

ICB5732

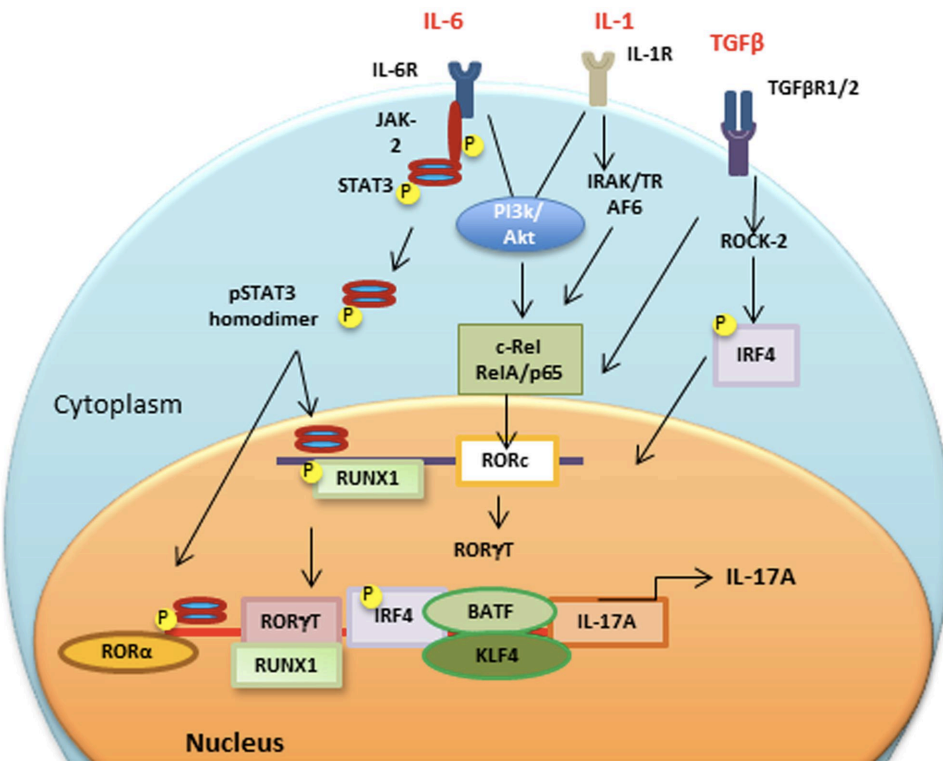
Th17 responses – against extracellular pathogens as bacteria, fungi

Involve in inflammatory responses – reumathoid arthritis, for example

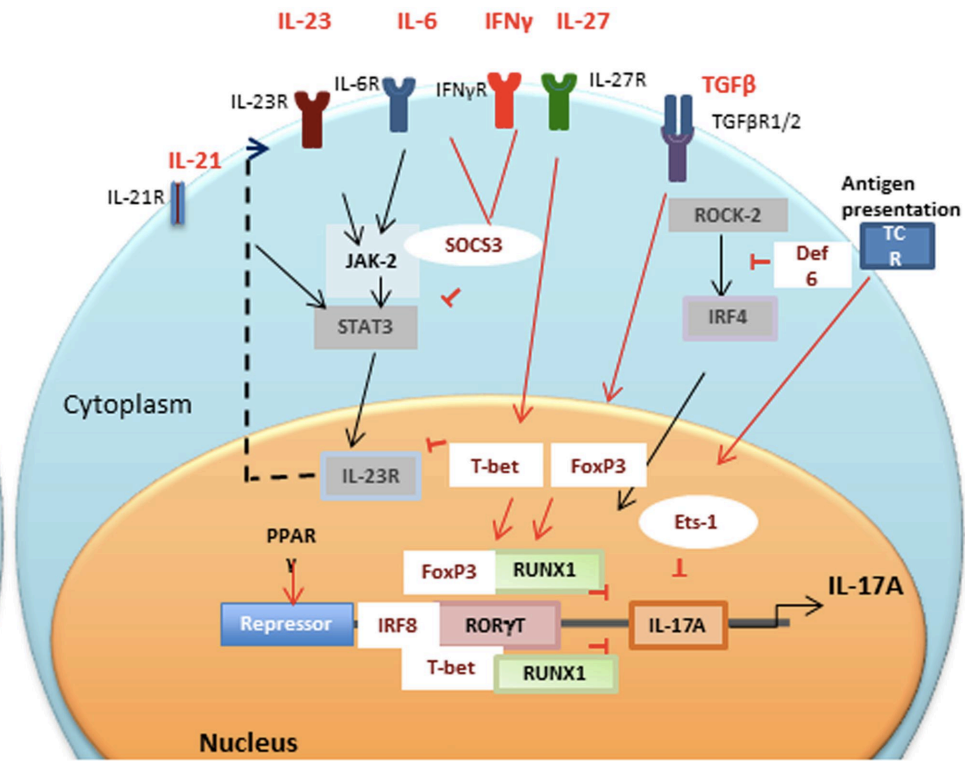
Ana Paula Lepique

Signaling triggering Th17 phenotype

IL- β provided by resident cells that recognize bacteria, IL-6 secreted by DCs, TGF β secreted by DCs or present in the microenvironment (for ex, mucosa)

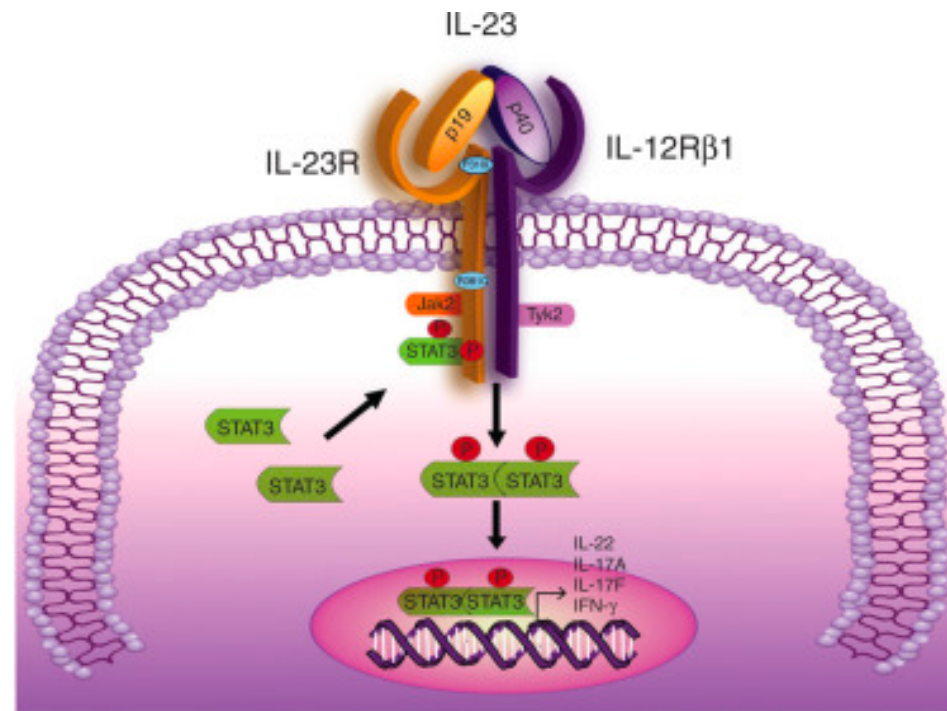
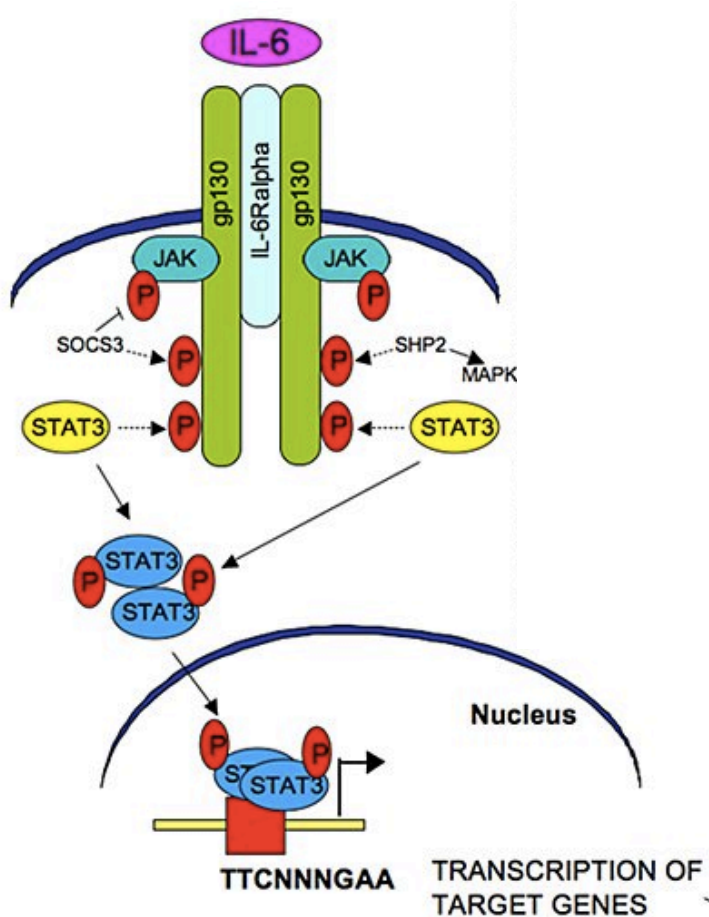


"Positive Regulators of IL-17"



"Negative Regulators of IL-17"

STAT3 is necessary for Th17 differentiation



Microenvironment and Th17 differentiation

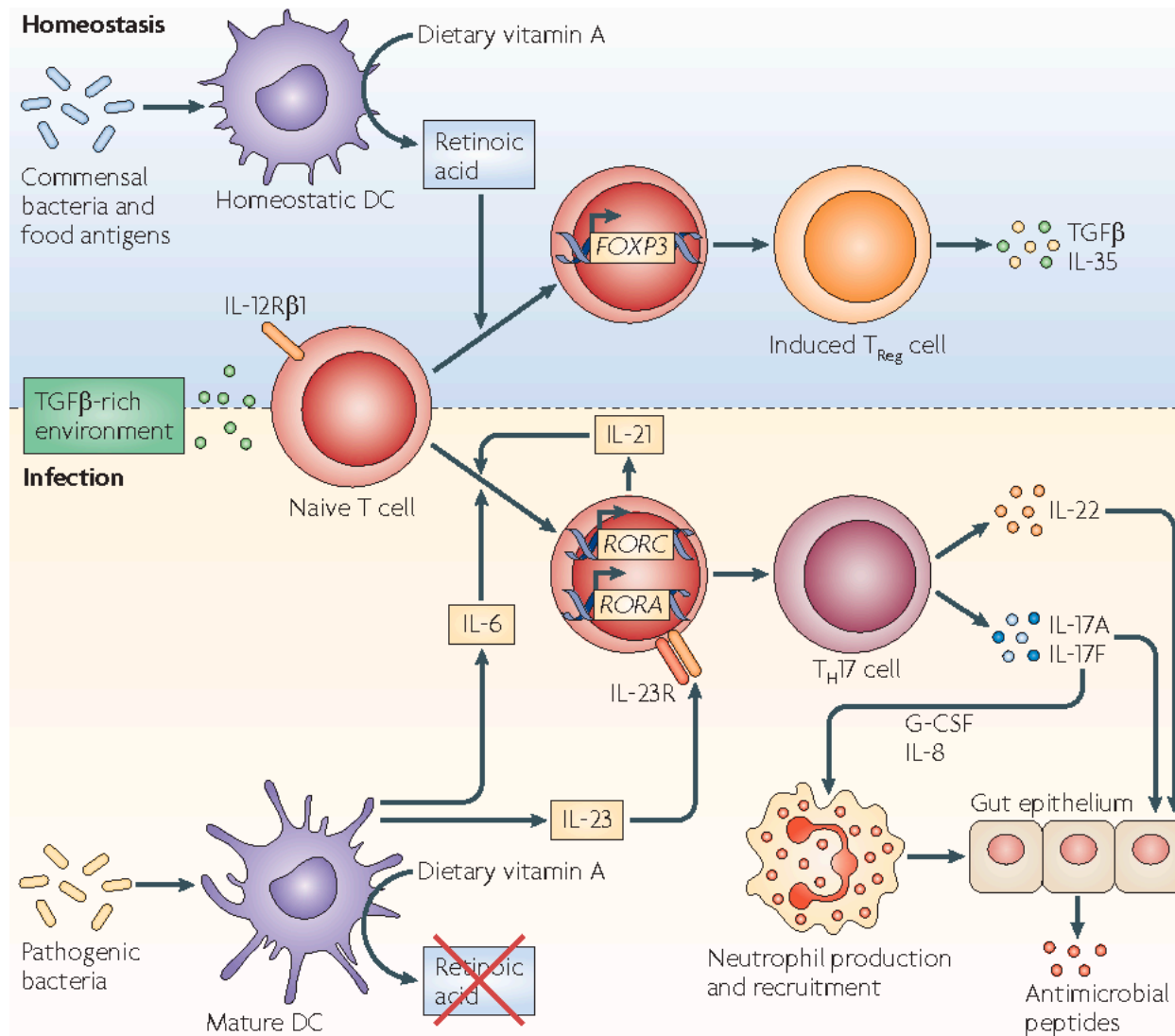
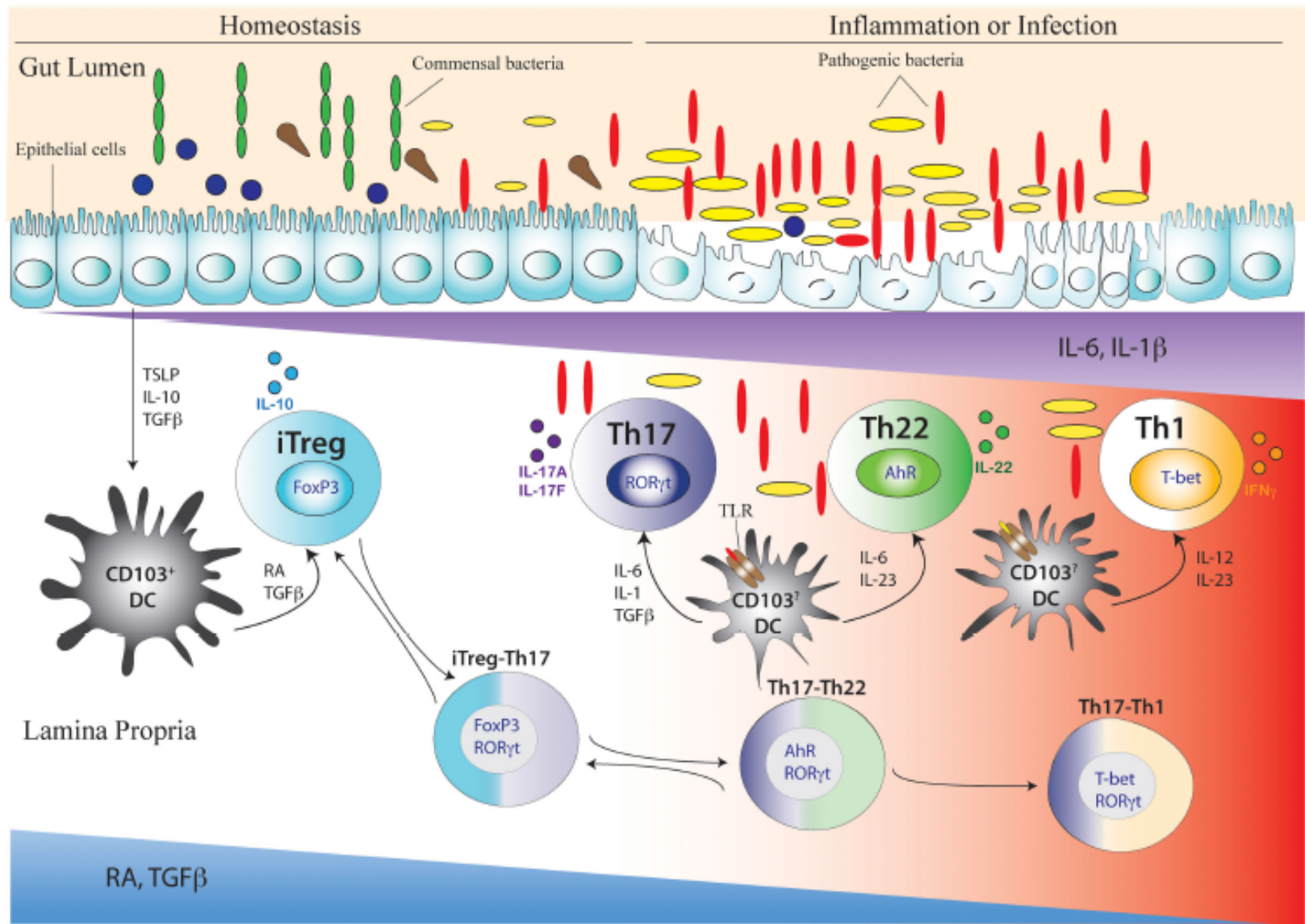
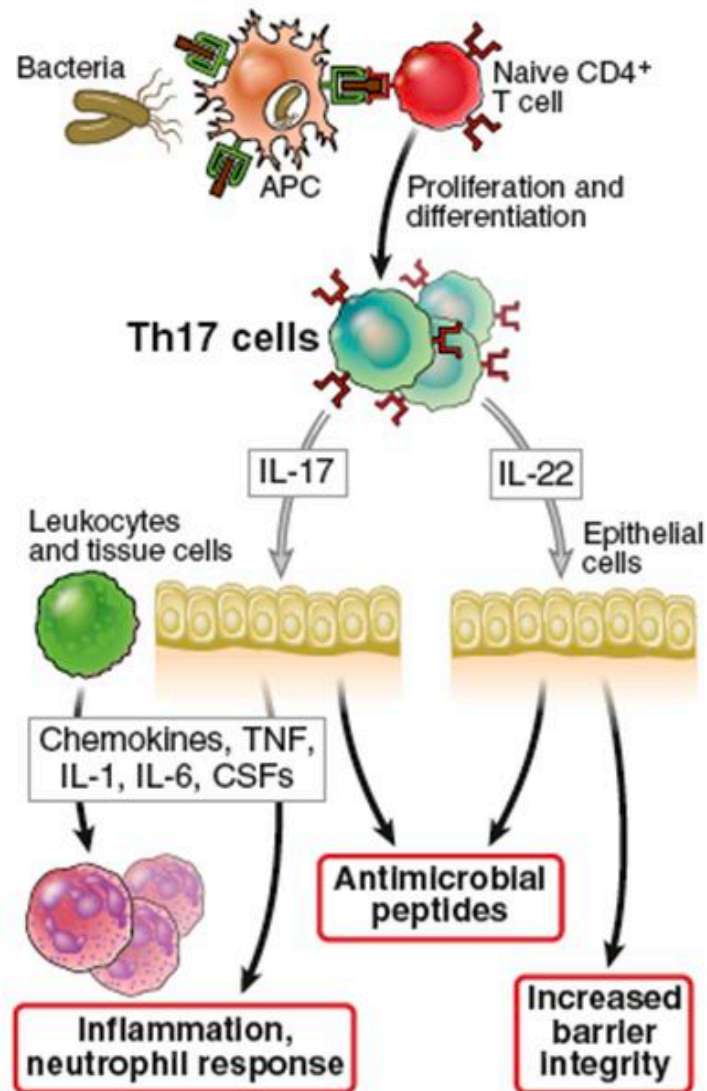


Figure 1 | A common requirement for transforming growth factor- β in the induced regulatory

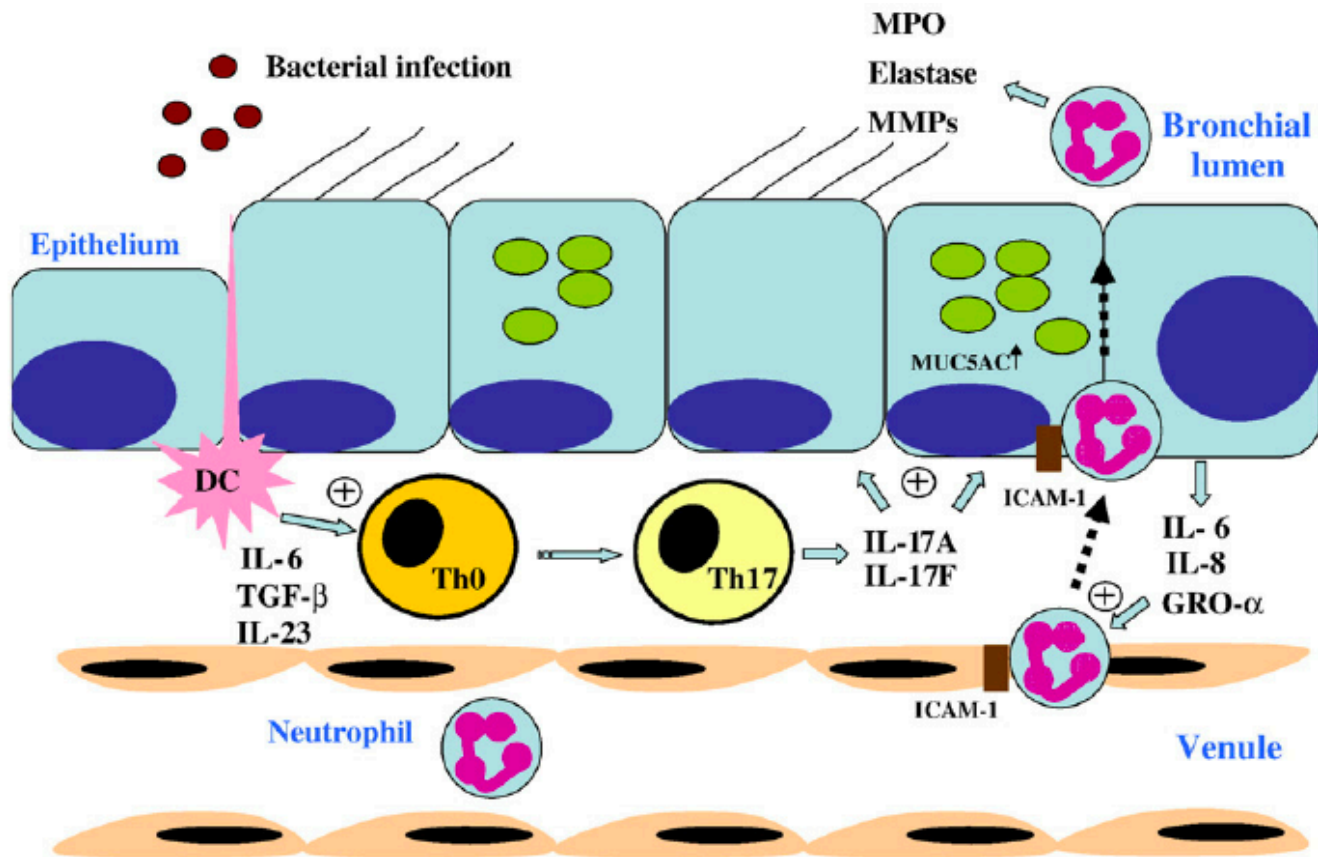
Microenvironment and Th17 differentiation



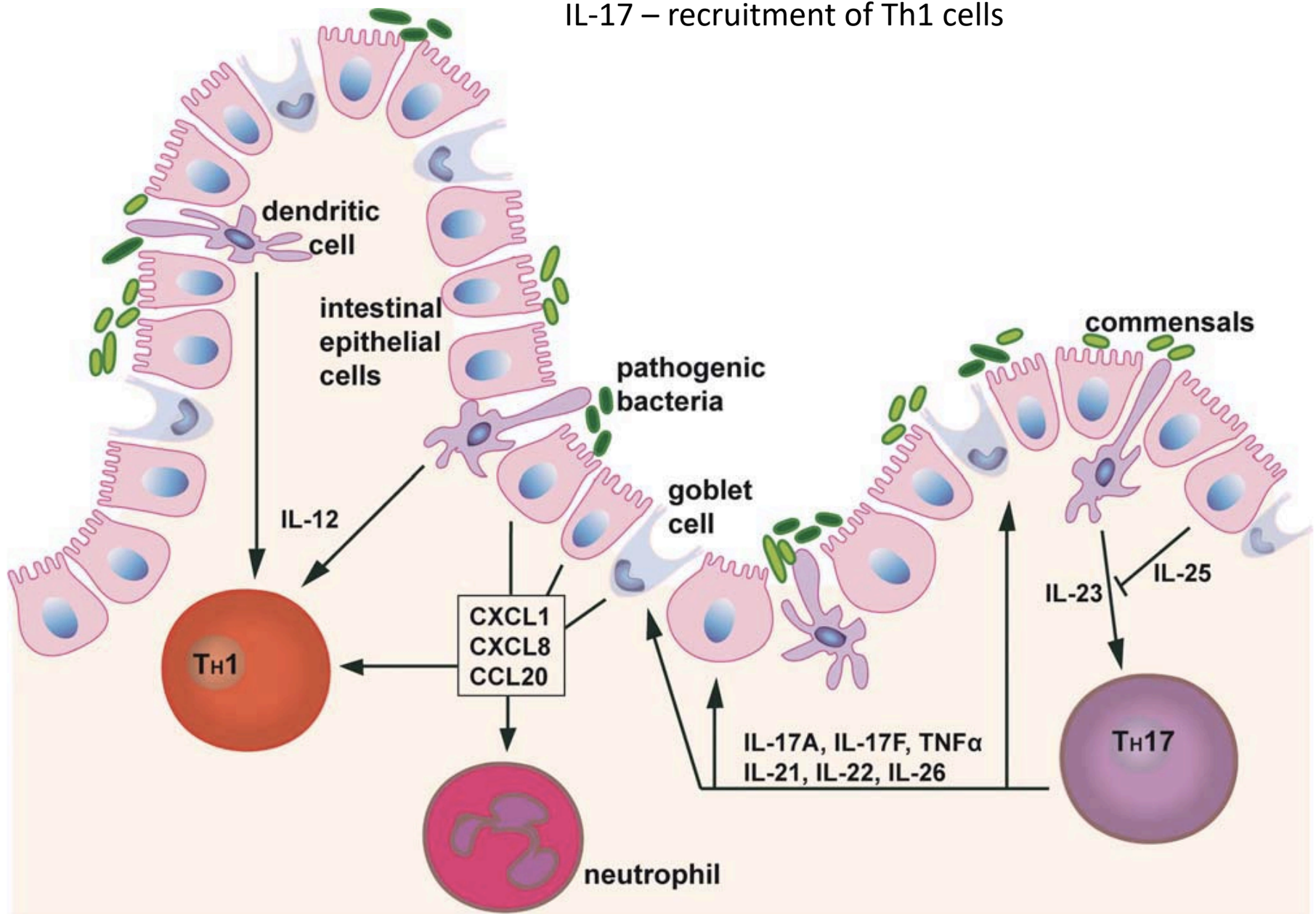
Effector Mechanisms



IL-17 – recruitment of neutrophils

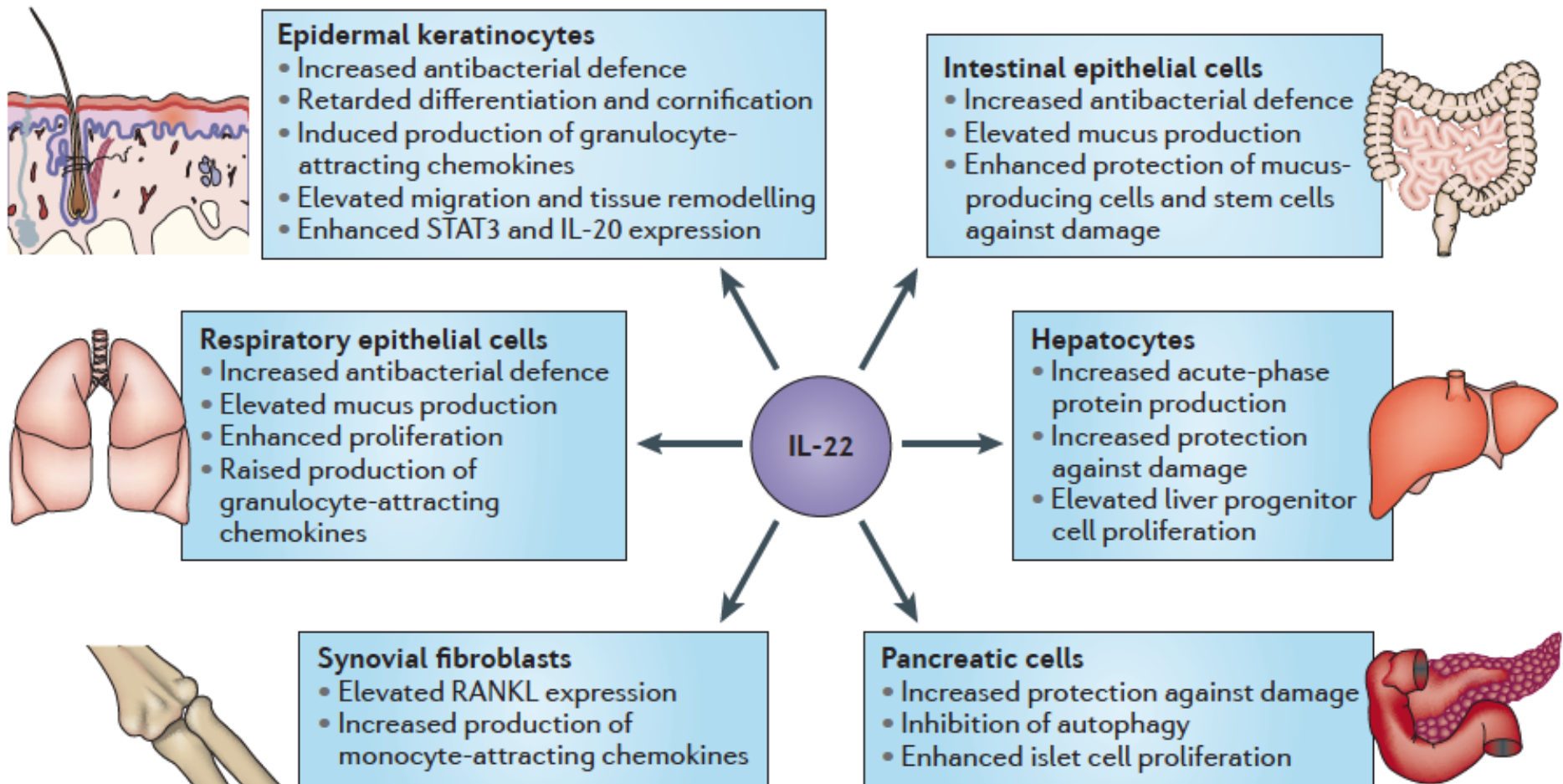


IL-17 – recruitment of Th1 cells



Complex interaction between Th17, Th1, intestinal epithelial cells, and antigen-presenting cells (like dendritic cells) in the gut.

Effector mechanisms – IL-22



Humoral responses

Th17 secretes IL-21 – differentiation of Thf cells – B cell help

Th17 x Th1 – IgG production – neutrophil activation