

# Inflamassoma e Infecção

Disciplina BMI 102: Imunidade e imunopatologia

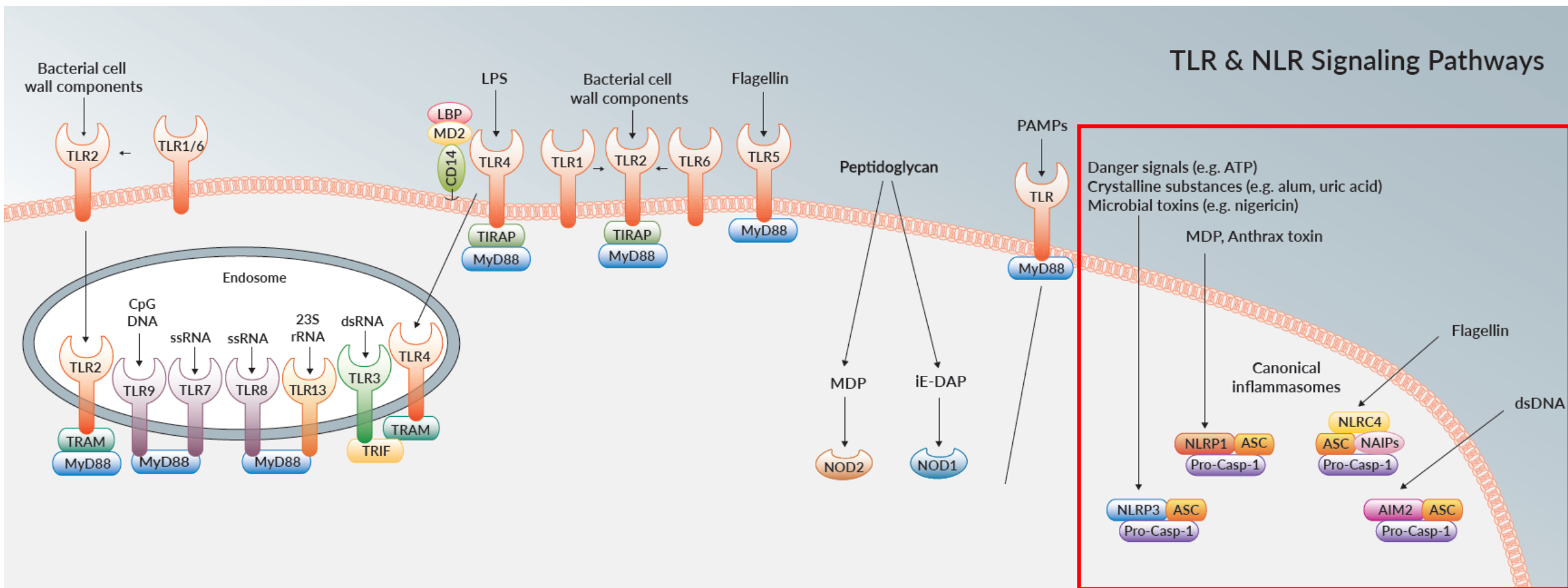
Prof. Dr. Diego Luís Costa

# O que o sistema imune inato reconhece?

Padrões moleculares compartilhados por microrganismos – Padrões moleculares associados a patógenos (Pathogen Associated Molecular Patterns) - **PAMPs**

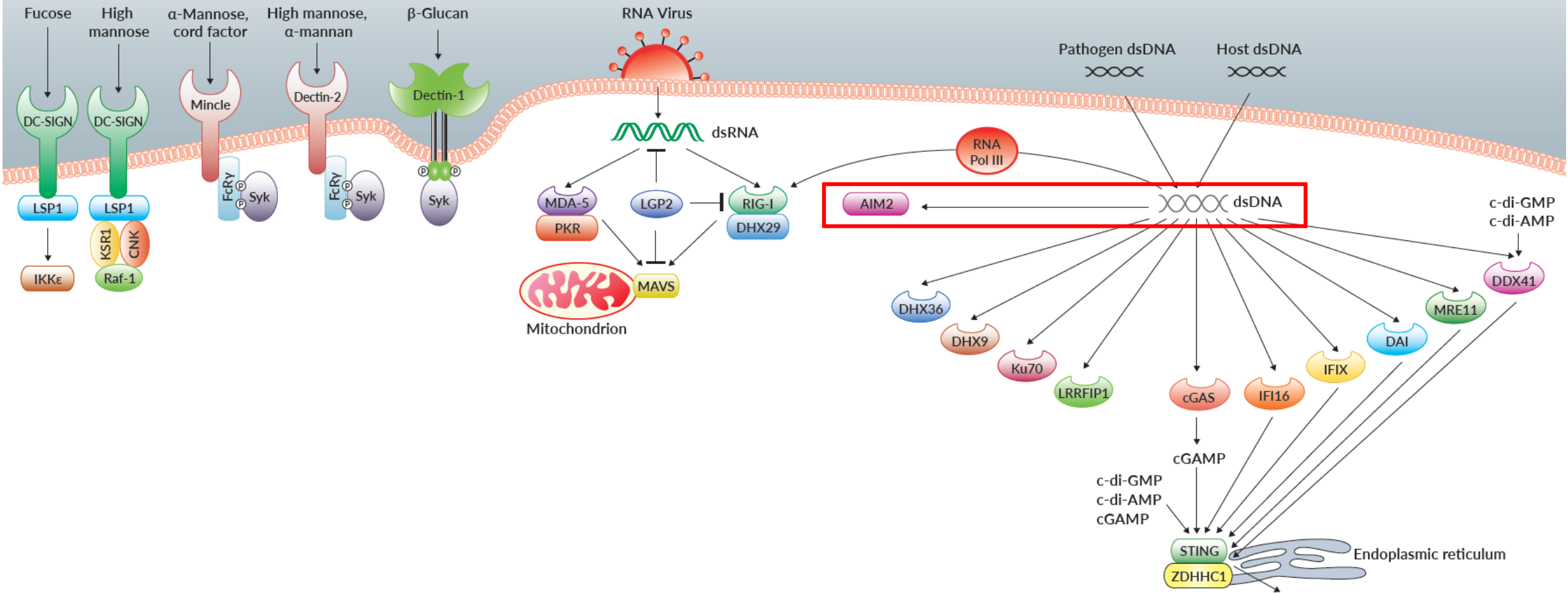
Moléculas próprias que sinalizam dano celular / tecidual – Padrões moleculares associados a perigo (Danger/Damage Associated Molecular Patterns) - **DAMPs**

# Receptores de imunidade inata







# Receptores de imunidade inata

## CLR, RLR & CDS Signaling Pathways



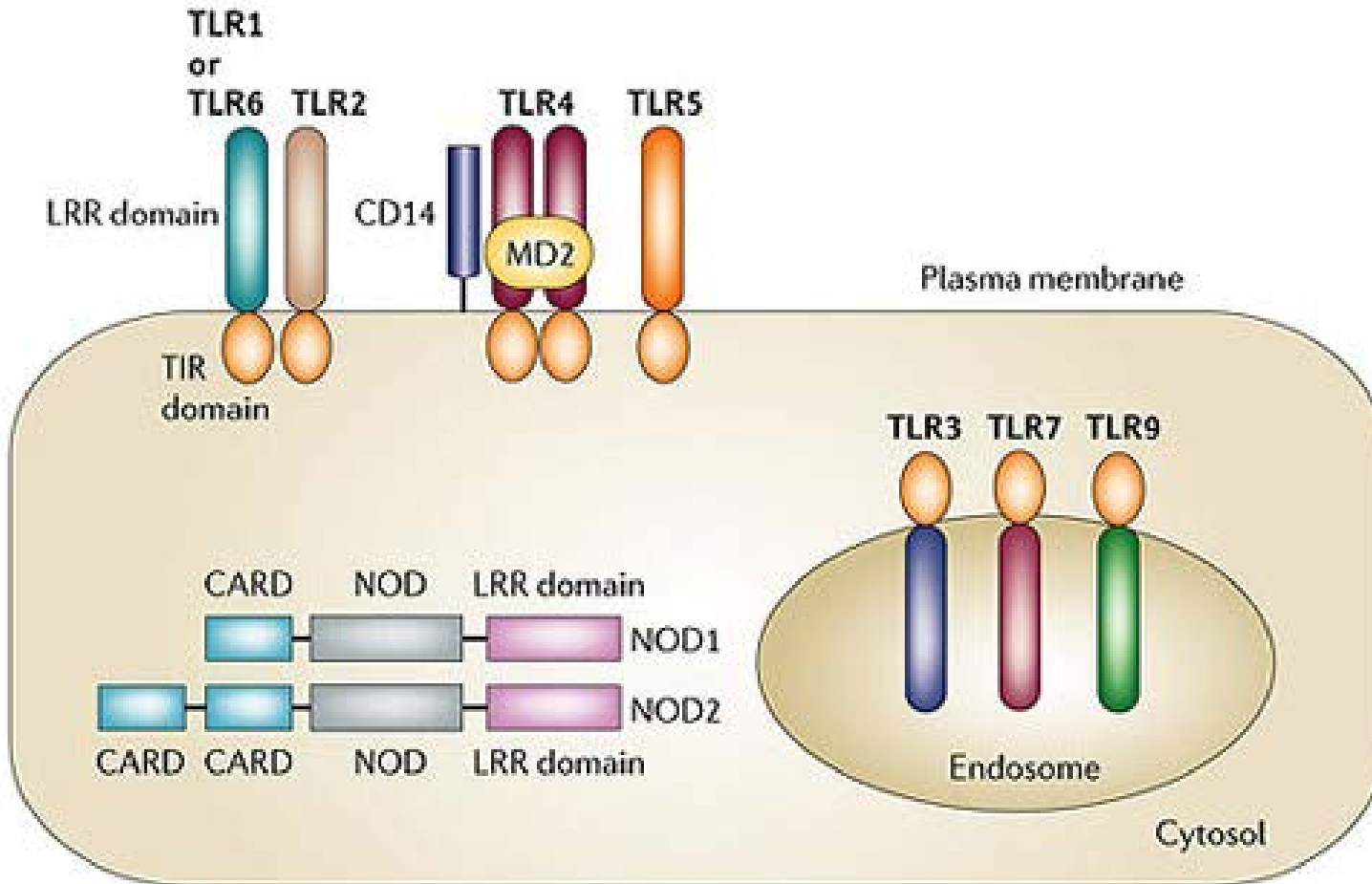
# Receptores celulares de imunidade inata – receptores do tipo NOD – NOD Like Receptors (NLRs)

| Subfamília | Exemplos            | Estrutura do domínio típica   | Estímulos ativadores   | Função   |
|------------|---------------------|---|--|--|
| NLRA       | CIITA               |    | IFN- $\gamma$  | Expressão do MHC de classe II  |
| NLRB       | NAIP                |    | Flagelina  | Controle da infecção por <i>Legionella pneumophila</i>               |
| NLRC       | NOD1, NOD2, NLRC3-5 |    | DAP (NOD1)   | Ativação de NF- $\kappa$ B   |
|            |                     |   | MDP (NOD2)   | Ativação de NF- $\kappa$ B, autofagia, produção de interferon tipo I |
|            |                     |   | Flagelina (NLRC4)  | Ativação de caspase 1, morte celular                                 |
| NLRP       | NLRPs, 1-10         |  | ATP extracelular, alúmen, asbestos, toxinas bacterianas, sílica, urato de sódio, ROS, K <sup>+</sup> citosólico reduzido (NLRP3) | Ativação de caspase 1  |
|            |                     |   | Lipopeptídeos (NLTP7)  | Ativação de caspase 1  |

3 domínios:

- Domínio efetor n-terminal:  sinalização
- Domínio central (NOD):  oligomerização
- Domínio c-terminal LRR:  reconhecimento

# NOD1 e NOD2

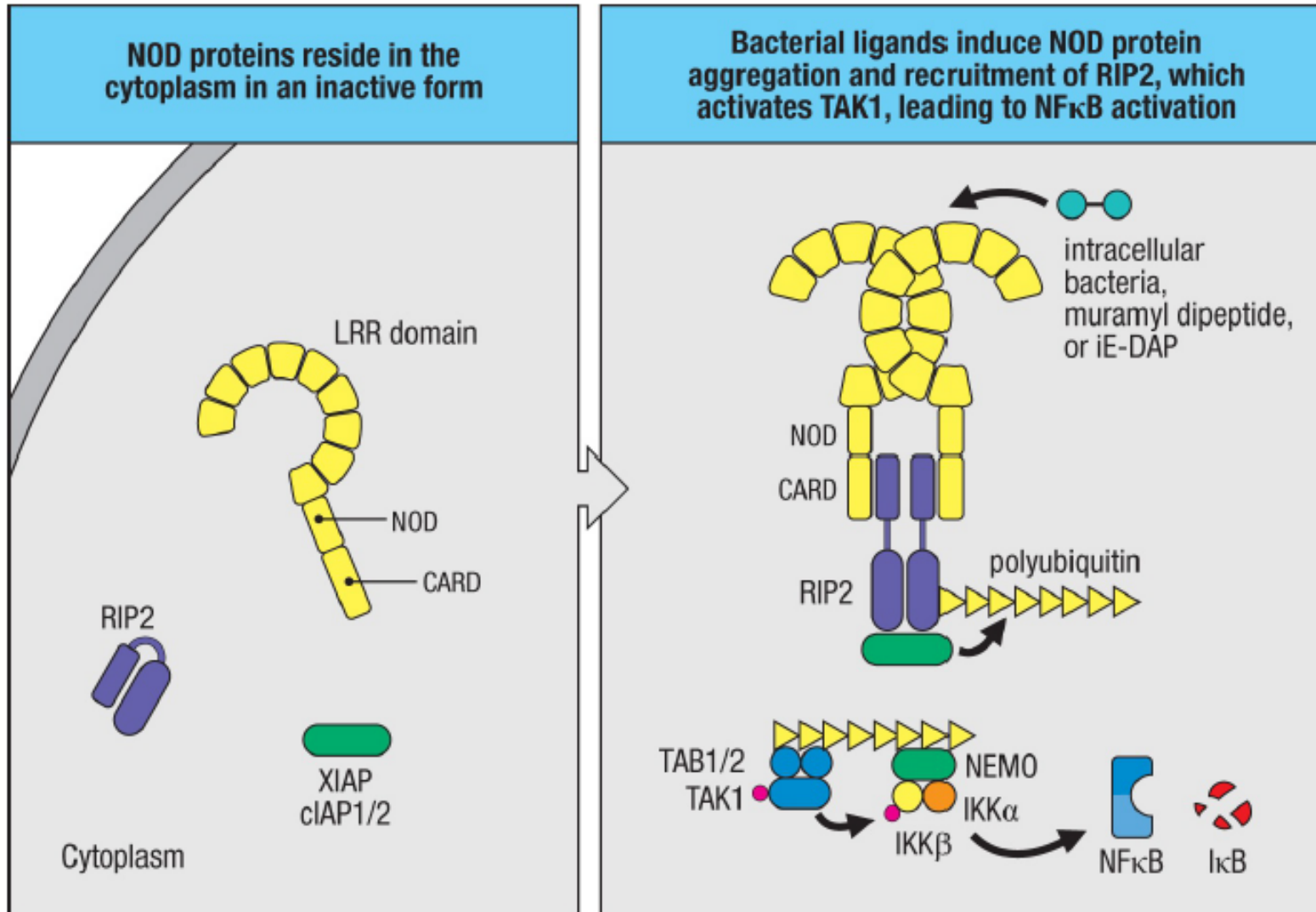


**NOD1** – ácido diaminopimérico (iE-DAP)– bactérias gram positivas+

**NOD2** – muramil dipeptídeo (MDP) – bactérias gram negativas

Receptores localizados no citoplasma celular

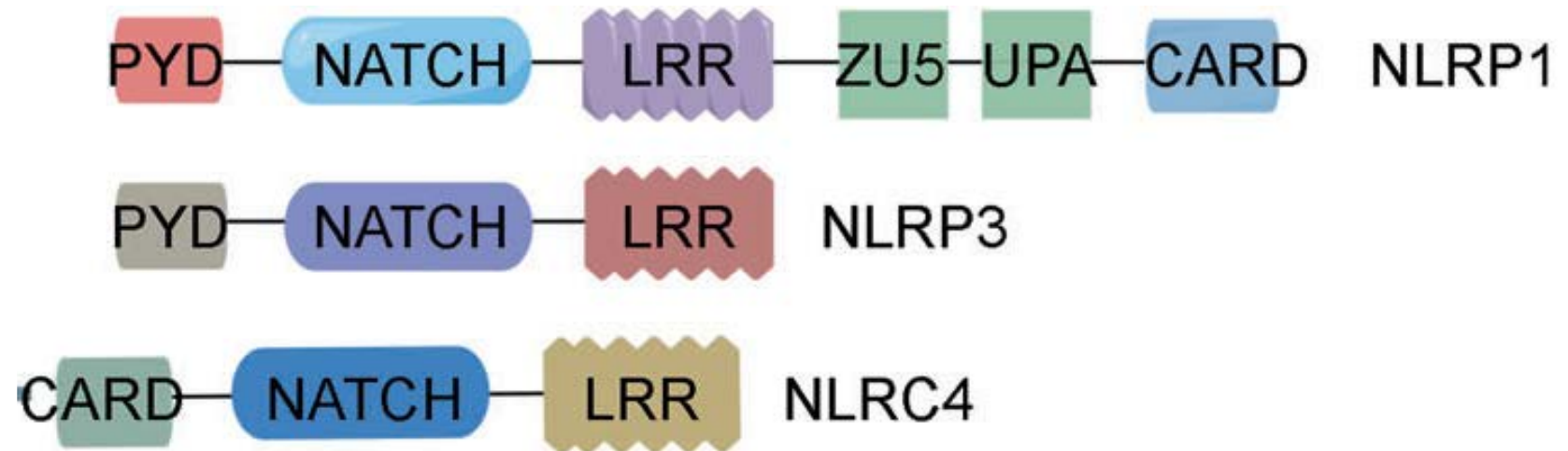
# NOD1 e NOD2



**Indução de ativação de NFκB (assim como outros receptores das famílias TLR e CLR):**

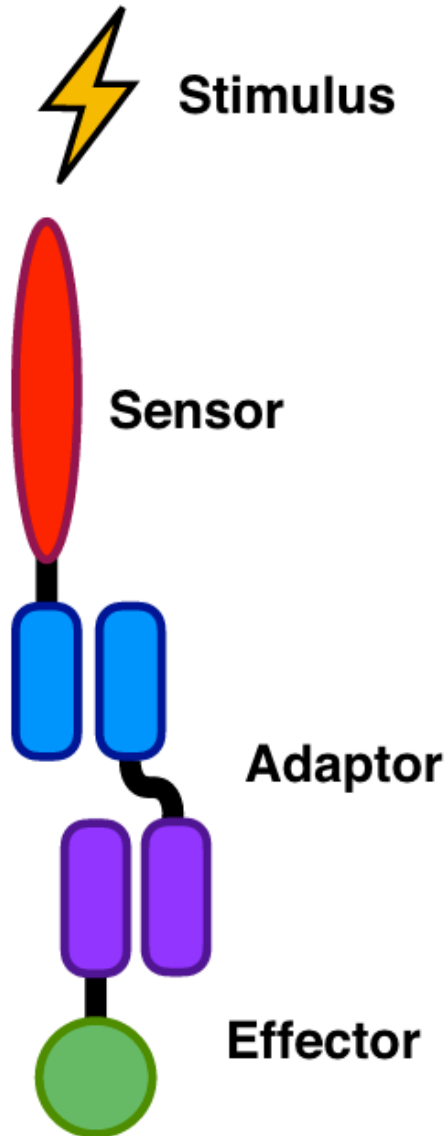
**Expressão de genes de citocinas pro-inflamatórias – TNF, IL-6, IL-12/23, pró-IL-1β, pró-IL-18**

# Inflamassomas da família de receptores NOD





# Inflamassomas (NOD e outras famílias)



| Sensor          | Adaptor     | Effector        | Stimulus                                |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---|
| NLRP3           | ASC         | Caspase-1       | ATP, ion flux, ROS, pore-forming toxins |
| NAIP/NLRC4      | ASC or none | Caspase-1       | Flagellin, T3SS components              |
| AIM2            | ASC         | Caspase-1       | dsDNA                                   |
| Pyrin           | ASC         | Caspase-1       | Rho GTPase modification                 |
| NLRP1           | ASC or none | Caspase-1       | Anthrax lethal factor                   |
| Caspase-4/5/11* | None*       | Caspase-4/5/11* | LPS                                     |

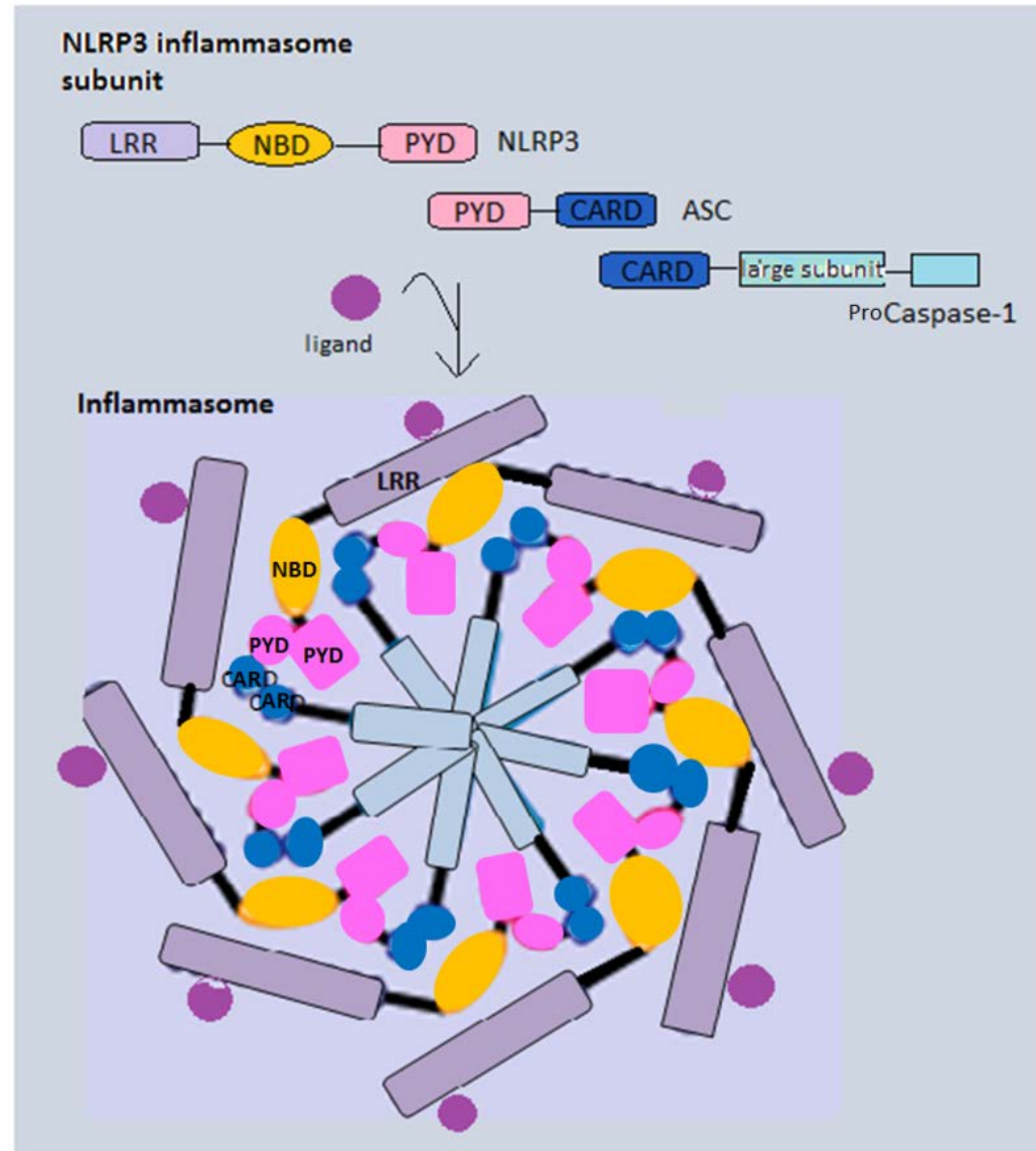
# Inflamassomas

O inflamassoma é um complexo multiprotéico intracelular composto por três elementos:

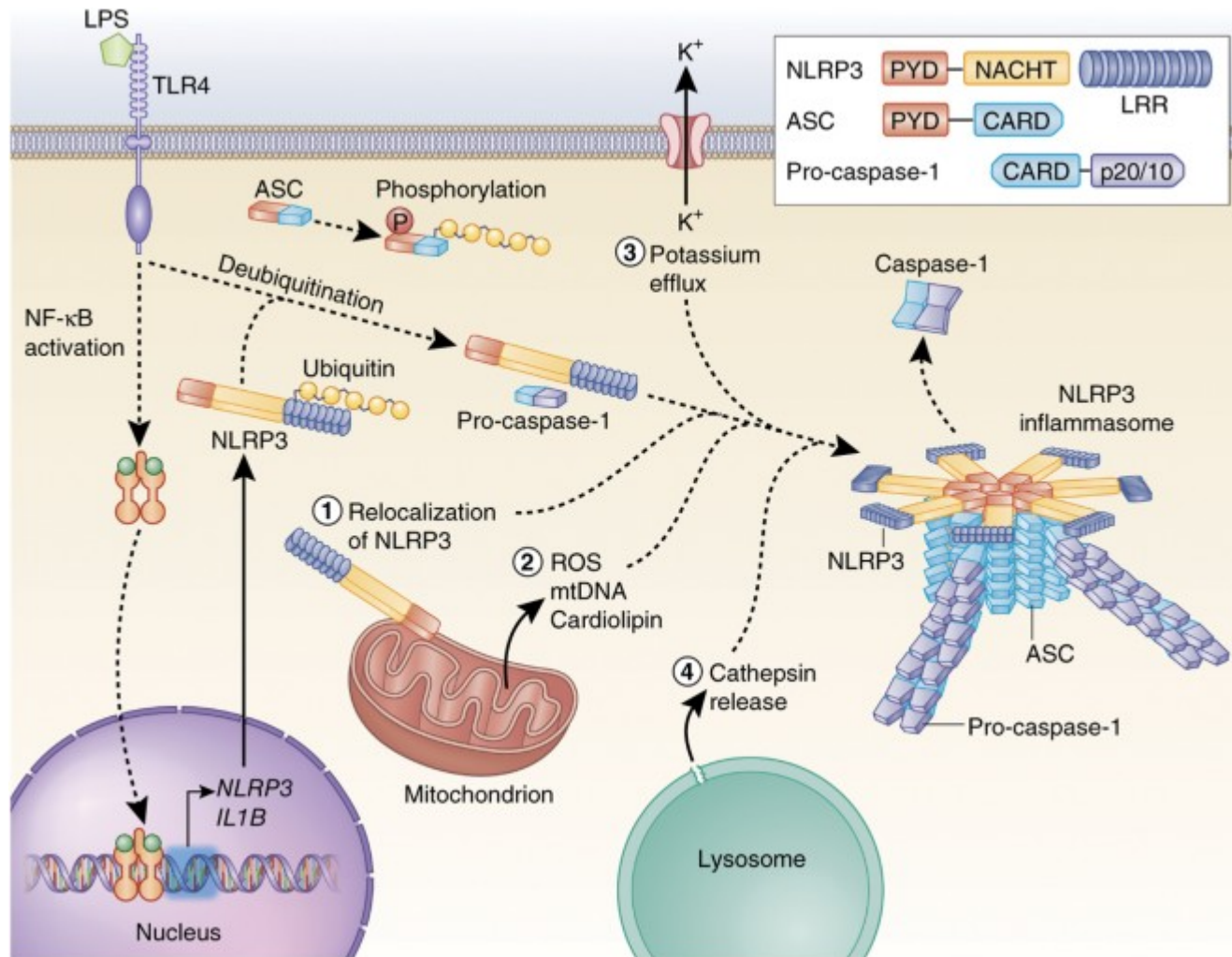
- Receptor de reconhecimento de padrões moleculares (PRR)
- Proteína ligadora ASC (proteína speck-like associada à apoptose com domínio de recrutamento de caspase) – alguns inflamassomas não utilizam ASC.
- Zimogênio pró-caspase-1 (4, 5 ou 11).

Culmina em produção de IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-18, IL-33 e gasderminas.

# Esquema de um inflamassoma de NLRP3



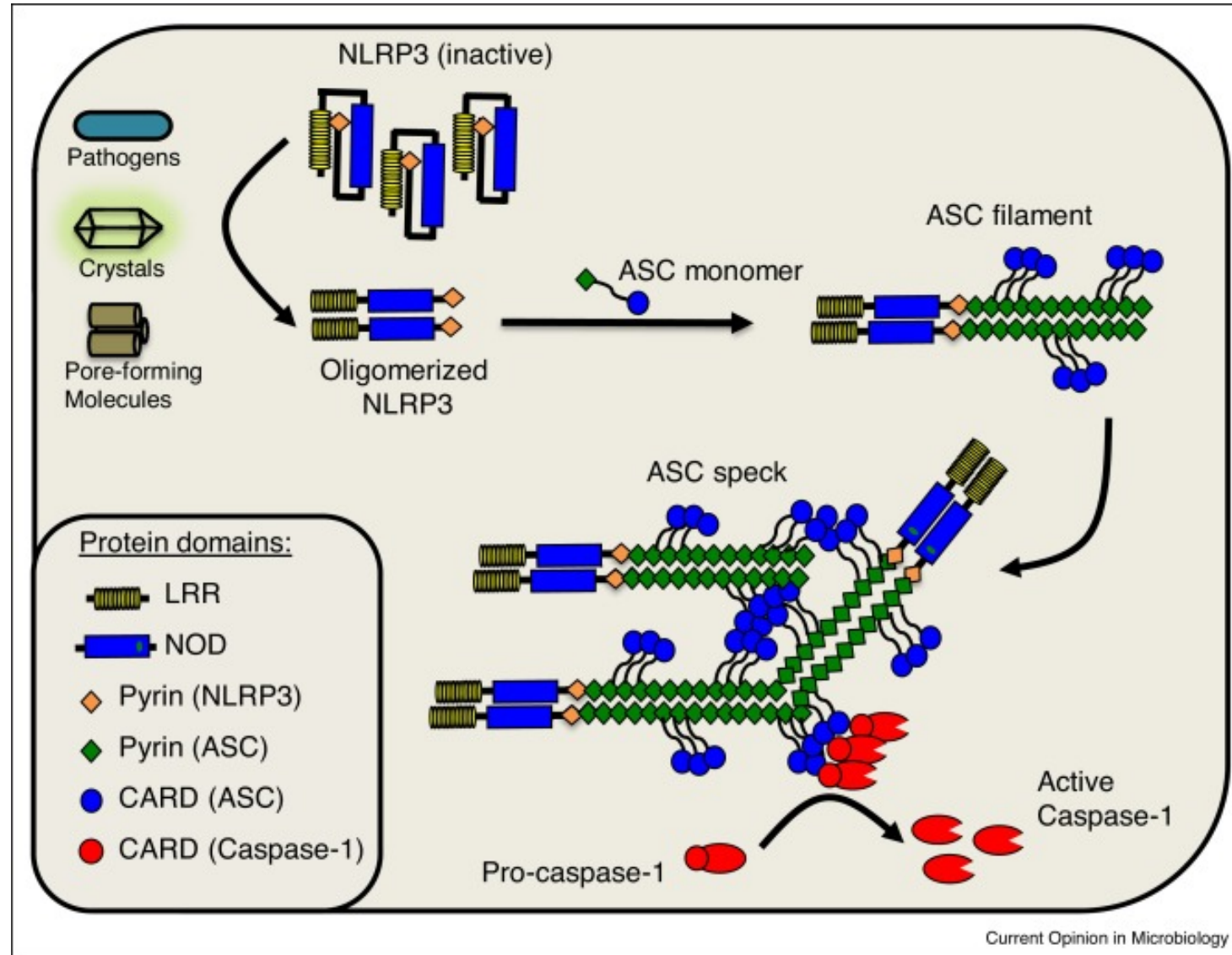
# Inflamassomas precisam de 2 sinais para ativação



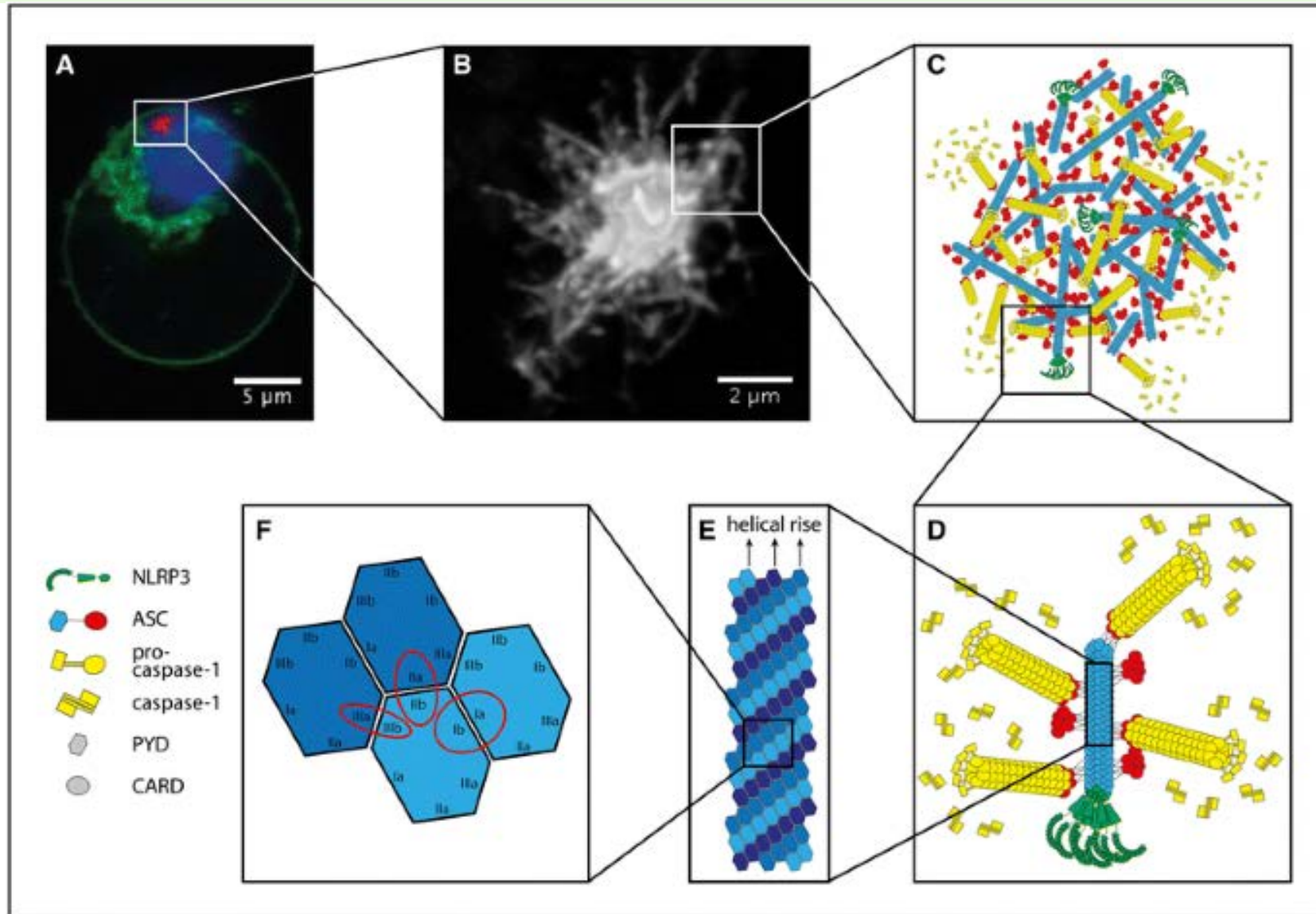
**Sinal 1** – ativação de receptores de imunidade inata – produção de pró-IL-1 $\beta$ , pró-IL-18 e moléculas de inflamassoma.

**Sinal 2** – ligante do inflamassoma

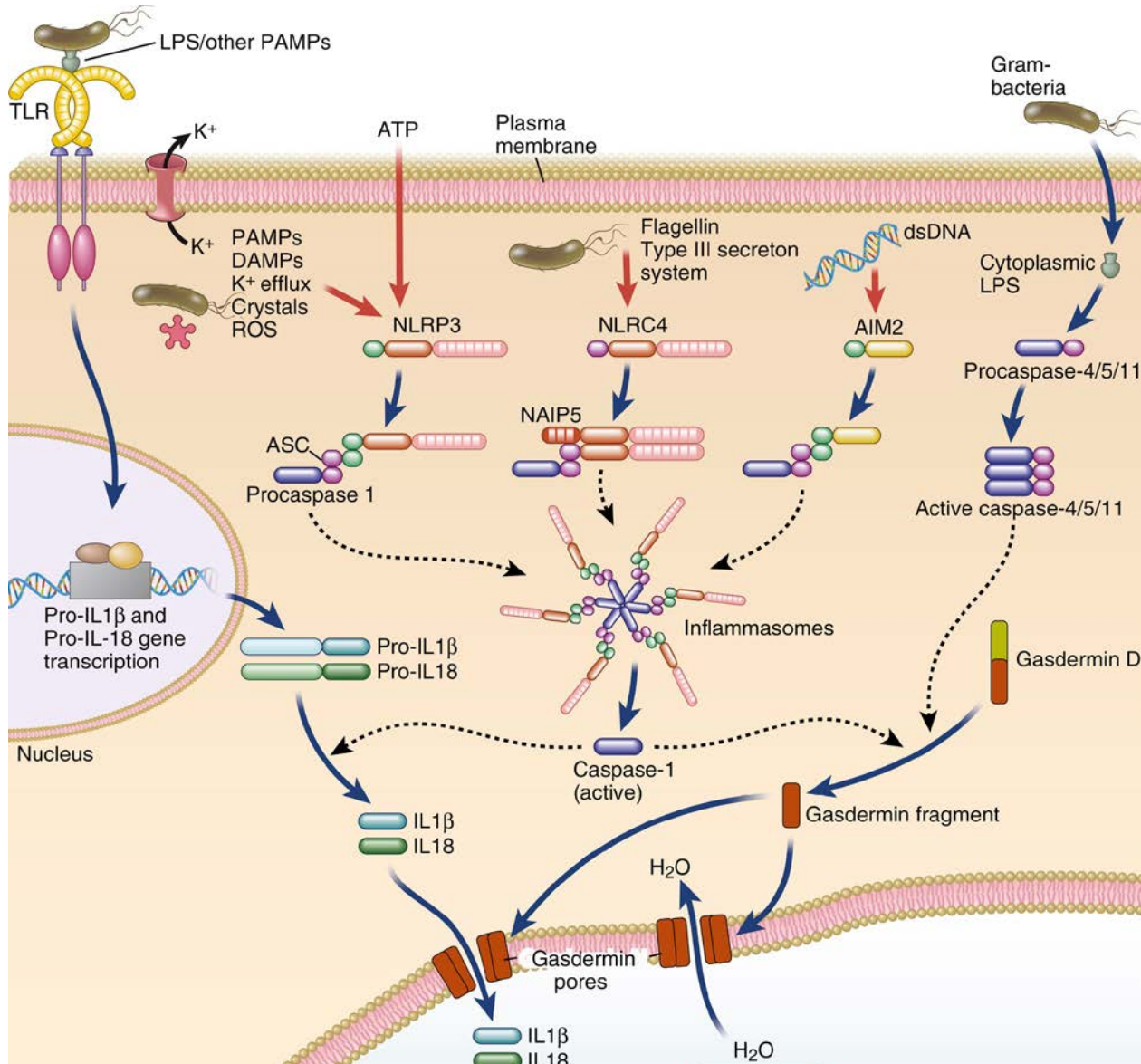
# Formação de plataforma molecular de sinalização



# “ASC speck” – em inflamassomas que não tem domínio CARD



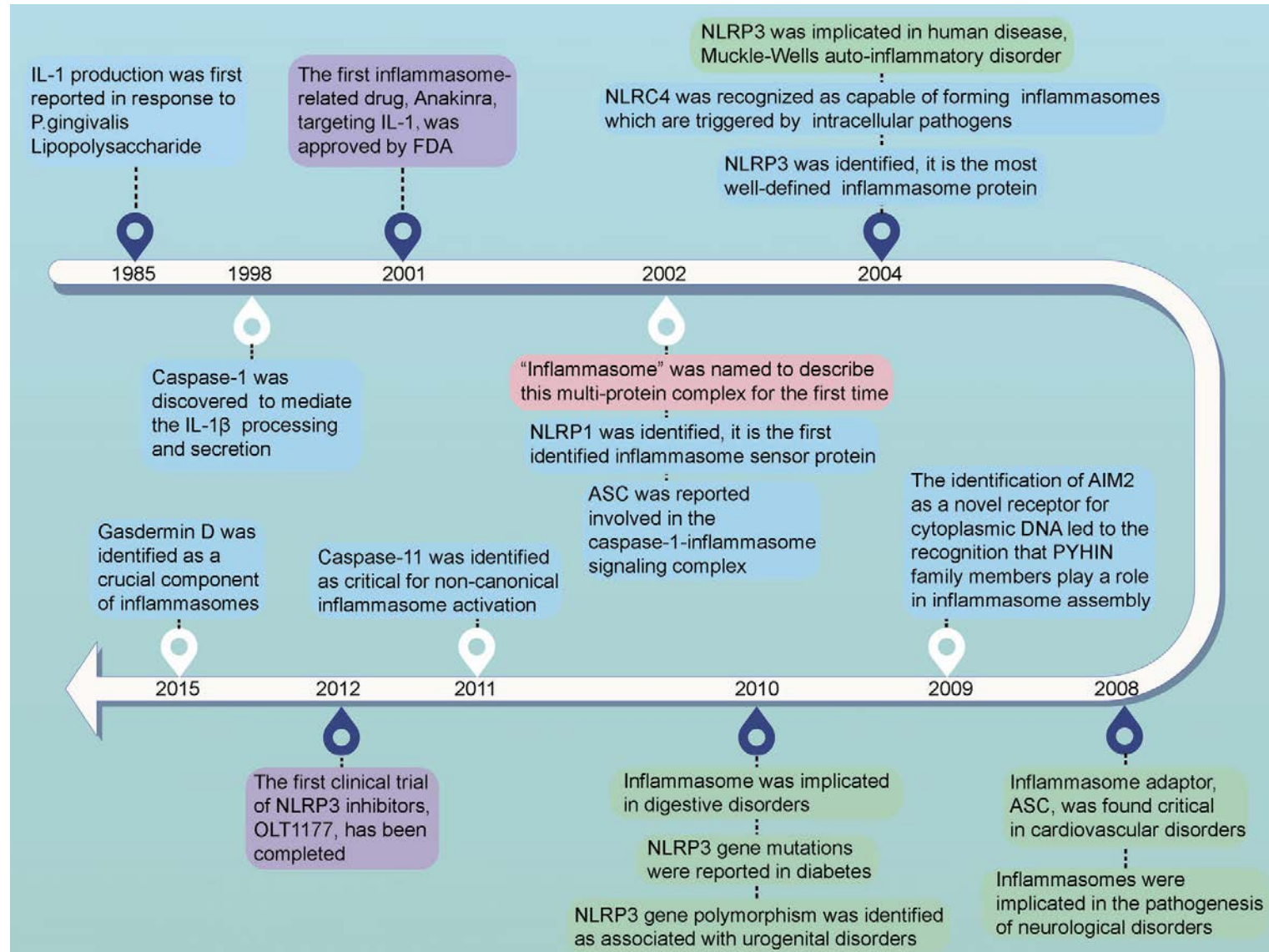
# Ativação de caspase-1 (canônicos) ou caspases 4/5 e 11 (não canônicos)



**Caspase 1, 4/5 ou 11 ativas vão clivar pró-IL-1 $\beta$ , pró-IL-18, pró-IL-33 e gasderminas:**

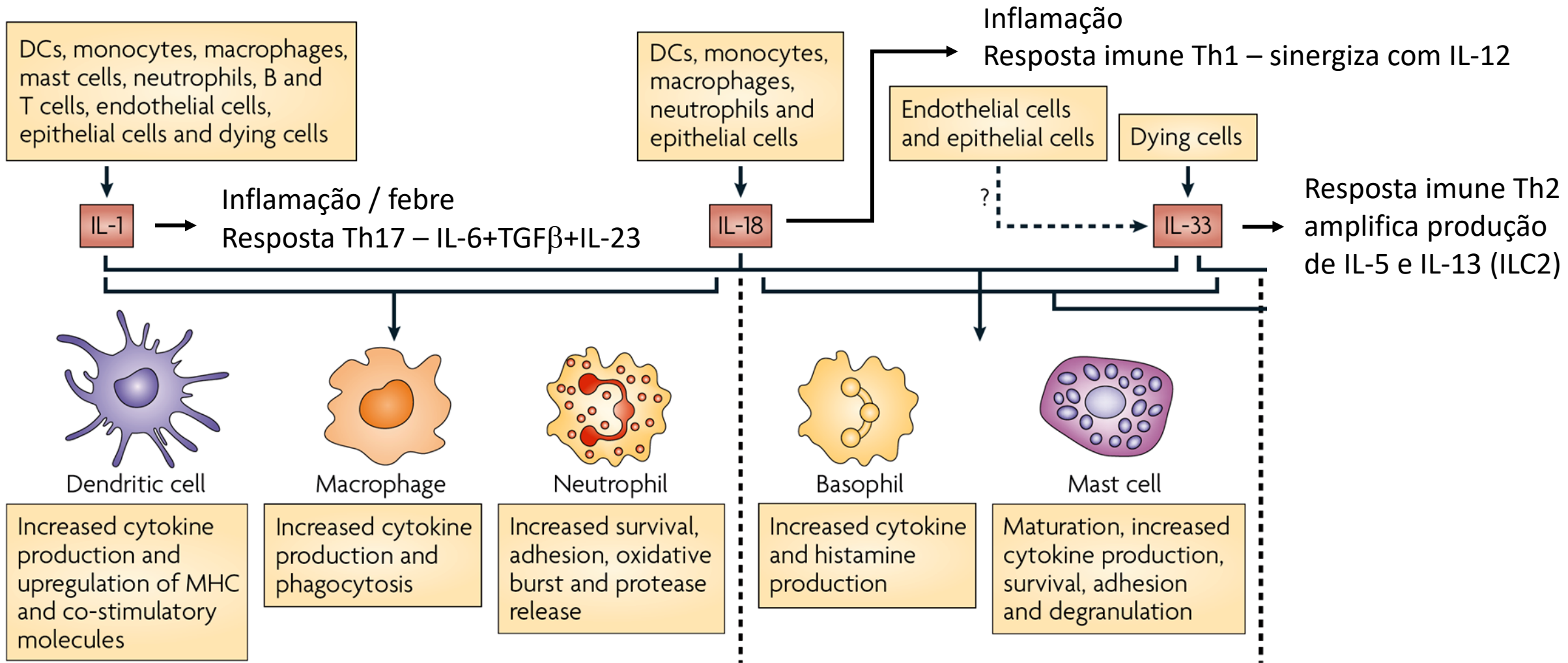
**IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-18, IL-33 e fragmentos de gasdermina.**

# Histórico Inflamassomas

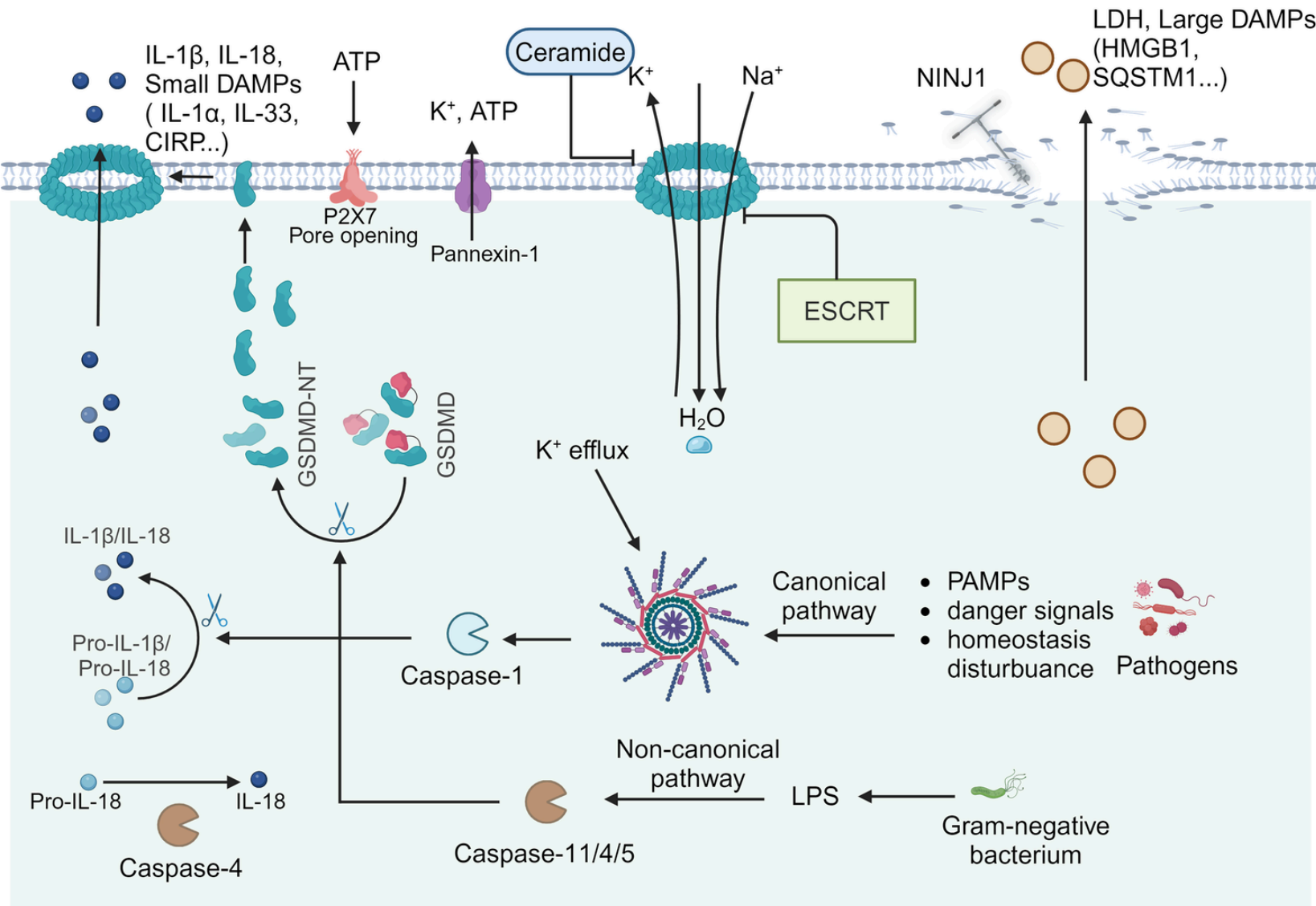




# Papel das citocinas produzidas



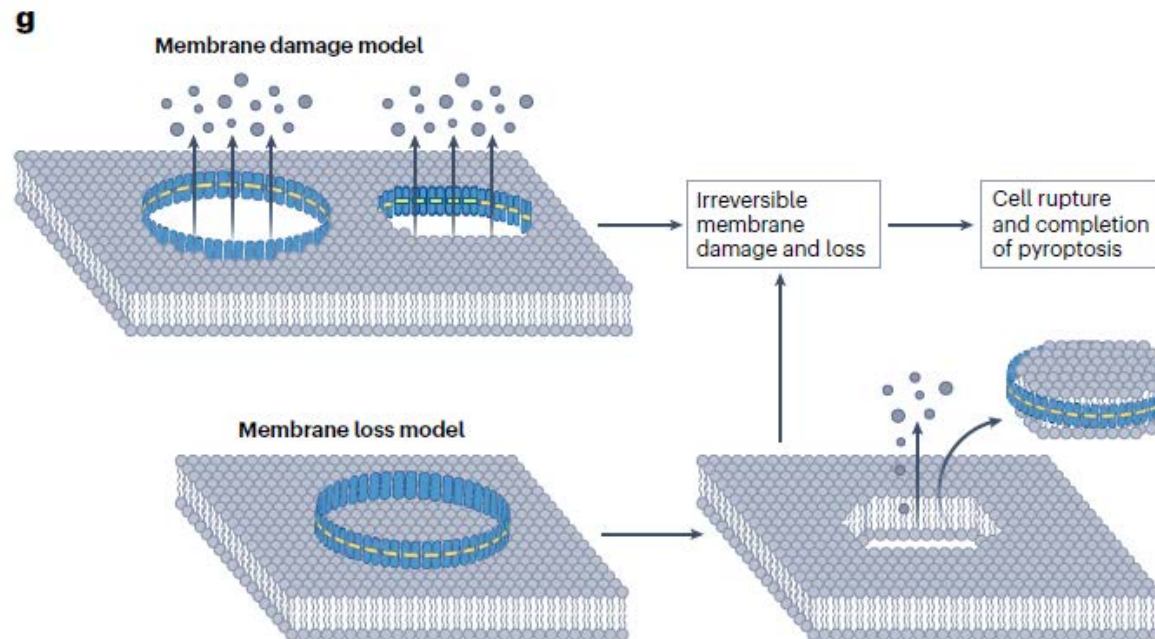
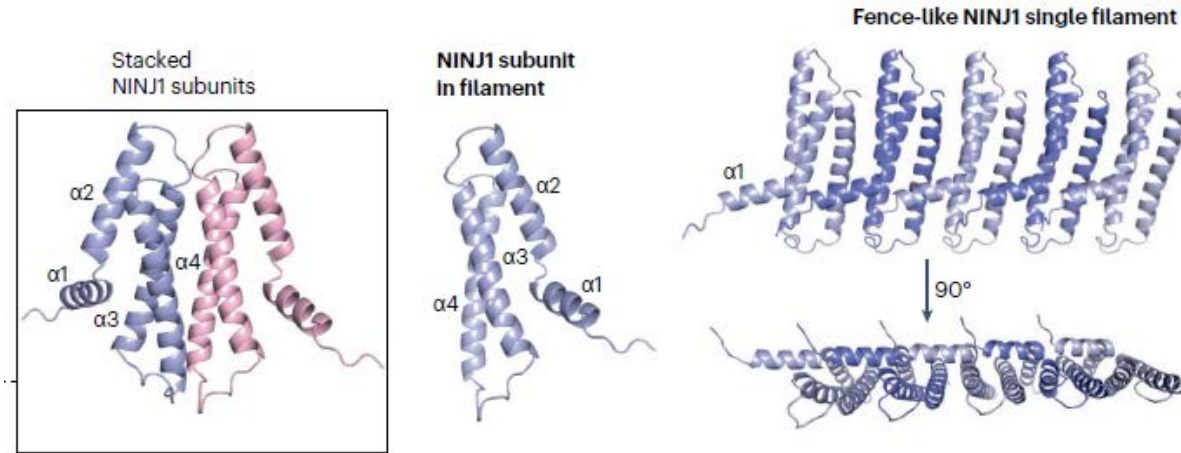
# Papel das gasderminas (A, B, C, D, E)



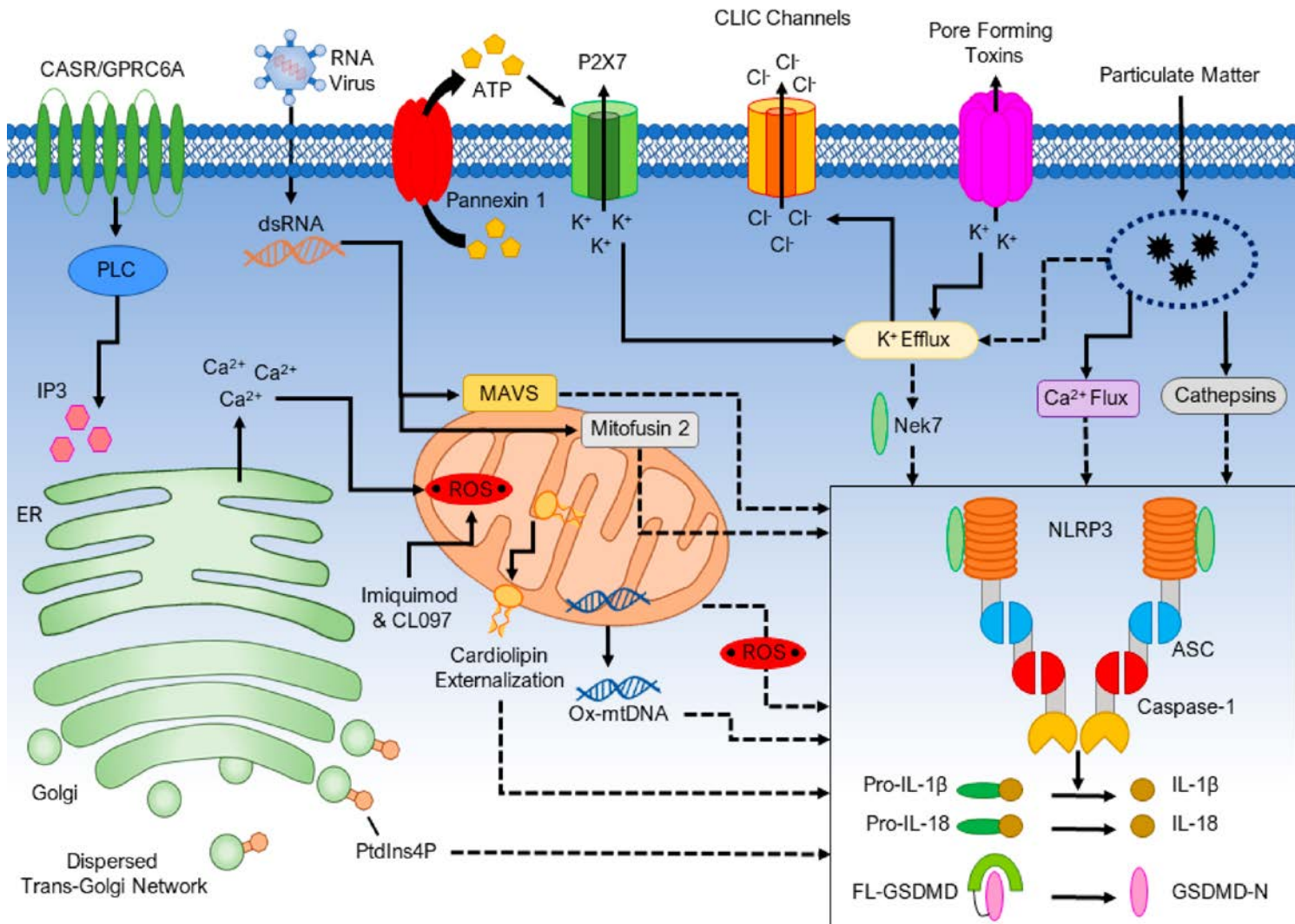
Clivagem por caspase-1 (4, 5 e 11) libera porção N-terminal que forma poros na membrana:

- Liberação de IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-18 e IL-33.
- Desestabilização de membrana – desequilíbrio osmótico - morte celular necrótica com liberação de IL-1 $\beta$  e IL18- piroptose

# Ativação de Gasdermina D induz oligomerização de ninjurin (NINJ1/2) possível diferencial entre liberação de citocinas ou piroptose



# Inflamassoma de NLRP3 (ativação canônica)

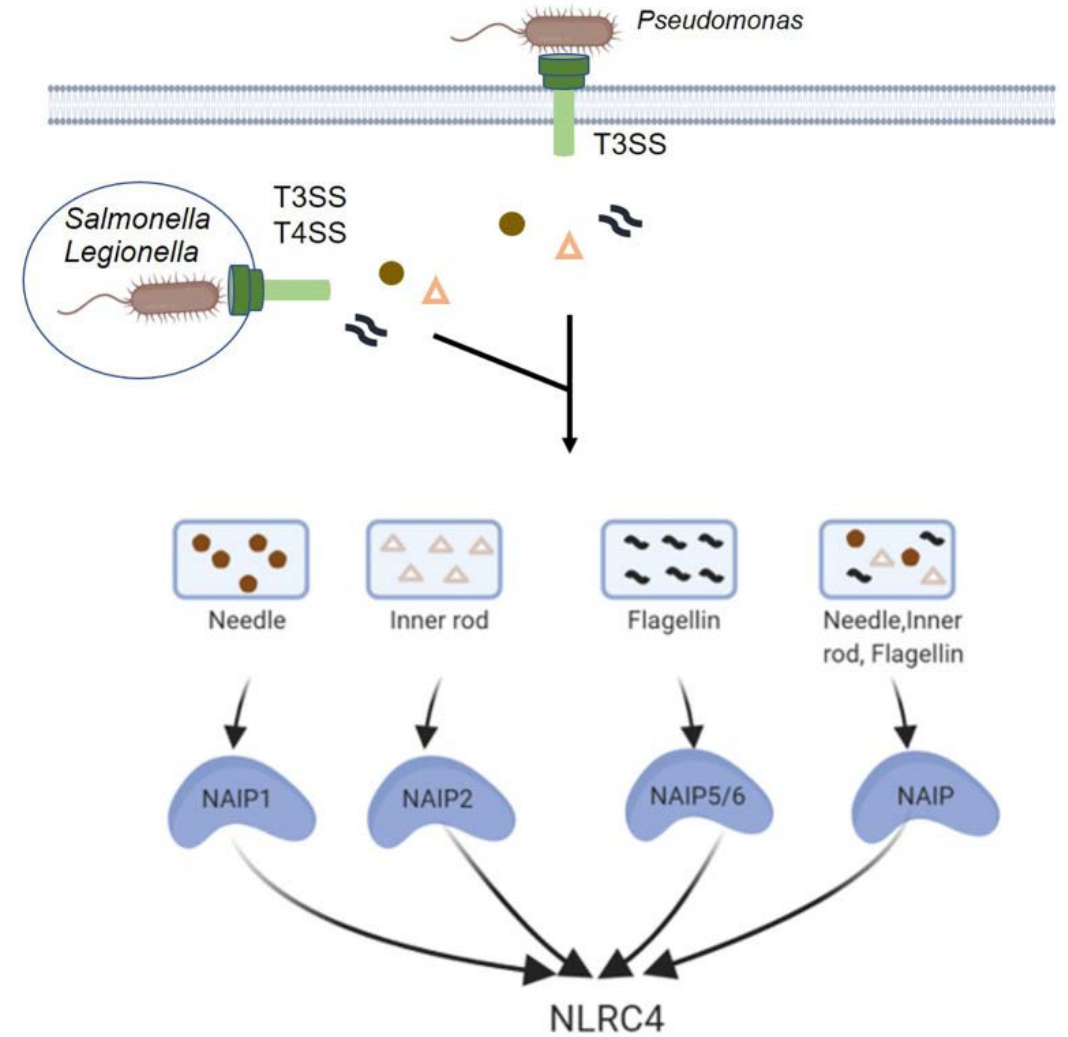
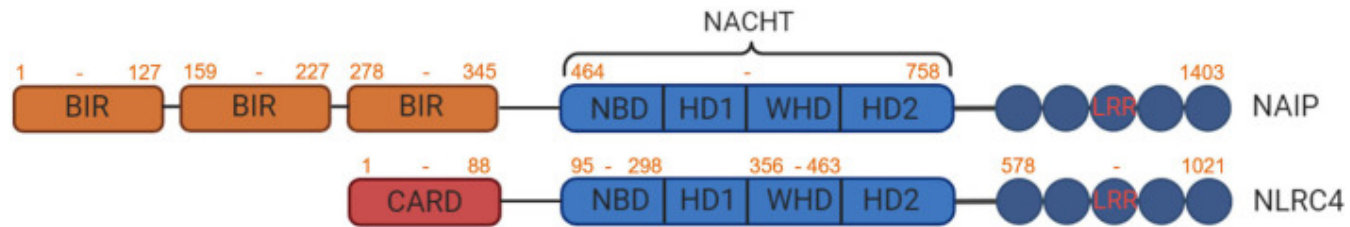


É o inflamassoma mais bem caracterizado

Ativado por diversos sinais oriundos da quebra da homeostasia celular

- ROS
- ATP
- Desbalanço iônico (K<sup>+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>)
- Ruptura lisossomal (catepsinas)
- Desestabilização mitocondrial (cardiolipina, DNA mitocondrial oxidado)

# Inflamassoma de NAIP – NLRC4



# Inflamassoma de NAIP – NLRC4

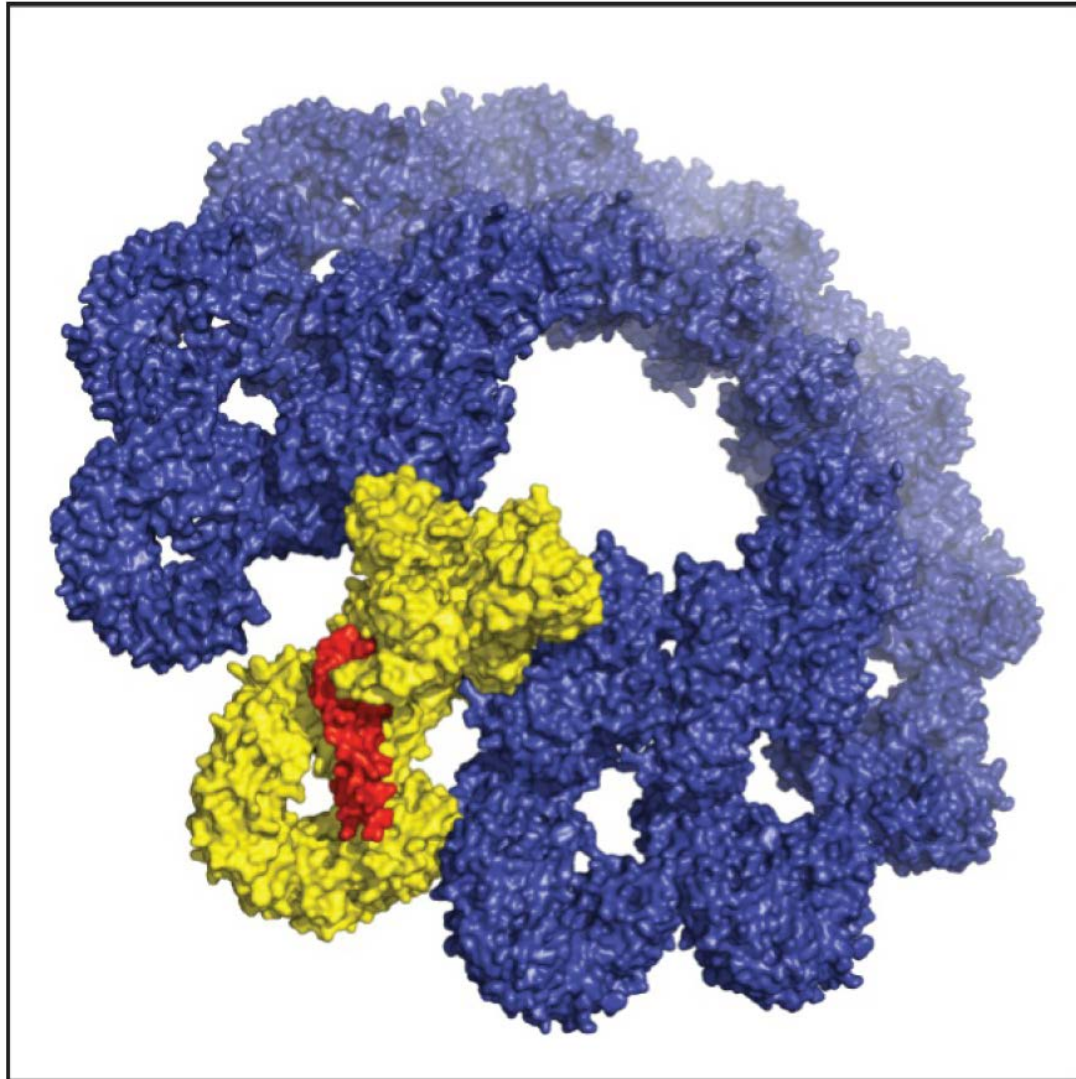
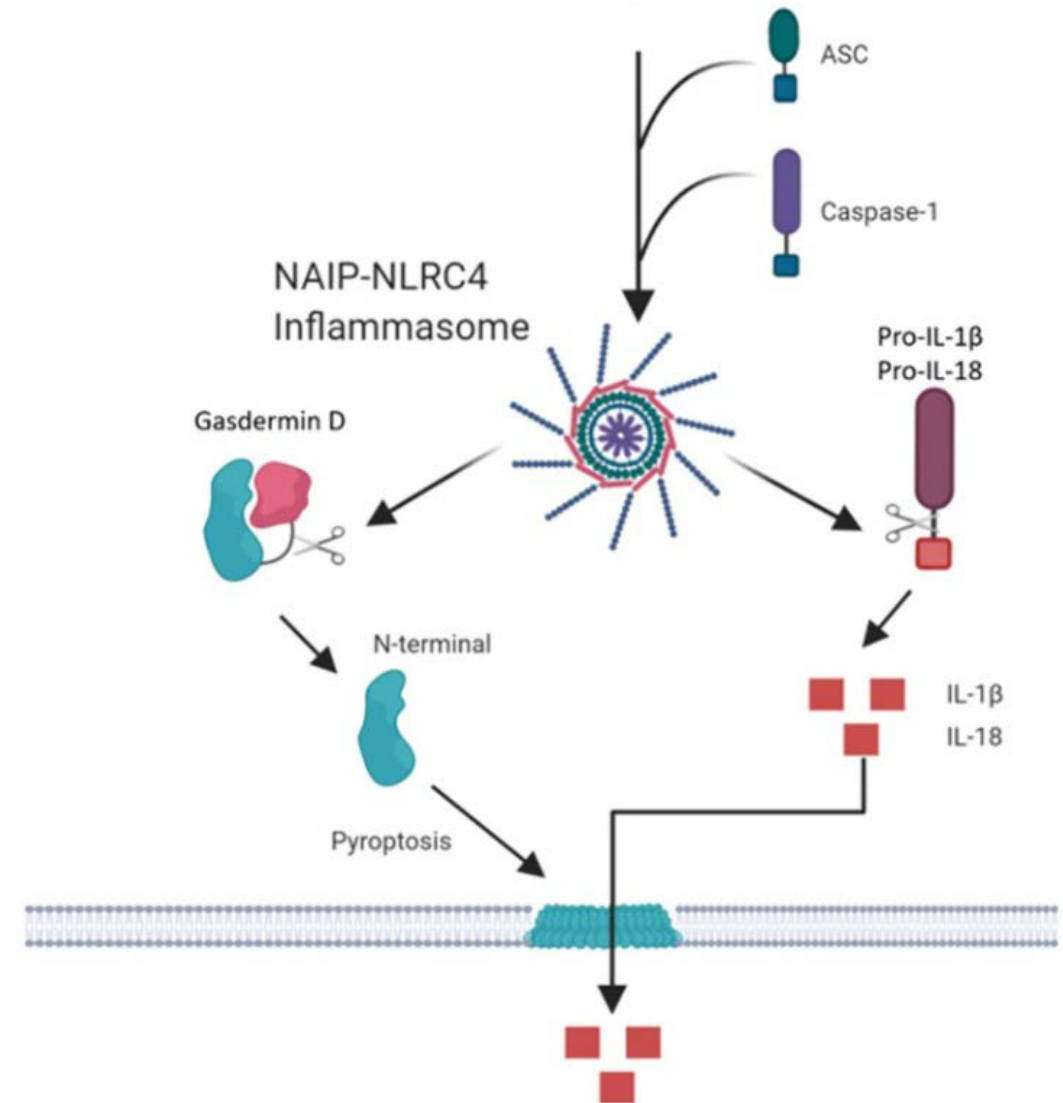
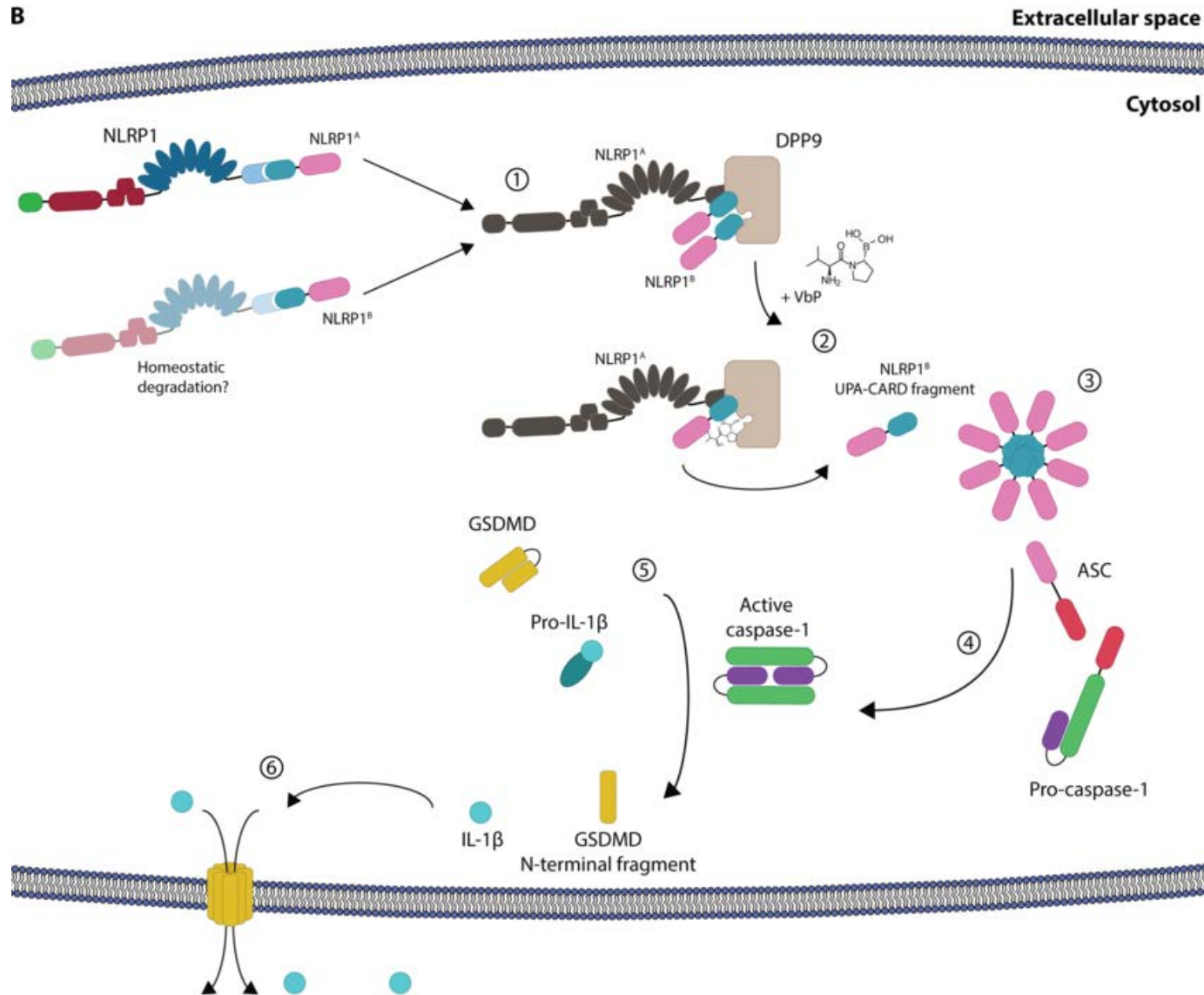


Fig. 3.21 NAIP5 and NLRC4 form an inflammasome upon flagellin recognition.



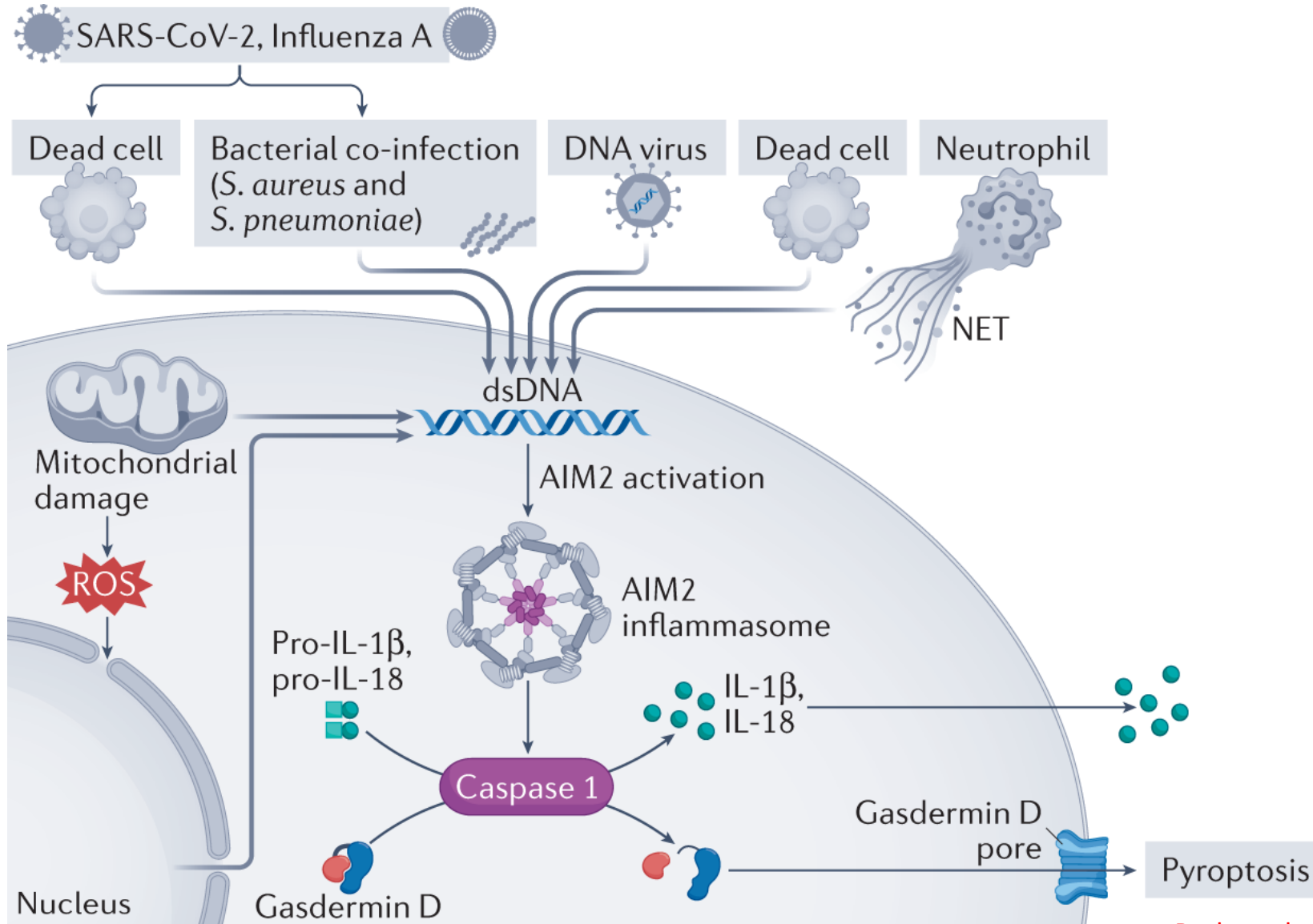
# Inflamassoma de NLRP1



Ativado por:

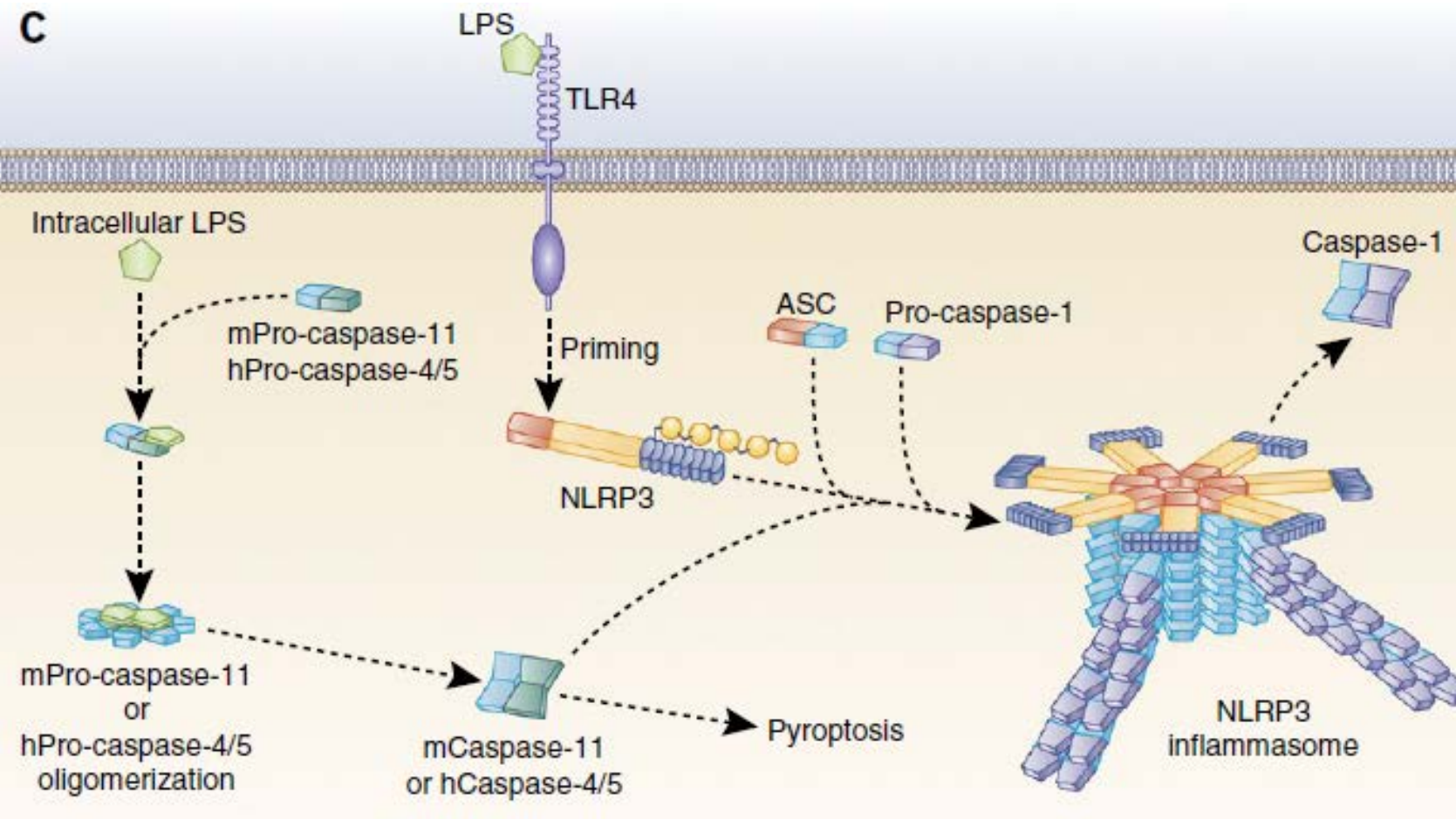
- Inibição da molécula reguladora DPP8/9
- Toxina letal de *Bacillus anthracis*
- Estresse ribossomal (UVB)
- Desbalanço iônico (K<sup>+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>)
- Proteases de alguns virus (Rinovirus)

# Inflamassoma de AIM2





# Ativação de inflamassomas não canônicos (ativação de NLRP3 não canônica)



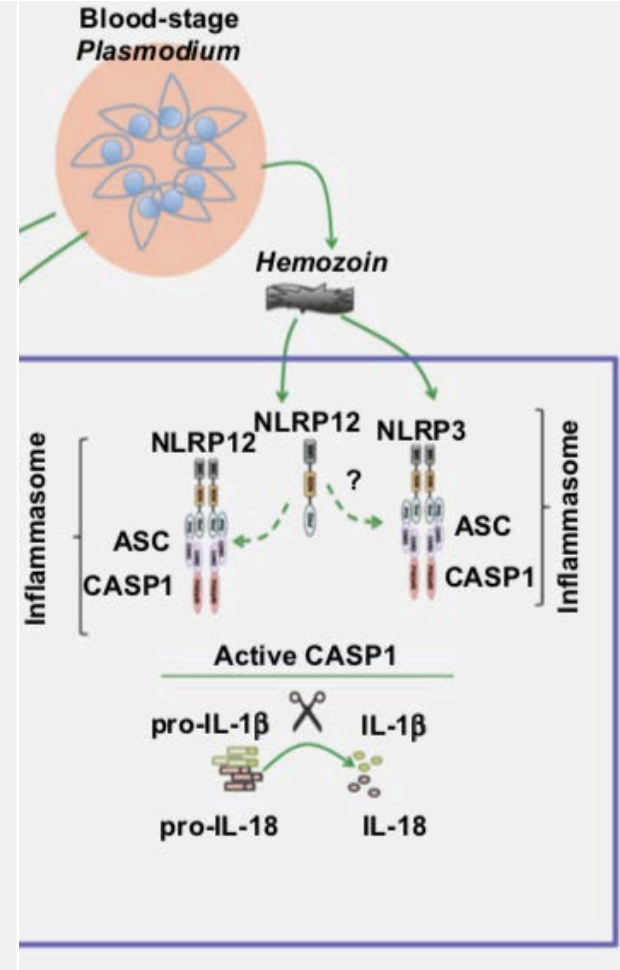
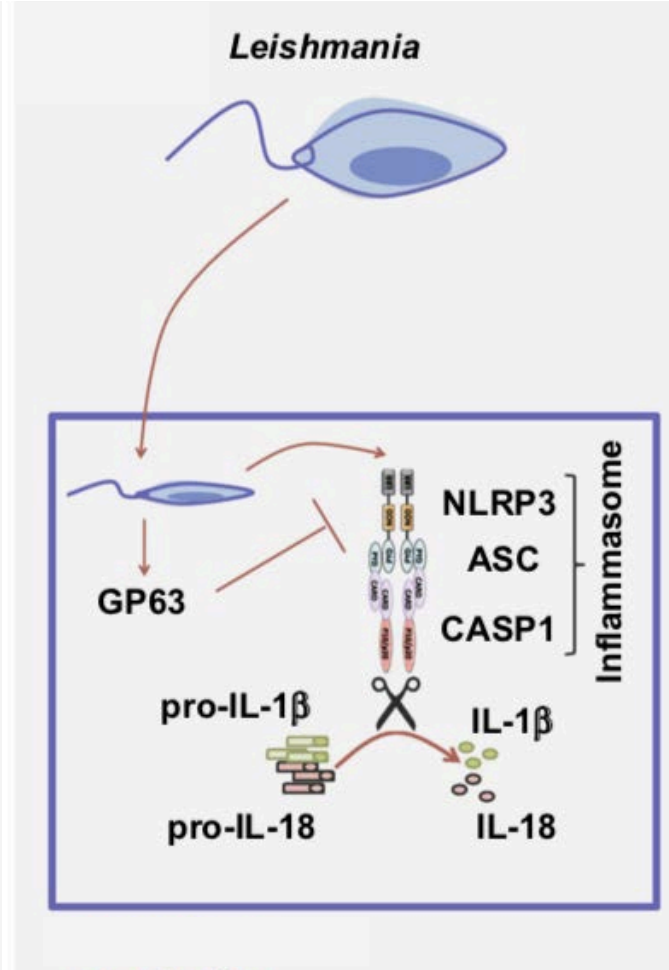
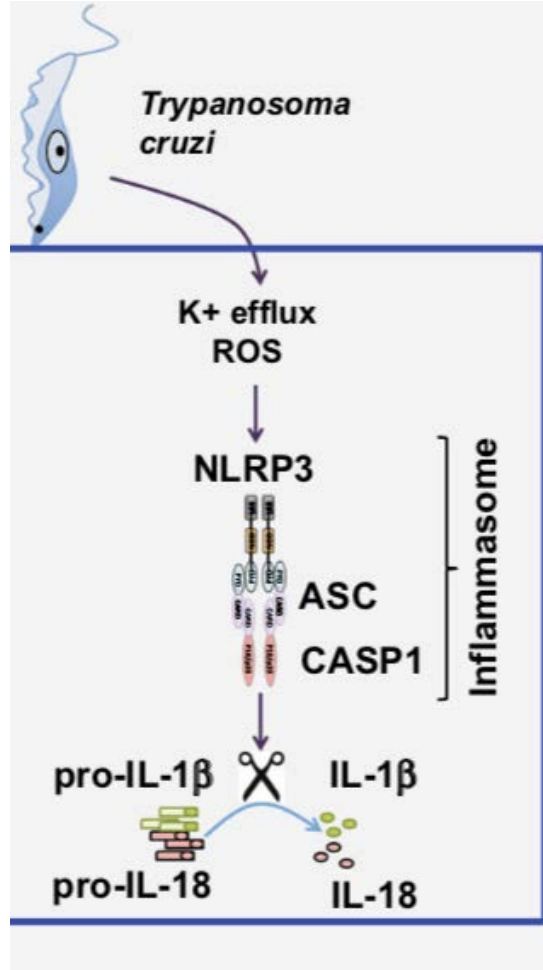
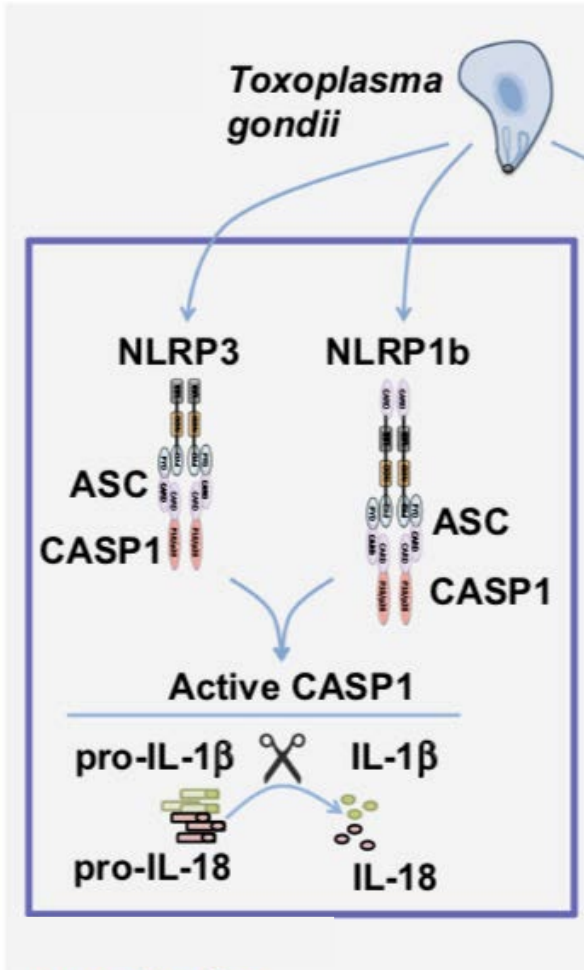
Ativado por:

- LPS intracelular / fosfolípidios oxidados endógenos – oligomerização e ativação de pro-caspases 4/5 (humanos) e 11 (camundongos) – clivagem de gasdermina D - poros.
- Ativação secundária de NLRP3 – dano de membrana e desequilíbrio iônico (IL-1 $\beta$  e IL-18)
- Piroptose

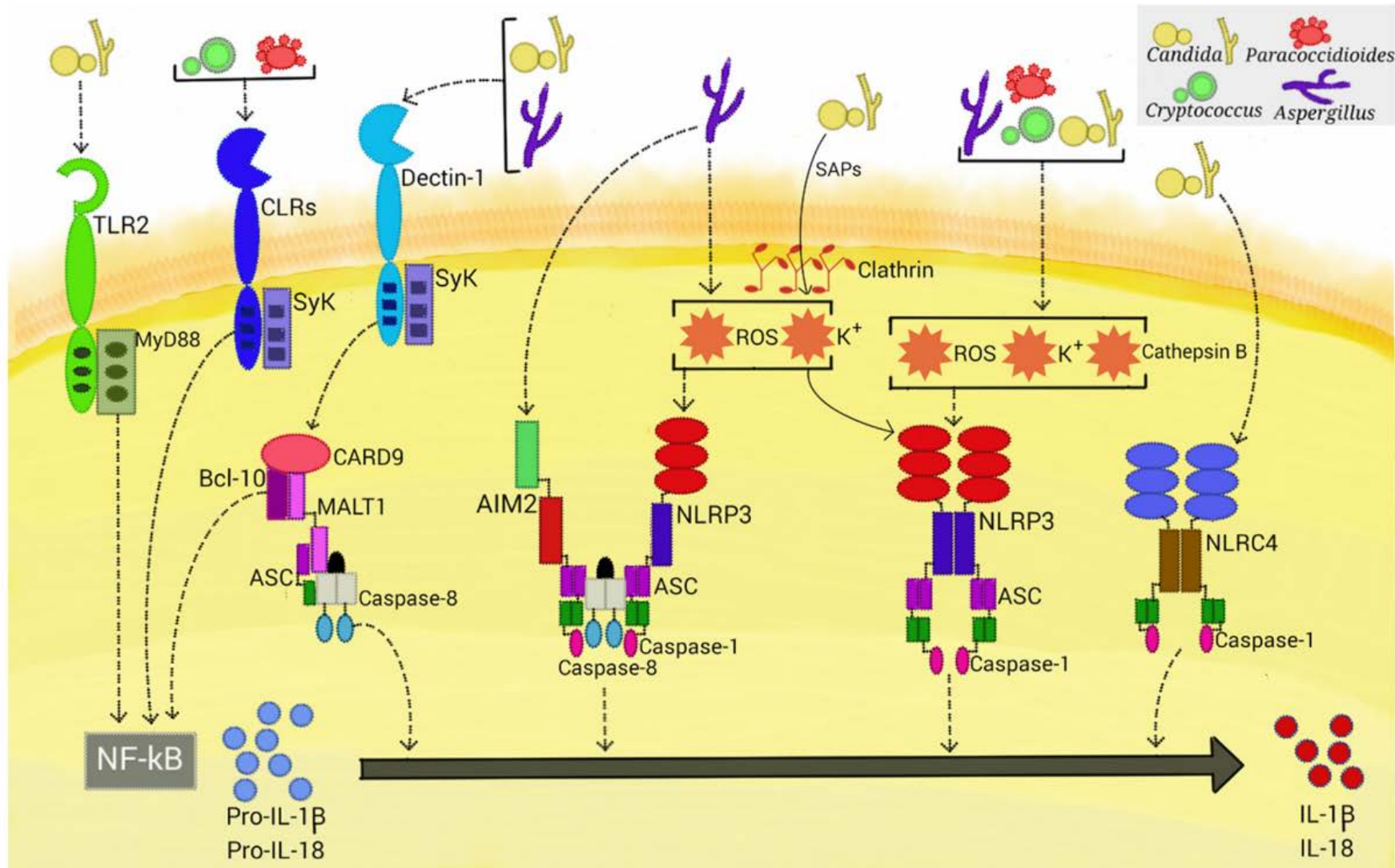
# Ativação de inflamassomas por bactérias

- LPS intracelular – Caspase 4/5 e 11 e NLRP3 não canônico.
- Rompimento de lisossomas e fagolisossomas (mecanismo de escape de bactérias intracelulares) – liberação de catepsinas – ativação canônica de NLRP3.
- Toxinas bacterianas formadoras de poros – desequilíbrio osmótico – ativação canônica de NLRP3.
- Flagelina e sistemas de secreção III e IV (Salmonella e Legionella) – ativação de inflamassoma de NAIP/NLRC4.
- Toxina letal de Bacillus anthracis – ativação de inflamassoma de NLRP1.
- DNA dupla fita bacteriano no citosol – ativação de inflamassoma de AIM2.

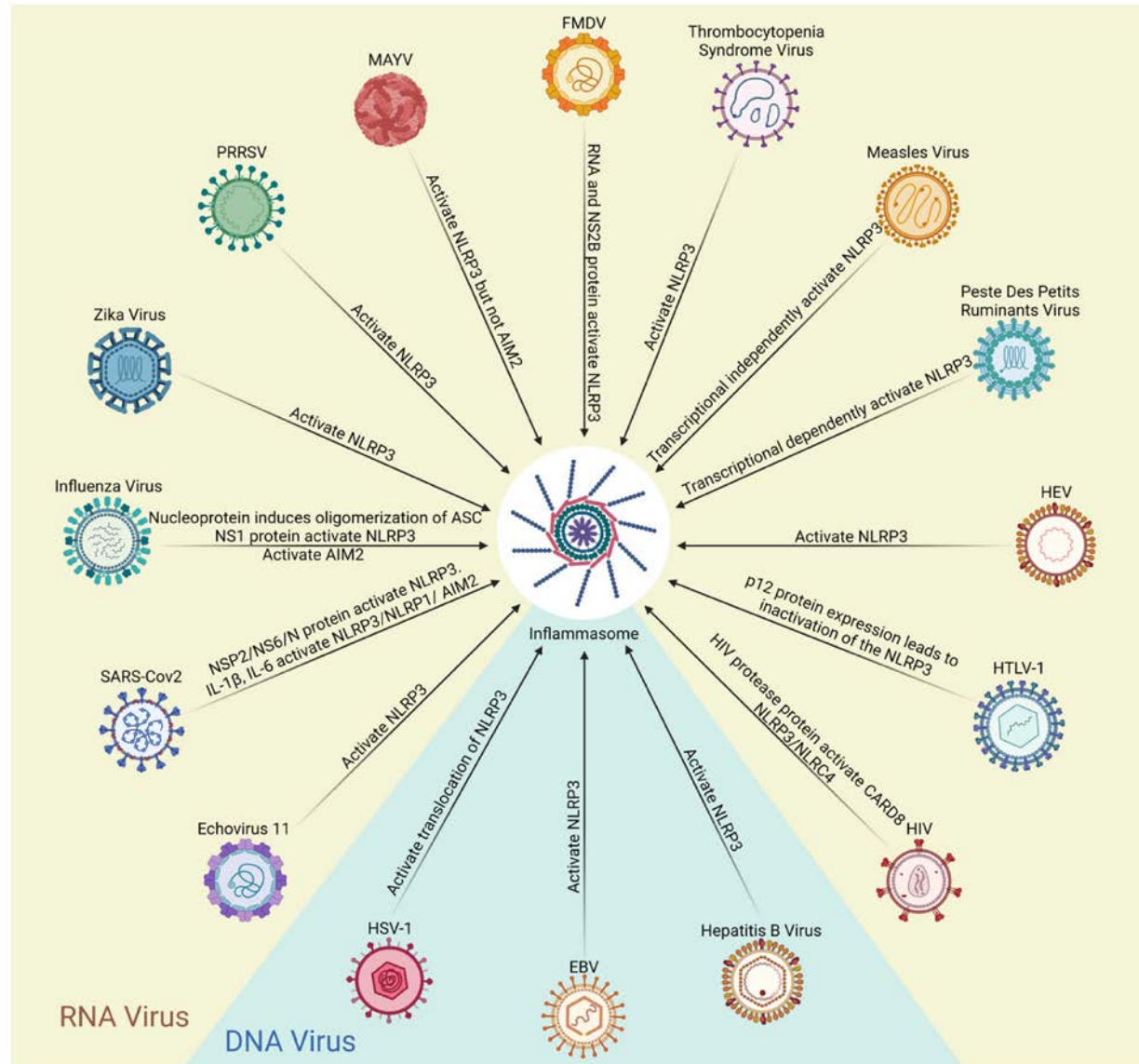
# Ativação de inflamassomas por protozoários



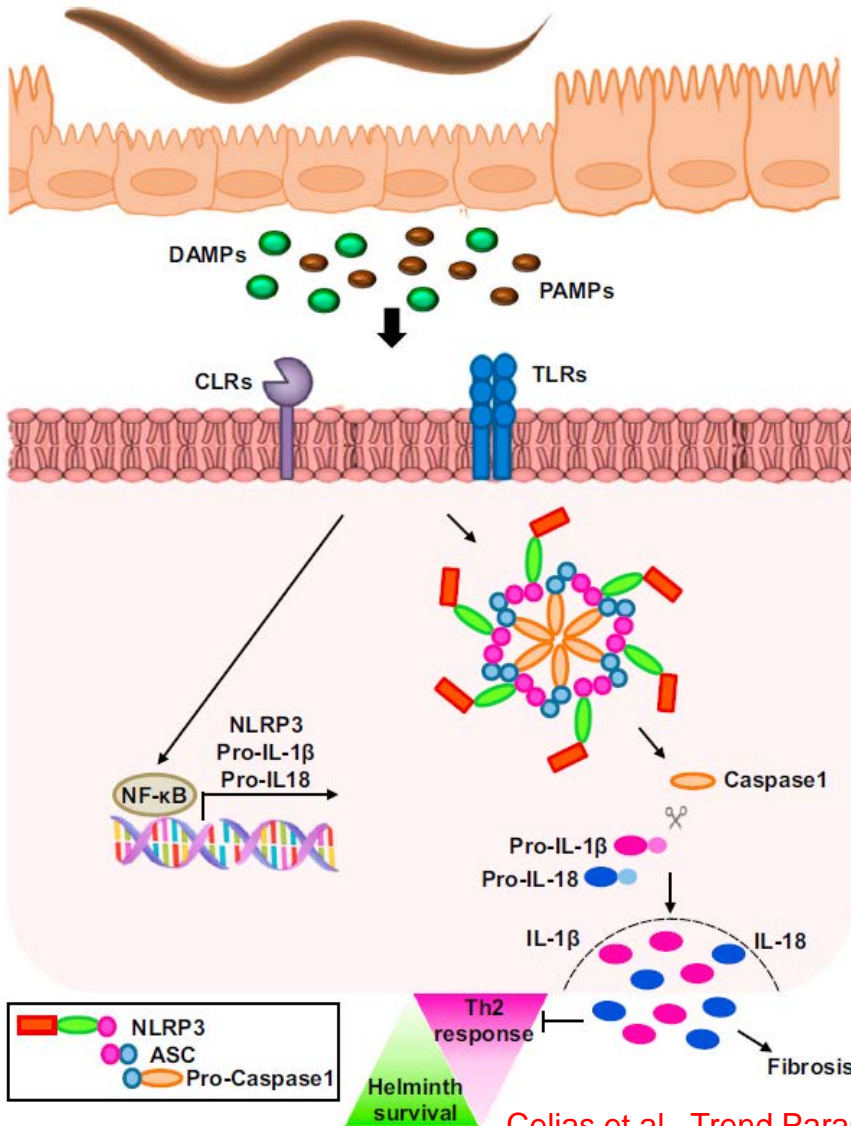
# Ativação de inflamassomas por fungos



# Ativação de inflamassomas por vírus



# Ativação de inflamassoma por helmintos



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PLOS PATHOGENS

## IL-1 $\beta$ Suppresses Innate IL-25 and IL-33 Production and Maintains Helminth Chronicity

Mario M. Zaiss<sup>1</sup>, Kendle M. Maslowski<sup>2</sup>, Ilaria Mosconi<sup>1</sup>, Nadine Guenat<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin J. Marsland<sup>3</sup>, Nicola L. Harris<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Global Health Institute, École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland, <sup>2</sup> Department of Biochemistry, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, <sup>3</sup> Department of Pneumology, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois (CHUV), Lausanne, Switzerland

## Inflammasome-Independent Role for NLRP3 in Controlling Innate Antihelminth Immunity and Tissue Repair in the Lung

Alistair L. Chenery,<sup>\*,†,‡,1</sup> Rafid Alhallaf,<sup>§,1</sup> Zainab Agha,<sup>§</sup> Jesuthas Ajendra,<sup>\*,†,‡</sup> James E. Parkinson,<sup>\*,†,‡</sup> Martha M. Cooper,<sup>§</sup> Brian H. K. Chan,<sup>\*,†,‡</sup> Ramon M. Eichenberger,<sup>§</sup> Lindsay A. Dent,<sup>¶</sup> Avril A. B. Robertson,<sup>||</sup> Andreas Kupz,<sup>§</sup> David Brough,<sup>‡</sup> Alex Loukas,<sup>§</sup> Tara E. Sutherland,<sup>‡</sup> Judith E. Allen,<sup>\*,†,‡</sup> and Paul R. Giacomin<sup>§</sup>

# Ativação de inflamassomas é benéfica ou prejudicial?

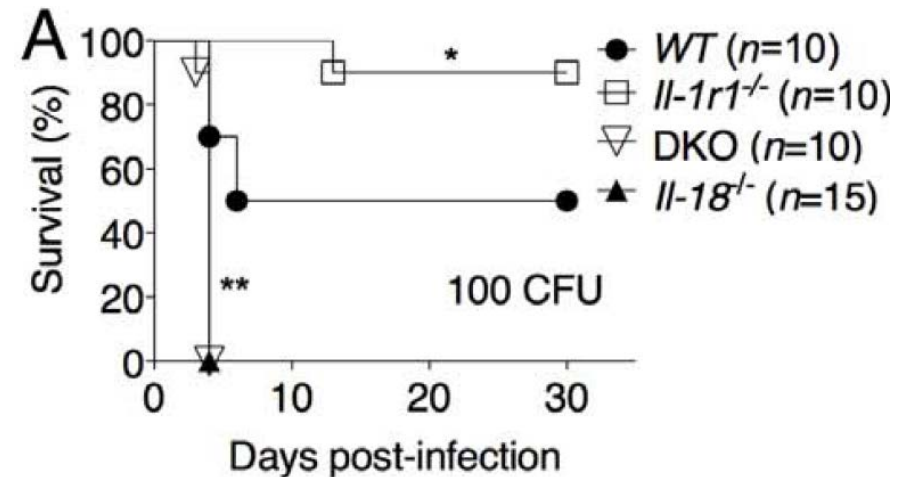
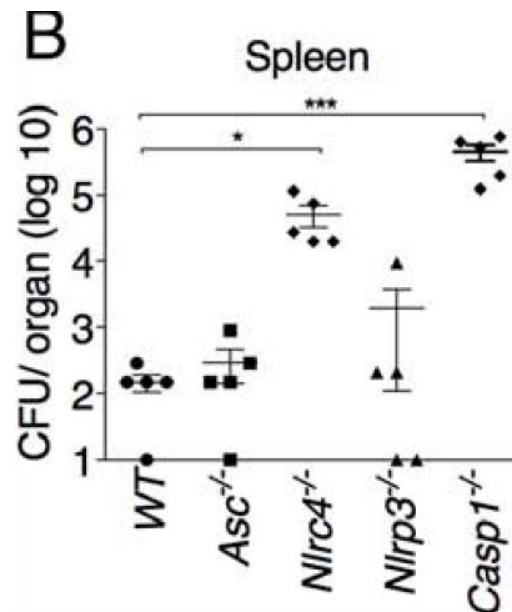
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## Inflammasome-dependent Pyroptosis and IL-18 Protect against *Burkholderia pseudomallei* Lung Infection while IL-1 $\beta$ Is Deleterious

Ivonne Ceballos-Olvera, Manoranjan Sahoo, Mark A. Miller, Laura del Barrio, Fabio Re<sup>†\*</sup>

Department of Microbiology, Immunology, and Biochemistry, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, Tennessee, United States of America



# Ativação de inflamassomas é benéfica ou prejudicial?

nature  
immunology

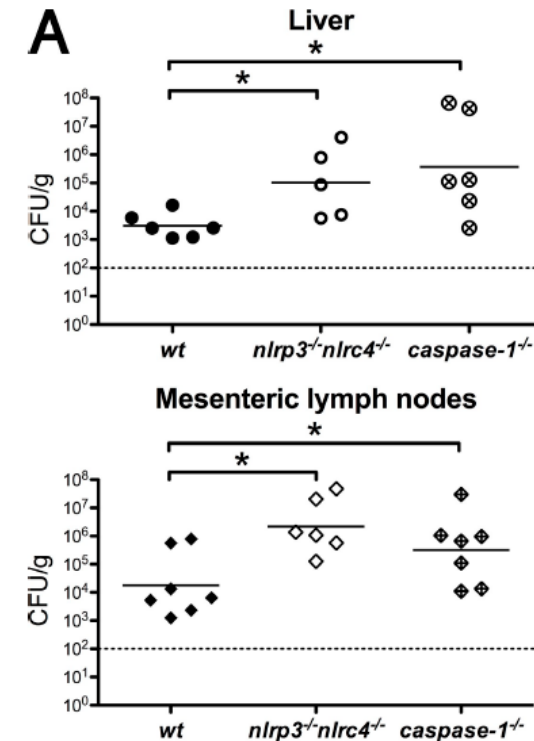
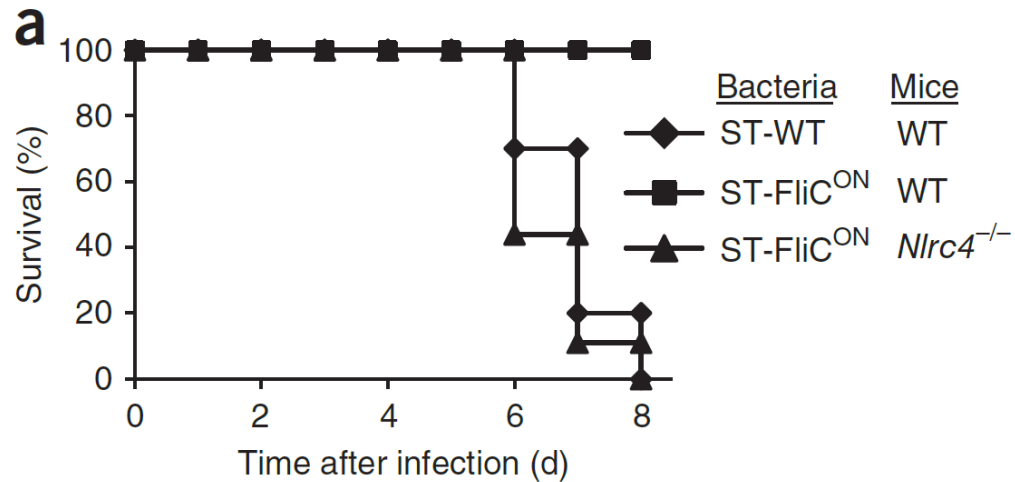
Redundant roles for inflammasome receptors NLRP3 and NLRC4 in host defense against *Salmonella*

JEM

Petr Broz,<sup>1</sup> Kim Newton,<sup>2</sup> Mohamed Lamkanfi,<sup>2</sup> Sanjeev Mariathasan,<sup>2</sup> Vishva M. Dixit,<sup>2</sup> and Denise M. Monack<sup>1</sup>

## Caspase-1-induced pyroptosis is an innate immune effector mechanism against intracellular bacteria

Edward A Miao<sup>1</sup>, Irina A Leaf<sup>1</sup>, Piper M Treuting<sup>2</sup>, Dat P Mao<sup>1</sup>, Monica Dors<sup>1</sup>, Anasuya Sarkar<sup>3</sup>, Sarah E Warren<sup>1,4</sup>, Mark D Wewers<sup>3</sup> & Alan Aderem<sup>1</sup>





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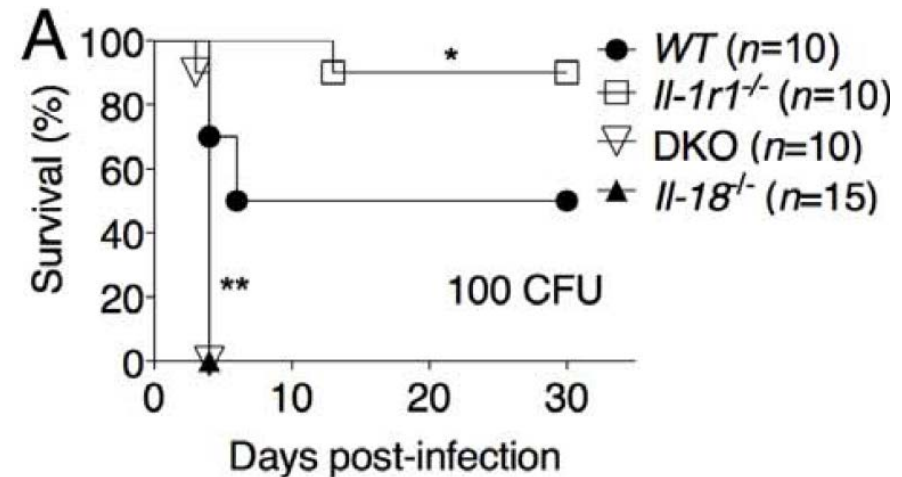
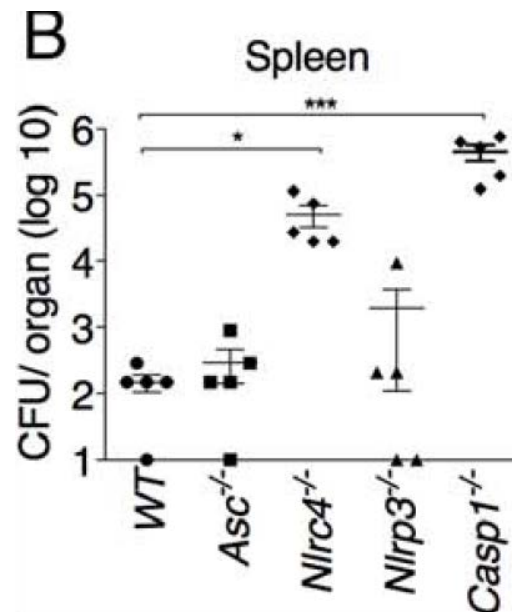
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PLOS PATHOGENS

## Inflammasome-dependent Pyroptosis and IL-18 Protect against *Burkholderia pseudomallei* Lung Infection while IL-1 $\beta$ Is Deleterious

Ivonne Ceballos-Olvera, Manoranjan Sahoo, Mark A. Miller, Laura del Barrio, Fabio Re<sup>†\*</sup>

Department of Microbiology, Immunology, and Biochemistry, University of Tennessee Health Science Center, Memphis, Tennessee, United States of America



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medicine

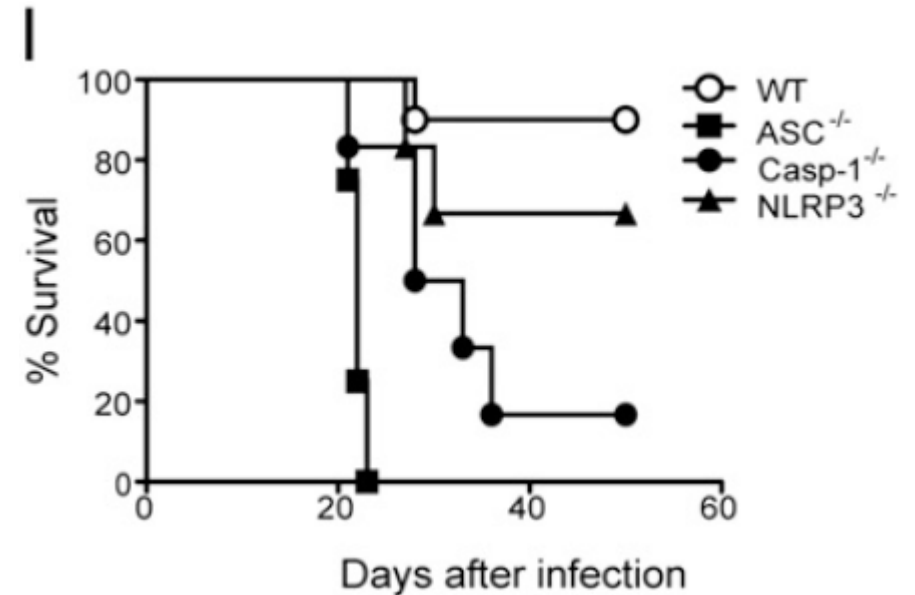
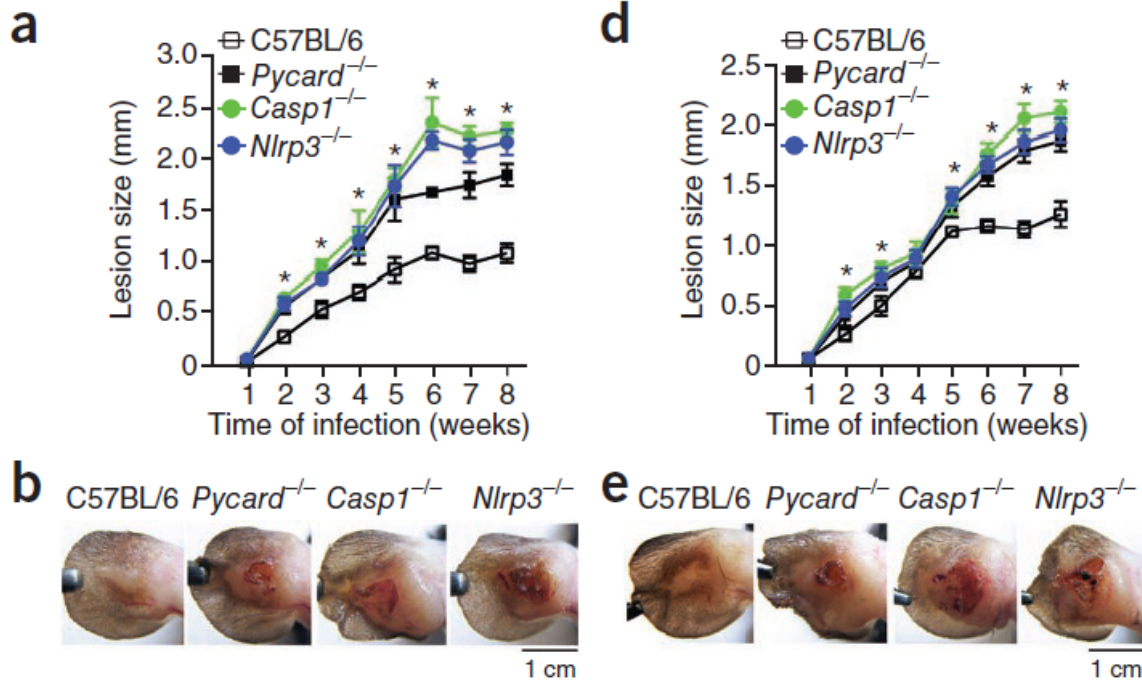
The Journal of Immunology

## Inflammasome-derived IL-1 $\beta$ production induces nitric oxide-mediated resistance to *Leishmania*

Djalma S Lima-Junior<sup>1,2</sup>, Diego L Costa<sup>2</sup>, Vanessa Carregaro<sup>2</sup>, Larissa D Cunha<sup>1</sup>, Alexandre L N Silva<sup>1</sup>, Tiago W P Mineo<sup>2,7</sup>, Fredy R S Gutierrez<sup>2,7</sup>, Maria Bellio<sup>3</sup>, Karina R Bortoluci<sup>4</sup>, Richard A Flavell<sup>5,6</sup>, Marcelo T Bozza<sup>3</sup>, João S Silva<sup>2</sup> & Dario S Zamboni<sup>1</sup>

## Apoptosis-Associated Speck-like Protein Containing a Caspase Recruitment Domain Inflammasomes Mediate IL-1 $\beta$ Response and Host Resistance to *Trypanosoma cruzi* Infection

Grace Kelly Silva,<sup>\*,†</sup> Renata Sesti Costa,<sup>\*,1</sup> Tatiana Nunes Silveira,<sup>†,1</sup> Braulia Costa Caetano,<sup>‡</sup> Catarina Veltrini Horta,<sup>†</sup> Fredy Roberto Salazar Gutierrez,<sup>§</sup> Paulo Marcos da Matta Guedes,<sup>¶</sup> Warrison Athanasio Andrade,<sup>‡,||,#</sup> Mariana De Niz,<sup>\*\*,††</sup> Ricardo Tostes Gazzinelli,<sup>‡,||,#</sup> Dario Simões Zamboni,<sup>†</sup> and João Santana Silva<sup>\*</sup>

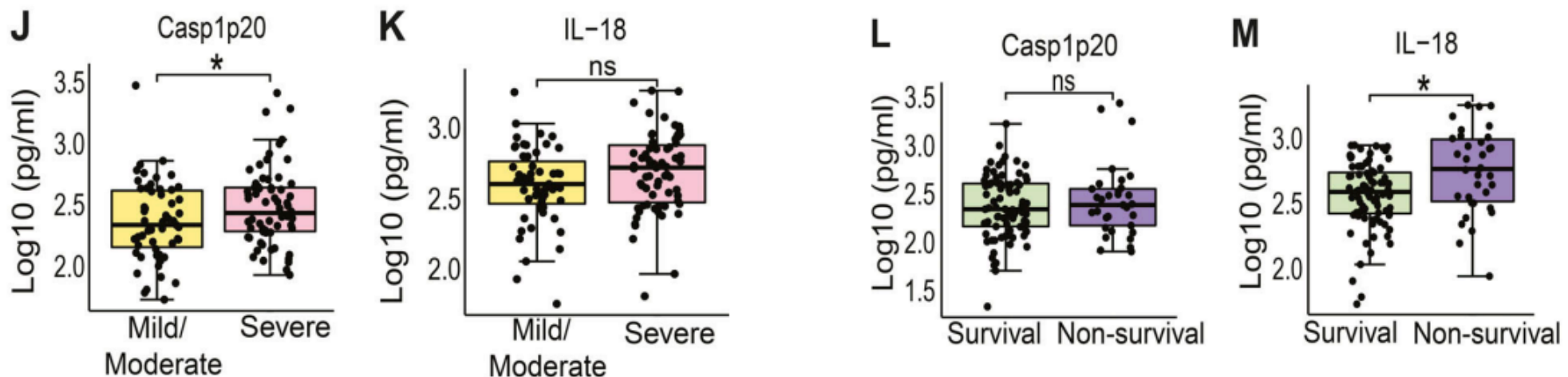


# Ativação de inflamassomas é benéfica ou prejudicial?

## BRIEF DEFINITIVE REPORT

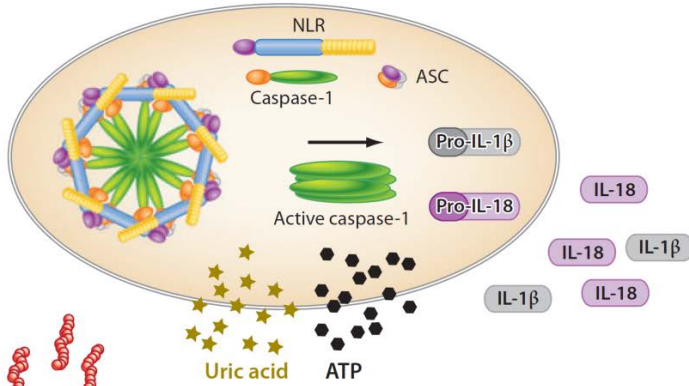
### Inflammasomes are activated in response to SARS-CoV-2 infection and are associated with COVID-19 severity in patients

Tamara S. Rodrigues<sup>1</sup>, Keyla S.G. de Sá<sup>1</sup>, Adriene Y. Ishimoto<sup>1</sup>, Amanda Becerra<sup>1</sup>, Samuel Oliveira<sup>1</sup>, Leticia Almeida<sup>1,2</sup>, Augusto V. Gonçalves<sup>1</sup>, Debora B. Perucello<sup>1</sup>, Warrison A. Andrade<sup>1</sup>, Ricardo Castro<sup>3</sup>, Flavio P. Veras<sup>4</sup>, Juliana E. Toller-Kawahisa<sup>4</sup>, Daniele C. Nascimento<sup>4</sup>, Mikhael H.F. de Lima<sup>4</sup>, Camila M.S. Silva<sup>4</sup>, Diego B. Caetite<sup>4</sup>, Ronaldo B. Martins<sup>1</sup>, Italo A. Castro<sup>1</sup>, Marjorie C. Pontelli<sup>1</sup>, Fabio C. de Barros<sup>5,6</sup>, Natália B. do Amaral<sup>7</sup>, Marcela C. Giannini<sup>7</sup>, Leticia P. Bonjorno<sup>7</sup>, Maria Isabel F. Lopes<sup>7</sup>, Rodrigo C. Santana<sup>7</sup>, Fernando C. Vilar<sup>7</sup>, Maria Auxiliadora-Martins<sup>8</sup>, Rodrigo Luppino-Assad<sup>7</sup>, Sergio C.L. de Almeida<sup>7</sup>, Fabiola R. de Oliveira<sup>7</sup>, Sabrina S. Batah<sup>9</sup>, Li Siyuan<sup>9</sup>, Maira N. Benatti<sup>9</sup>, Thiago M. Cunha<sup>2,4</sup>, José C. Alves-Filho<sup>2,4</sup>, Fernando Q. Cunha<sup>2,4</sup>, Larissa D. Cunha<sup>1</sup>, Fabiani G. Frantz<sup>3</sup>, Tiana Kohlsdorf<sup>5</sup>, Alexandre T. Fabro<sup>9</sup>, Eurico Arruda<sup>1</sup>, Renê D.R. de Oliveira<sup>7</sup>, Paulo Louzada-Junior<sup>7</sup>, and Dario S. Zamboni<sup>1,2</sup>

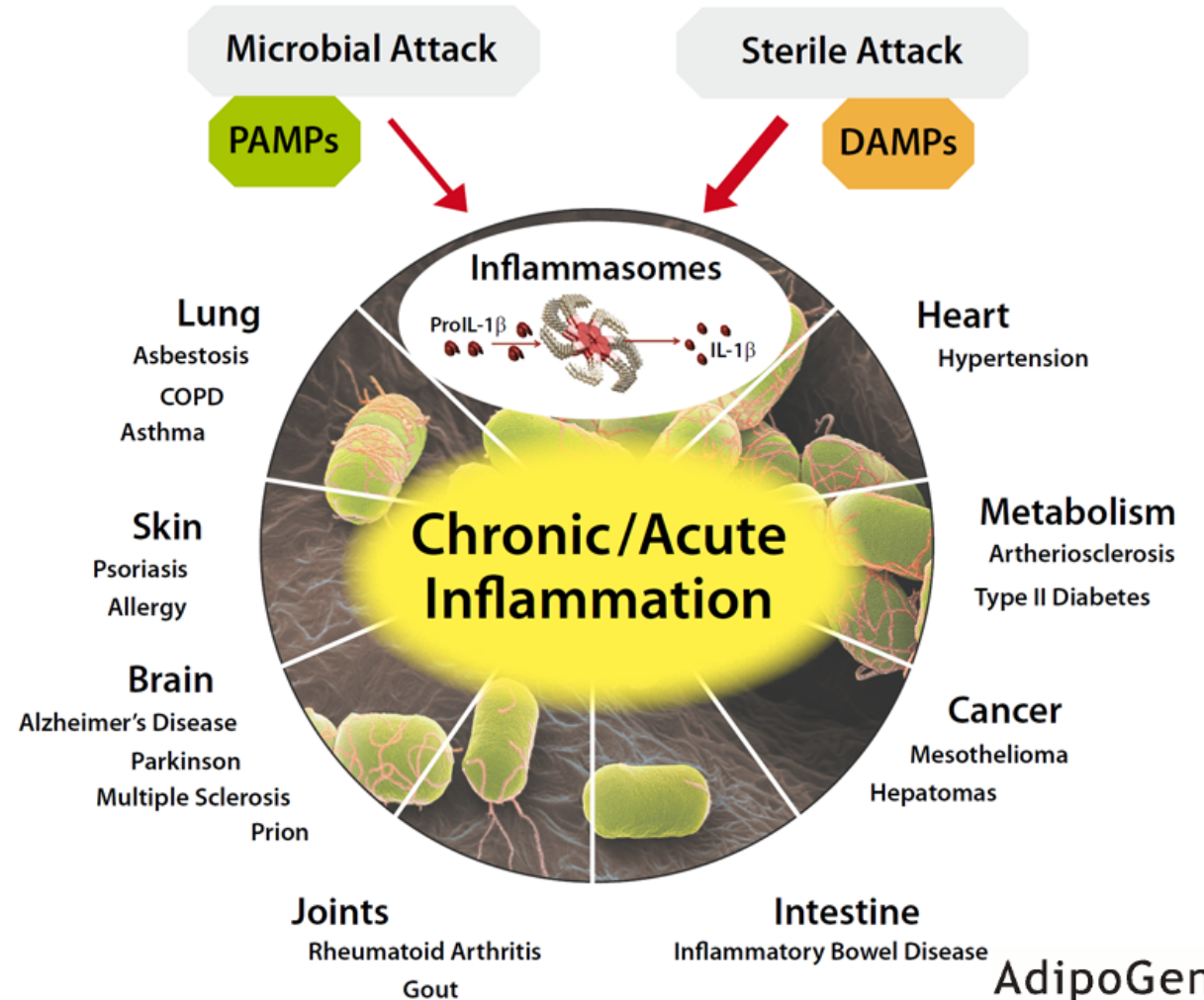
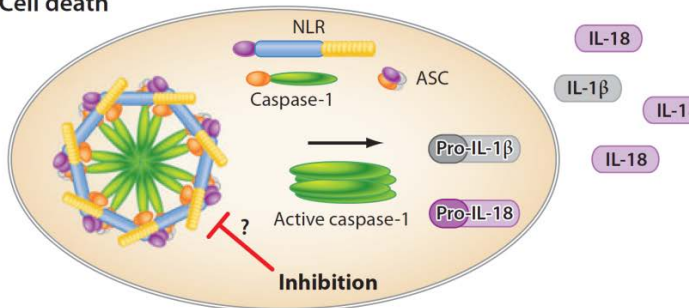


# Ativação de inflamassomas é benéfica ou prejudicial?

**Primary event**  
Infection or injury



**Secondary event**  
Cell death



# Questões

