# IDIC-ULA | Guillermo Terán-Angel Sistema immunitario de las mucosas

#### Temario



#### Grandes ligas

- Burnett y Fenner
  - ✓ Discriminación entre lo propio y lo extraño
- Polly Matzinger
  - √ Señales de peligro

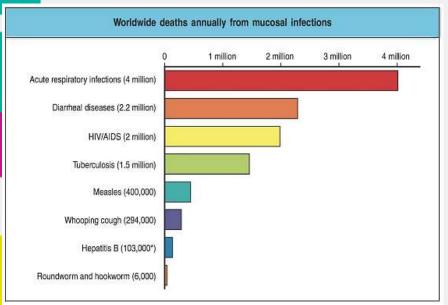
# Aquí si vamos a discriminar!!!!!

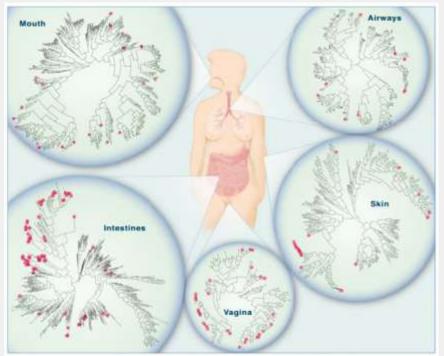


### Grandes ligas



#### Relevancia





- Funciones en la inmunomodulación
  - ✓ Prevenir el desarrollo de respuesta inflamatoria frente a los antígenos inocuos
  - Responsable de mediar la relación simbiótica entre los microorganismos comensales y el hospedador
    - Superficie de 400m² (intestino humano)
    - Expuesto constantemente a millones de antígenos: dieta, alimentos y flora bacteriana (10<sup>18</sup> microorganismos residentes, 15000 especies diferentes)
  - ✓ Promover la tolerancia, es su OBJETIVO PRINCIPAL

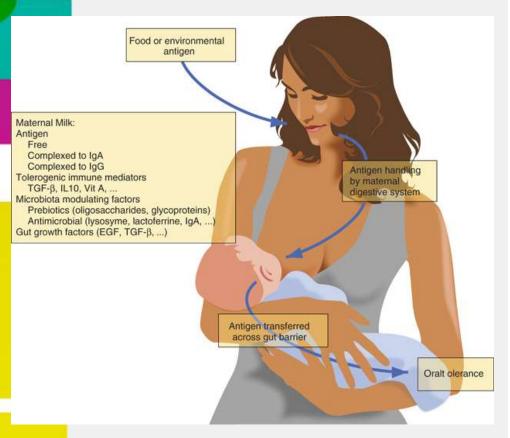
#### Características

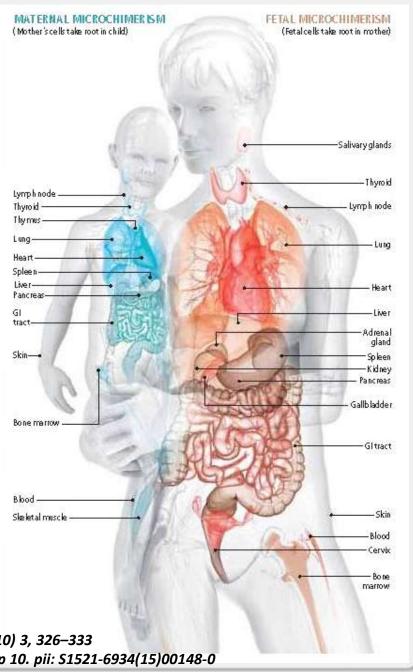
| TABLE 14-1 Fea                             | tures of Regional Immunity  |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Region                                     | Special Challenges  | Special Anatomic Structures                              | Intestinal epithelial cells: mucus secretion M cells: luminal antigen sampling Paneth cells: defensin production Secretory IgA, IgM: neutralization of microbes in the lumen Dendritic cell subsets: luminal antigen sampling; lamina propria antigen sampling; T cell tolerance induction; effector T cell activation; induction of B cell IgA class switching; imprinting gut-homing phenotypes of B and T cells |  |  |
| Gastrointestinal<br>tract                  | Tolerance of food antigens Tolerance of commensal microbiota but responsive to rare pathogens Enormous surface area | Tonsils<br>Peyer's patches, lamina,<br>propria follicles |  |  |  |
| Respiratory system                         | Exposure to mix of airborne<br>pathogens and innocuous<br>microbes and particles                                    | Tonsils<br>Adenoids                                      | Ciliated respiratory epithelial cells: mucus and defensin<br>production and movement of mucus with trapped microbes<br>and particles out of airways<br>Secretory IgA, IgM, IgG: neutralization of microbes outside<br>epithelial barrier   |  |  |
| Cutaneous immune Large surface area system |   | Keratinizing stratified squa-<br>mous epithelial barrier | Keratinocytes: keratin production, cytokine and defensin secretion  Langerhans cells: epidermal antigen sampling  Dendritic cell subsets: dermal antigen sampling; T cell tolerance induction; effector T cell activation; imprinting skin-homing phenotype of T cells   |  |  |

#### Características distintivas

| Distinctive features of the mucosal immune system |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Anatomical features                               | Intimate interactions between mucosal epithelia and lymphoid tissues   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Discrete compartments of diffuse lymphoid tissue and more organized structures such as Peyer's patches, isolated lymphoid follicles, and tonsils |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Specialized antigen-uptake mechanisms, e.g. M cells in<br>Peyer's patches, adenoids, and tonsils   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Effector mechanisms                               | Activated/memory T cells predominate even in the absence of infection  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Multiple activated 'natural' effector/regulatory T cells present   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Secretory IgA antibodies   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Presence of distinctive microbiota   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Immunoregulatory environment                      | Active downregulation of immune responses (e.g. to food and other innocuous antigens) predominates   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Inhibitory macrophages and tolerance-inducing dendritic cells  |  |  |  |  |  |

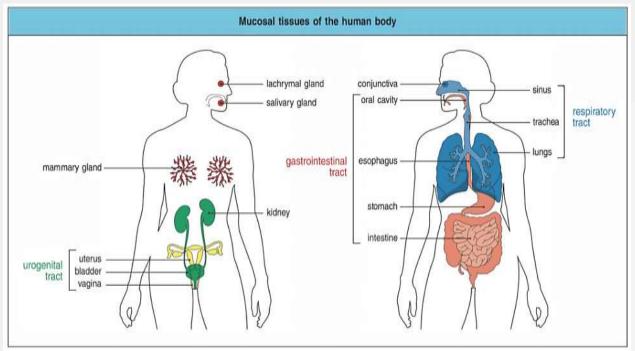
#### Origen extendido





Mucosal Immunology (2010) 3, 326–333
Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol. 2015 Sep 10. pii: S1521-6934(15)00148-0
Curr Opin Pediatr. 2014 Jun; 26(3): 377–382.

#### Ubicación "geográfica"

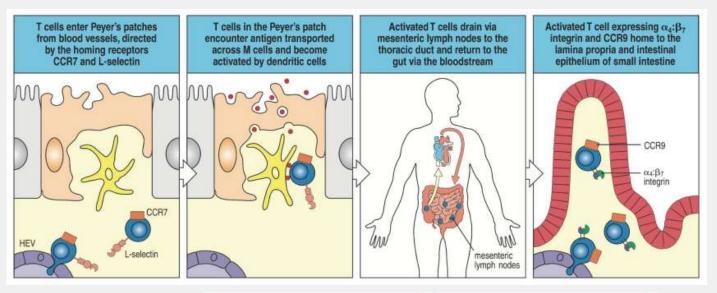


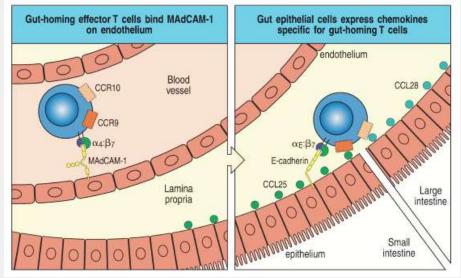
- Flora bacteriana comensal
- Actividad motriz en la mucosa
- Moco
- Sustancias como ácido gástrico y sales biliares
- Glucocálix
- Enzimas

   (lactoferrina,
   lactoperoxidasa,
   lisozimas)

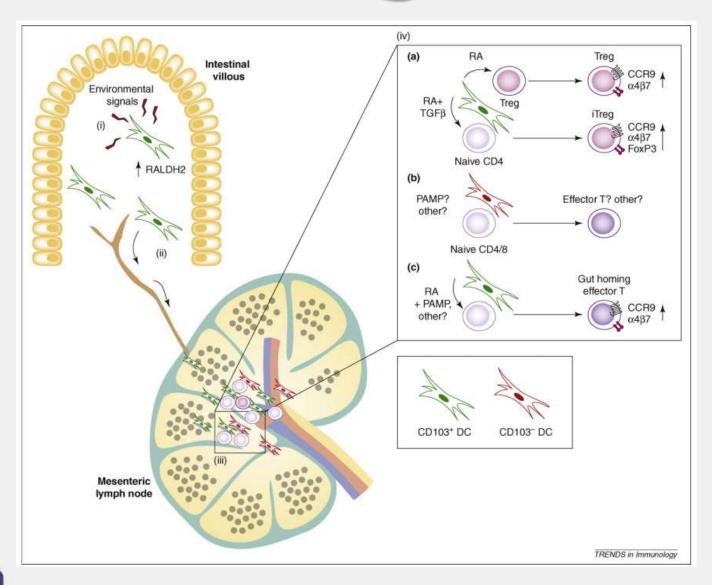
- BALT: asociado al tracto respiratorio
- NALT: asociado al tracto nasofaríngeo
- GALT: asociado al tracto digestivo
  - ✓ Tiene vasos linfáticos eferentes pero no aferentes, así limita la entrada de antígenos sistémicos

#### Gut homing

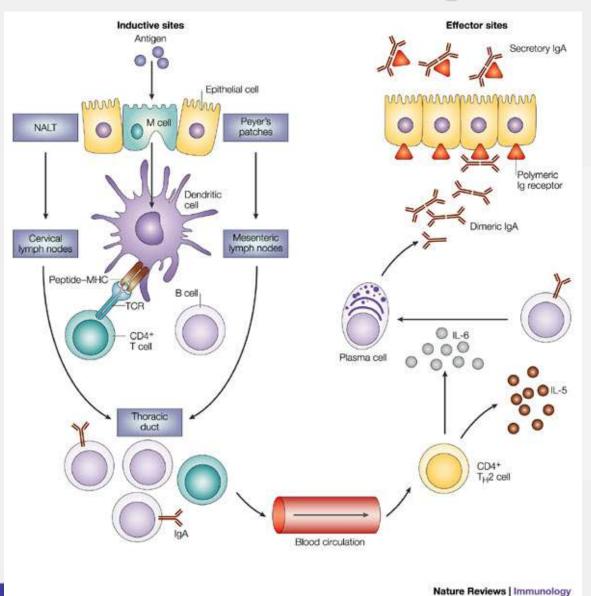




#### Gut homing

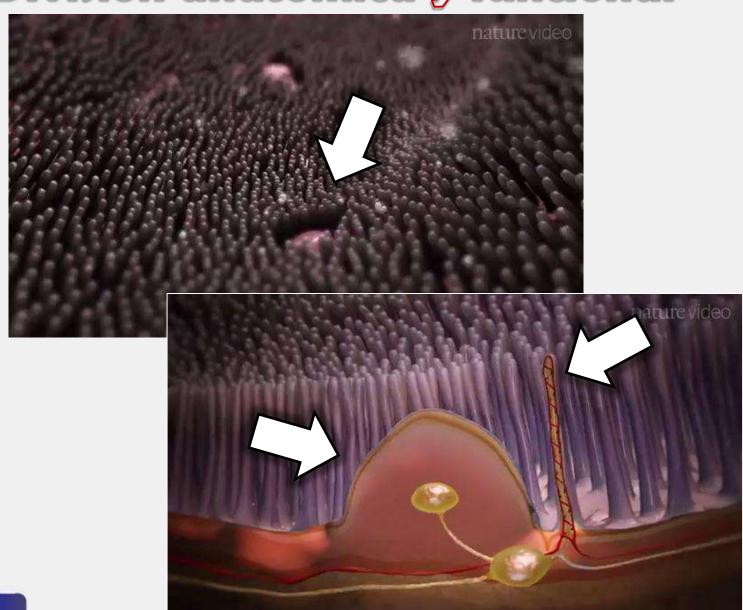


#### División anatómica y funcional

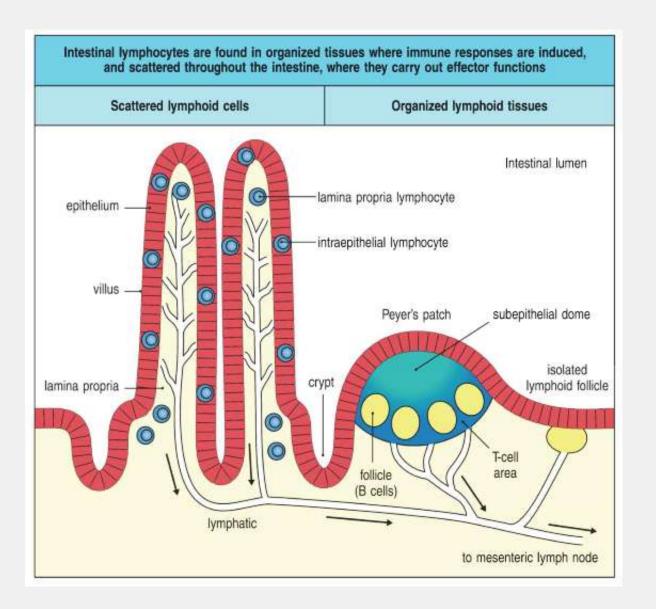


- Sitios inductores
  - ✓ Placas de peyer
  - √ Folículos linfoides aislados
- Sitios efectores
  - ✓ Lámina propia
  - ✓ Epitelio intestinal

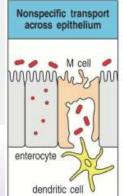
#### División anatómica y funcional

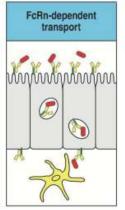


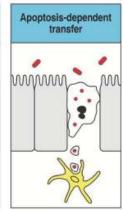
#### División anatómica y funcional

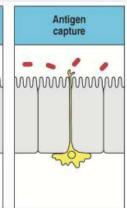


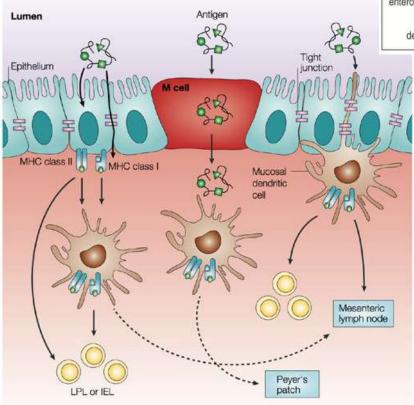
#### Captura de antigenos





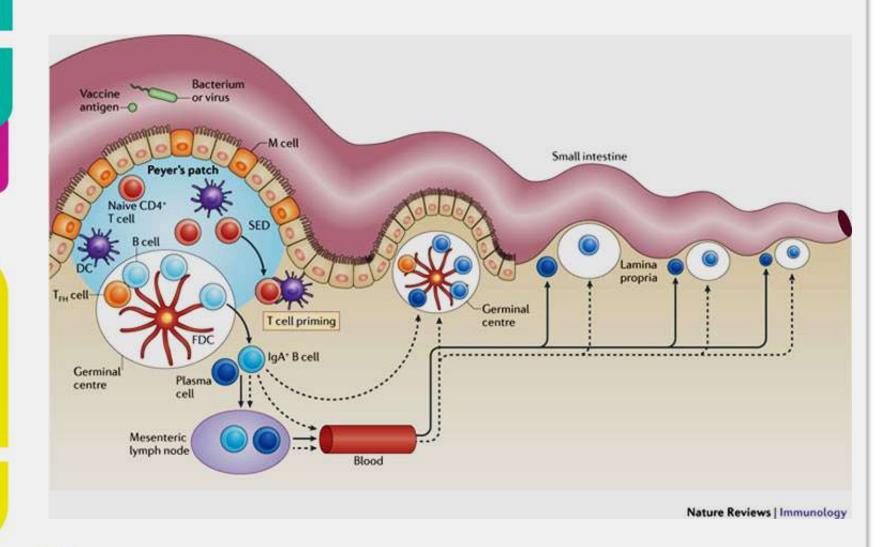




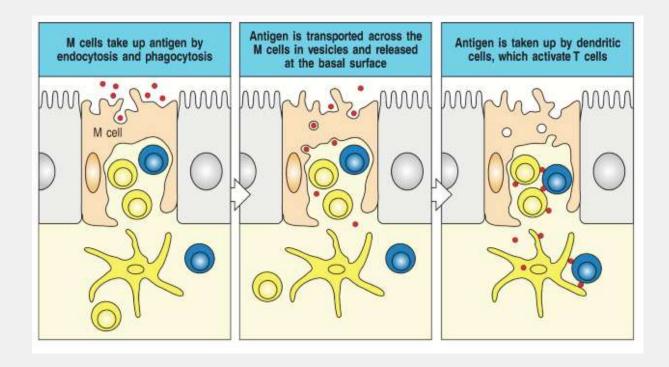


- A través de Células M
  - Pasan los antígenos intactos a los macrófagos y DC
- Trans-epitelial a través de las células dendríticas
  - Exponen dendritas a través del epitelio hacia la luz intestinal
- Transferencia a través del epitelio
  - Pasan los antígenos intactos, mecanismos mediado por receptores
- Transferencia de productos apoptóticos

#### Placa de Peyer

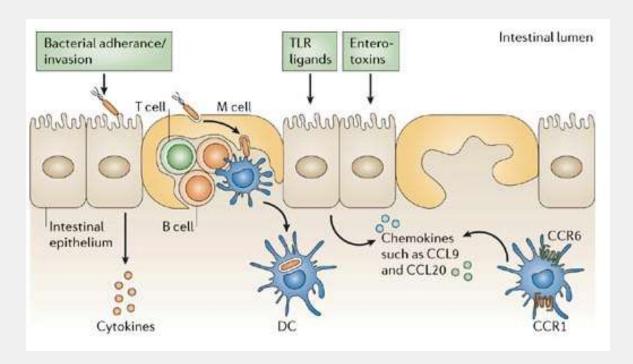


#### La célula M



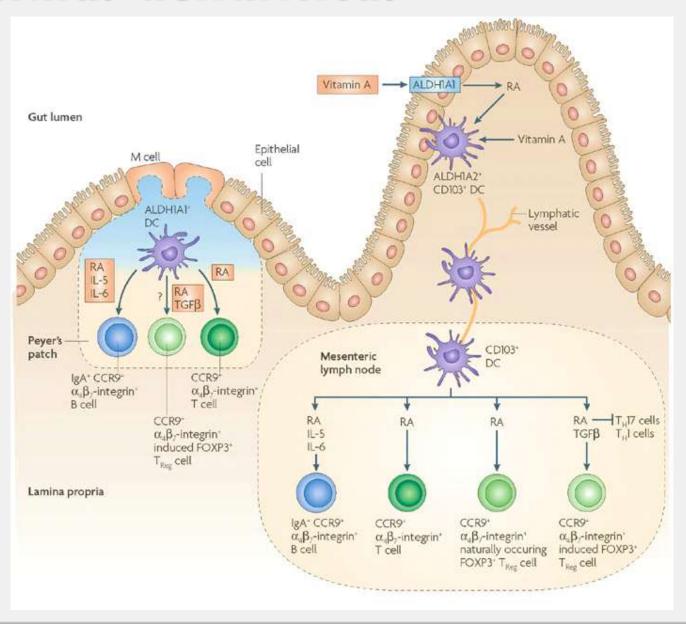
- Células epiteliales especializadas en la captura de Ag
- Transportan el Ag sin procesarlo
- Bolsillo: CD y linfocitos
- Superficie apical: clatrina, patrones de glicosilación (sialyl Lewis A)
- No expresan MHC clase II

#### La célula M

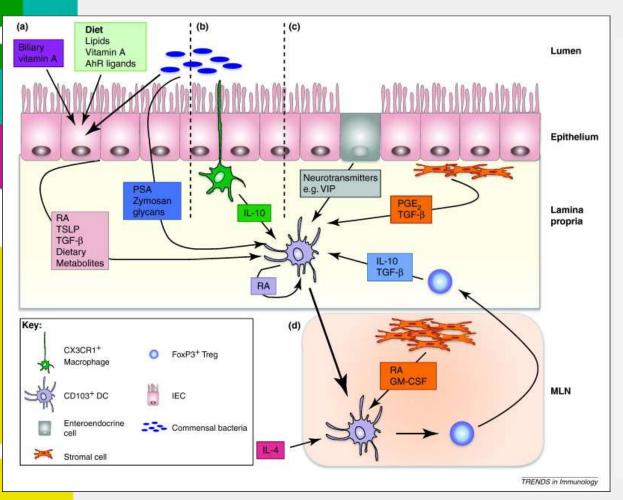


- Ag tomados y liberados directamente a folículos adyacentes
- Transporte vesicular de Ag
- Requiere de 10 a 15 minutos para transportar los antígenos
- Alícuotas pequeñas de Ag dieta = tolerancia (favorecen T CD4 supresoras, productoras de TGF-β, supresión de respuesta Th1 y cambio de isotipo a IgA)
- Interés para el desarrollo de vacunas

#### Células dendriticas



#### Células dendriticas



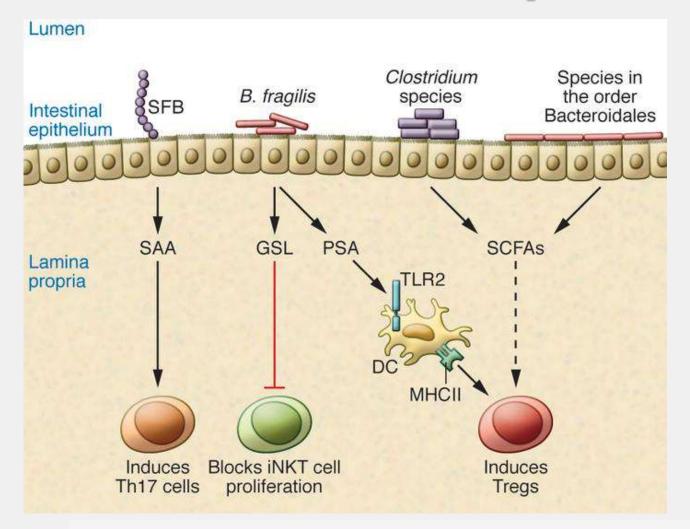
#### Placas de Peyer

- ✓ DC CD11b+/IDO+ (Indoleamina 2,3-dioxygenase), productoras de IL-10 (región sub-epitelial), inductoras de Treg
- ✓ DC CD8a+ (región interfolicular) y CD11b-/CD8a-, productoras de IL-12, inductoras de respuesta Th1

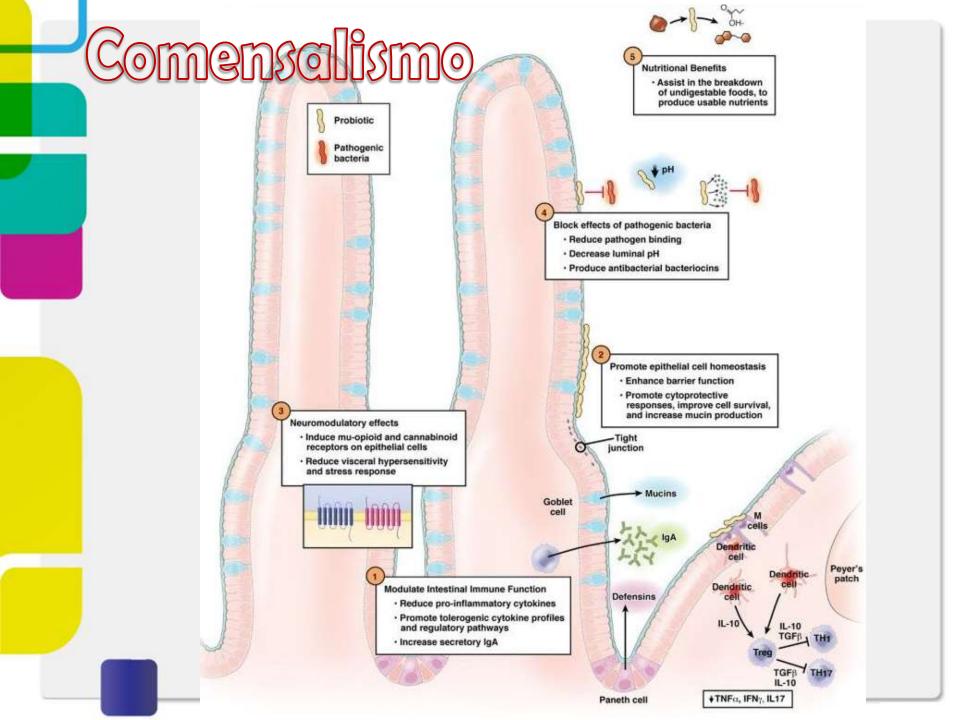
#### Lamina propia

- ✓ DC CD103+, inductoras de TREG, productoras de acido retinoico
- Nódulos linfáticos Mesentéricos (NLM)
  - ✓ DC CD103+ migran de la lamina propia

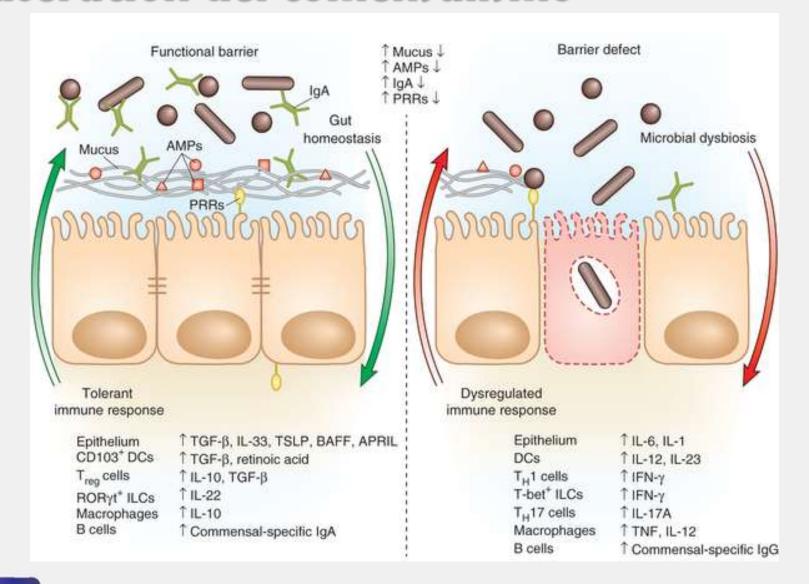
#### Células dendriticas, microambiente y comensalismo



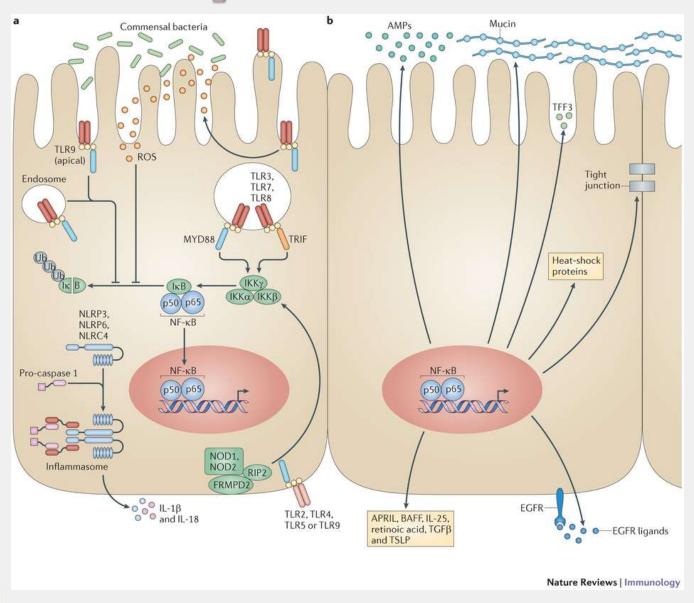
 Ácidos grasos de cadena corta (SCFAs): inhibe producción de II-12, bloquea traslado de NFkb al núcleo y reduce expresión de coestimulación positiva



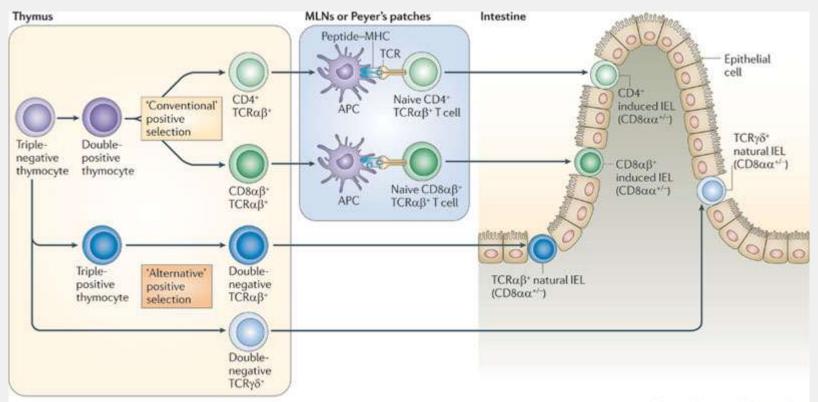
#### Alteración del comensalismo



#### Células epiteliales



#### Linfocitos intra epiteliales

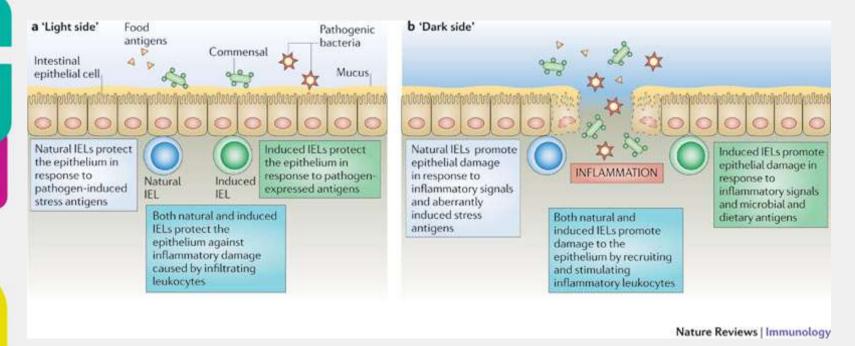


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## Microquimerismo???

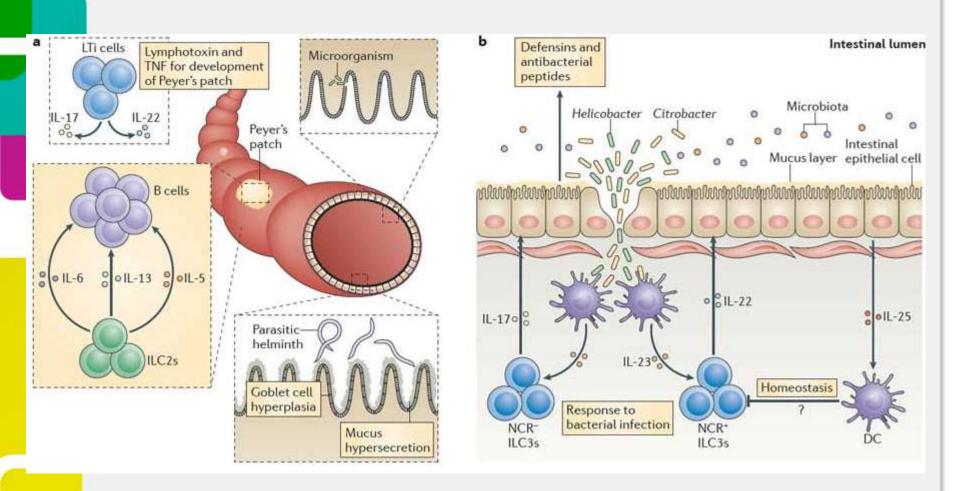
Nature Reviews Immunology 11, 445-456 (July 2011)

#### Linfocitos intra epiteliales



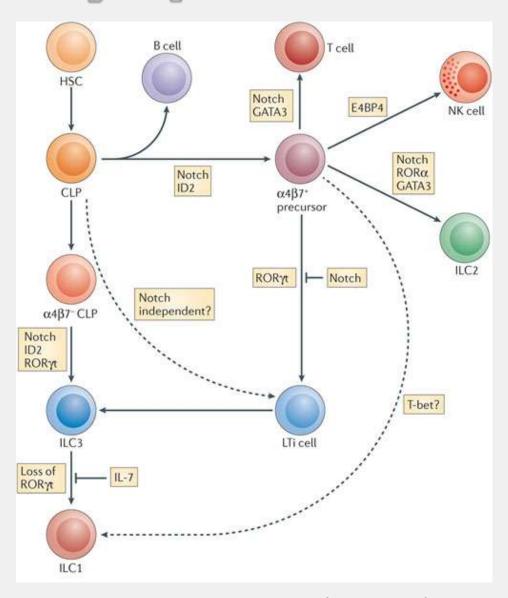
- No se activan con facilidad
- Pocos NK
- Defensa innata y vigilancia tumoral
- **E**specificidad limitada de TCR (tanto  $\alpha\beta$  como  $\gamma\delta$ ), oligoclonal
- 40% son TCR  $\gamma\delta$ , reconocen Ag sin procesamiento previo
- Criptas intestino delgado ontogenia de linfocitos Τγδ
- Linfocitos T CD8αα

#### Aja, y los "linfocitos" INNATOS????



Nature Reviews Immunology 13, 75-87 (February 2013)

#### Innate lymphoid cells



Nature Reviews Immunology 13, 75-87 (February 2013)

#### Innate lymphoid cells

| Notel<br>GATA         | 3.                    |  | New<br>nomenclature | New group<br>nomenclature | Mediators<br>produced                        | Function  | Disease<br>association             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| IL-7, IL-<br>IL-25, T | -33.                  | Nuocyte,<br>NHC, I <sub>H</sub> 2 cell       | ILC2                | Group 2 ILCs              | IL-5, IL-9, IL-13,<br>amphiregulin           | Immunity to helminths     Wound healing   | Allergy<br>and asthma              |
| Notch                 | RORyt<br>Notch<br>AHR | LTi cell                                     | LTi cell            | Group 3 ILCs              | Lymphotoxin,<br>IL-17, IL-22                 | Lymphoid tissue development     Intestinal homeostasis     Immunity to extracellular     bacteria |                                    |
| IL-7,                 |                       | NK22 cell, NCR22 cell<br>NKR-LTi cell, ILC22 | NCR* ILC3           |                           | IL-22  | Homeostasis of epithelia     Immunity to extracellular     bacteria                               | IBD?                               |
|                       |                       | ILC17  | NCR-ILC3            |                           | IL-17,<br>IFNy                               | <ul> <li>Immunity to extracellular<br/>bacteria?</li> </ul>                                       | IBD                                |
| GATA                  | <b>→</b>              | Thymic NK cell                               | NK cell             | Group 1 ILCs              | IFNγ (high levels)                           | Immunity to viruses and intracellular pathogens     Tumour surveillance                           | Inflammatory<br>conditions,<br>IBD |
| IL-15                 | 5                     | Conventional NK cell                         | NK cell             |                           | IFNγ (low levels),<br>perforin,<br>granzymes | Immunity to viruses and intracellular pathogens     Tumour surveillance                           | Inflammatory<br>conditions,<br>IBD |
| ROR;                  |                       |  | ILC1                |                           | ΙΕΝγ   | • Inflammation?   | IBD?                               |

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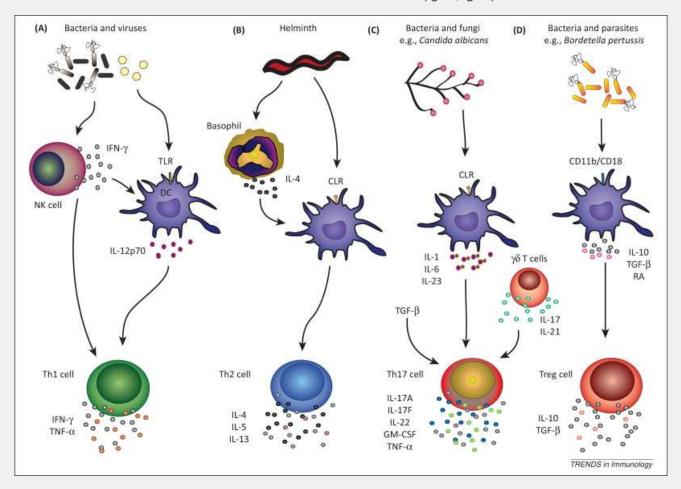
#### Y la R. humoral?

Isotype switching

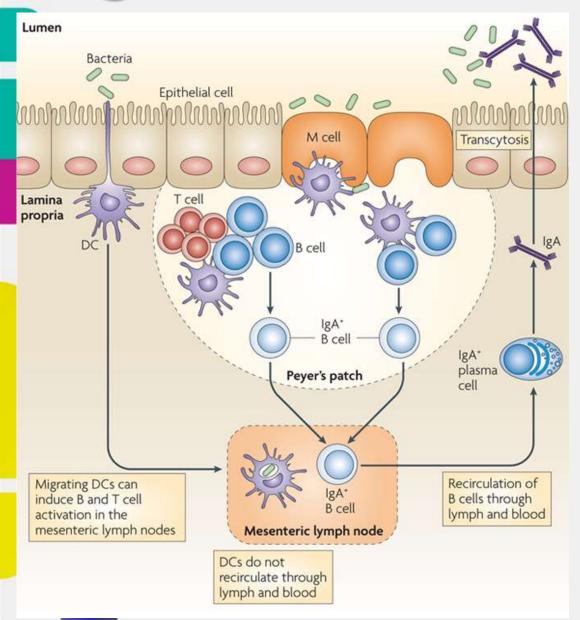
IgG subclasses (IgG1, IgG3)

Mucosal tissues; cytokines, (e.g., TGF-β, APRIL, BAFF, others)

IgA

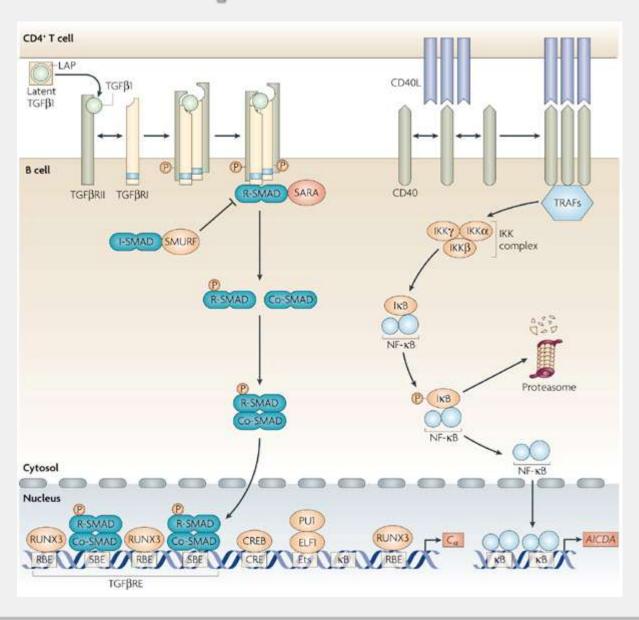


#### IgA: La Vedette

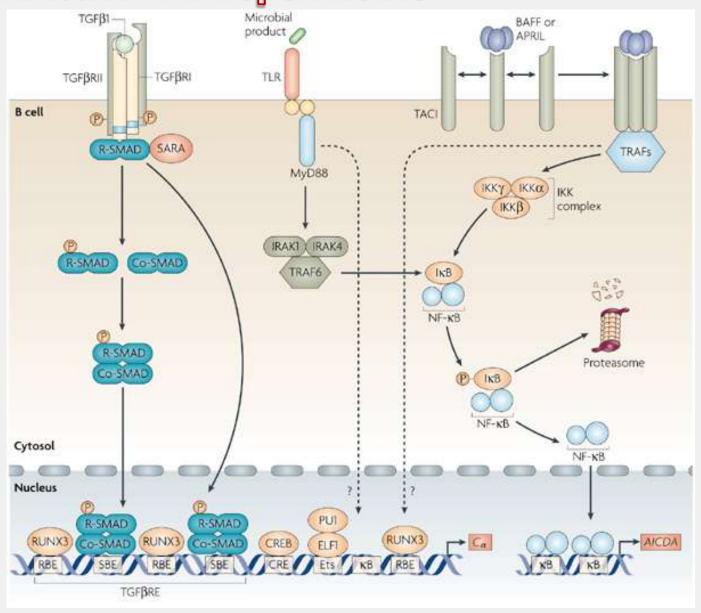


- Inmunoglobulina no inflamatoria, une débilmente el complemento
- Abunda en las secreciones
- En la circulación se encuentra en forma monomérica, mientras que en las secreciones está en forma dimérica
- Componente secretor la protege de las enzimas proteolíticas

#### Producción T dependiente

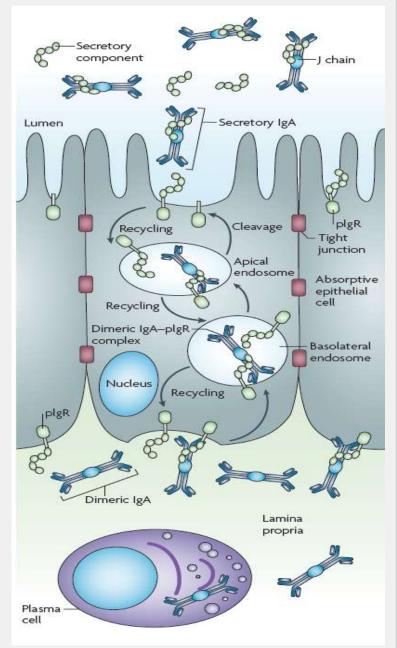


Producción T independiente

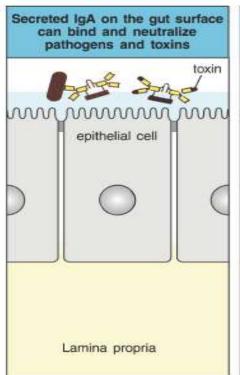


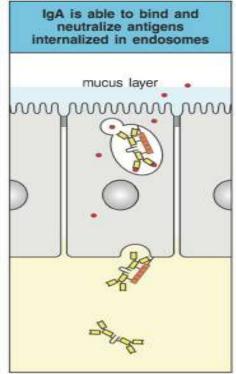
#### Transporte

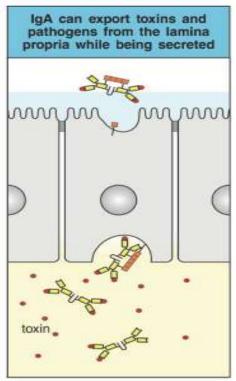
- Predominantemente en forma dimerica, por la unión a la cadena J
- Permite su asociación con el receptor de inmunoglobulina polimérica (plgR)
- Favorece transcitosis de IgA hacia la luz a través de CE
- Componente secretor confiere propiedades mucofilicos



#### Mecanismos efectores

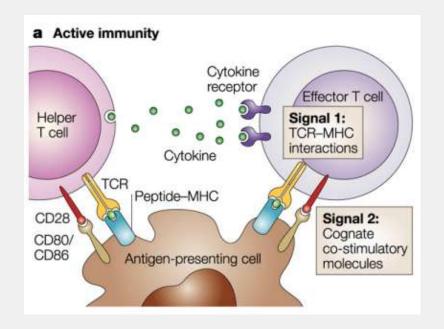


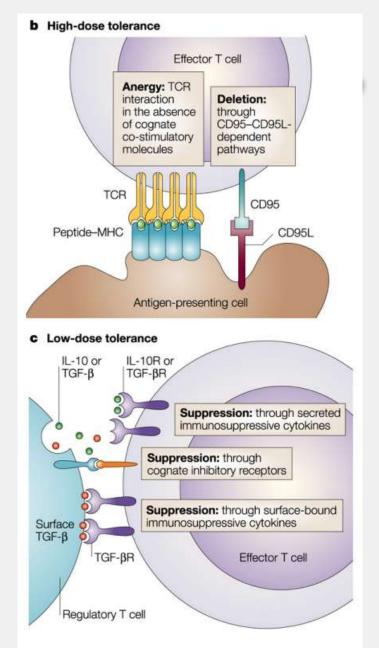




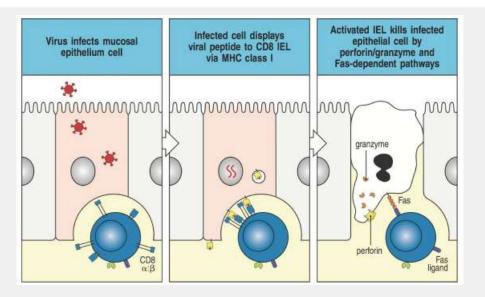
- Exclusión antigénica, impide la entrada de antígenos
- Expulsa antígenos de la lámina propia utilizando en transporte a través del receptor de la polimérica
- Neutraliza la replicación de virus y Ag pro-inflamatorios por promover su exporte
- Incapacidad para activar complemento
- Favorece la formación de "biofilm" que permite crecimiento de comensales y atenúa
   patógenos

#### Tolerancia oral



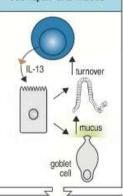


#### Respuesta frente a virus y helmintos

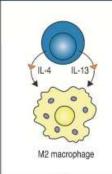




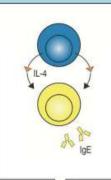
T<sub>H</sub>2 cells produce IL-13, which induces epithelial cell repair and mucus



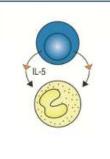
Increased cell turnover and movement helps shedding of parasitized epithelial cells. Mucus prevents adherence and accelerates loss of parasite T<sub>H</sub>2 cells recruit and activate M2 macrophages via IL-4 and IL-13



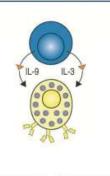
Products of M2 macrophages such as arginase increase smooth muscle contraction and enhance tissue remodeling and repair T<sub>H</sub>2 cells drive B cells to produce IgE



IgE arms mast cells and can mediate ADCC IL-5 produced by T<sub>H</sub>2 cells recruits and activates eosinophils

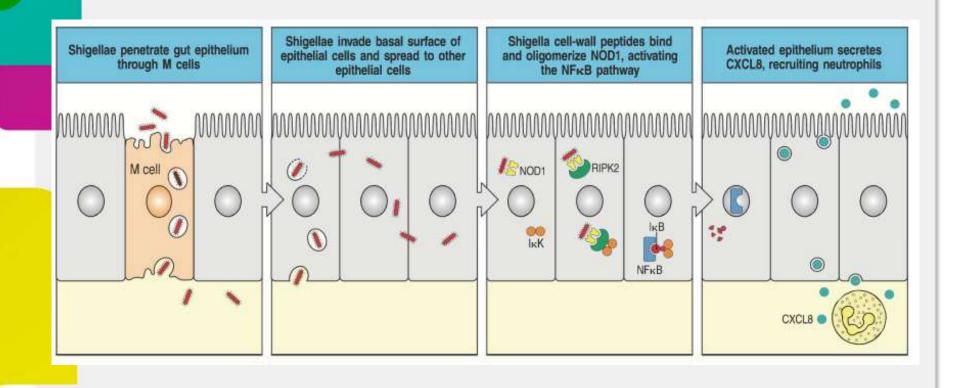


Eosinophils produce MBP, which kills parasites. They can also mediate ADCC using parasite-specific Ig T<sub>H</sub>2 cells drive mast cell recruitment via IL-3, IL-9. Specific IgE arms mast cells against helminths

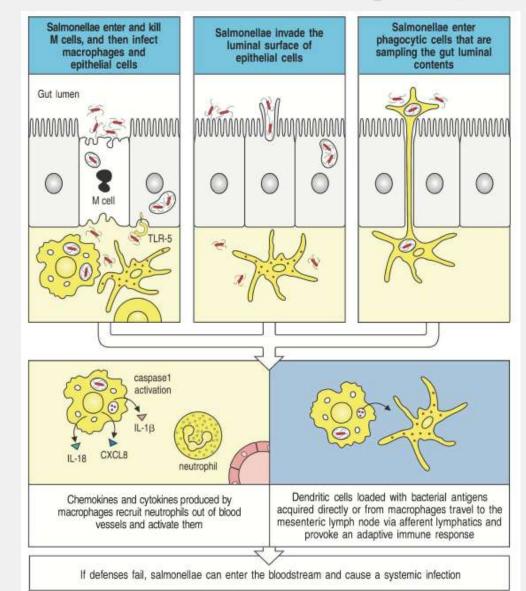


Mast cells produce mediators such as histamine, TNF- $\alpha$ , and MMCP. These recruit inflammatory cells and remodel the mucosa

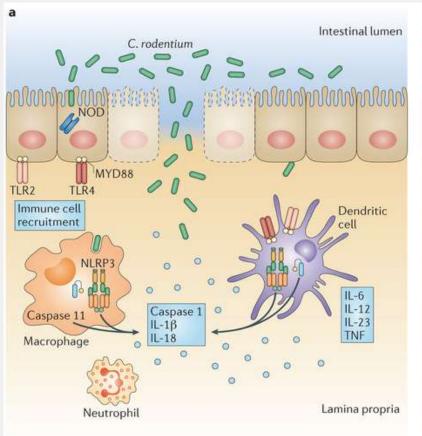
#### Respuesta frente a bacterias patágenas

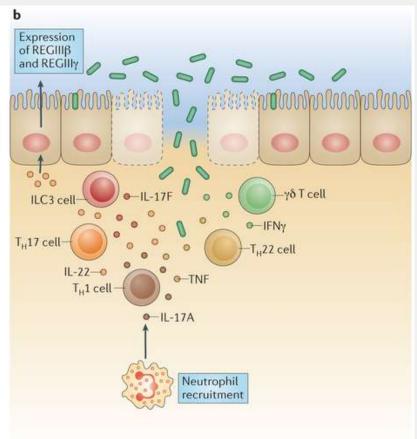


#### Respuesta frente a bacterias patágenas



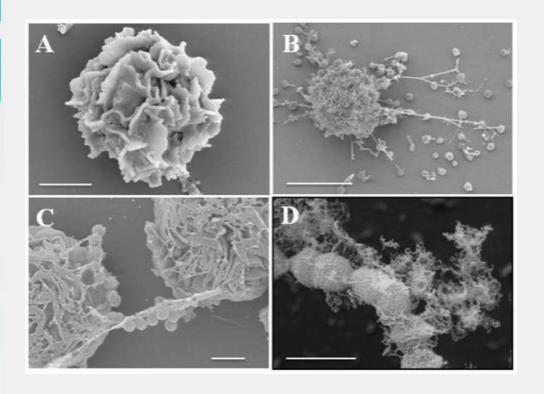
#### Rol del neutréfilo en la resolución de infecciones

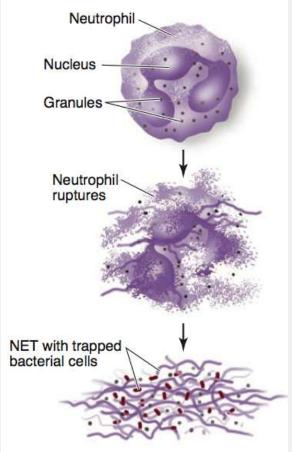




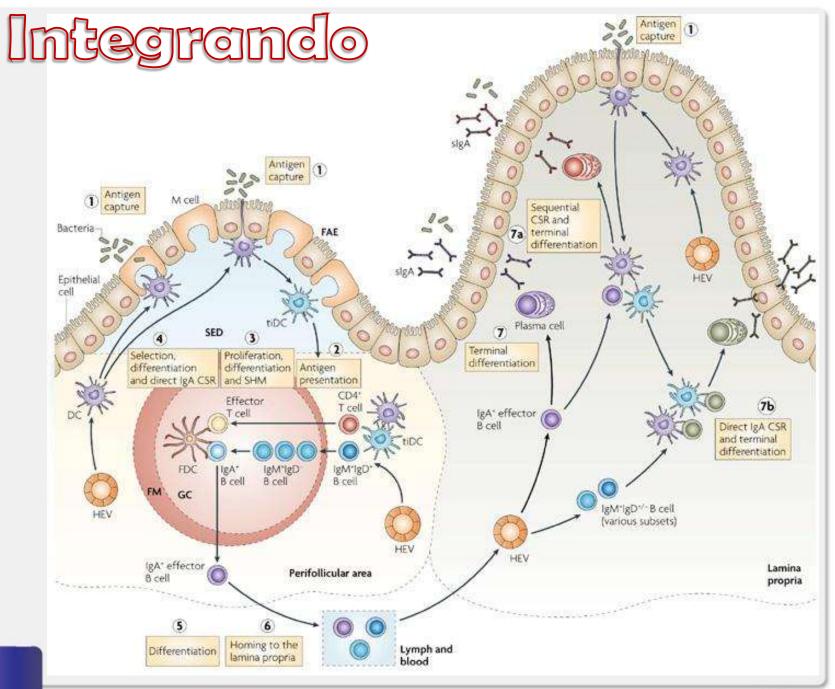
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#### NET = NOS EXPLOTAMOS TODOSSISS



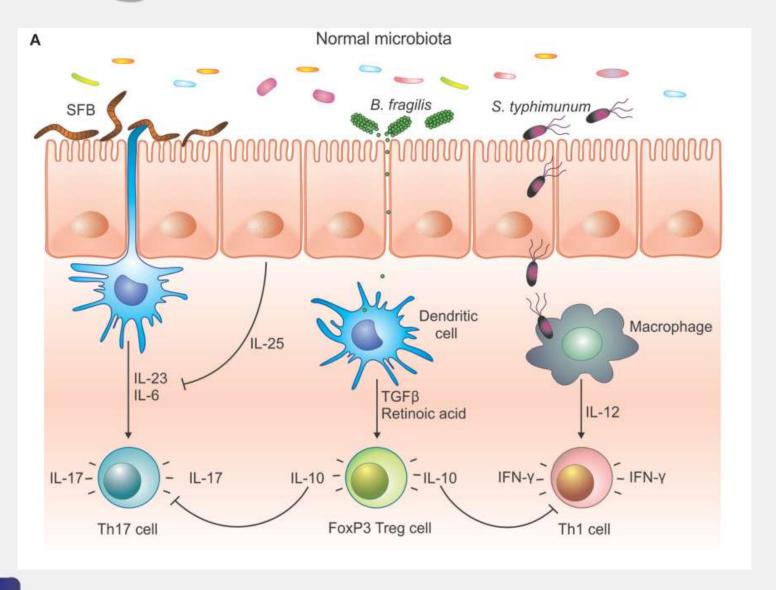


NET: Neutrophil extracellular traps

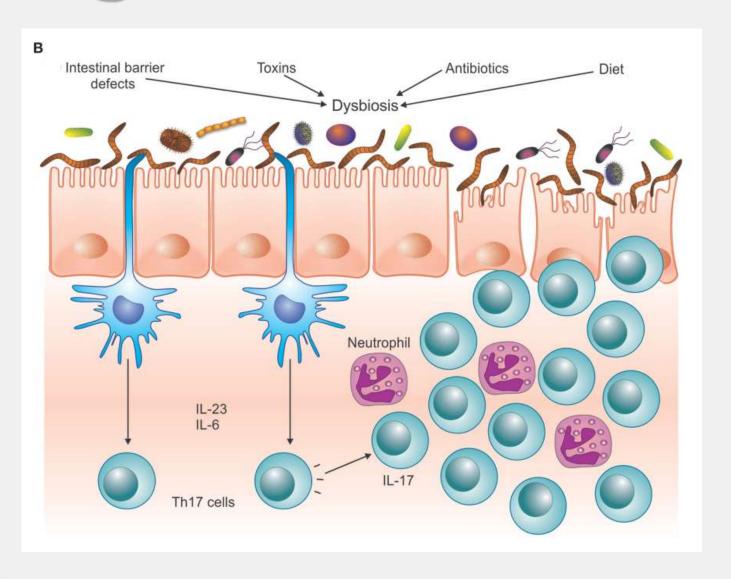


Nature Reviews Immunology 8, 421-434 (June 2008)

#### Integrando



#### Integrando





#### Actividad adicional

- Una de las principales puertas de entrada de los agentes infecciosos son las mucosas. Muchos virus y bacterias pueden penetrarlas y posteriormente invadir otros tejidos, siempre y cuando logren vencer las barreras impuestas por el sistema inmune
  - Describa que elementos de la respuesta inmune están presentes en el sistema inmune de las mucosas
  - Describa el mecanismo de procesamiento y presentación antigénica llevados a cabo en el tejido linfoide asociados a las mucosas y que elementos participan
  - √ ¿Cuál es el papel de la inmunoglobulina A secretora?
  - √ ¿Cómo evidenciaría la presencia de IgA secretora en las mucosas?
  - ✓ ¿Cuál es el papel del sistema inmune asociado a las mucosas en la tolerancia inmunológica?
  - ✓ ¿Qué utilidad clínica tiene ésta función?

