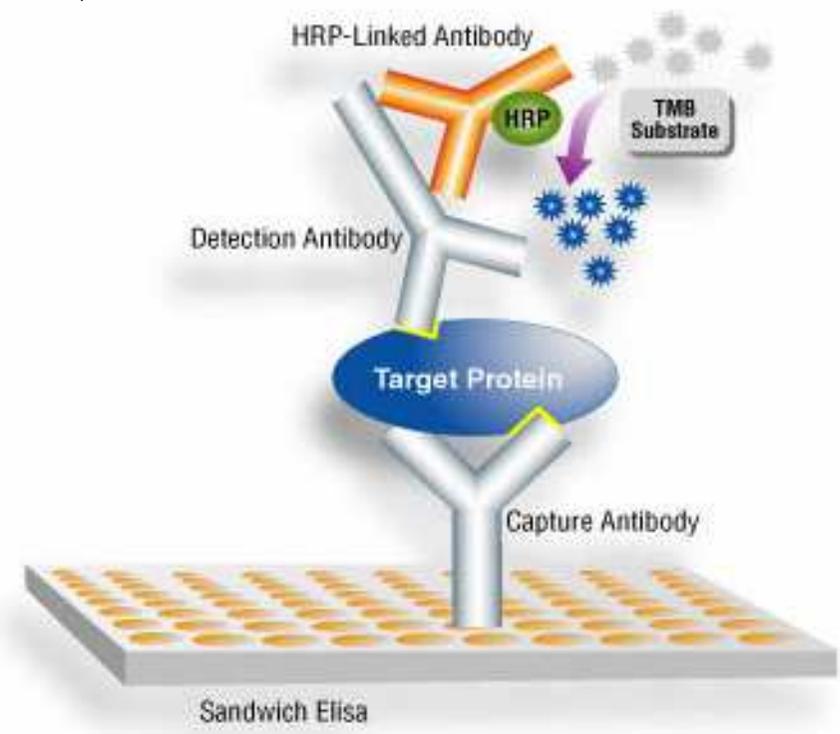
Assay	Sensitivity* (μg antibody/ml)
Precipitation reaction in fluids	20–200
Precipitation reactions in gels	
Mancini radial immunodiffusion	10–50
Ouchterlony double immunodiffusion	20–200
Immunelectrophoresis	20–200
Rocket electrophoresis	2
Agglutination reactions	
Direct	0.3
Passive agglutination	0.006–0.06
Agglutination inhibition	0.006–0.06
Radioimmunoassay	0.0006–0.006
Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)	<0.0001–0.01
ELISA using chemiluminescence	<0.0001–0.01†
Immunofluorescence	1.0
Flow cytometry	0.06–0.006



ELISA (Enzyme linked Immunosorbent Assay):

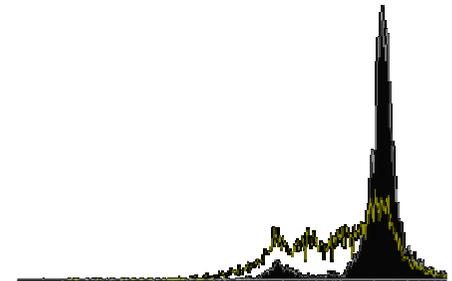
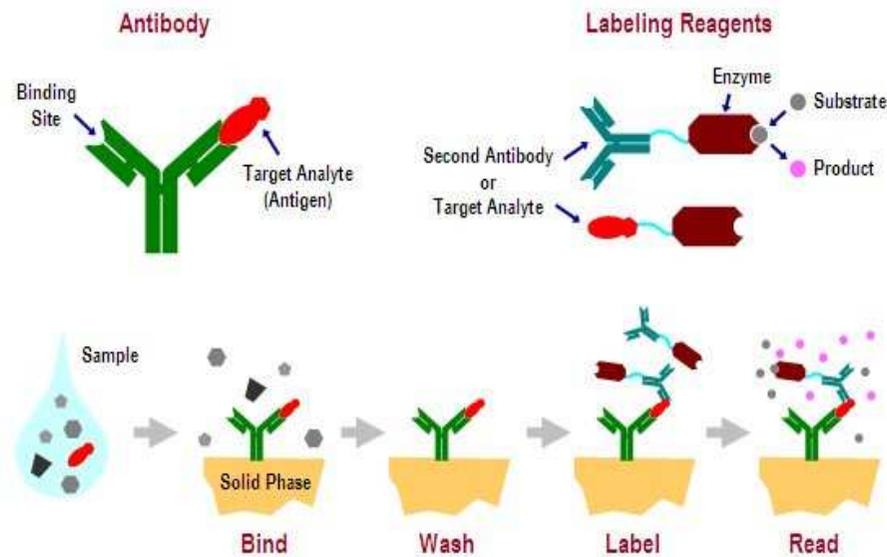
La detección se realiza colorimétricamente por la interacción de un sustrato cromogénico y una enzima que ha sido acoplada a un anticuerpo detector. La prueba de ELISA se basa en la formación de inmunocomplejos, (reacción antígeno-anticuerpo, uno de los cuales debe ser de reactividad conocida), para detectar la presencia de un analito de interés. La detección se realiza colorimétricamente por la interacción de un sustrato cromogénico y una enzima que ha sido acoplada a un anticuerpo detector.

En el ELISA, uno de los reactivos se conjuga con una enzima formando un complejo con actividad inmunológica y enzimática.

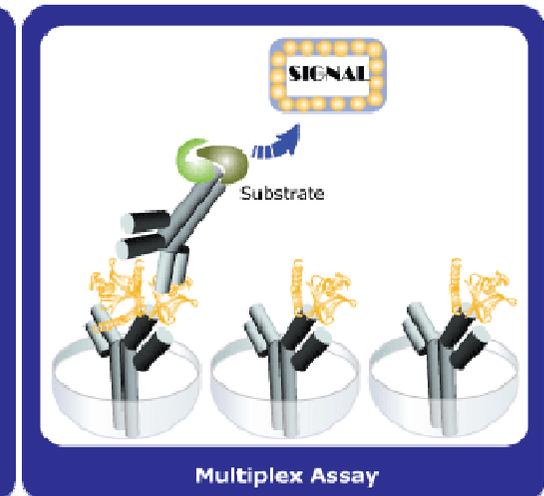
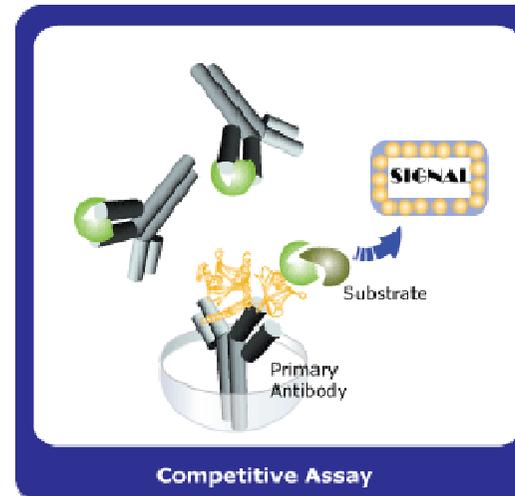
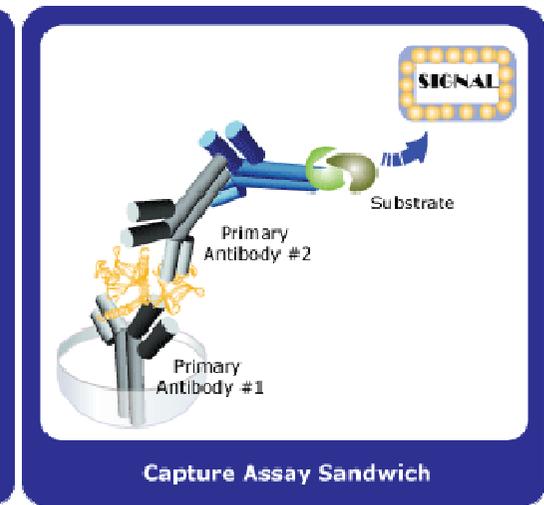
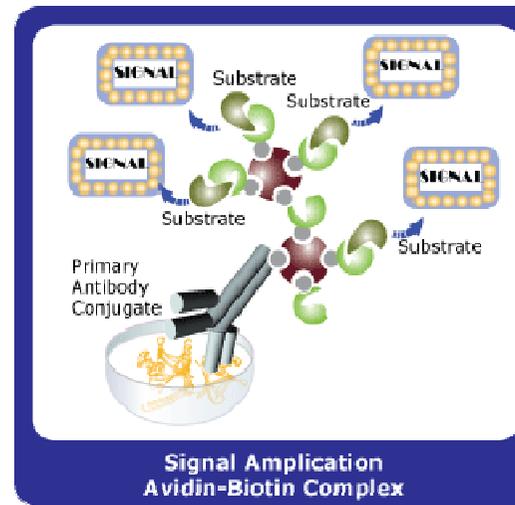
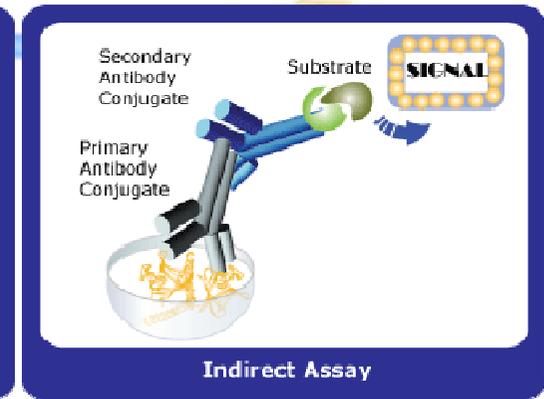
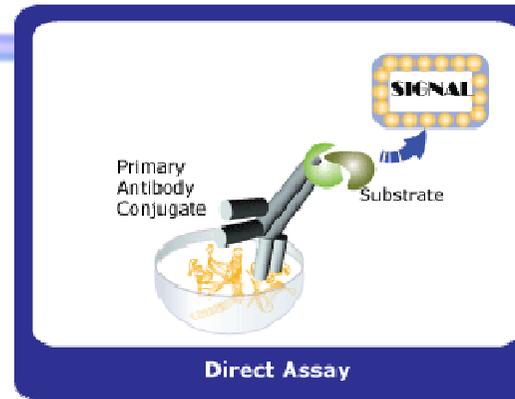


ELISA. Pasos

ELISA

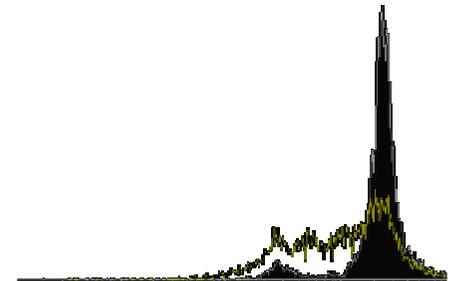
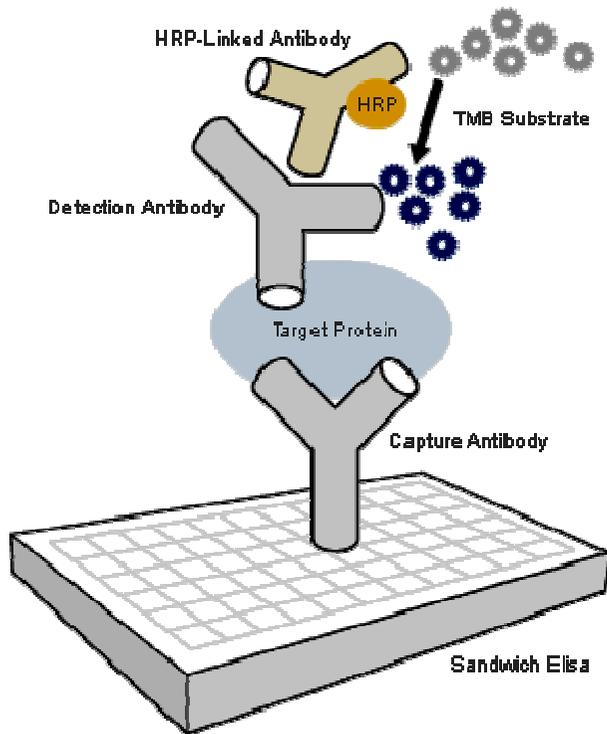


Tipos de ELISA:



Evaluación de células B

Anticuerpos / ELISA & CBA



Utilidad

Clases y subclases de Ig

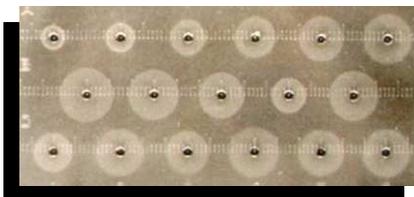
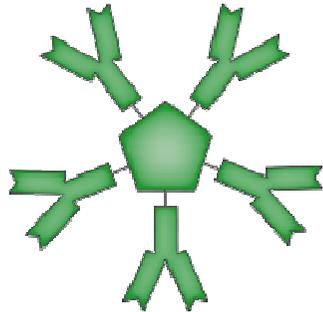
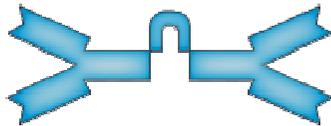
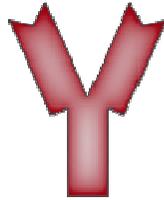


TABLE 4-2 Properties and biological activities* of classes and subclasses of human serum immunoglobulins

Property/Activity	IgG1	IgG2	IgG3	IgG4	IgA1	IgA2	IgM [‡]	IgE	IgD
Molecular weight [†]	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000–600,000	150,000–600,000	900,000	190,000	150,000
Heavy-chain component	γ1	γ2	γ3	γ4	α1	α2	μ	ε	δ
Normal serum level (mg/ml)	9	3	1	0.5	3.0	0.5	1.5	0.0003	0.03
In vivo serum half life (days)	23	23	8	23	6	6	5	2.5	3
Activates classical complement pathway	+	+/-	++	-	-	-	+++	-	-
Crosses placenta	+	+/-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
Present on membrane of mature B cells	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
Binds to Fc receptors of phagocytes	++	+/-	++	+	-	-	?	-	-
Mucosal transport	-	-	-	-	++	++	+	-	-
Induces mast-cell degranulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-

*Activity levels indicated as follows: ++ = high; + = moderate; +/- = minimal; - = none; ? = questionable.

[†]IgG, IgE, and IgD always exist as monomers; IgA can exist as a monomer, dimer, trimer, or tetramer. Membrane-bound IgM is a monomer, but secreted IgM in serum is a pentamer.

[‡]IgM is the first isotype produced by the neonate and during a primary immune response.

Utilidad

Detección de Ag y Ac

- Bacterias
- Parásitos
- Hongos
- Virus

Detección de complejos autoinmunes

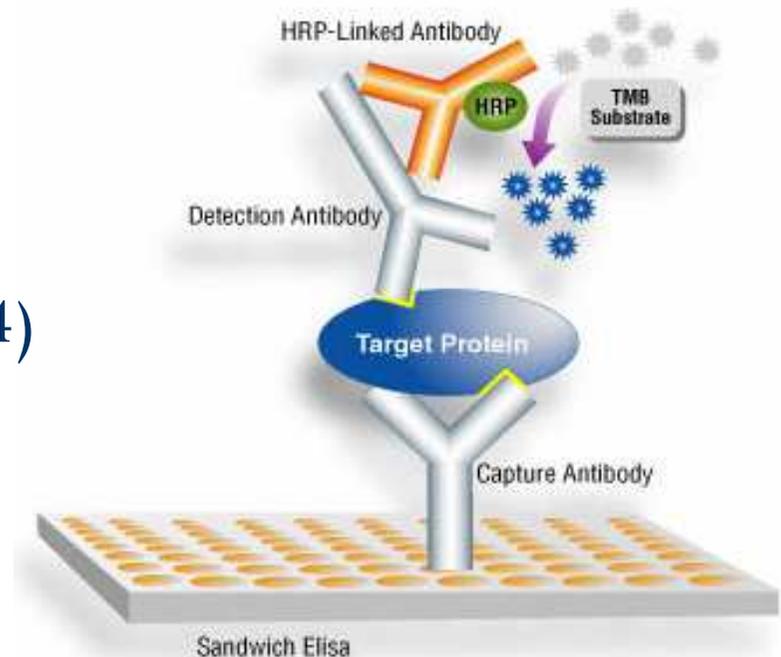
- Anti- DNA (Antígenos nucleares extractables: Sm - Ro - La - RNP)
- Anti-Histonas (H1, H2A, H2B, H3, H4)

LES



UNIVERSIDAD
DE LOS ANDES

idic
INSTITUTO DE INMUNOLOGIA CLINICA





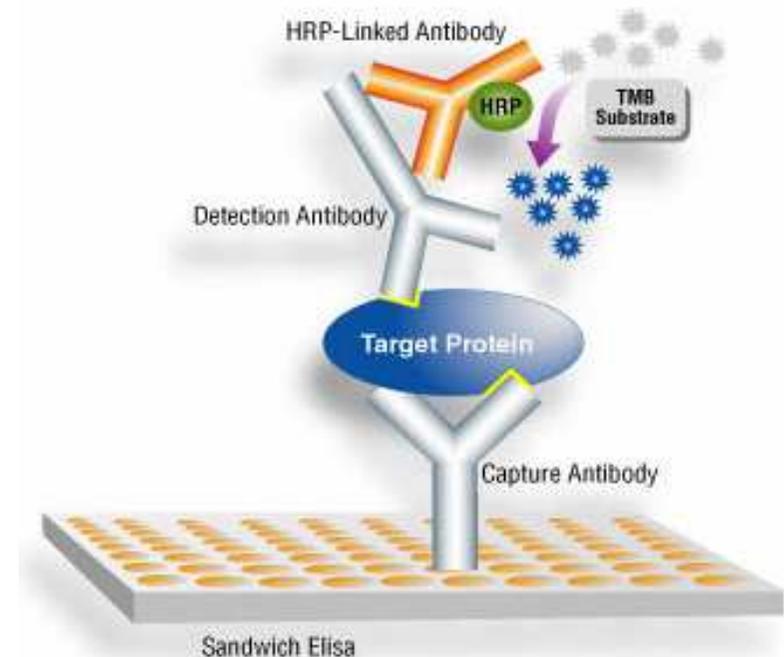
Utilidad

Detección de Acs contra antígenos de tejido

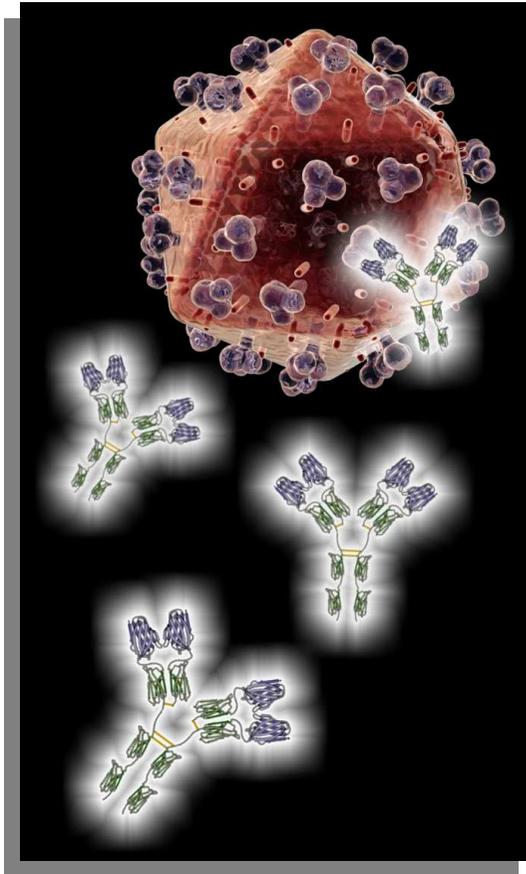
- Anti-tiroglobulina
- Anti-microsomal
- Anticuerpos Antifosfolípidos (Cardiolipina IgG-M)

Detección de Ags asociados a tumores:

- Ag prostático
- Ag ovario (Ca125)
- ACE, alfafetoproteína



ELISA_s y Generaciones:



1^{ra} generación

- Ag: lisado purificado de VIH
- Pocas sensibilidad y especificidad

2^{da} generación

- Ag: proteínas recombinantes de VIH.
Detección de VIH-1 y VIH-2
- Poca sensibilidad, mejora la especificidad

3^{ra} generación

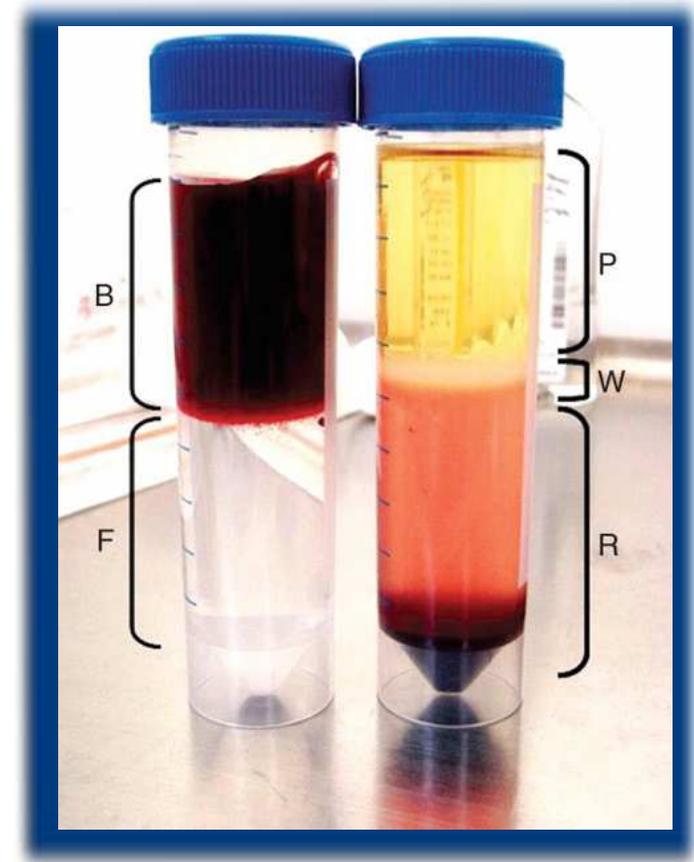
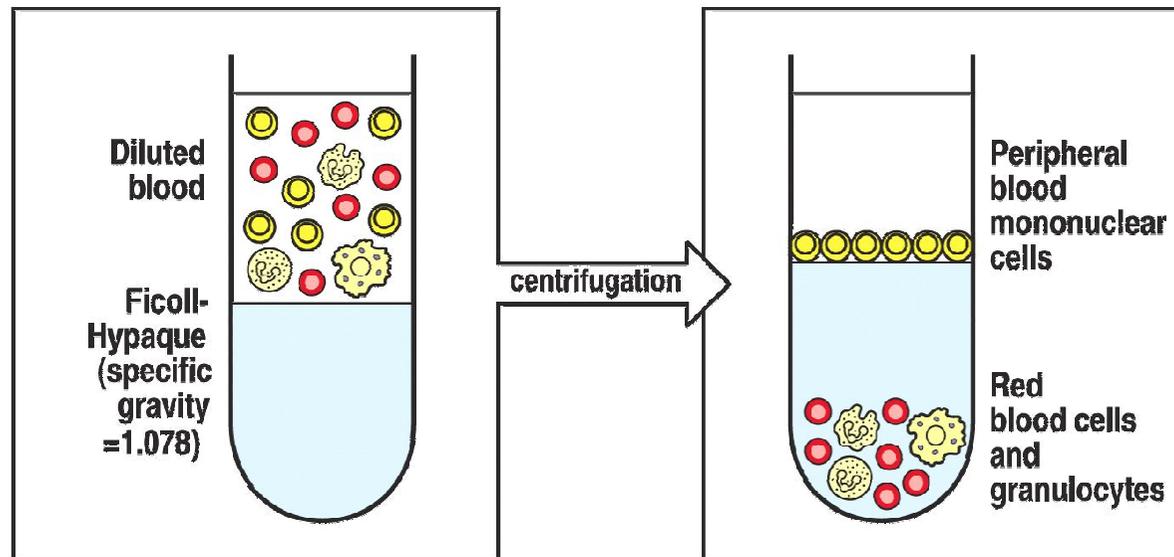
- Ag: proteínas recombinantes de VIH.
Detección del grupo O del VIH. IgM e IgG
- Mejora la sensibilidad

4^{ta} generación

- Capacidad para detectar al Ag p24 y anticuerpos

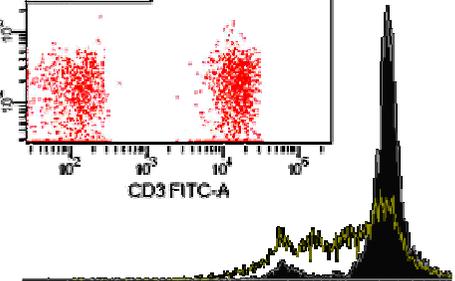
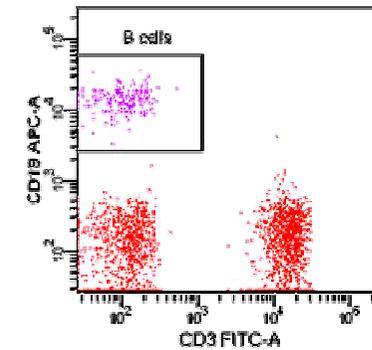
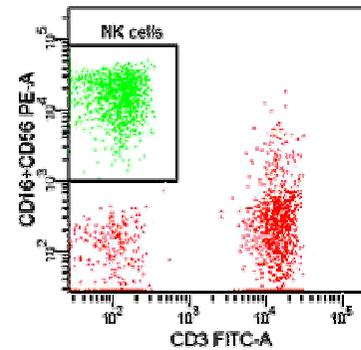
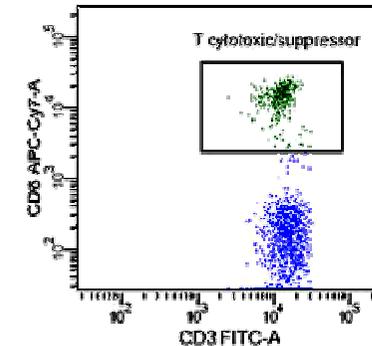
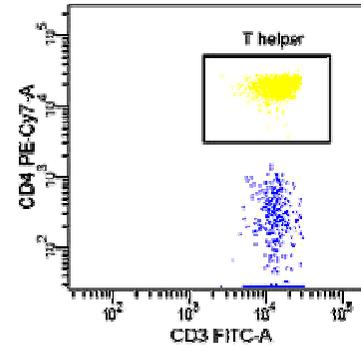
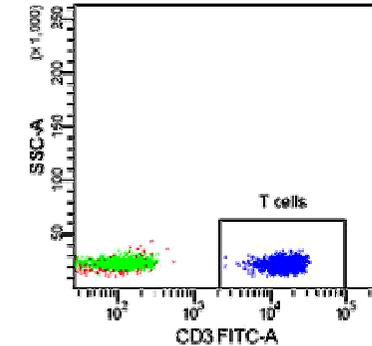
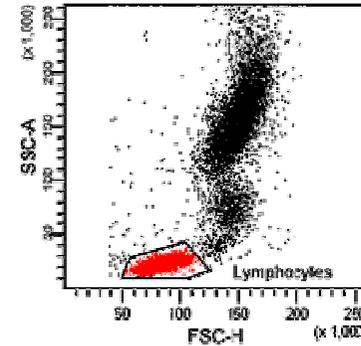
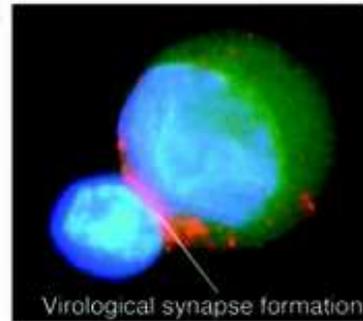
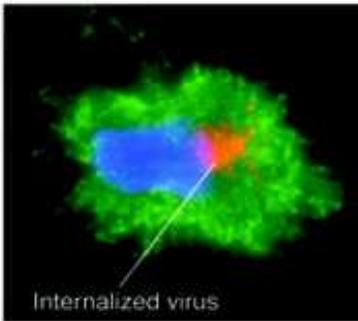


Separación Celular



Técnicas basadas en fluorescencia

- Citometría de flujo
- Inmunofluorescencia-
Microscopia de fluorescencia



UNIVERSIDAD
DE LOS ANDES

idic
INSTITUTO DE INMUNOLOGIA CLINICA

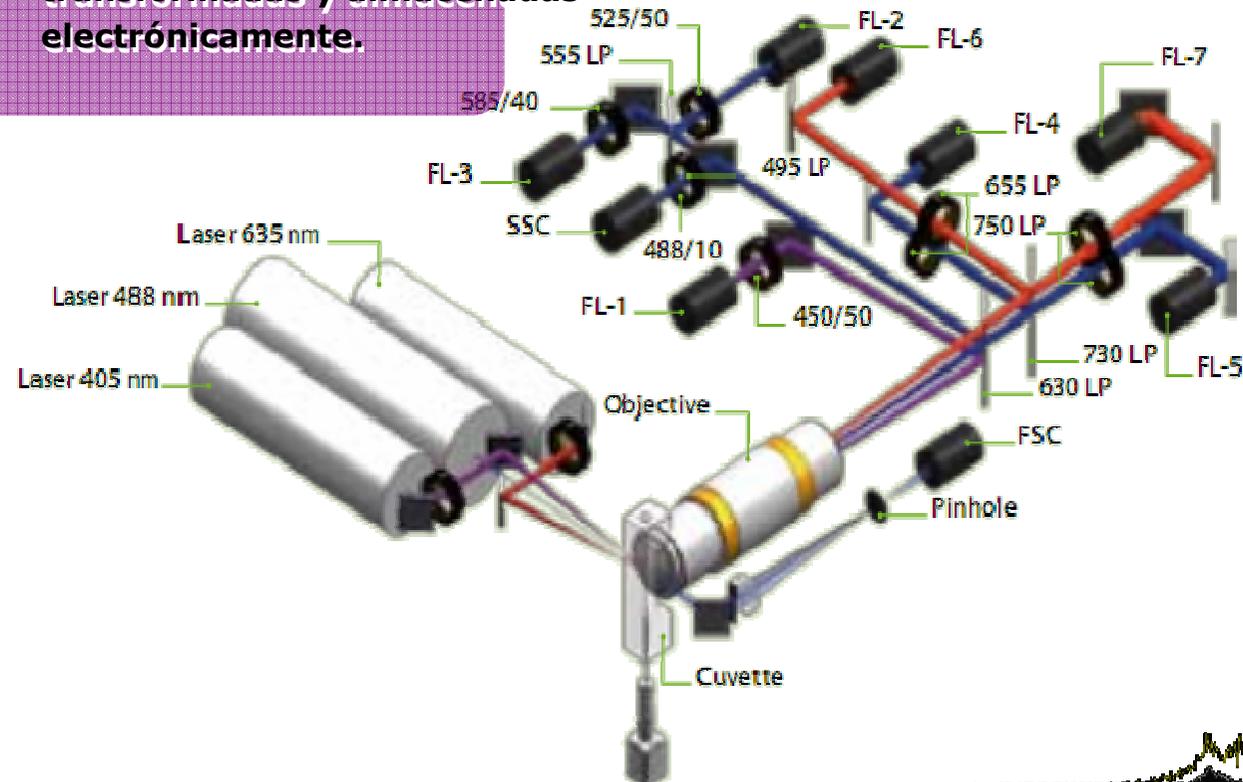
Fluorescence Activated Cell Sorting (FACS)

Hidrodinámica

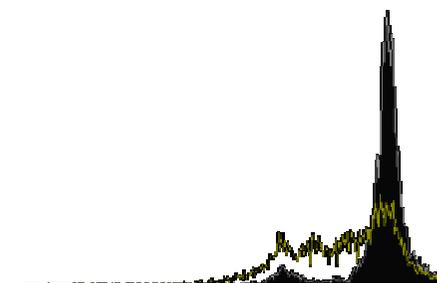
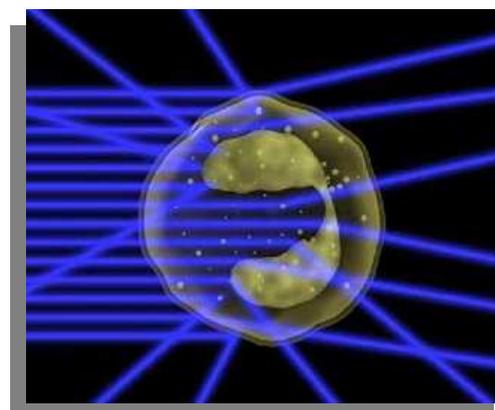
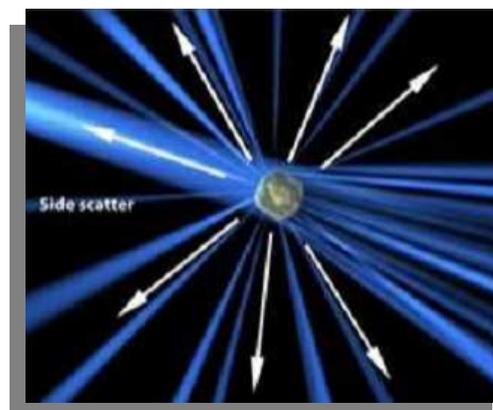
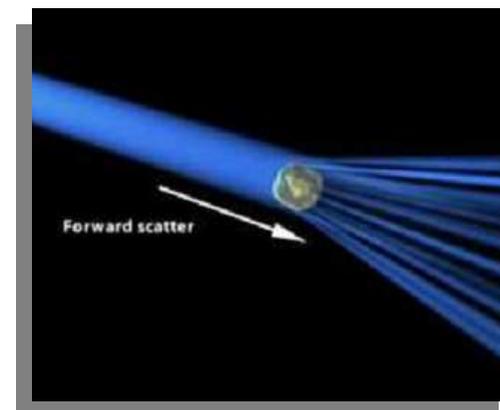
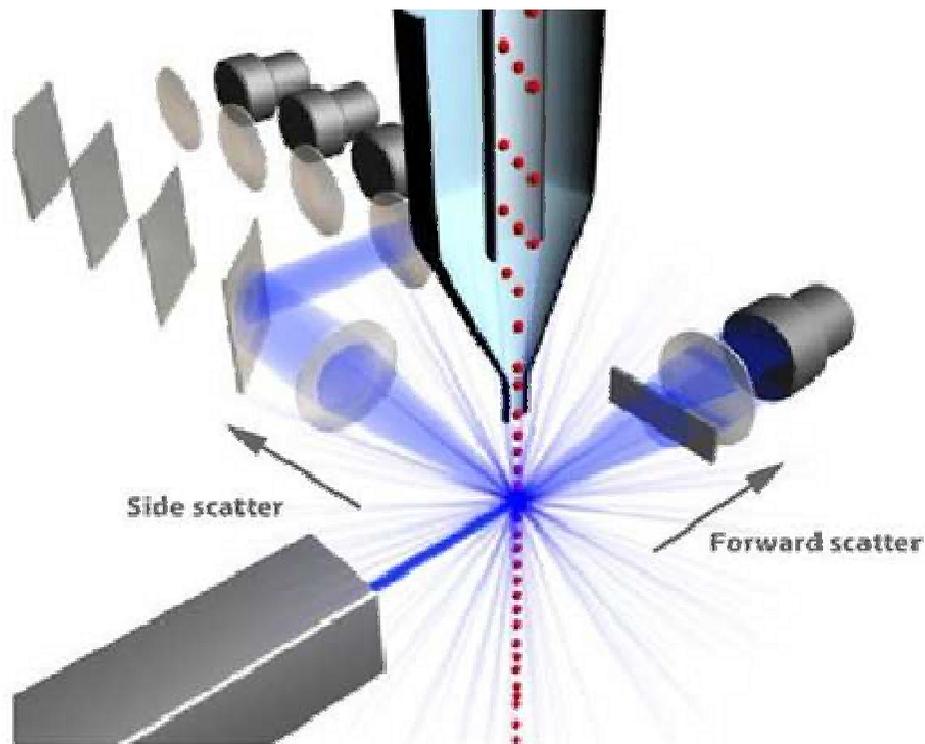
Técnica que permite analizar partículas en suspensión que se hacen fluir a través de un rayo de luz, las partículas interactúan dispersando este haz de luz y emitiendo fluorescencia, estas señales ópticas son detectadas, transformadas y almacenadas electrónicamente.

Óptica

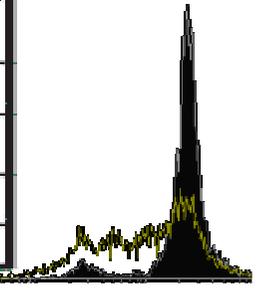
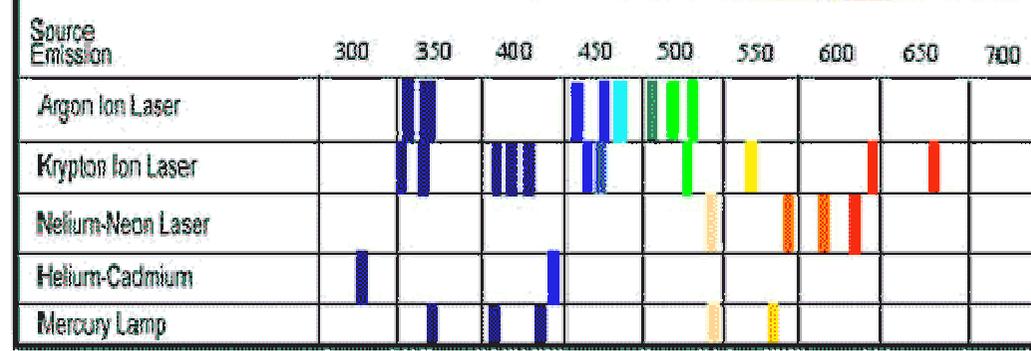
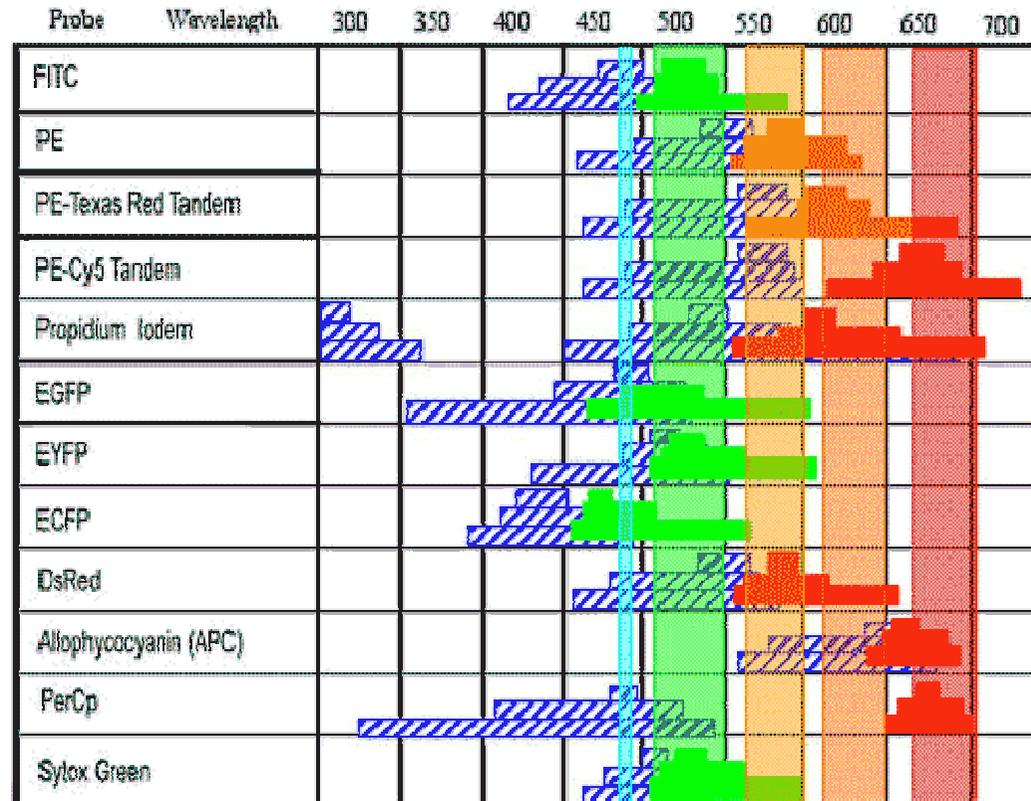
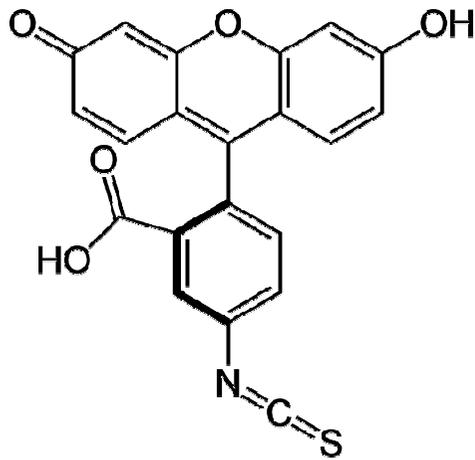
Electrónica



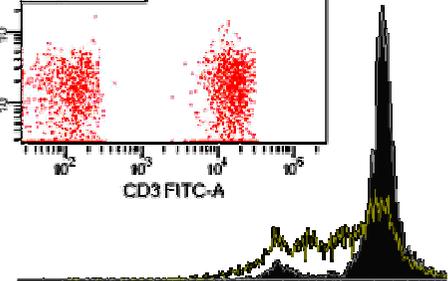
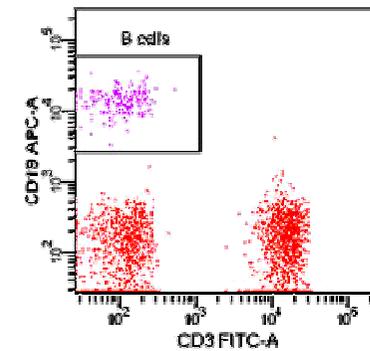
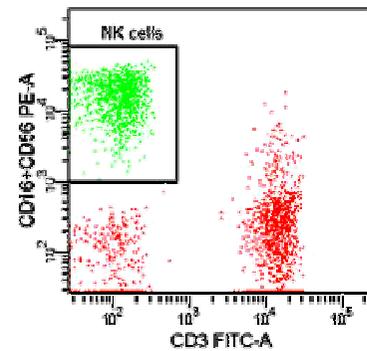
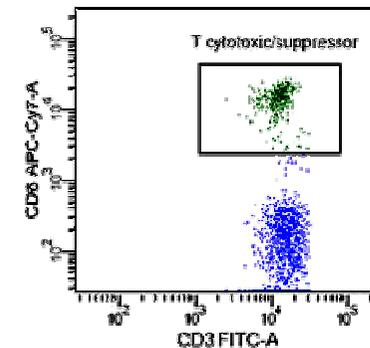
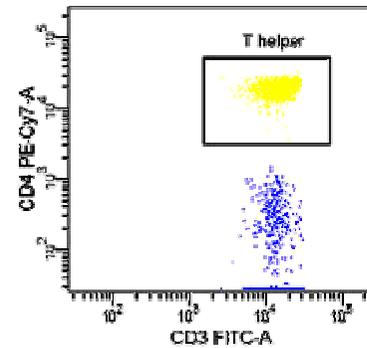
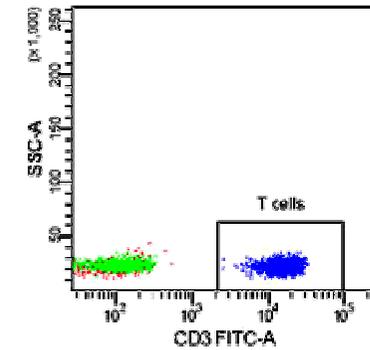
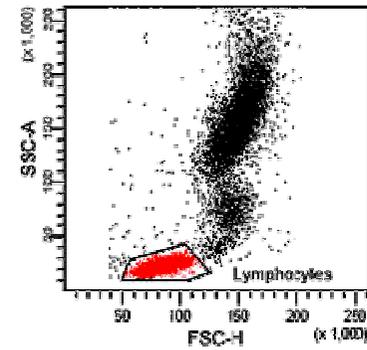
Óptica



Fluorocromos

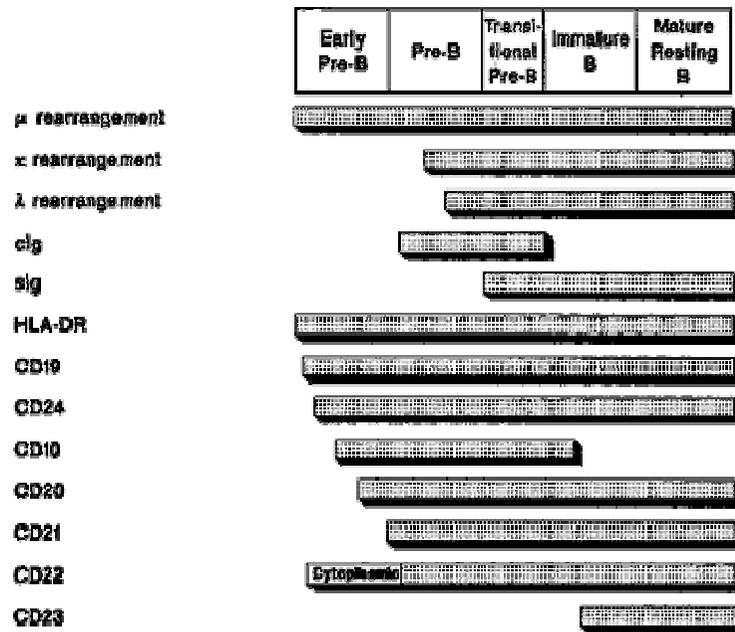


• Citometría de flujo

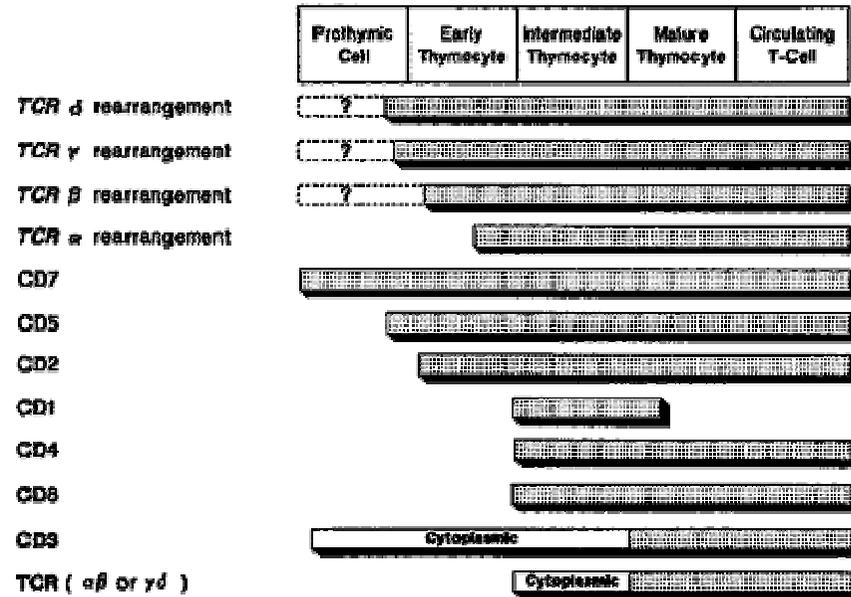


Utilidad: Evaluación de la función hematopoyética

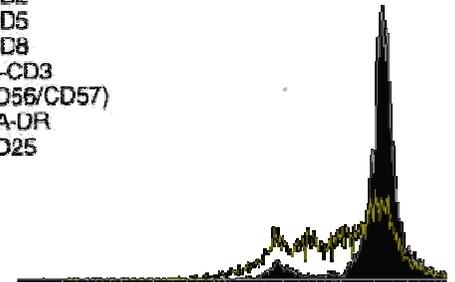
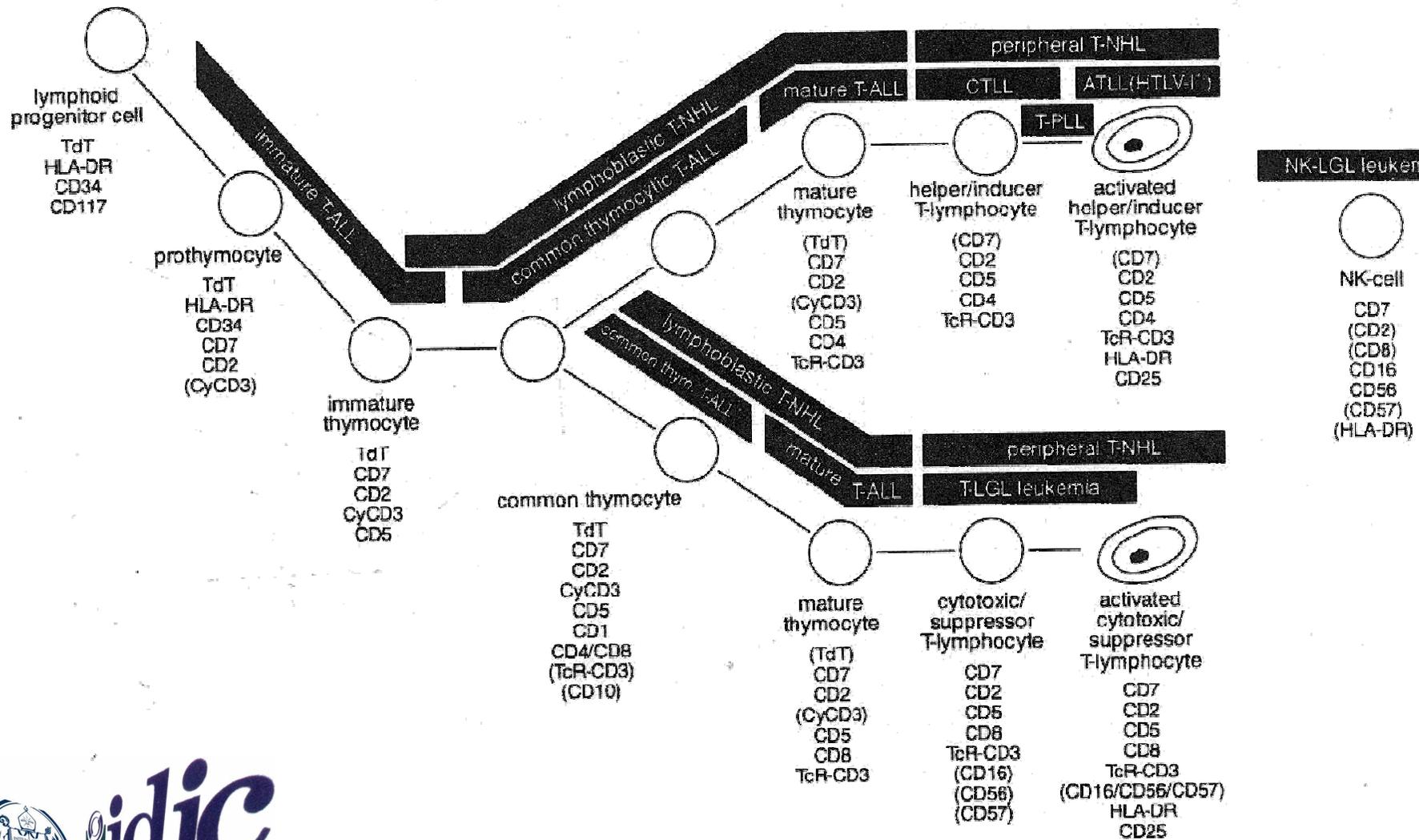
B-Cell Ontogeny



T-Cell Ontogeny

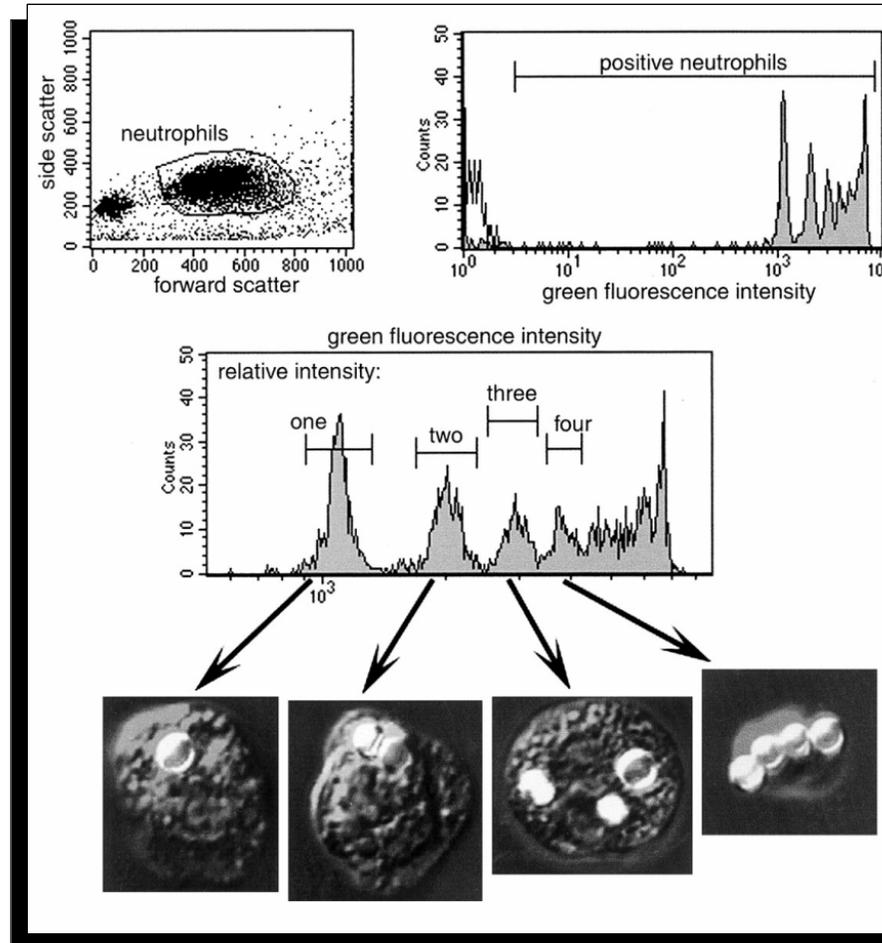
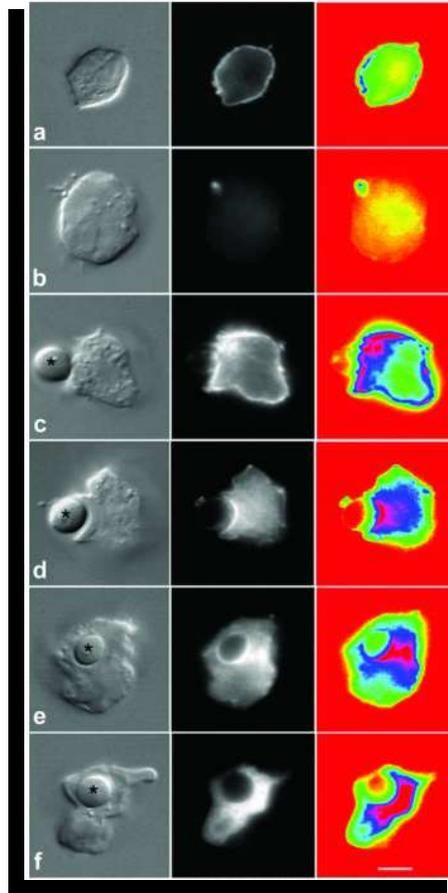


Utilidad: Leucemias linfoblásticas

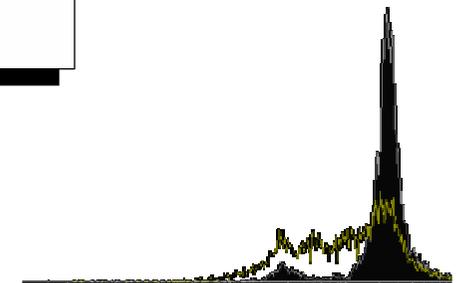


Evaluación de células fagocíticas

Fagocitosis

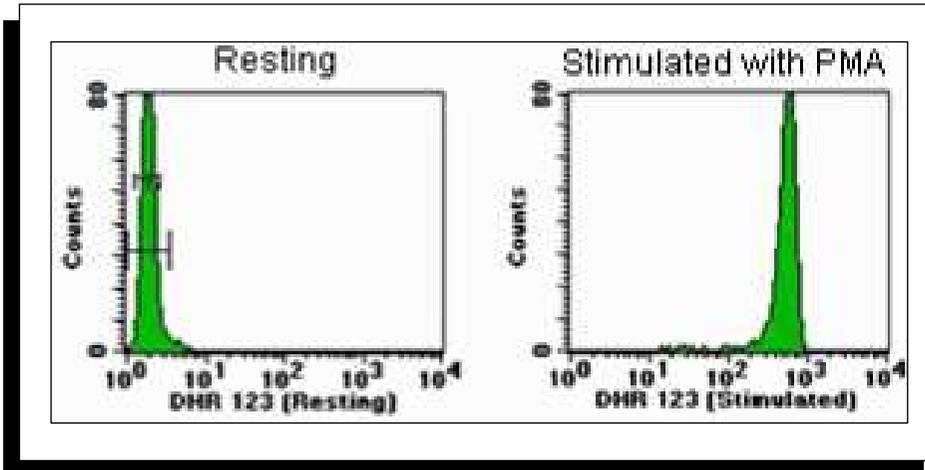


- **Látex**
- **Marcajes específicos**

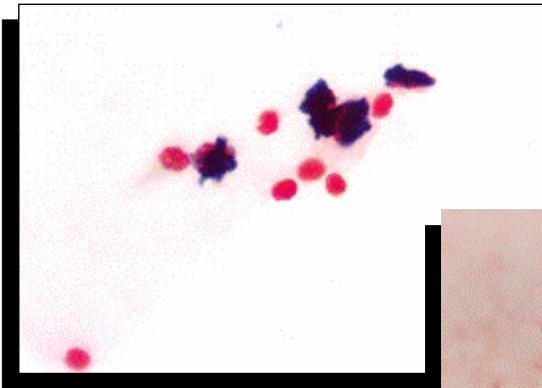


Evaluación de células fagocíticas

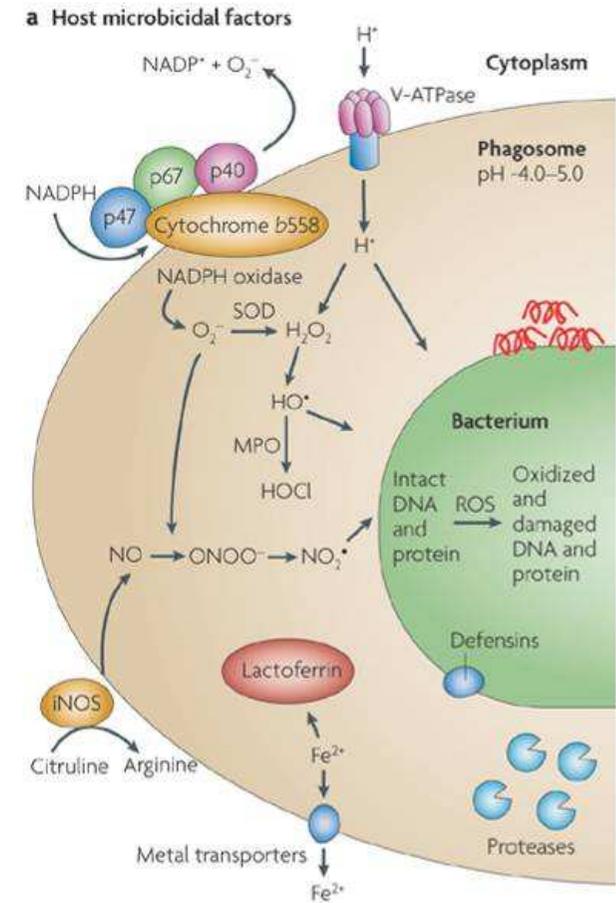
Estrés oxidativo



- DHR / DHE



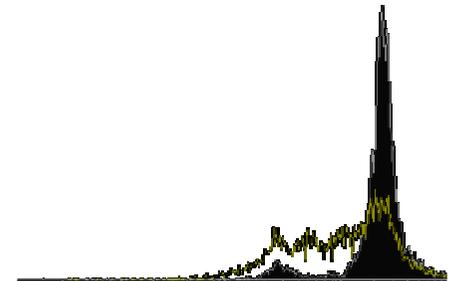
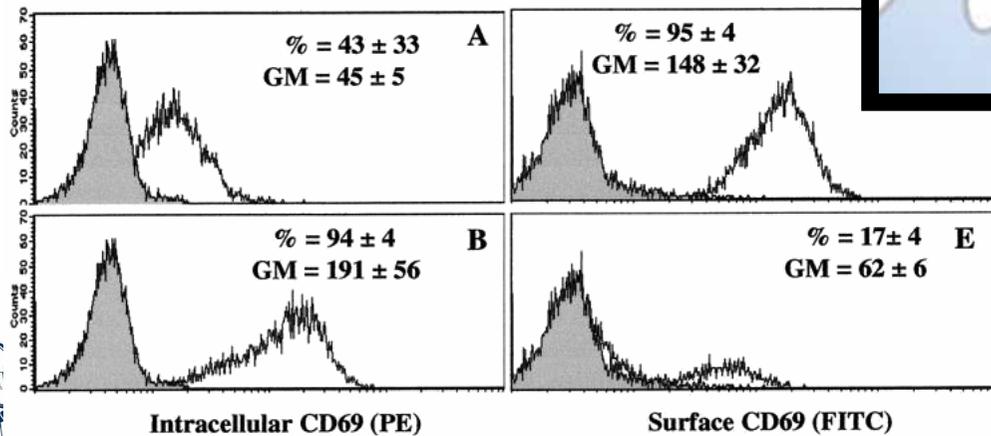
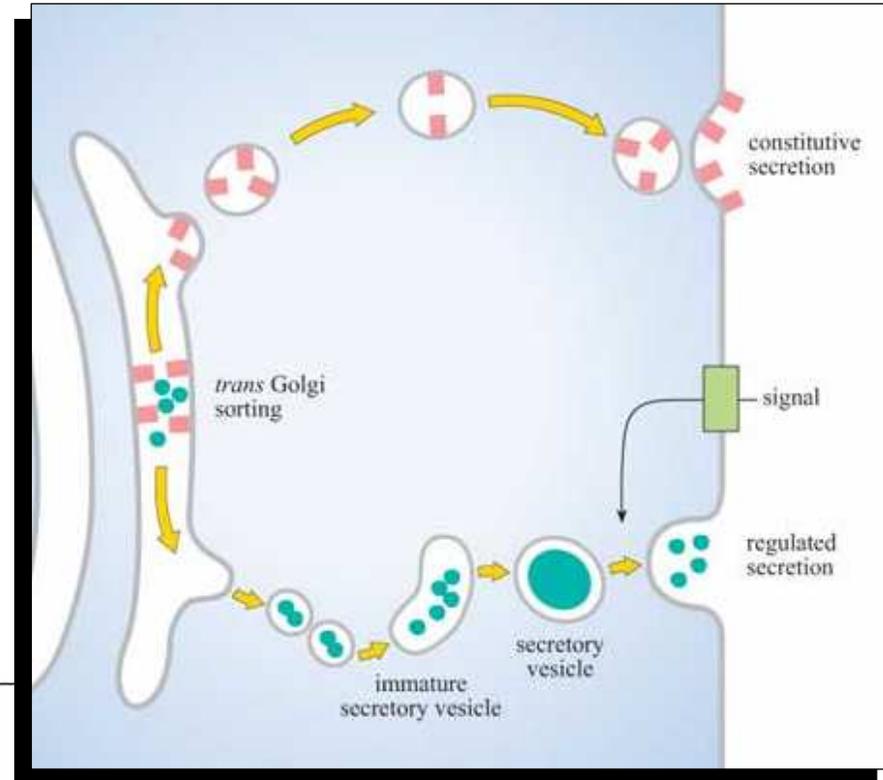
- NBT



Evaluación de células T

Producción de citocinas/ marcadores intracelulares

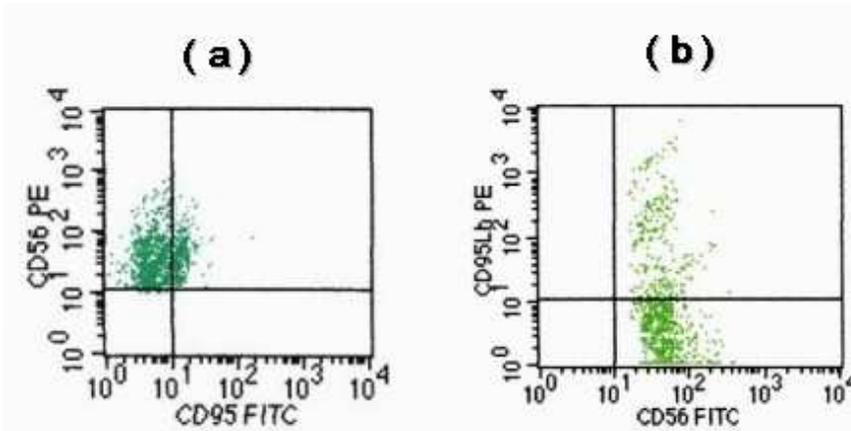
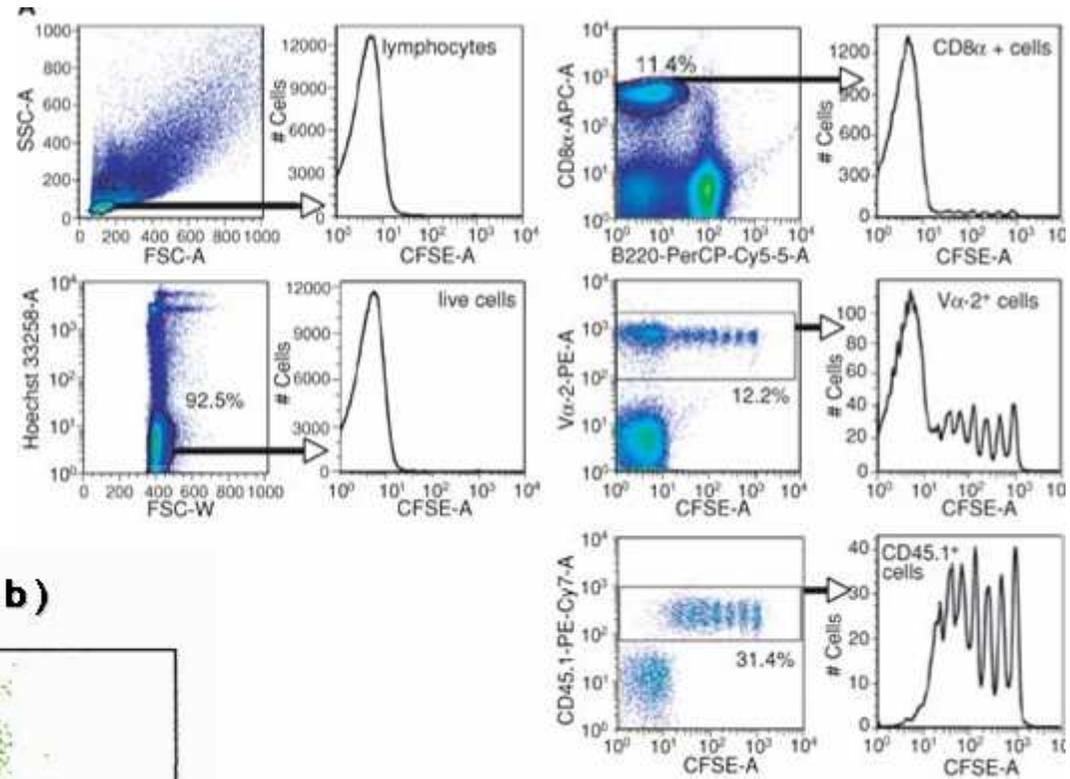
- Ionomicina / Brefeldina A



Evaluación de células T

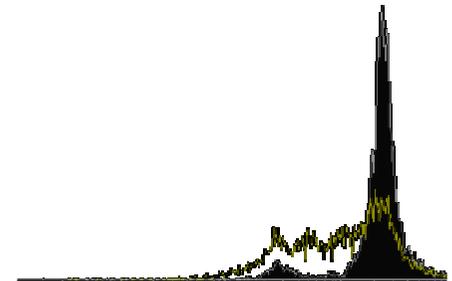
Marcadores varios / FACS

- FASTIMMUNE CD4/CD69/CD3
- FASTIMMUNE CD8/CD69/CD3
- FASTIMMUNE CD69/CD3
- FASTIMMUNE γ_1/γ_1 /CD3 Isotype Control
- FASTIMMUNE CD2/CD2R Activation Control
- FASTIMMUNE CD19/CD69/CD45
- FASTIMMUNE CD56/CD69/CD45
- FASTIMMUNE γ_1 /CD45 Isotype Control



UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES

INSTITUTO DE INMUNOLOGIA CLINICA





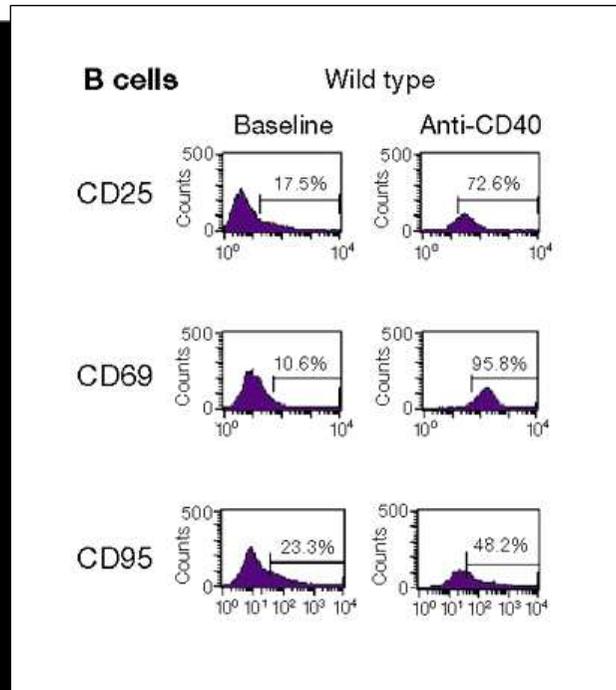
Evaluación de células B

Marcadores varios / FACS

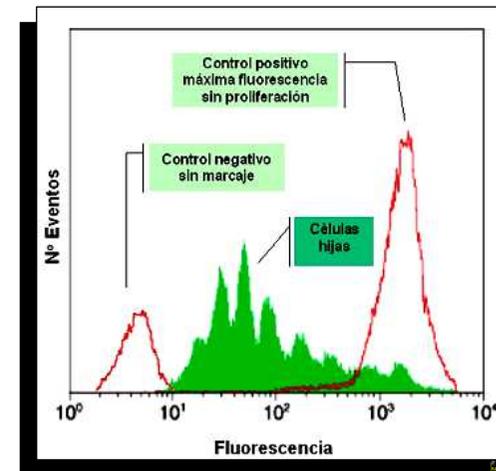
Becton Dickinson
Procedures



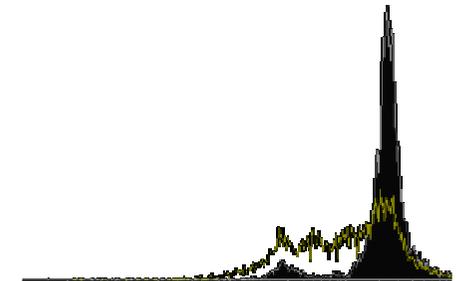
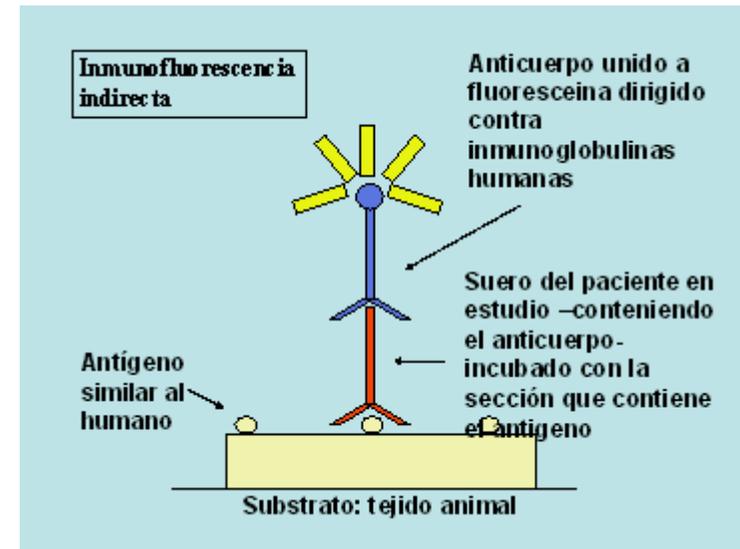
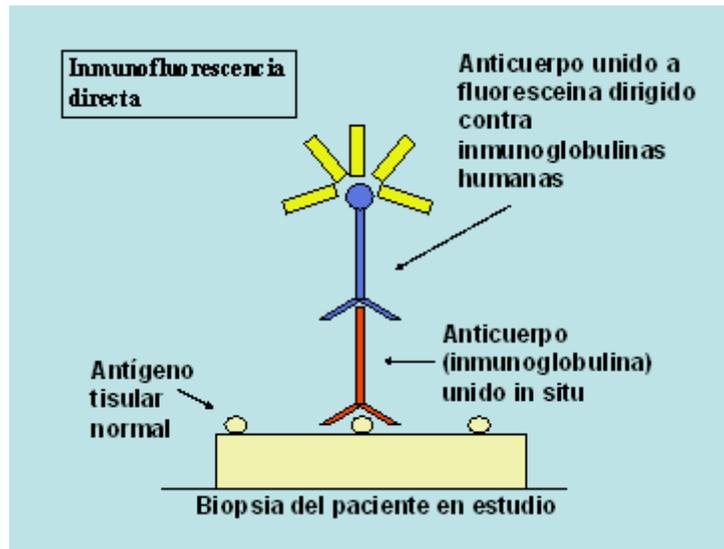
Flow Cytometric Procedure for Assessing Lymphocyte Activation



- FASTIMMUNE CD4/CD69/CD3
- FASTIMMUNE CD8/CD69/CD3
- FASTIMMUNE CD69/CD3
- FASTIMMUNE γ_1/γ_1 /CD3 Isotype Control
- FASTIMMUNE CD2/CD2R Activation Control
- FASTIMMUNE CD19/CD69/CD45
- FASTIMMUNE CD56/CD69/CD45
- FASTIMMUNE γ_1 /CD45 Isotype Control



Inmunofluorescencia



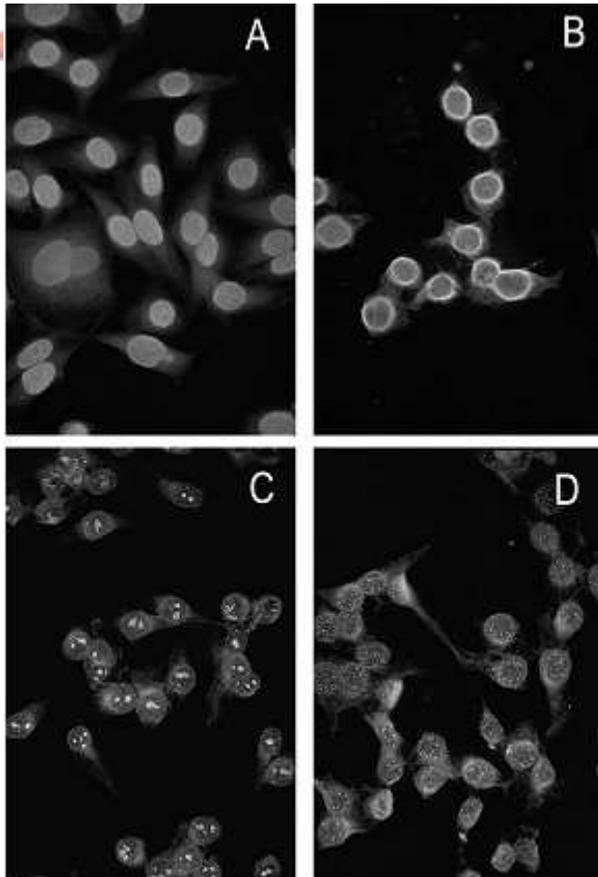
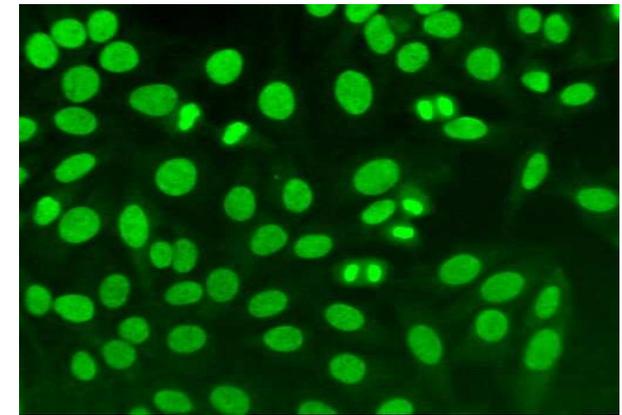


Figura 12.3: Patrones de inmunofluorescencia en la determinación de anticuerpos antinucleares. (A) patrón difuso; (B) patrón periférico; (C) patrón nucleolar; (D) patrón moteado.

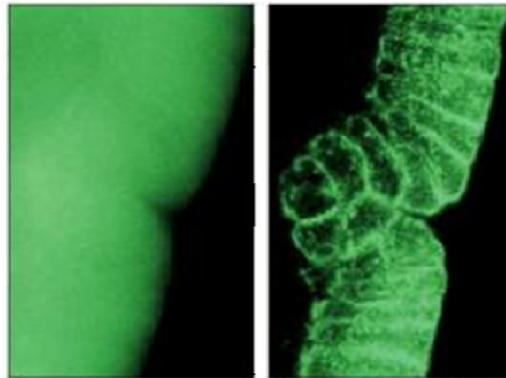
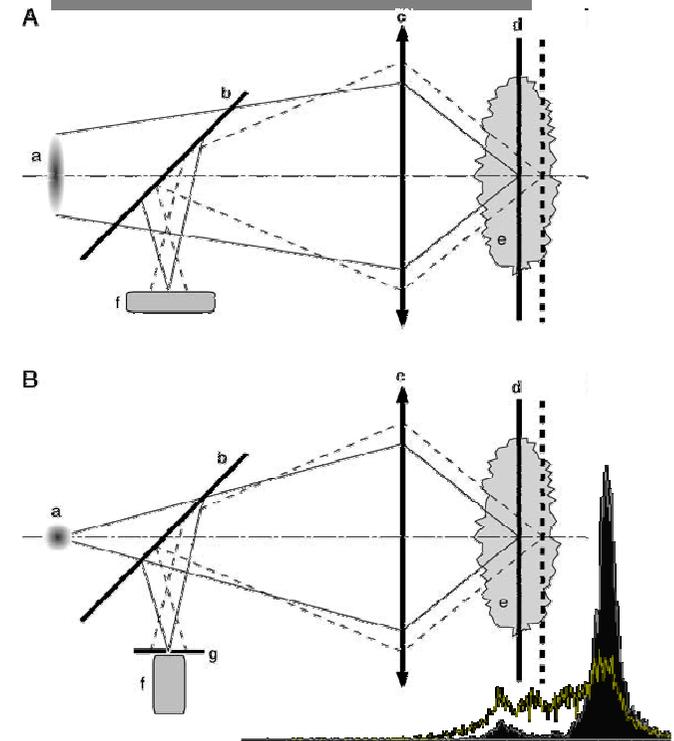
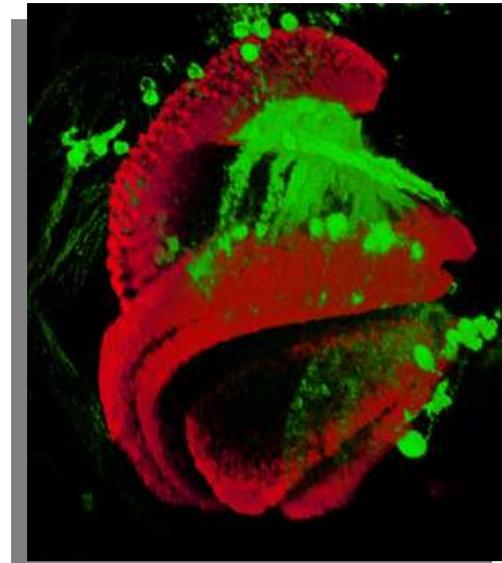
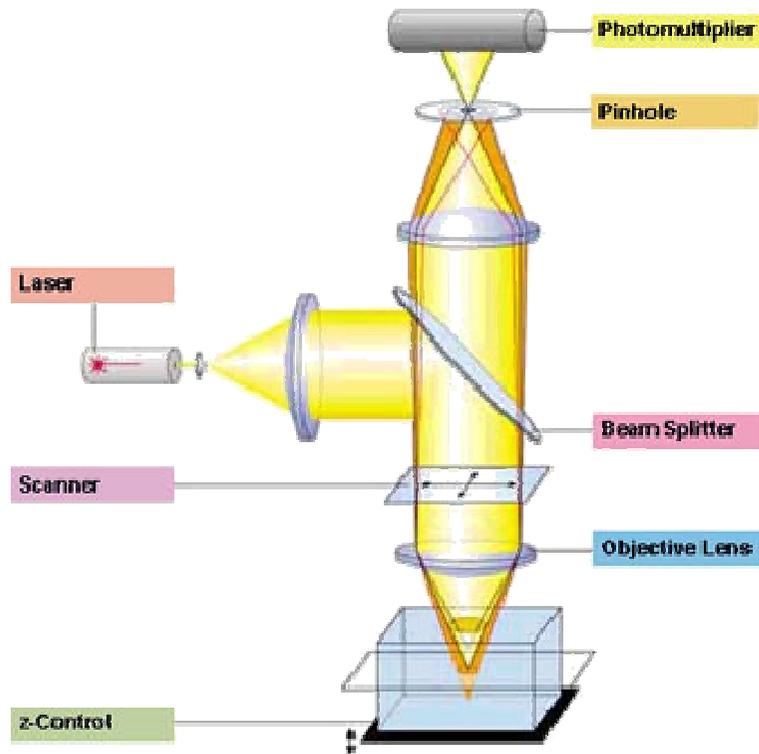


Inmunofluorescencia

- ✓ Anticuerpos Antinucleares (IFI Hep-2)
- ✓ Anticuerpos Anti DNA
- ✓ Anticuerpos Antimitocondria
- ✓ Anticuerpos Antimúsculo Liso
- ✓ Anticuerpos contra Polimorfonuclear Neutrófilo (ANCA)
- ✓ Anti-FTA

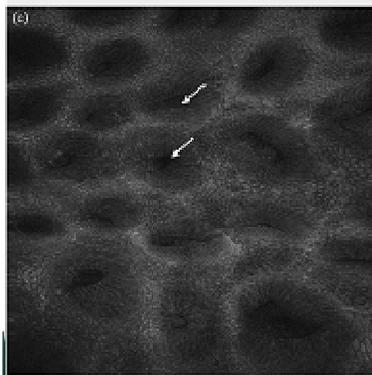
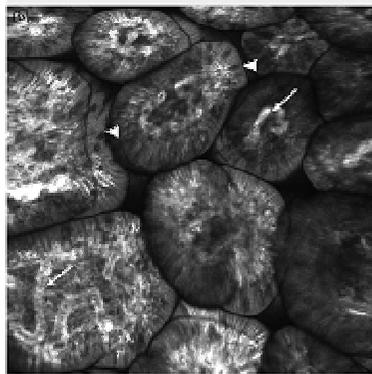
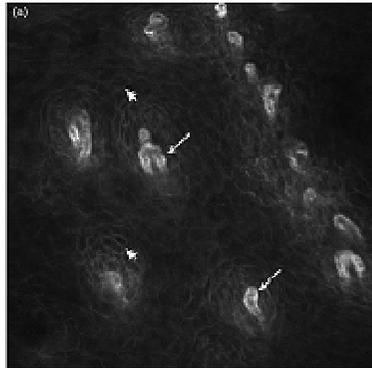


Microscopía confocal



Microscopía confocal

Aplicaciones!!!



Confocal endomicroscopy

Kerry Dunbar and Marcia Canto

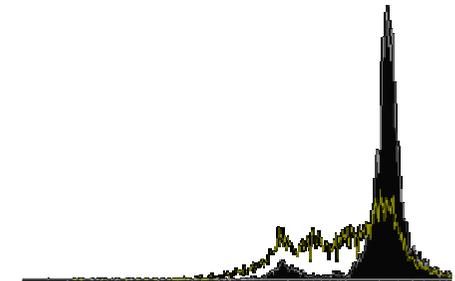
Current Opinion in Gastroenterology 2008,
24:631–637

Table 2 Comparison of reported performance characteristics in endomicroscopy studies

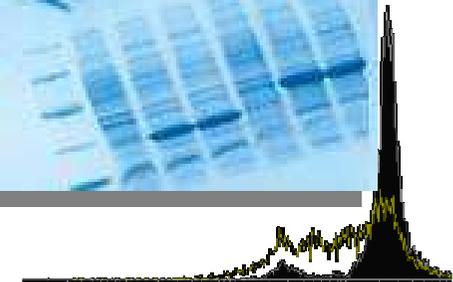
	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	Accuracy (%)
CLE pattern classification for colorectal pathology [5]	97.4	99.4	99.2
GI neoplasia–miniprobe CLE [4*]	93.1	92.1	92.4
Chromoendoscopy-guided CLE in UC [7**]	94.7	98.3	97.8
Chromoendoscopy-guided CLE in UC [8*]	94	92	–
CLE for DALM and ALM [9**]	100	96.6	97
Chromoendoscopy-guided CLE for polyps [10]	97.4	99.3	99.1
CLE for distinguishing adenoma vs. hyperplastic polyps [11]	83	100	89
Confocal Barrett's esophagus classification [12]	92.3	98.4	97.4
CLE-guided EMR [13]	94	50	–
Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma [14*]	100	87	95
Gastric pit pattern			
Neoplasia	90	99.4	97.1
Atrophy	83.6	99.6	97.5
Gastritis [15**]	81.9	99.3	95.8
Confocal celiac criteria [16]	70	95	80
Fluorescent peptide for colon dysplasia–confocal miniprobe [17**]	81	82	–

ALM, adenoma-like masses; CLE, confocal laser endomicroscopy; DALM, dysplasia-associated lesion masses; EMR, endoscopic mucosal resection; GI, gastrointestinal; UC, ulcerative colitis.

- ✓ FITC sódica
- ✓ Violeta de Cresilo
- ✓ Acriflavina HCL



Electroforesis de proteínas

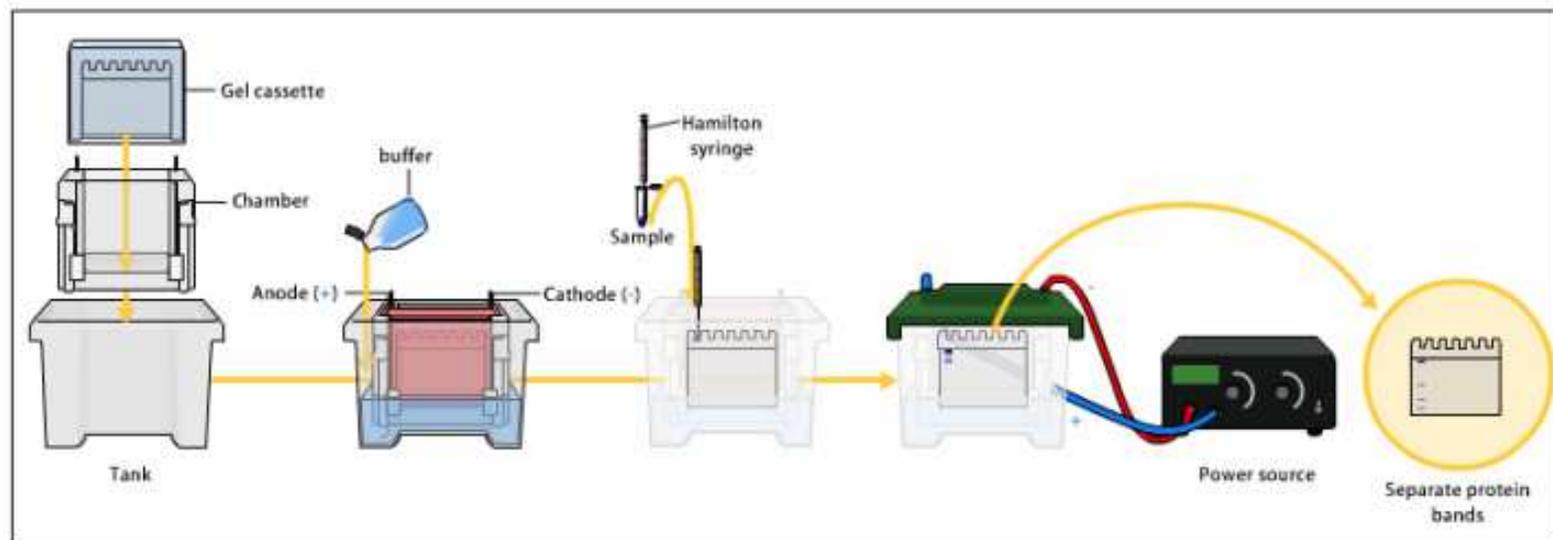
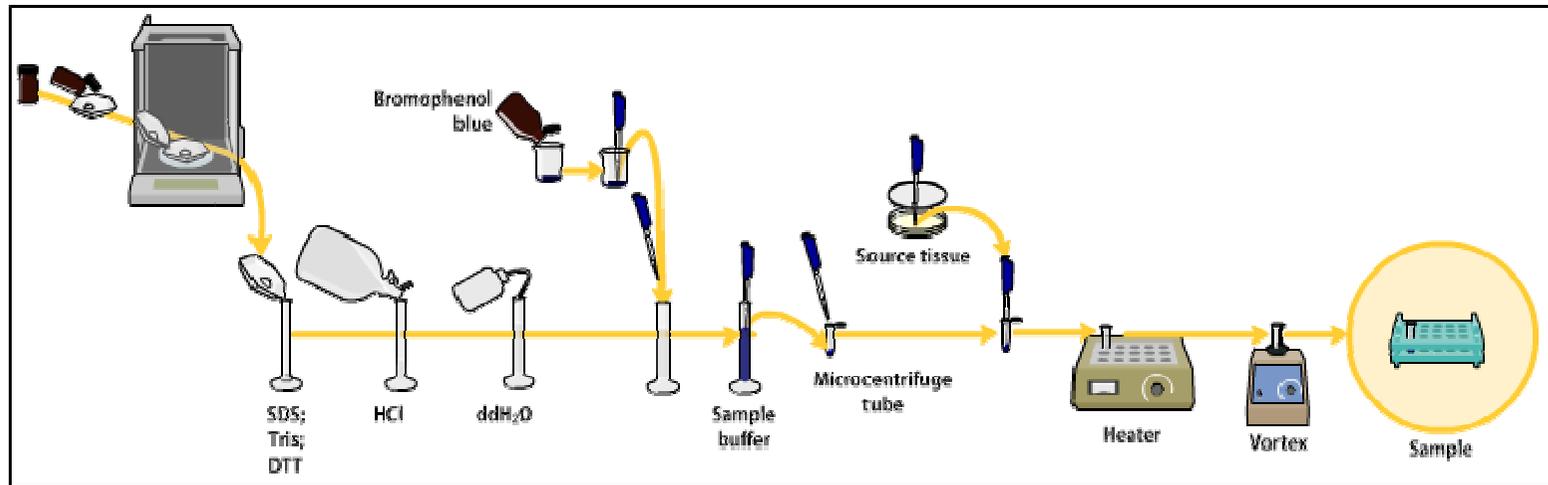


UNIVERSIDAD
DE LOS ANDES

idic
INSTITUTO DE INMUNOLOGIA CLINICA

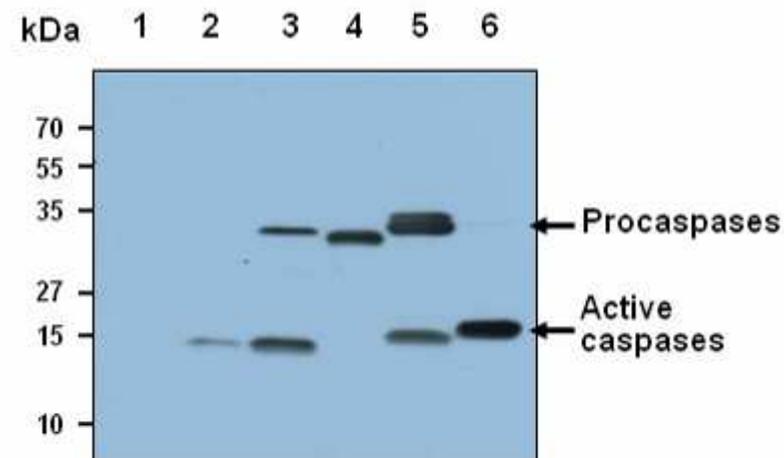
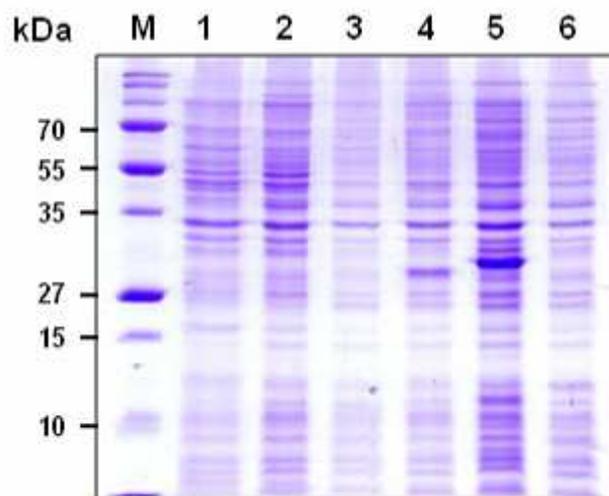
ELECTROFORESIS

Pasos básicos





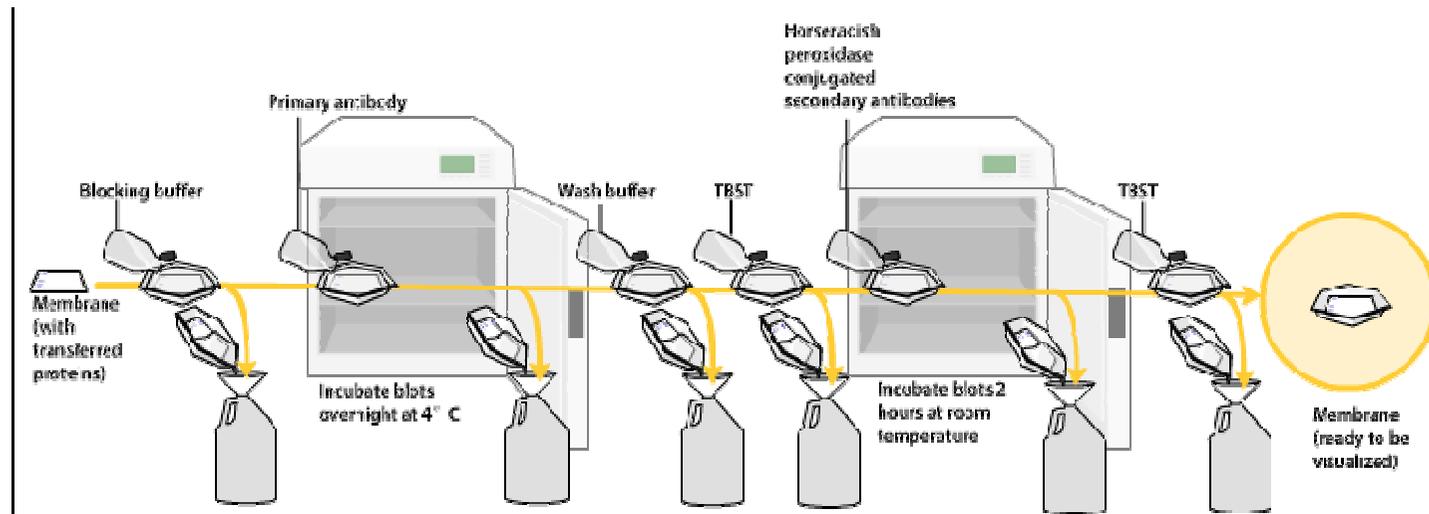
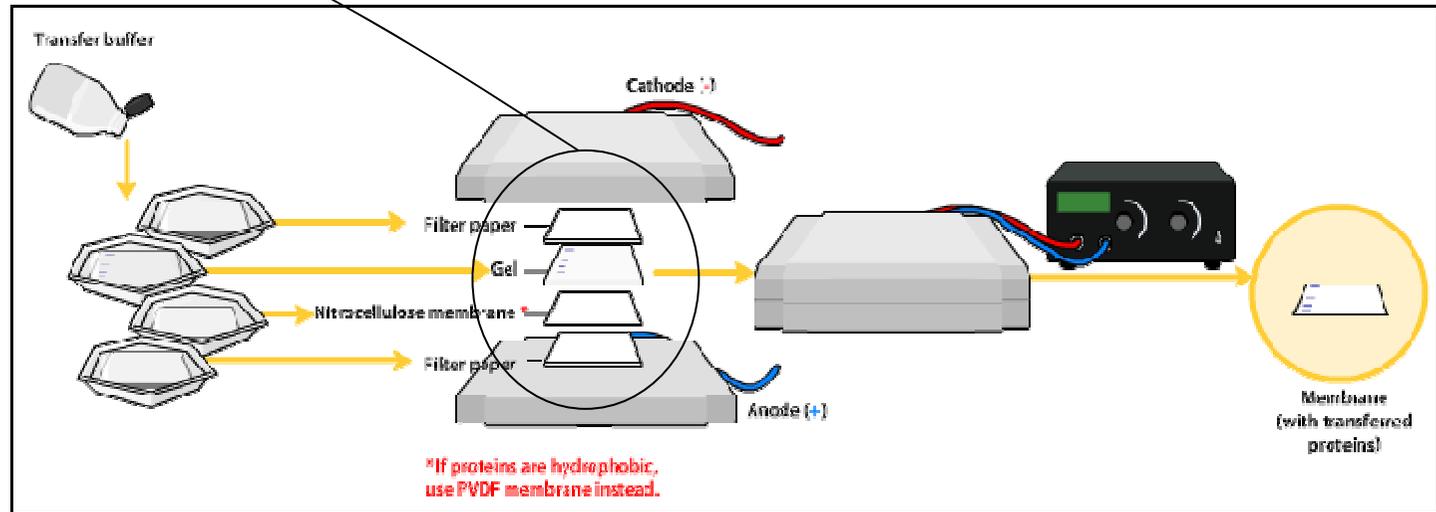
WESTERN BLOTTING



WESTERN BLOTTING

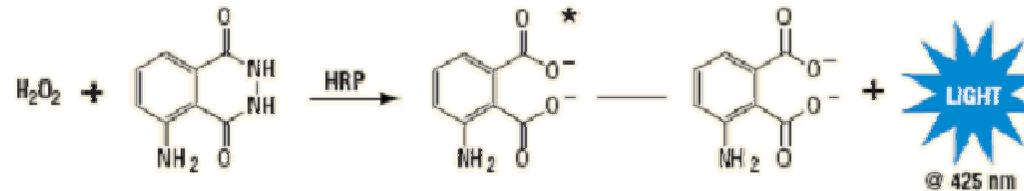
Pasos básicos

- Difusión.
- Capilaridad (southern like).
- Electroforética.

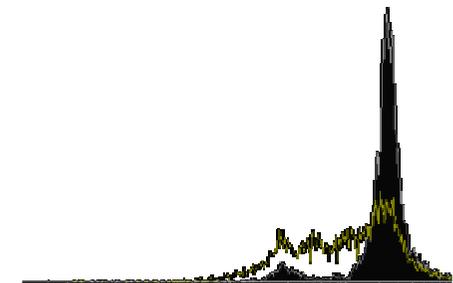


WESTERN BLOTTING

Luminol

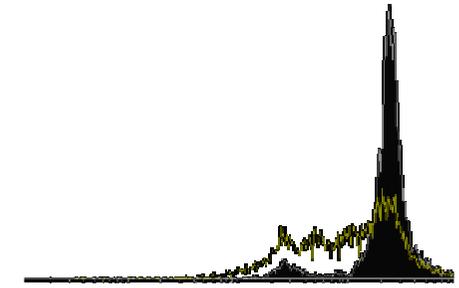
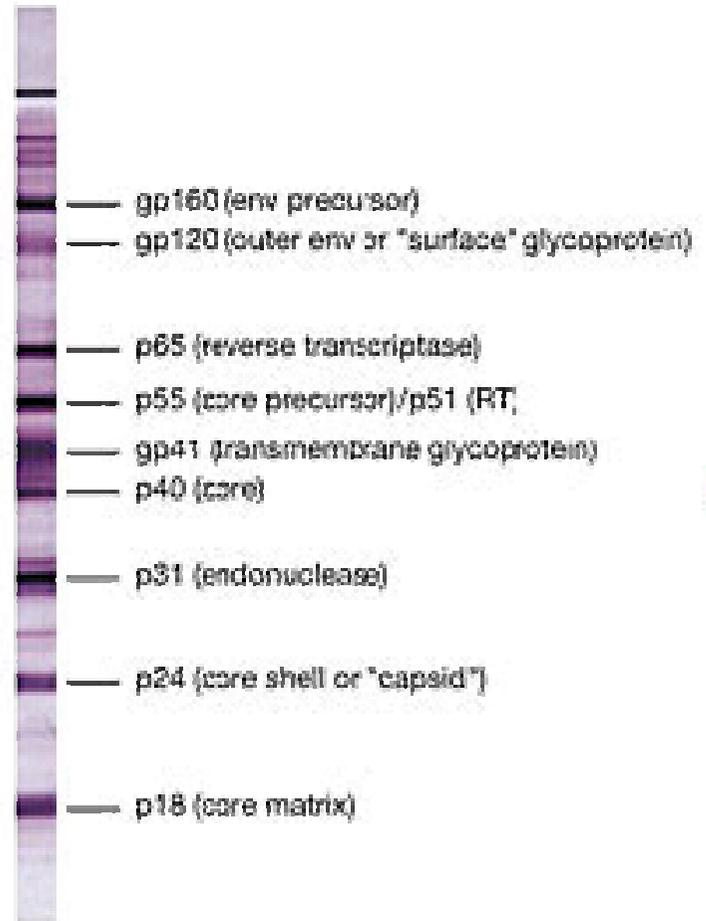
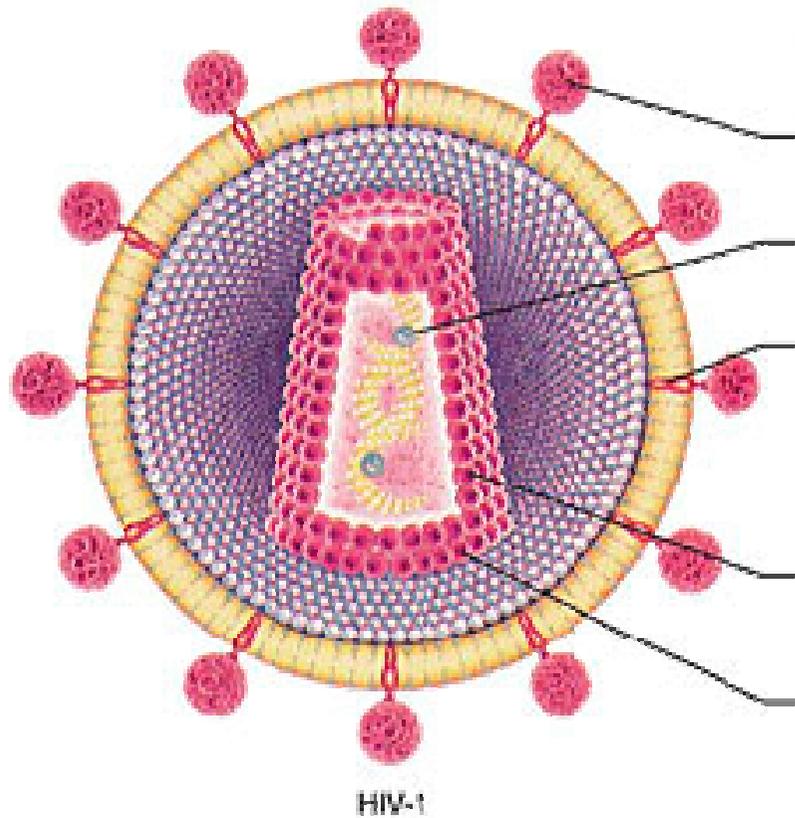


- Múltiples exposiciones de la membrana hasta conseguir la mejor imagen.
- Permite la detección cualitativa y cuantitativa en un mayor rango de concentraciones
 - Los sustratos quimioluminiscentes proporcionan la mayor sensibilidad.



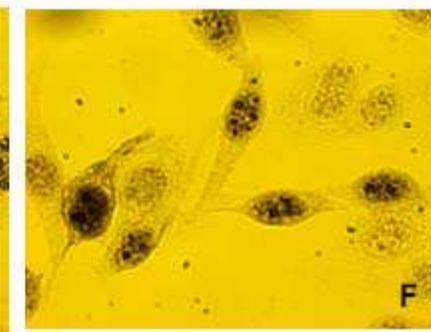
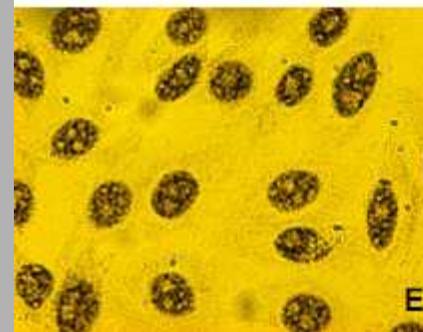
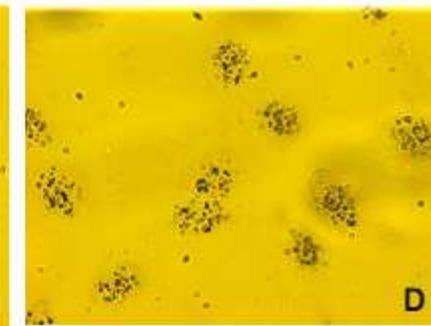
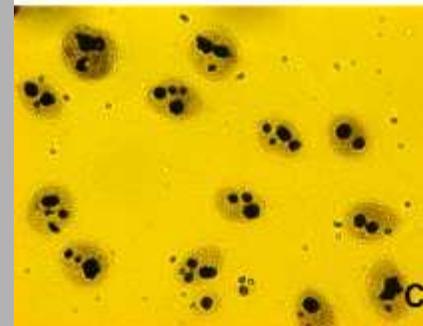
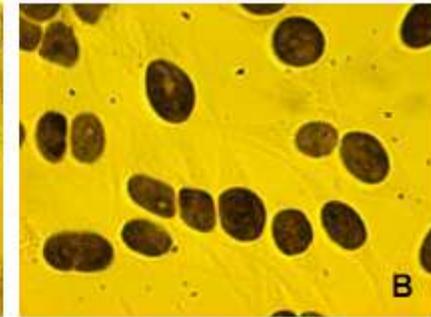
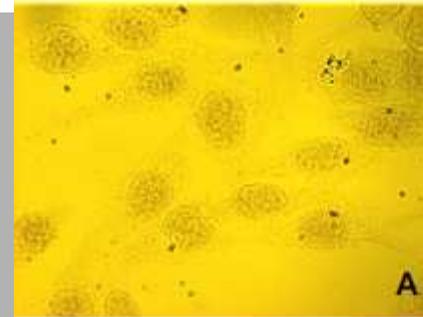
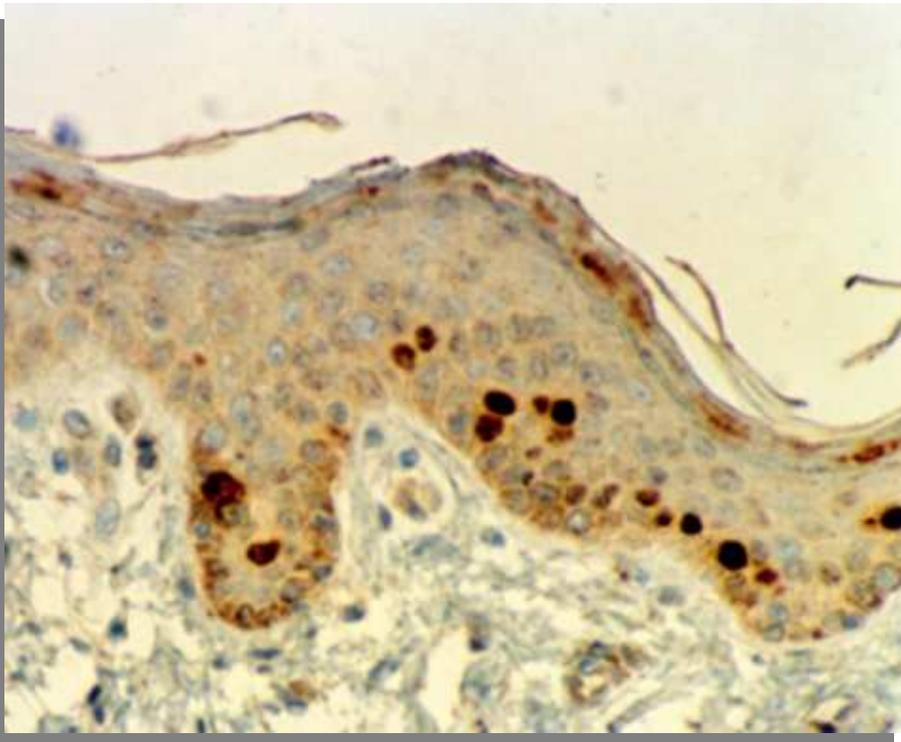
WESTERN BLOTTING

Everybody knows western





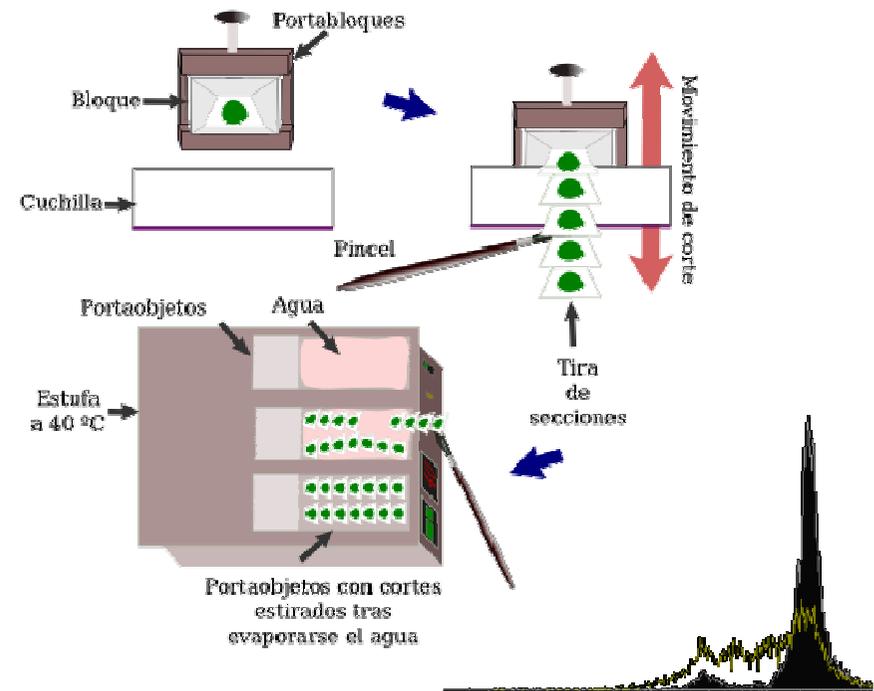
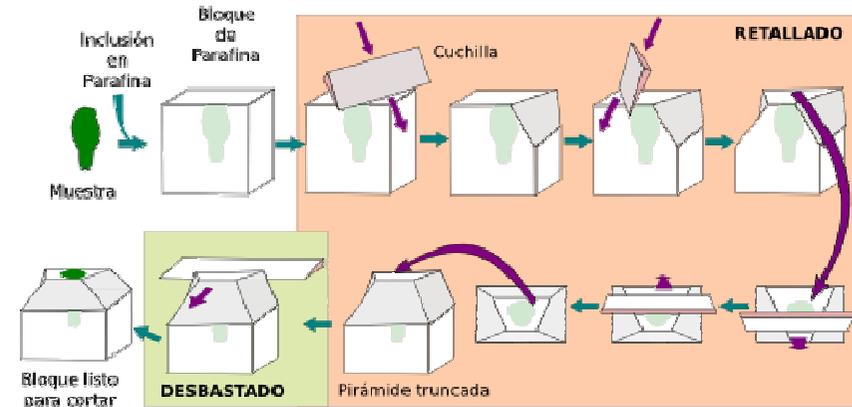
Inmunohistoquímica



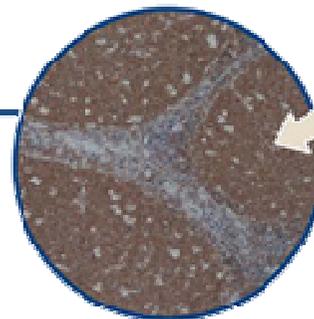
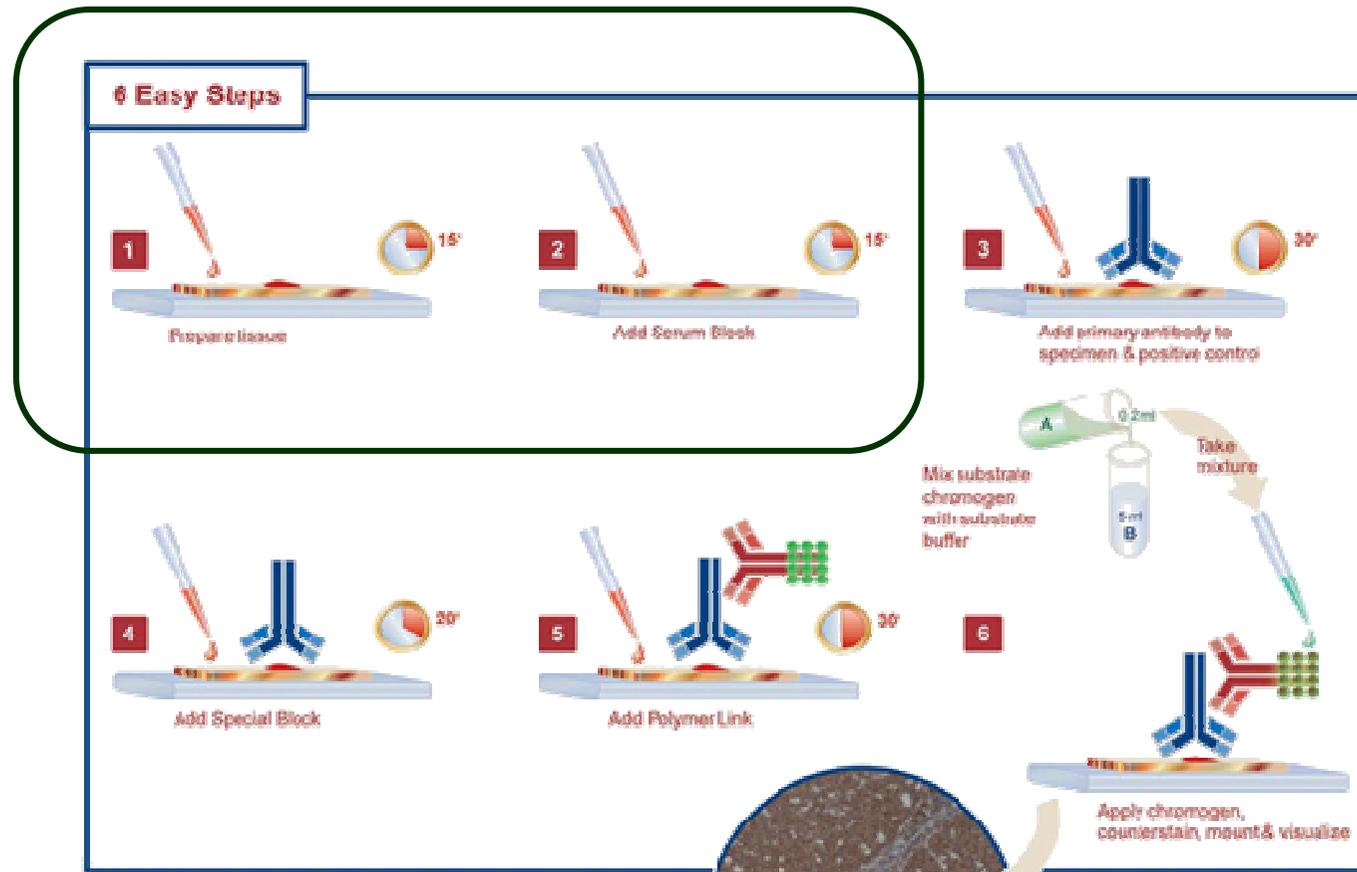
Inmunohistoquímica

Montaje de la muestra

- ✓ Fijado e inclusión en parafina
- ✓ Cortado ultrafino
- ✓ Montaje en laminas

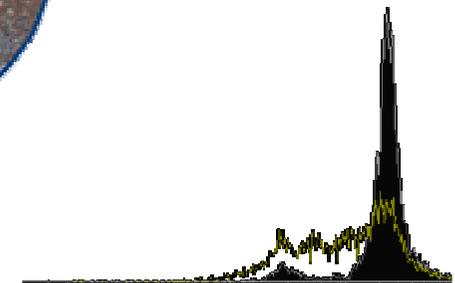


Inmunohistoquímica



Pretratamiento del tejido

- ✓ Tratamientos proteolíticos o por calentamiento
- ✓ Inhibición de actividades endógenas indebidas
- ✓ Bloqueo

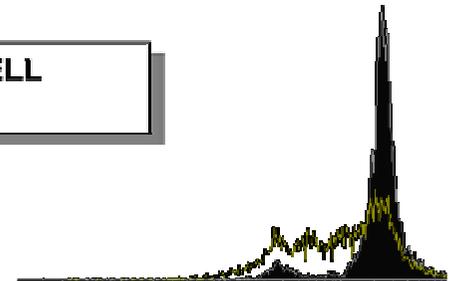
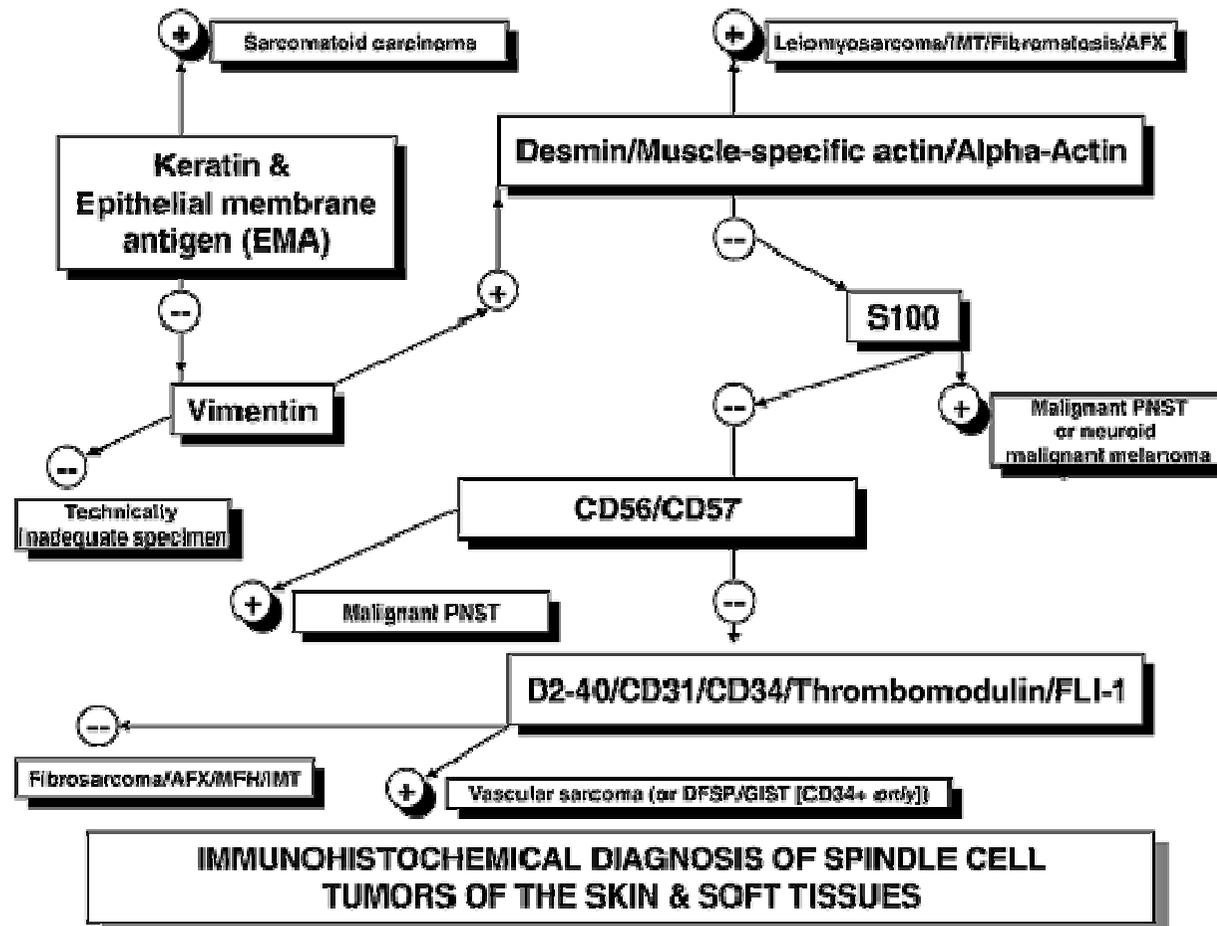


Immunohistoquímica

Aplicaciones!!!

Immunohistochemical approaches to the diagnosis of undifferentiated malignant tumors

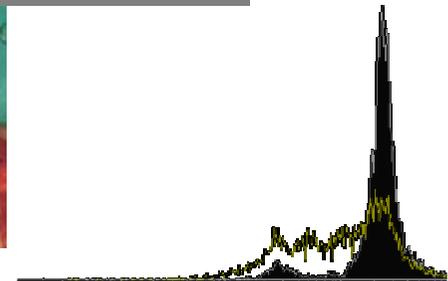
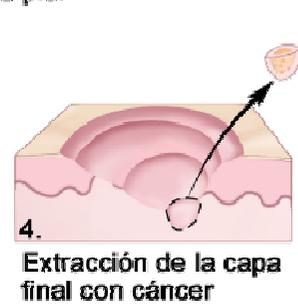
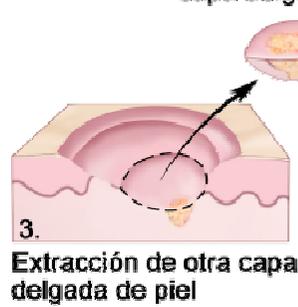
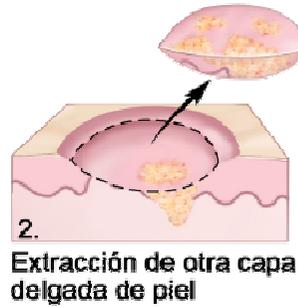
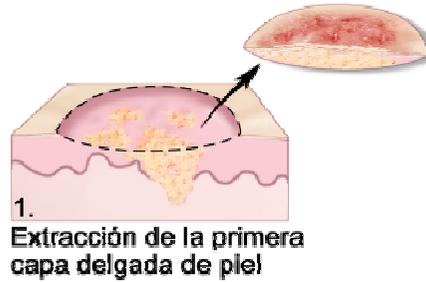
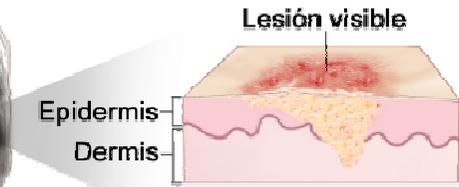
Annals of Diagnostic Pathology 12 (2008) 72–84



Inmunohistoquímica

Aplicaciones!!!

Current Progress of Immunostains in Mohs Micrographic Surgery: A Review



UNIVERSIDAD DE LOS ANDES

idic
INSTITUTO DE INMUNOLOGÍA CLÍNICA

Inmunohistoquímica

Aplicaciones!!!

Current Progress of Immunostains in Mohs Micrographic Surgery: A Review

Dermatol Surg 2008;34:1621–1636

TABLE 1. Tumor Types Treated with Mohs Micrographic Surgery and Immunohistochemistry

Tumor	Immunostain
Melanoma, lentigo maligna, lentigo maligna melanoma	Mel-5, human melanoma black-45, Melan-A/melanoma antigen recognized by T-cells, S100
Desmoplastic melanoma, spindle cell melanoma	S100
Basal cell carcinoma	(+) stains = cytokeratins (AE1/AE3), Ki67, Ber-EP4, proliferating cell nuclear antigen (-) stains = desmogleins, CD34
Squamous cell carcinoma	(+) stains = cytokeratins (AE1/AE3) (-) stains = desmogleins
Microcystic adnexal carcinoma	(+) stains = CK1, AE1/AE3, CK19, EMA, CEA (-) stain = CK20
Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans	(+) stain = CD34 (-) stains = factor XIIIa, tenascin (negative at DEJ only), HMGA1, HMGA2, CD163
Mucinous carcinoma ¹¹⁵	Low molecular weight cytokeratin (Cam 5.2)
Extramammary Paget's disease	CK7
Atypical fibroxanthoma	(+) stain = CD10 (-) stain = S100, CD34
Malignant nodular hidradenoma ^{117,118}	(+) stains = estrogen receptor, cytokeratin, EMA, CEA (-) stain = progesterone receptor
Sebaceous carcinoma	(+) stains = AE1/AE3, Cam 5.2, p53, Ki67, EMA, BRST-1 (-) stains = p21, bcl-2
Merkel cell carcinoma	(+) stains = CK20, synaptophysin (-) stains = thyroid transcription factor 1
Atypical cellular neurothekeoma ¹¹⁹	(+) stains = nonspecific esterase, vimentin (-) stain = S100
Syringomatous carcinoma ¹²⁰	(+) stains = high- and low-molecular-weight cytokeratins, CEA (-) stain = patchy S100
Trichilemmal carcinoma ¹²¹	(+) stains = CK17, c-erb-B2 (-) stain = CK15
Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma ¹²²	Vimentin, S100, MyoD1
Granular cell tumor ¹²³⁻¹²⁵	S100
Infantile digital fibroma ¹²⁶	Actin

EMA = epithelial membrane antigen; CEA = carcinoembryonic antigen; HMG = high mobility group; DEJ = dermo-epidermal junction.



PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)

Desarrollada en 1986 por Kary Mullis

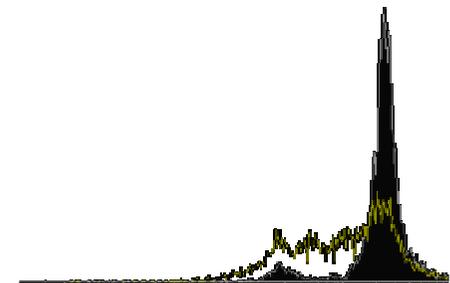
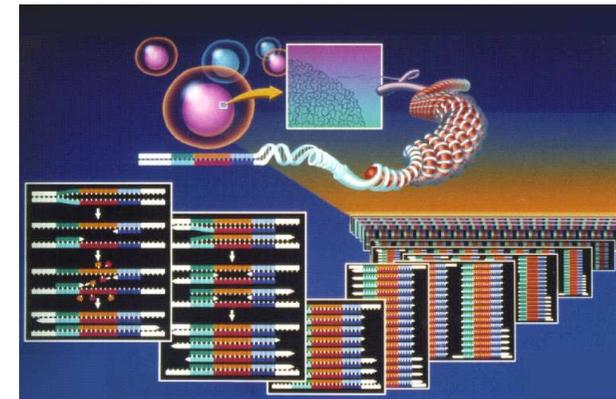
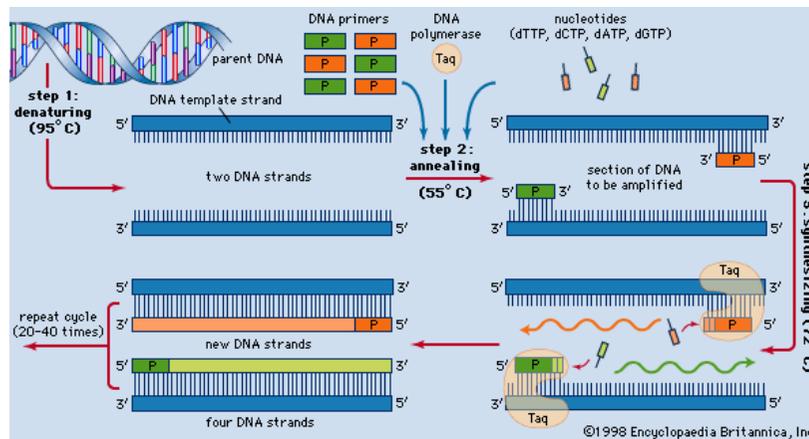
Obtener un gran número de copias de un fragmento de ADN particular, partiendo de una cantidad muy pequeña

Amplificar un fragmento de ADN o ARN (RT-PCR)

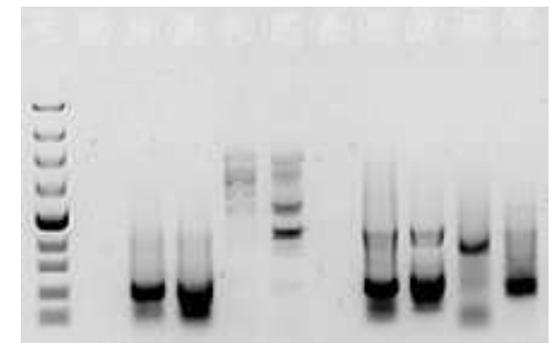
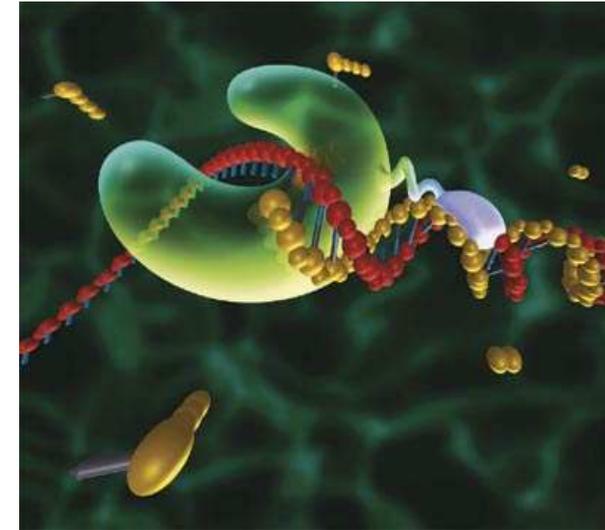
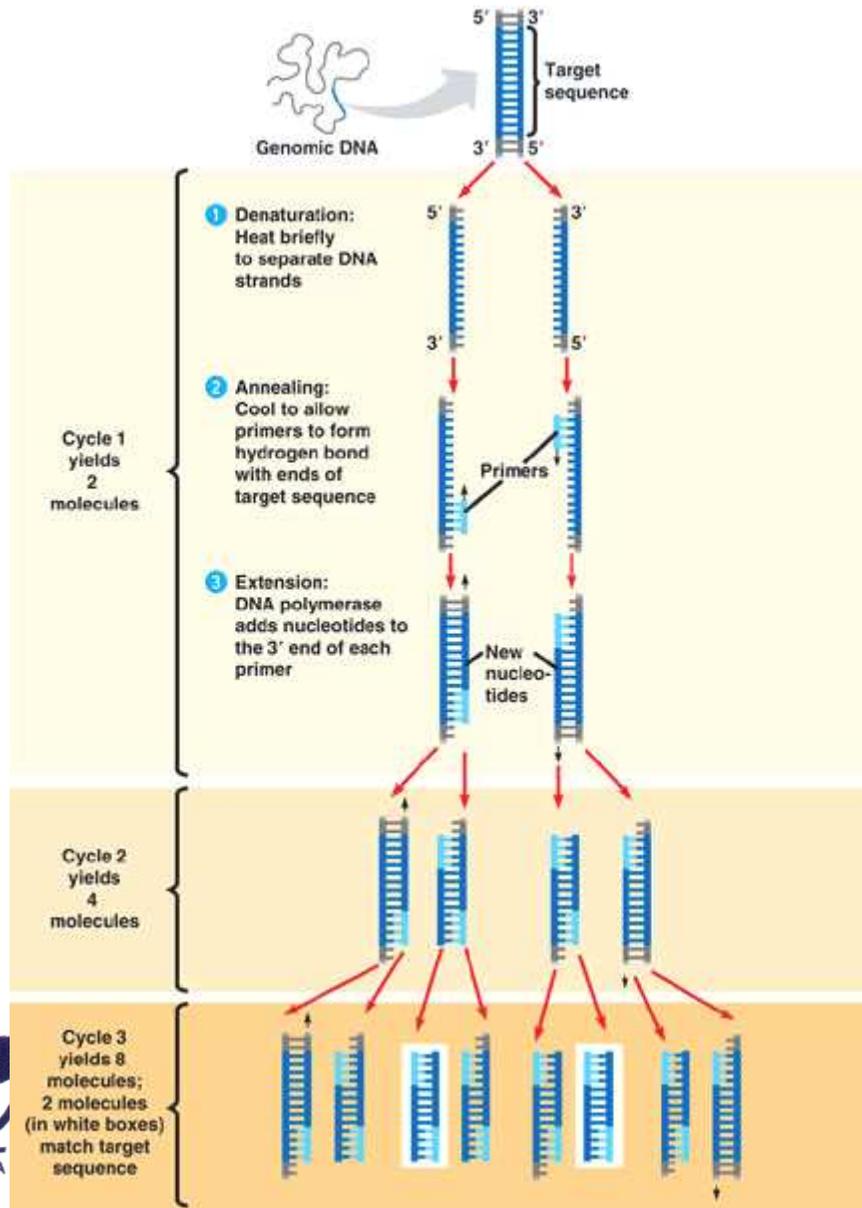
Identificación de:

- ✓ Microorganismos
- ✓ Personas (cadáveres)

Investigación



Pasos de la PCR



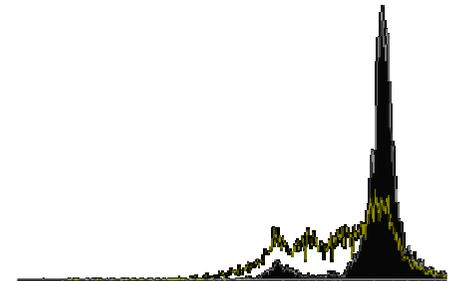


PCR en tiempo Real

Real Time PCR

Real Time PCR:
The basics in a few words

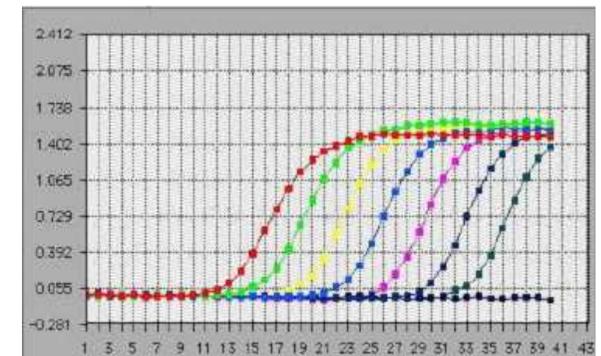
Real Time PCR





PCR en tiempo Real. Ventajas

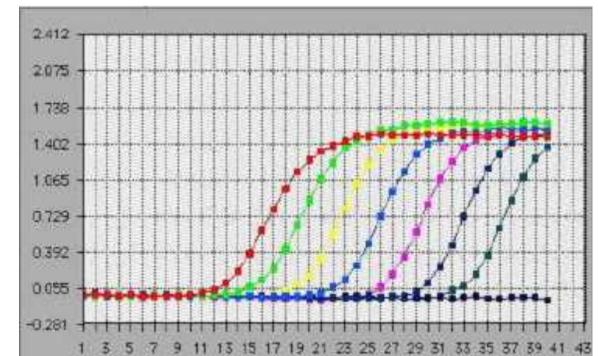
- ❖ Mayor precisión, exactitud y sensibilidad
- ❖ Permite hacer detecciones múltiples
- ❖ No requiere procesamiento post-PCR.
 - ❖ Evita la contaminación
 - ❖ Mayor rapidez en la obtención de los resultados
- ❖ Cuantificación del contenido del material genético (ADN, ARN)



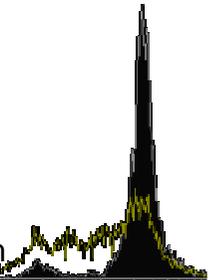
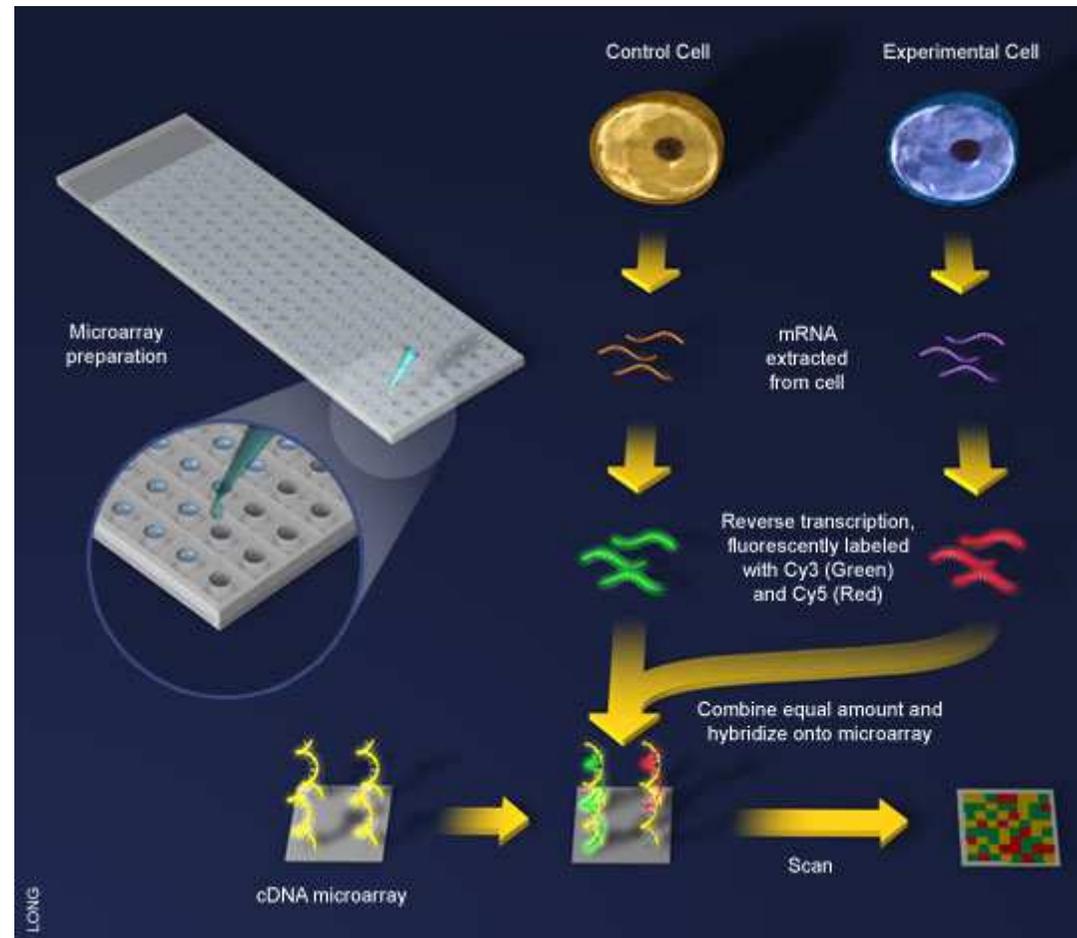


PCR en tiempo Real. Utilidad

- ❖ Identificación de microorganismos
 - ❖ Cuantificación
 - ❖ Monitoreo de resistencia a tto.
- ❖ Expresión de genes

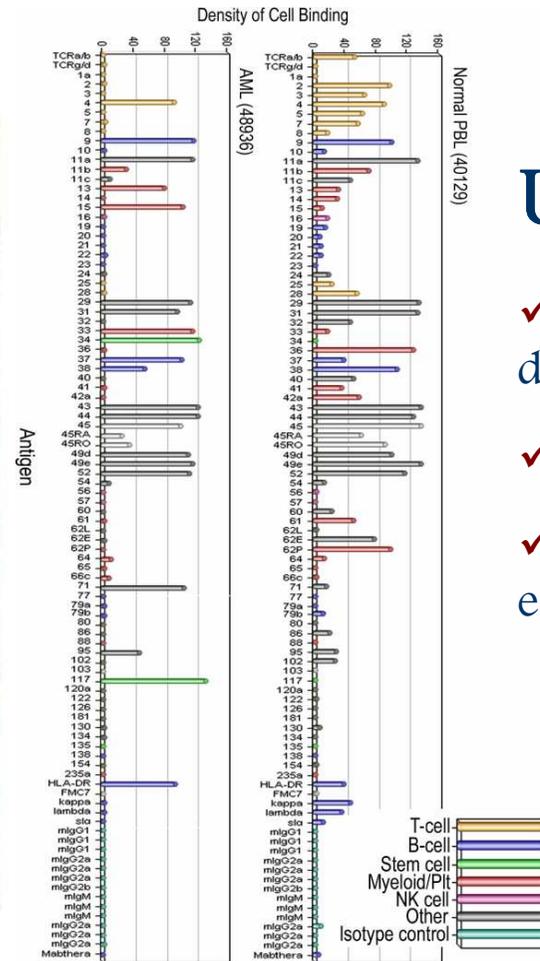
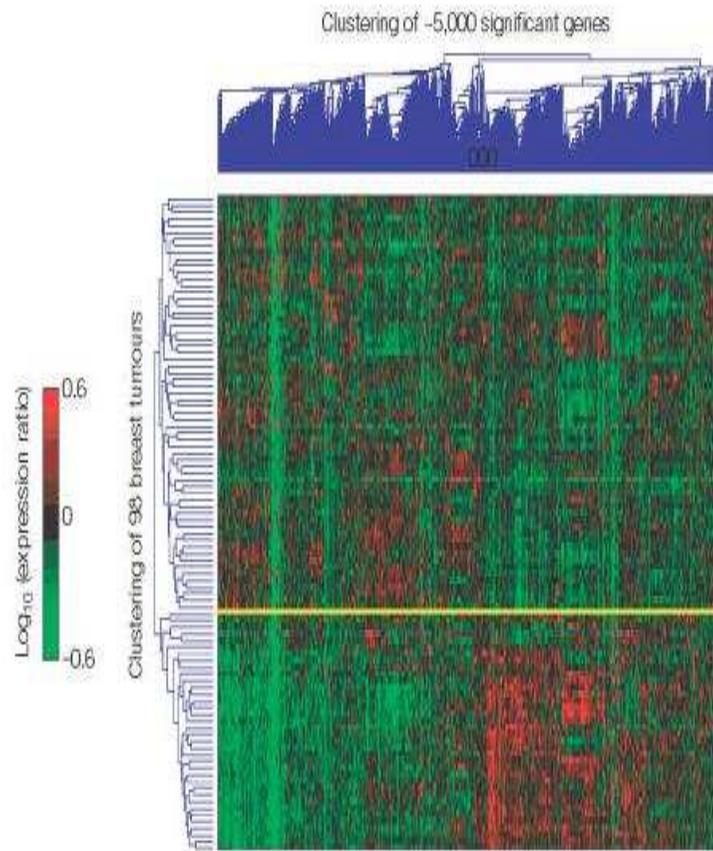


Microarray





a



Utilidad:

- ✓ Expresión de genes en diferentes patologías
- ✓ Valor pronóstico- Cáncer
- ✓ Susceptibilidad a enfermedad
 - ✓ Infecciones
 - ✓ Alergias