

Imunopatologia - BMI102

Curso de Ciências Biomédicas

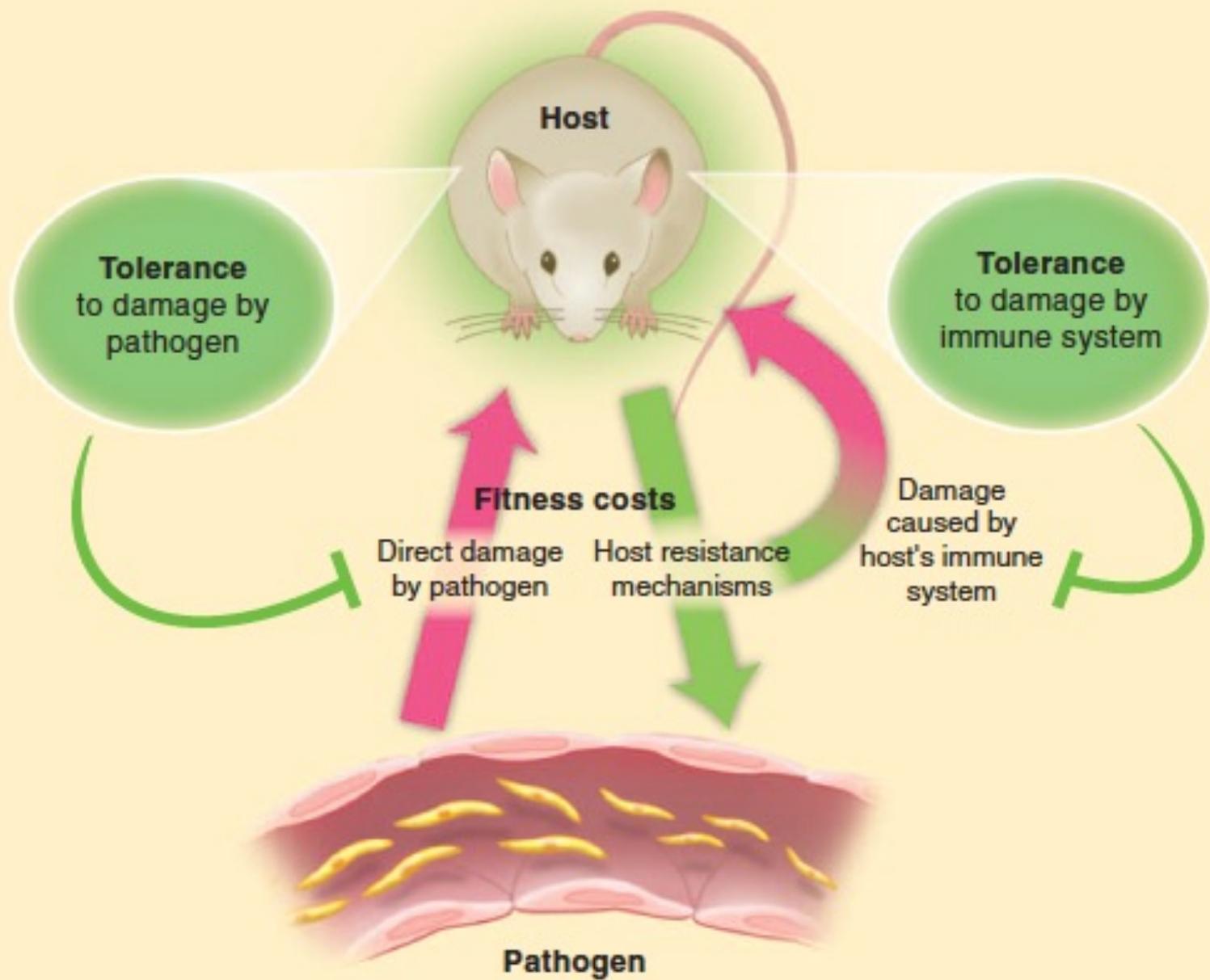
Disease Tolerance as a Defense Strategy



Ruslan Medzhitov,^{1*} David S. Schneider,^{2*} Miguel P. Soares^{3*}

The immune system protects from infections primarily by detecting and eliminating the invading pathogens; however, the host organism can also protect itself from infectious diseases by reducing the negative impact of infections on host fitness. This ability to tolerate a pathogen's presence is a distinct host defense strategy, which has been largely overlooked in animal and human studies. Introduction of the notion of "disease tolerance" into the conceptual tool kit of immunology will expand our understanding of infectious diseases and host pathogen interactions. Analysis of disease tolerance mechanisms should provide new approaches for the treatment of infections and other diseases.

evitar X resistir X tolerar



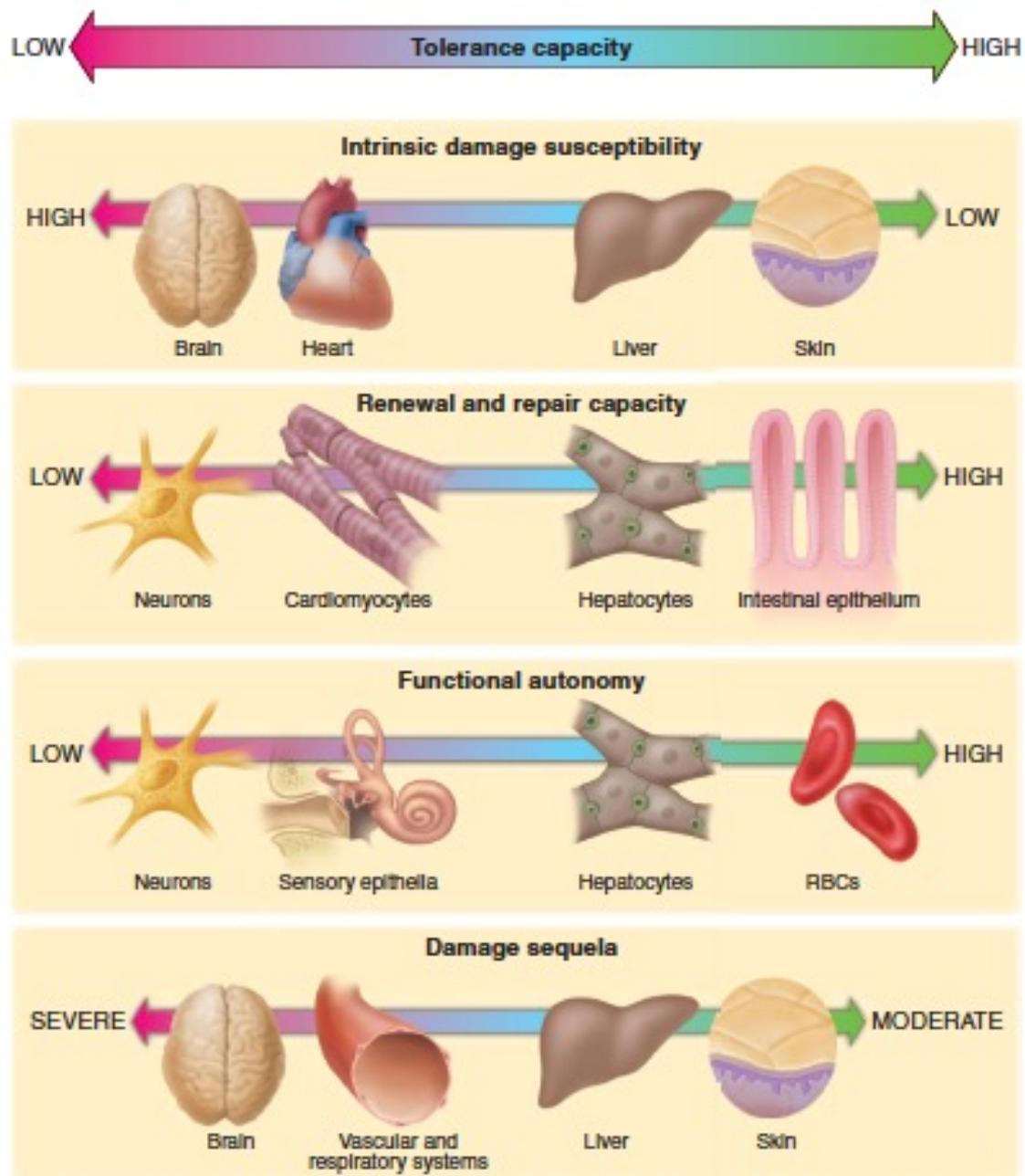


Fig. 3. Tolerance capacity is a function of intrinsic damage susceptibility, repair capacity, functional autonomy, and damage sequelae of different tissues and organs. Although tissues generally tend to fall at the same ends of the four spectra, the four characteristics do not necessarily correlate with each other.

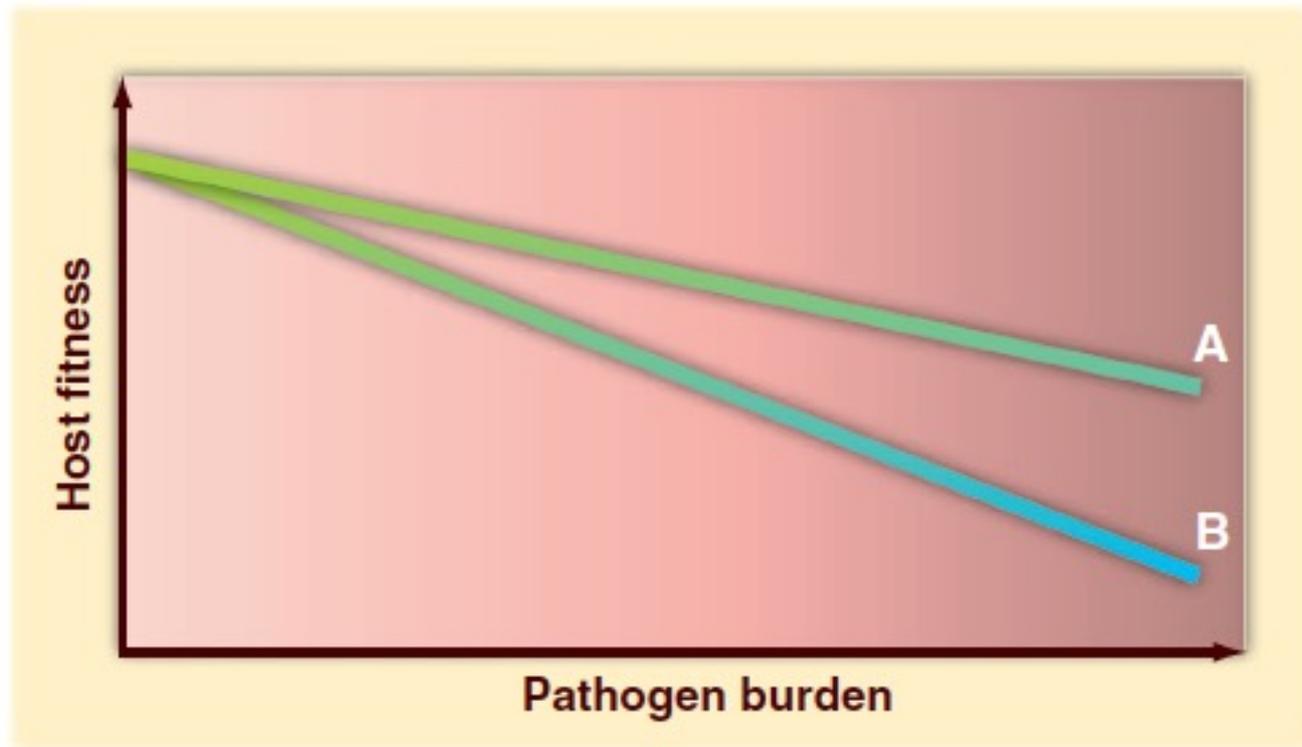
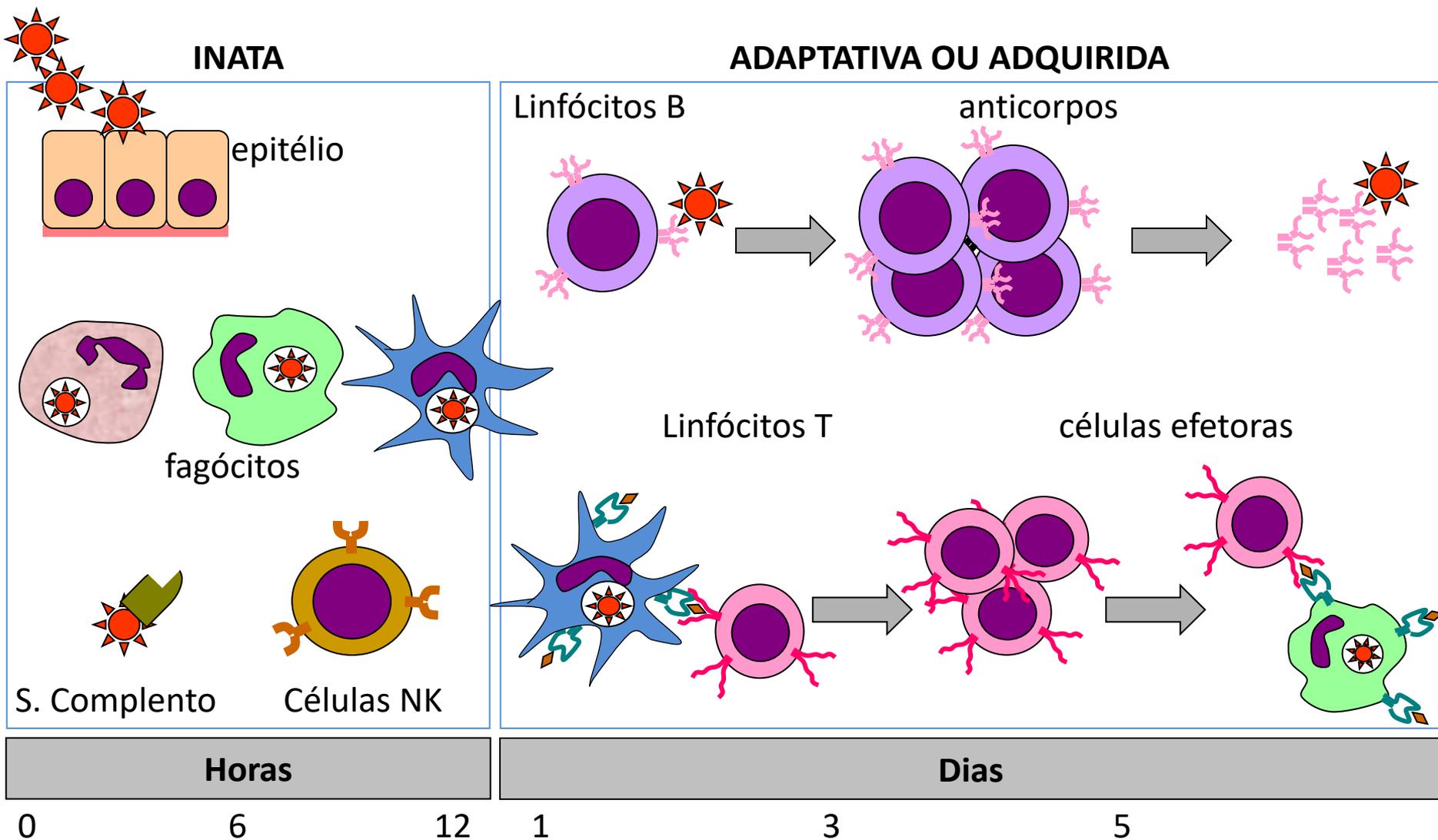


Fig. 4. When host fitness is plotted against pathogen burden, the slope of the lines reflects host tolerance to a given infection. In this example, A is more tolerant to a given level of pathogen burden than B. An equivalent increase in pathogen burden will have greater negative impact on B than on A. A and B are typically different genotypes studied in the same environment. Alternatively, A and B can be two different environments where an organism with the same phenotype has different tolerance to infection. Modified from (3).

Antes disso tudo, vamos relembrar?

RESPOSTAS IMUNES SÃO DIVIDIDAS EM INATAS E ADAPTATIVAS OU ADQUIRIDAS

SISTEMAS INTERLIGADOS

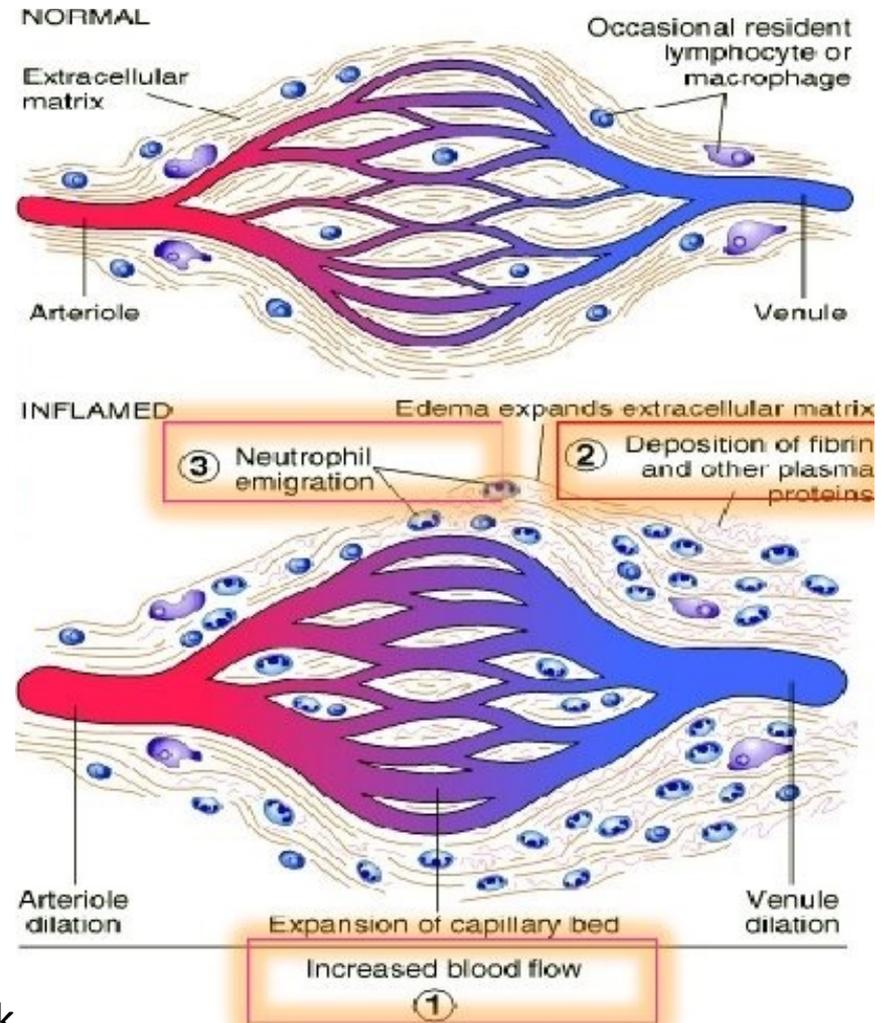


INFLAMAÇÃO

- resposta de tecidos vasculares a estímulo danoso como infecção, células mortas, fatores irritantes.
- mecanismo de proteção onde o organismo tenta remover o estímulo danoso e iniciar

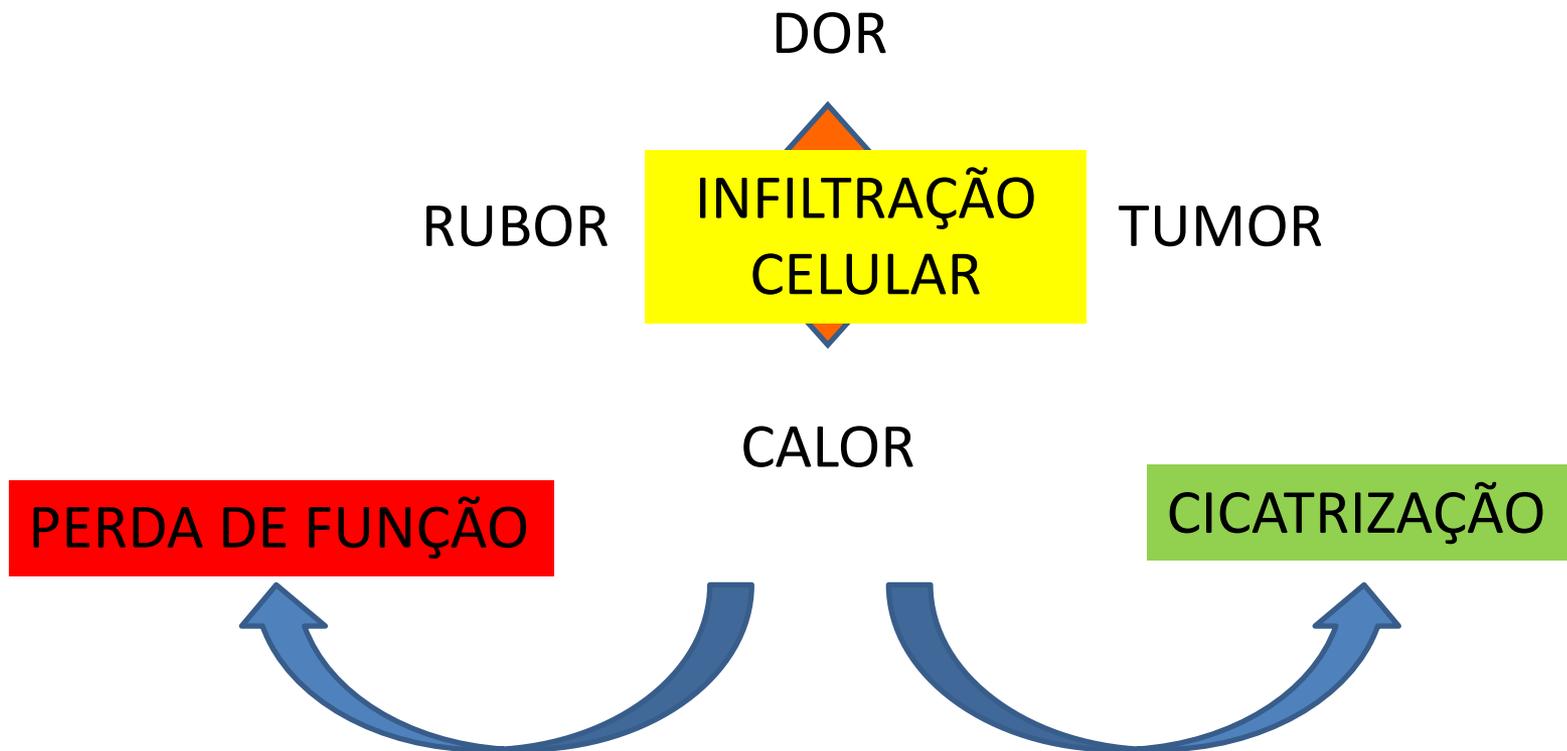
processo de cicatrização

- Rubor, tumor, dor, calor
- perda de função
- latim – inflammare = pegar fogo



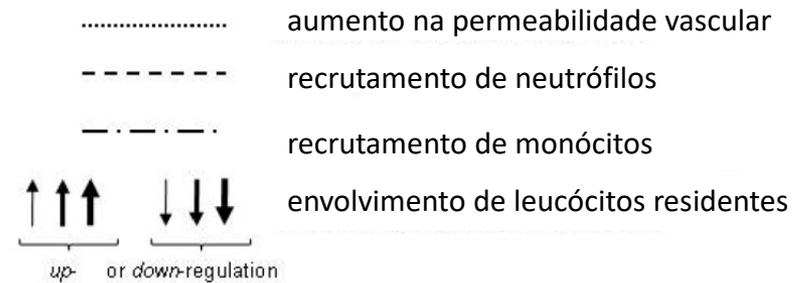
Inflamação – conjunto de alterações celulares, teciduais e vasculares em resposta a dano tecidual (envolvendo ou não infecção)

Características

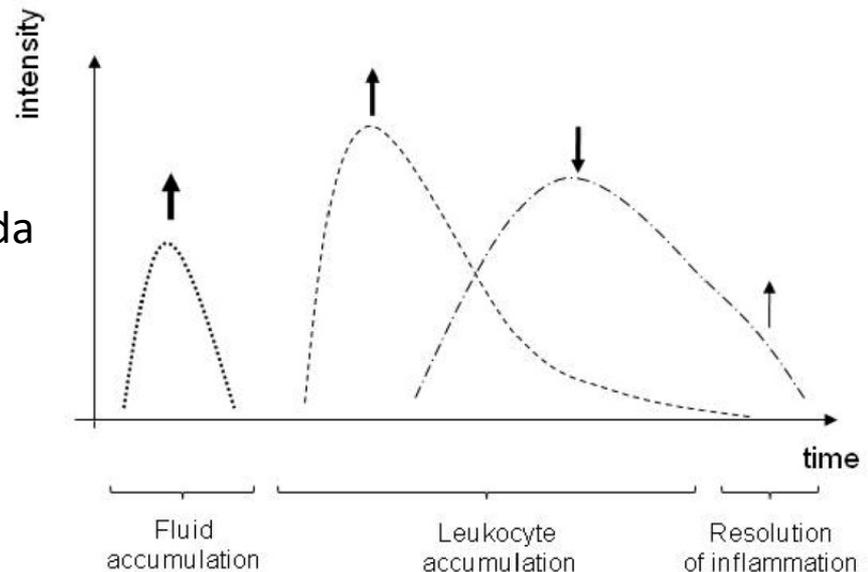


TIPOS DE INFLAMAÇÃO

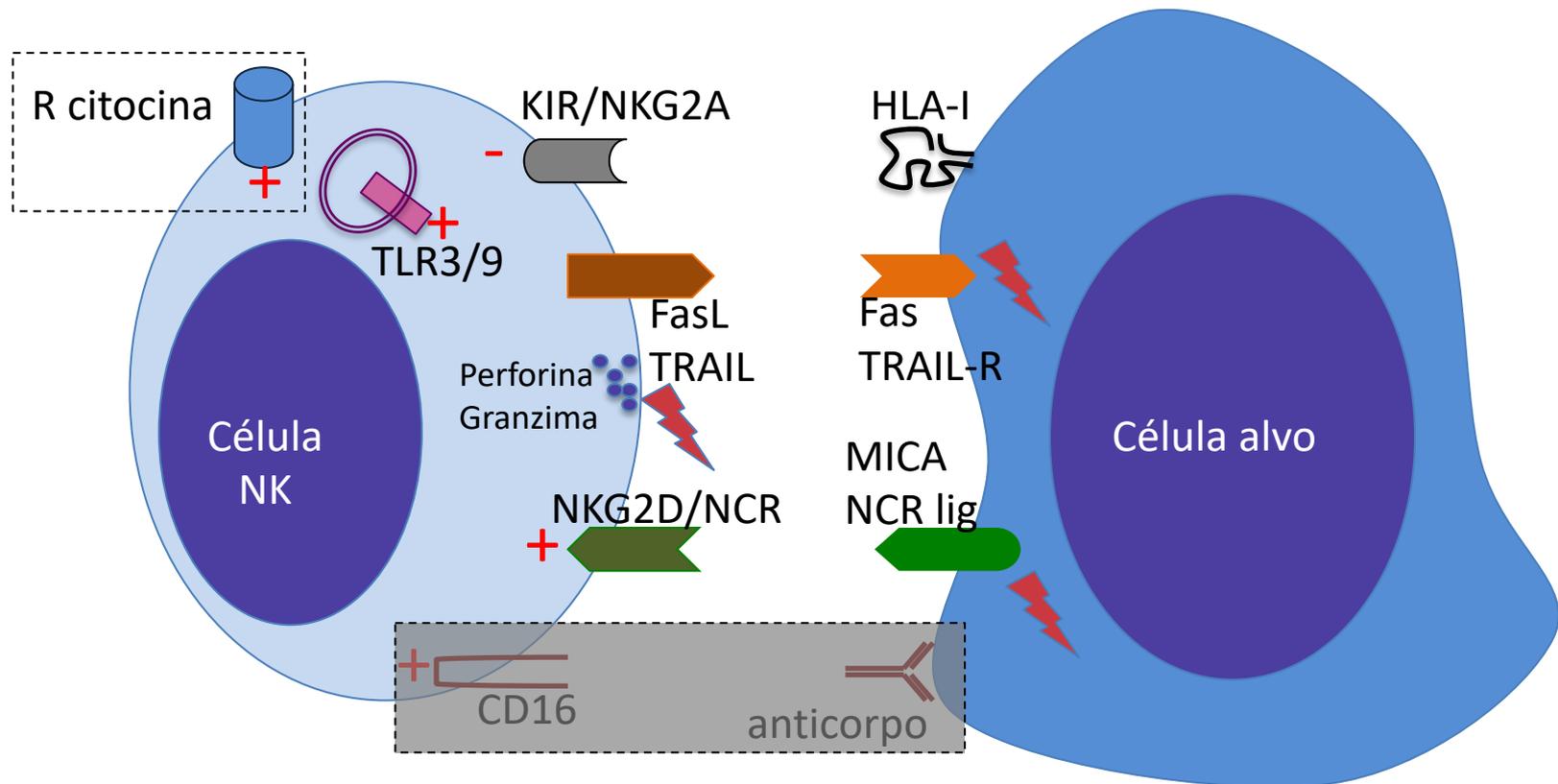
- AGUDA – horas a poucos dias, resolvida quando o estímulo é eliminado.
- CRÔNICA – duração indeterminada, pode causar lesões importantes ao organismo.



cinética de inflamação inata aguda
(sim, também existe inflamação associada a resposta adaptativa)

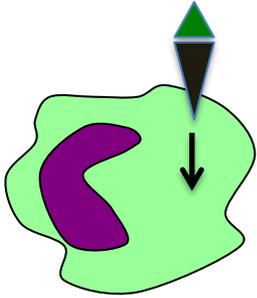


Células NK (células inatas linfóides)

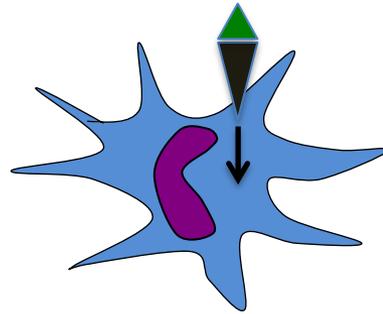


INFLAMAÇÃO E APRESENTAÇÃO DE ANTÍGENOS

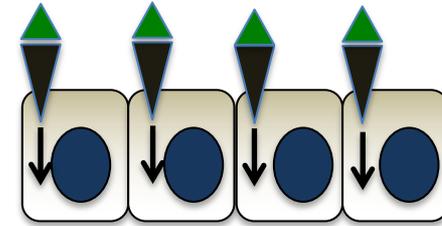
PAMPS E DAMPS



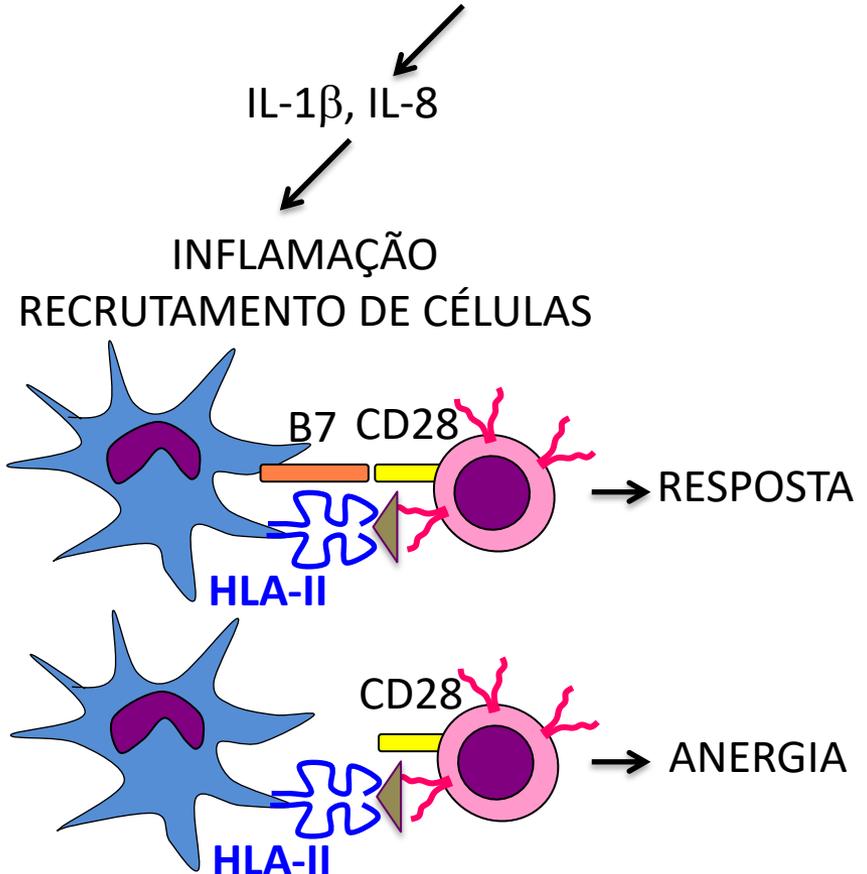
IL-6, TNF α , IL-1 β
FAGOCITOSE
ROS
MIGRAÇÃO
RECRUTAMENTO
DE CÉLULAS
EXPRESSÃO DE
MOLÉCULAS
CO-ESTIMULADORAS
AUMENTO DA
EXPRESSÃO DE HLA



CITOCINAS
EXPRESSÃO DE CCR7
MIGRAÇÃO
EXPRESSÃO DE
MOLÉCULAS
CO-ESTIMULADORAS
AUMENTO DA
EXPRESSÃO DE HLA

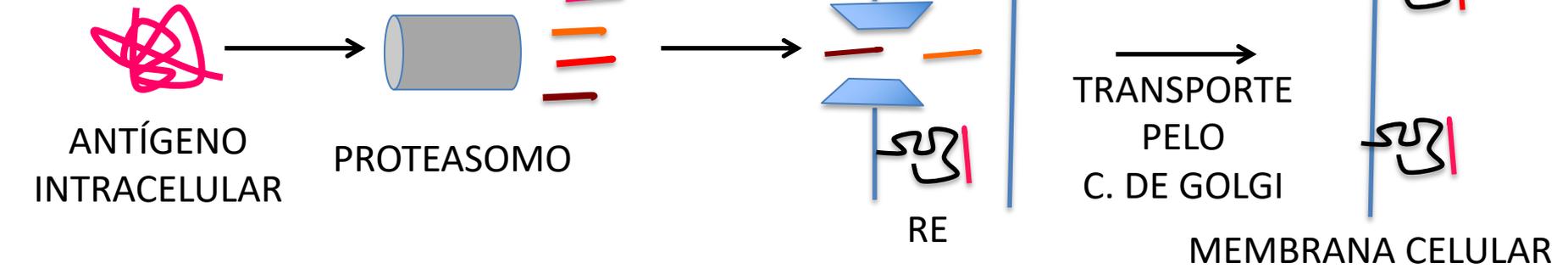


IL-1 β , IL-8

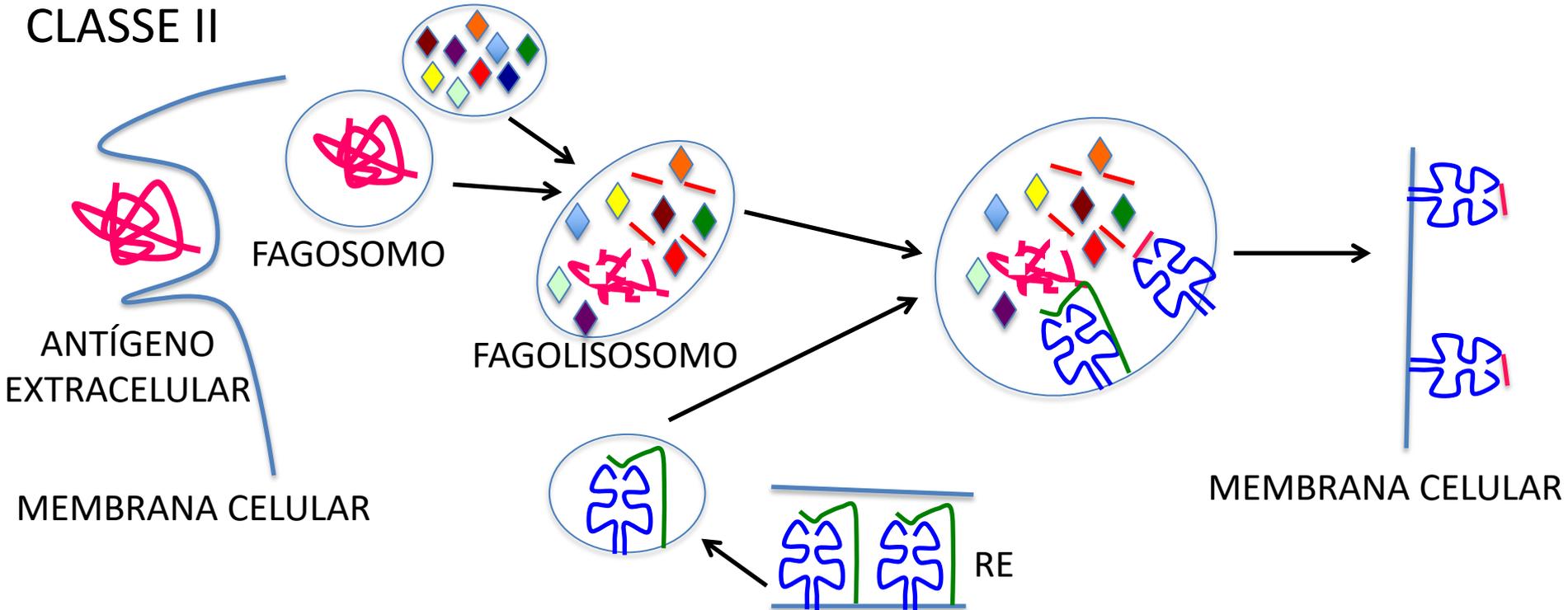


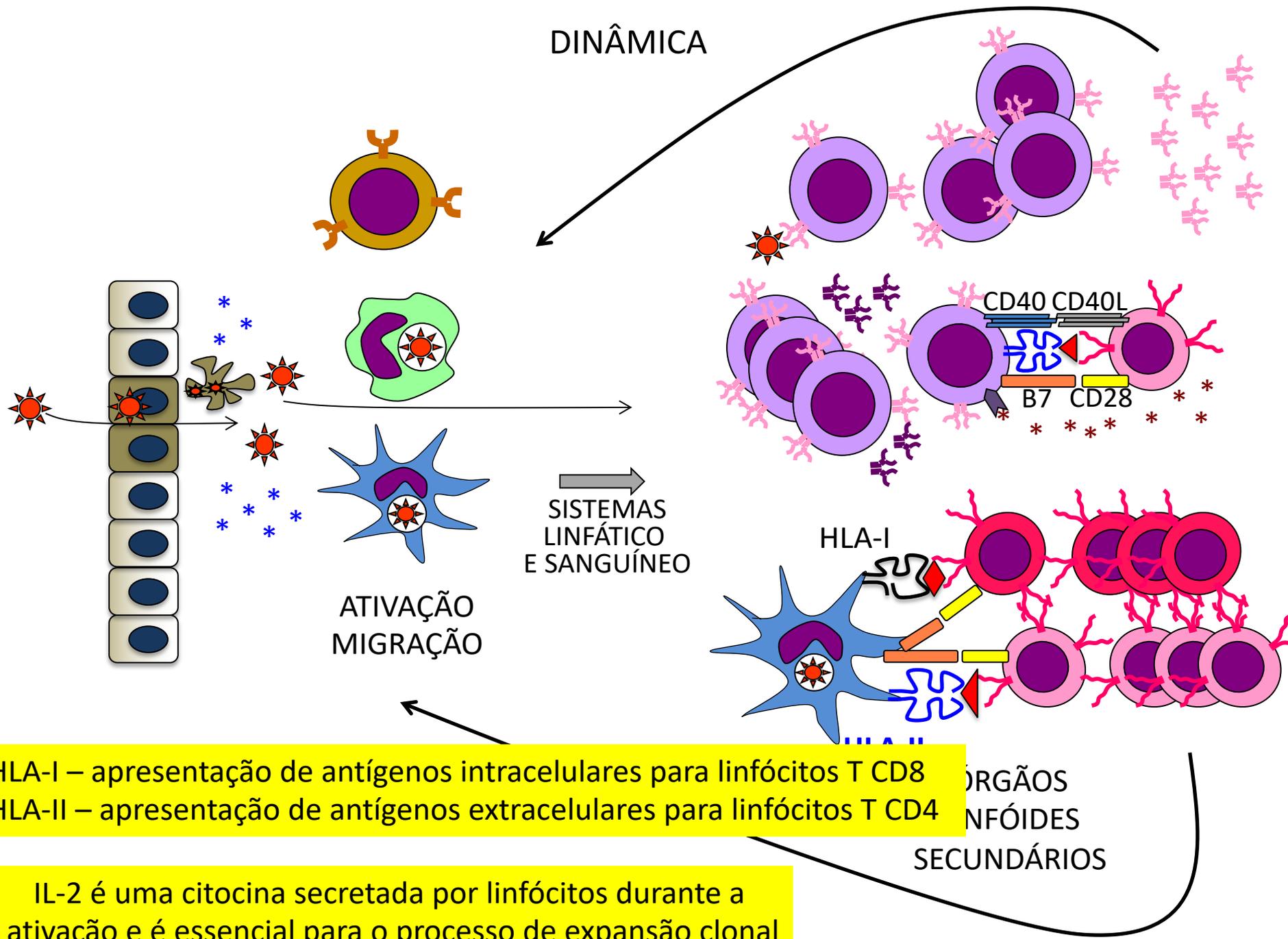
APRESENTAÇÃO DE ANTÍGENOS

CLASSE I



CLASSE II

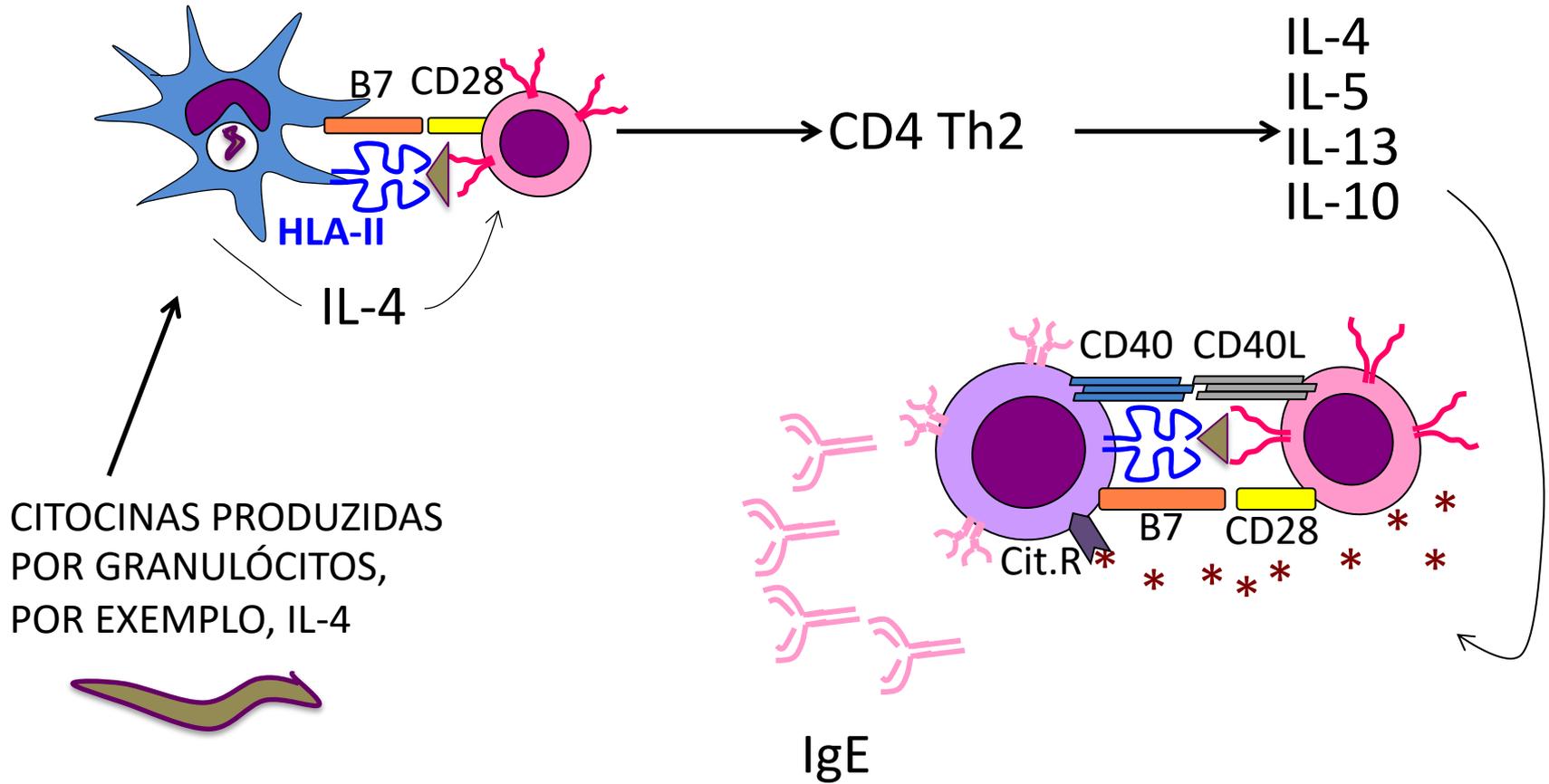




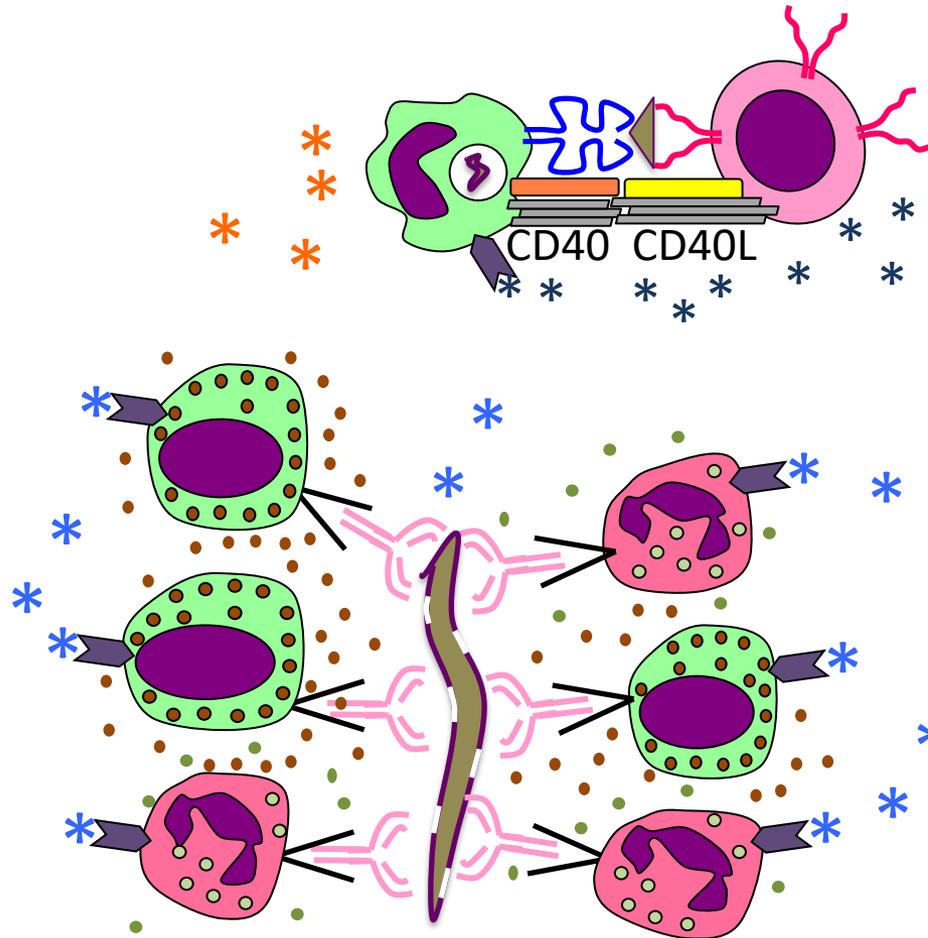
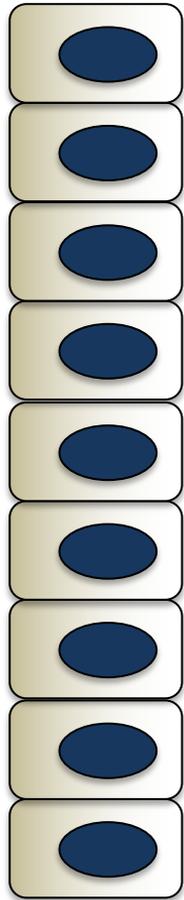
HLA-I – apresentação de antígenos intracelulares para linfócitos T CD8
 HLA-II – apresentação de antígenos extracelulares para linfócitos T CD4

RESPOSTAS EFETORAS

1. Resposta Th2



1. Resposta Th2 – mecanismos efetores

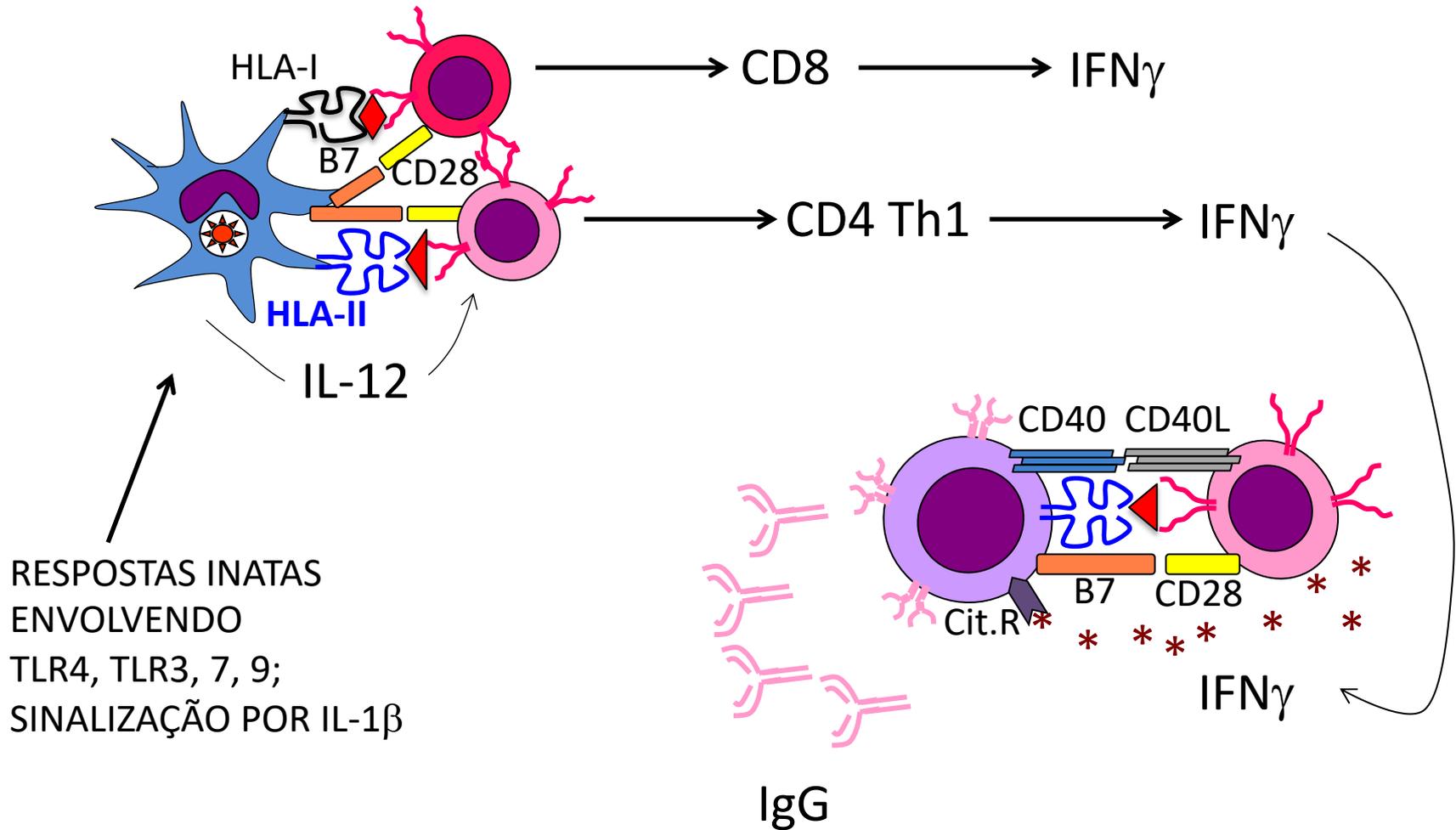


IL-13 – persistalse
IL-5 – recrutamento e
ativação de eosinófilos

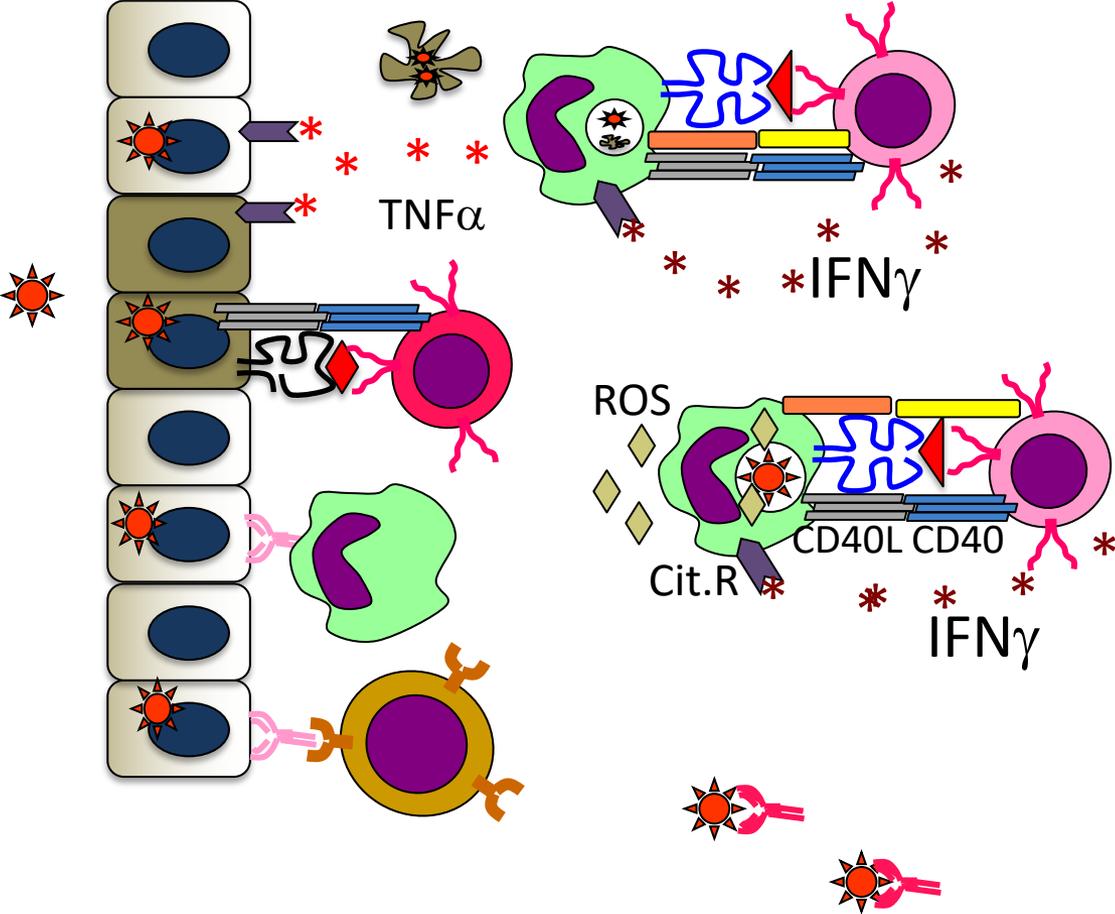
- Ataque ao tegumento de helmintos
- Enzimas
 - Proteína básica principal

RESPOSTAS EFETORAS

2. Resposta citotóxica – Th1

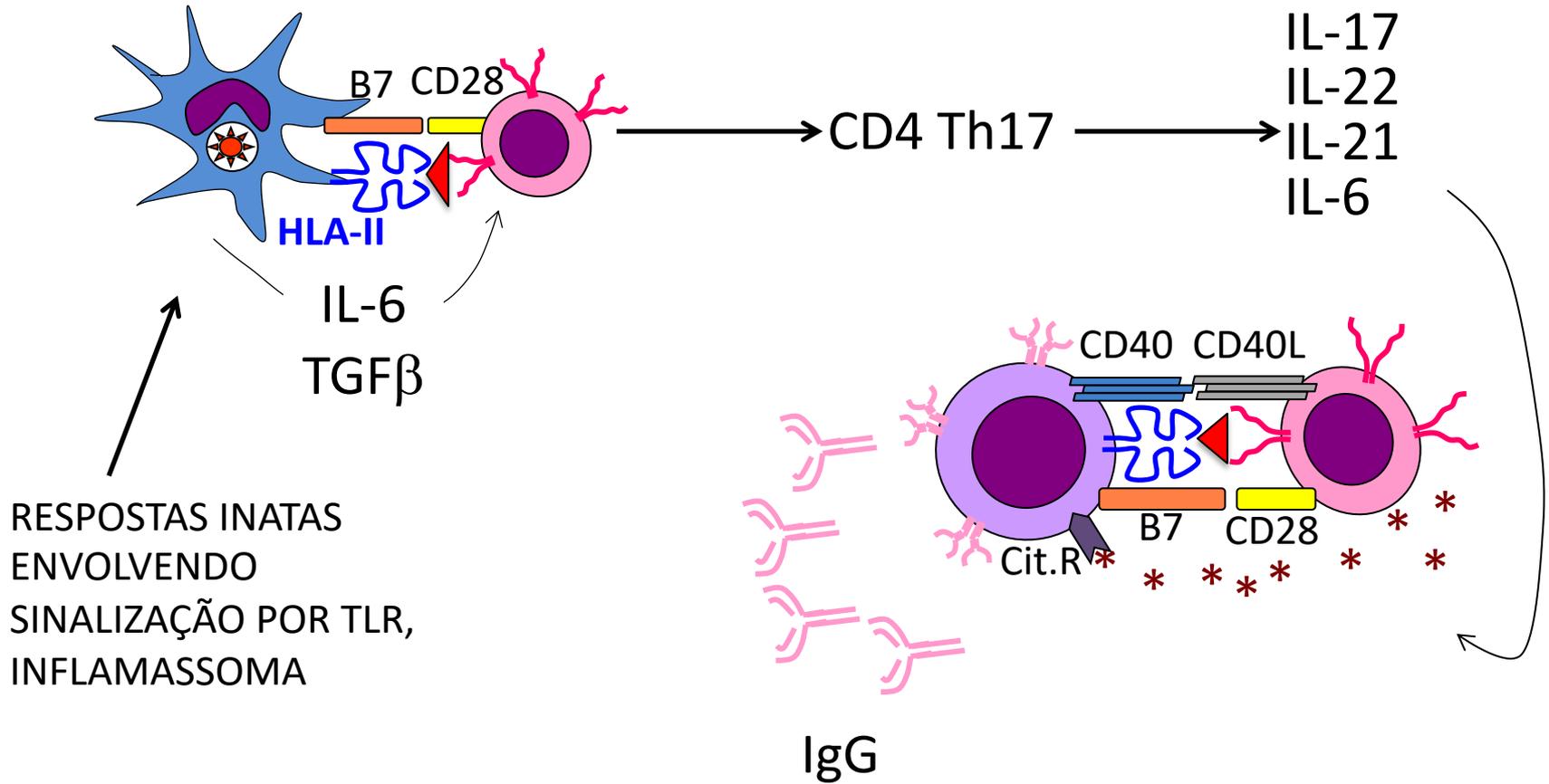


2. Resposta citotóxica, Th1 – mecanismos efetores

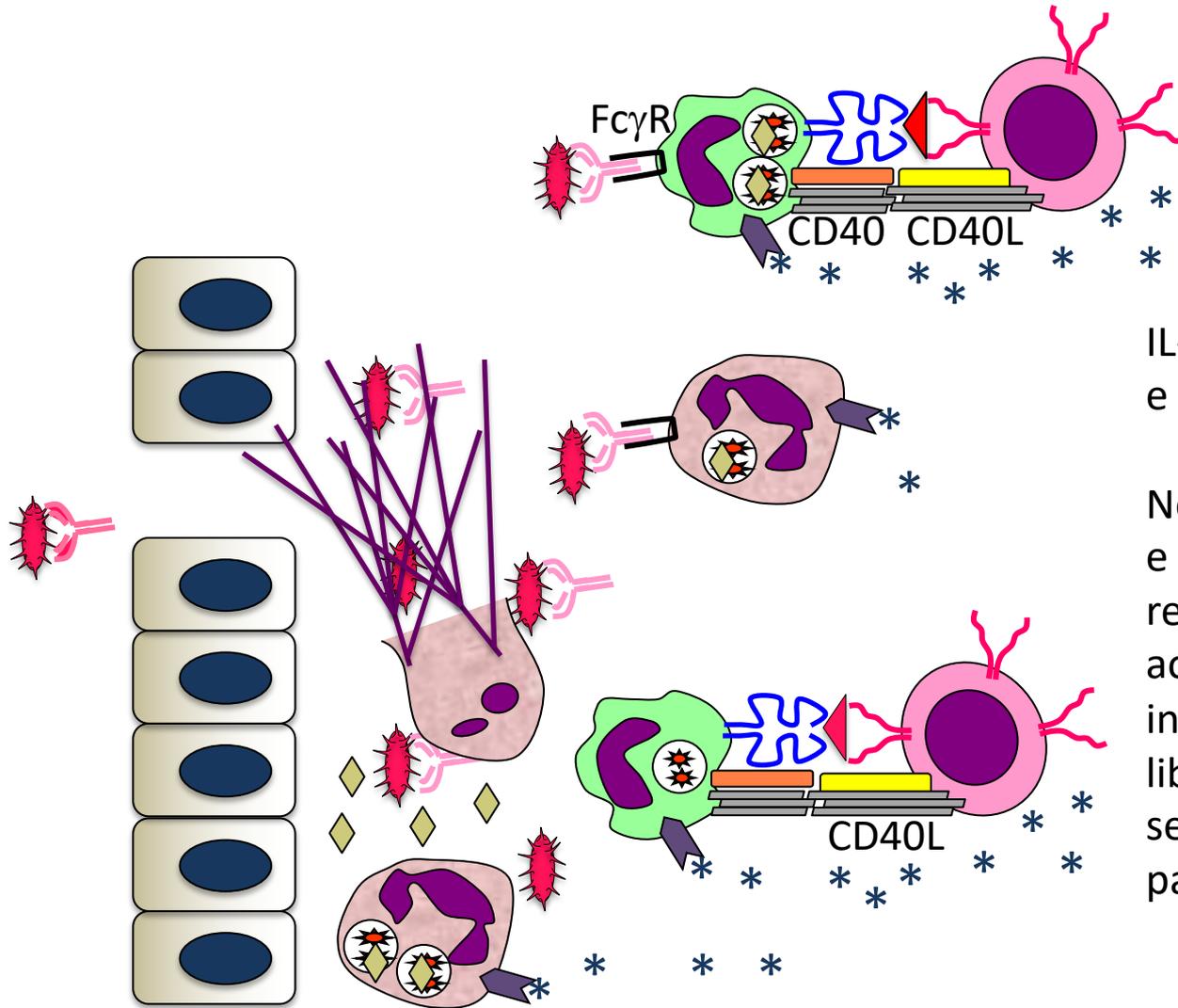


RESPOSTAS EFETORAS

3. Resposta inflamatória – Th17



3. Resposta inflamatória- Th17 – mecanismos efetores

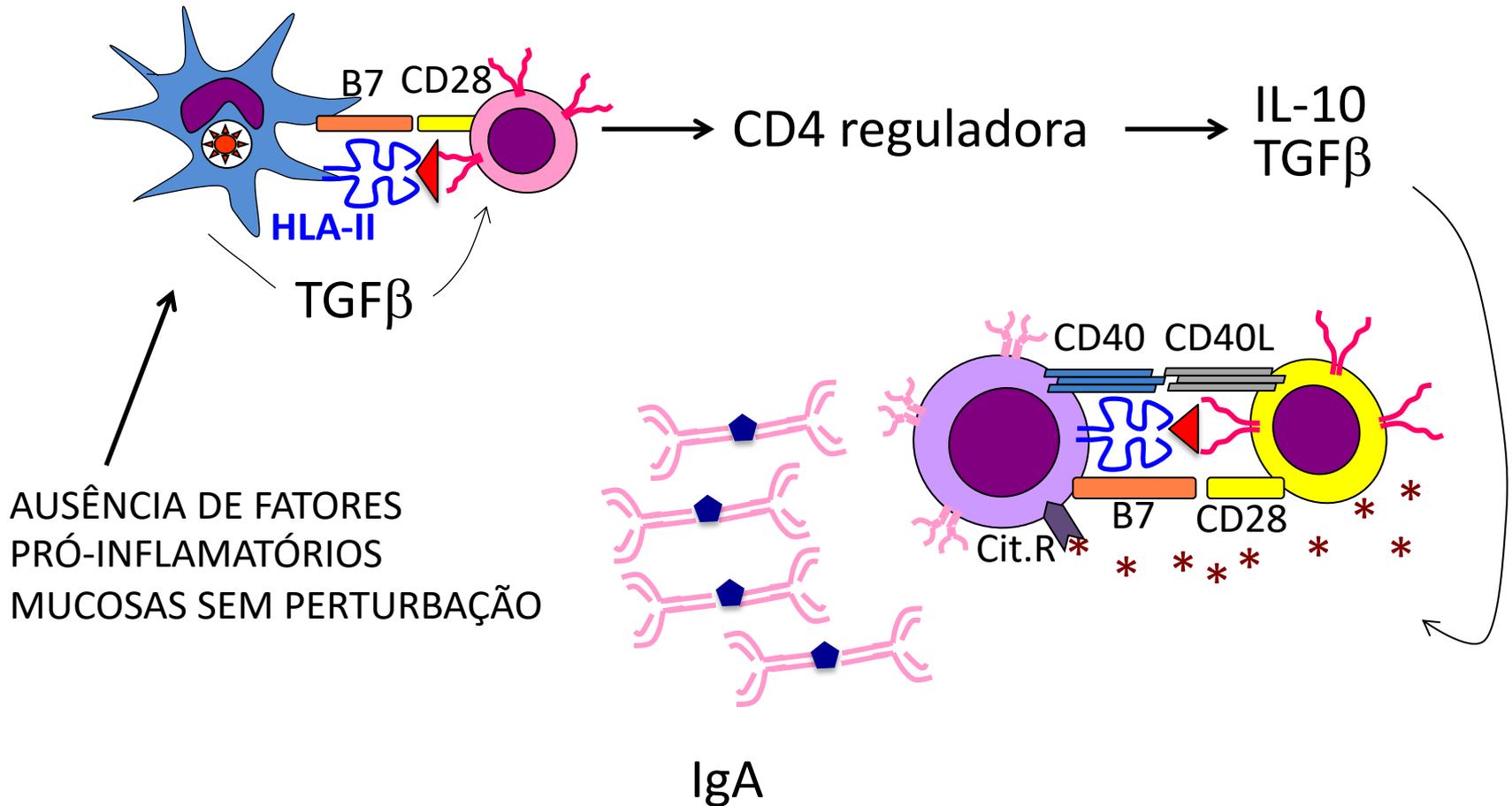


IL-17 promove recrutamento e ativação de neutrófilos

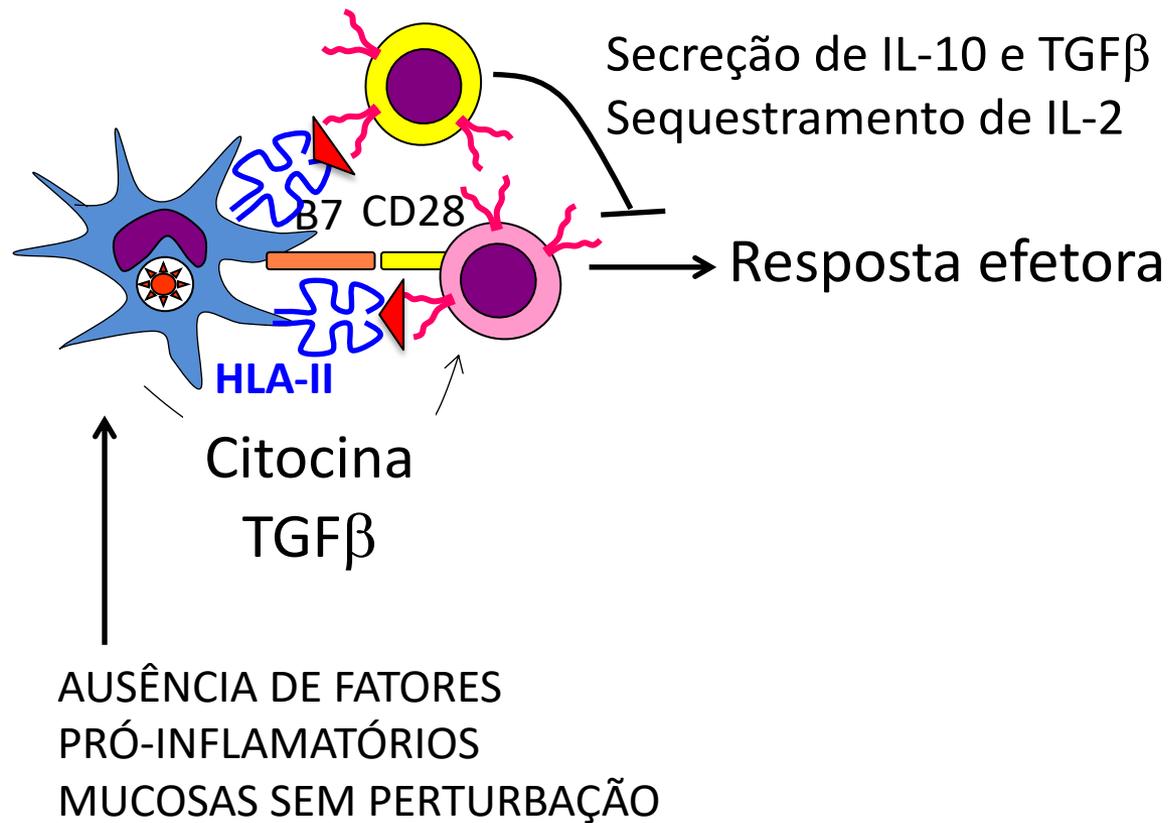
Neutrófilos são fagócitos e produzem espécies reativas de oxigênio. ao morrer, em um processo, inflamatório, neutrófilos liberam seu conteúdo de DNA, sequestrando e prendendo patógenos.

RESPOSTAS EFETORAS

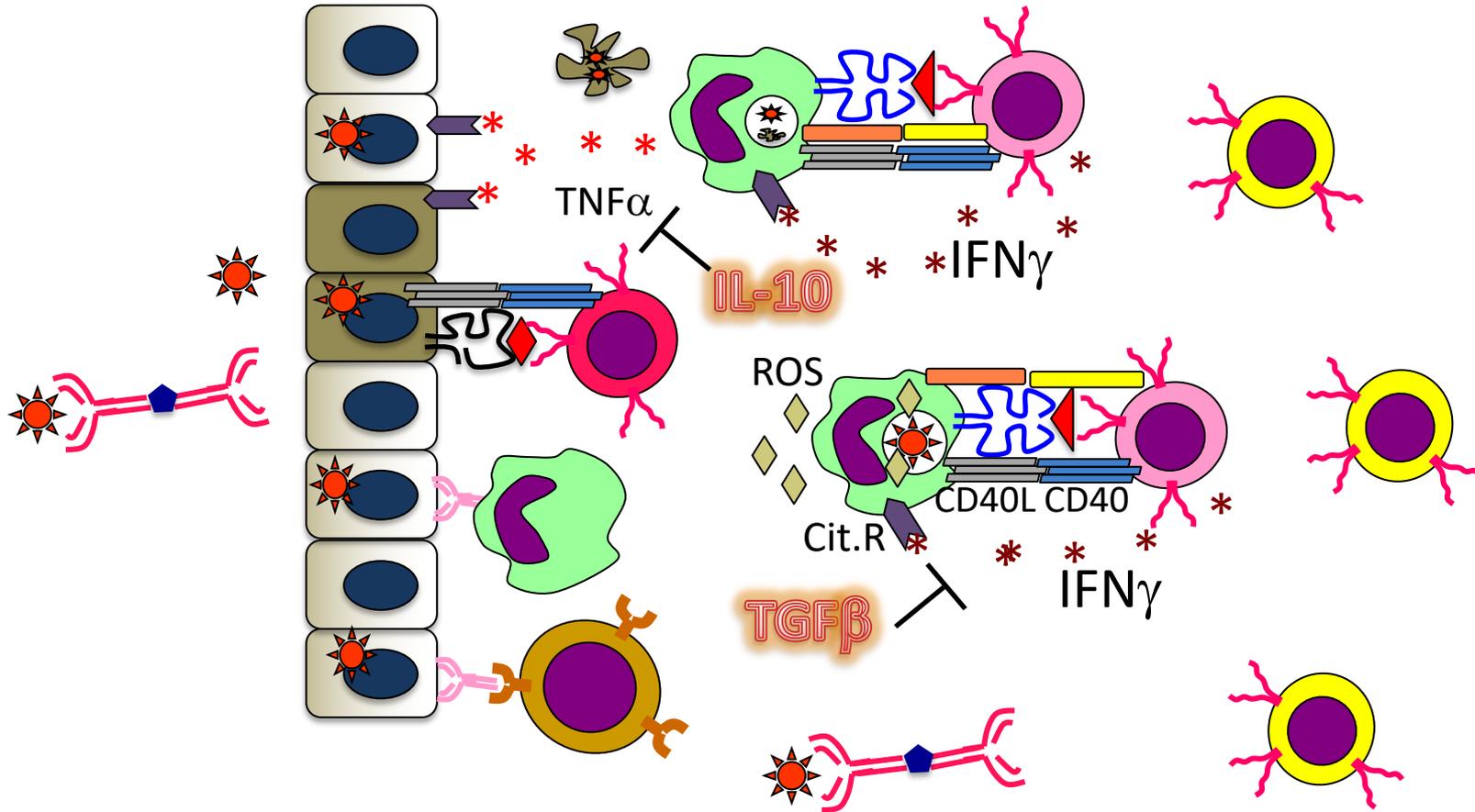
3. Resposta reguladora – mecanismos de tolerância periférica



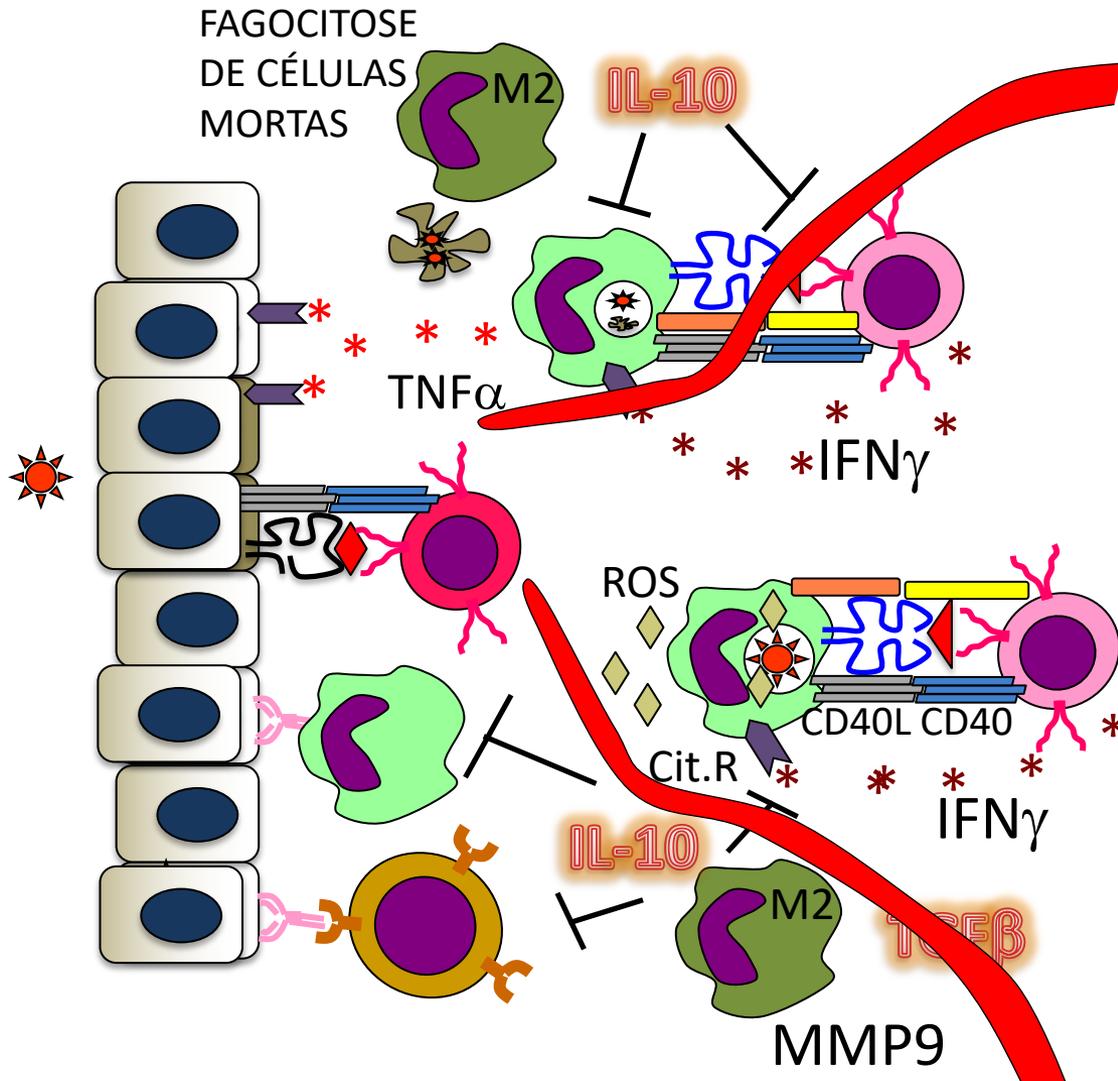
3. Resposta reguladora - Treg – mecanismos efetores



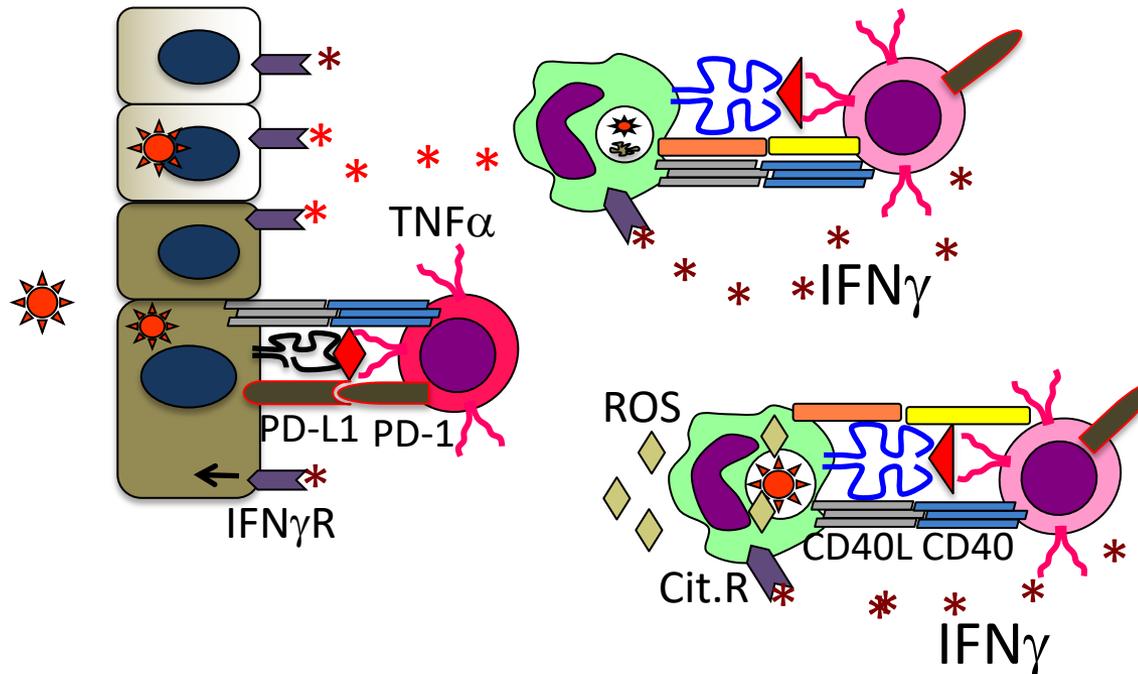
3. Resposta reguladora - Treg – mecanismos efetores



REESTABLECIMIENTO DE HOMEOSTASE TECIDUAL

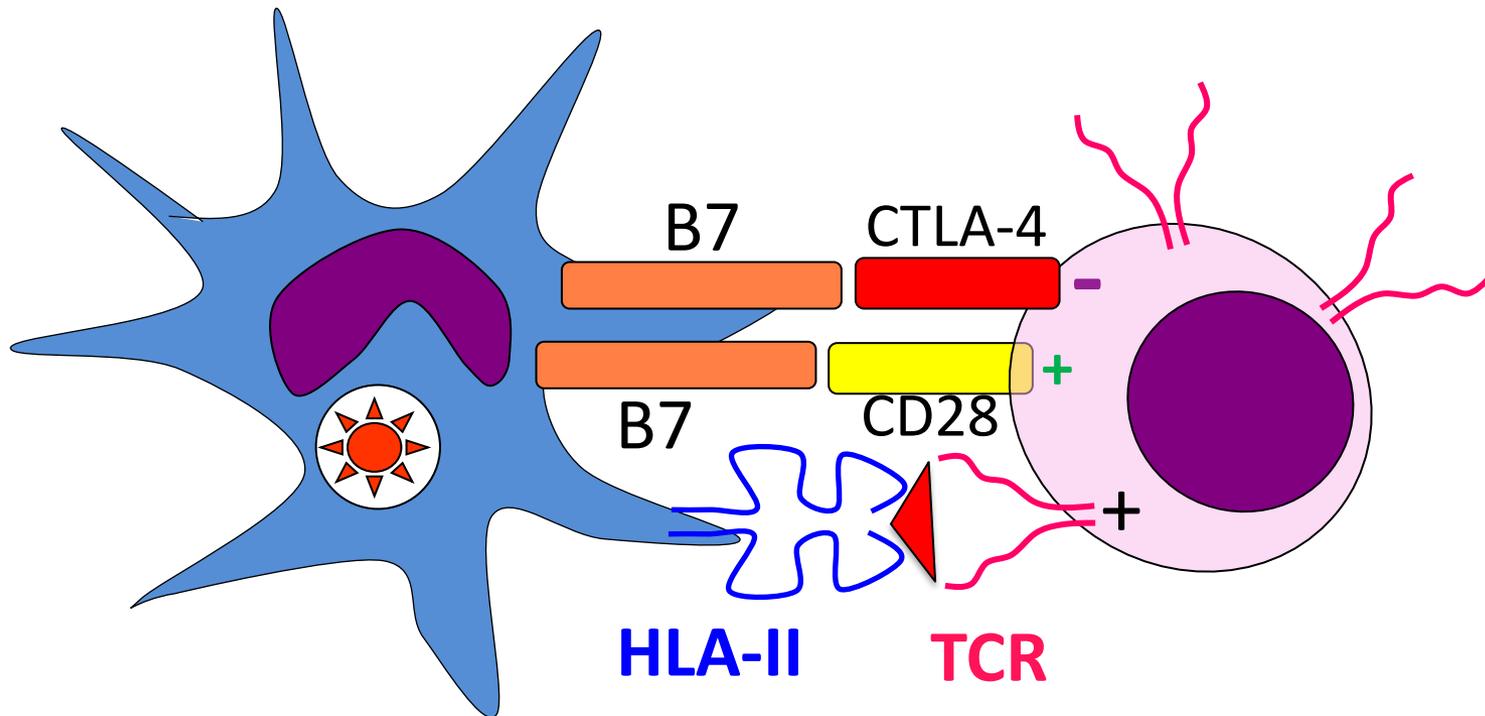


CONTROLE DE RESPOSTAS ADAPTATIVAS



LINFÓCITOS ATIVADOS EXPRESSAM PD-1 (PROGRAMMED CELL DEATH PROTEIN-1), AO LIGAR-SE A PD-L1, ESSE RECEPTOR INIBE A ATIVIDADE DE LINFÓCITOS, LEVADO A UM FENÓTIPO CHAMADO DE EXAUSTÃO: BAIXA PROLIFERAÇÃO, BAIXA ATIVIDADE CITOTÓXICA, BAIXA EXPRESSÃO DE IFN γ , APÓS ATIVAÇÃO POR ANTÍGENO.

CONTROLE DE RESPOSTAS ADAPTATIVAS



CTLA-4 (CYTOTOXIC T LYMPHOCYTE ASSOCIATED PROTEIN 4) É UMA PROTEÍNA CUJA EXPRESSÃO É ATIVADA DENTRO DO PROGRAMA DE ATIVAÇÃO DE LINFÓCITOS T. ESSA PROTEÍNA LIGA-SE ÀS MOLECULAS CO-ESTIMULADORAS QUE ATIVAM CD28 E COMPETE PELO SINAL DE CO-ESTÍMULO, INIBINDO A ATIVAÇÃO DE LINFÓCITOS T.