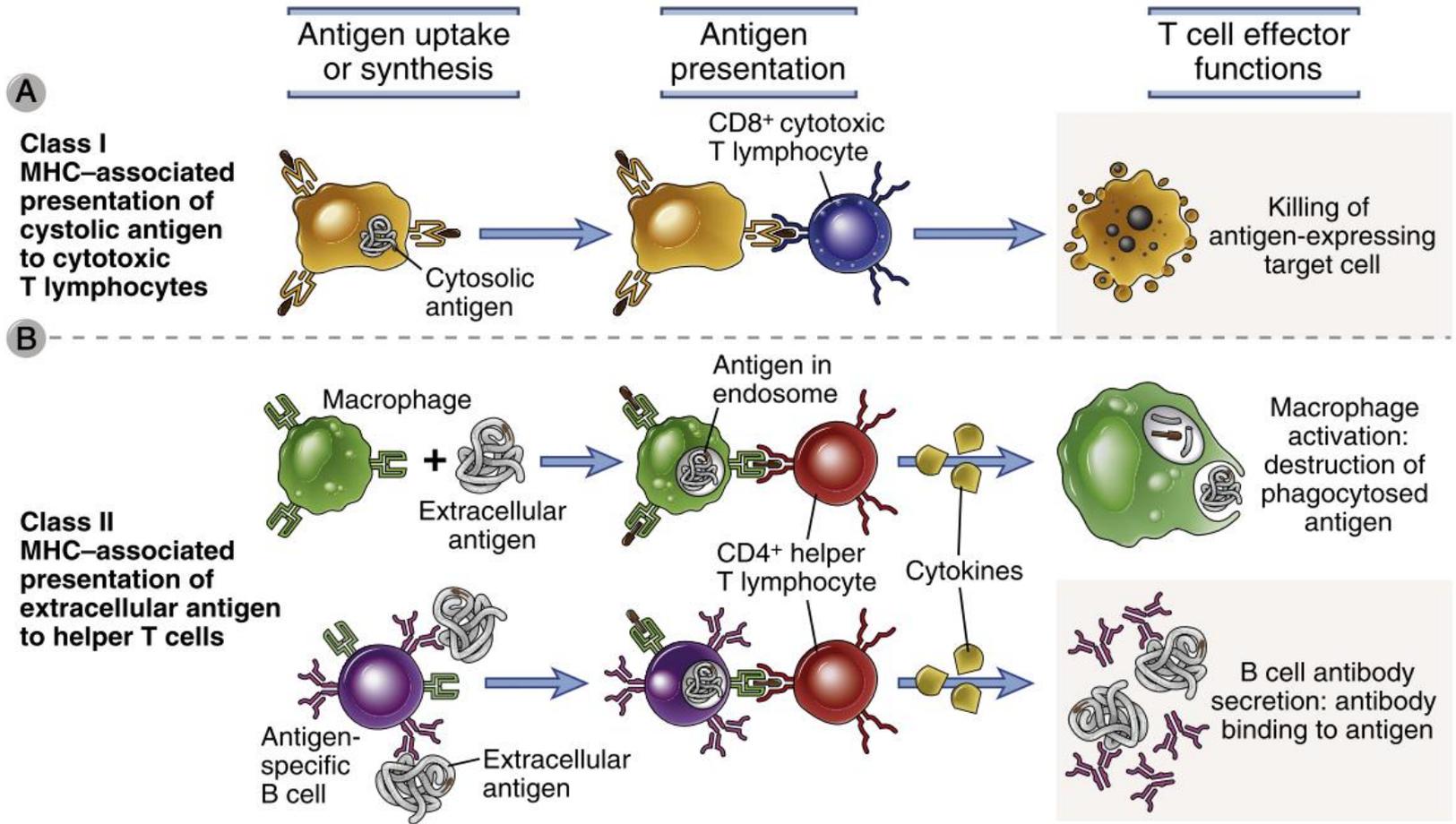


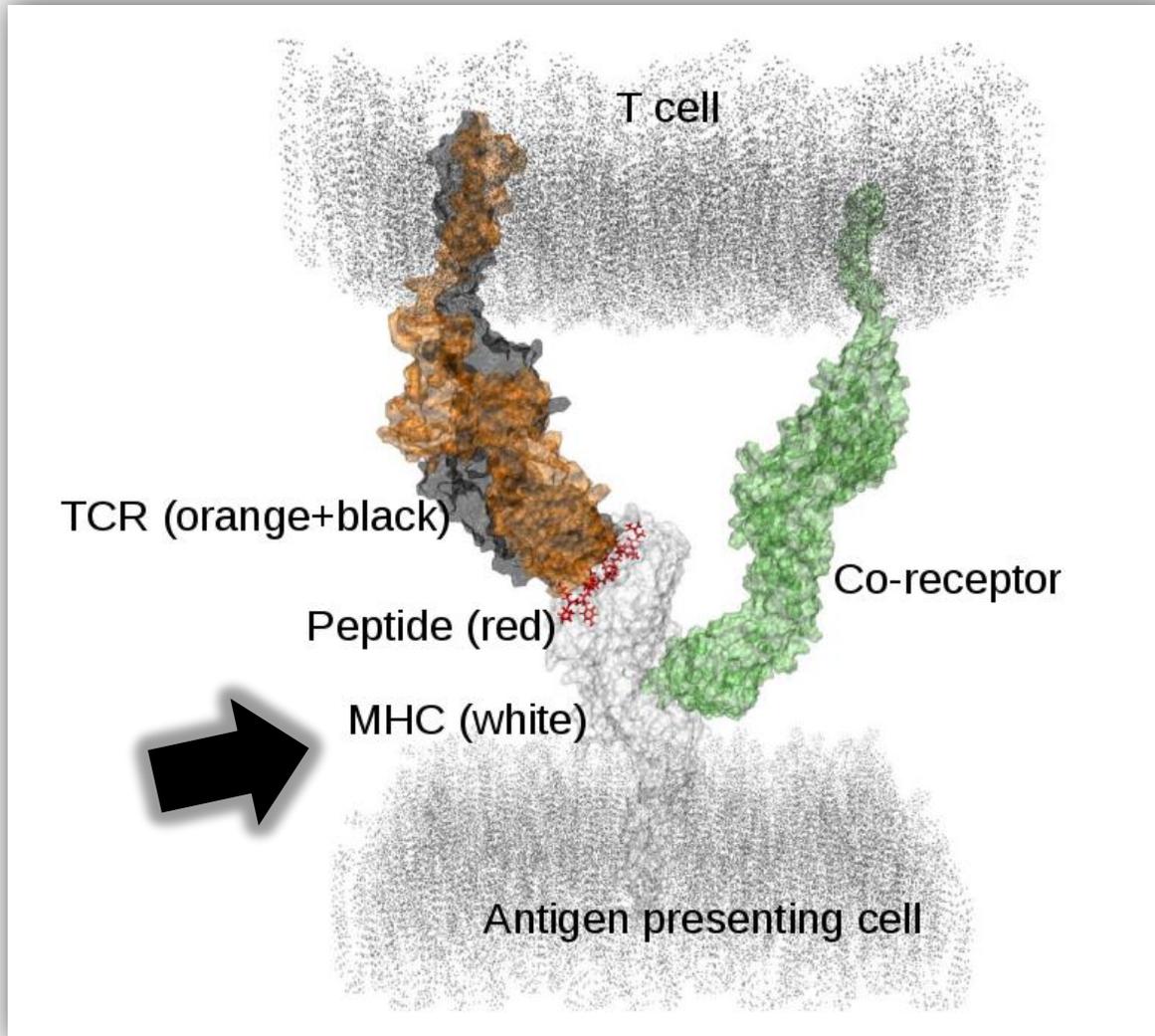
Guillermo Terán-Ángel
IDIC-ULA

**Procesamiento y
presentación antigénica**

Ubicándonos

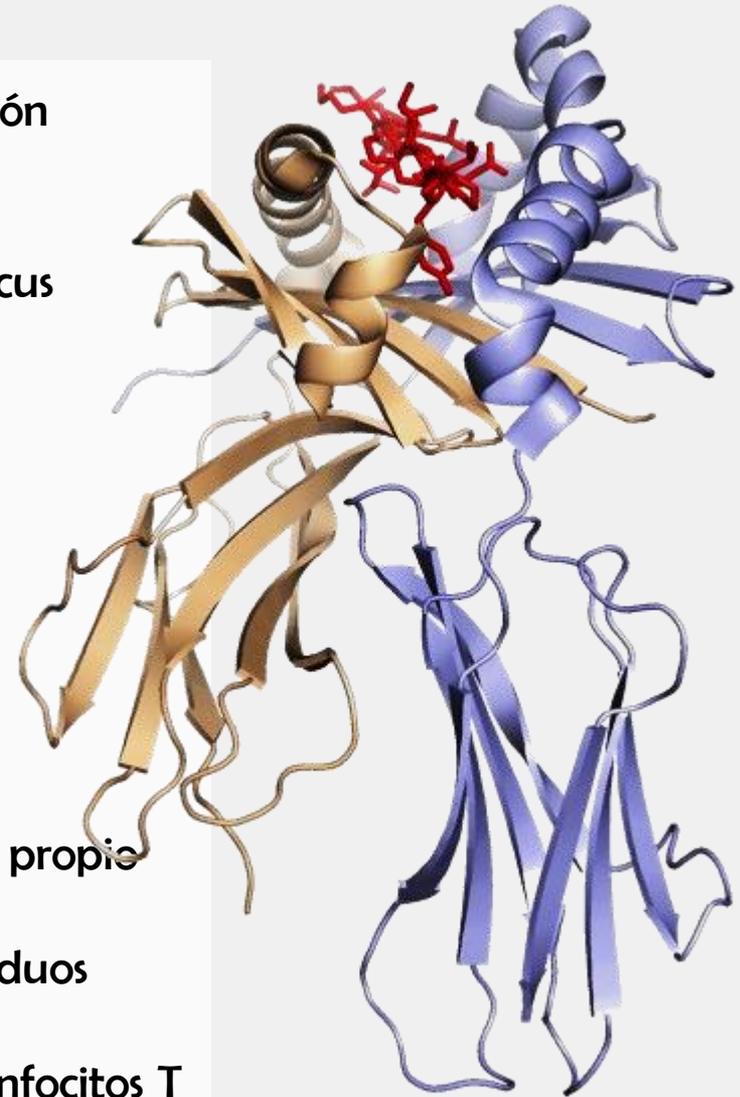


La piedra angular de la RI

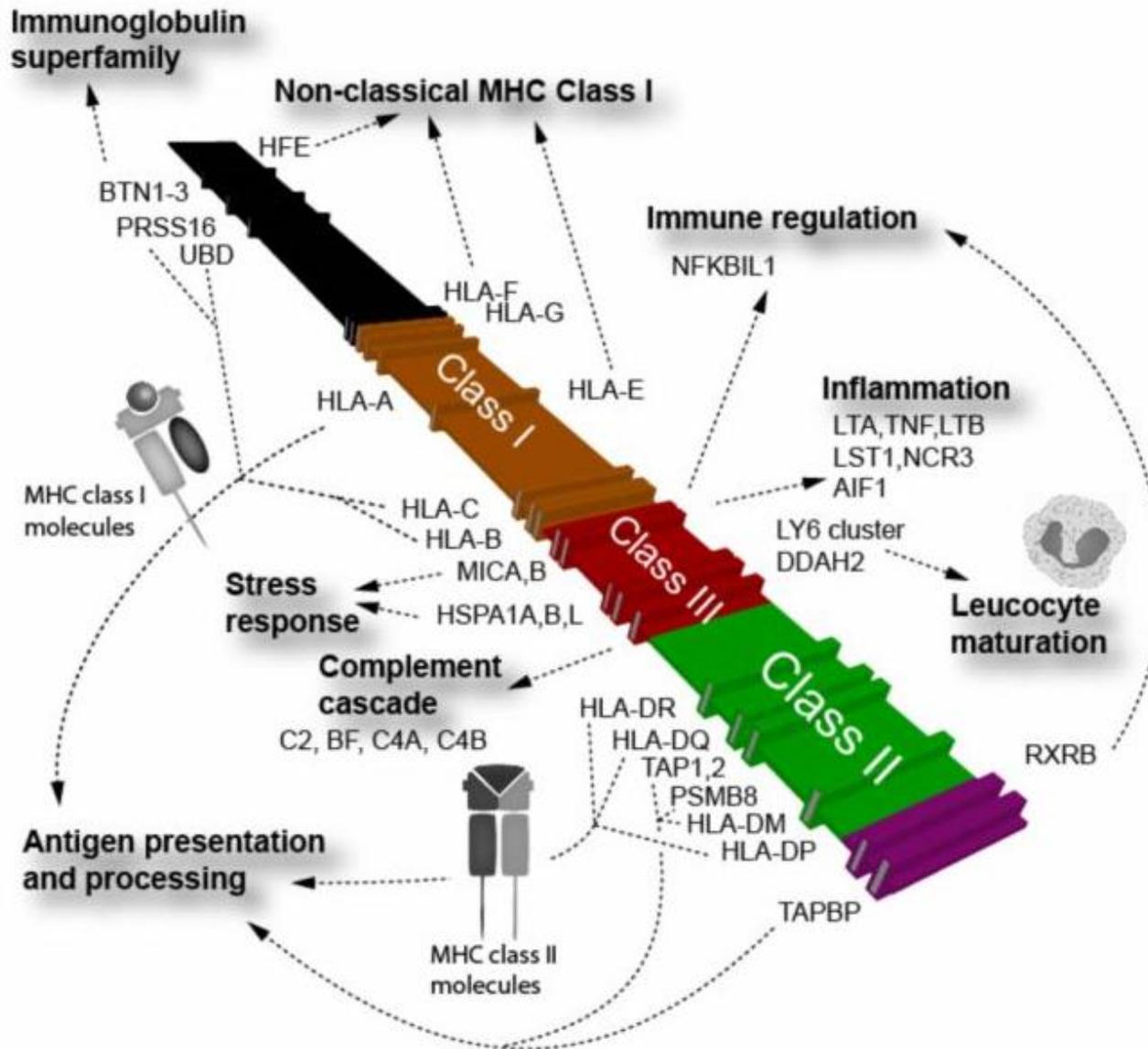


Comencemos por el HLA o MHC

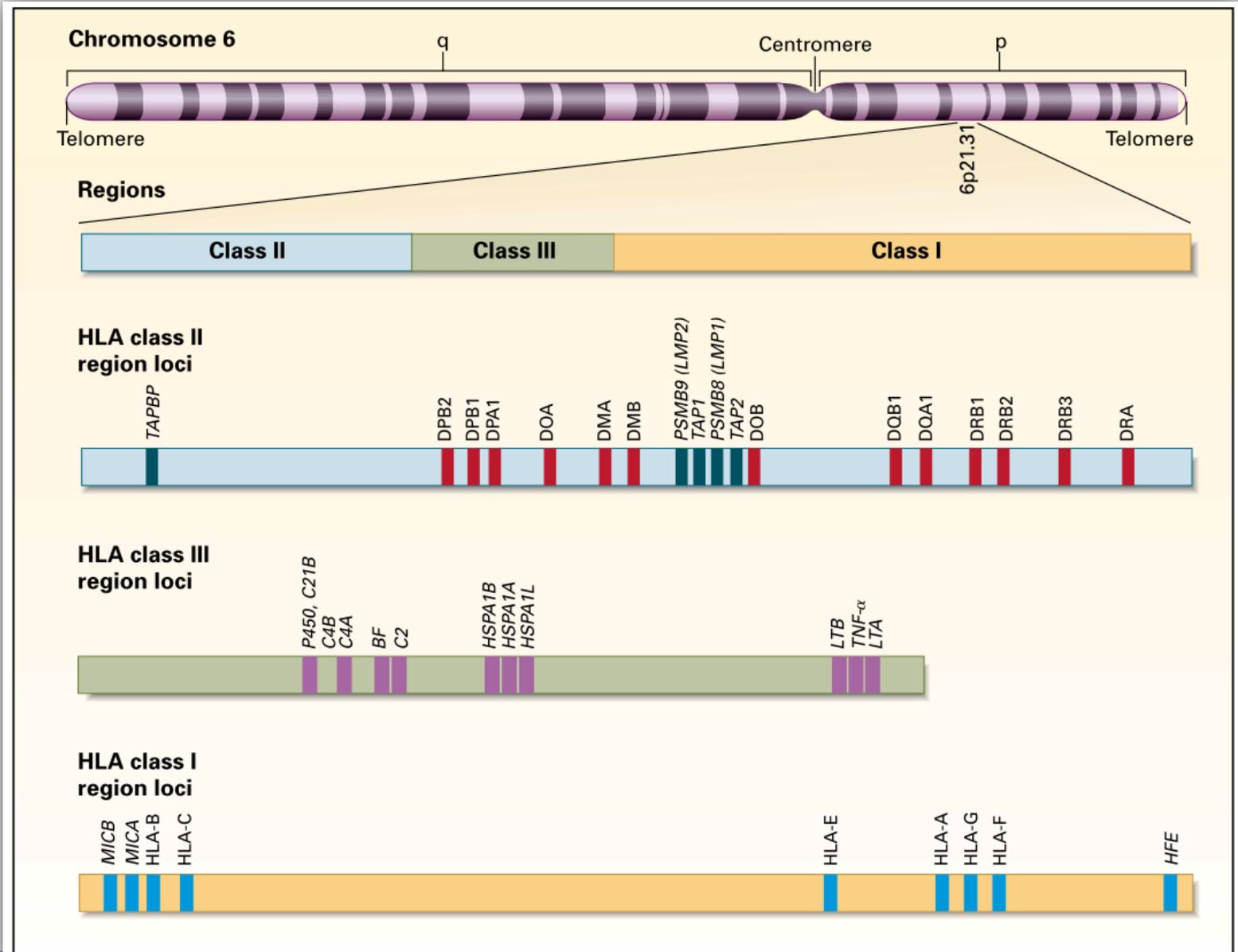
- Proteínas especializadas en la presentación antigénica
- Codificadas por genes presentes en un locus denominado complejo mayor de histocompatibilidad (MHC)
- Genes altamente polimórficos
- Participan en:
 - ✓ Reconocimiento intercelular
 - ✓ Discriminación de lo propio y no propio
 - ✓ Trasplante de tejido entre individuos
 - ✓ Presentación de péptidos a los linfocitos T



El mega combo genético

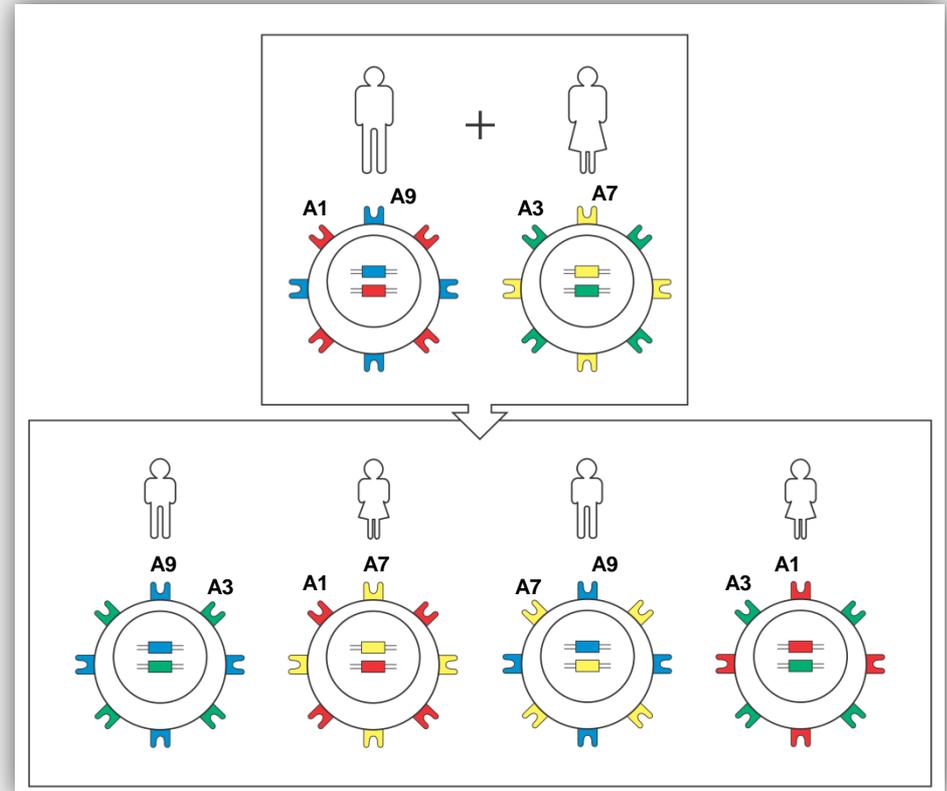
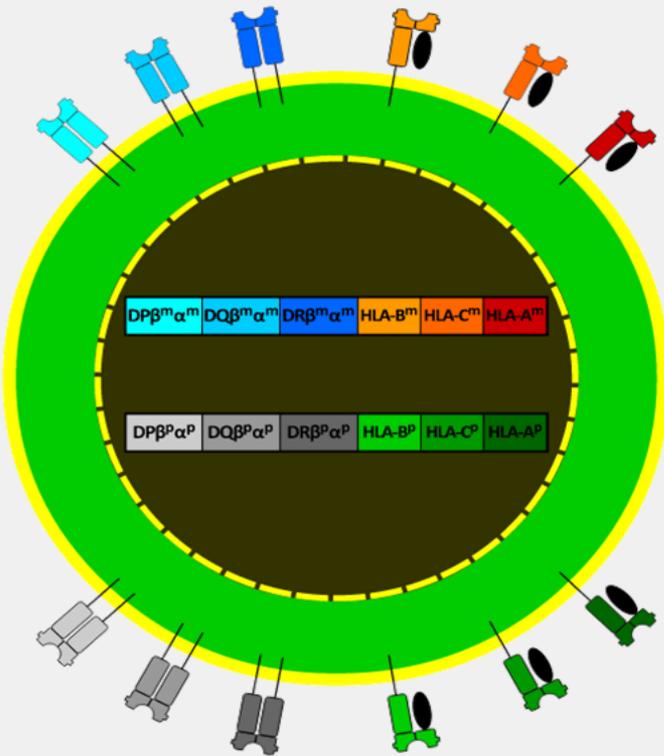


Estructura génica



Herencia

Codominancia



MHC class I MHC class II

maternal



paternal

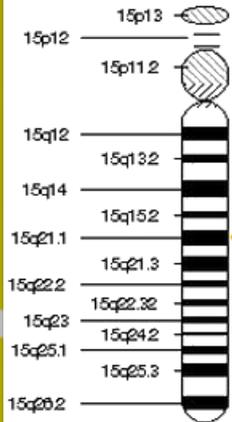
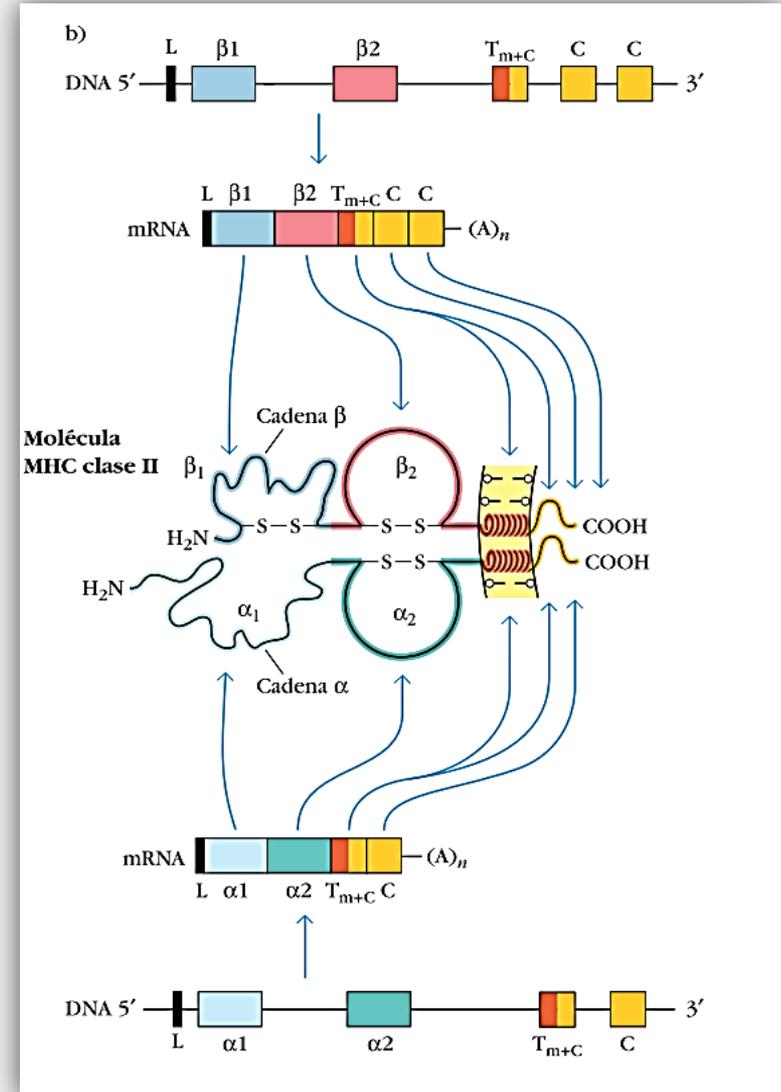
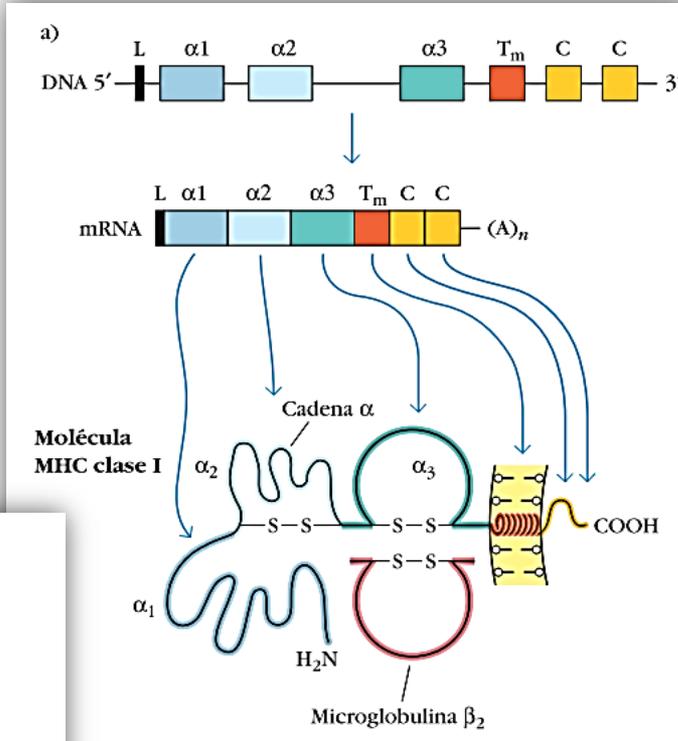


Genetic matchmaking



- MHC-dependent mate choice is linked to a trace-amine-associated receptor gene
- Garantizar variabilidad

Expresión génica

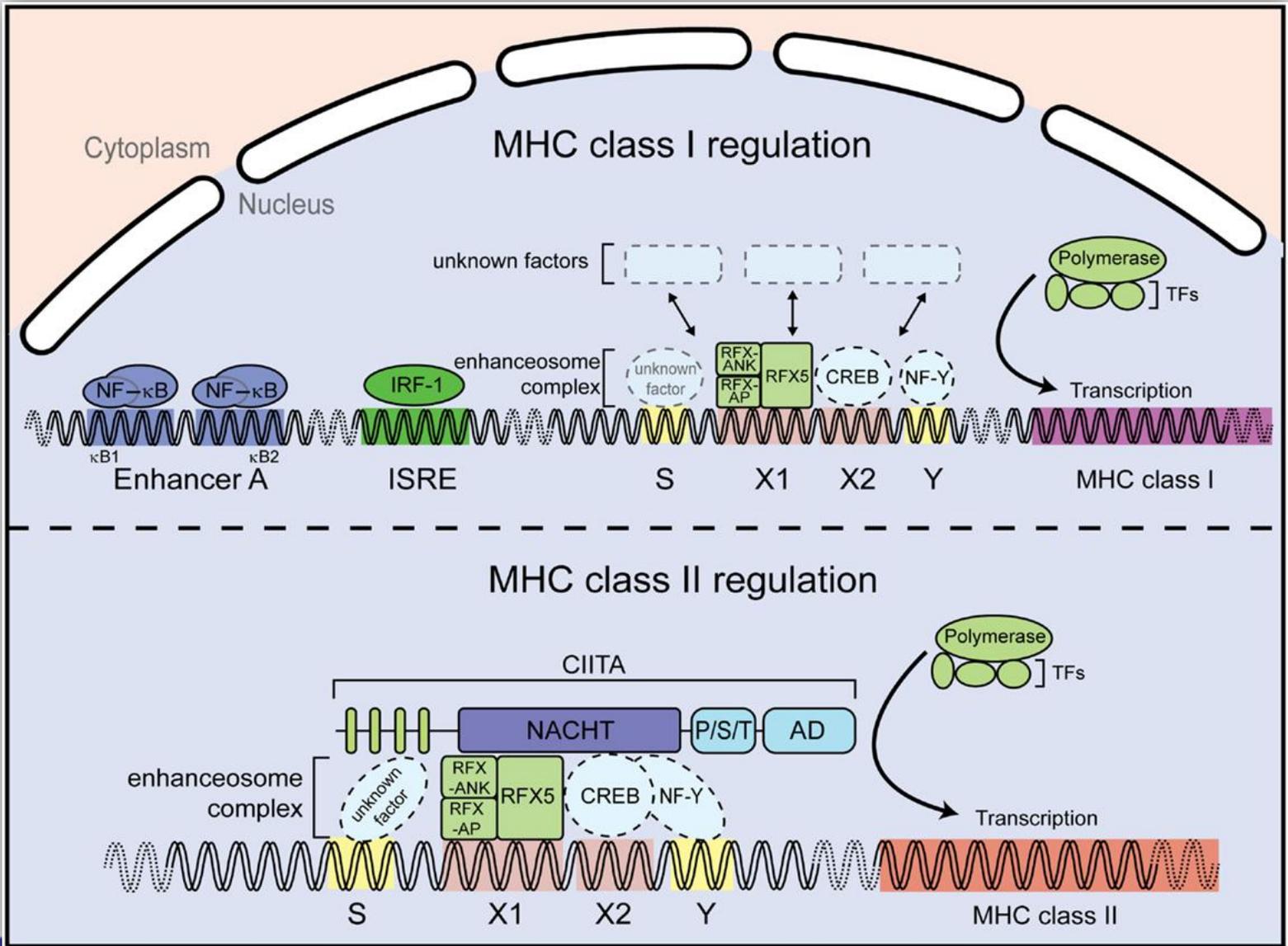


B2M gene

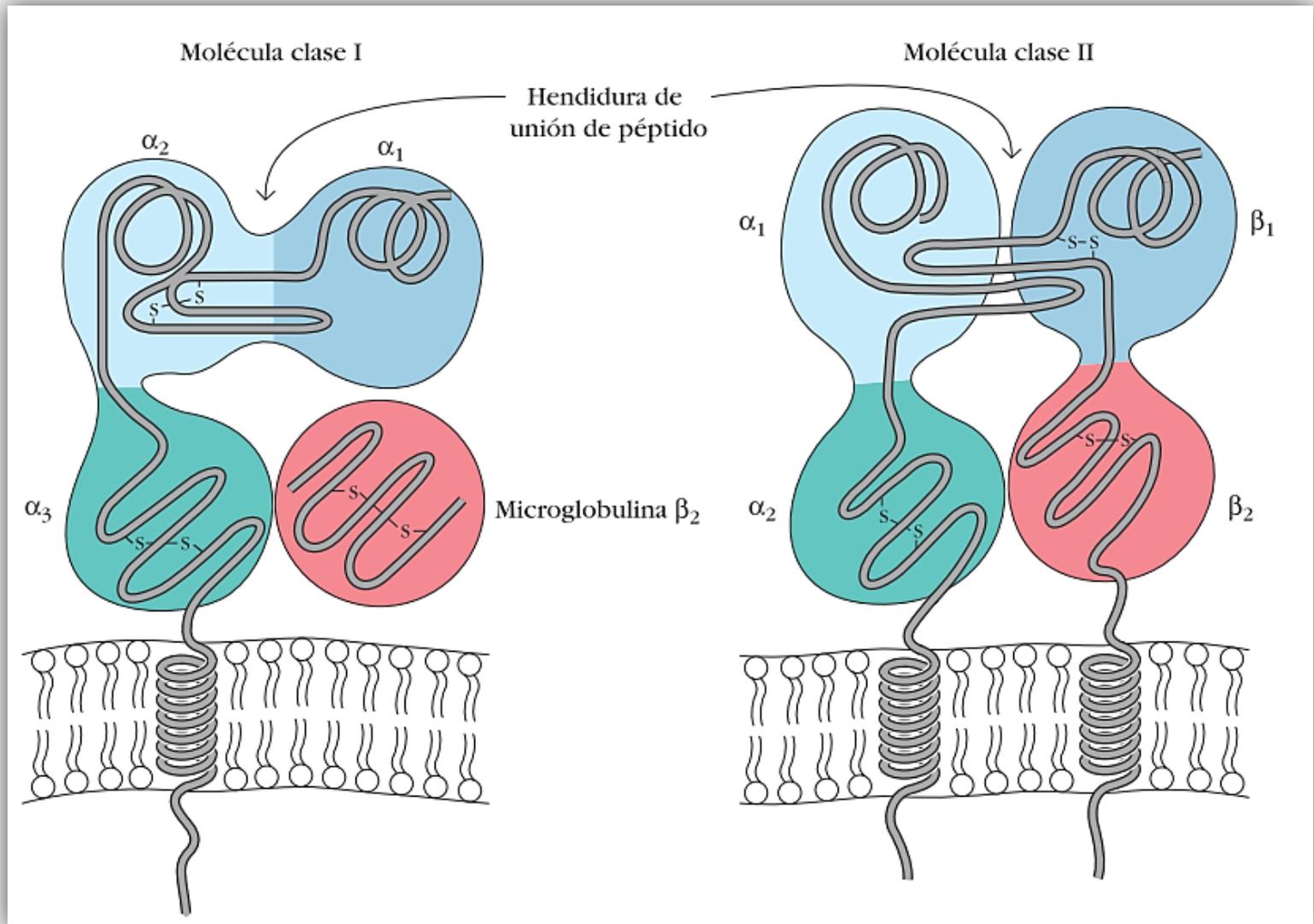
Cytogenetic Location: 15q21.1

Molecular Location on chromosome 15: base pairs 44,711,486 to 44,718,158

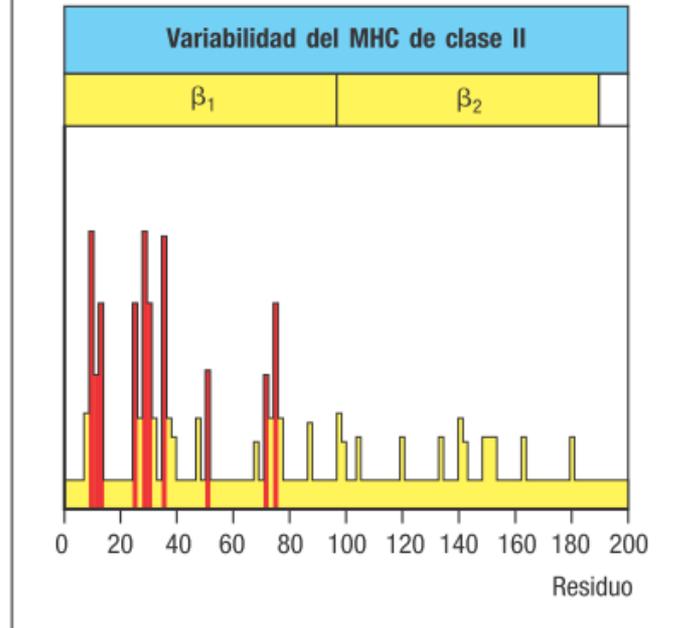
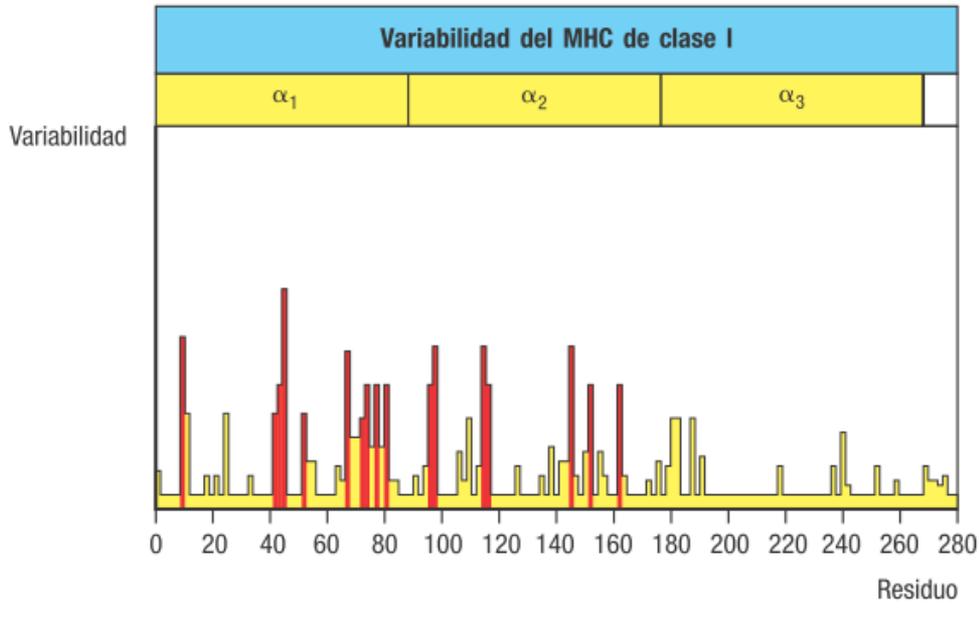
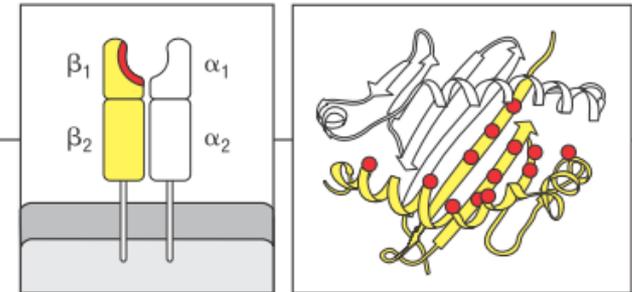
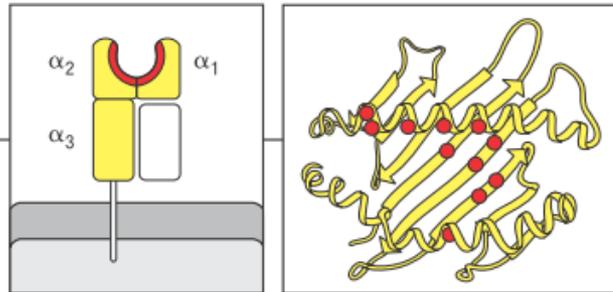
Regulación génica



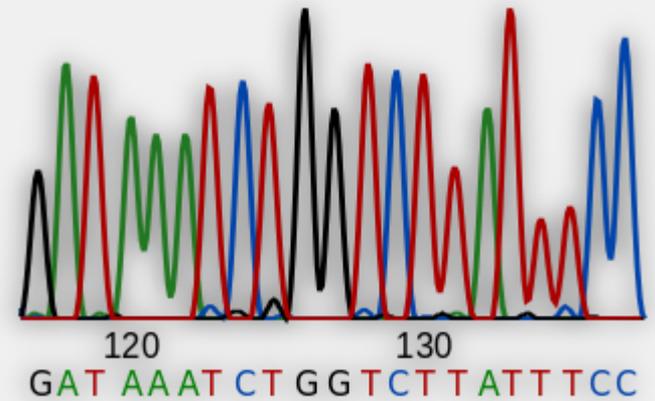
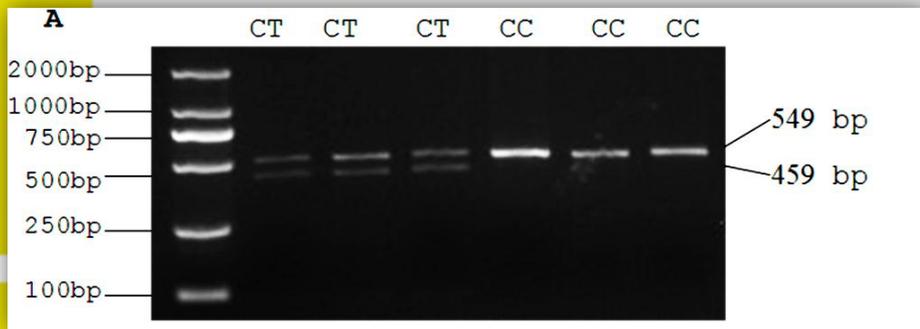
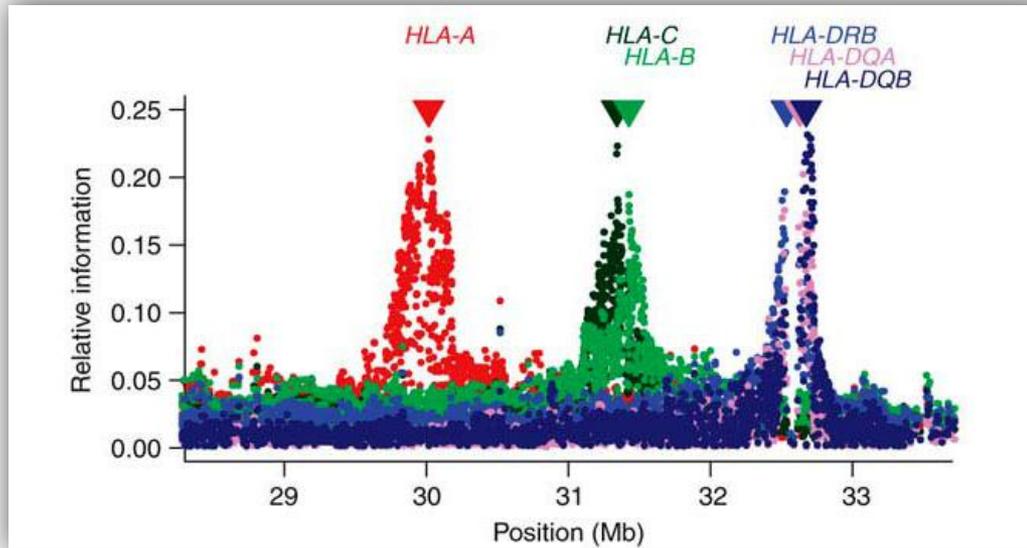
Entendamos las moléculas



Variabilidad específica



SNPs

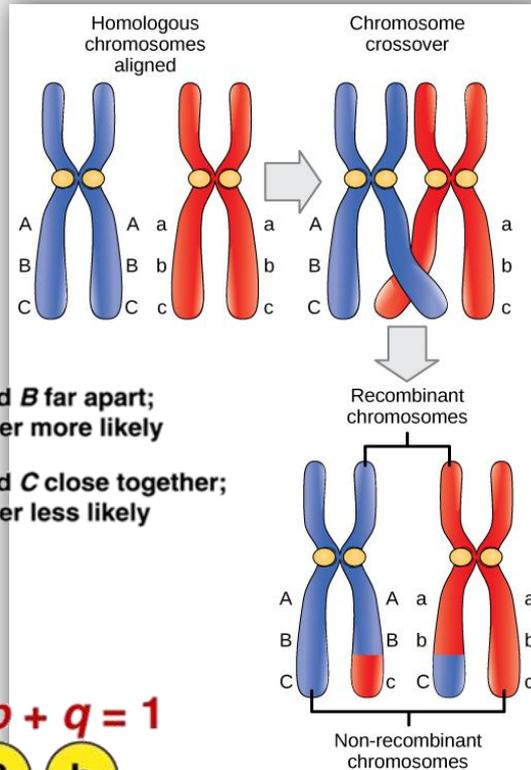


Desequilibrio de LIGAMIENTO



Genes A and B far apart;
crossing over more likely

Genes B and C close together;
crossing over less likely



$$p + q = 1$$



▪ Alelos:

$$p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$$



▪ Individuos:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(fo - ft)^2}{ft}$$

Frecuencias genotípicas experimentales

f(aa)	0,625	0,113
f(ab)	0,250	0,070
f(bb)	0,125	0,817

Frecuencias alelicas

f(a)	0,750	0,148
f(b)	0,250	0,852

Frecuencias genotípicas teoricas

f(aa)	0,563	0,022
f(ab)	0,375	0,252
f(bb)	0,063	0,726

Inmunogenética

TABLE 7-4 Some significant associations of HLA alleles with increased risk for various diseases

Disease	Associated HLA allele	Relative risk*
Ankylosing spondylitis	B27	90
Goodpasture's syndrome	DR2	16
Gluten-sensitive enteropathy	DR3	12
Hereditary hemochromatosis	A3	9.3
	B14	2.3
	A3/B14	90
Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus	DR4/DR3	20
Multiple sclerosis	DR2	5
Myasthenia gravis	DR3	10
Narcolepsy	DR2	130
Reactive arthritis (<i>Yersinia</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Gonococcus</i>)	B27	18
Reiter's syndrome	B27	37
Rheumatoid arthritis	DR4	10
Sjogren's syndrome	Dw3	6
Systemic lupus erythematosus	DR3	5

*Relative risk is calculated by dividing the frequency of the HLA allele in the patient population by the frequency in the general population:

$$RR = \frac{(\text{Ag}^+ / \text{Ag}^-) \text{ disease}}{(\text{Ag}^+ / \text{Ag}^-) \text{ control}}$$

Source: Data from SAM CD: A Comprehensive Knowledge Base of Internal Medicine, D. C. Dale and D. D. Federman, eds., 1997, Scientific American, New York.

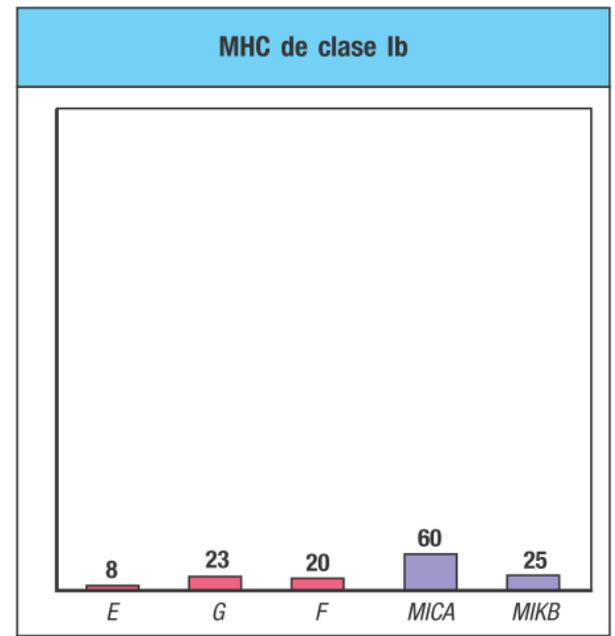
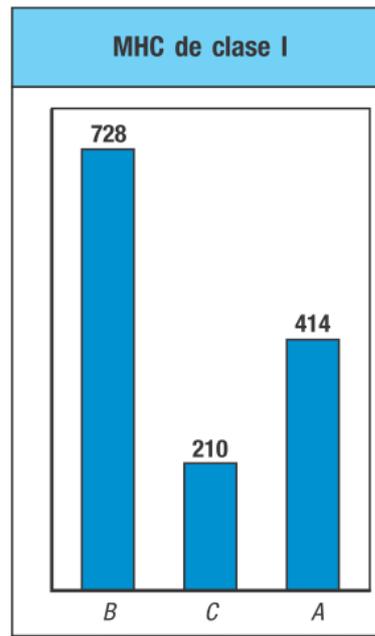
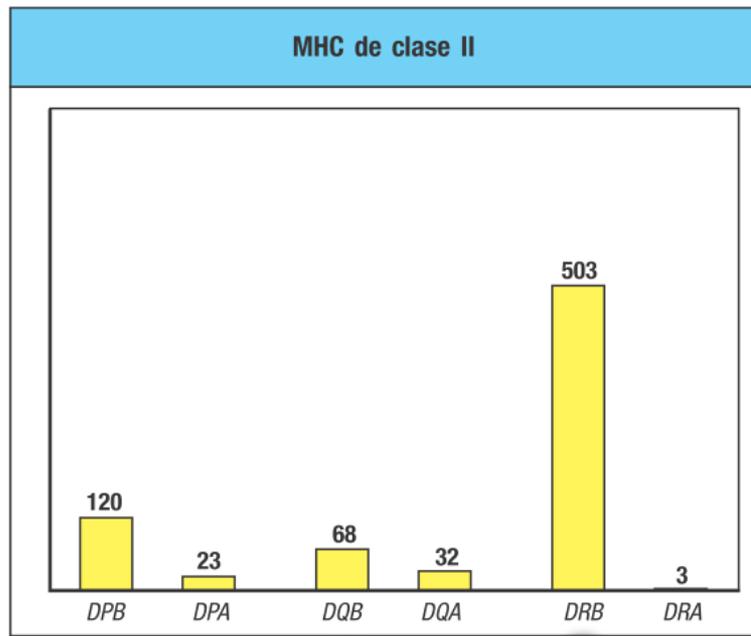


Mi opinión

- Debe establecerse una relación de la presencia del marcador con una modificación funcional que condicione o favorezca la enfermedad
- El hallazgo *per se* no significa mayor cosa



Variabilidad

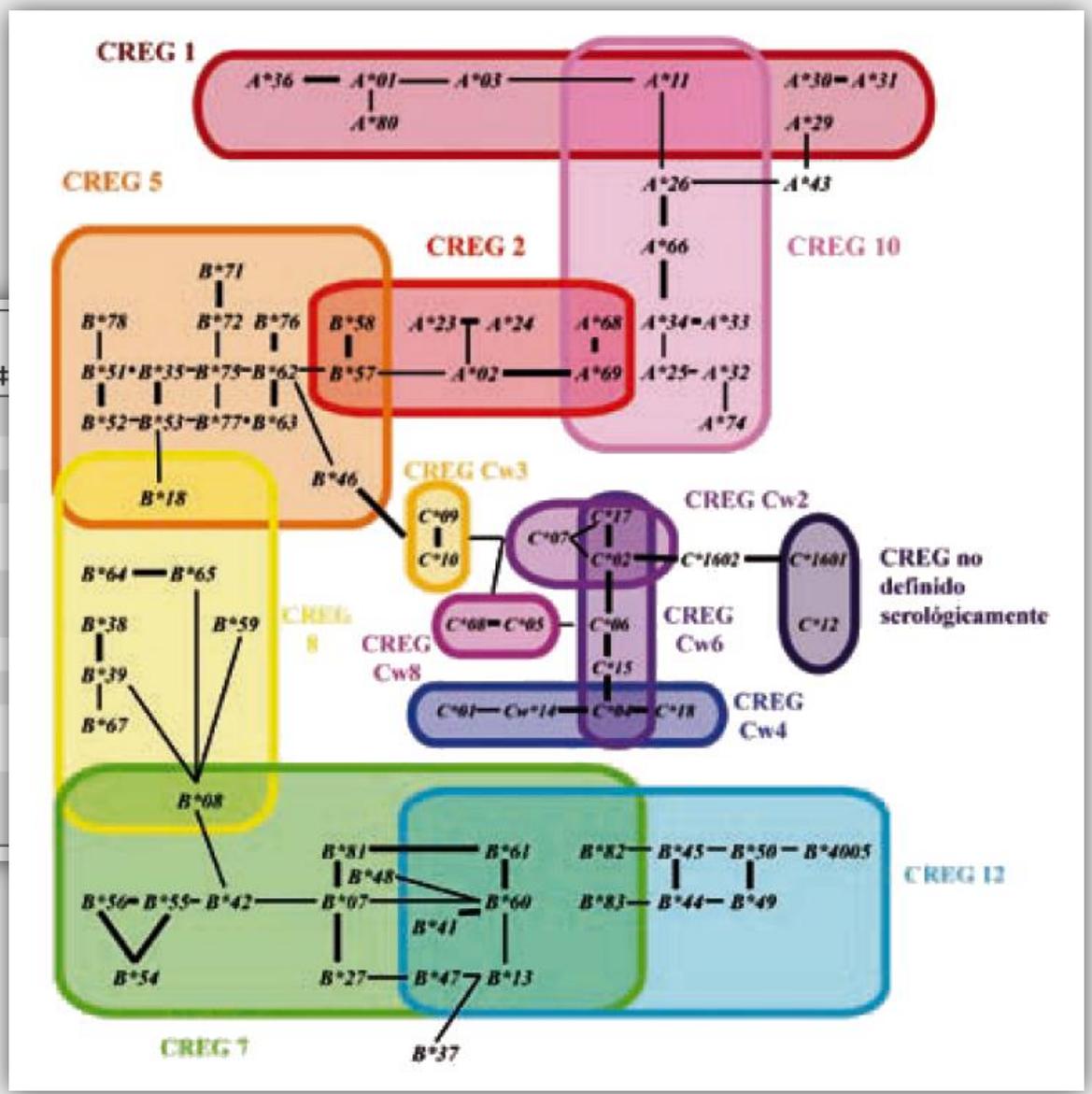


- Una incompatibilidad menor en HLA-A y -B se define como 2 antígenos que pertenecen al mismo CREG.
- Una incompatibilidad menor en DR se define como un par de alelos DRB1 que codifican la misma especificidad DR serológica, por ejemplo DRB1*0401 vs. DRB1*0404.
- Hoy en día se acepta que la compatibilidad para los alelos DRB1 y DQB1 tiene una relevancia significativa en el riesgo de desarrollar un GVHD.



CREGs

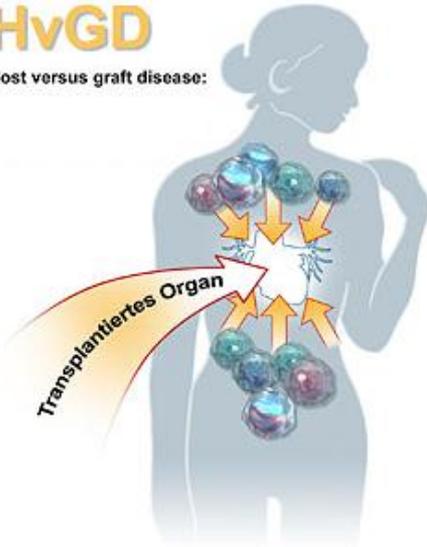
CREG*	CREG present†		CREG match status‡
	Donor	Recipient	
1C	+	+	Match
10C	-	+	Major mismatch
2C	+	+	Match
5C	+	+	Match
7C	+	+	Match
8C	+	+	Match
12C	-	-	Match
Bw4	+	-	Major mismatch
Bw6	+	+	Match



GVHD

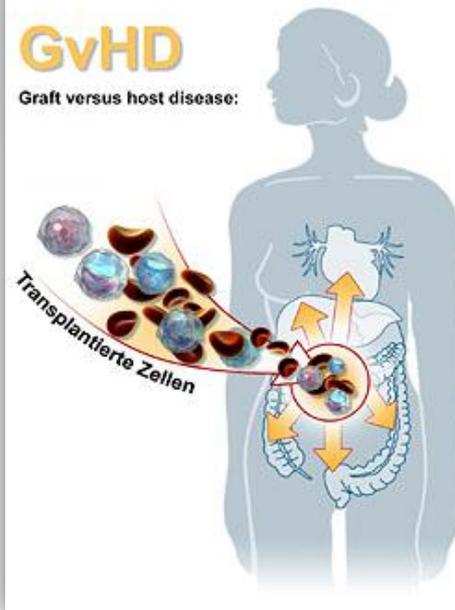
HvGD

Host versus graft disease:



GvHD

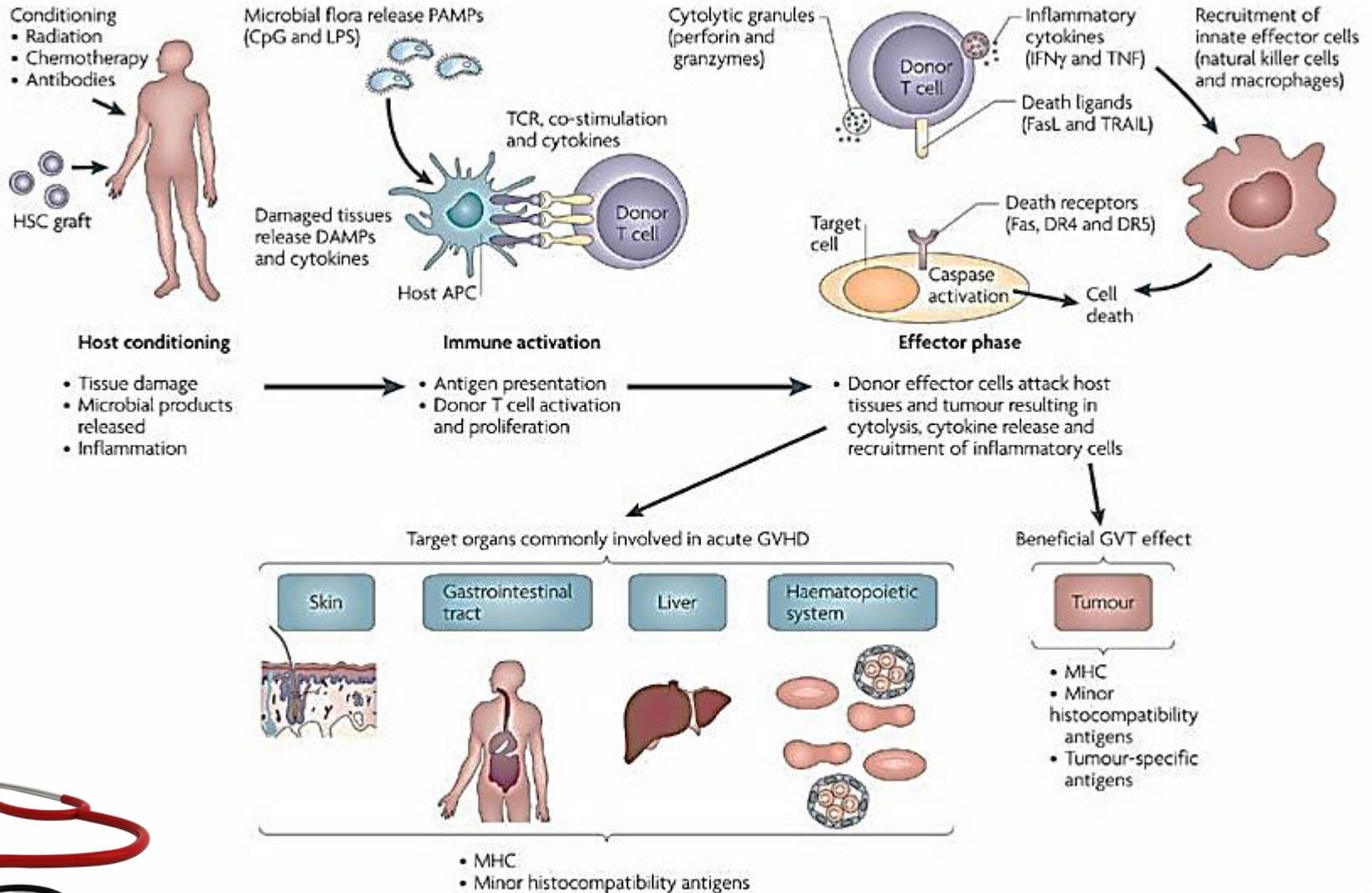
Graft versus host disease:



- La piel es el blanco mas frecuente, seguido por la mucosa oral, higado, ojo y tracto GI, no obstante, todos los organos pueden ser afectados



Graft-versus-host disease



Graft-versus-host disease

HLA	Match or mismatch*	N	Acute GVHD (Grade III-IV)†			Acute GVHD (Grade II-IV)†			N	Chronic GVHD‡		
			RR	95% CI	P	RR	95% CI	P		RR	95% CI	P
A	Match	7048	1.00		.001	1.00		.002	5892	1.00		.328
	Mismatch	636	1.29	1.10-1.51		1.18	1.06-1.32		636	1.06	0.94-1.21	
B	Match	7475	1.00		.001	1.00		.001	6217	1.00		.235
	Mismatch	311	1.42	1.16-1.73		1.28	1.11-1.48		311	1.10	0.94-1.30	
C	Match	5365	1.00		<.001	1.00		<.001	4716	1.00		<.001
	Mismatch	4716	1.63	1.45-1.83		1.27	1.17-1.37		4716	1.24	1.13-1.35	
DRB1	Match	5878	1.00		.022	1.00		<.001	4936	1.00		.262
	Mismatch	1592	1.21	1.03-1.43		1.24	1.11-1.39		1592	0.93	0.82-1.05	
DQB1	Match	5681	1.00		.336	1.00		.126	4758	1.00		.018
	Mismatch	2217	1.08	0.92-1.27		1.09	0.98-1.22		1770	1.15	1.03-1.30	
DPB1	Match	2604	1.00		.001	1.00		<.001	2223	1.00		.367
	Mismatch	5294	1.23	1.09-1.38		1.36	1.26-1.47		4305	1.04	0.96-1.12	

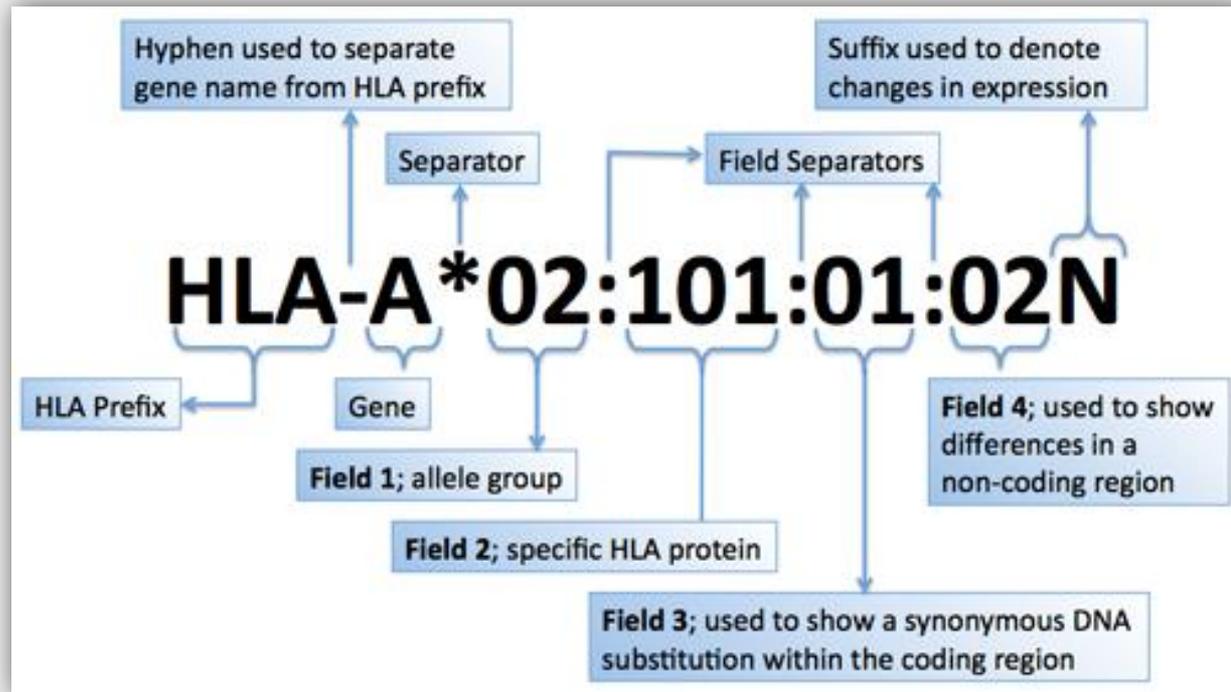
HLA matching*	N	Acute GVHD (Grade III-IV)†			Acute GVHD (Grade II-IV)†			Mortality‡		
		RR	95% CI	P	RR	95% CI	P	RR	95% CI	P
DRB1 match and DQB1 match	5356	1.00			1.00			1.00		
DRB1 mismatch and DQB1 match	325	0.98	0.74-1.28	.866	1.19	1.00-1.42	.046	1.04	0.88-1.22	.662
DRB1 match and DQB1 mismatch	522	0.92	0.73-1.16	.482	1.05	0.91-1.21	.517	1.04	0.92-1.19	.532
DRB1 mismatch and DQB1 mismatch	169	1.32	1.16-1.50	<.001	1.34	1.23-1.46	<.001	1.17	1.08-1.27	<.001





Veamos las moléculas

Nomenclatura



Letter	Significance
N	Null allele (produces a non-functional protein)
L	Lower than normal cell surface expression
S	Soluble protein not found on cell surface
Q	Questionable (allele may affect normal expression)
C	Protein that is present in cytoplasm but not cell surface
A	Aberrant expression (uncertain if protein is expressed)

Características

CUADRO 8-2

Unión de péptidos por moléculas MHC clase I y clase II

	Moléculas clase I	Moléculas clase II
Dominio de unión de péptido	$\alpha 1/\alpha 2$	$\alpha 1/\beta 1$
Naturaleza de la hendidura de unión de péptido	Cerrada en ambos extremos	Abierta en ambos extremos
Tamaño general de los péptidos unidos	8 a 10 aminoácidos	13 a 18 aminoácidos
Elementos peptídicos que participan en la unión a la molécula MHC	Residuos de fijación en ambos extremos del péptido; por lo general ancla hidrófoba en el extremo carboxilo terminal	Residuos de fijación distribuidos a todo lo largo del péptido
Naturaleza del péptido unido	Estructura extendida en la que ambos extremos interactúan con la hendidura de MHC pero la parte media se arquea alejándose de la molécula MHC	Estructura extendida que se mantiene a una elevación constante arriba del piso de la hendidura del MHC

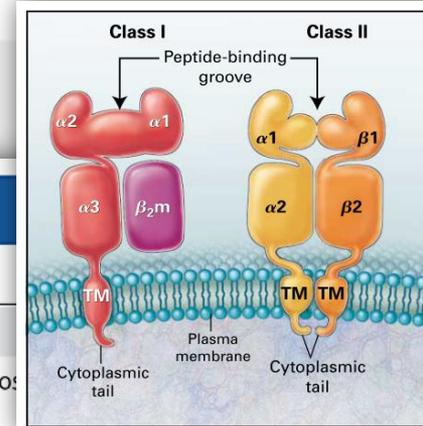
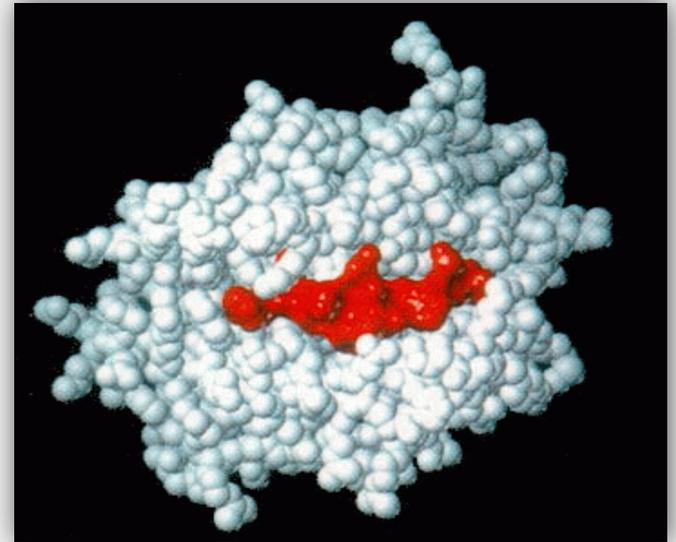
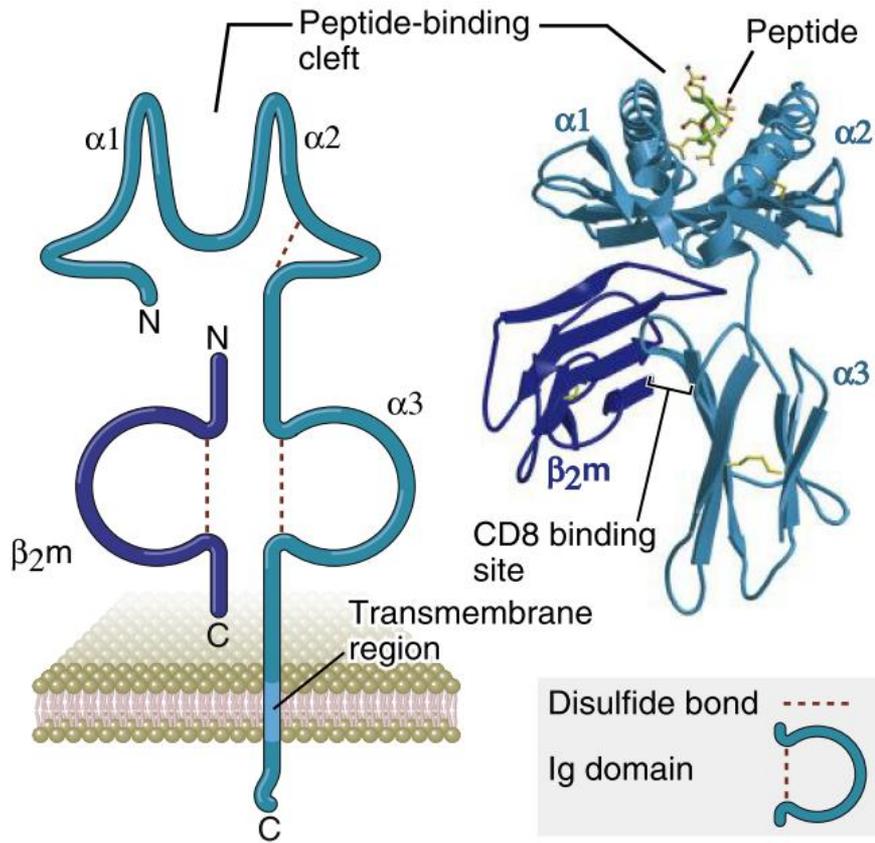


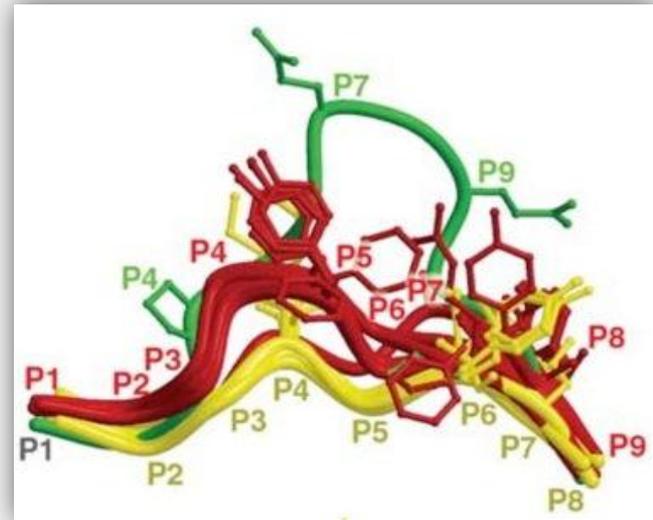
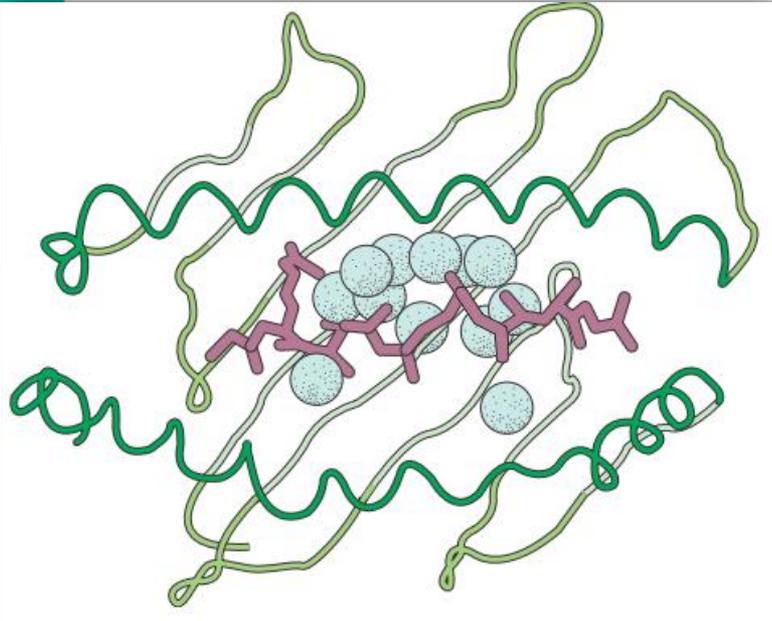
TABLE 6-4 Features of Class I and Class II MHC Molecules

Feature	Class I MHC	Class II MHC
Polypeptide chains	α β_2 -microglobulin	α and β
Locations of polymorphic residues	$\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ domains	$\alpha 1$ and $\beta 1$ domains
Binding site for T cell coreceptor	CD8 binds mainly to the $\alpha 3$ domain	CD4 binds to a pocket created by parts of $\alpha 2$ and $\beta 2$ domains
Size of peptide-binding cleft	Accommodates peptides of 8-11 residues	Accommodates peptides of 10-30 residues or more
Nomenclature		
Human	HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C	HLA-DR, HLA-DQ, HLA-DP
Mouse	H-2K, H-2D, H-2L	I-A, I-E

HLA class I

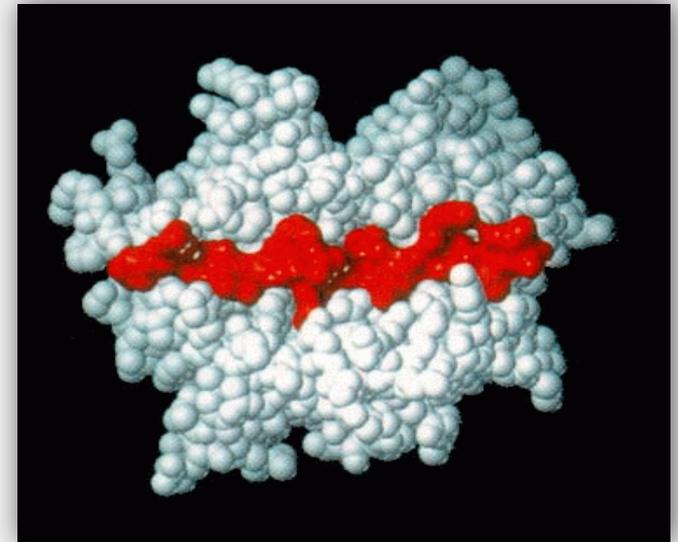
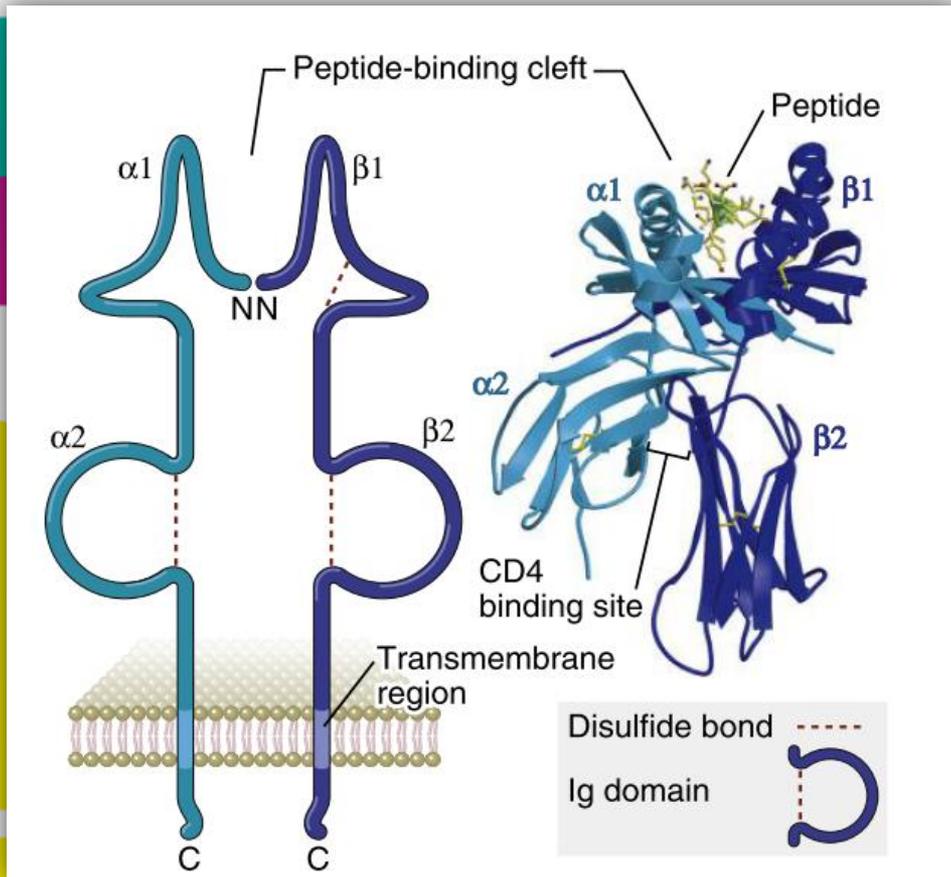


Embolsillamiento tipo I



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
H ₃ N	V	G	P	Q	K	N	E	N	L	COO
H ₃ N	S	G	P	R	K	A	I	A	L	COO
H ₃ N	V	G	P	S	G	K	Y	F	I	COO
H ₃ N	S	G	P	E	R	I	L	S	L	COO
H ₃ N	S	Y	F	P	E	I	T	H	I	COO
H ₃ N	T	Y	Q	R	T	R	A	L	V	COO
H ₃ N	S	Y	I	G	S	I	N	N	I	COO

HLA class II

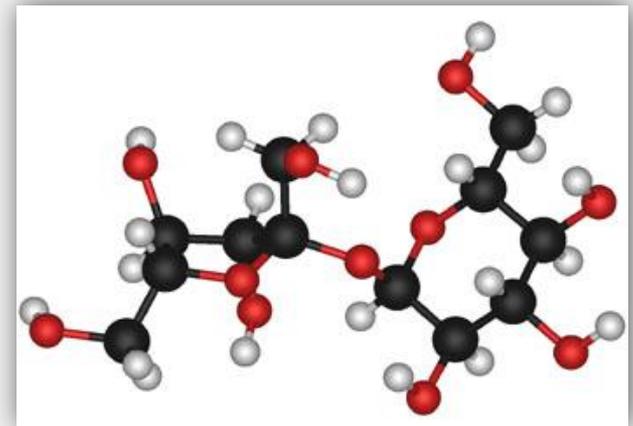
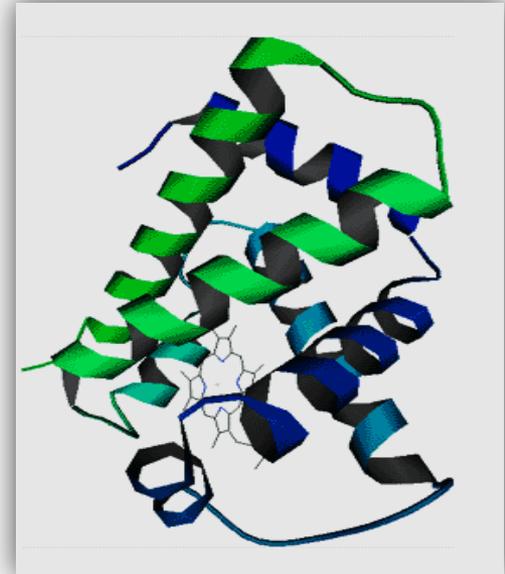


Ahora si: Presentación antigénica



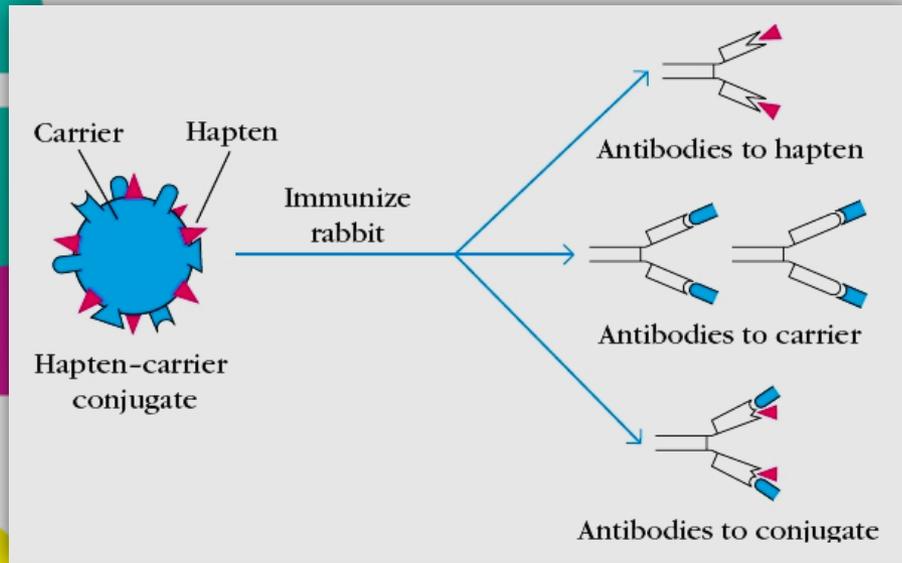
Pero ya va!!!! Antígenos???

- **Antígeno:** Sustancia extraña capaz de ser reconocida por el sistema inmune, específicamente por el TCR o BCR
- **Inmunógeno:** es un antígeno que es capaz de provocar una respuesta inmune incluyendo la producción de anticuerpos
- **Antigenicidad:** es la capacidad de una sustancia para combinarse específicamente con los productos de la respuesta inmune (anticuerpos, TCR)
- **Inmunogenicidad:** Es la capacidad de una sustancia para inducir una respuesta inmune celular u humoral

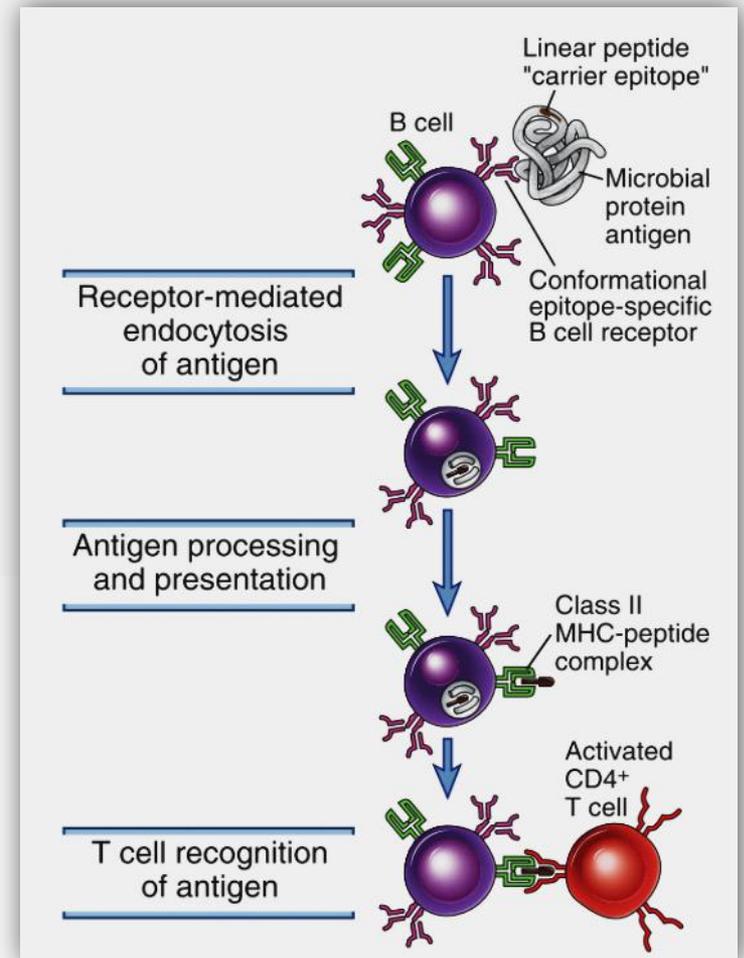


Antigénico no siempre inmunogénico

Haptenos



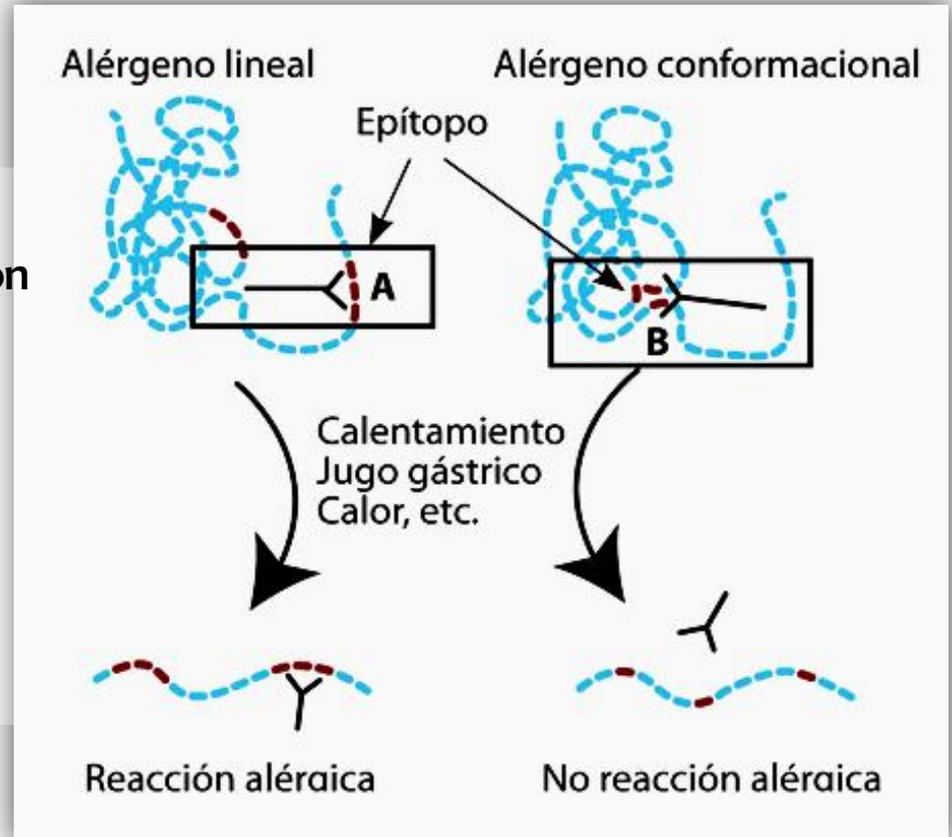
- **Hapteno:** Sustancia de bajo peso molecular que no es capaz de inducir una respuesta inmune por sí misma, pero que es capaz de reaccionar con los productos de una respuesta inmune específica (anticuerpos).
- Pueden comportarse como inmunógenos cuando se unen a una molécula portadora (Portador o Carrier)



Epítopes

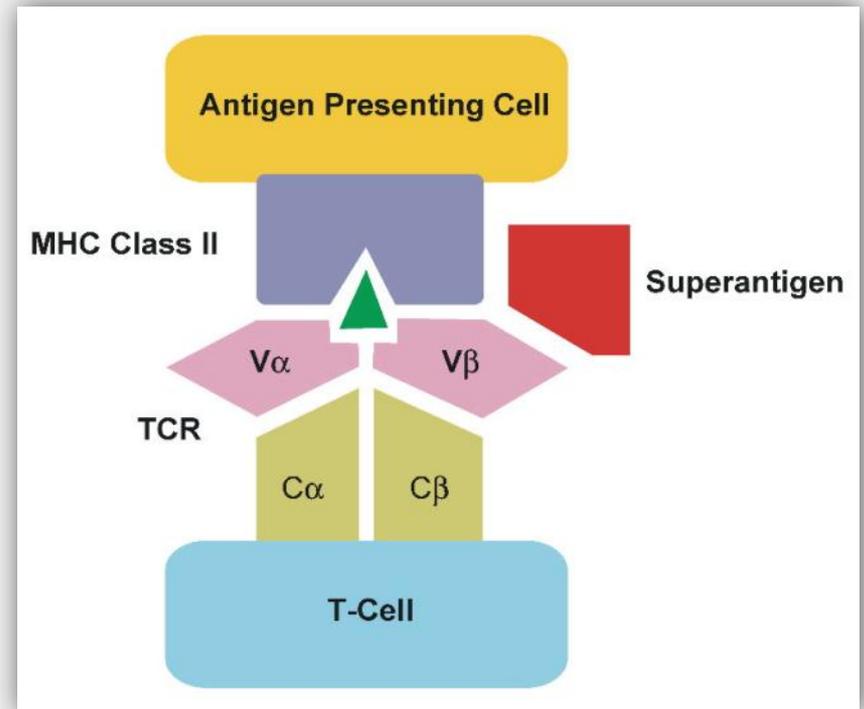
- Epítipo o determinante antigénico: Porción del antígeno que interactúa con el TCR, BCR o con los anticuerpos secretados

- ✓ Lineales
- ✓ Conformacionales

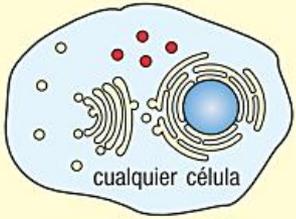
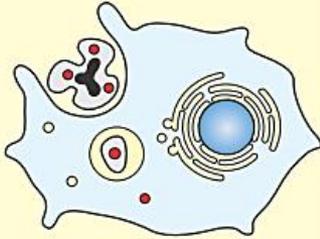
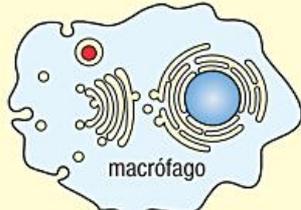
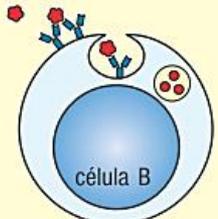


Superantígenos

- Endógenos, provienen principalmente de virus (EBV)
- Exógenos, provienen principalmente de microorganismos: staphylococcal enterotoxins A, B, C1 to C3, streptococcal pyrogenic exotoxins A1 to A4, C.
- Superantígenos de células B (staphylococcal protein A and protein Fv)

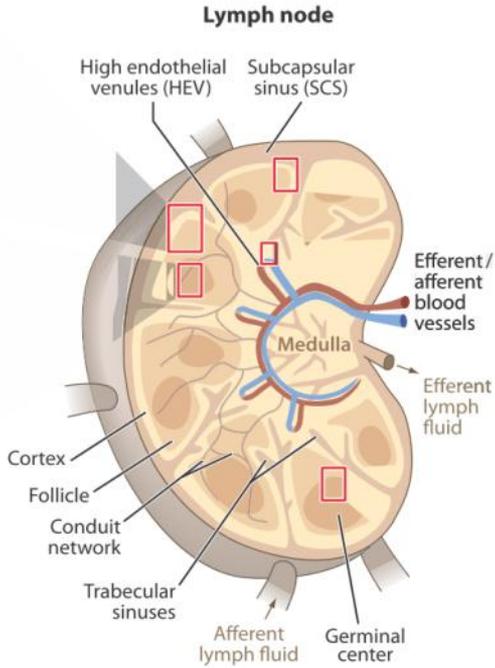
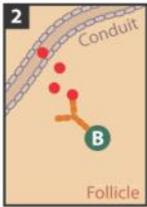
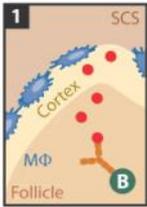


"Tipos" de antígenos

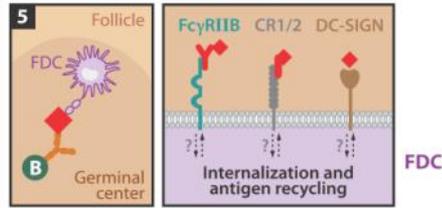
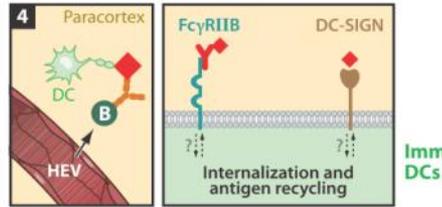
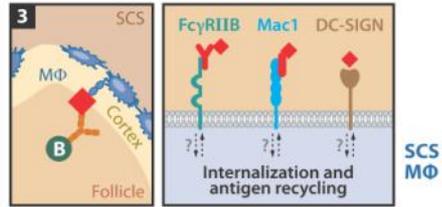
	Agentes patógenos citosólicos	Presentación cruzada de antígenos exógenos	Agentes patógenos intravesiculares	Agentes patógenos y toxinas extracelulares
	 <p>cualquier célula</p>	 <p>macrófago</p>	 <p>macrófago</p>	 <p>célula B</p>
Degradación en	Citosol	Citosol (mediante retrotranslocación)	Vesículas endocíticas (pH bajo)	Vesículas endocíticas (pH bajo)
Unión de los péptidos a	MHC de clase I	MHC de clase I	MHC de clase II	MHC de clase II
Presentación a	Células T CD8 efectoras	Células T CD8 indiferenciadas	Células T CD4 efectoras	Células T CD4 efectoras
Efecto sobre la célula presentadora	Muerte celular	La célula presentadora, generalmente una célula dendrítica, activa a la célula T CD8	Activación para eliminar bacterias y parásitos intravesiculares	Activación de células B para que secreten Ig y eliminar bacterias/toxinas extracelulares

Fuente de Antígenos

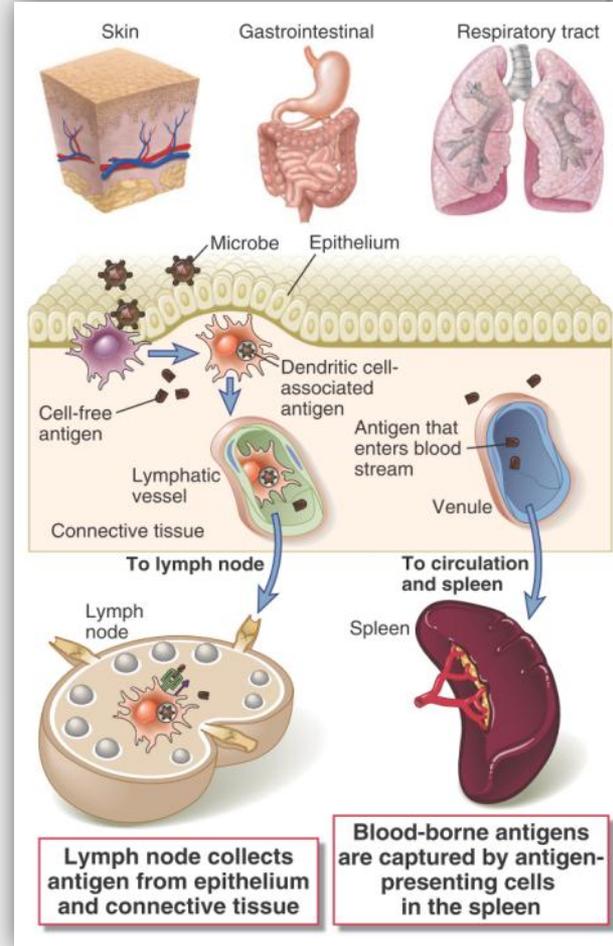
Small antigen
(<70 kDa)



Larger antigen
(>70 kDa)

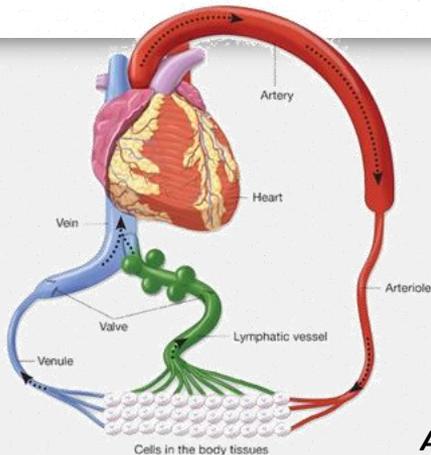


Cell surface receptors

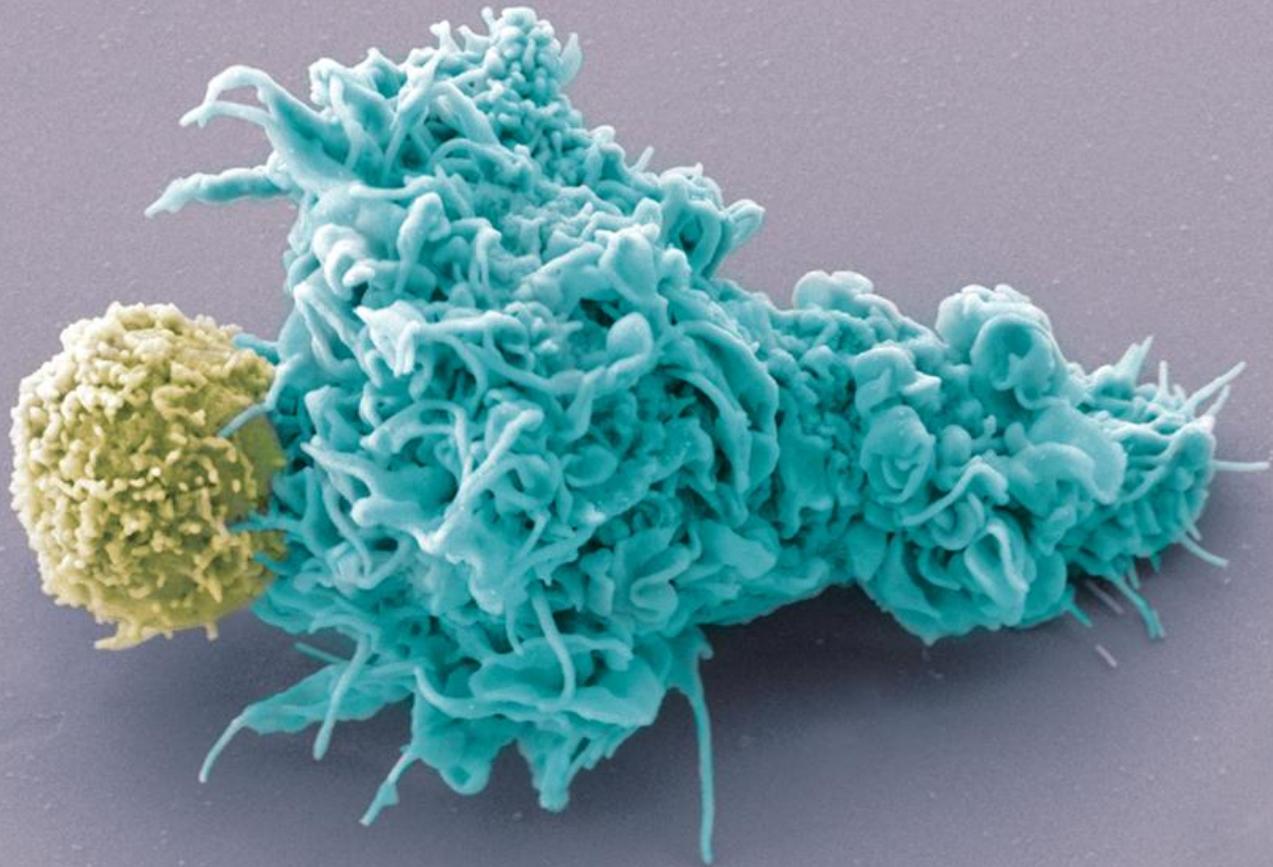


Lymph node collects antigen from epithelium and connective tissue

Blood-borne antigens are captured by antigen-presenting cells in the spleen



Y quien presenta???



Tipos de APC

Profesionales vs no profesionales

Profesionales

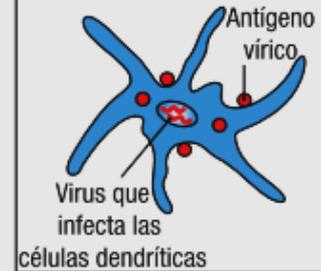
- **Células dendríticas**
- Macrófagos
- Células B

No profesionales

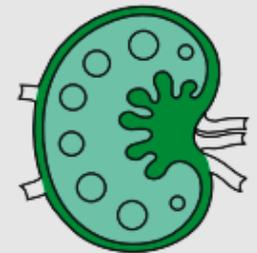
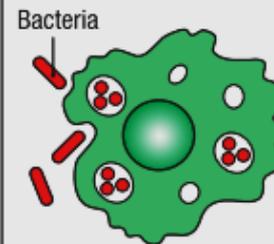
- Células endoteliales
- Fibroblastos
- Células epiteliales del timo

Y las otras...

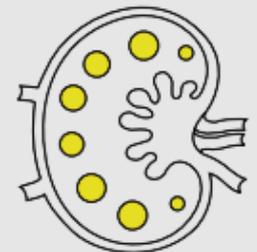
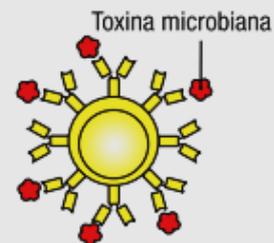
Células dendríticas (células reticulares interdigitantes)



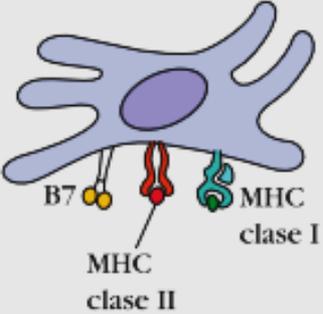
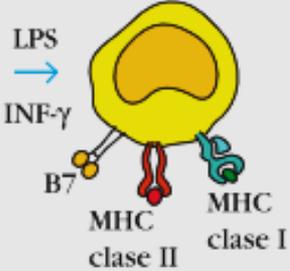
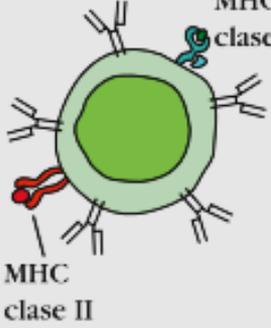
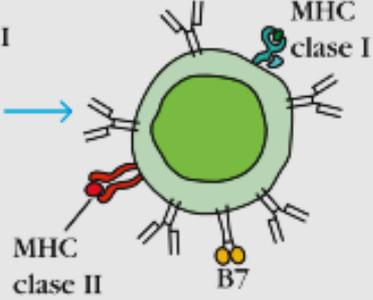
Macrófagos



Células B



Células presentadoras de Antígenos

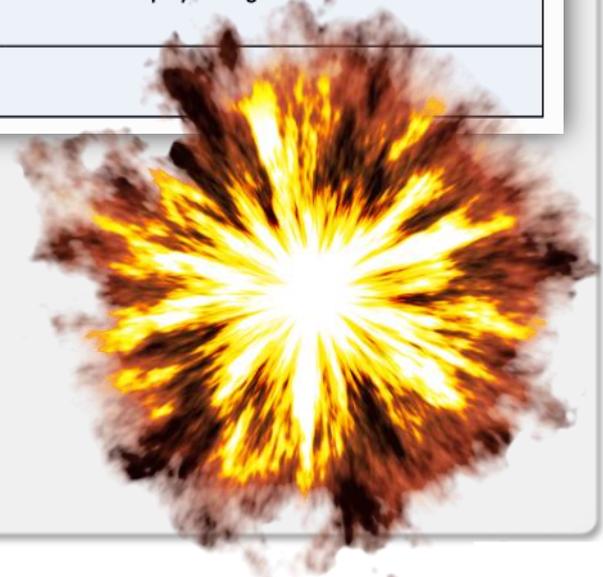
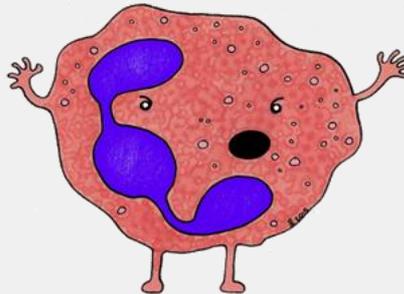
	Célula dendrítica	Macrófago		Linfocito B	
		<p>En reposo</p> 	<p>Activado</p> <p>LPS → INF-γ</p> 	<p>En reposo</p> 	<p>Activado</p> 
Captación de antígeno	Endocitosis, fagocitosis (por células de Langerhans)	Fagocitosis	Fagocitosis	Endocitosis mediada por receptor	Endocitosis mediada por receptor
Expresión de MHC clase II	Constitutiva (+++)	Inducible (-)	Inducible (++)	Constitutiva (++)	Constitutiva (+++)
Actividad coestimuladora	Constitutiva B7 (+++)	Inducible por B7 (-)	Inducible por B7 (++)	Inducible por B7 (-)	Inducible por B7 (++)
Activación de célula T	Células T vírgenes Células T efectoras Células T de memoria	(-)	Células T efectoras Células T de memoria	Células T efectoras Células T de memoria	Células T vírgenes Células T efectoras Células T de memoria

Propiedades y funciones de las APCs

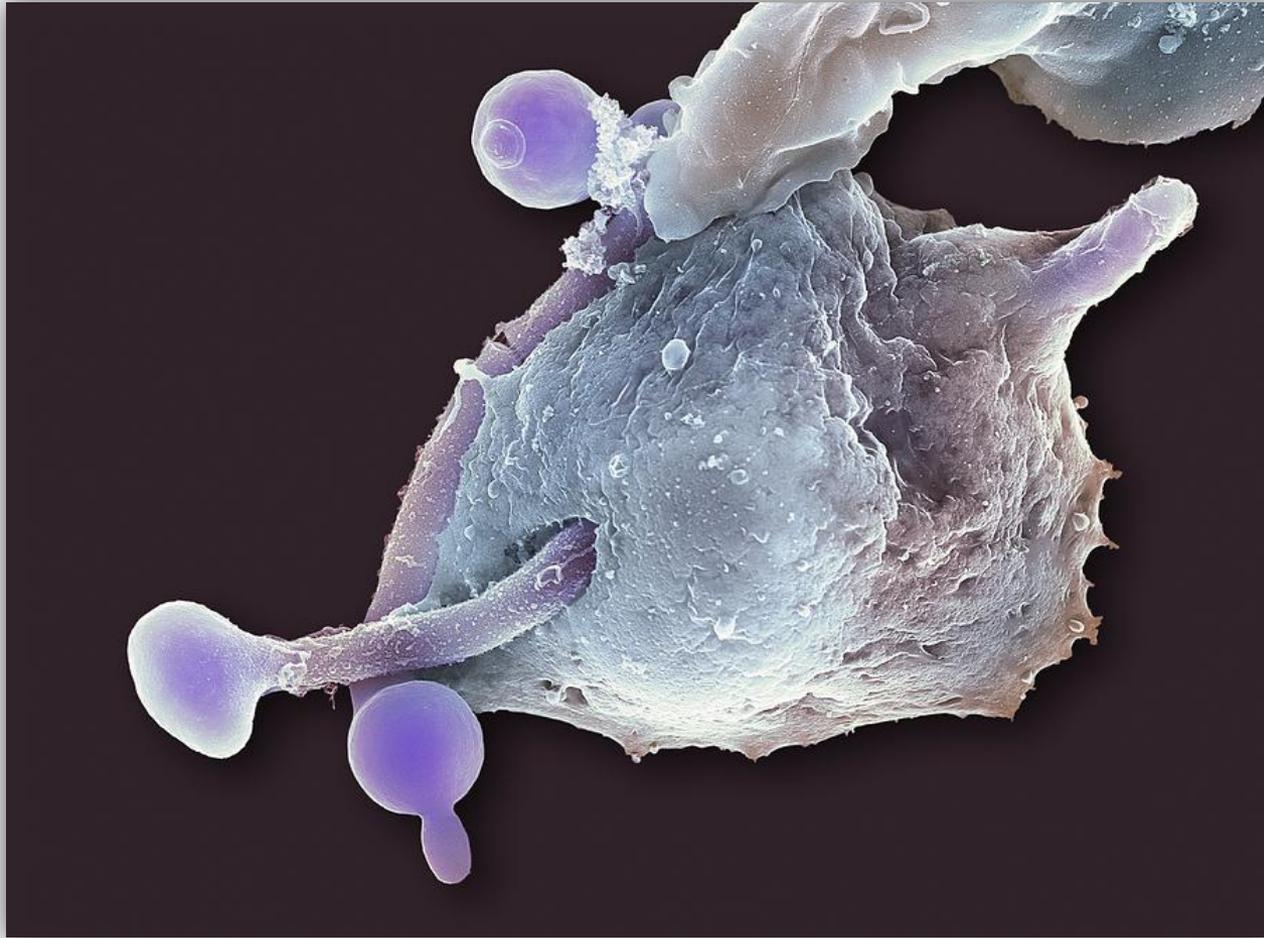
TABLE 6-2 Properties and Functions of Antigen-Presenting Cells

Cell Type	Expression of		Principal Function
	Class II MHC	Costimulators	
Dendritic cells	Constitutive; increases with maturation; increased by IFN- γ	Constitutive; increases with maturation; inducible by IFN- γ , CD40-CD40L interactions	Initiation of T cell responses to protein antigens (priming)
Macrophages	Low or negative; inducible by IFN- γ	Inducible by LPS, IFN- γ , CD40-CD40L interactions	Effector phase of cell-mediated immune responses (T cell-enhanced killing of phagocytosed microbes)
B lymphocytes	Constitutive; increased by IL-4	Induced by T cells (CD40-CD40L interactions), antigen receptor cross-linking	Antigen presentation to CD4 ⁺ helper T cells in humoral immune responses (cognate T cell-B cell interactions)
Vascular endothelial cells	Inducible by IFN- γ ; constitutive in humans	Constitutive (inducible in mice)	May promote activation of antigen-specific T cells at site of antigen exposure
Various epithelial and mesenchymal cells	Inducible by IFN- γ	Probably none	No known physiologic function

IFN- γ , interferon- γ ; IL-4, interleukin-4; LPS, lipopolysaccharide.



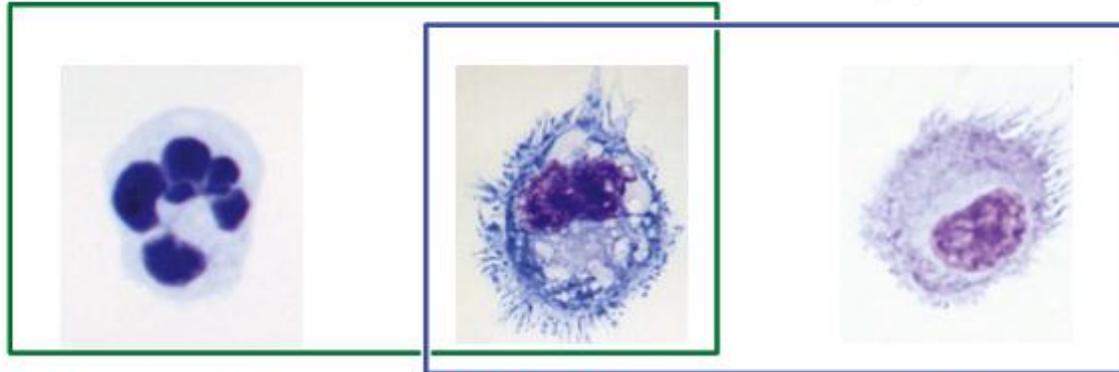
Y los granulocitos!!!



Neutrófilos???

Professional Phagocytes

APCs



Neutrophils

Ly6G, 7/4, CD62L & CXCR2
Endocytosis
NET formation
Bacterial killing
MPO & MMP9 production
Cathelicidin

Hybrids

DCs

MHC II, CD11c & CD205
Morphology
Probing motion
Podosome formation
Cytokine production
Antigen presentation

Figure 1. Dual properties of neutrophil-DC hybrids. Neutrophil-DC hybrids (in red) exhibit the surface markers and functional properties of neutrophils as shown in green. At the same time, hybrid cells resemble conventional DCs by surface phenotype, morphology, and function, as shown in blue.

APC like???

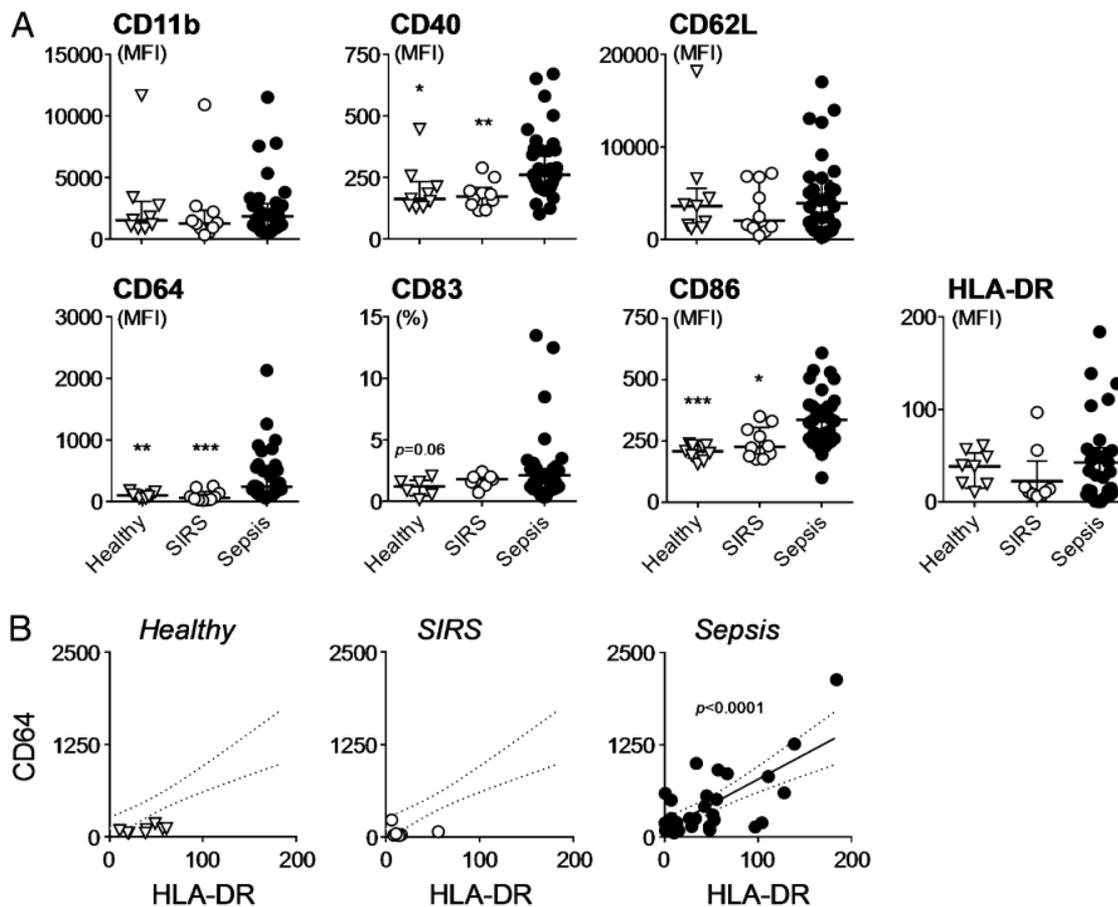
TABLE 1. Cytokine-induced acquisition of APC-like properties by human neutrophils in culture

Source	Culture conditions	APC-like properties	Neutrophil properties
Blood	IFN- γ (20 h)	MHC II	
Blood	GM-CSF (44 h)	MHC II	PMN morphology
Blood	GM-CSF + IL-3 (40 h)	MHC II	
Blood	GM-CSF + IFN- γ (44 h)	MHC II, SAg presentation	
Blood	GM-CSF + IFN- γ (48 h)	MHC II, CD83, CD86, TT presentation	CD66b, CD15, bacterial uptake
Blood	GM-CSF + IFN- γ + TNF- α (48 h)	MHC II, CD40, CD83, SAg presentation, cross-presentation	PMN morphology, CD11b, CD66b
Blood	TNF- α + IFN- γ (6–18 h)	CD83, CCR6, chemotaxis to MIP-3 α	
Blood ^a	GM-CSF + IL-4 + TNF- α (6–9 days)	MHC II, CD1, CD40, CD80, CD86, TT presentation, allogeneic T cell stimulation, DC morphology	MPO, lactoferrin
BM	GM-CSF + IL-4 + TNF- α (7 days)	MHC II, CD1	CD66b, CD15, CD24, CD89

TABLE 3. Emergence of unusual neutrophils with APC-like properties at inflammatory lesions

Species	Tissue/disease	APC-like properties	Neutrophil properties
Human	Blood/IFN- γ treatment	MHC II	
Human	Blood/GM-CSF treatment	MHC II	
Human	Blood/Wegener's granulomatosis	MHC II	
Human	Blood/Wegener's granulomatosis	CD80, CD86	
Human	Blood/bacterial infection	CD86	
Human	Synovial fluid/rheumatoid arthritis	MHC II mRNA	
Human	Synovial fluid/rheumatoid arthritis	MHC II, CD64, CD83	
Mouse	Colon/inflammatory bowel disease	MHC II, CD86, OVA presentation to naïve CD4 T cells	
Mouse	Peritoneal cavity/sterile inflammation; peritoneal cavity/bacterial infection; lymph node/bacterial infection; skin/chronic inflammation; lung/acute inflammation	MHC II, CD80, CD86, DC morphology, OVA presentation to naïve CD4 T cells, lymph node-directed homing	Ly6G, 7/4, CD62L, CXCR2, bacterial uptake and killing
Human	Blood/sepsis	CD40, CD64, CD86, cross-presentation	CD15, CD66b

Solo en crisis???



Eosinófilos?????

International Archives of
**Allergy and
Immunology**

Original Paper

Int Arch Allergy Immunol 2008;146:227–234
DOI: [10.1159/000115891](https://doi.org/10.1159/000115891)

Received: June 19, 2007
Accepted after revision: November 20, 2007
Published online: February 11, 2008

Human Eosinophils Show Chemotaxis to Lymphoid Chemokines and Exhibit Antigen-Presenting-Cell-Like Properties upon Stimulation with IFN- γ , IL-3 and GM-CSF

Yun-Jae Jung^a So-Youn Woo^b Myoung Ho Jang^c Masayuki Miyasaka^d
Kyung-Ha Ryu^e Hae-Kyung Park^b Ju-Young Seoh^b

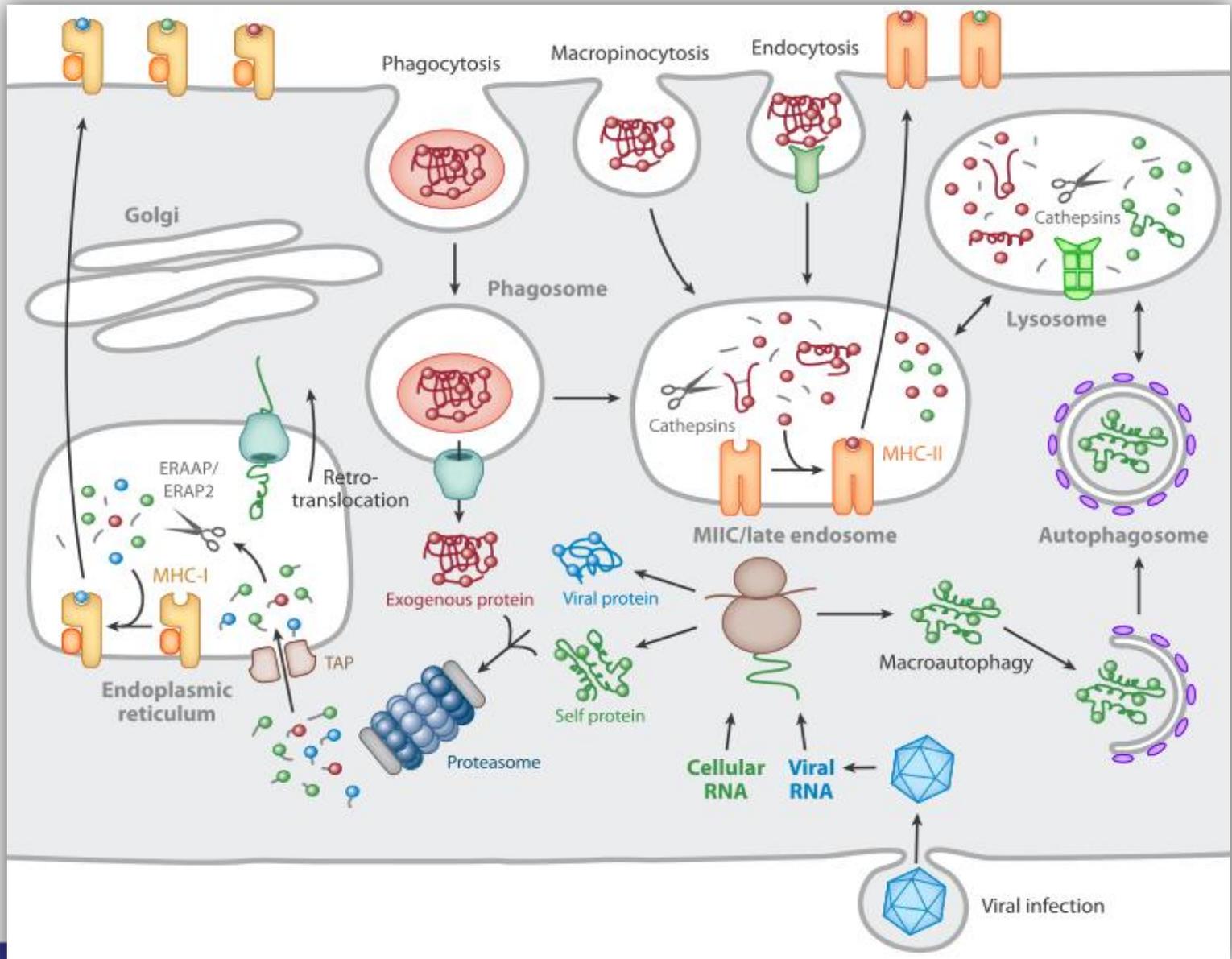
Eur. J. Immunol. 1992. 22: 1919–1925

Eosinophil as antigen-presenting cell 1919

Victoria Del Pozo[◆],
Belen De Andrés[◆],
Elena Martín[▲],
Blanca Cárdbaba[▼],
Julio Cesar Fernández,
Soledad Gallardo,

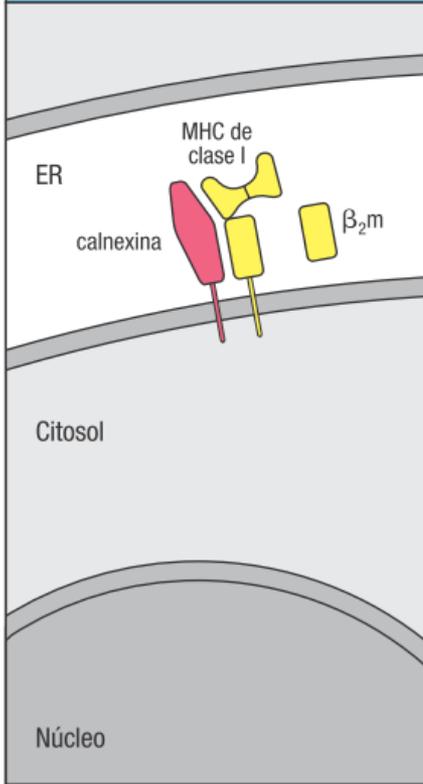
Eosinophil as antigen-presenting cell: activation of T cell clones and T cell hybridoma by eosinophils after antigen processing*

PRESENTACIÓN ANTIGÉNICA

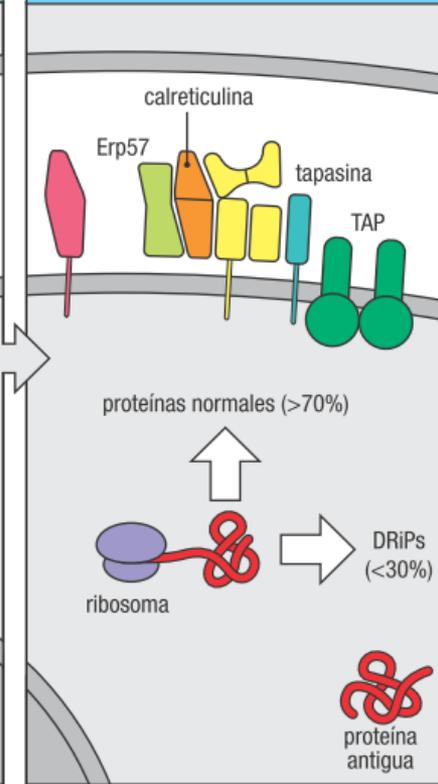


Presentación asociada al MHC I

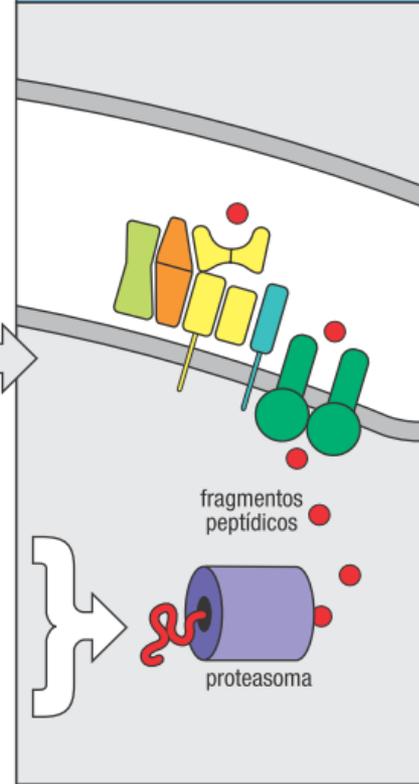
Las cadenas α del MHC de clase I parcialmente plegadas se unen a la calnexina hasta que se ensambla la microglobulina β_2



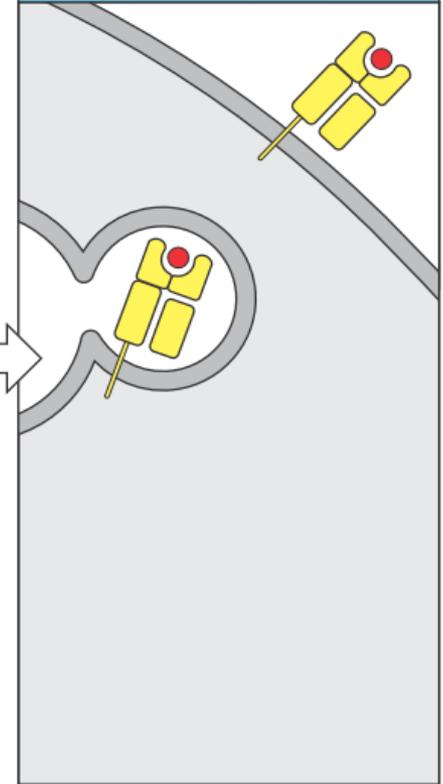
El complejo de MHC de clase I α : β_2m se libera de la calnexina, se une a un complejo de chaperones (calreticulina, Erp57) y a la TAP por medio de la tapasina



El proteasoma degrada proteínas del citosol y productos ribosomales defectuosos (DRiP) a fragmentos peptídicos. La TAP transporta péptidos al ER

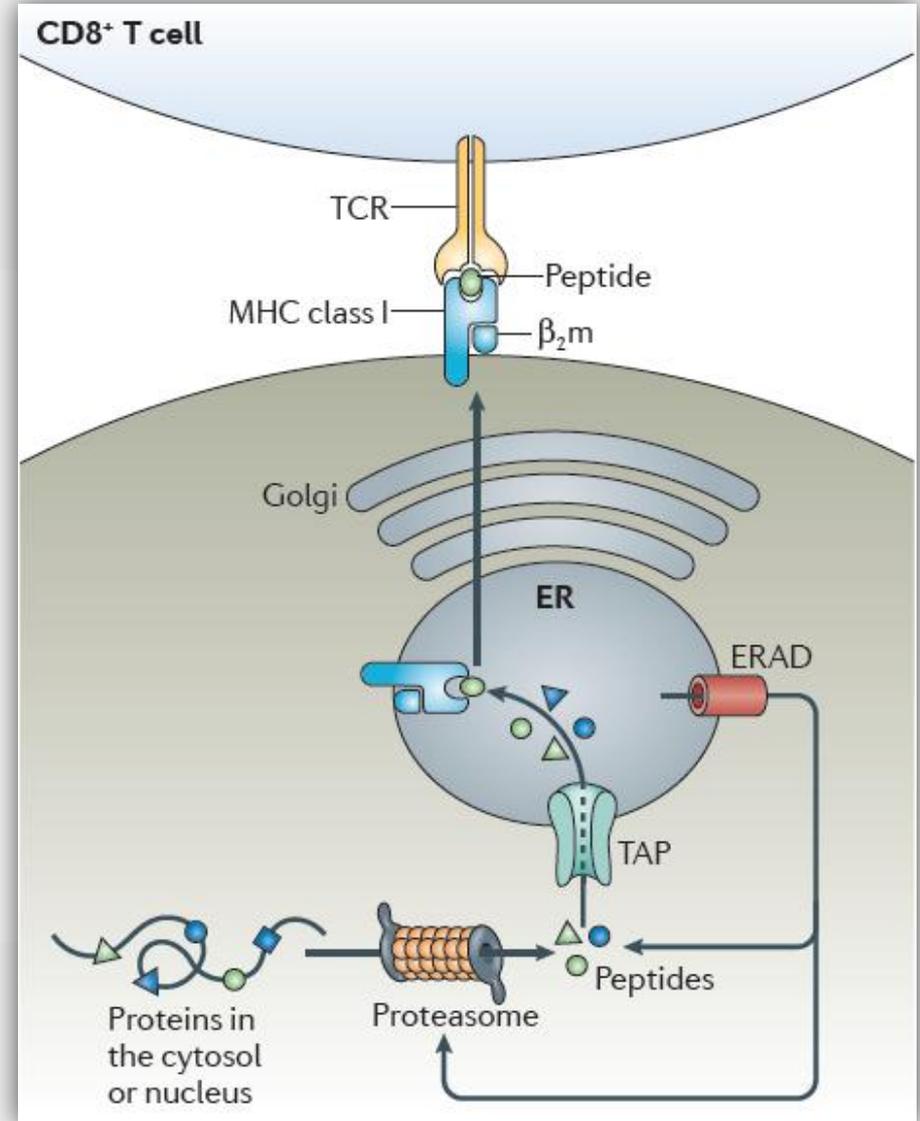


Un péptido se une a la molécula del MHC de clase I y completa su plegamiento. La molécula del MHC de clase I se libera del complejo de TAP y se exporta a la membrana celular

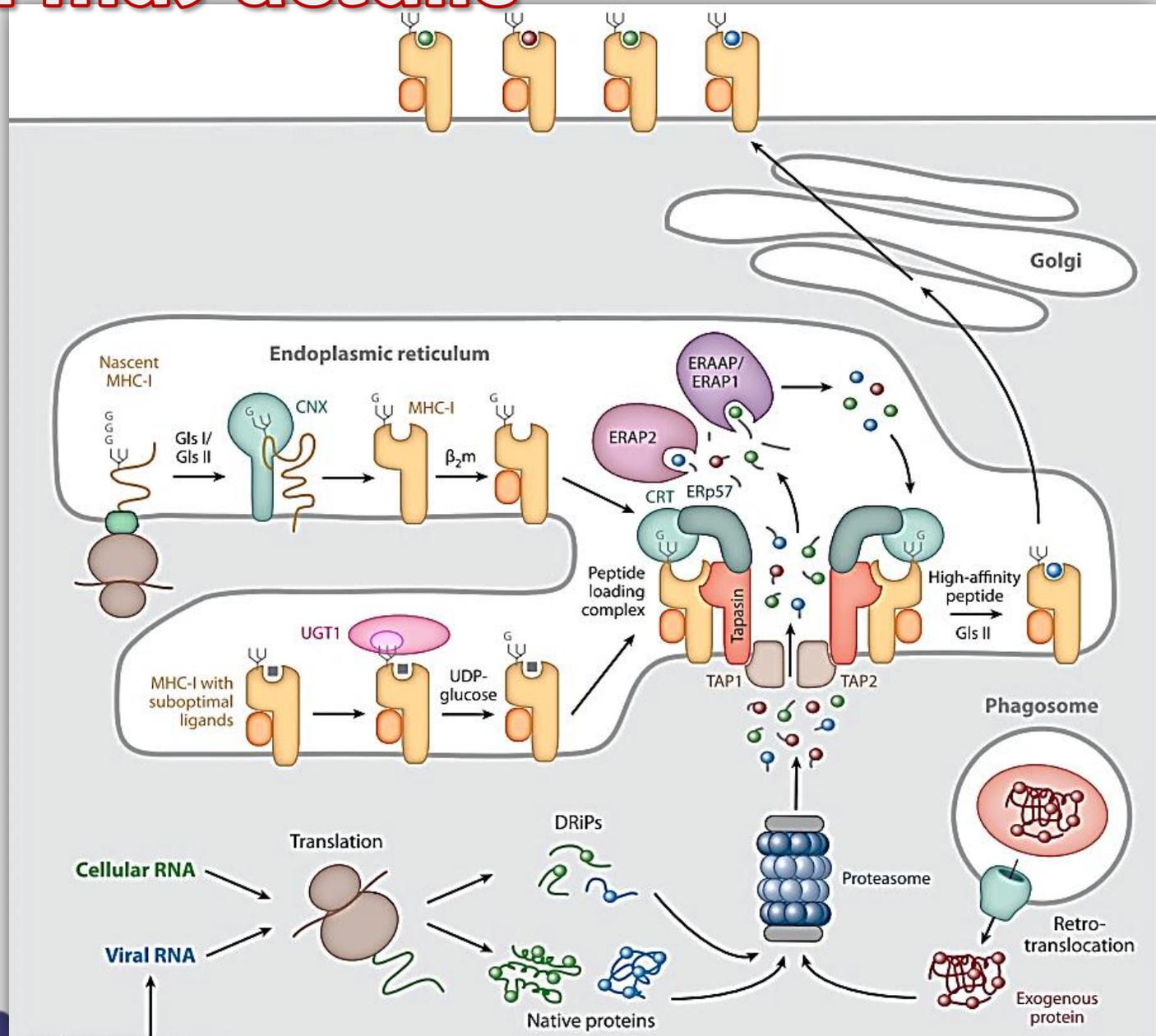


Presentación asociada al MHC I

- Proteínas citosólicas
- Patógenos intracelulares
- Células tumorales
- Antígenos exógenos (presentación cruzada)
- Presentación de Ag a linfocitos T CD8

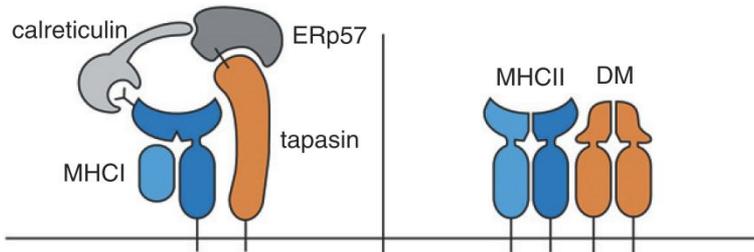


En más detalle

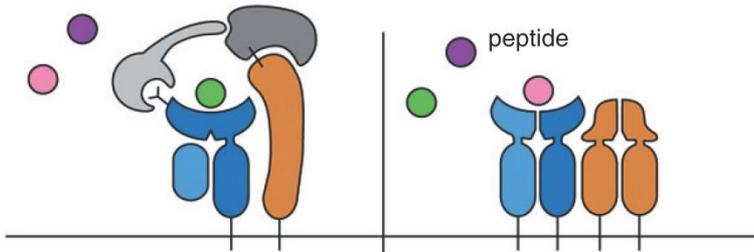


Chaperonas

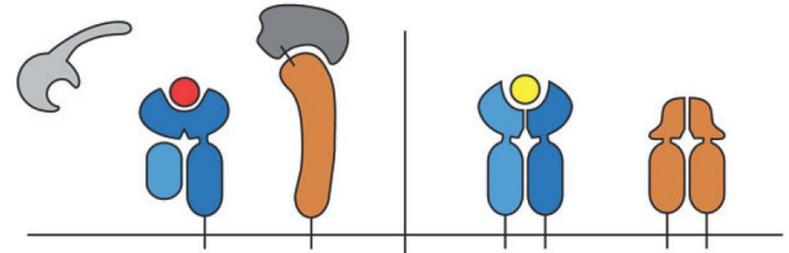
(1) stabilization of peptide-receptive conformation



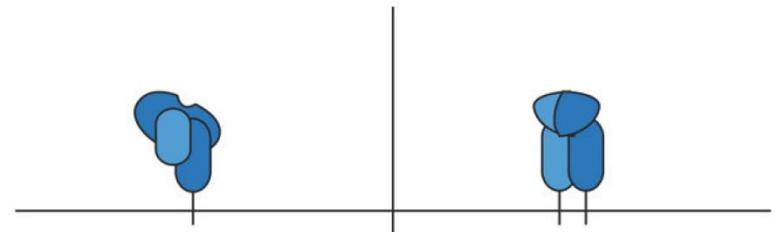
(2) fast on/off rate, peptide editing



(3) dissociation upon binding of high affinity peptide



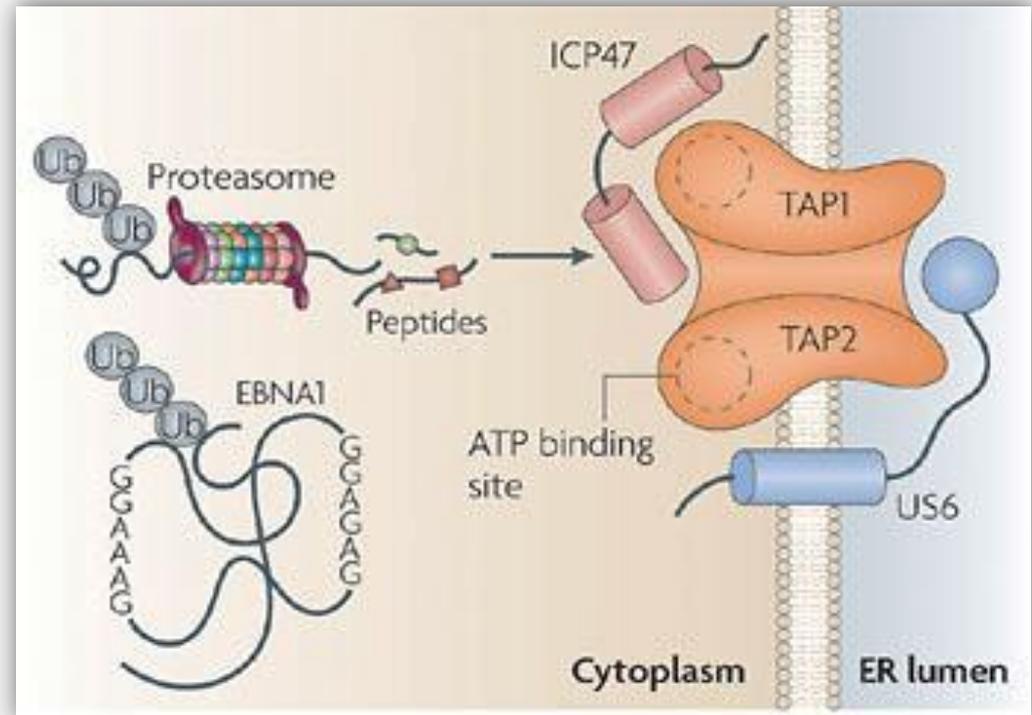
(4) aggregation of empty MHC molecules without chaperones



Current Opinion in Immunology

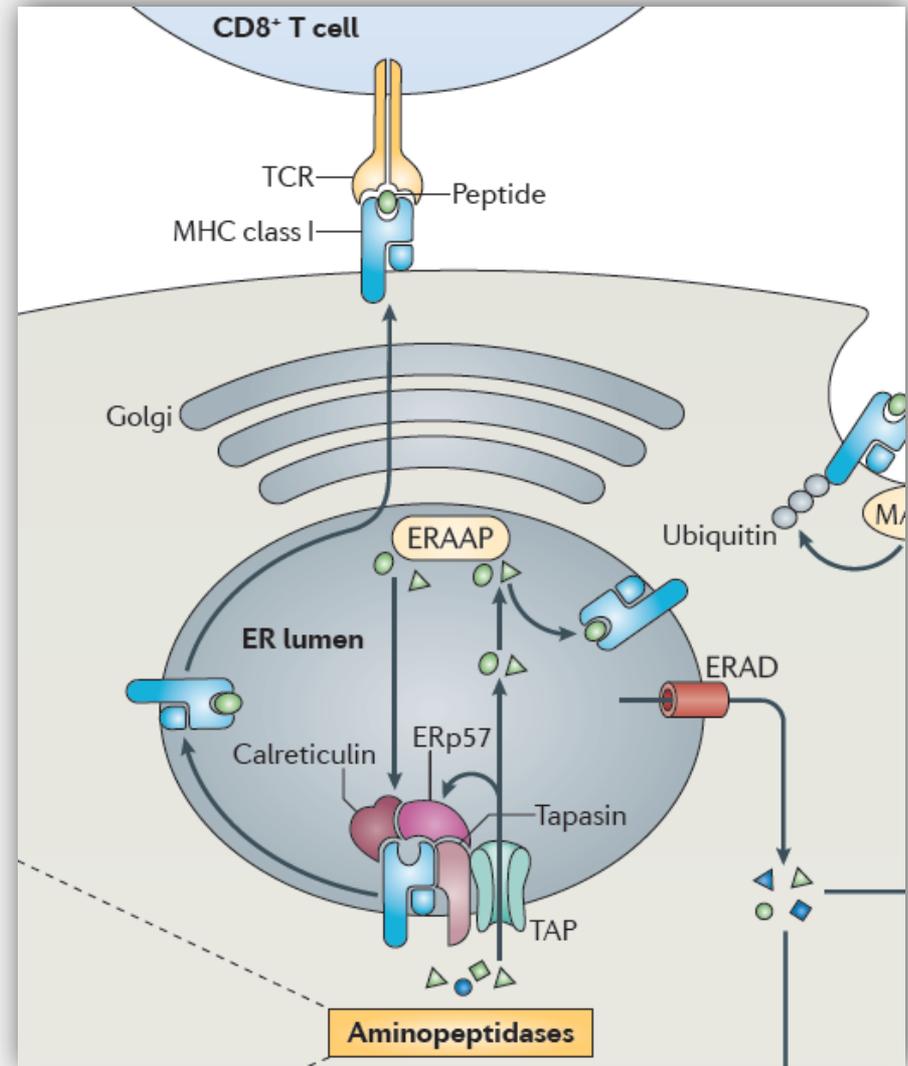
Papel de TAPs

- Transportador asociado al procesamiento antigénico (TAP)
 - ✓ Dos subunidades
 - ✓ TAP1 Y TAP2
 - ✓ Genes ligados al MHC
- Familia de Transportadores ABC
- Transporte activo dependiente de ATP
- Péptidos 8-16 aa
- Extremos carboxílicos básicos o hidrófobos



Tapasina

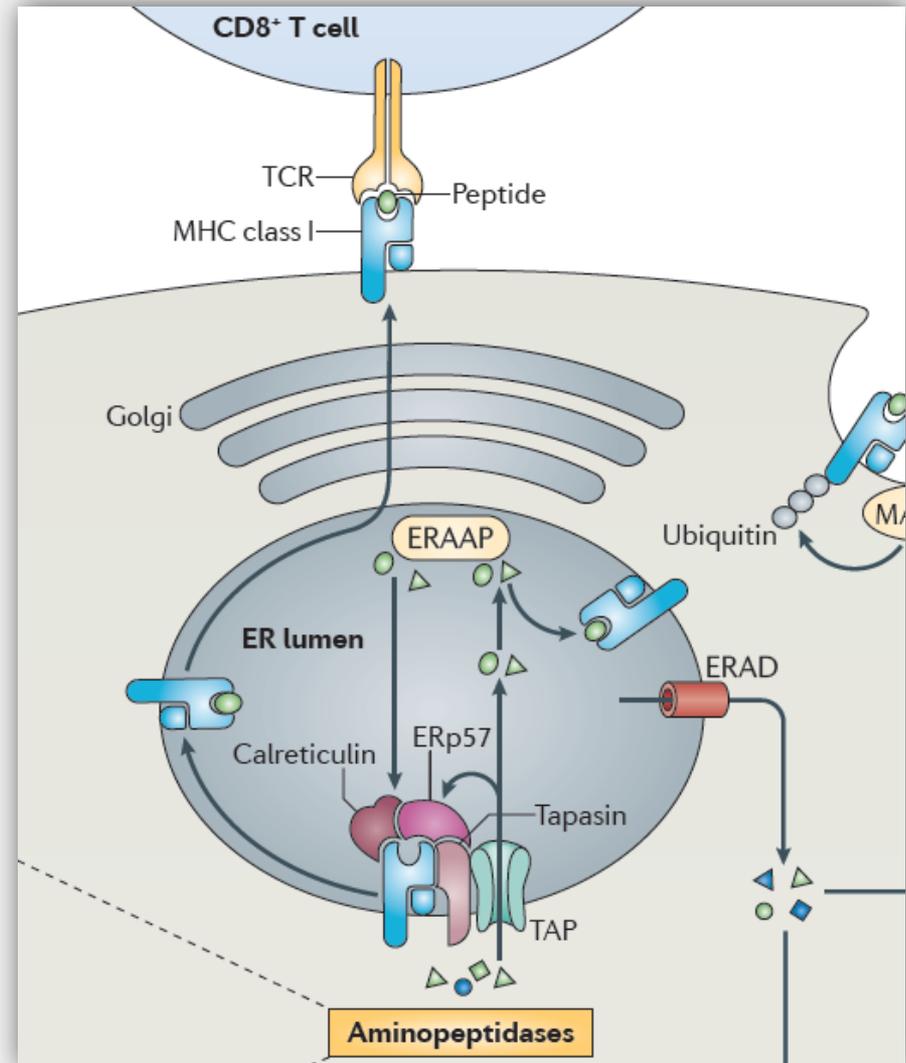
- Glicoproteína transmembrana
- Reclutamiento de dímeros MHC-I- β 2 m y CRT
- ✓ Edición de péptidos. Alta afinidad



Caramelo JJ et al. 2004. J. Biol. Chem. 279:46280. Ritter C et al. 2005. EMBO J. 24:1730. Solda T, et al. 2007. Mol. Cell 27:238. Neeffjes Nat Rev Immunol 2011; 11: 823

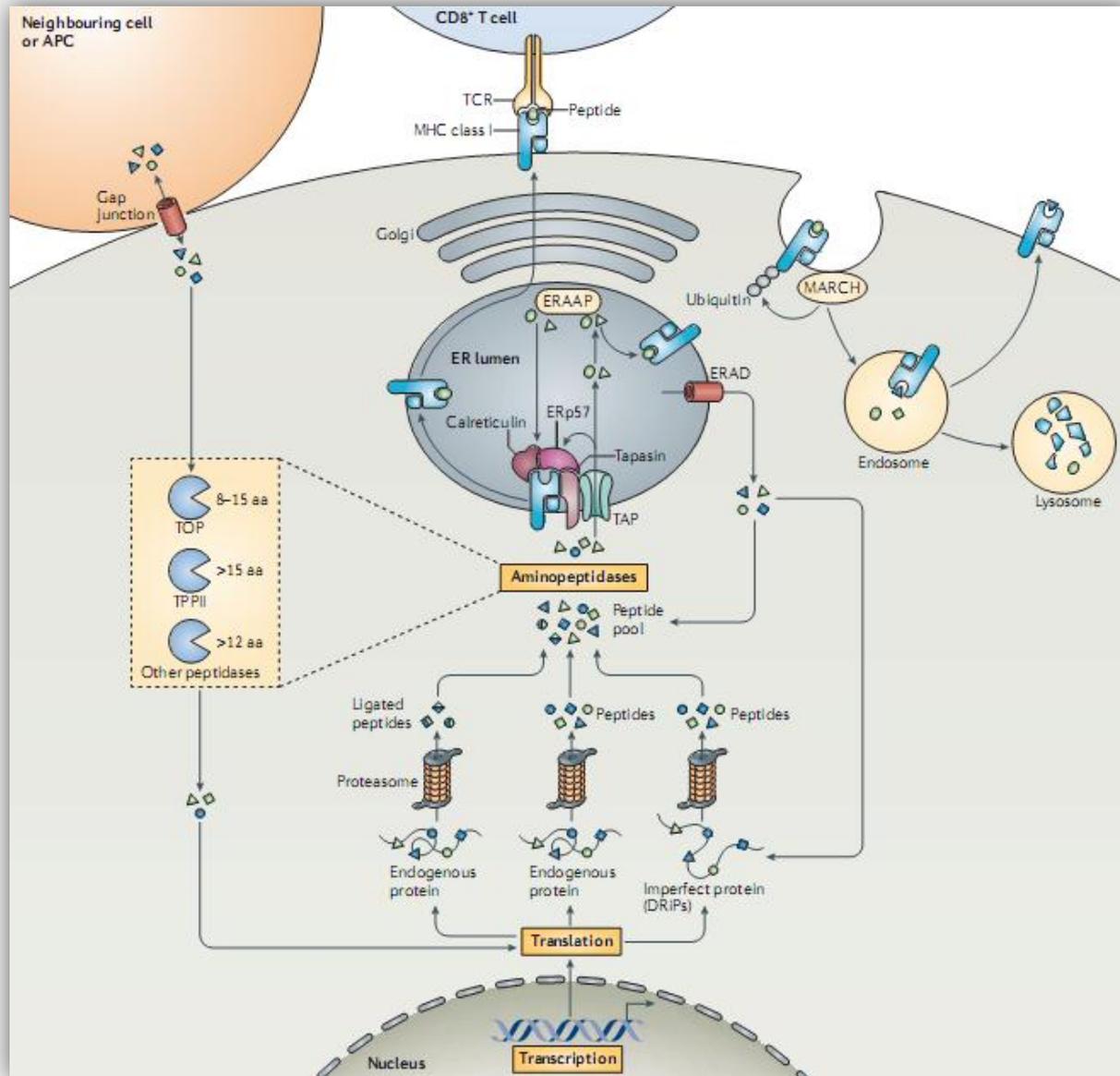
ERp57

- Estabilidad de tapasina
- Forma de U
- Isomerización de puentes disulfuro
- Alta especificidad de unión a glicoproteínas

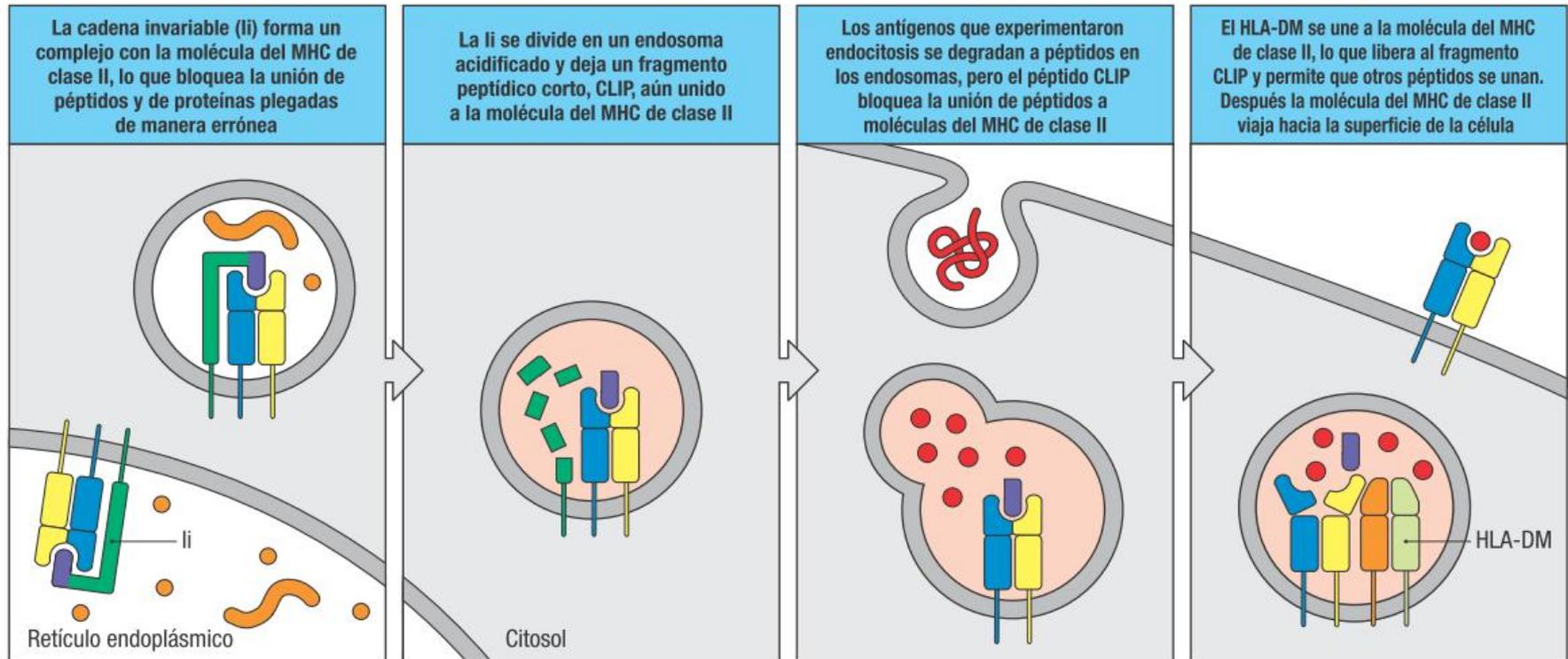


Caramelo JJ et al. 2004. J. Biol. Chem. 279:46280. Ritter C et al. 2005. EMBO J. 24:1730. Solda T, et al. 2007. Mol. Cell 27:238. Neeffjes Nat Rev Immunol 2011; 11: 823

Ay hazlo tu!!!!

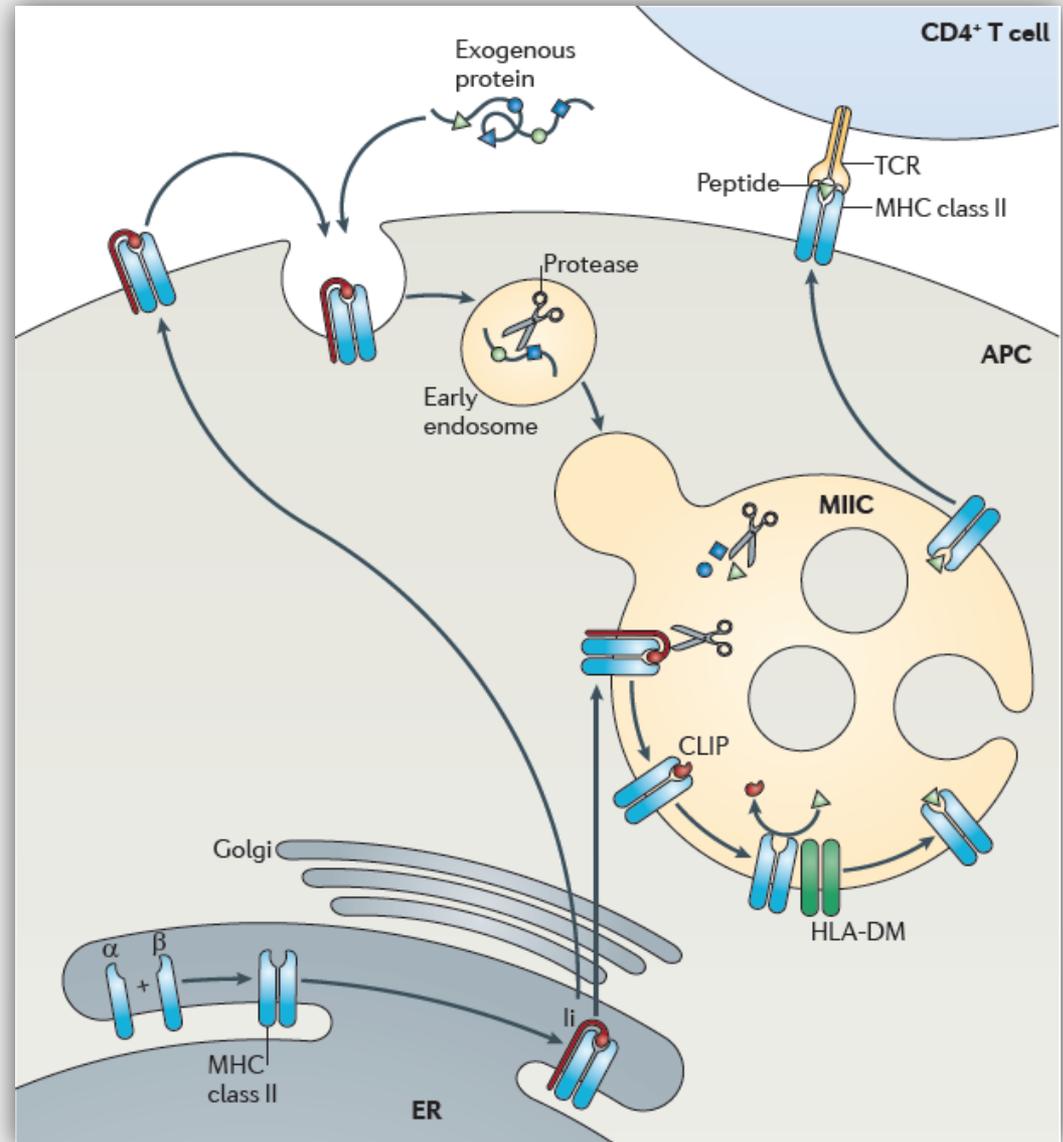


Presentación asociada al MHC II

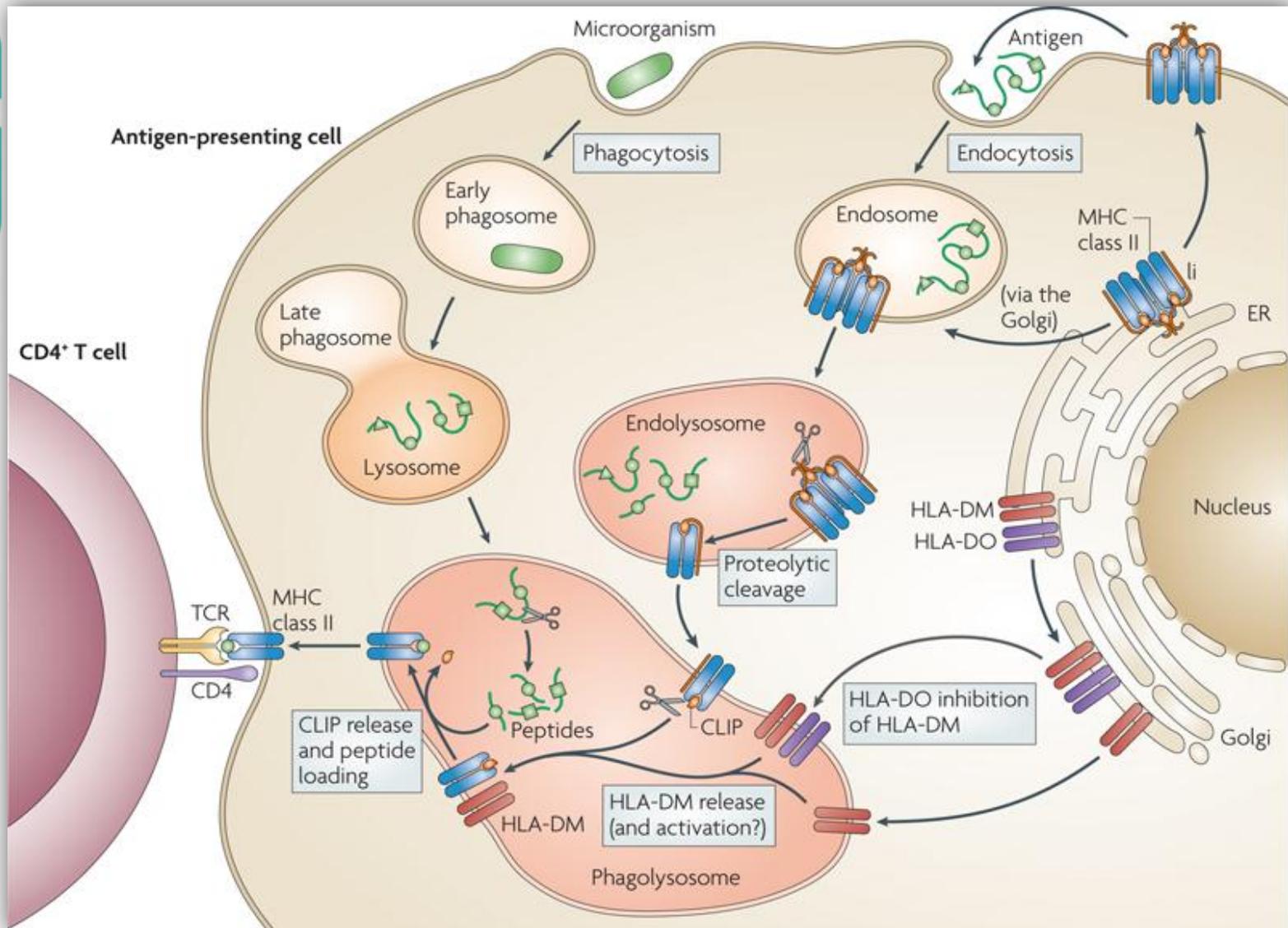


Presentación asociada al MHC II

- Antígenos exógenos
 - ✓ Receptores Fc
 - ✓ Receptores de C3b
 - ✓ BCR
 - ✓ DEC205
- Vía endocítica
- Microbios particulados
 - ✓ Fagosoma
 - ✓ Fusión con lisosomas
- Presentación a células CD4+

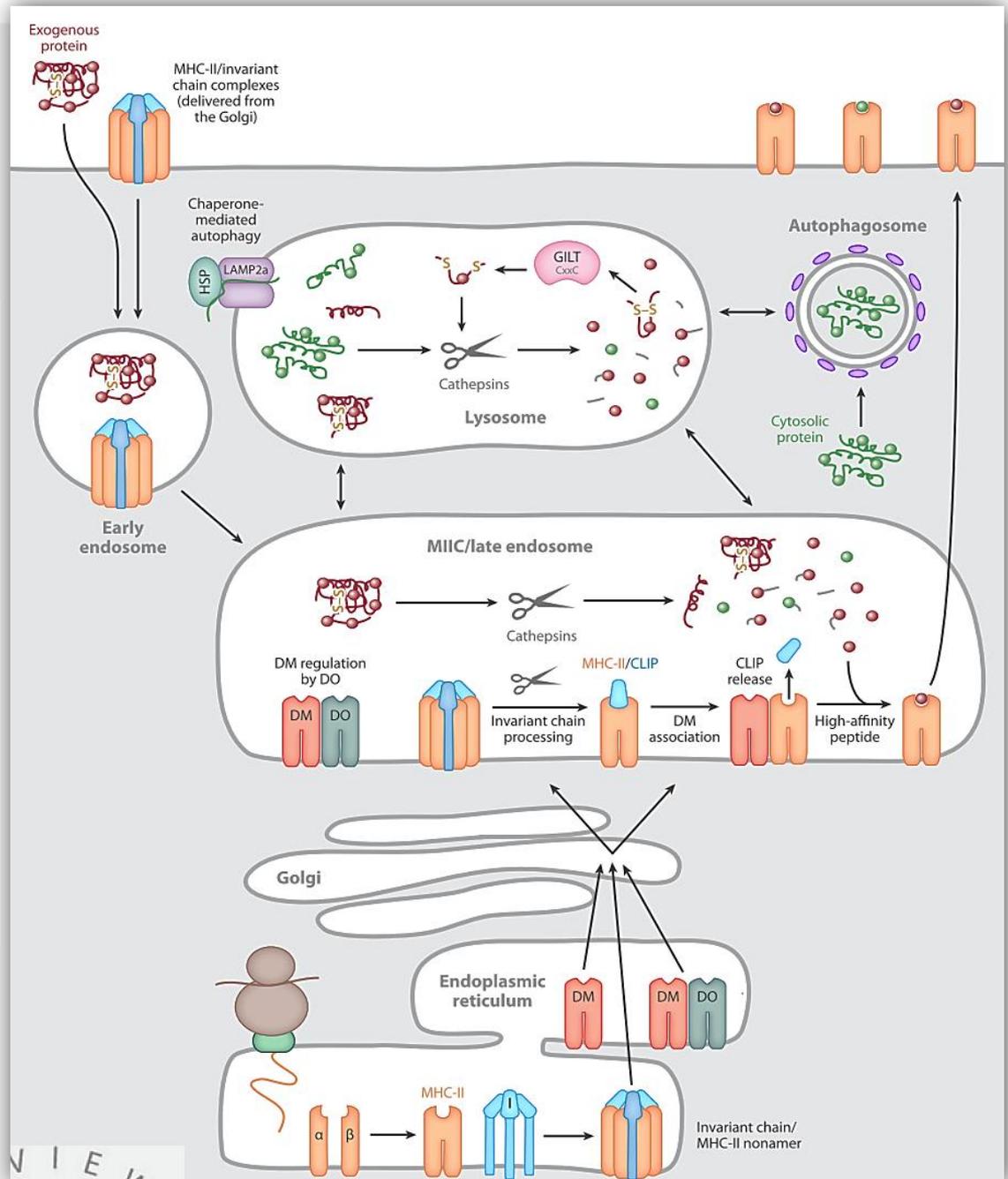


Regulación por DM/DO

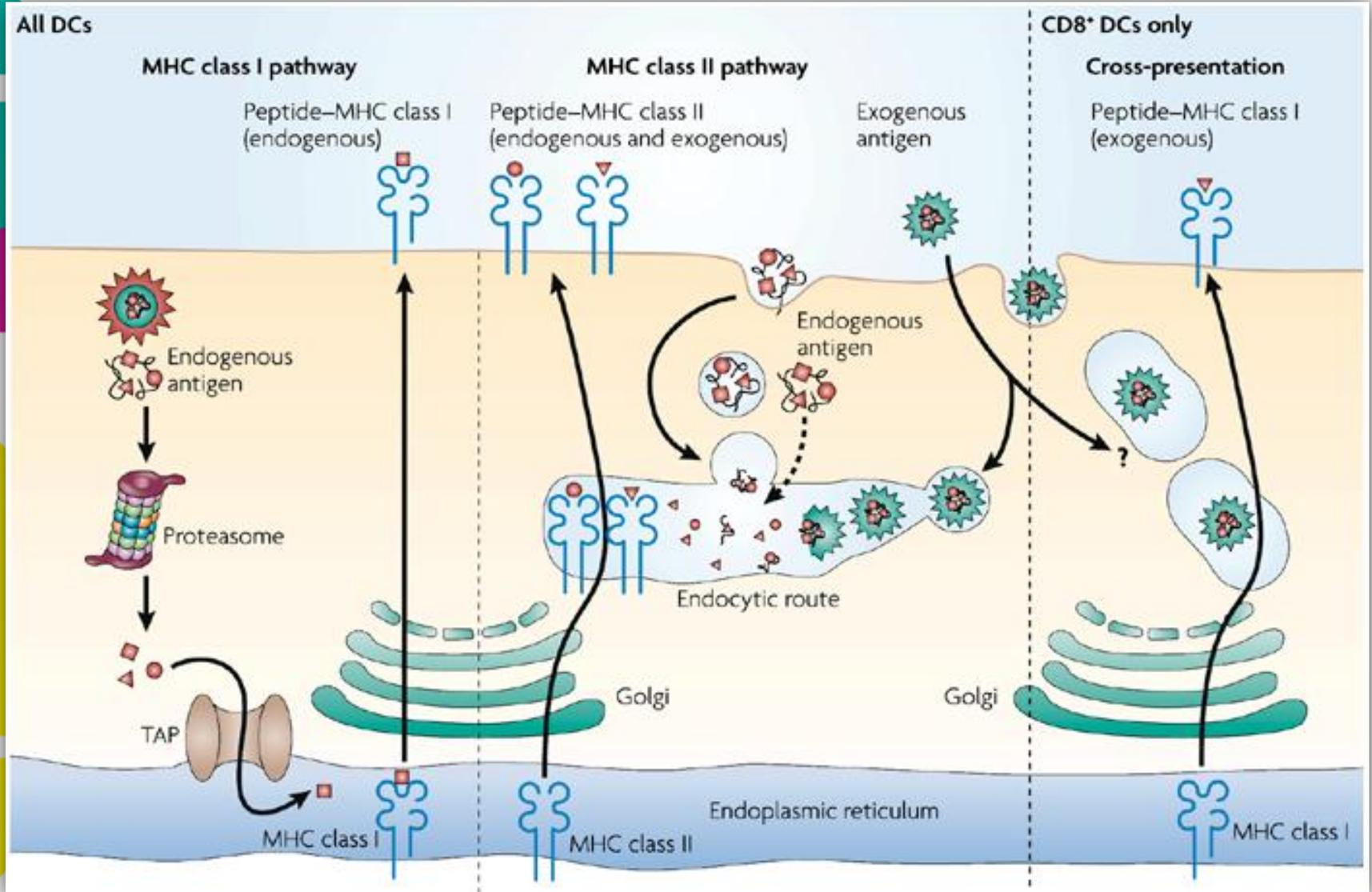


Sinopsis

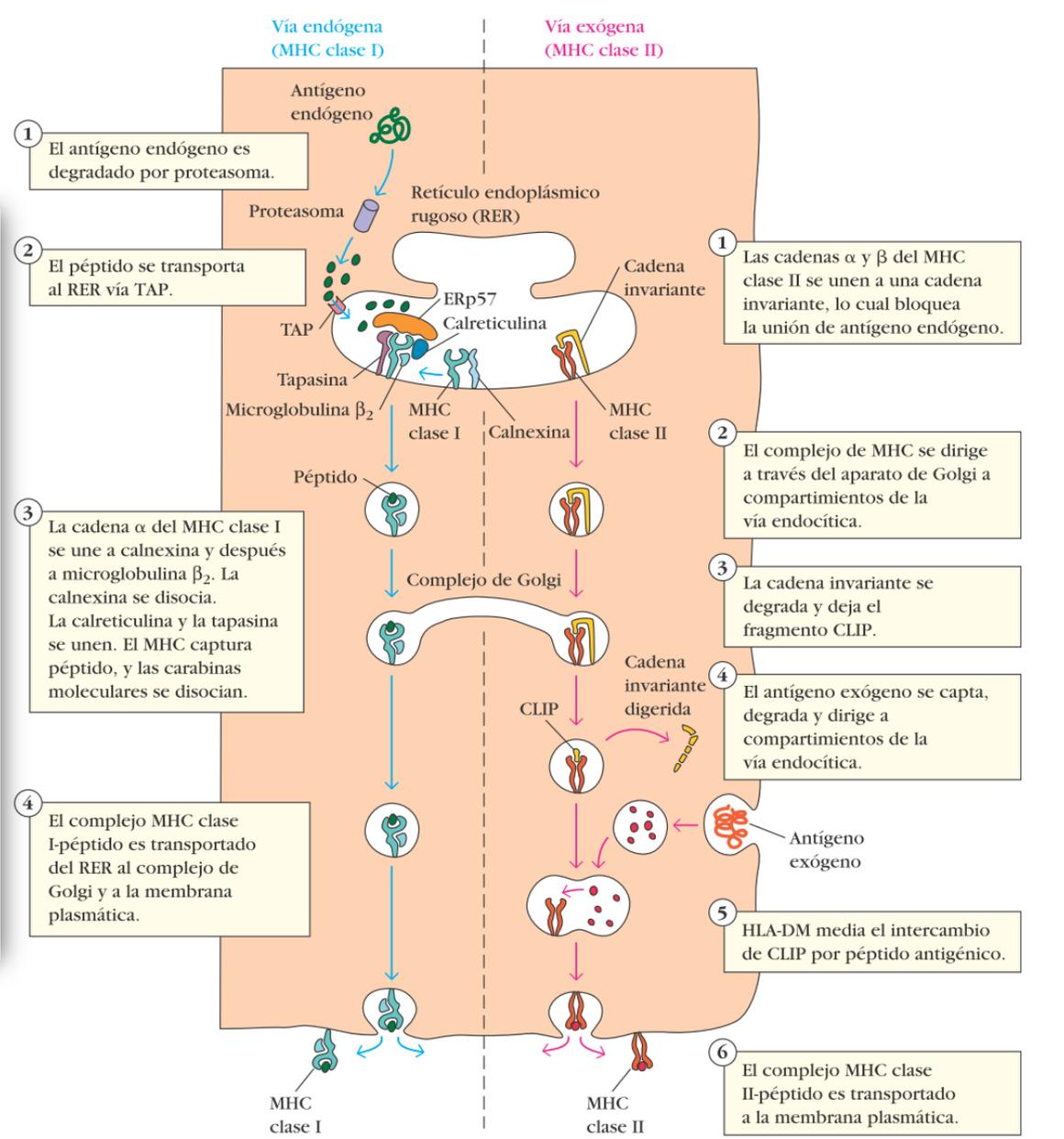
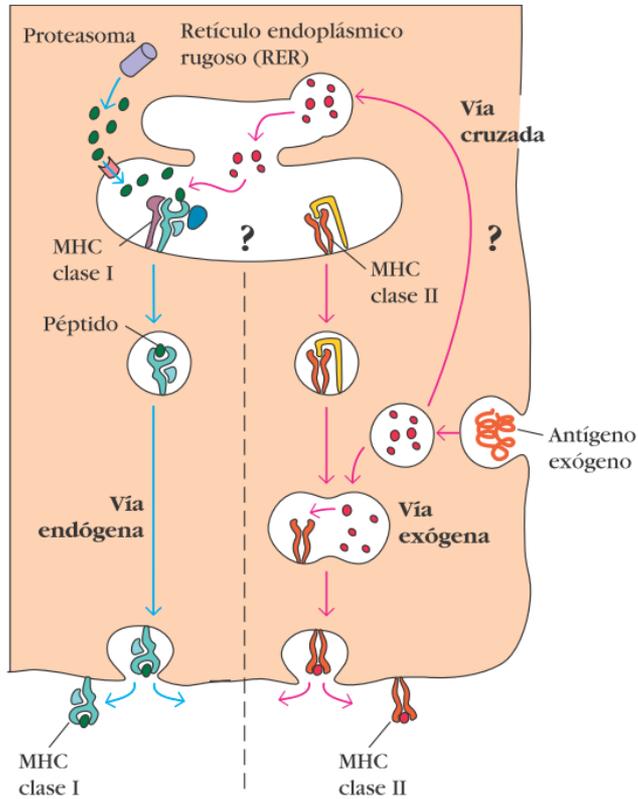
- Cadena invariante (Ii)
- Glicoproteína transmembrana
- Distintas isoformas
- Chaperona de MHC-II
 - ✓ CD1, MHC-I, receptor Fcγ neonatal
- Direcciona el tráfico del MHC-II a endosomas



Presentación cruzada



Otra vez todo



Moléculas no clásicas

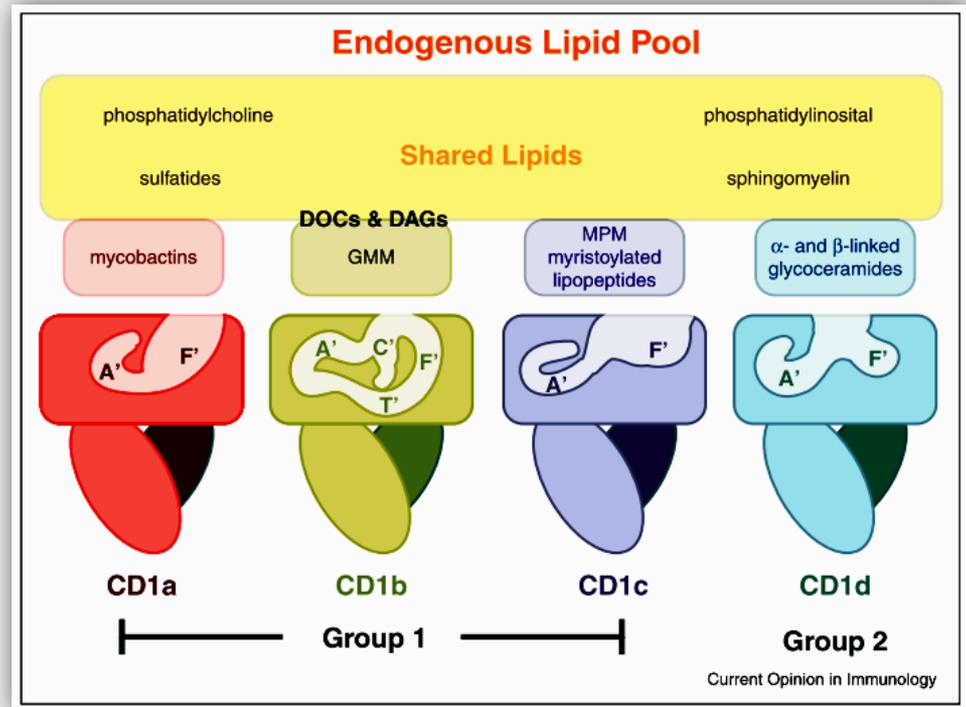
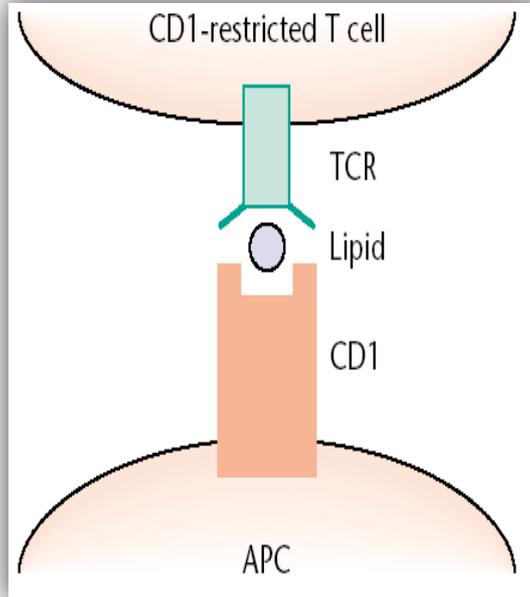
Clase I

- En su mayoría son pseudogenes
- Polimorfismo escaso o nulo
- Pueden presentar péptidos a células T
- HLA-E-HLA-H, HLA-J, HLA-X
- Ligandos de NKG2D
- Familia MIC (MICA, MICE)
- CD1

Clase II

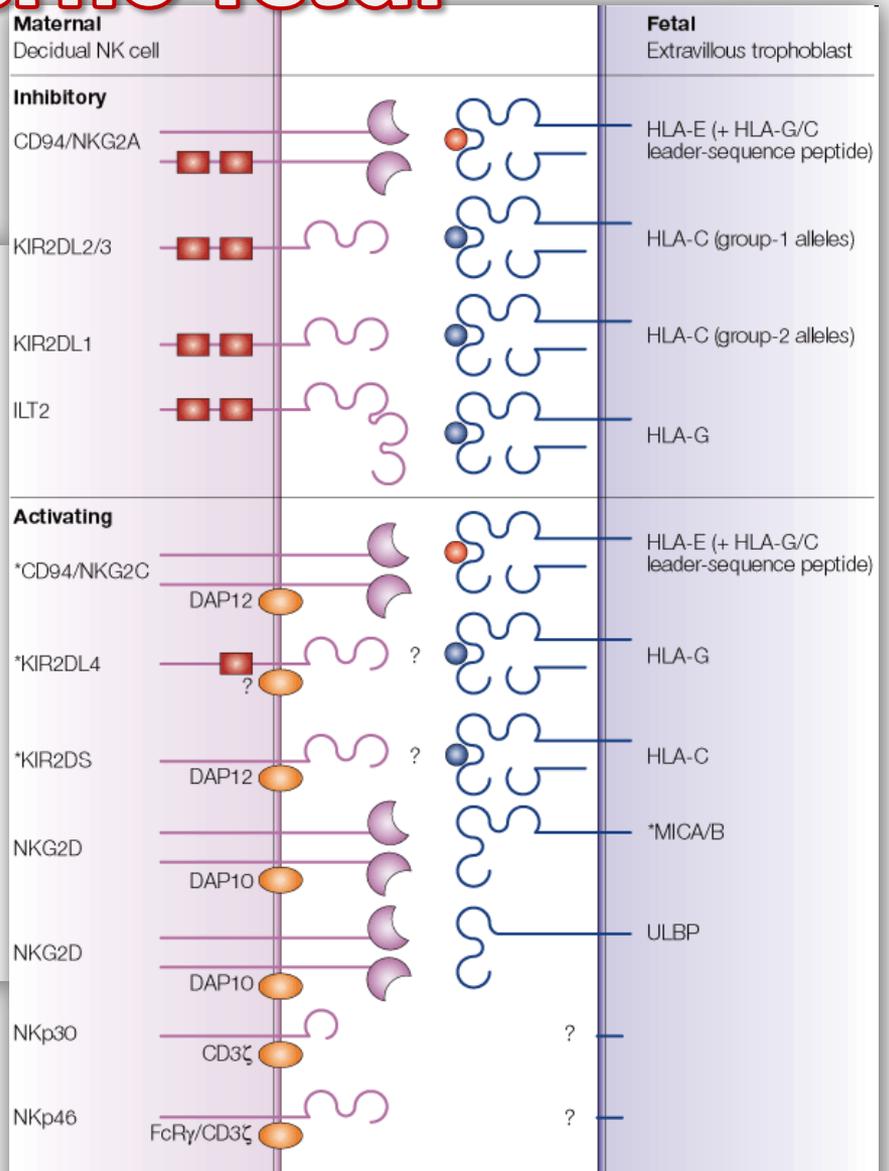
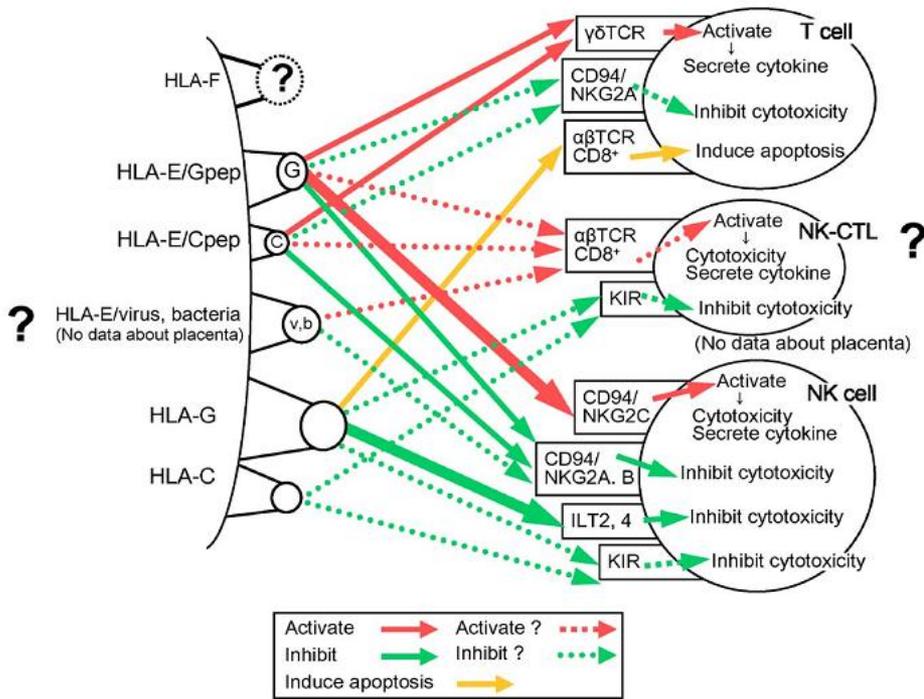
- Limitado polimorfismo
- Unión del péptido a moléculas clase II
- Regulación de la presentación de antígenos mediada por el MHC II
 - ✓ HLA-DM
 - ✓ HLA-DO

CD1



- Presente en compartimentos endosomales
- Glicolípidos microbiales
- Tolerancia central a lípidos propios
- CD1 a pesar de ser parecido a MHC-I, se comporta como MHC-II
- Los antígenos son lípidos y glucolípidos (micobacterias)
- Activa linfocitos T $\gamma\delta$ y NKT

Tolerancia materno fetal



* Definitive evidence of protein expression awaited

Immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif in cytoplasmic tail

Adaptor proteins containing immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif



Interconsulta



Paciente:

HLA- A*0201
B*0702
Cw*0401
DRB1*0101
DQB1*0501

Donante 1:

HLA- A*0202
B*0702
Cw*0401
DRB1*0104
DQB1*1206

Donante 2:

HLA- A*0201
B*1602
Cw*0401
DRB1*0101
DQB1*0501

Preguntas:

- ¿Cuál de los donantes escoge para el trasplante? explique.
- Explique la relevancia de las diferentes moléculas del HLA en la fisiología de trasplantes.
- Explique los CREG y su relevancia médica.
- Explique las patologías GVHD y HVGD.

Víctimas

Sección 01:

- 1) Álvarez Juleiddy
- 2) Ávila Sofía
- 3) Bianchi Eugenia
- 4) Bracho José
- 5) Briceño Carmen
- 6) León María
- 7) Marín Gabriel
- 8) Méndez Manuel

Sección 02:

- 1) Montilla Elizabeth
- 2) Montoya Limyi
- 3) Moreno William
- 4) Piña Merguis
- 5) Rivero Arlenis
- 6) Sandoval Carlos
- 7) Urdaneta Maydalia
- 8) Velásquez Jesús

Entrega 07 días

Martes 24:00 h

¡Pregunten Ahora o Callen Para Siempre!



Guillermo Teran-Angel
guillermondi@gmail.com
<http://guillermo.vv.si>

A tropical beach at sunset. The sky is filled with dramatic, dark clouds illuminated from below by the setting sun, creating a warm orange and yellow glow. The sun is partially obscured by the clouds, casting a bright light across the scene. In the foreground, waves are crashing onto a sandy beach, with white foam visible. The water is a mix of blue and green, reflecting the light from the sky. In the background, there is a dense line of palm trees and other tropical vegetation. The overall atmosphere is serene and beautiful.

**¡Gracias por la
atención!**