

# How the immune system functions

**Prof dr Martin van Hagen**

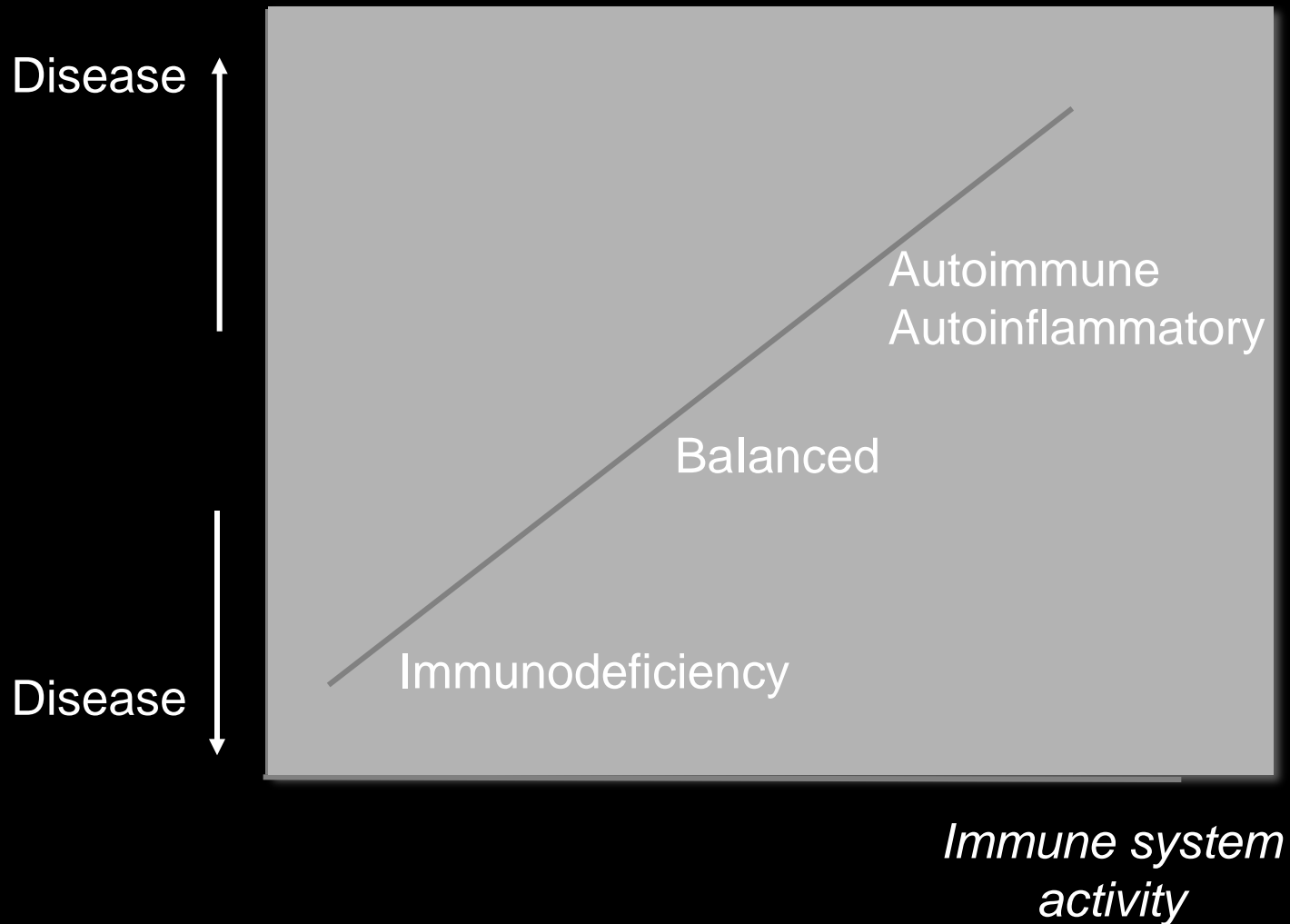
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Rotterdam, The Netherlands

IPOPI, Prague  
October, 29<sup>th</sup> 2014

# Immunodeficiencies

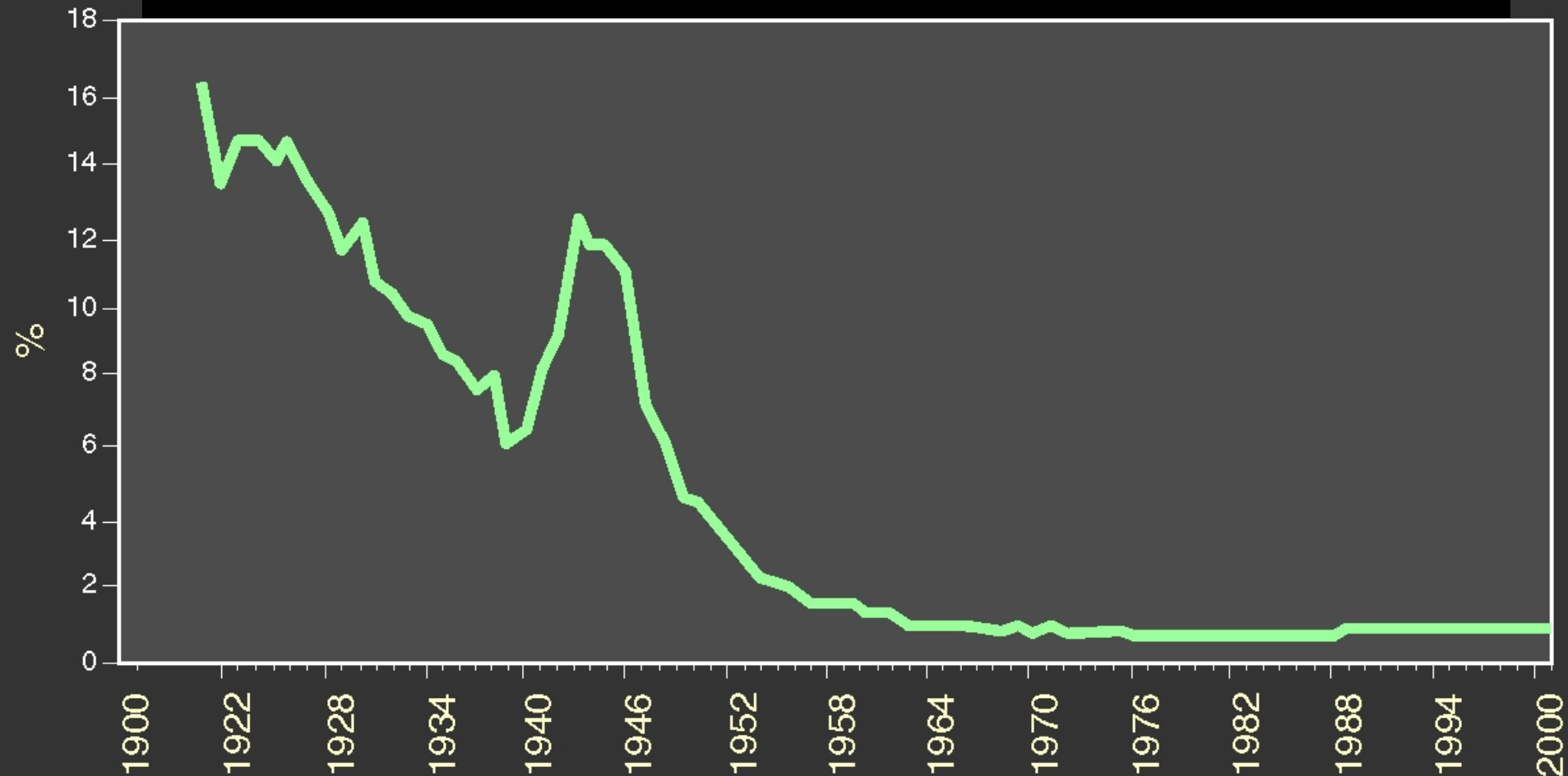
- Introduction
- Innate immunity
- Adaptation of the immune system
- Cytokines, the hormones of the immune system
- Influence of body systems on the immune system
- Conclusions

# Clinical Immunology



# Mortality caused by infectious disease from 1906 – 2000

## % of the total community mortality



Barriers



Epithelia  
Lysozyme  
Anti-microbial peptides

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Body level



Inflammation  
Circulation  
Hormones  
Neural system

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Specialized systems



T- B cells  
APCs, Mast cells  
Immune organs

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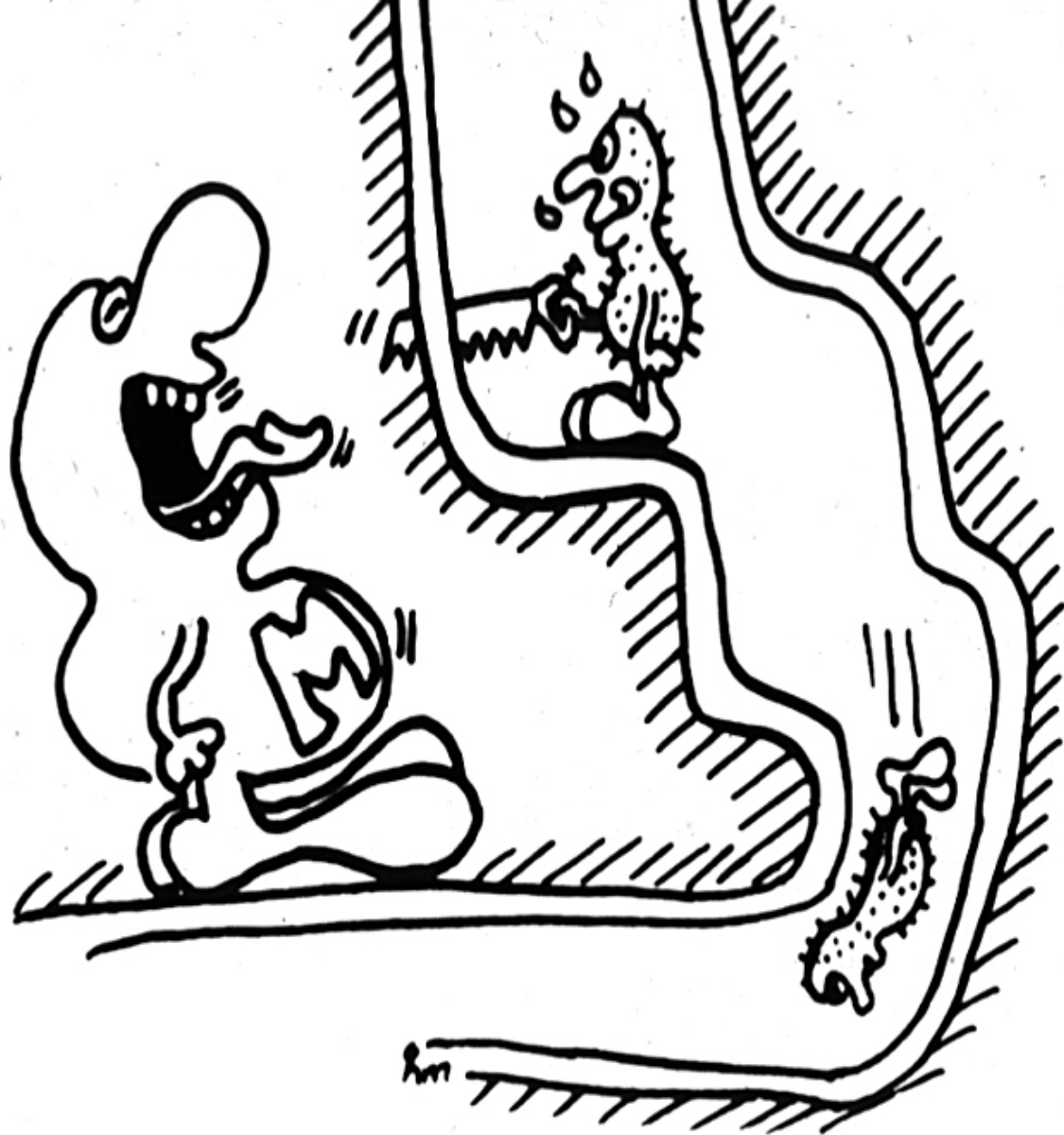
Cellular level



Anti microbial peptides  
TRIMs  
TLRs  
NF- $\kappa$ B/P53

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innate immunity

## Direct (innate) immunity

- macrophages,  
granulocytes,  
dendritic cells
- starts almost directly
- no memory

## Adaptive immunity

- lymphocytes and antibodies
- starts in a few days
- immunity for years



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Memory  
specific  
immunity

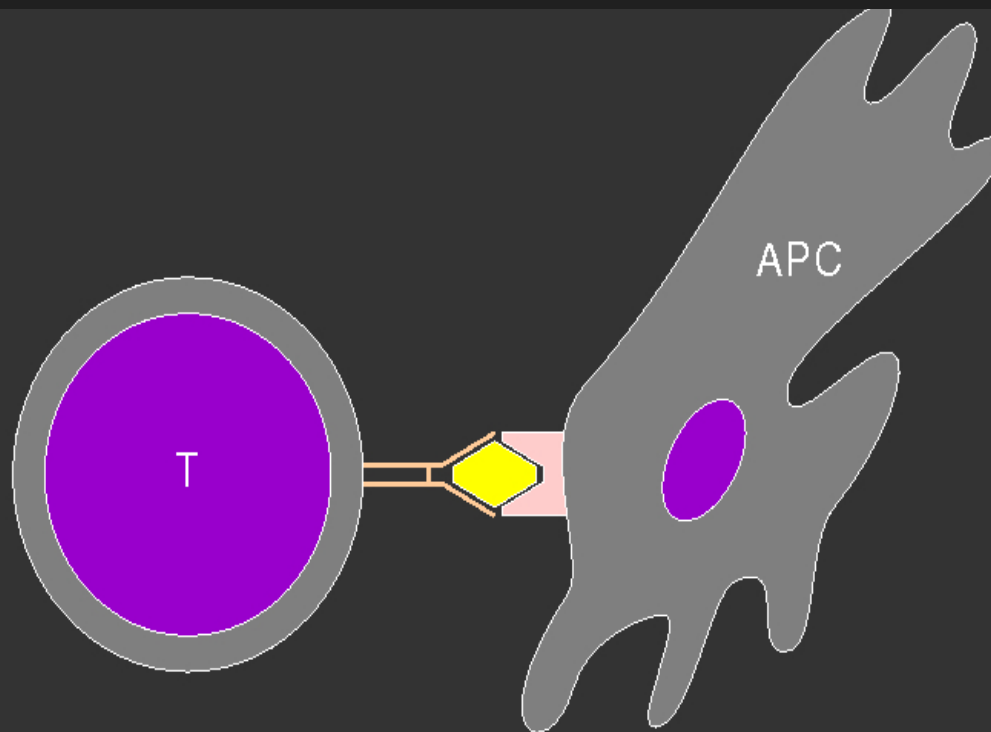
# The adaptive immune system

$10^{12}$  B-lymphocytes

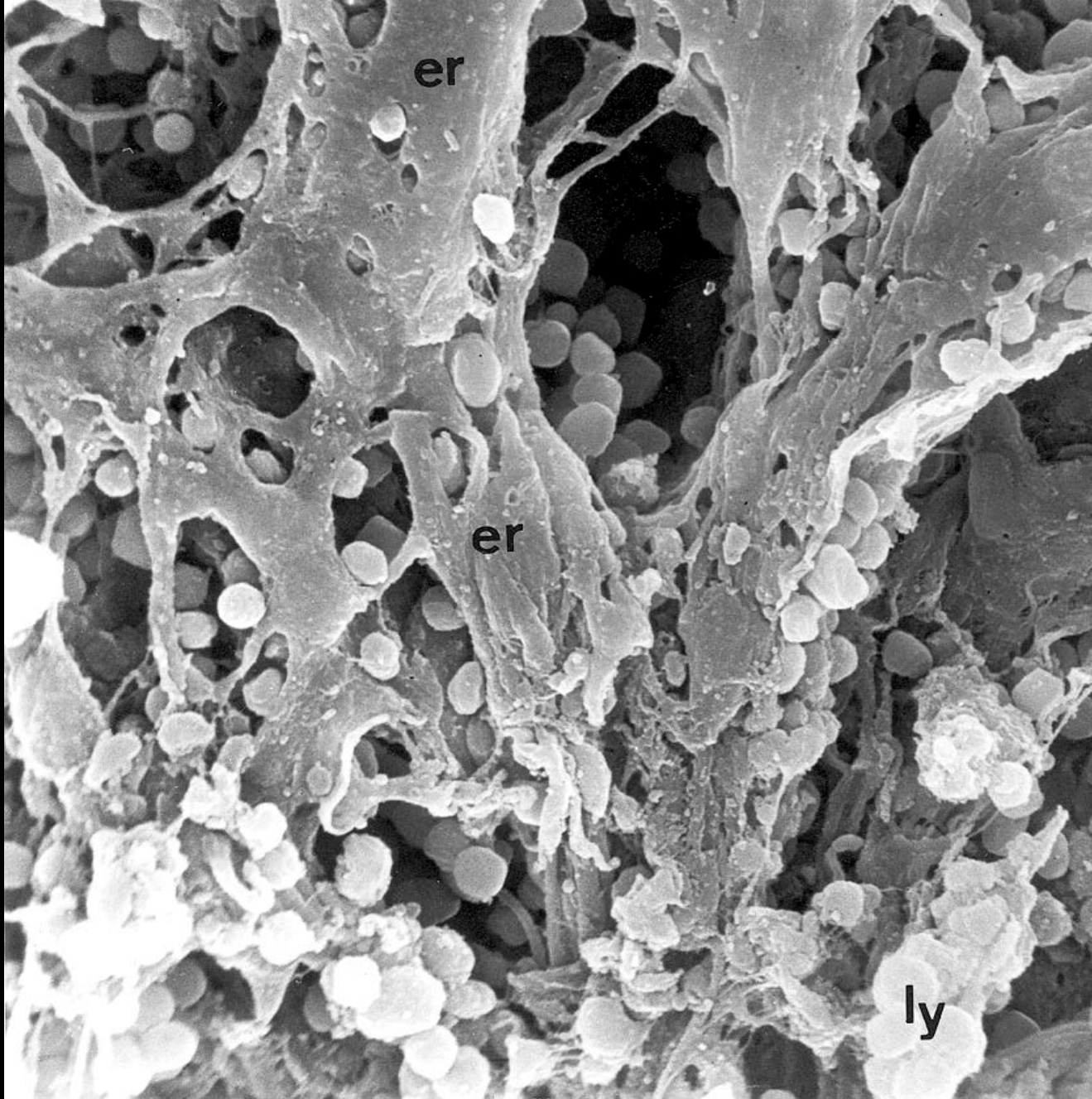
$10^{12}$  T-lymphocytes

Antigen presenting cells (APCs)

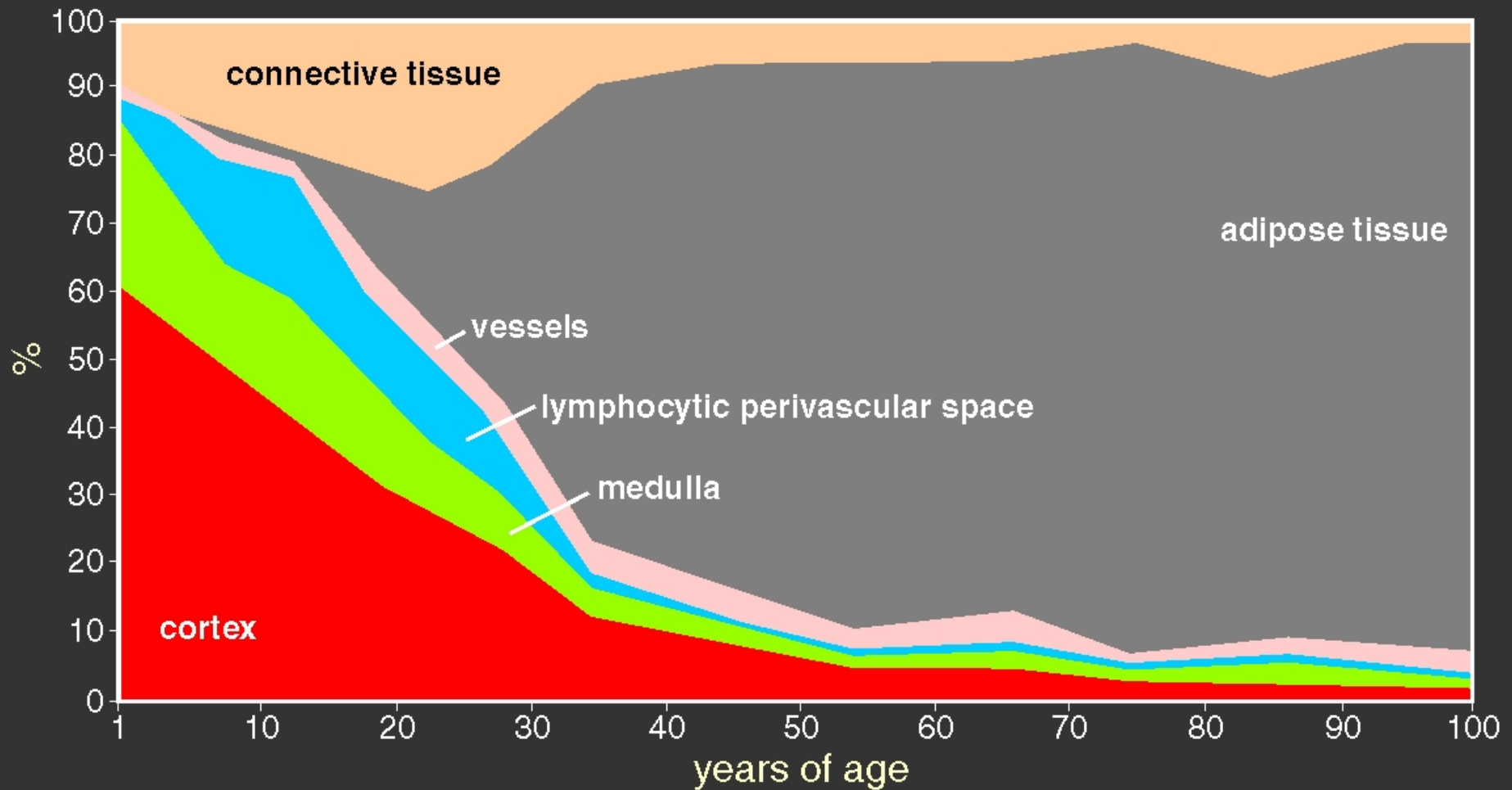
$10^{20}$  antibodies



# T cells and tolerance

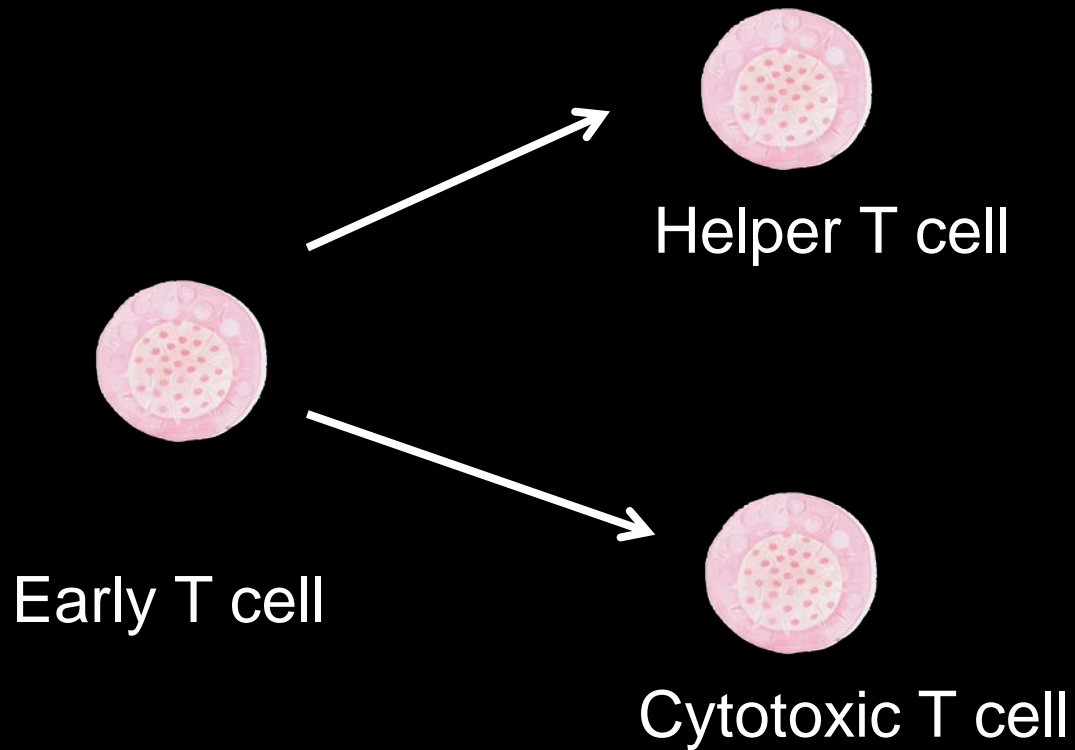


scanning  
EM  
thymic  
cortex



Change in volume of the thymus during life

# Carrier of T cells

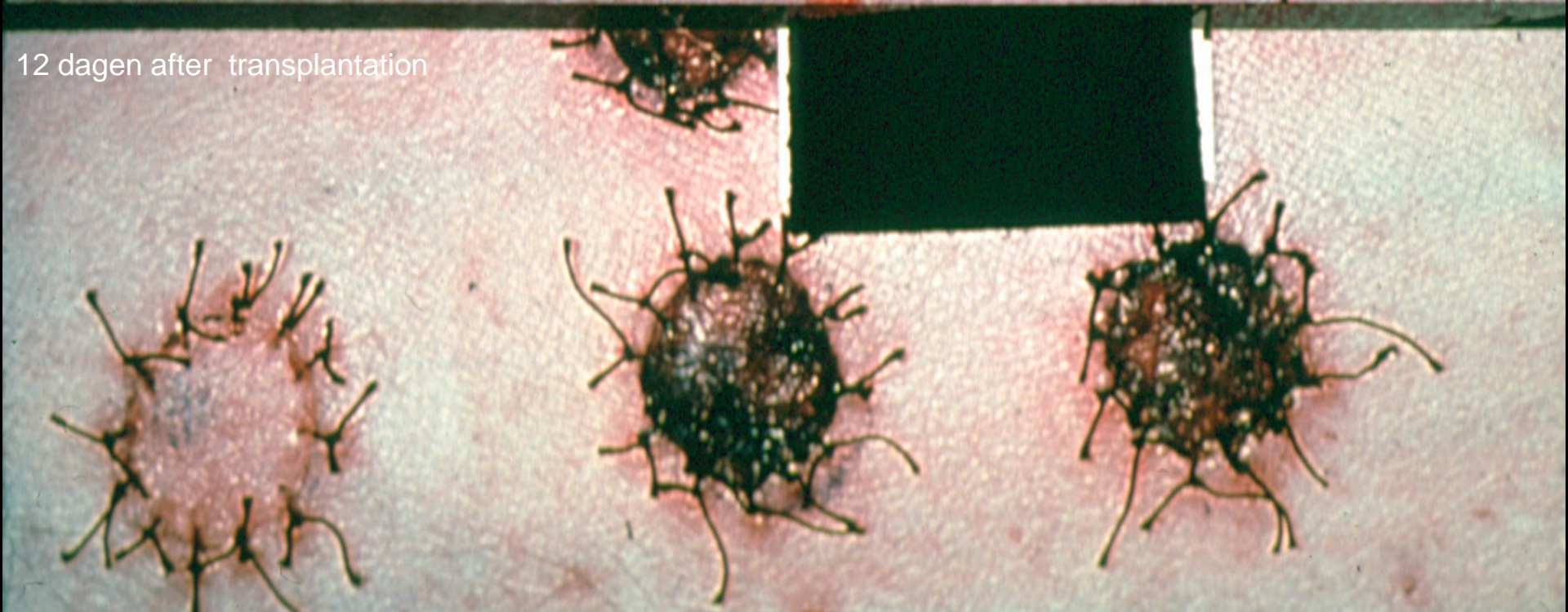




4 days after transplantation

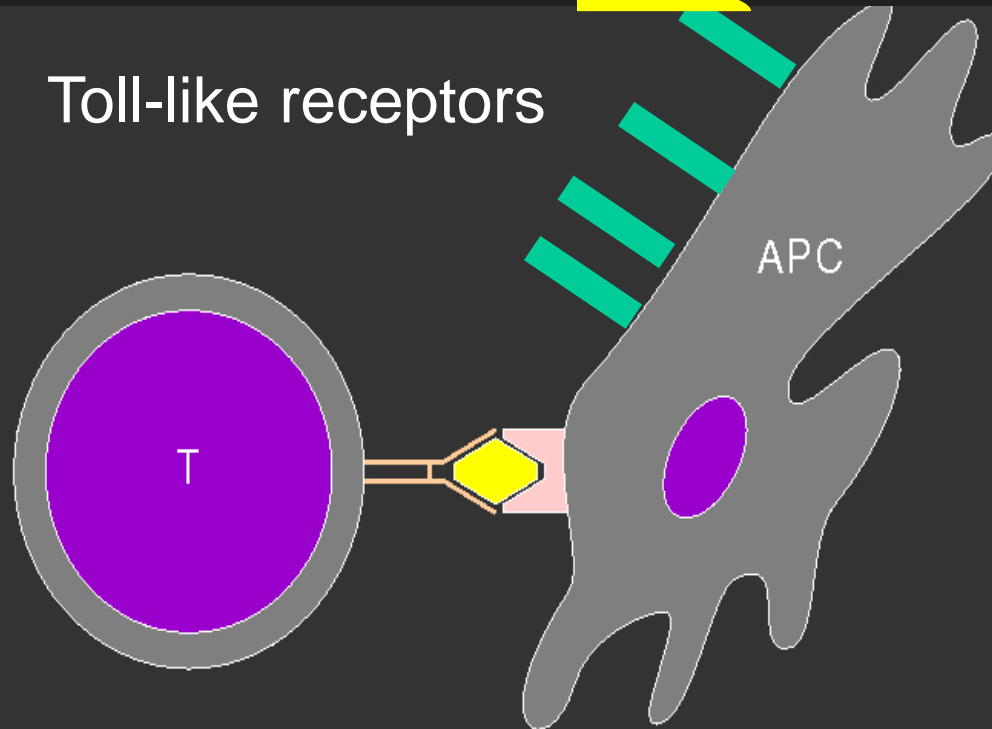


12 dagen after transplantation



Bacteria

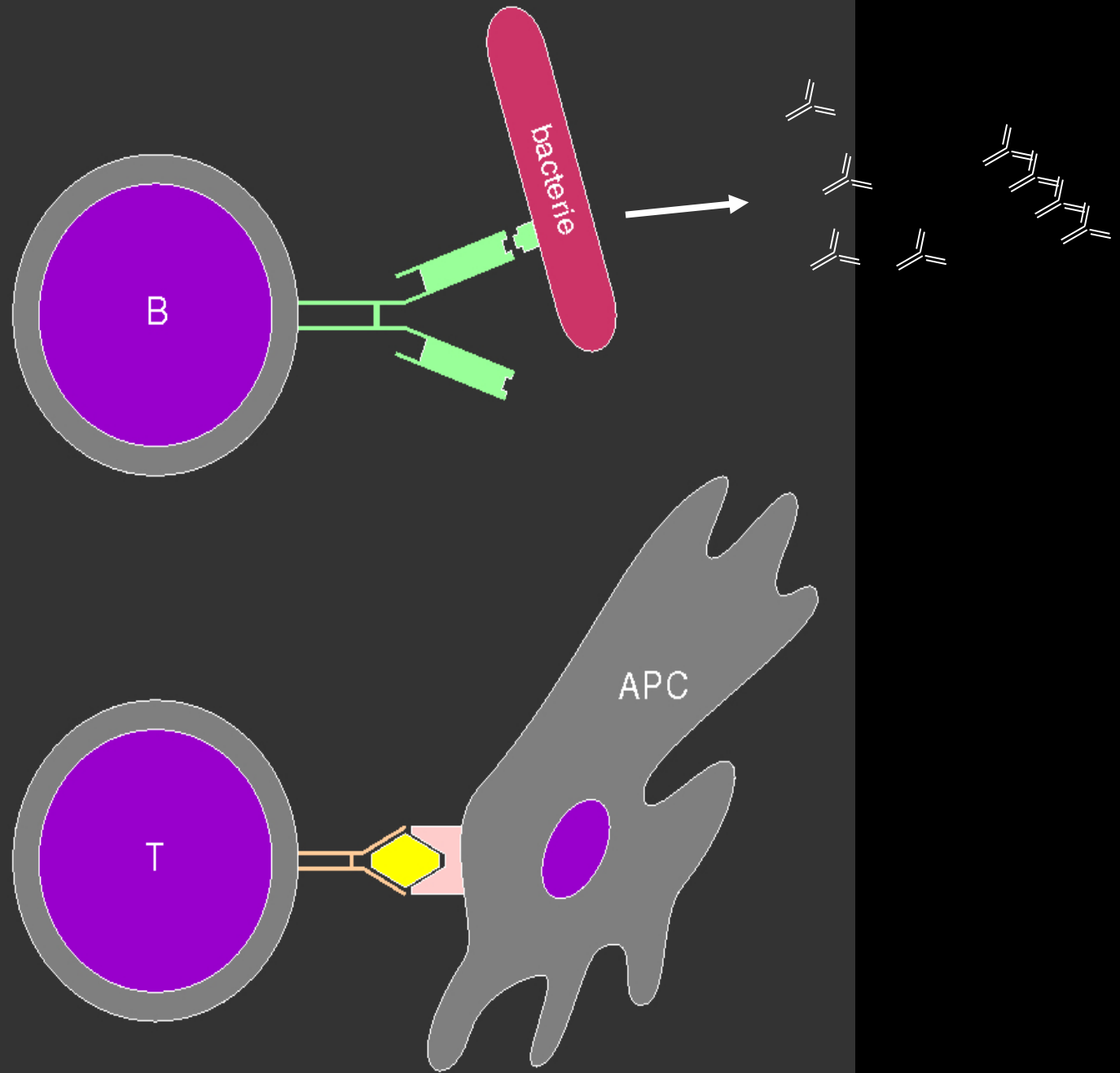
Toll-like receptors



# What happens when the dendritic cell – T cell interaction is damaged?

- No T cells in SCID
- Low numbers in HIV infection
- Interaction problem;
  - No HLA
  - T cell receptor problems

T cell; infections like fungal infection and mycobacteria

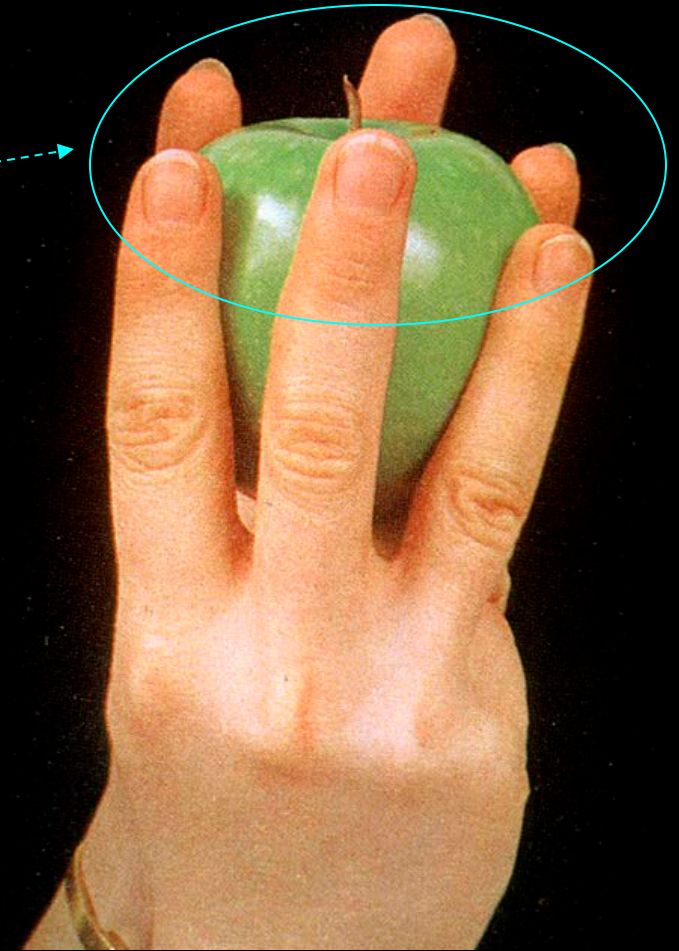
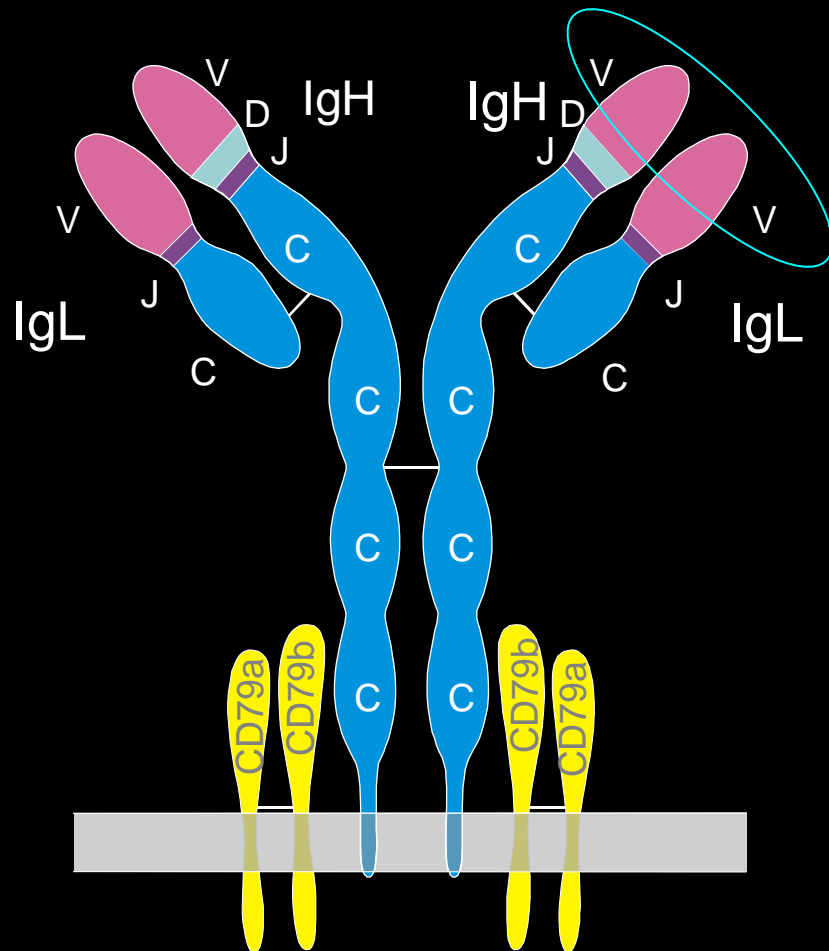


# Immuunglobuline classes

	IgG (IgG1-IgG4)	IgA (IgA1-IgA2)	IgM	IgD	IgE
Mol weight	150.000	160.000	900.000	185.000	200.000
Serum level	7-16 g/l	0.7-4 g/l	0.4-2.3 g/l	0-0.4 g/l	<0.0001 g/l
% total Ig	80	13	6	0-1	0.002
T1/2	23	6	5	3	2
Complement binding	++	-/ $\pm$	+++	-	-
FcR binding	+	$\pm$	-	-	+ (mastcel)



# Immunoglobulines: structure



Antigen

+

Antibody



Antigen — Antibody

Ag

+

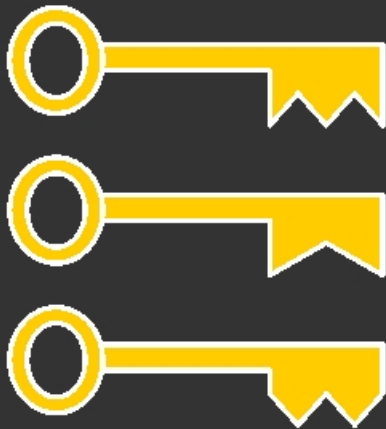
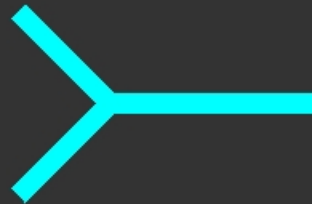
As



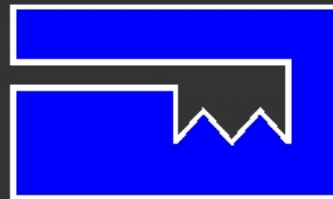
Ag - As



+



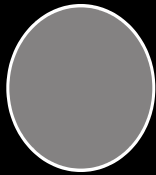
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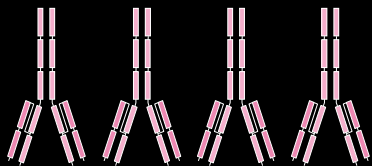
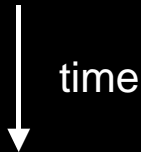
Model interactie antigeen - antistof

# However, what is your repertoire?

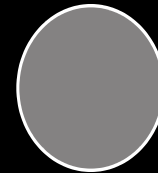
Person 1



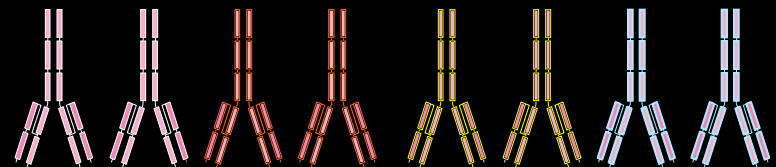
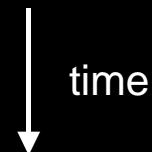
memory B cell



Person 2

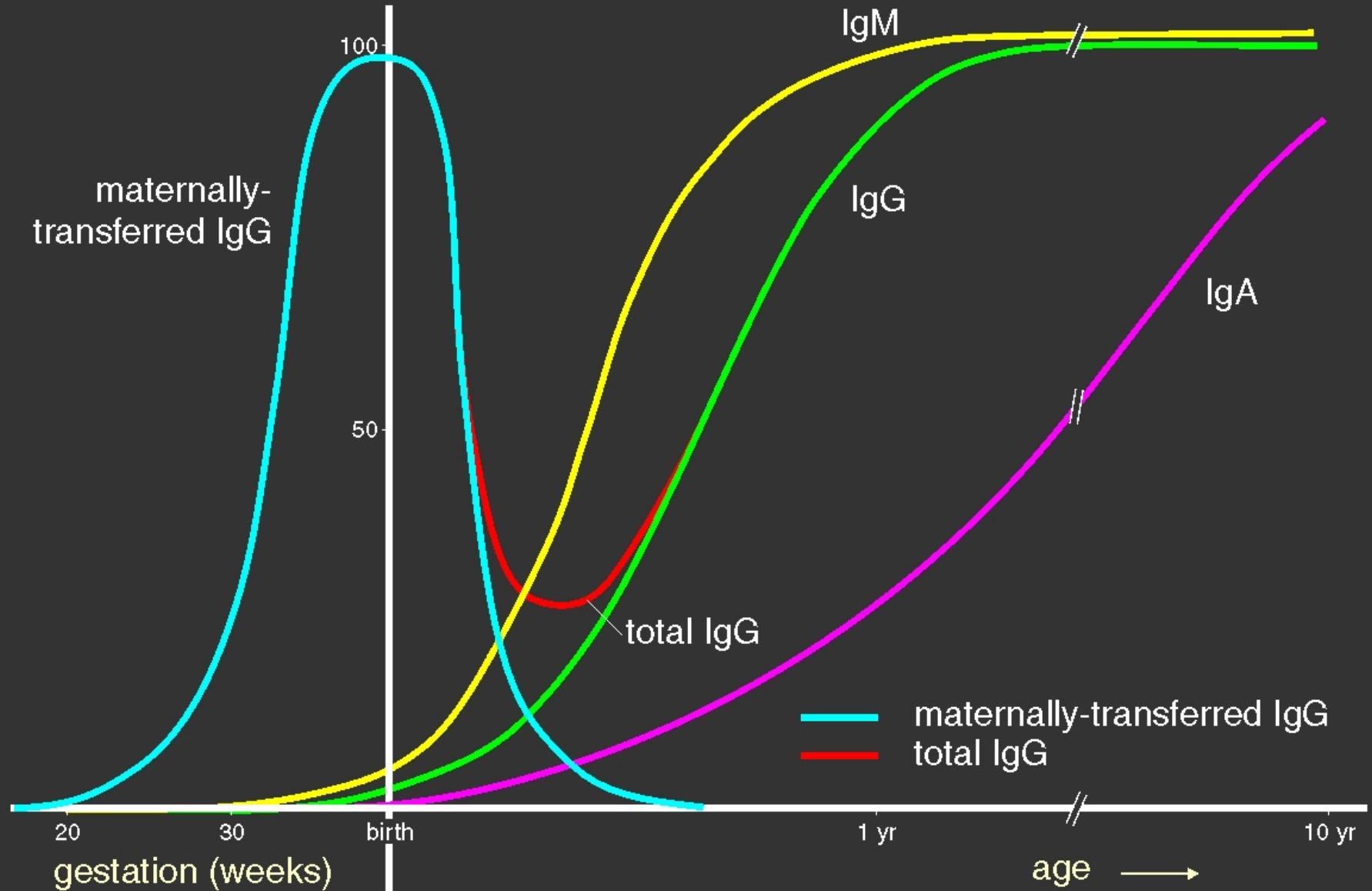


memory B cell

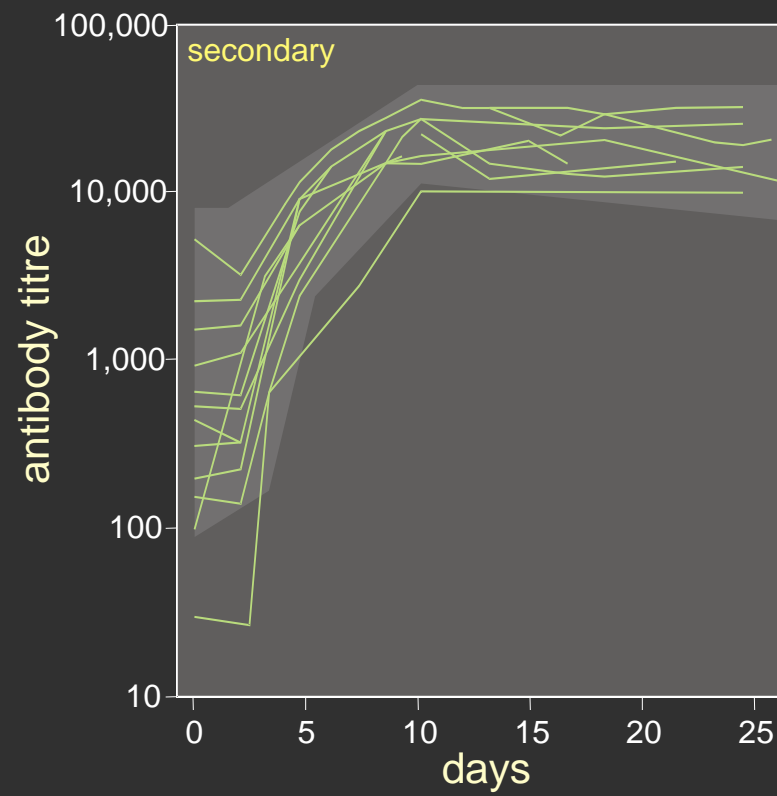
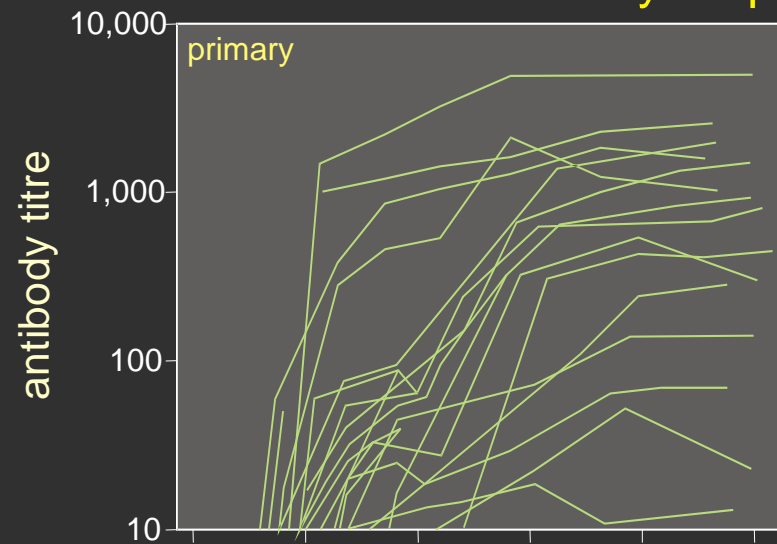




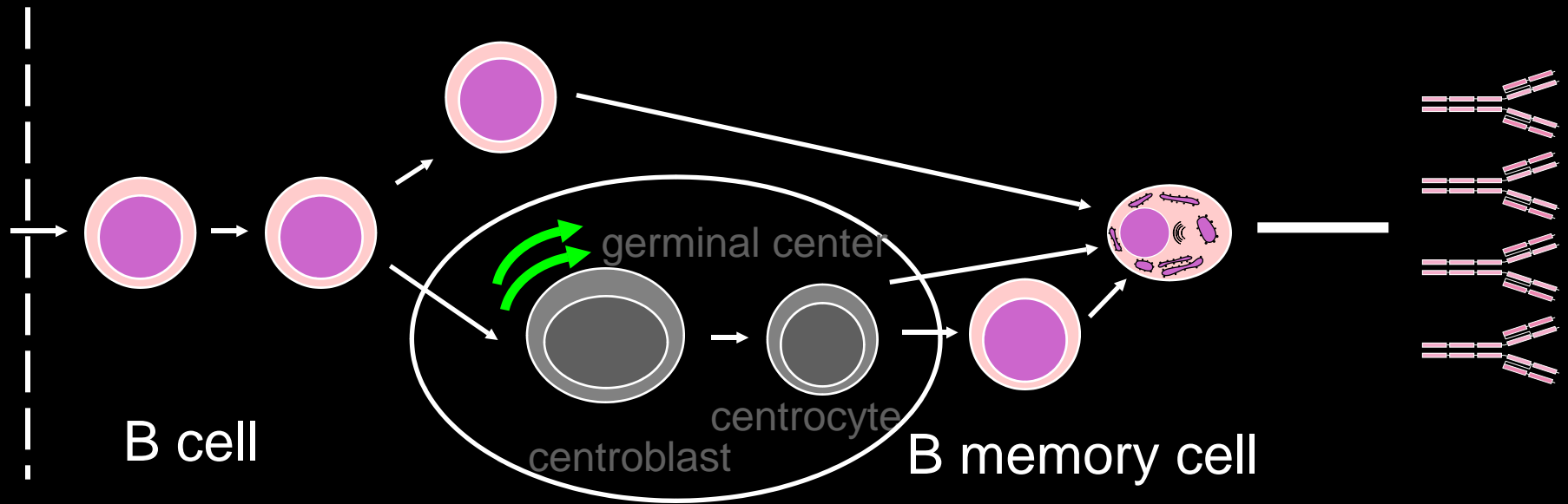
# serum immunoglobulin levels (% adult values)



# 1° and 2° antibody responses

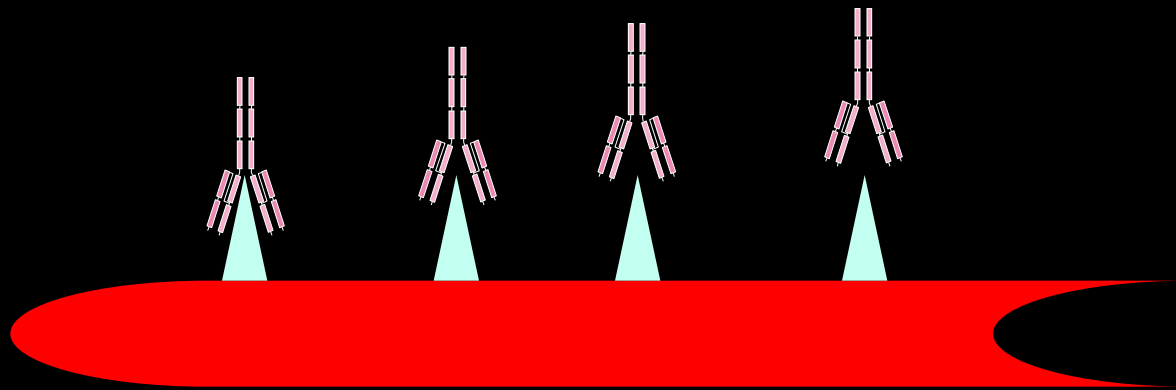


# and, how your machinery is working?



How good can you attack?

# Affinity



# Immunoglobulins

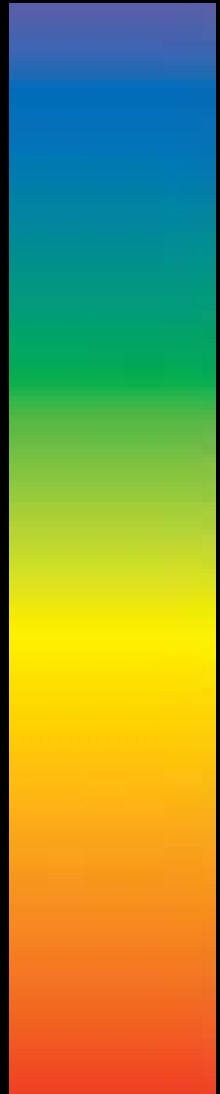
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Description of a young boy who suffered 19 episodes of clinical sepsis over 4.5 years. Pneumococcus was isolated on 10 occasions.

Bruton OC. Agammaglobuliemia. Pediatrics 1952(9):722;195

# The spectrum of antibody deficiencies

- Selective IgA deficiency
- Selective IgM deficiency
- IgG subclass (1-3) deficiency
- Specific polysaccharide antibody deficiency (SPAD)
- Transient Hypogammaglobulinemia of Infancy
- Common Variable Immunodeficiency (CVID)
- Hypogammaglobulinemia with thymoma (Good's syndrome)
- Hypogammaglobulinemia with known genetic defects (CD19, CD81, ICOS, BAFF-R)
- Class Switch Recombination defects (Hyper IgM syndrome)
- Agammaglobulinemia's (XLA, AR)



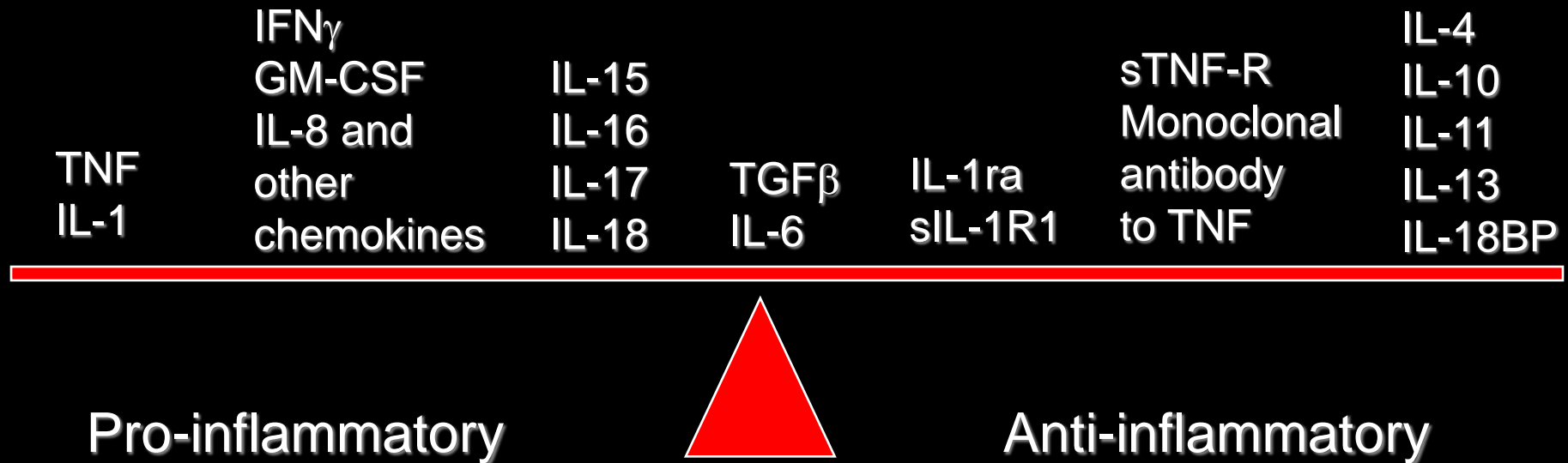
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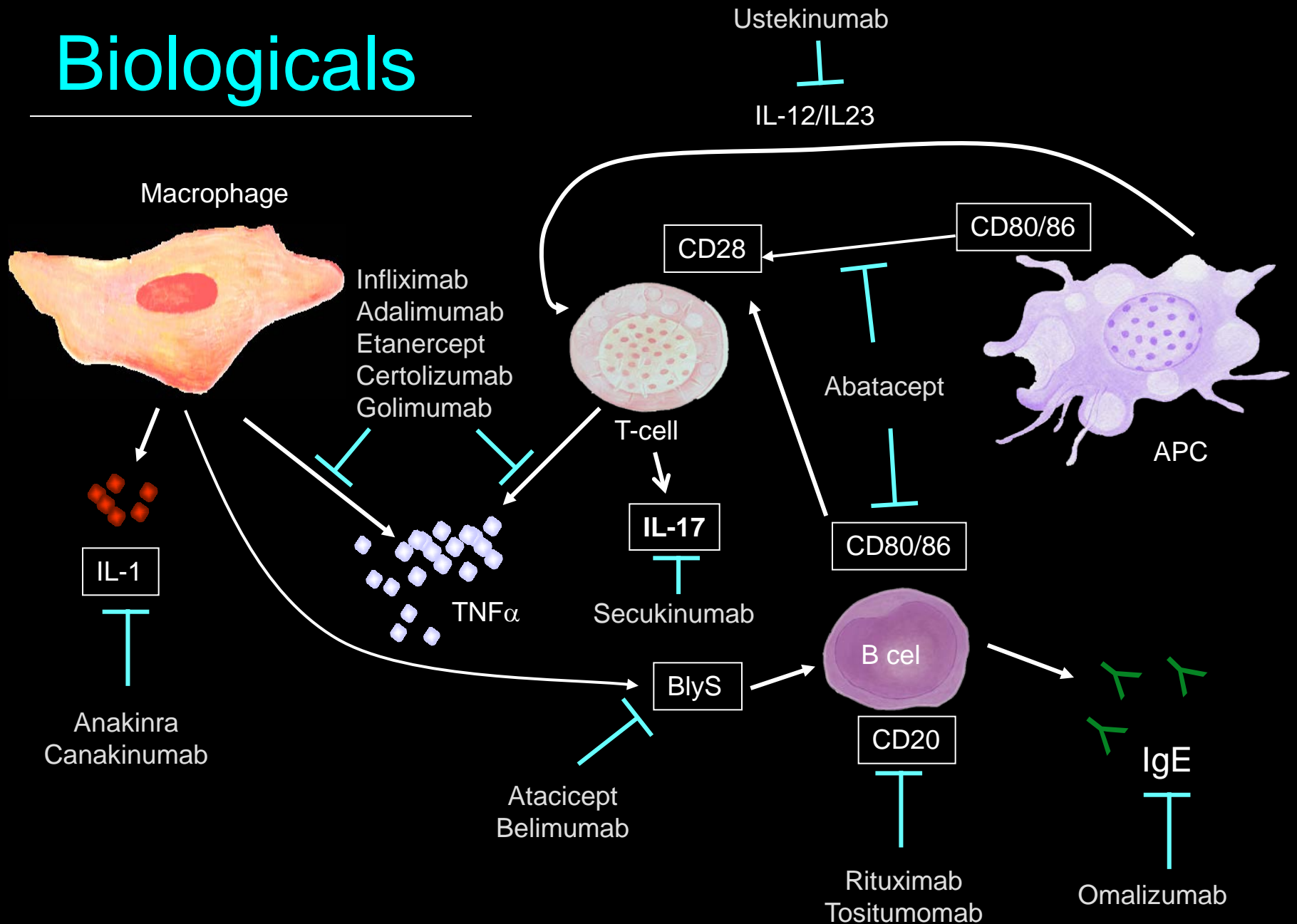
# Cytokines



# Cytokines and inflammation: the equilibrium



# Biologicals

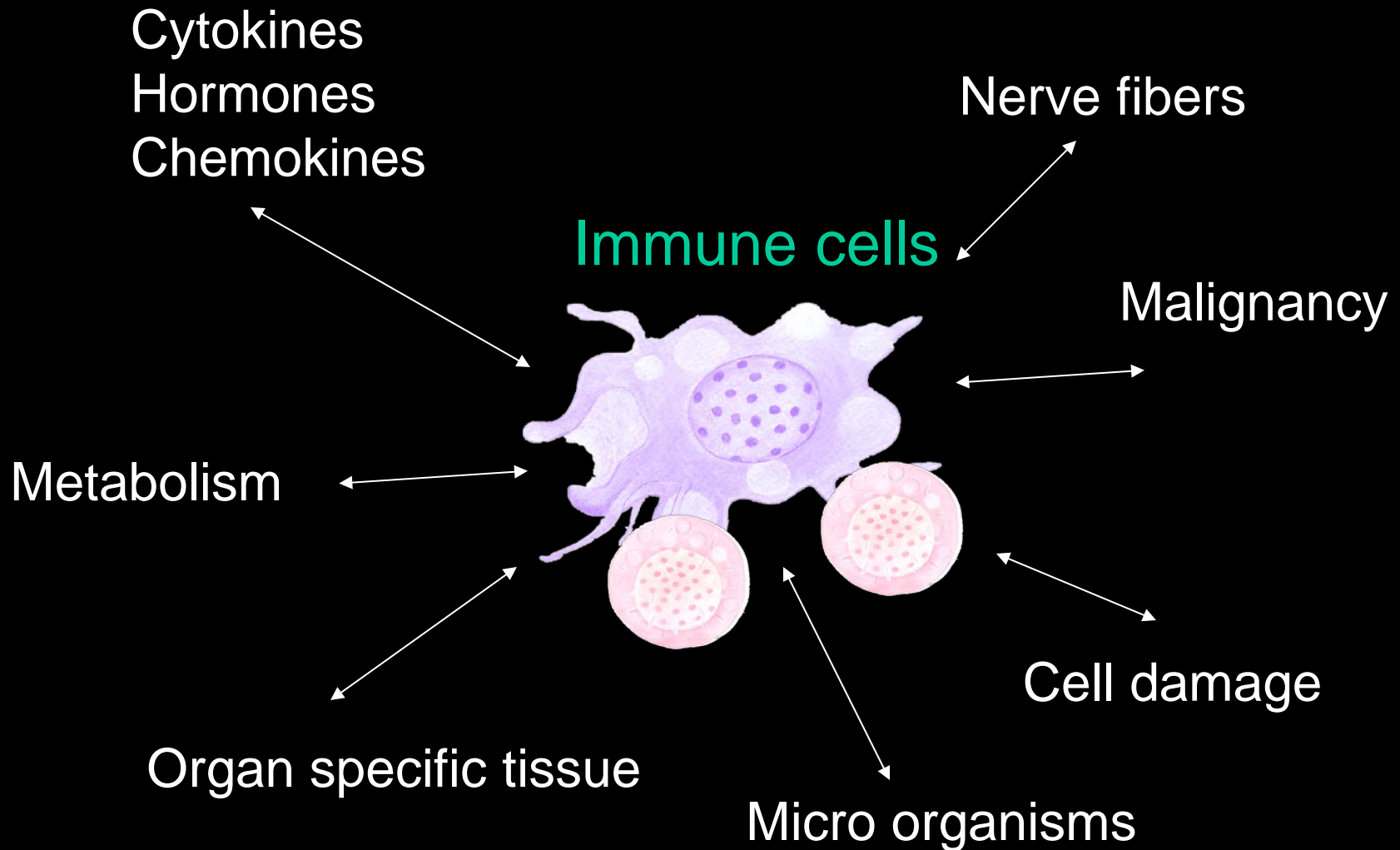


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# Interactions of the Immune System

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# Ageing in PID

- Holes in the immune system
- And who is taking care of your co-morbidities?
  - Diabetes
  - Liver disease
  - Cardial disease
  - Inflammatory disease
  - Lung disease
  - Adipositas
  - etc

# White adipose tissue - Composition

- Adipocytes
- SVF (stromal vascular fraction)
  - Pre-adipocytes
  - Endothelial cells
  - Leukocytes
- Blood vessels
- Lymph nodes
- Nerves

# BMI in relation to disease activity

- Vasculitis
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Asthma
- Psoriasis

More disease activity

# In conclusion

- The immune system is a highly complicated system.
- Disturbance of the balance results in disease, immunodeficiency or inflammatory diseases
- On systemic level the immune system interact with other systems such endocrine system, this may result is disease or may inhibit diseases.





# Immunodeficiency Centre Rotterdam

Immunology department  
Laboratory

Patients



Family



Pediatrics

*Infection/Immunology*

Internal Medicine/Immunology

*Clinical Immunology*