

Imunologia de Mucosa

Denise Moraes da Fonseca

Laboratório de Imunologia de Mucosas

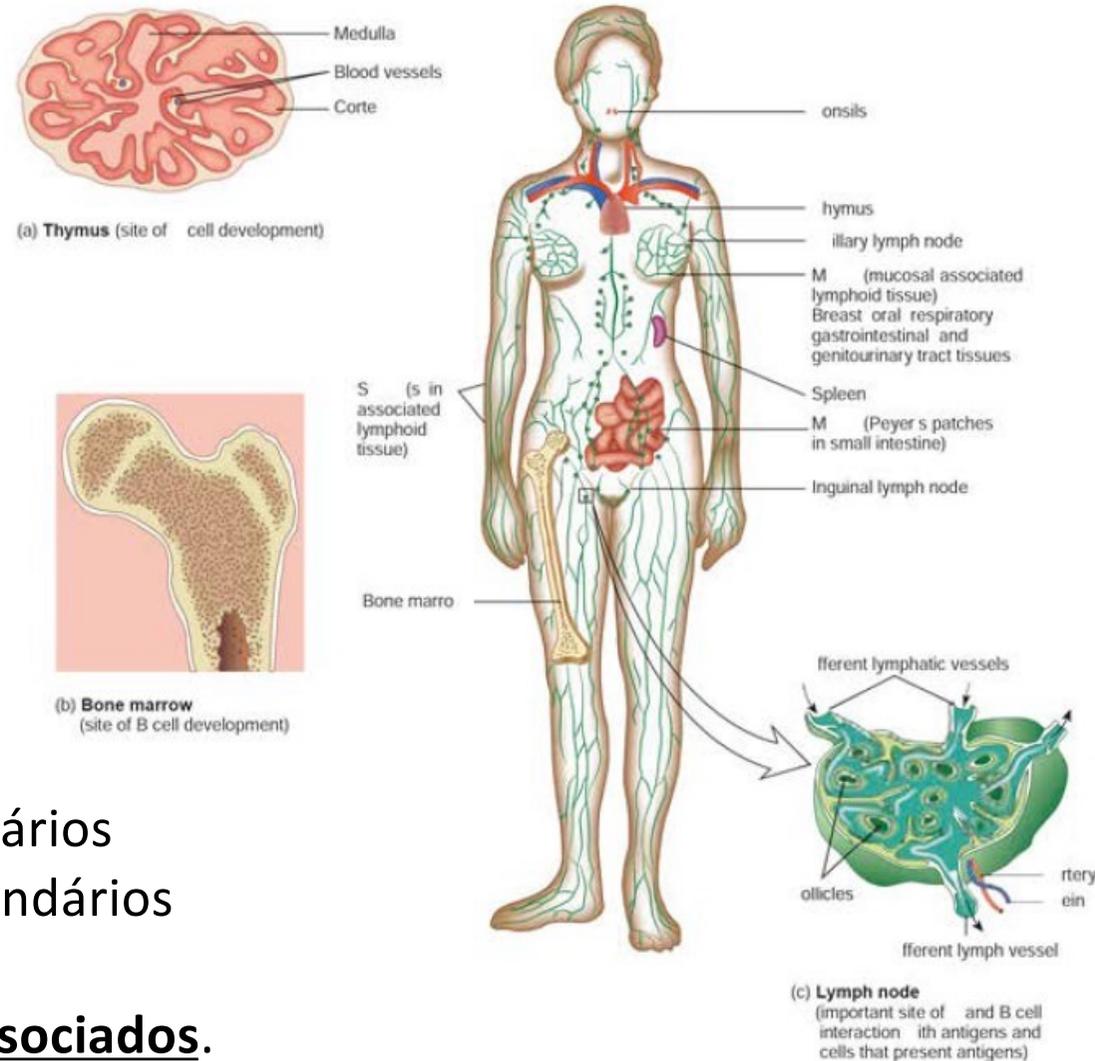
Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas – Universidade de São Paulo

BMI0102 -2025

Tópicos da aula

- Componentes: barreira física
- Componentes: barreira ativa
- Respostas canônicas: Tolerância Oral, Imunidade a vacinas, Th17/22, IgA, Linfócitos Inatos
- Particularidades de tecidos de barreira
- Interação com microbiota e doença

Como está organizado o sistema imunológico pelo corpo ?



- Órgãos linfoides Primários
- Órgãos linfoides Secundários
- Circulação
- **Barreiras e órgãos associados.**

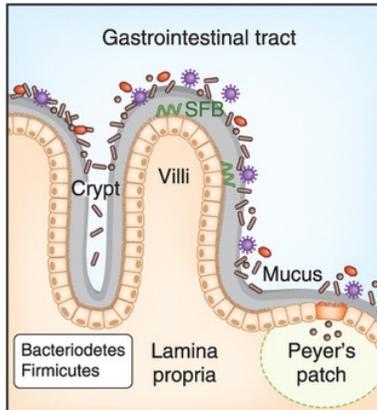
Figure 13.2: The distribution of Lymphoid tissues in the body

Porque estudar o Sistema Imune de mucosa?

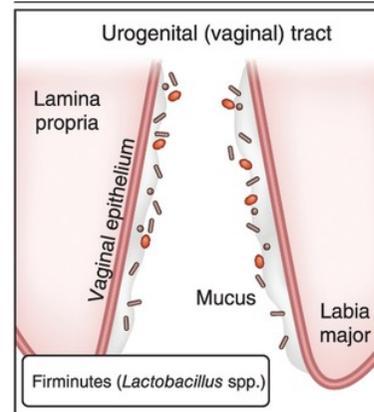
Números de Linfócitos em Diferentes Tecidos

Baço	70×10^9 
Linfonodos	190×10^9
Medula óssea	50×10^9
Sangue	10×10^9
Pele	20×10^9
Intestinos	50×10^9 
Fígado	10×10^9
Pulmões	30×10^9

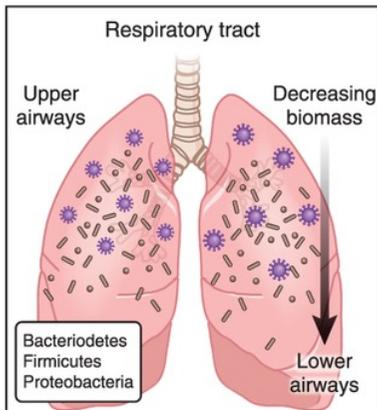
Porque estudar o Sistema Imune de mucosa?



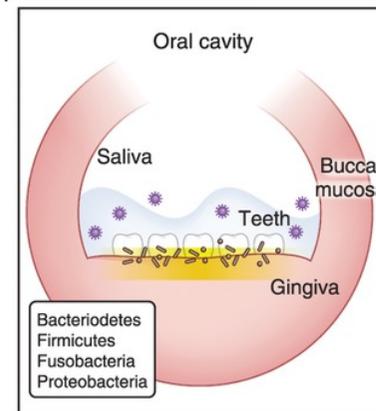
- Absorção de nutrientes
- Tolerância
- Superfície (200m²)



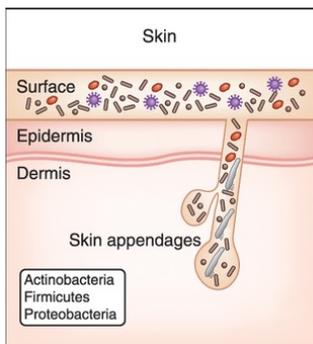
- Reprodução
- Exposição ambiental



- Respiração
- Exposição a antígenos ambientais

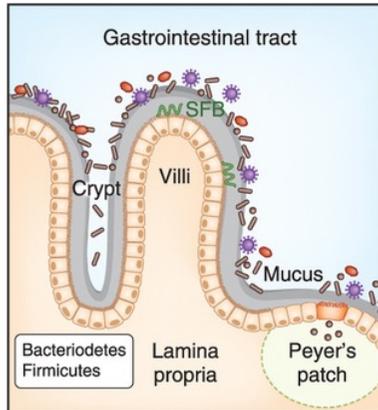


- Digestão
- Exposição ambiental

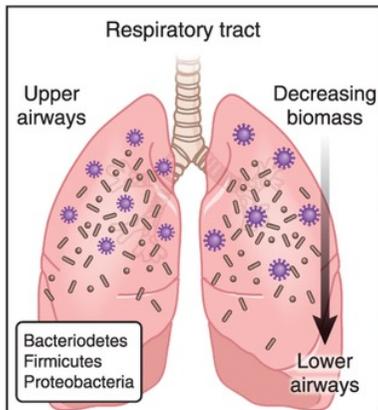


- Superfície
- Exposição ambiental

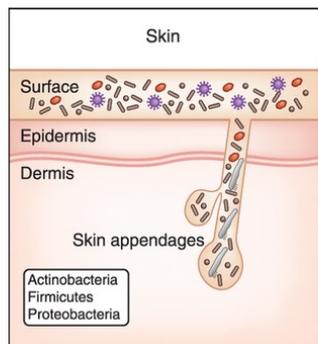
Porque estudar o Sistema Imune de mucosa?



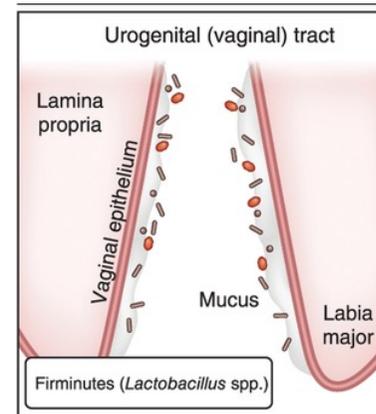
- Absorção de nutrientes
- Tolerância
- Superfície (200m²)
- Tonsilas, linfonodos dren.
- Placas de Peyer
- Lâmina própria, GALT



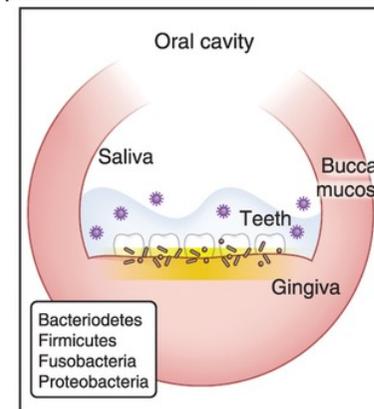
- Respiração
- Exposição a antígenos ambientais
- Tonsilas
- Adenóides
- Foliculos linfóides associados



- Superfície
- Exposição ambiental
- Epitélio estratificado queratinizado
- Aglomerados celulares



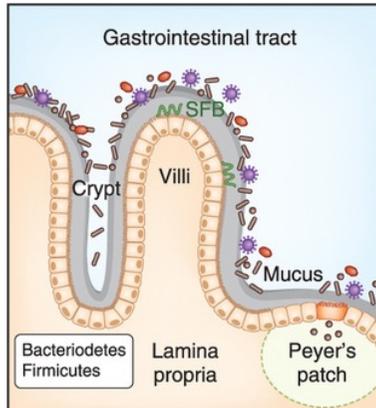
- Reprodução
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- Digestão
- Exposição ambiental

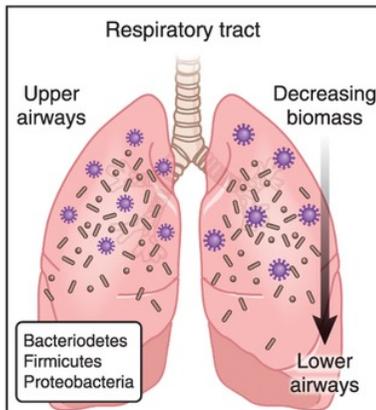
GALT: Gut-associated lymphoid tissue
BALT: Bronchial-associated lymphoid tissue
NALT: Nasal-associated lymphoid tissue

Porque estudar o Sistema Imune de mucosa?



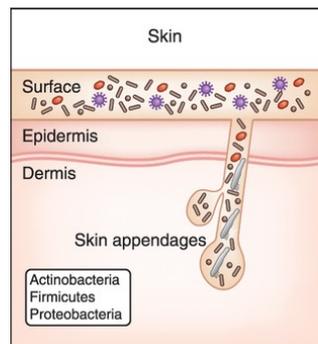
- Absorção de nutrientes
- Tolerância
- Superfície (200m²)
- Tonsilas
- Placas de Peyer
- Lâmina própria, GALT

- Epitélio
- Muco e peptídeos antimicrobianos
- Células M
- Células de Paneth
- Células B (IgA e IgM)
- Células Dendríticas especializadas



- Respiração
- Exposição a antígenos ambientais
- Tonsilas
- Adenóides
- Folicúlos linfóides associados

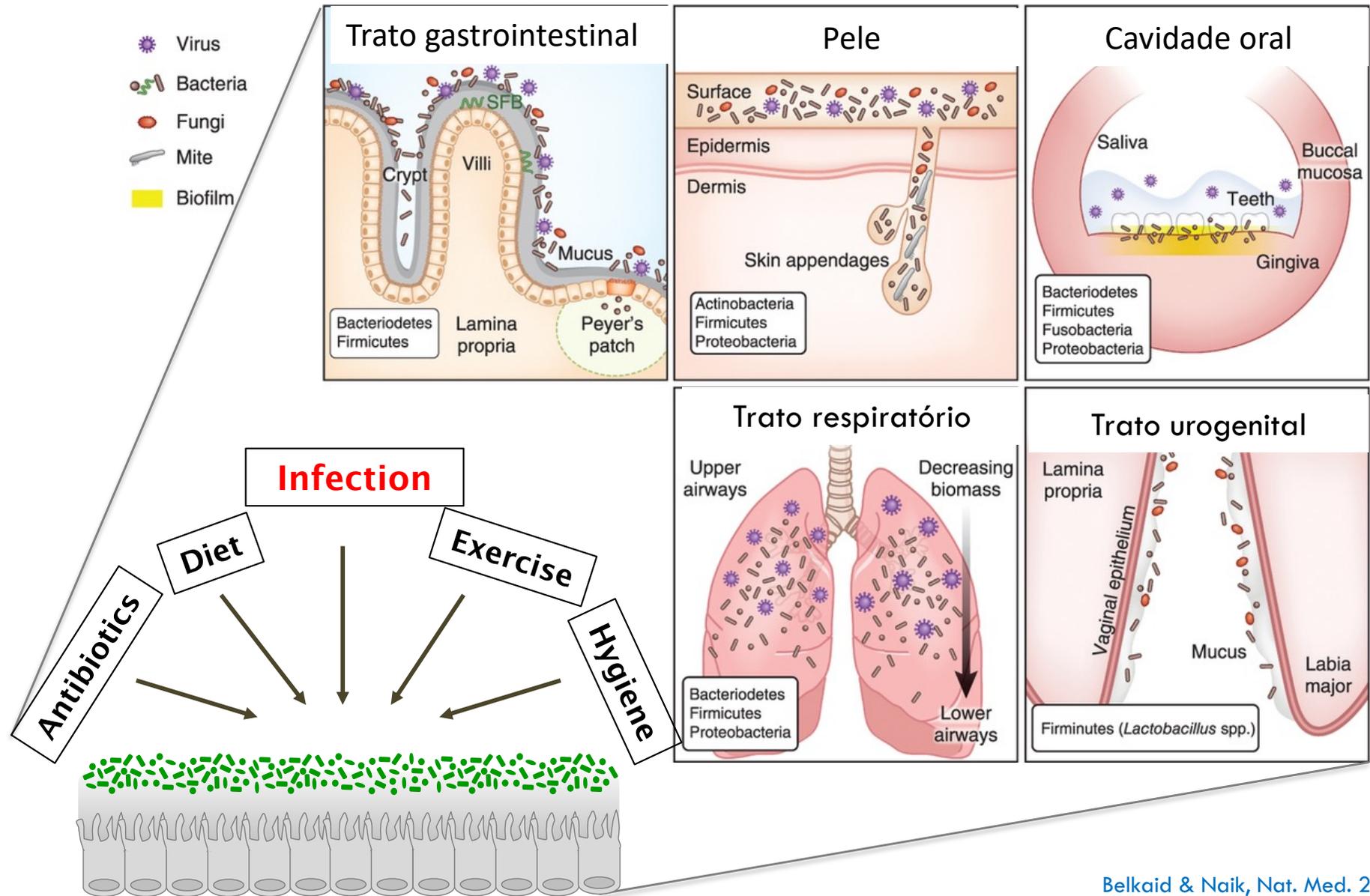
- Epitélio ciliado
- Muco e defensinas
- Células M
- Células B (IgA, IgM e IgG)



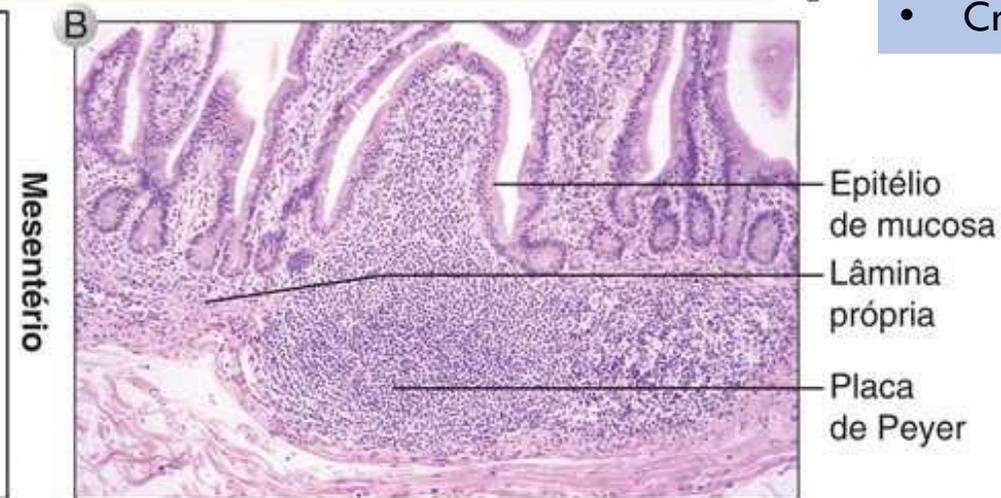
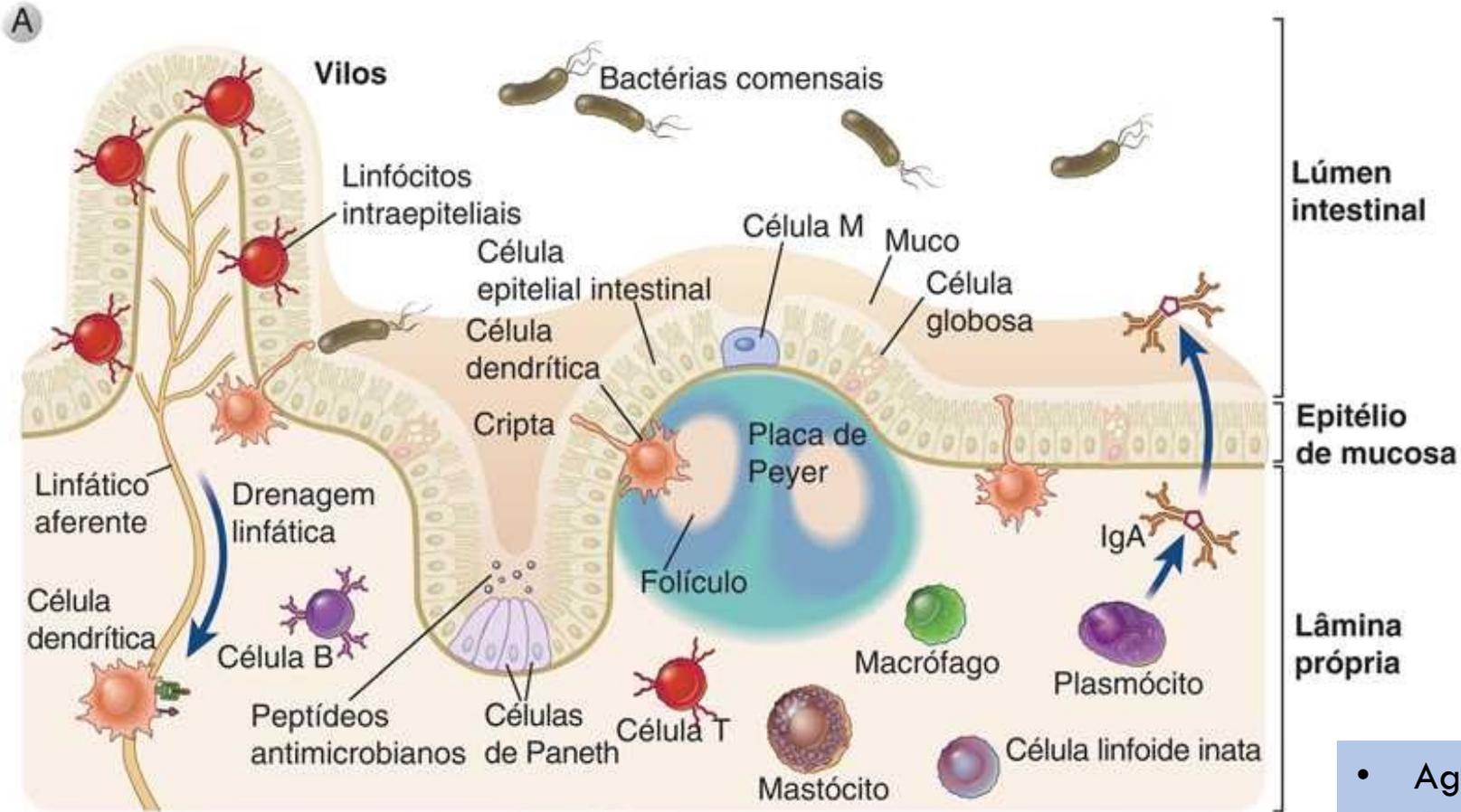
- Superfície
- Exposição ambiental
- Epitélio estratificado queratinizado
- Aglomerados celulares

- Queratinócitos
- Células de Langerhans
- Células Dendríticas especializadas

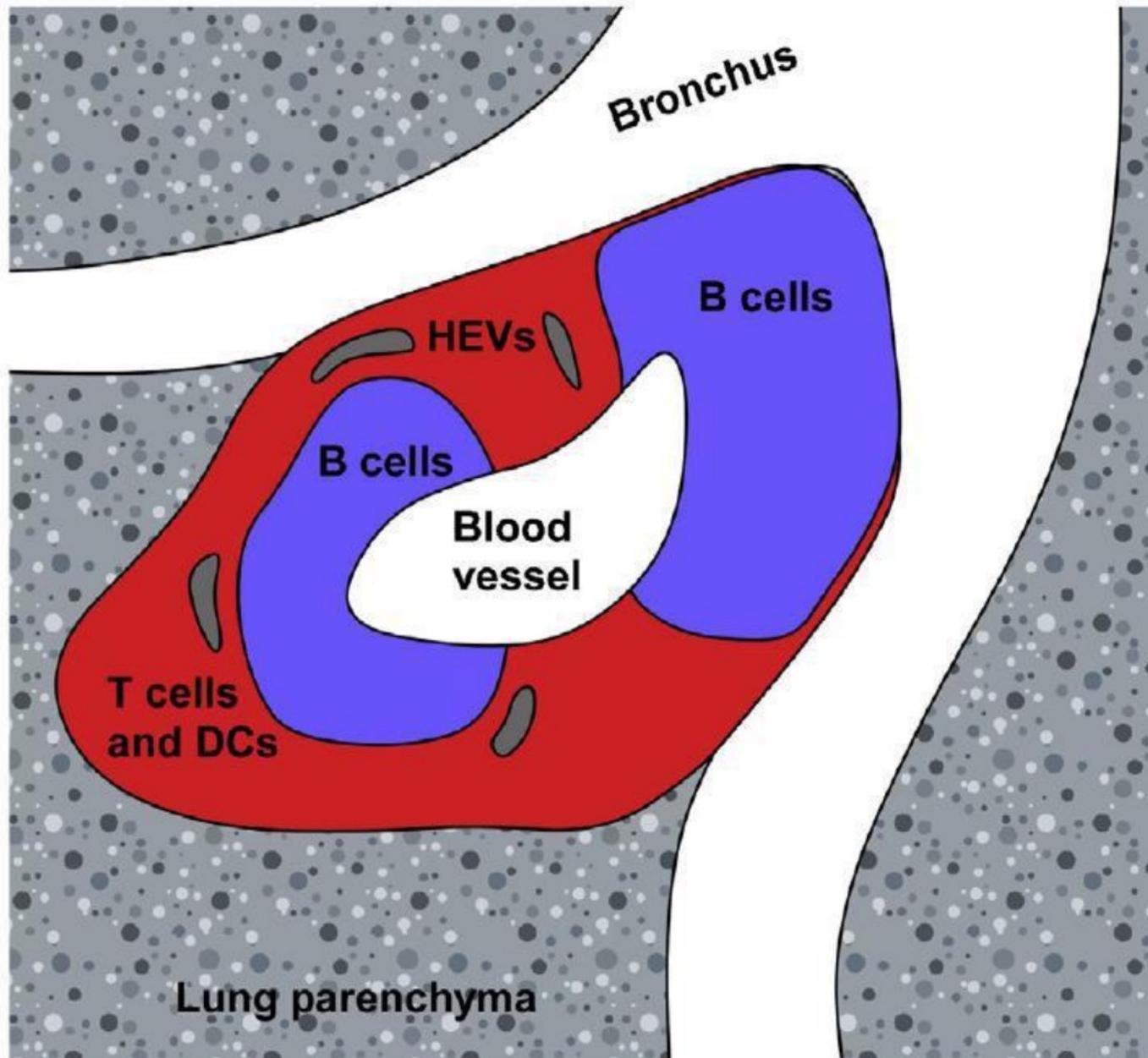
Tecidos de barreira



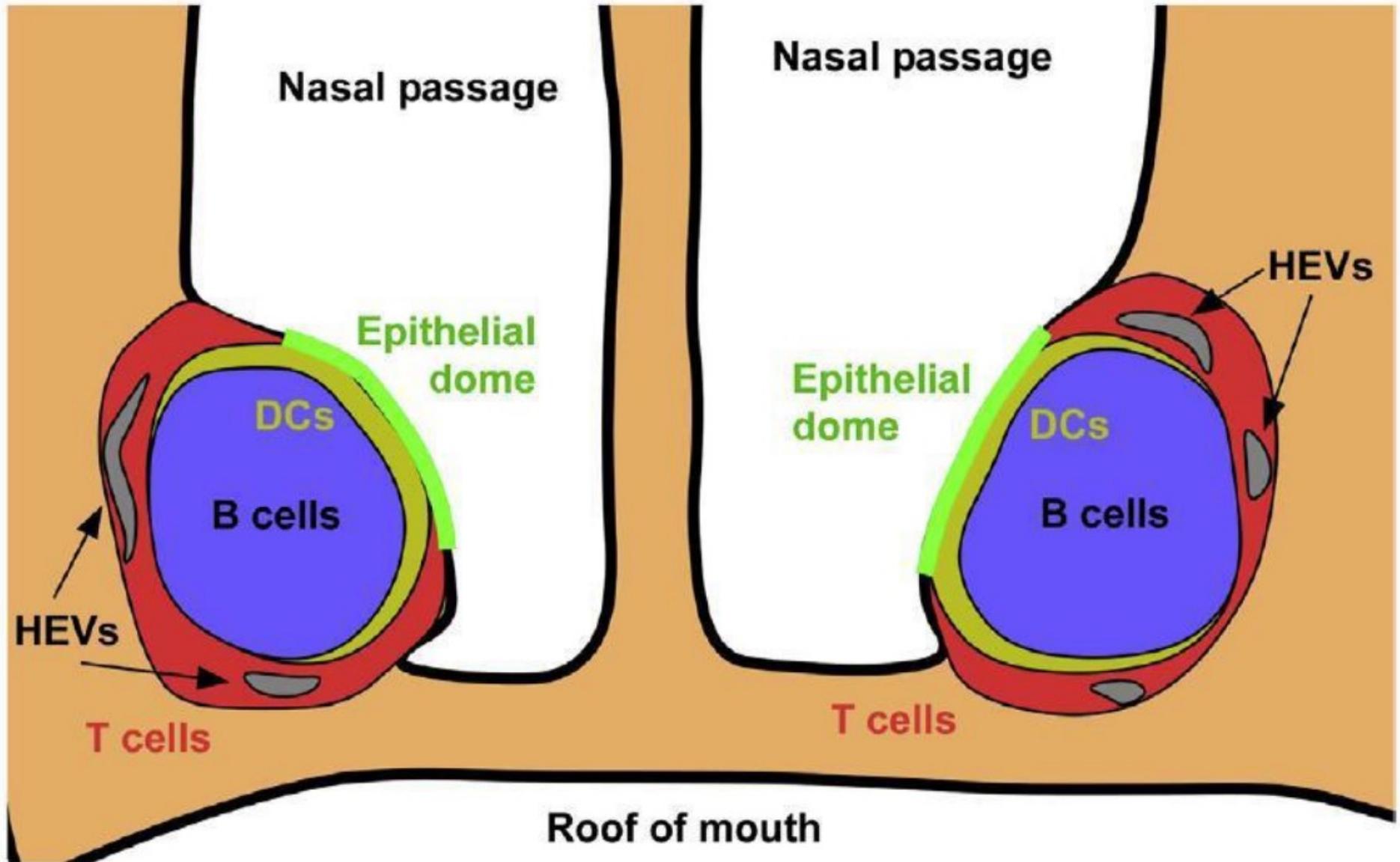
GALT: GUT-associated lymphoid tissue



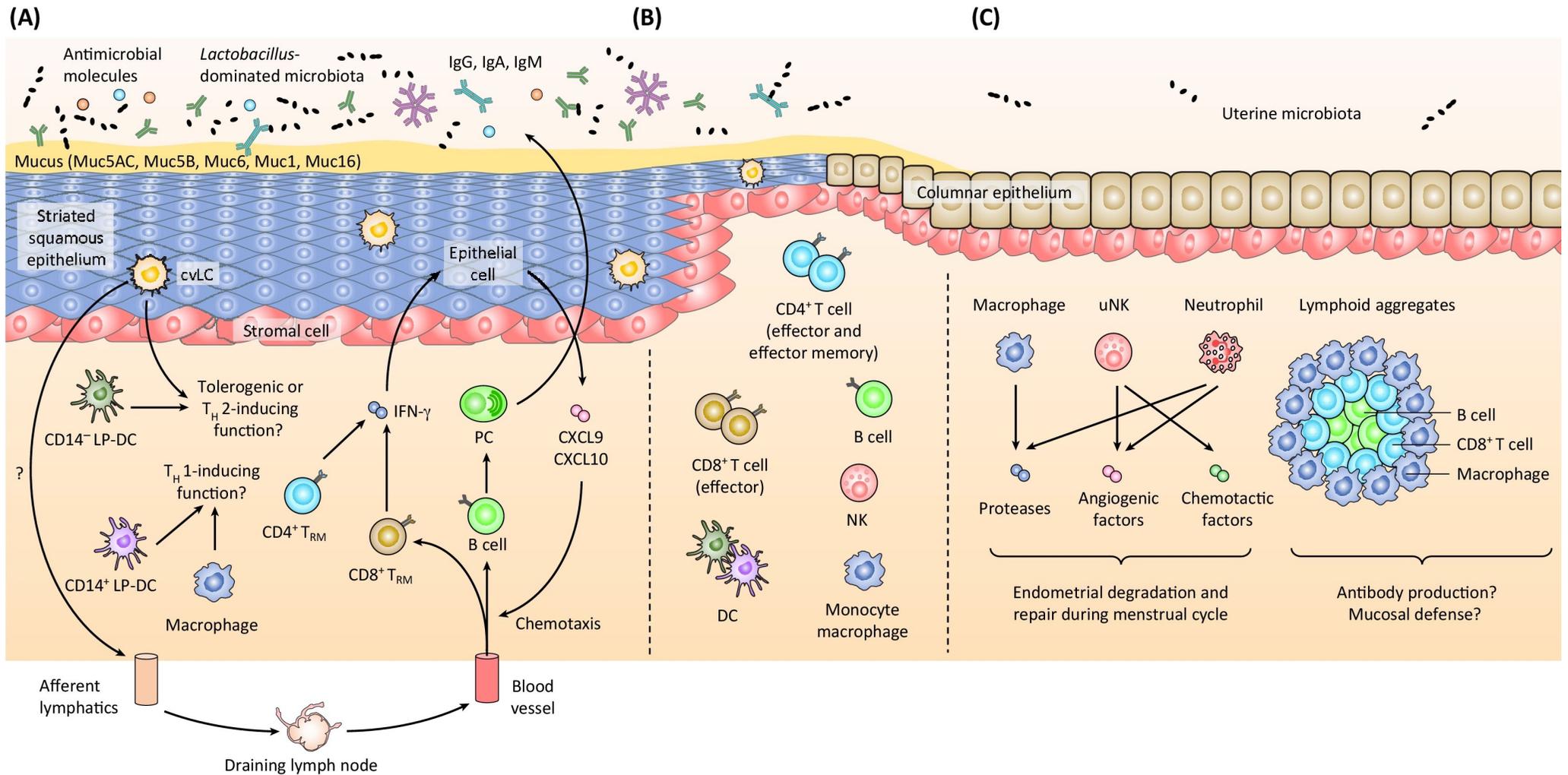
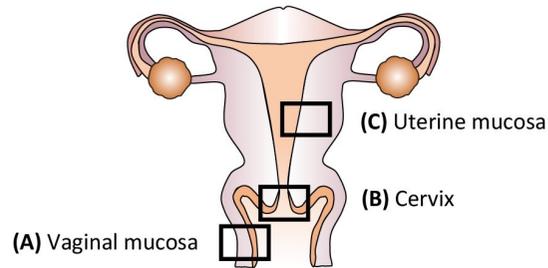
BALT: Bronchial-associated lymphoid tissue



NALT: Nasal-associated lymphoid tissue



Urogenital-associated lymphoid tissue



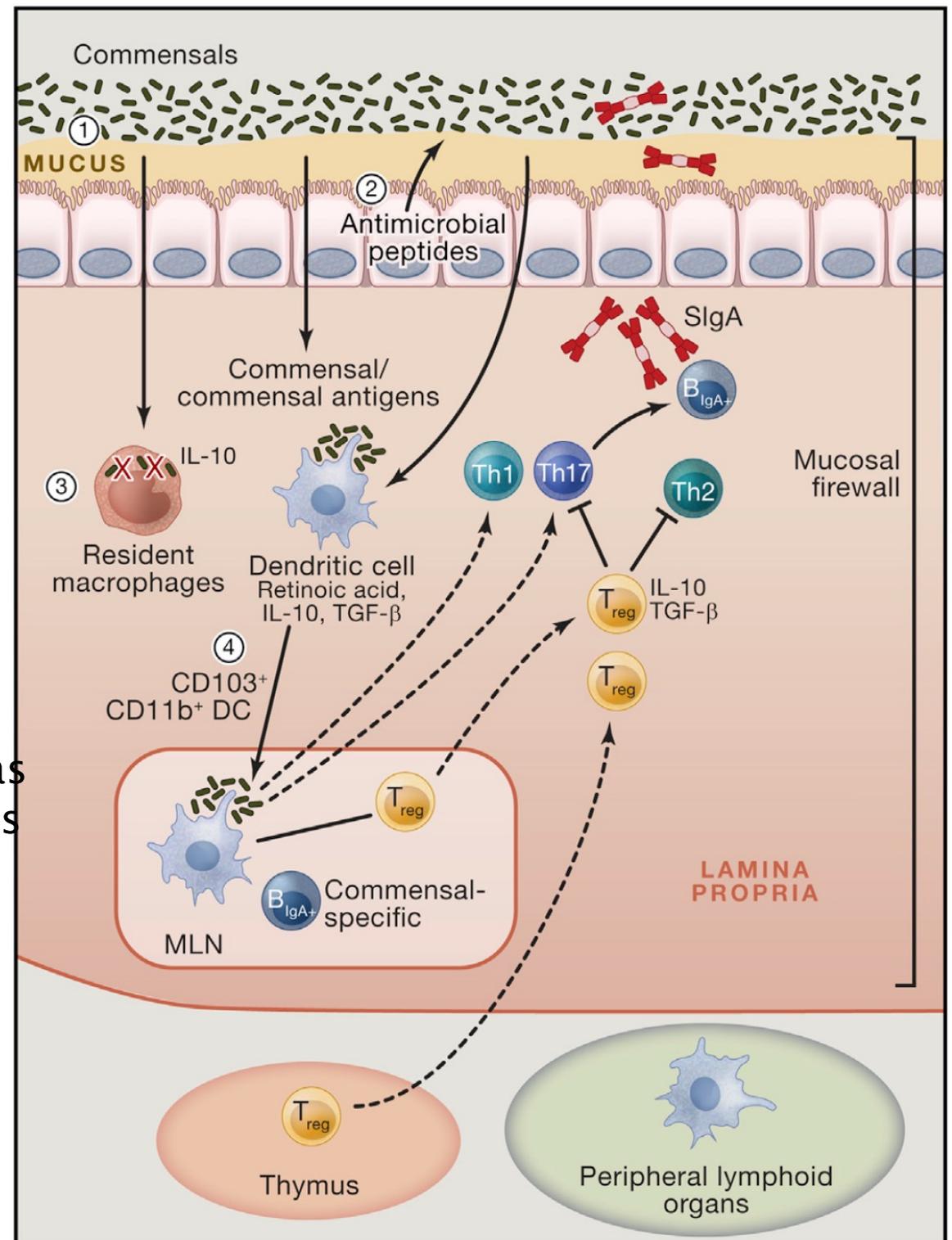
Componentes

Barreira Física

- Epitélio/ Junções celulares
- Muco
- Peptídeos antimicrobianos
- *Epitélio Ciliado
- *pH

Barreira ativa

- Células dendríticas especializadas
- Células T efetoras especializadas (Th17 e Treg)
- IgA
- Células Inatas (macrófagos e ILCs)
- Microbiota

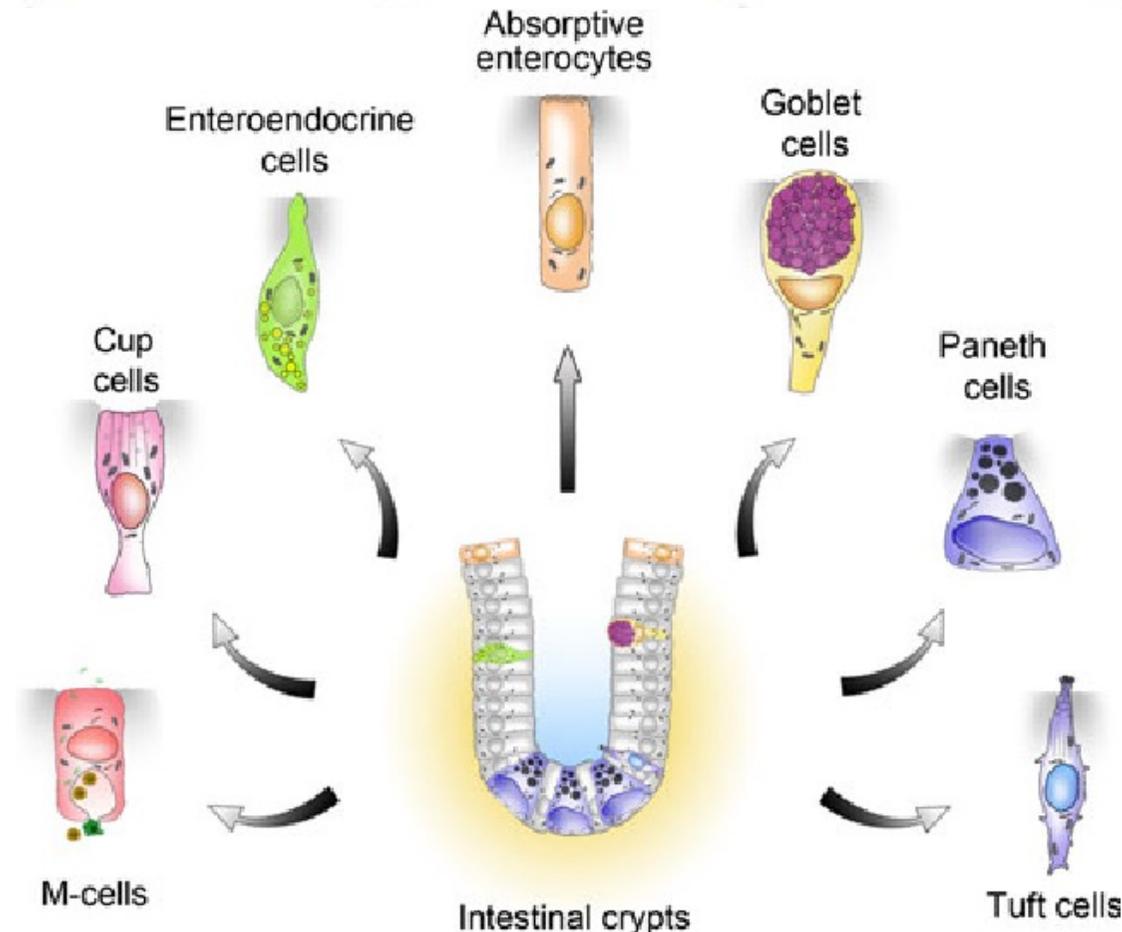
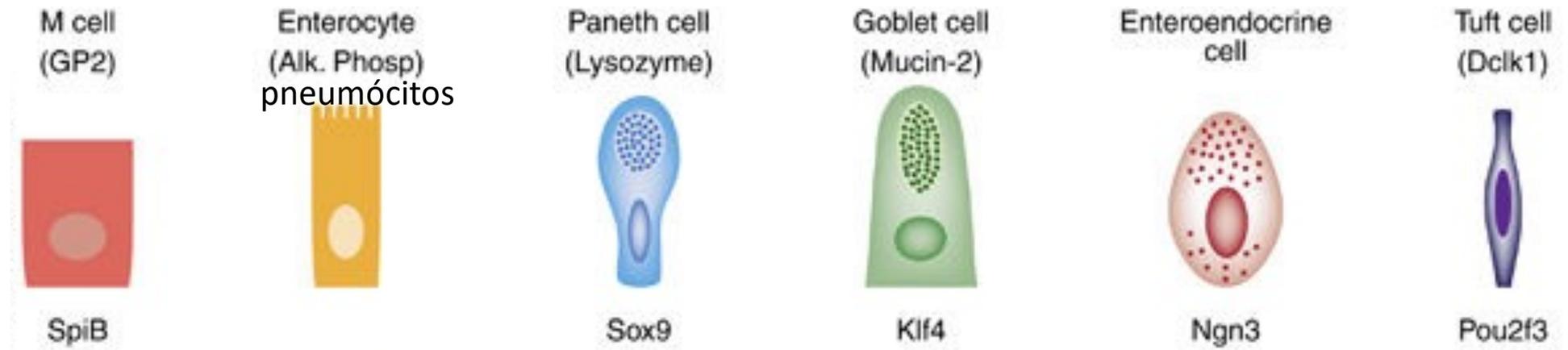


Tópicos da aula

Componentes moleculares
Componentes celulares

- Conceitos e Componentes: barreira física
- Componentes: barreira ativa
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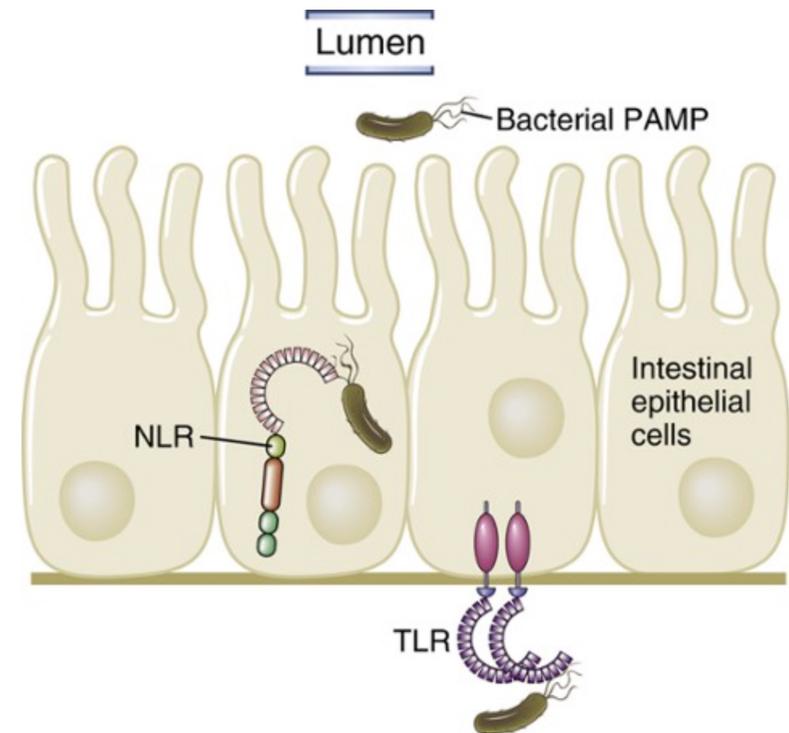
Epitélio: diferentes células com funções especializadas



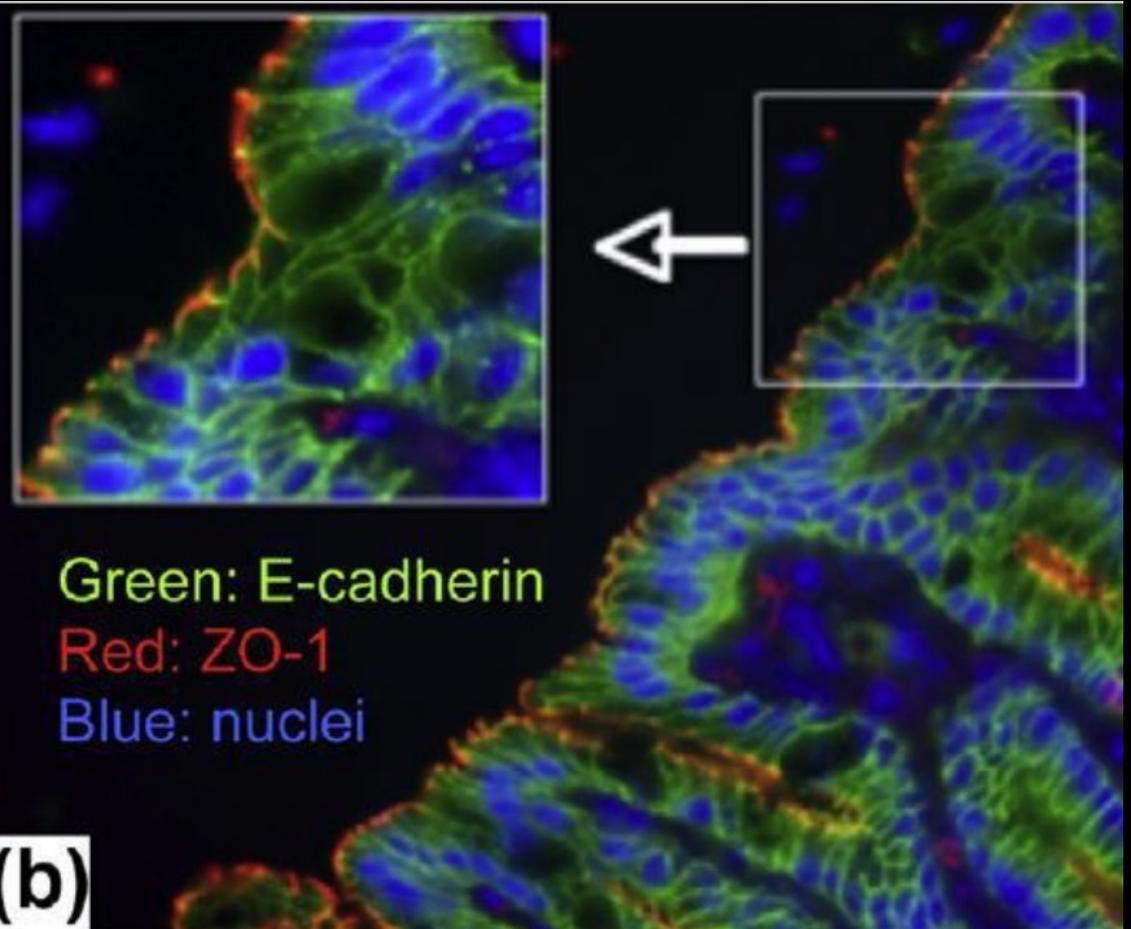
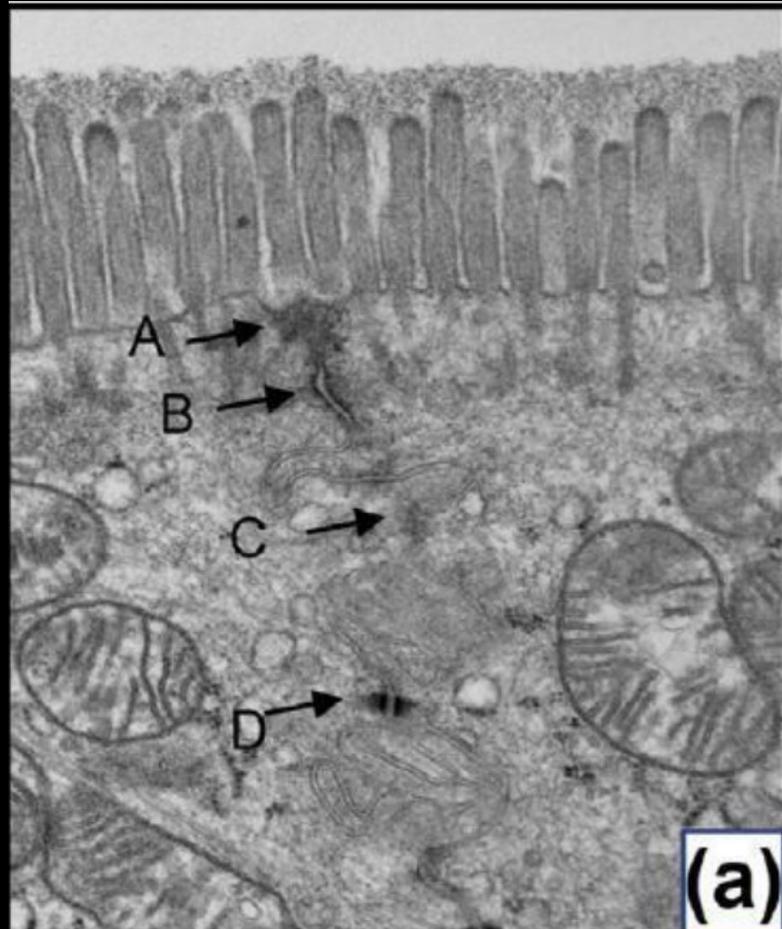
Epitélio: enterócitos e pneumócitos

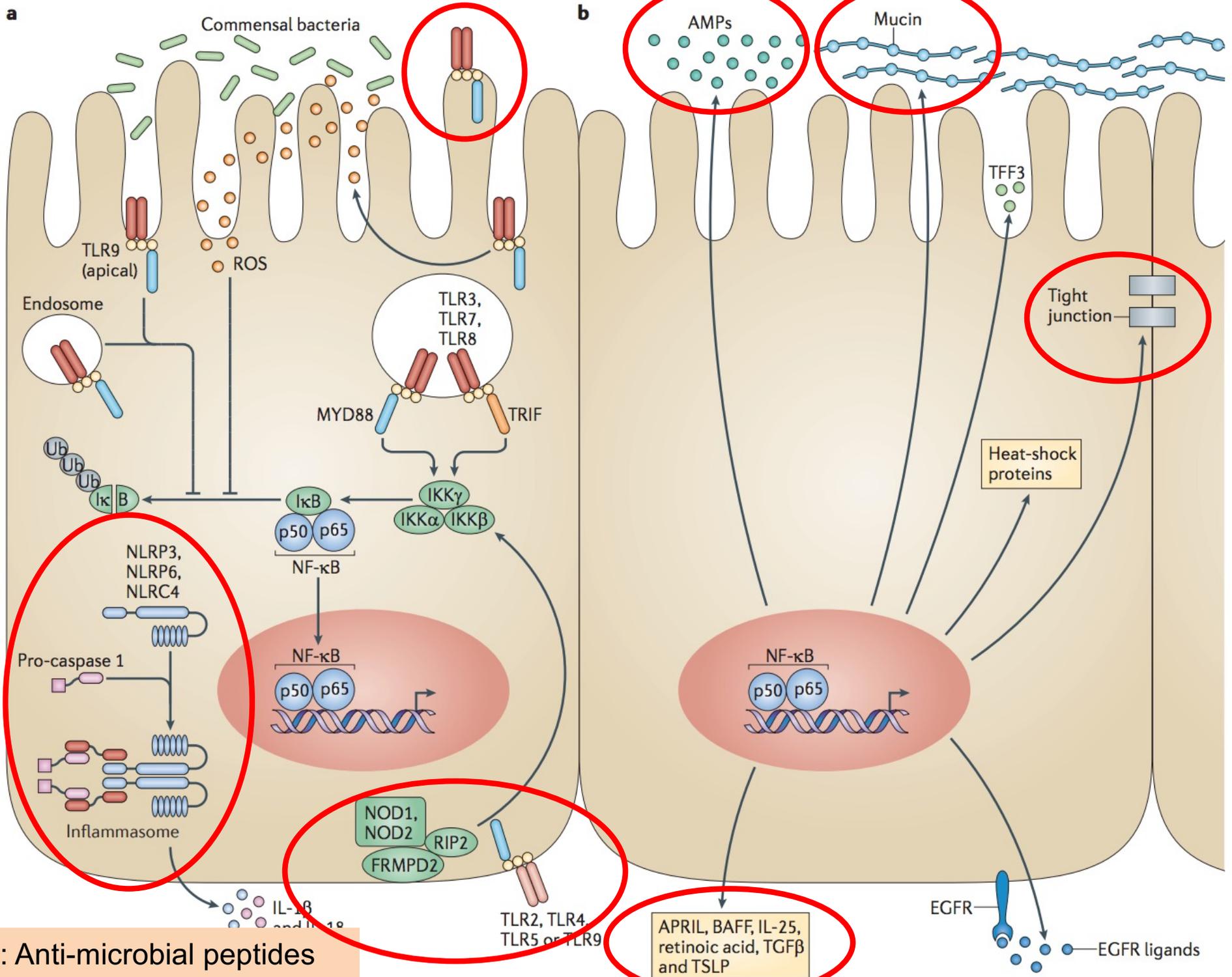


- Junções
- Microvilosidades
- Cílios
- Produção de peptídeos antimicrobianos: defensinas, catalecidinas e lectinas do tipo C
- Surfactantes (pulmão: pneumócitos II)
- Expressão de Receptores de reconhecimento de padrões moleculares



✓ IBD / Crohn

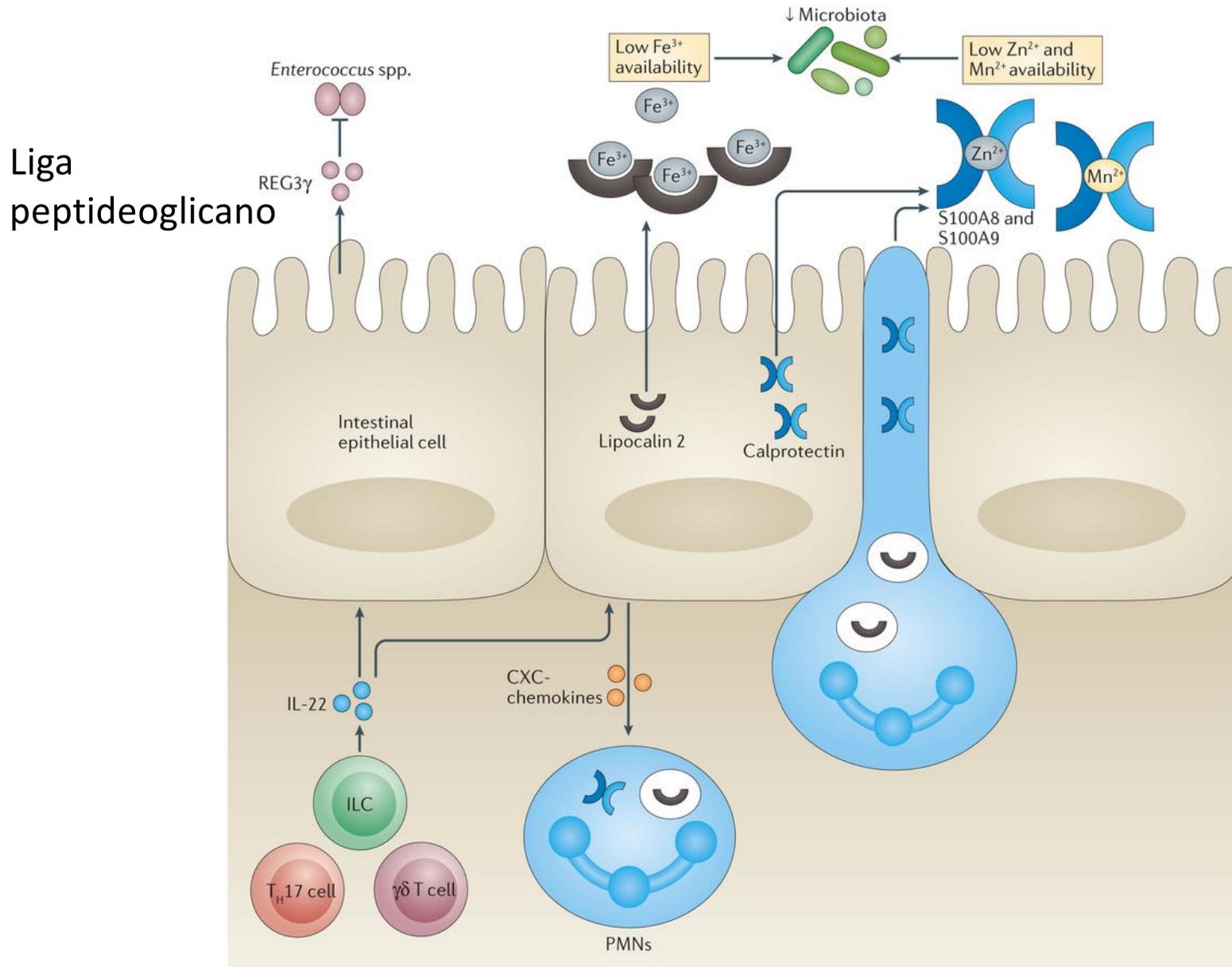




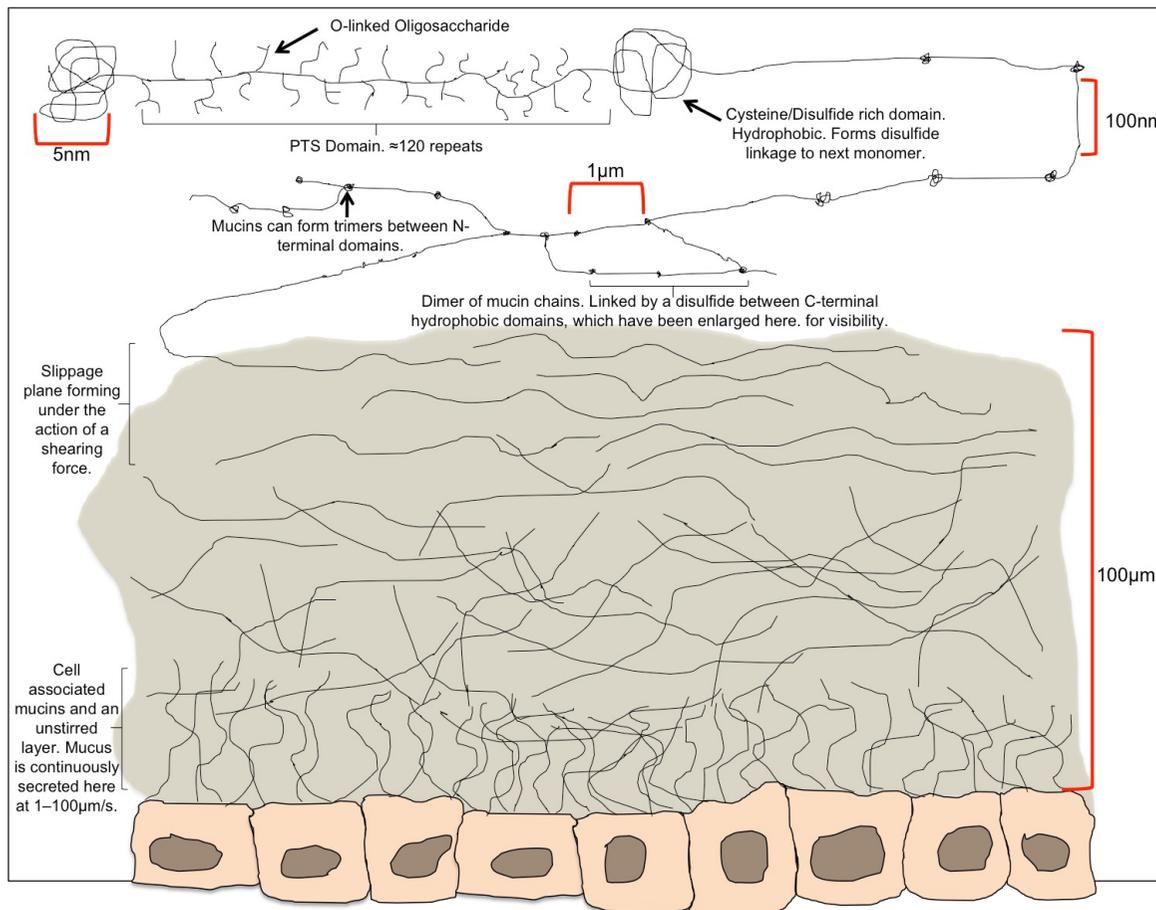
AMP: Anti-microbial peptides

APRIL, BAFF, IL-25, retinoic acid, TGFβ and TSLP

Peptídeos antimicrobianos



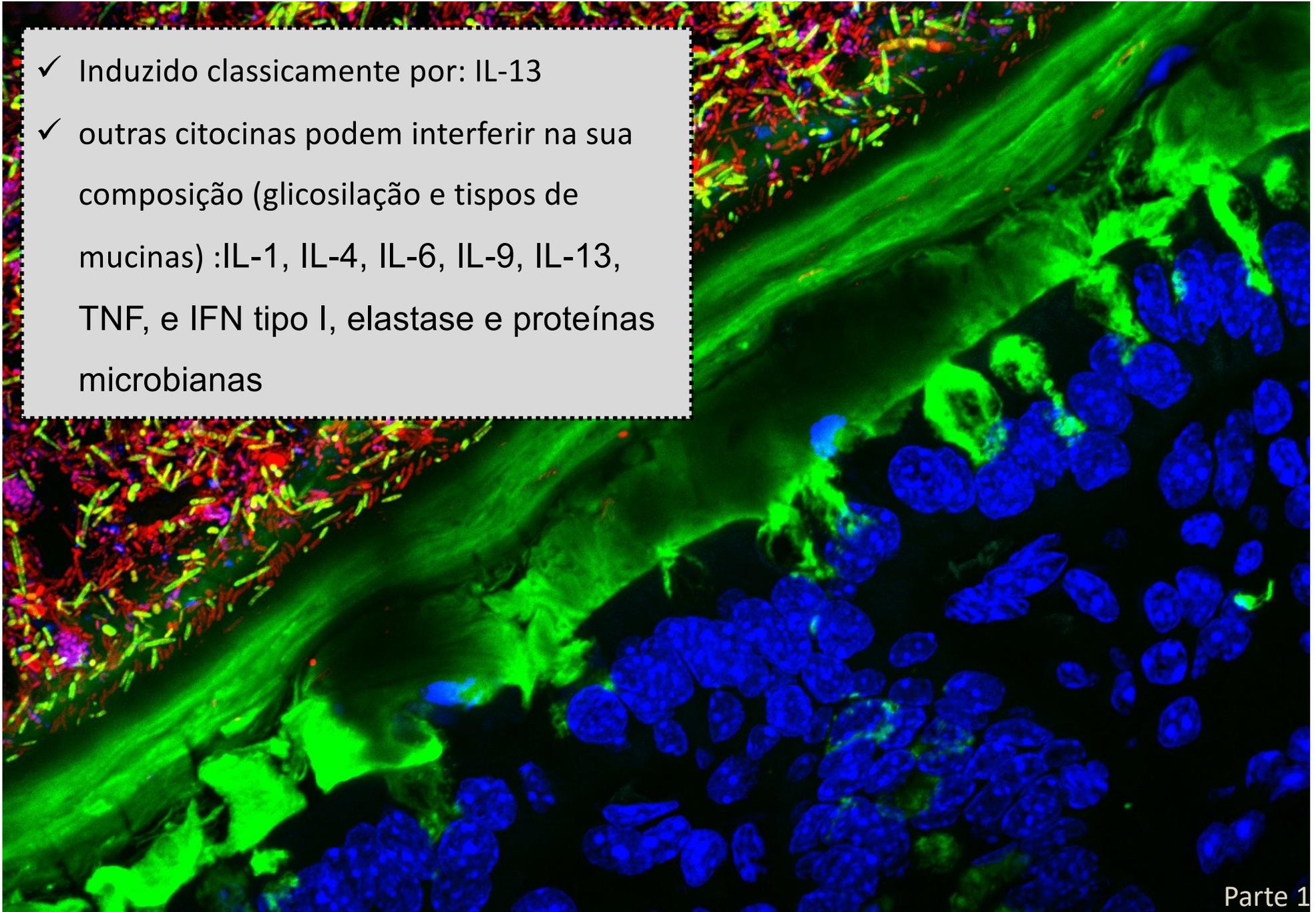
Epitélio: Muco



Mucins
17 MUC
7 Muc = mucin
 (Muc2, Muc5A, Muc5B,
 Muc6, Muc7, Muc8
 Muc19)
 100-700μm

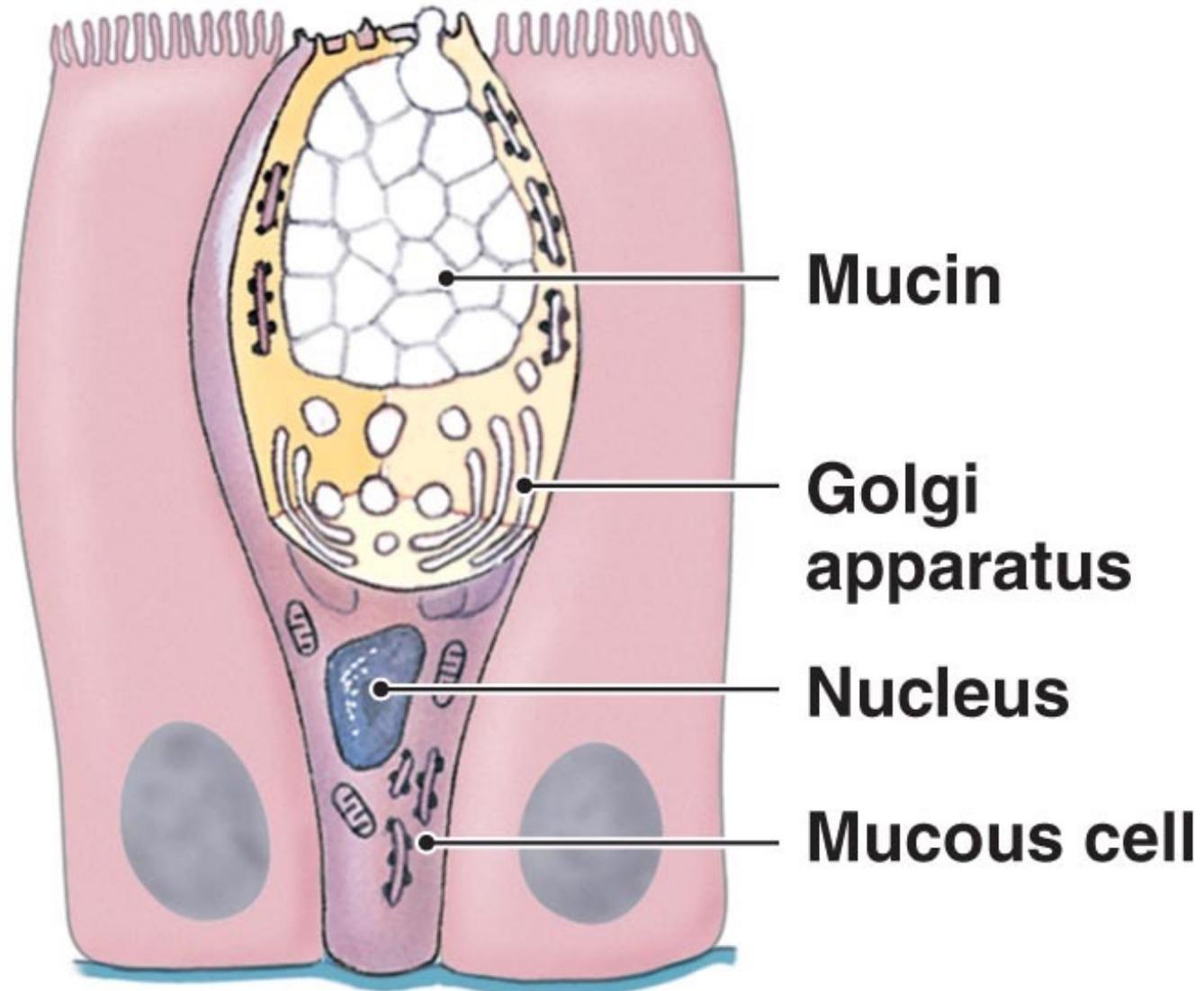
Epitélio: Muco

- ✓ Induzido classicamente por: IL-13
- ✓ outras citocinas podem interferir na sua composição (glicosilação e tipos de mucinas) :IL-1, IL-4, IL-6, IL-9, IL-13, TNF, e IFN tipo I, elastase e proteínas microbianas



Células Globulares / Caliciformes

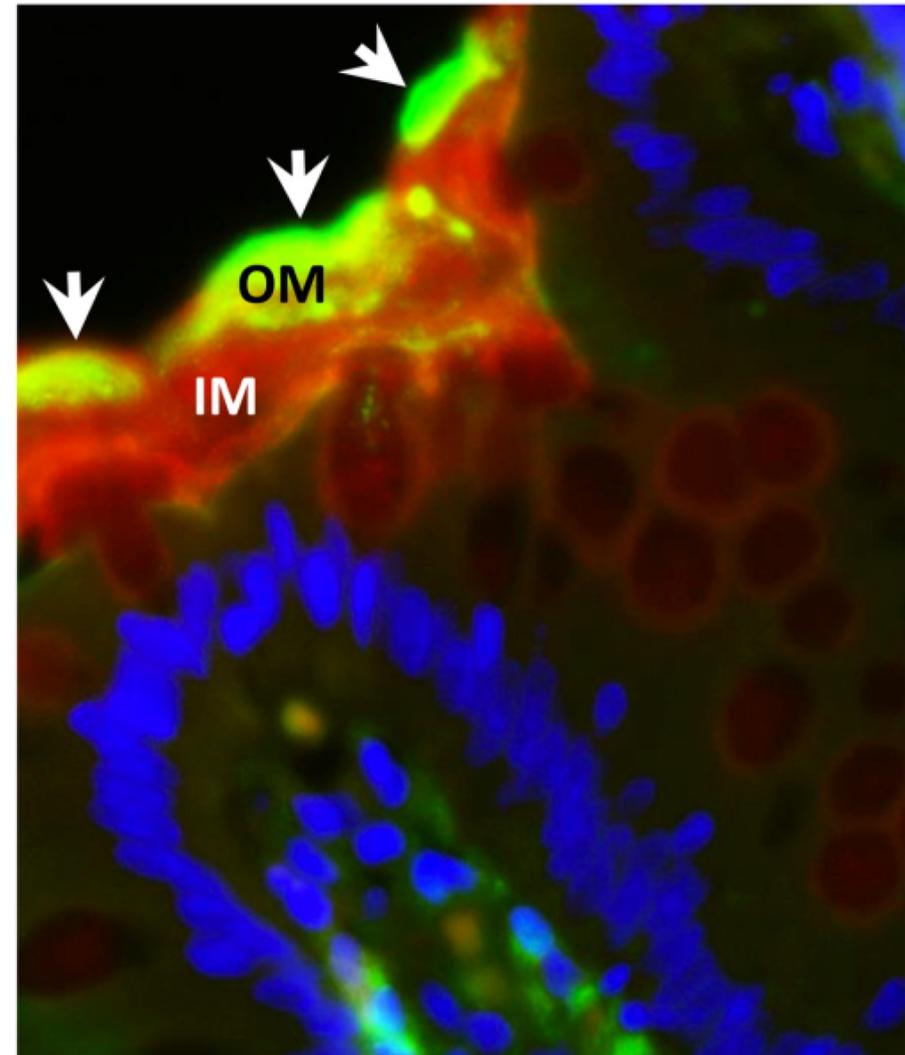
§§



Muco

Muc2 IgA DNA

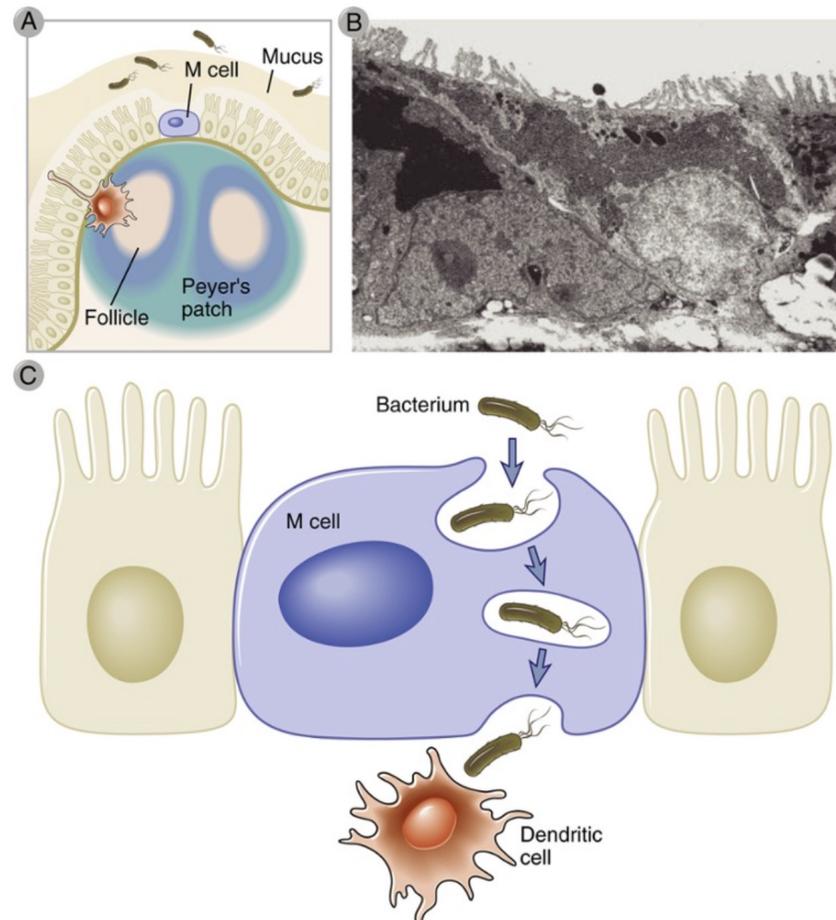
- ✓ Além de peptídeos anti-microbianos, a IgA secretada para o lúmen do intestino fica localizada na cama de muco.

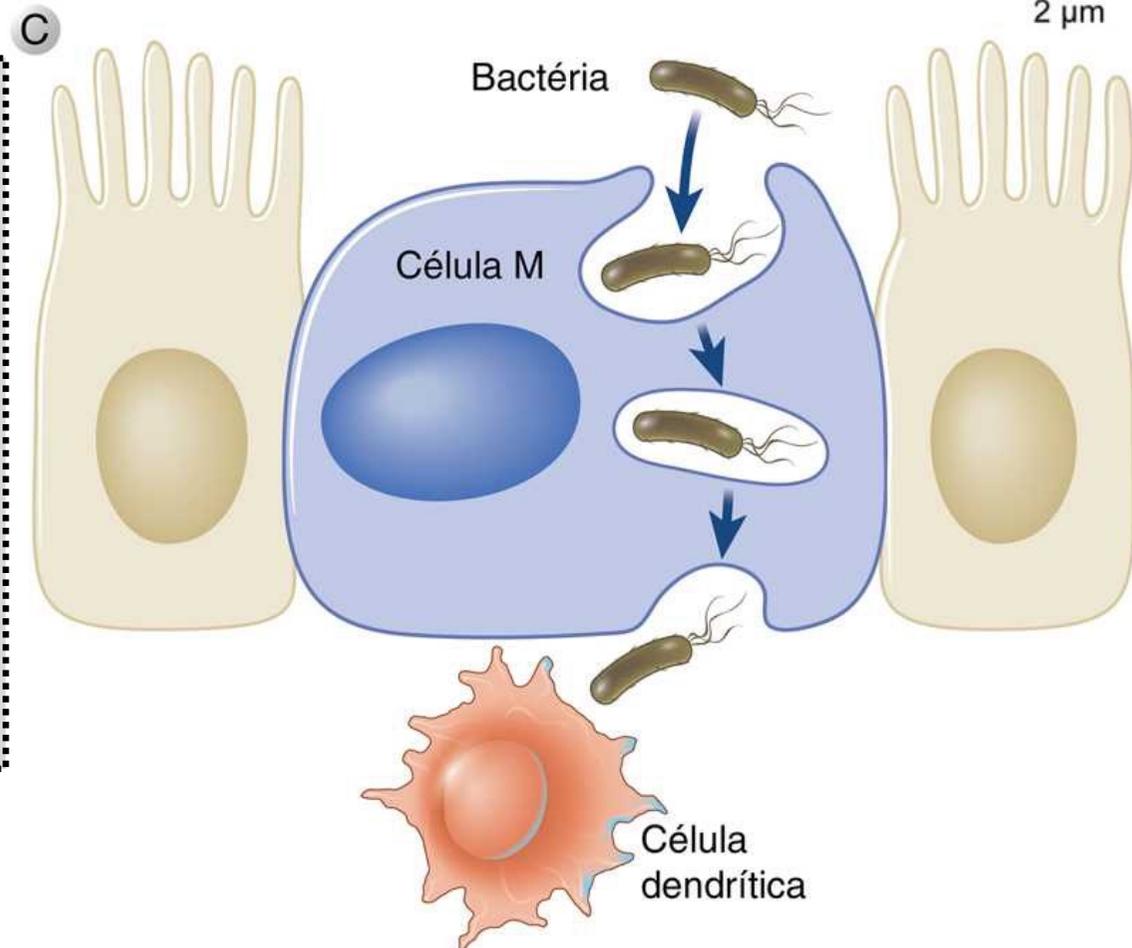
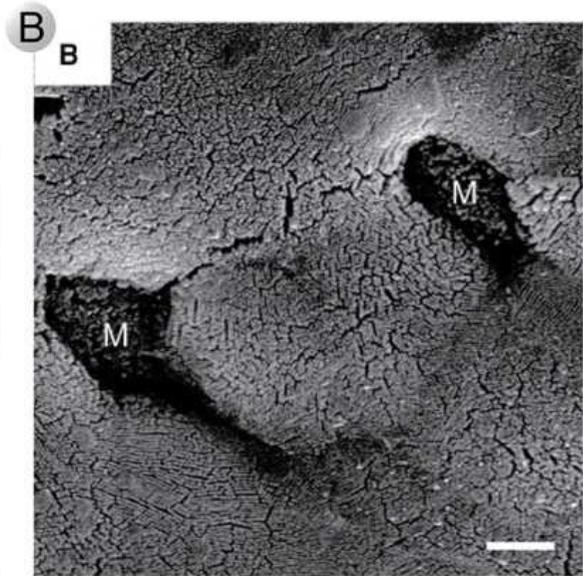
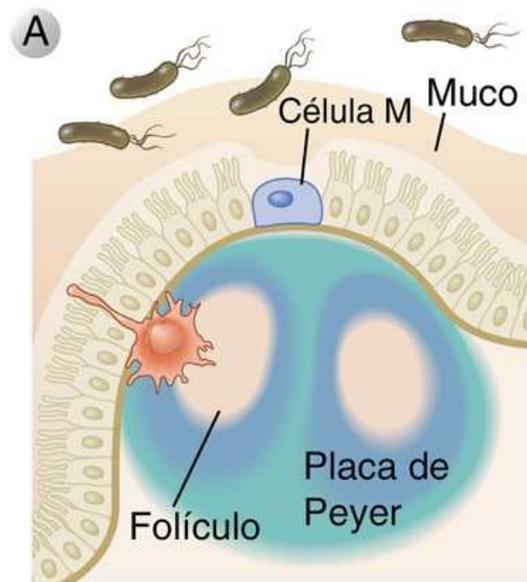


Epitélio: Células M (Microfenestradas)



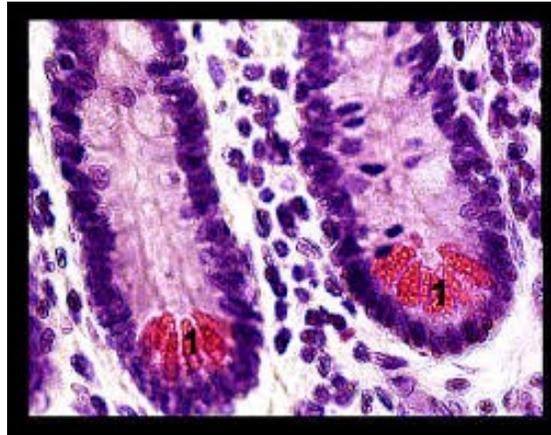
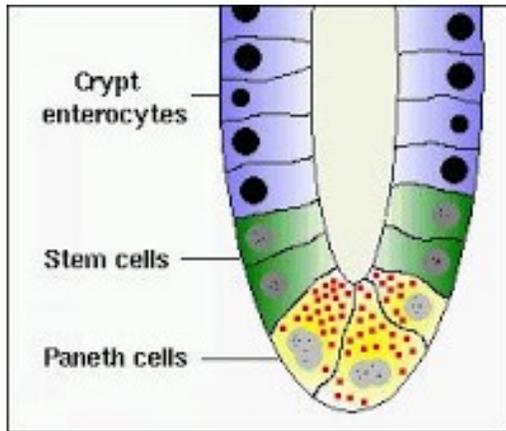
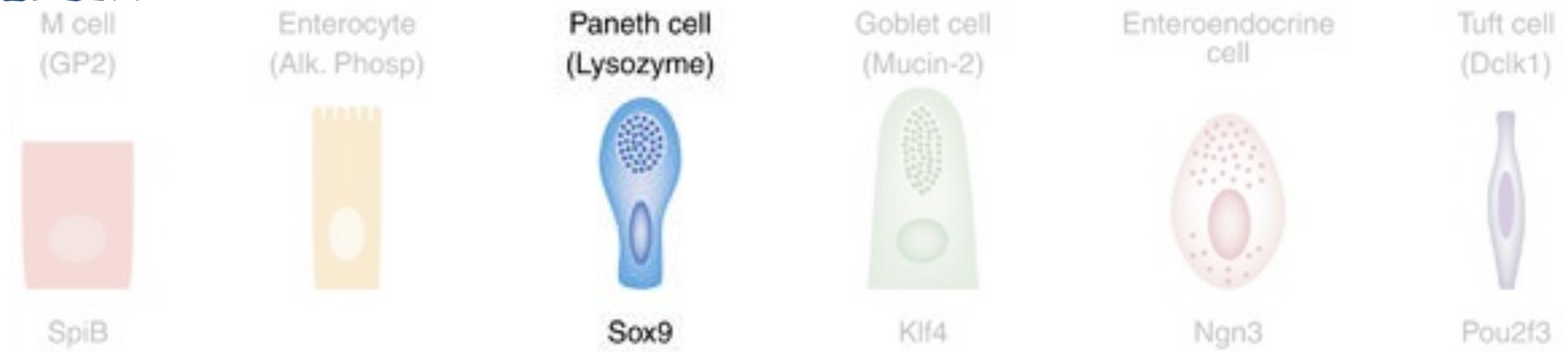
- ✓ Células M são células especializadas no transporte de antígenos, partículas e microorganismos do lúmen para o parênquima tecidual
- ✓ São encontradas no epitélio pulmonar e intestinal.
- ✓ No intestino, ficam localizadas nas Placas de Peyer



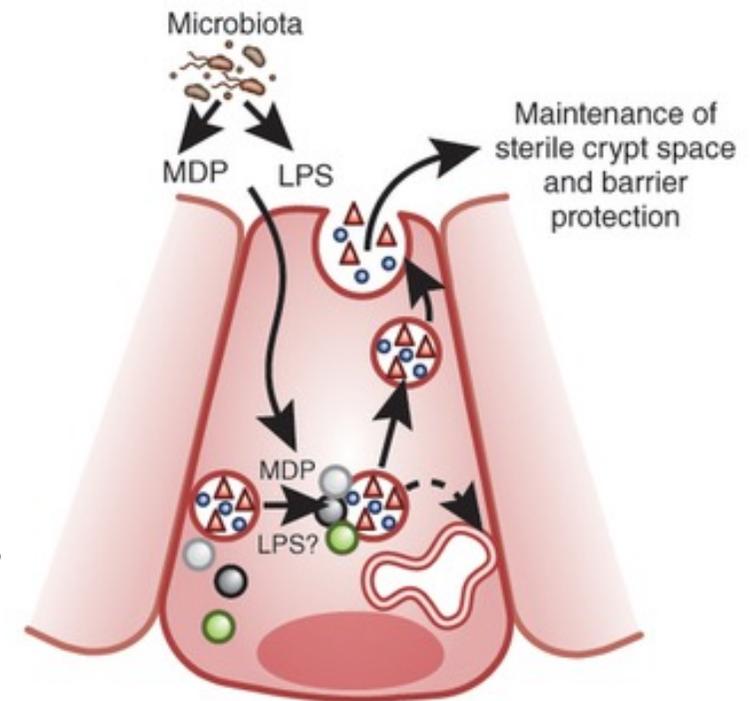


- ✓ Placas de Peyer: São aglomerados de linfócitos que se organizam em folículos de linfócitos B e zonas de linfócitos T ao longo do intestino delgado: Local importante para produção de anticorpos (IgA)
- ✓ Placa cecal: presente no intestino grosso

Epitélio: células de Paneth

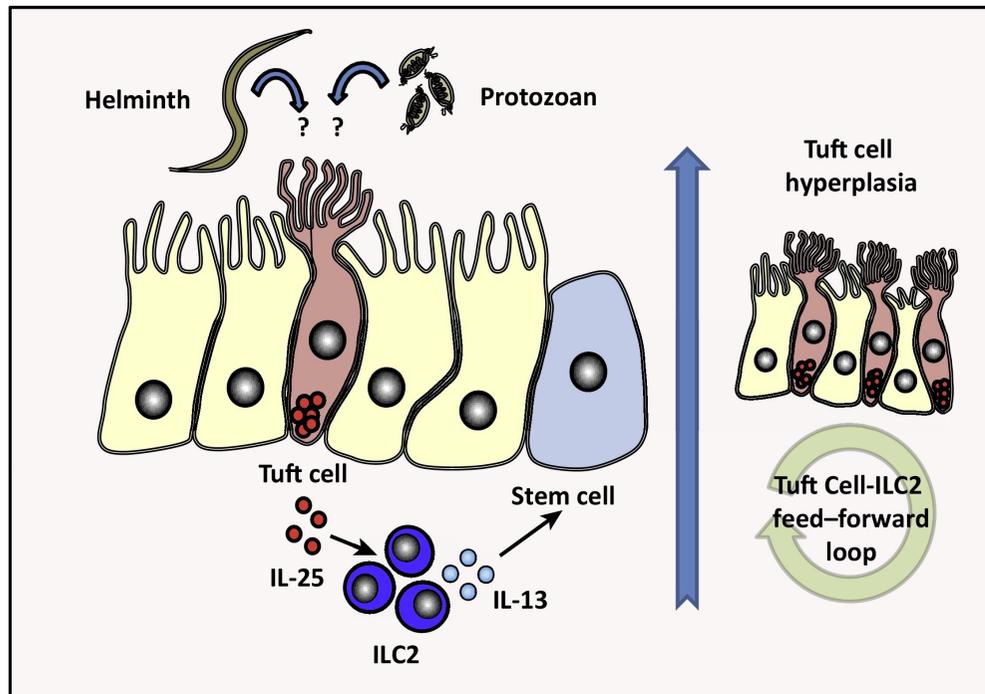


Células presentes no epitélio intestinal, principalmente na base das criptas, especializadas na produção de peptídeos antimicrobianos (defensinas, catalecidinas, ...)

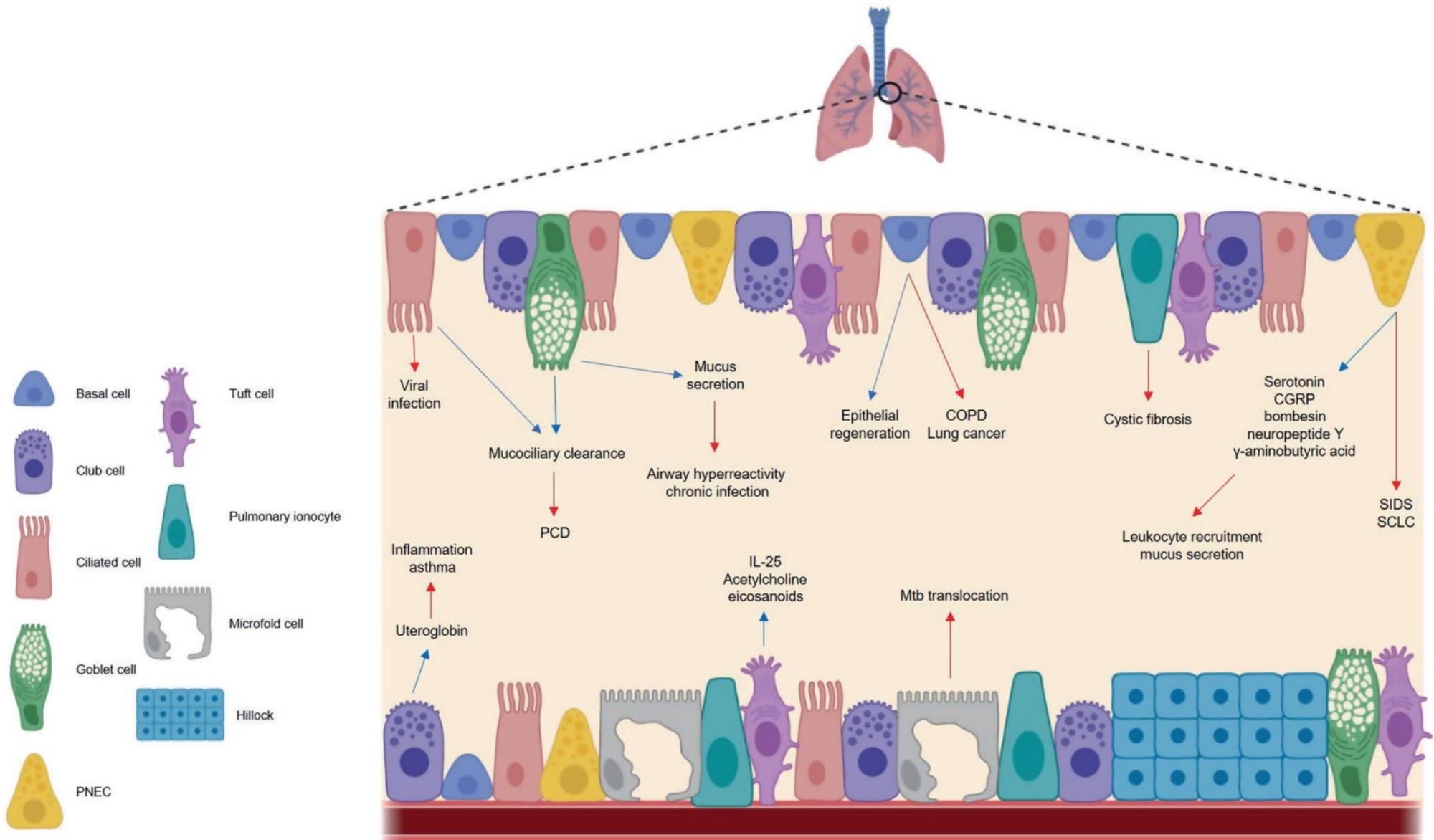


● Rab2a ● Nod2 ● LRRK2 ▲ Lysozyme ● Pro-cryptidins and Reg3 γ

Epitélio: células de Tuft



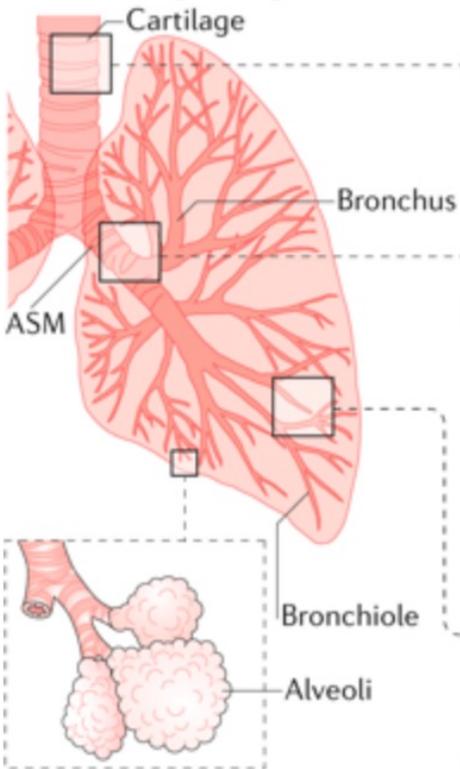
- Células neuroendócrinas localizadas no epitélio intestinal e pulmonar, têm função sensorial e também auxiliam na polarização de respostas de padrão Th2, imunidade anti-helminto e reparo epitelial.



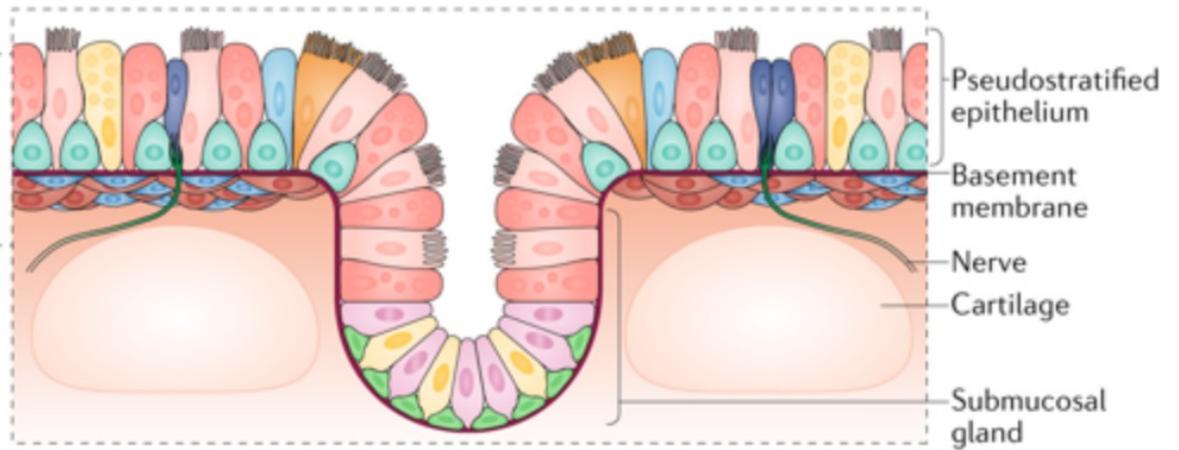
PNEC pulmonary neuroendocrine cell

PCD primary ciliary dyskinesias
 SCLC small cell lung carcinoma

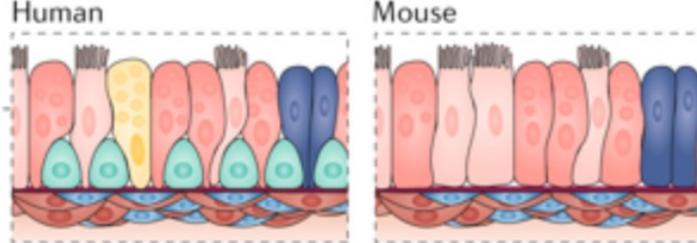
a Lower respiratory tract.



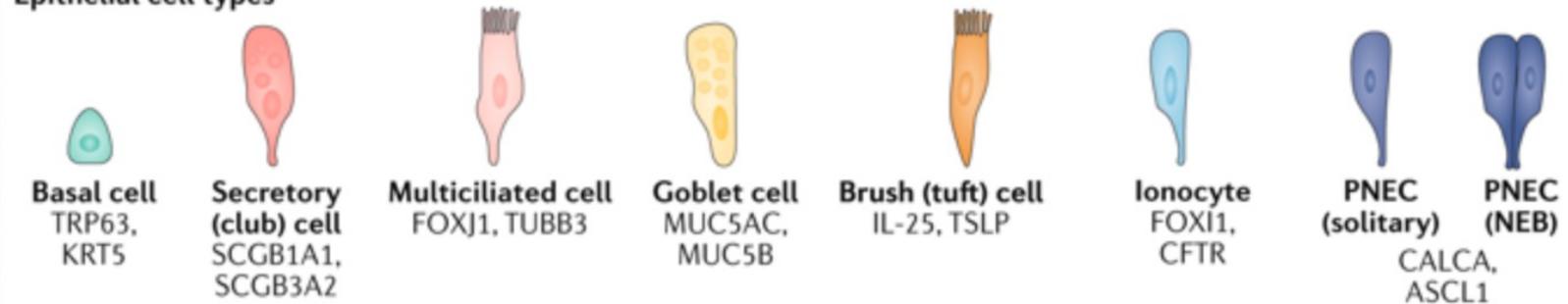
b Trachea (human and mouse) and large airways (human)



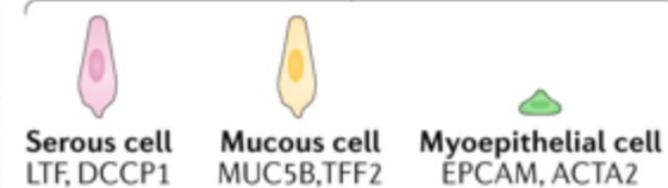
c Medium and small airways



Epithelial cell types



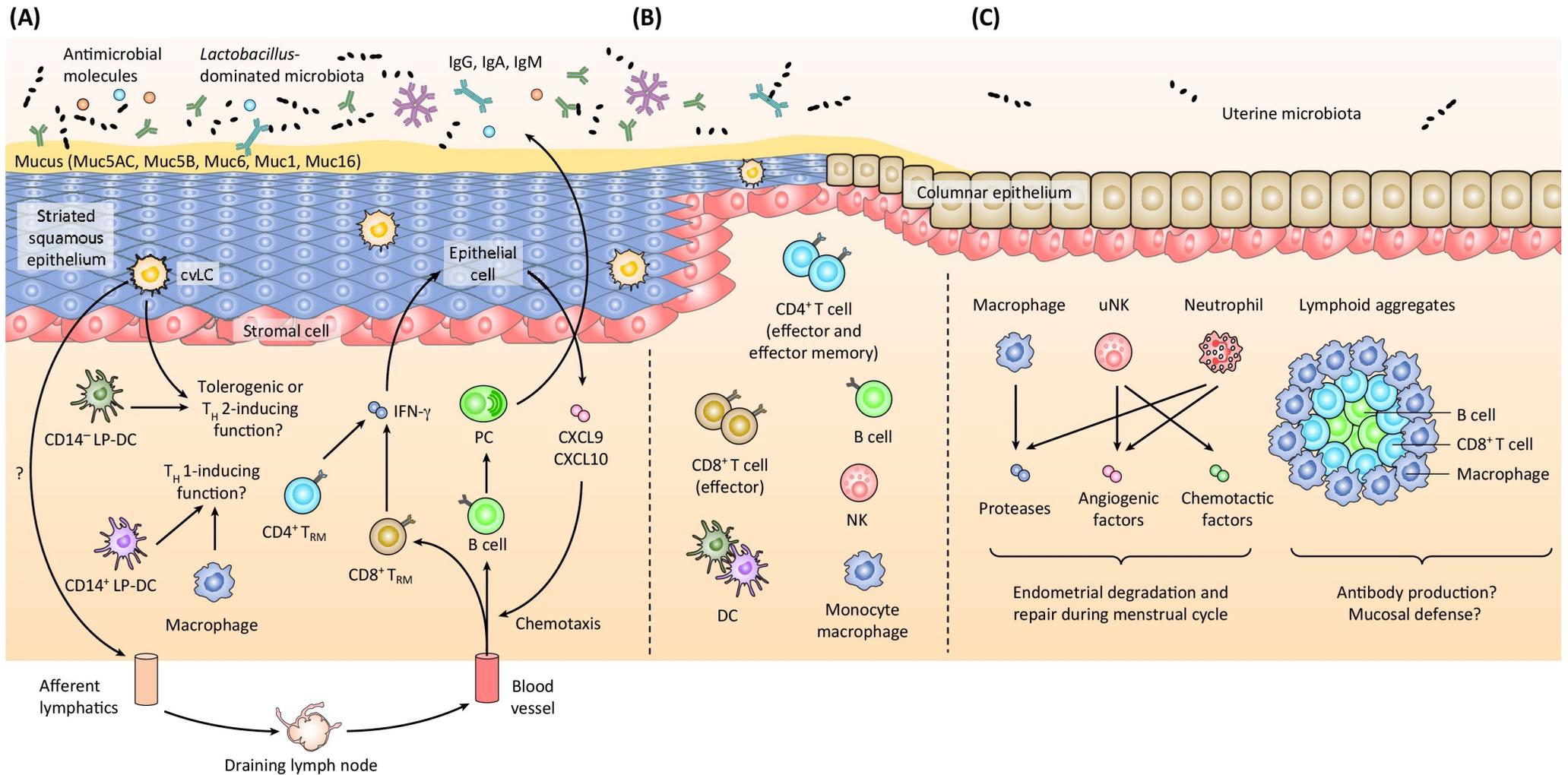
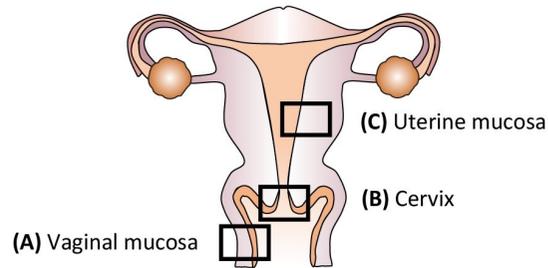
Submucosal gland



Mesenchyme cell types



Urogenital-associated lymphoid tissue



Tópicos da aula

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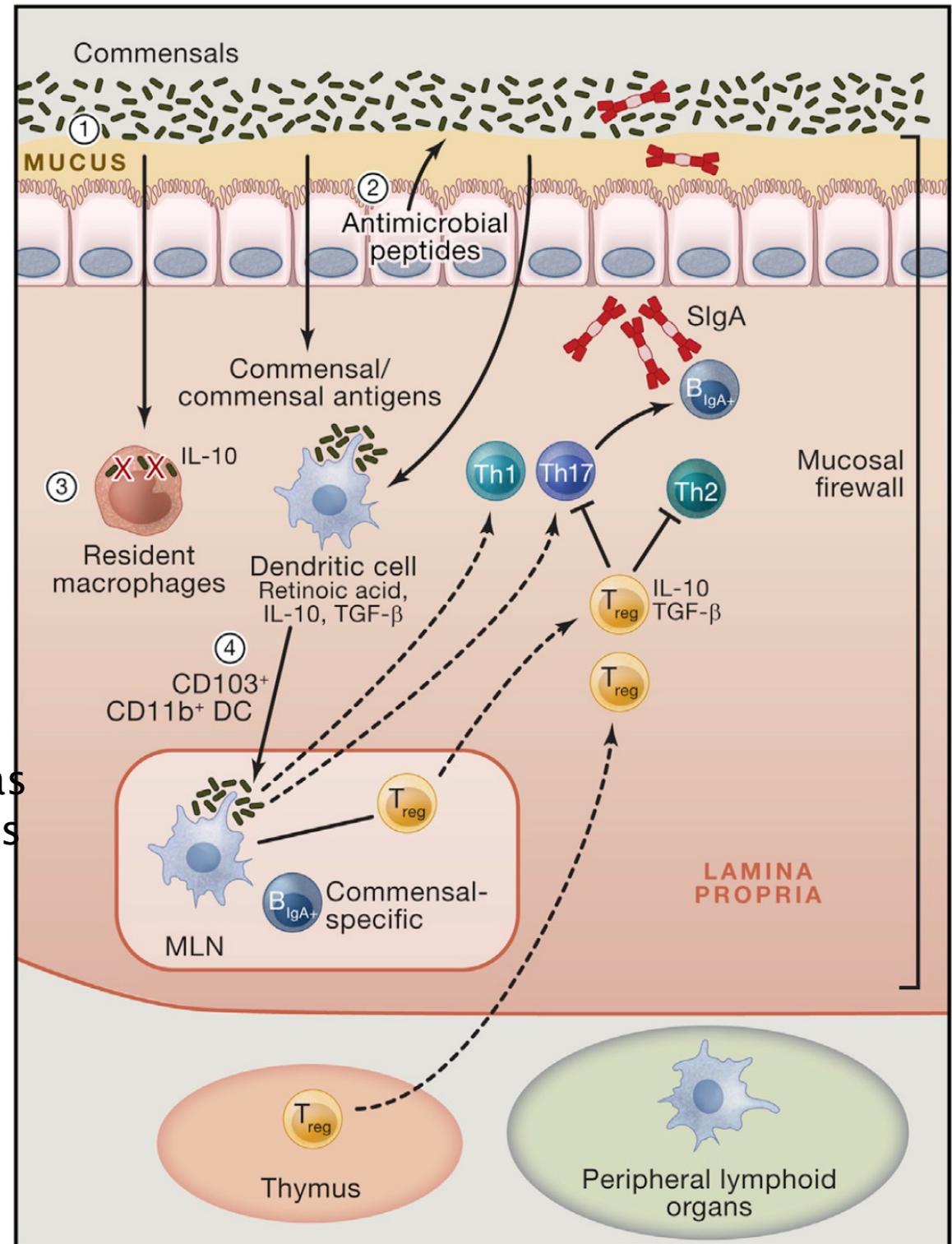
Componentes

Barreira Física

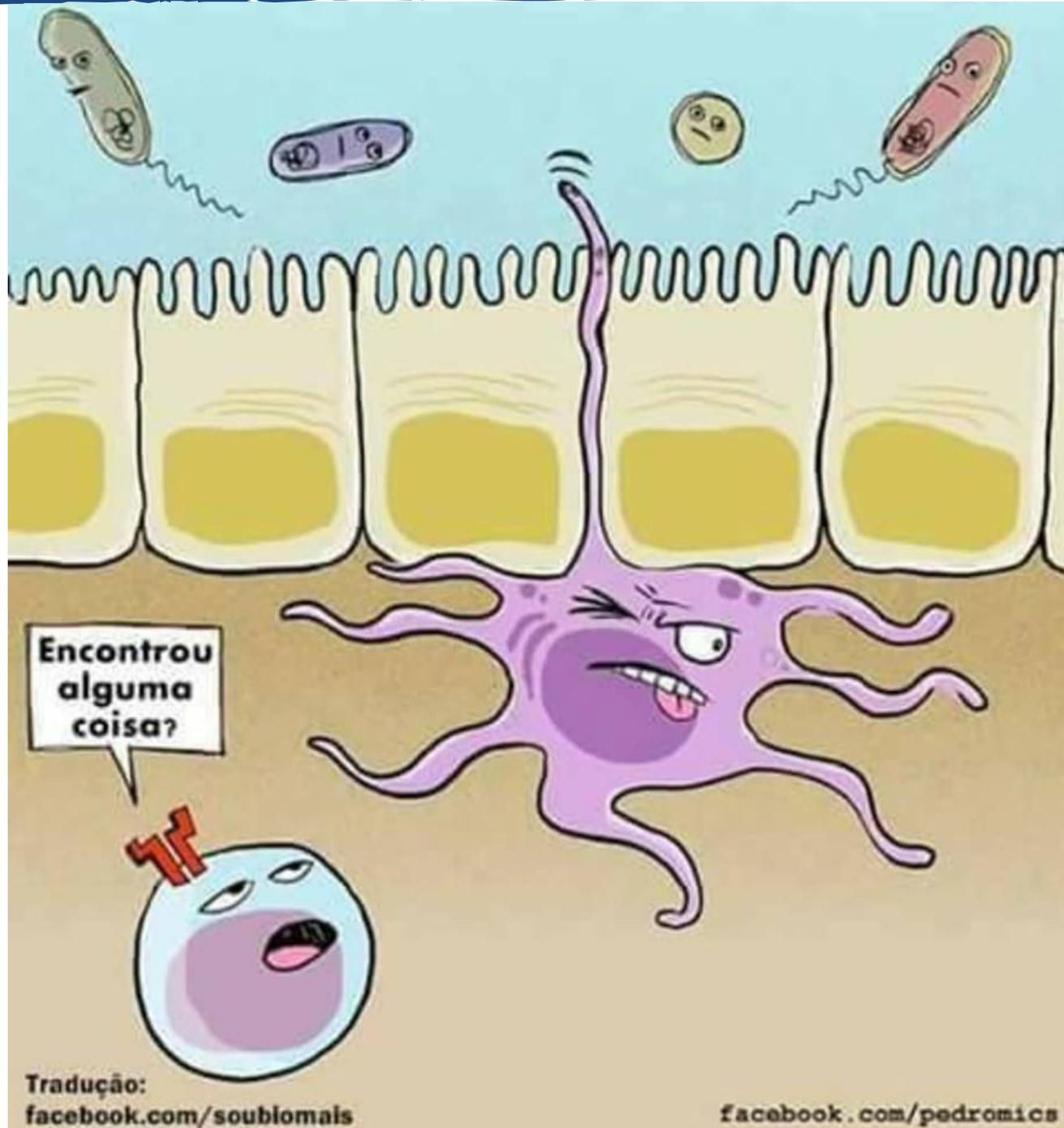
- Epitélio/ Junções celulares
- Muco
- Peptídeos antimicrobianos
- *Epitélio Ciliado
- *pH

Barreira ativa

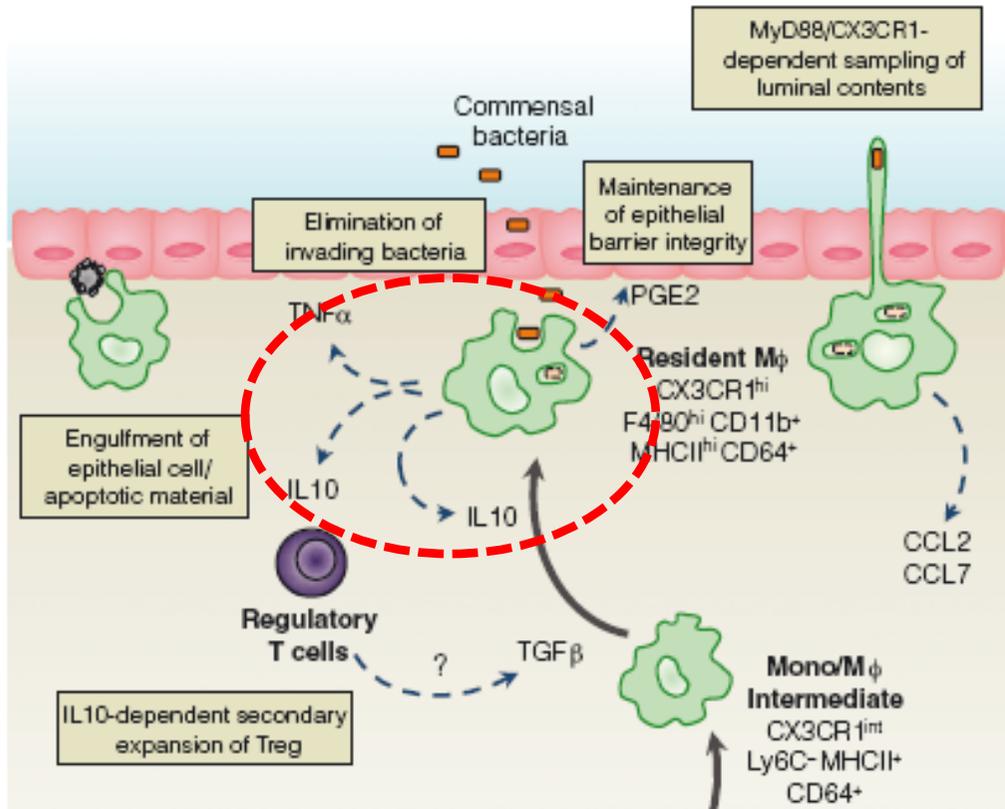
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- Células T efetoras especializadas (Th17 e Treg)
- IgA
- Células Inatas (macrófagos e ILCs)
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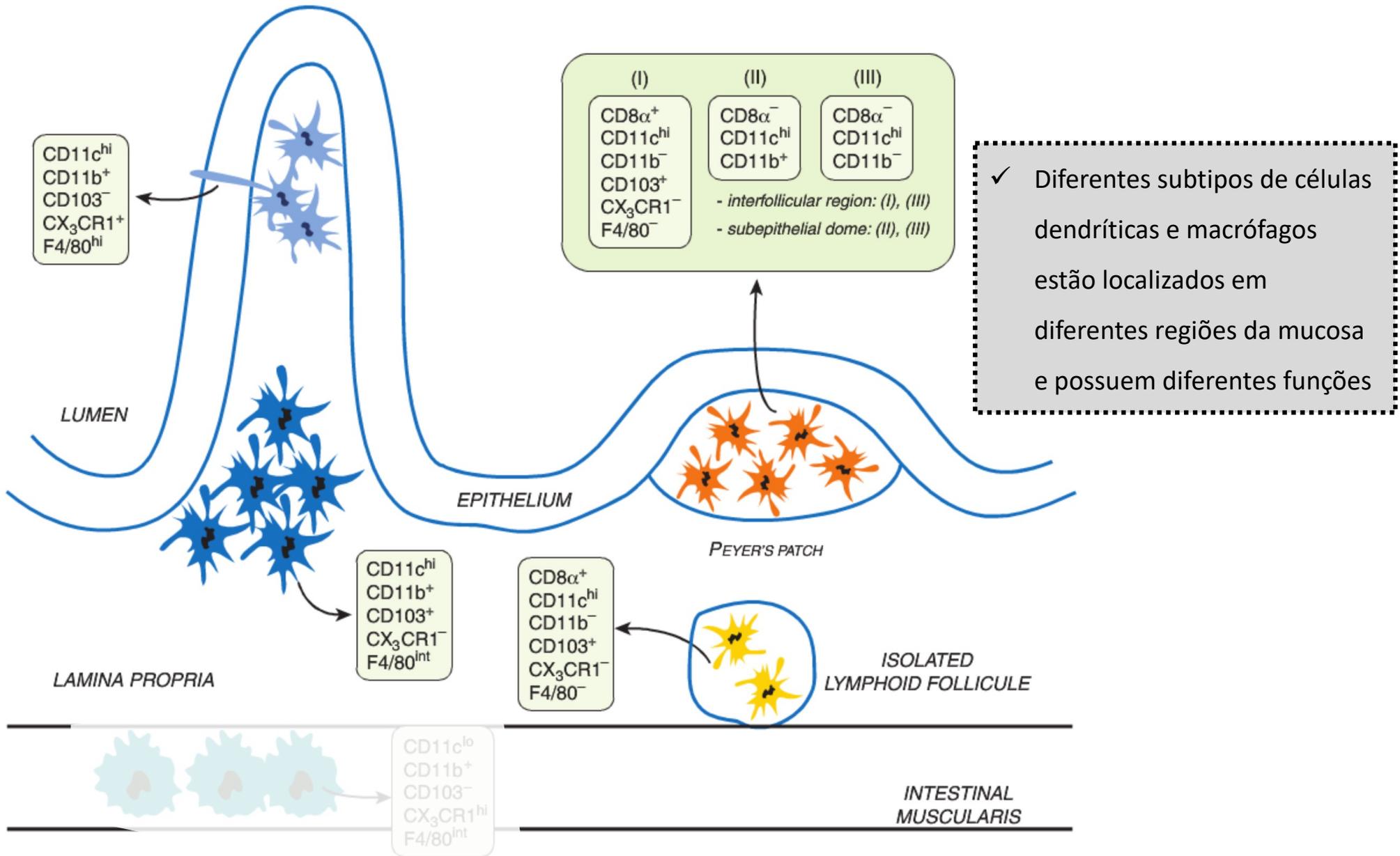
Sistema Fagocítico Mononuclear



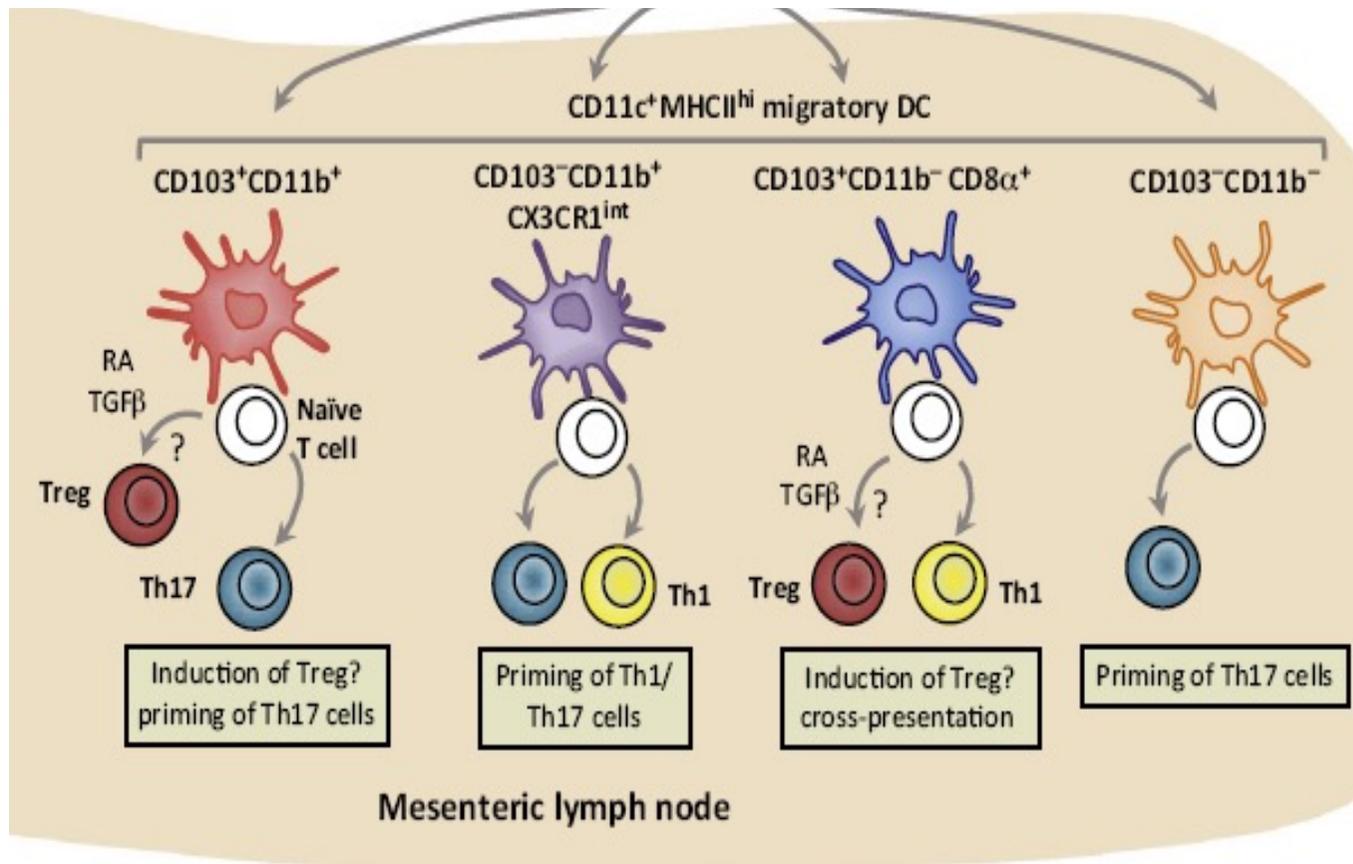
Sistema Fagocítico Mononuclear



Sistema Fagocítico Mononuclear

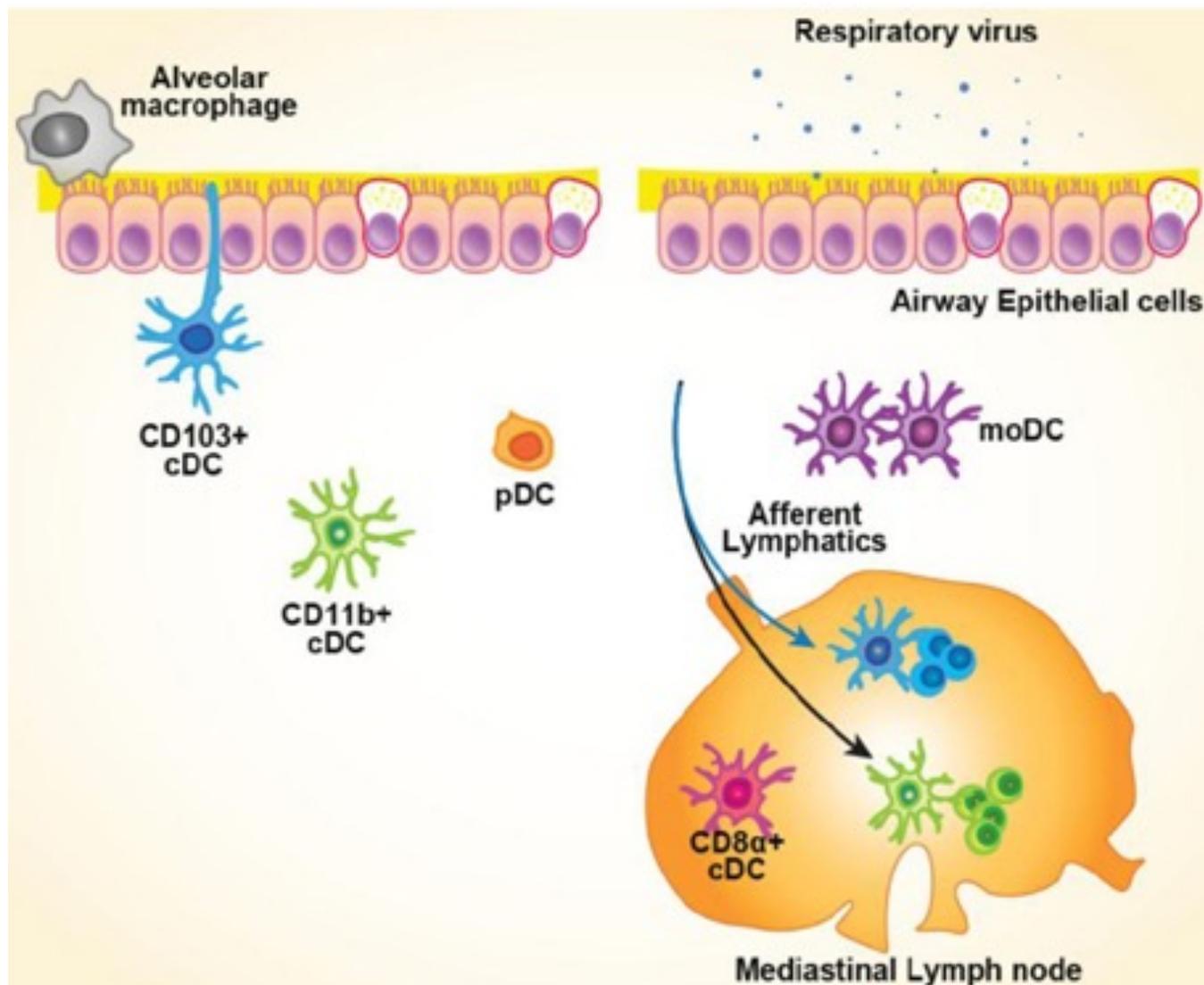


Subtipos de Células Dendríticas

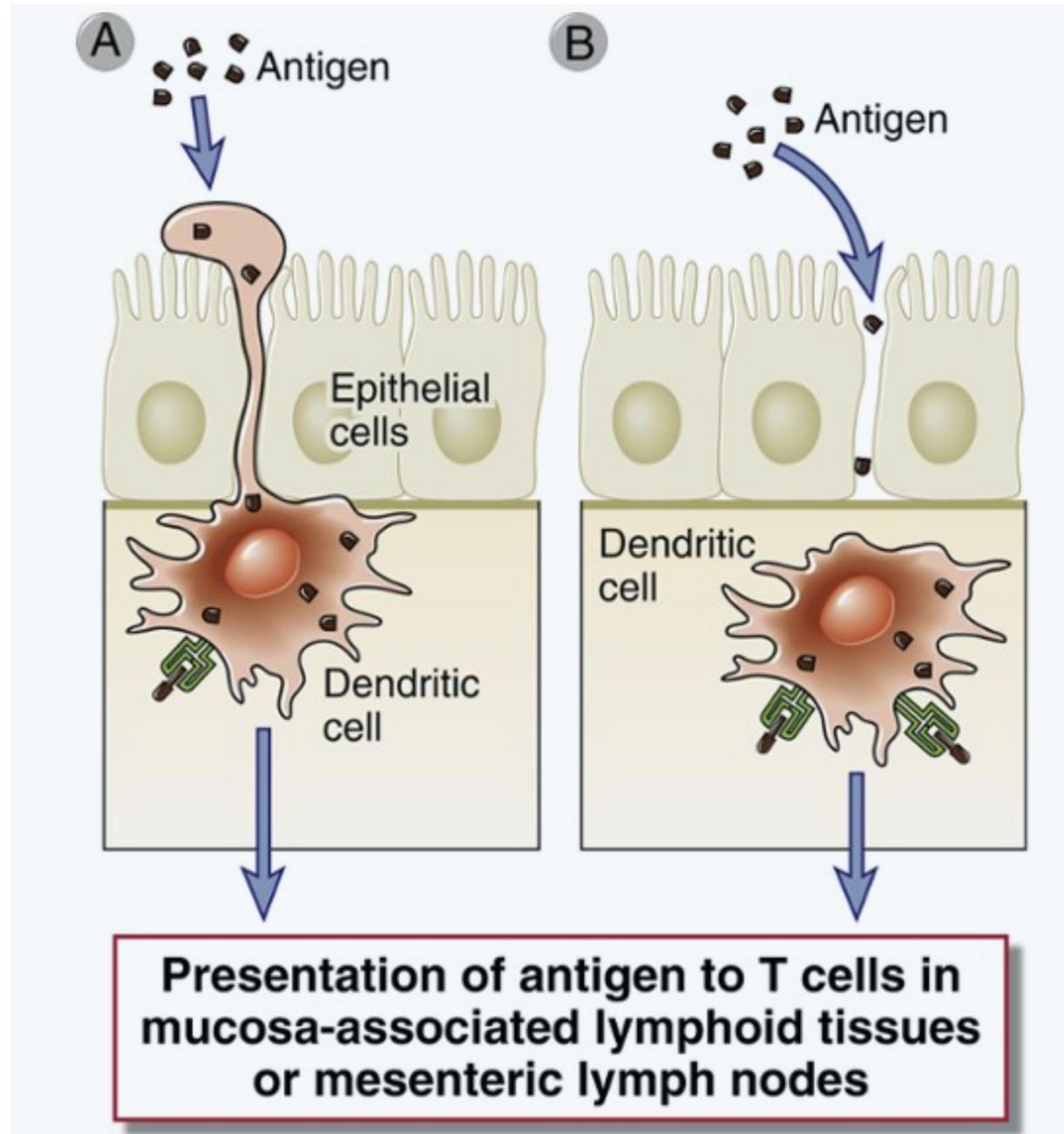


- Localização do Antígeno
- Subtipo de DC
- Concentração do Antígeno
- Presença de PAMPs, MAMPs e **DAMPs**

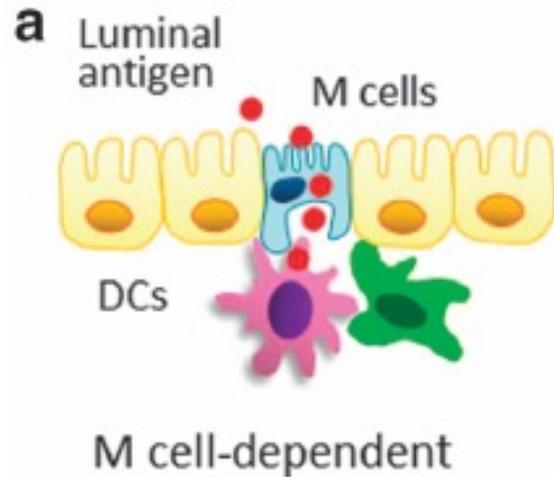
Fagócitos mononucleares no pulmão



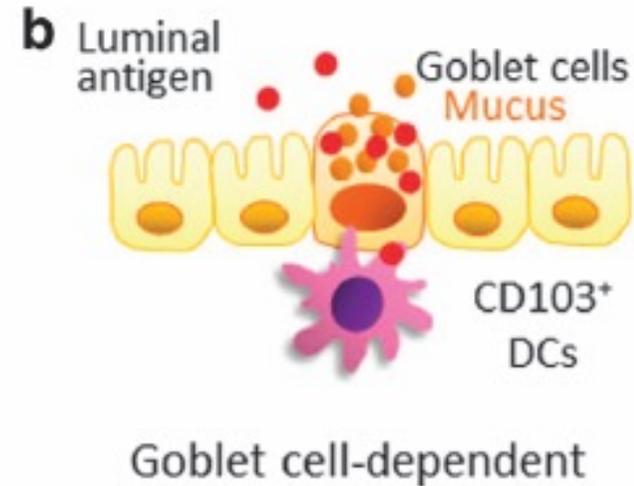
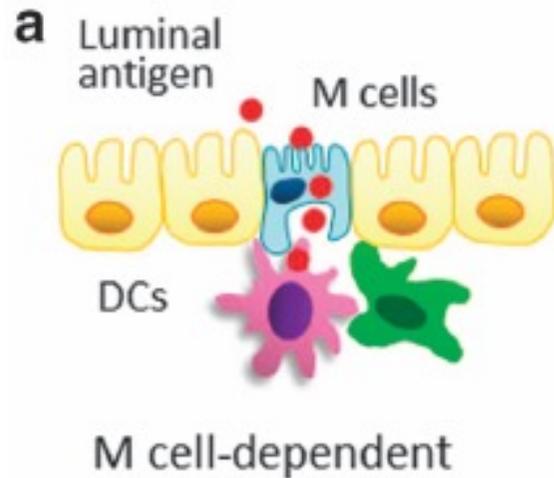
Captura de Antígenos nas mucosas



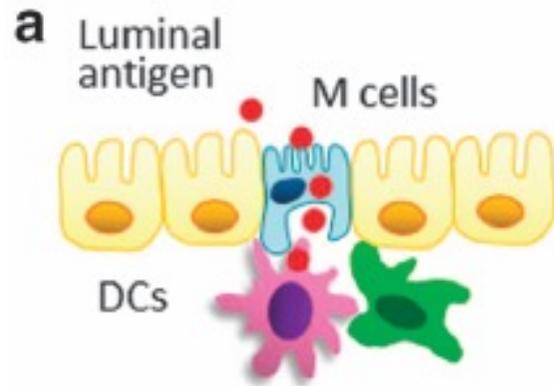
Captura de Antígenos nas mucosas



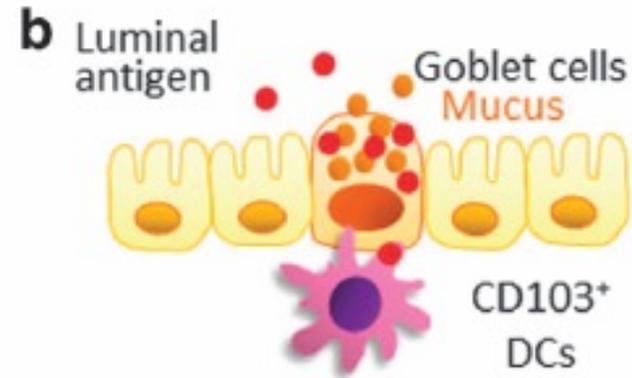
Captura de Antígenos nas mucosas



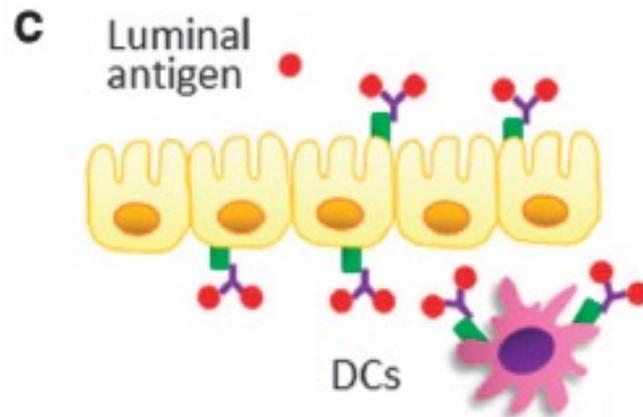
Captura de Antígenos nas mucosas



M cell-dependent

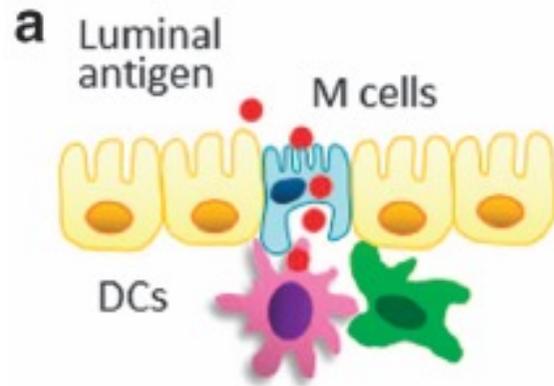


Goblet cell-dependent

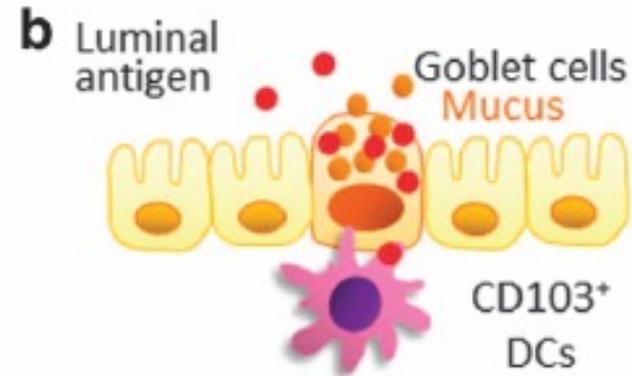


FcRn-dependent

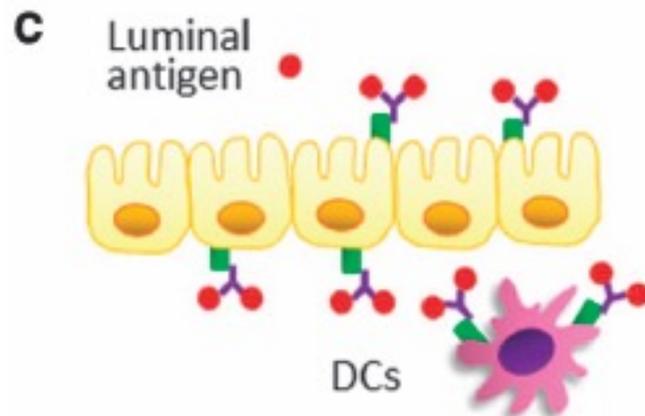
Captura de Antígenos nas mucosas



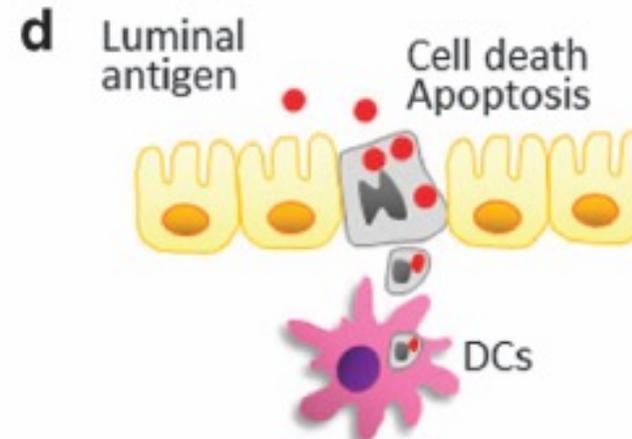
M cell-dependent



Goblet cell-dependent



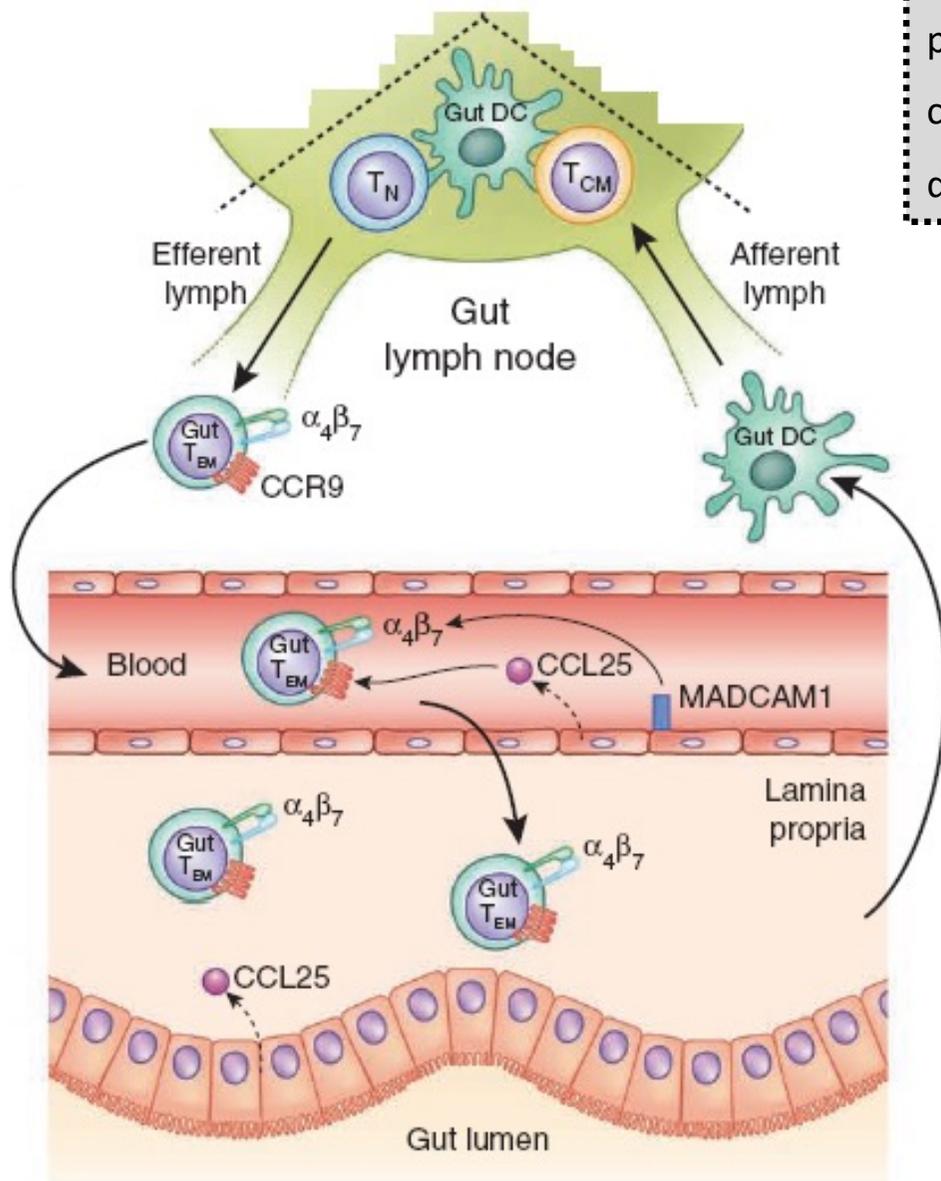
FcRn-dependent



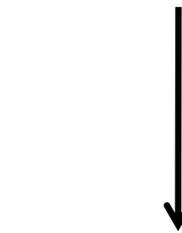
Apoptosis-dependent

Indução de células T com tropismo para o intestino

Nos linfonodos drenantes do intestino, células dendríticas especializadas são capazes de metabolizar a Vitamina A, levando à produção de ácido retinóico que 1) favorece a ativação de células com marcadores de migração para a mucosa e 2) a diferenciação de células T reguladoras



DCs → ácido retinóico



CCR9 e $\alpha_4\beta_7$
em linfócitos T

✓ Papel de células do estroma?

✓ Outros tecidos de barreira

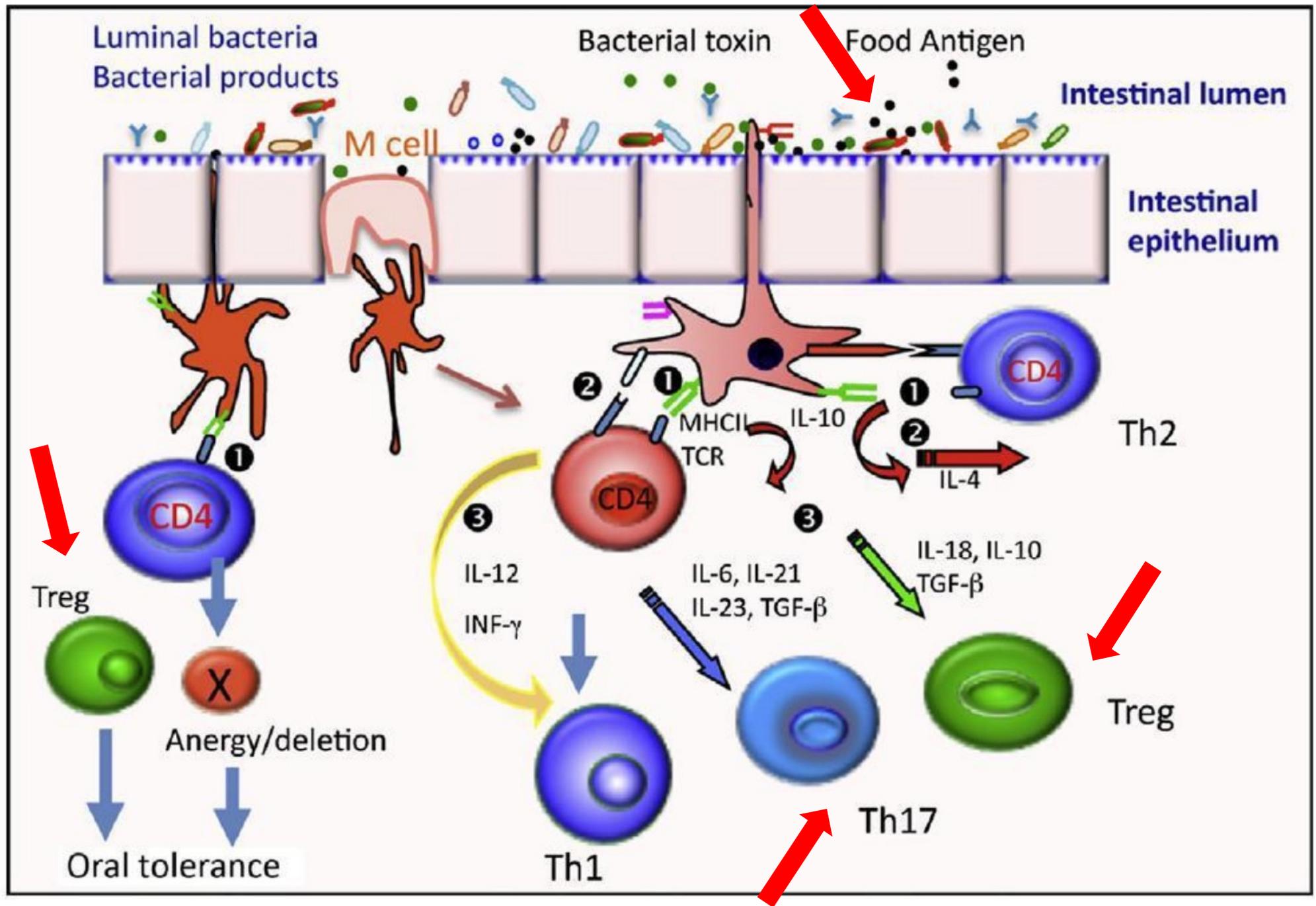
Função das células do sistema mononuclear fagocítico da mucosa

- Reparo tecidual
- Vigilância do tecido de barreira
- Ativação de linfócitos especializados com capacidade de migração para a mucosa
- Ontogenia: saco vitelínico, precursores de medula óssea, monócitos

Tópicos da aula

- Conceitos e Componentes: barreira física
- Componentes: barreira ativa
- **Respostas canônicas: Tolerância Oral, Imunidade a vacinas, Th17/22, IgA, Linfócitos Inatos**
- Particularidades de tecidos de barreira
- Interação com microbiota e doença

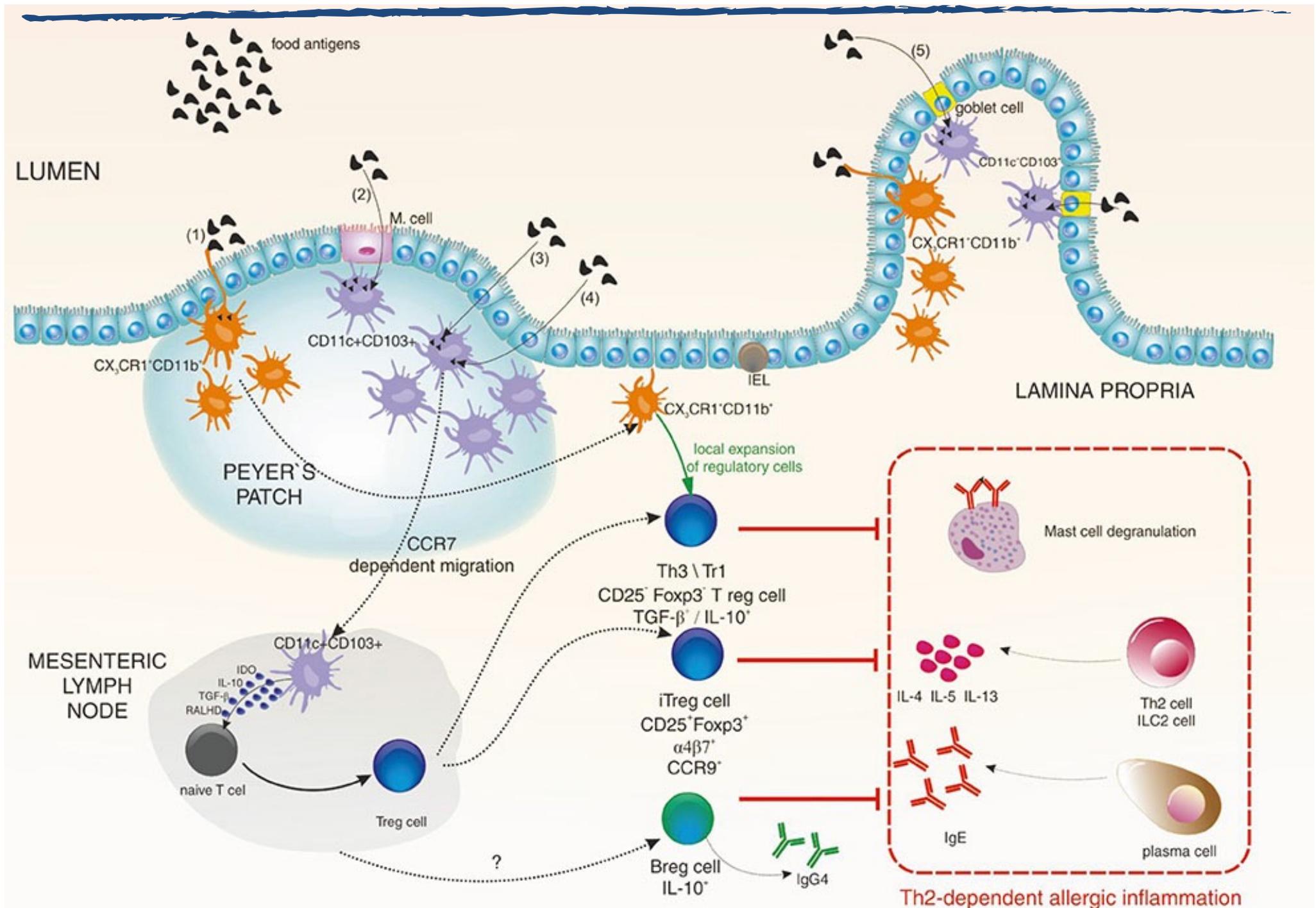
Dinâmica da resposta imune intestinal



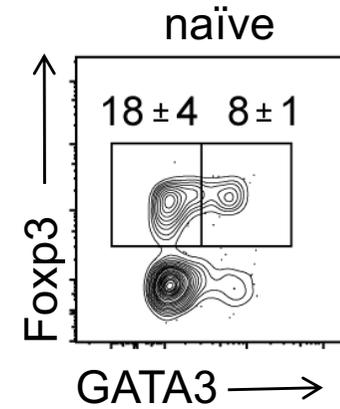
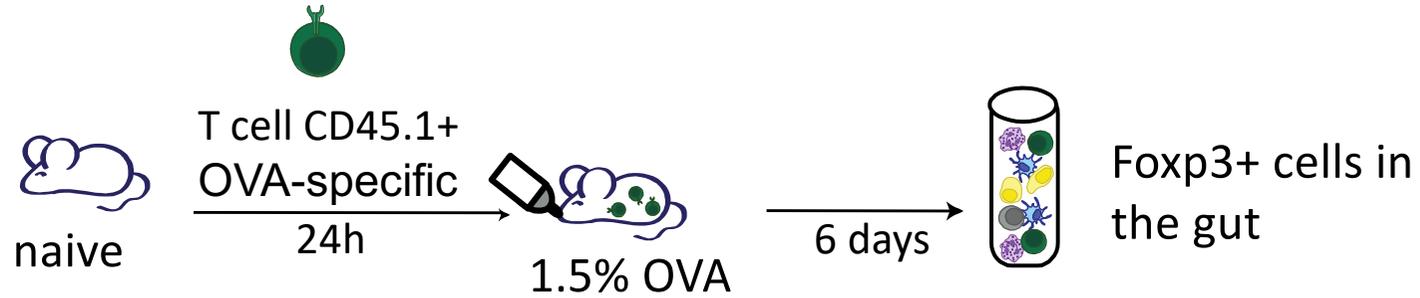
Tolerância Oral

- ✓ Processo por meio do qual ocorre a indução de células T reguladoras em resposta à administração de antígenos pela via mucosa.
- ✓ Ocorre principalmente no intestino em resposta a antígenos alimentares
- ✓ Pode ser utilizado para a dessensibilização alérgica

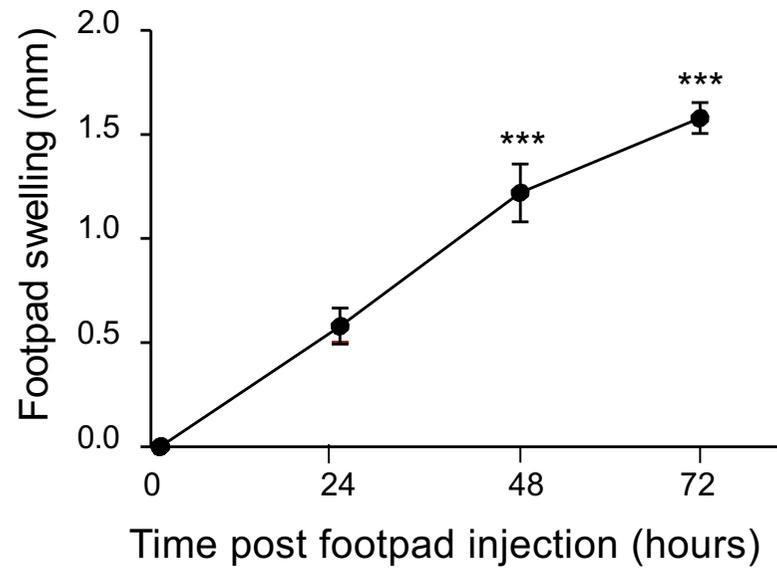
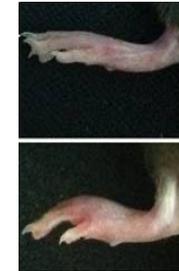
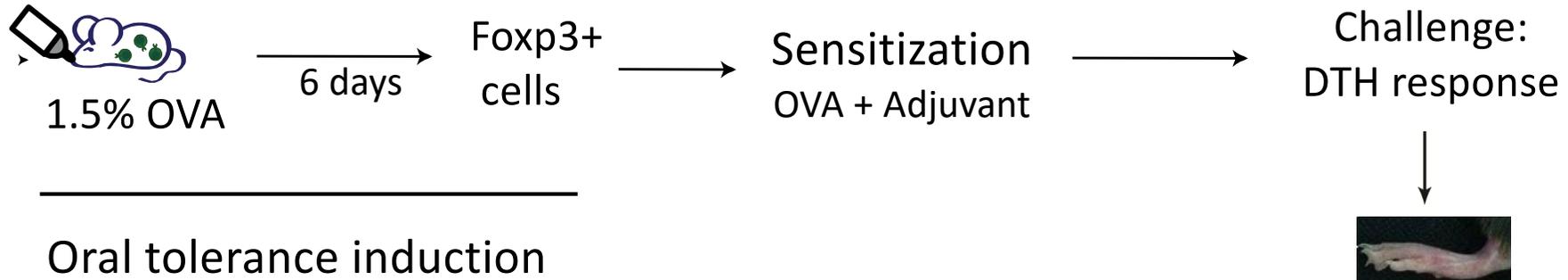
Tolerância Oral



Tolerância Oral

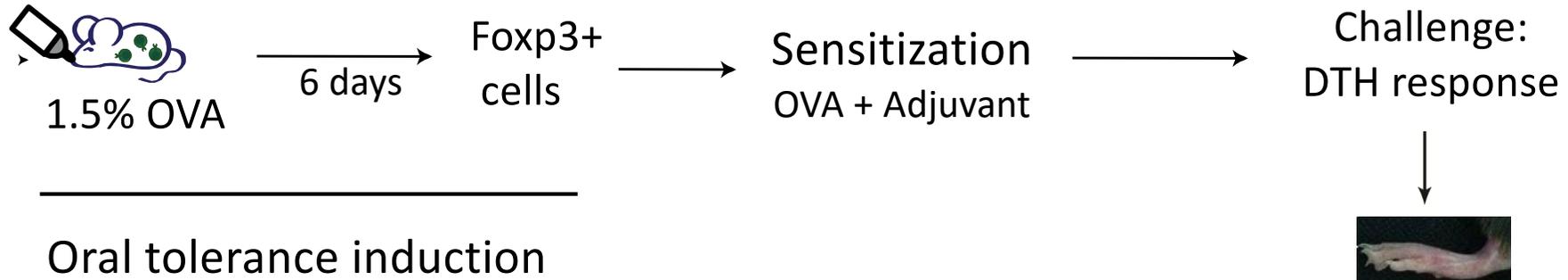


Tolerância Oral



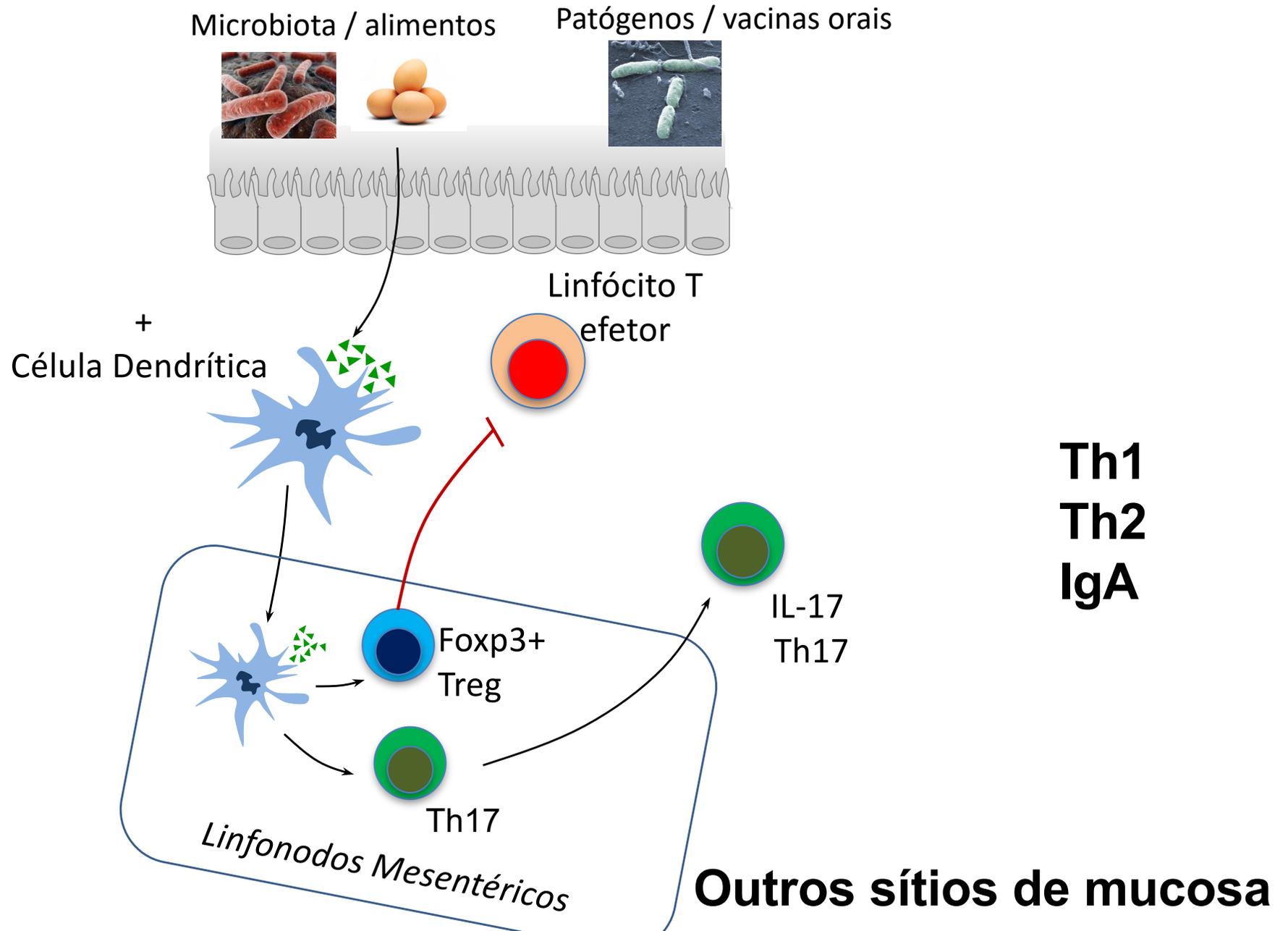
● Non-tolerized

Tolerância Oral



h-tolerized
erized

Ativação de linfócitos especializados



Vacinas Orais/nasais

OPV

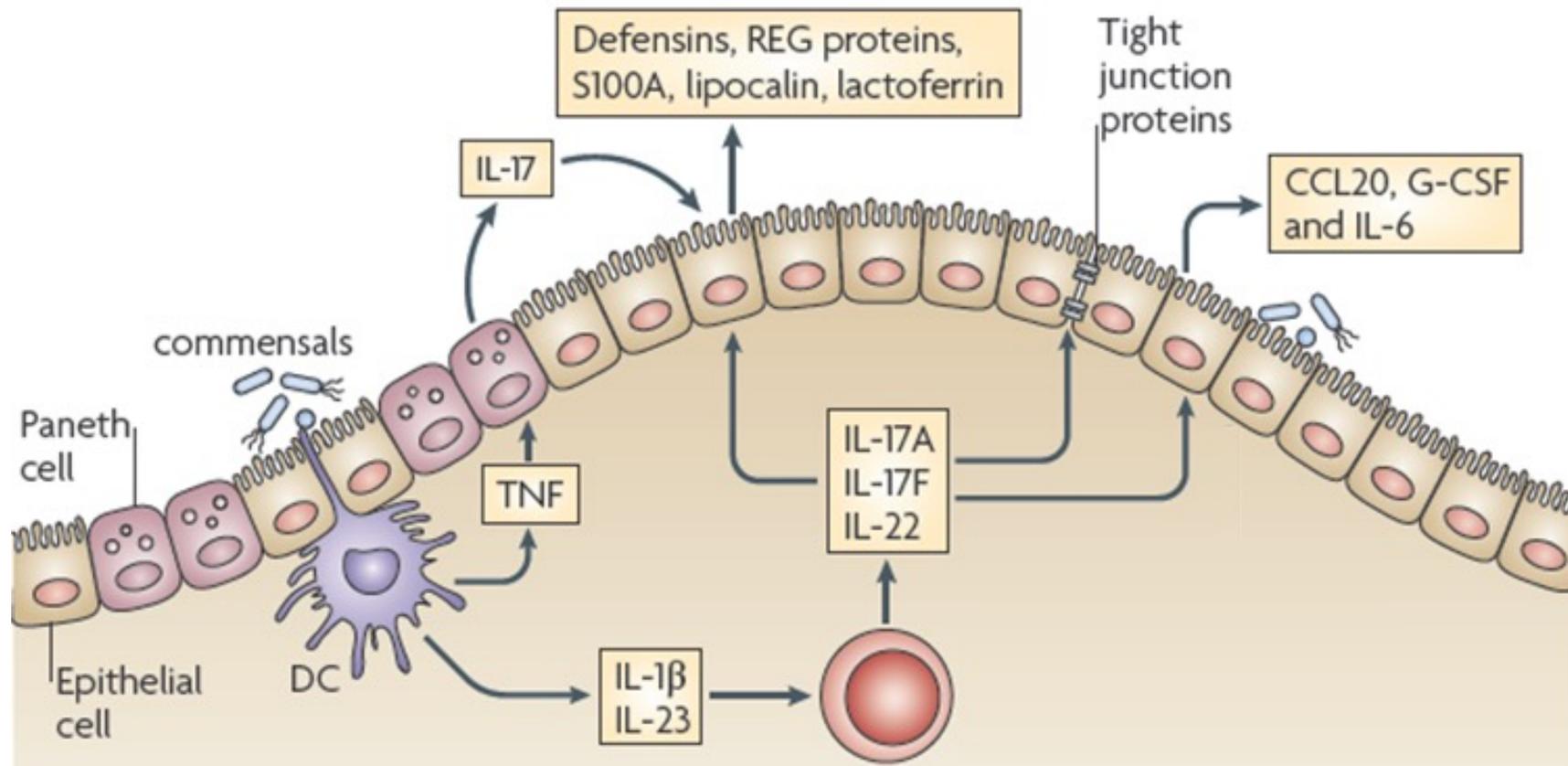


ORAL POLIO
VACCINE

Circulação de linfócitos especializados entre as diferentes mucosas

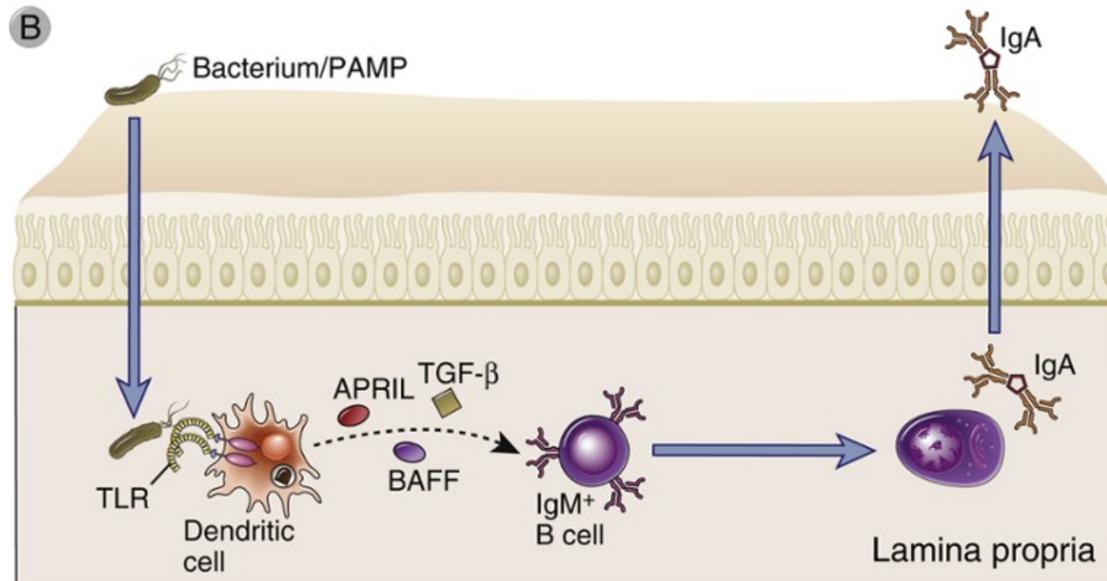
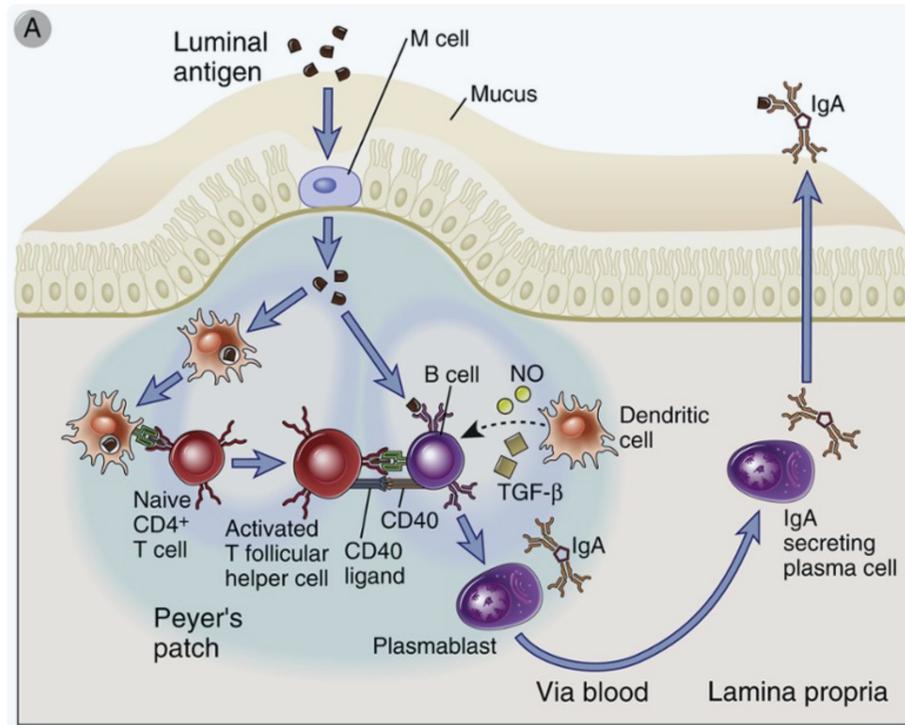
- ✓ Imunização por via oral ou nasal pode ser empregada para indução de imunidade em outros tecidos de mucosa, como por exemplo no trato urogenital.

Th17/22



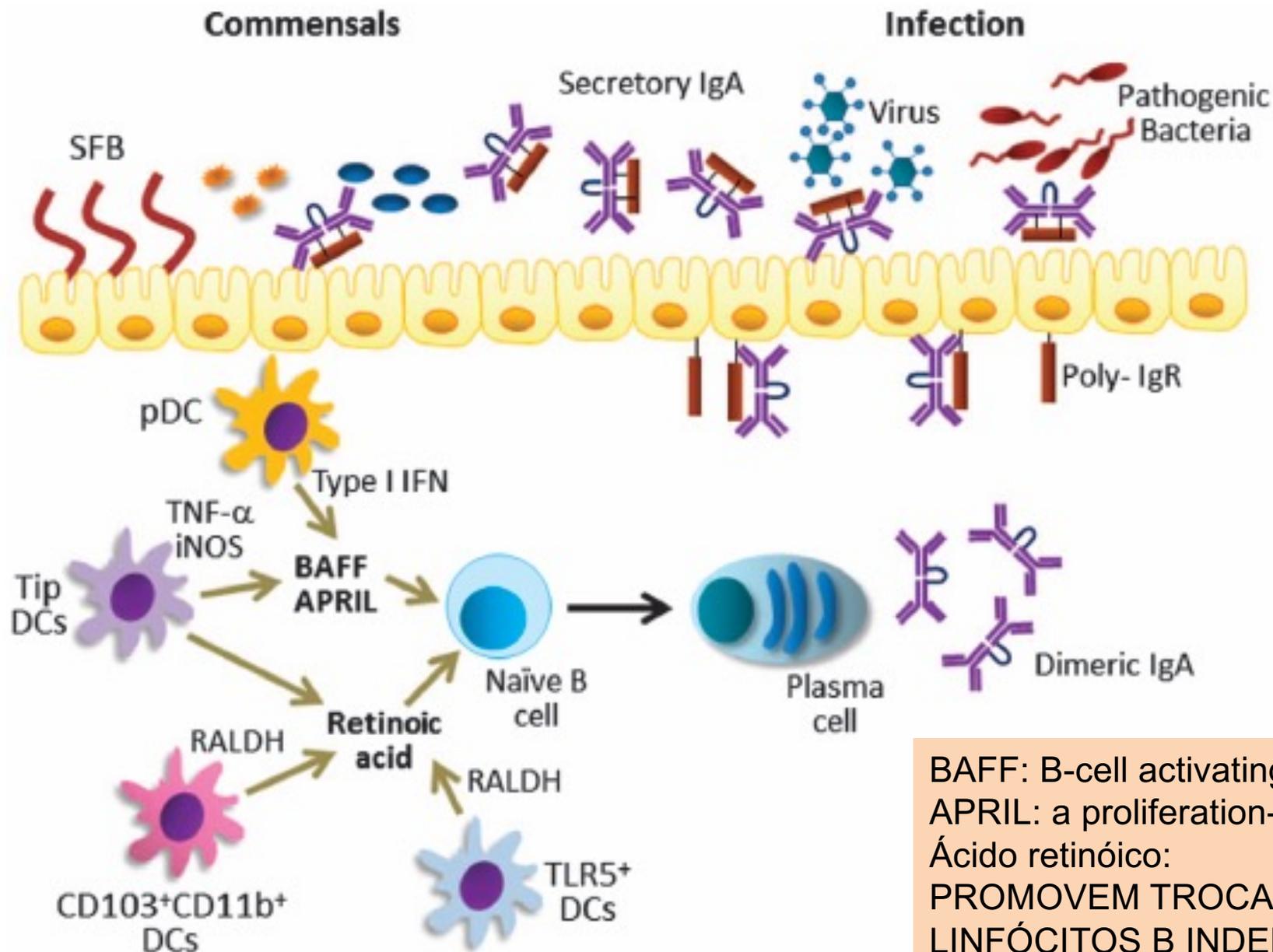
Patógenos extracelulares
Vacinas

Produção de IgA



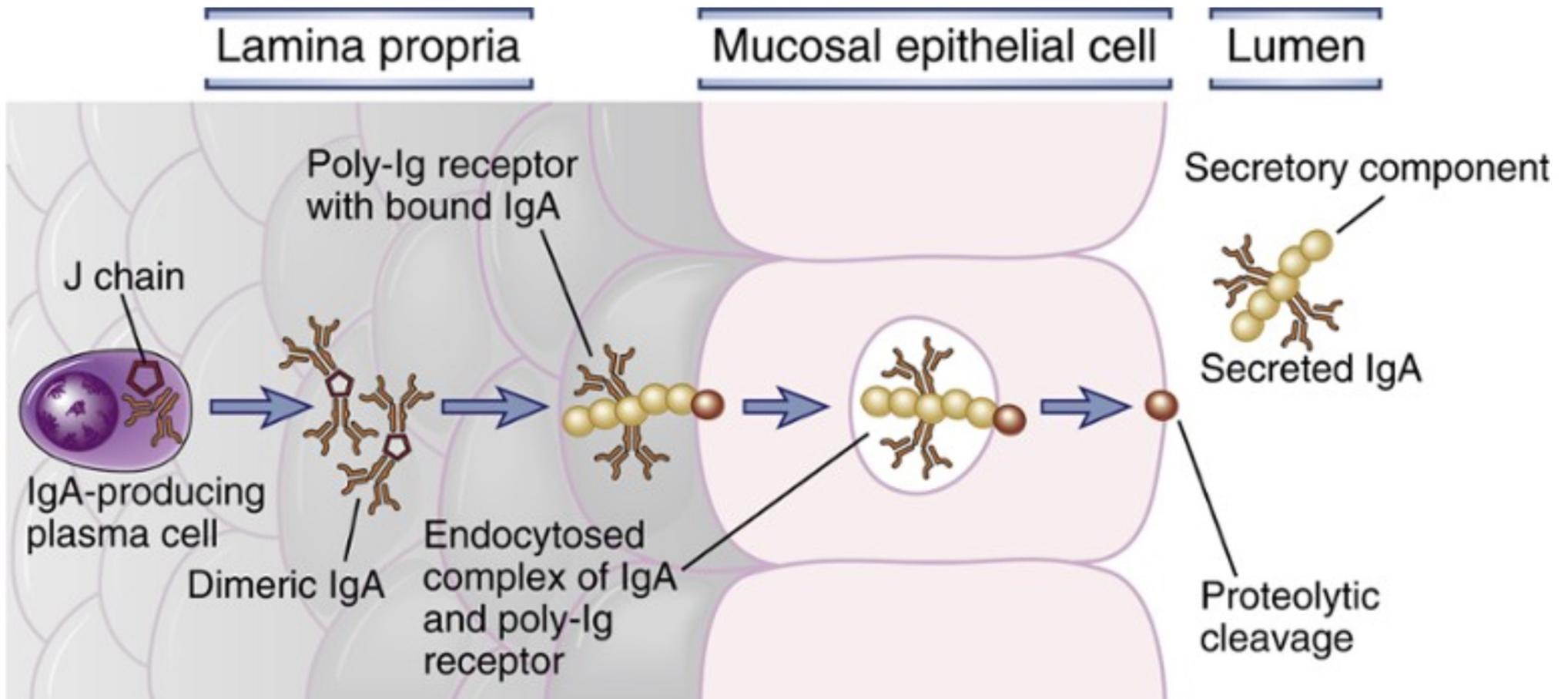
- Pulmão, troca de classe acontece nas tonsilas
- Trato urogenital: IgG

Indução da produção de IgA por células dendríticas



BAFF: B-cell activating factor
APRIL: a proliferation-inducing ligand
Ácido retinóico:
PROMOVEM TROCA DE ISOTIPO POR
LINFÓCITOS B INDEPENDENTE DE T

Secreção de IgA

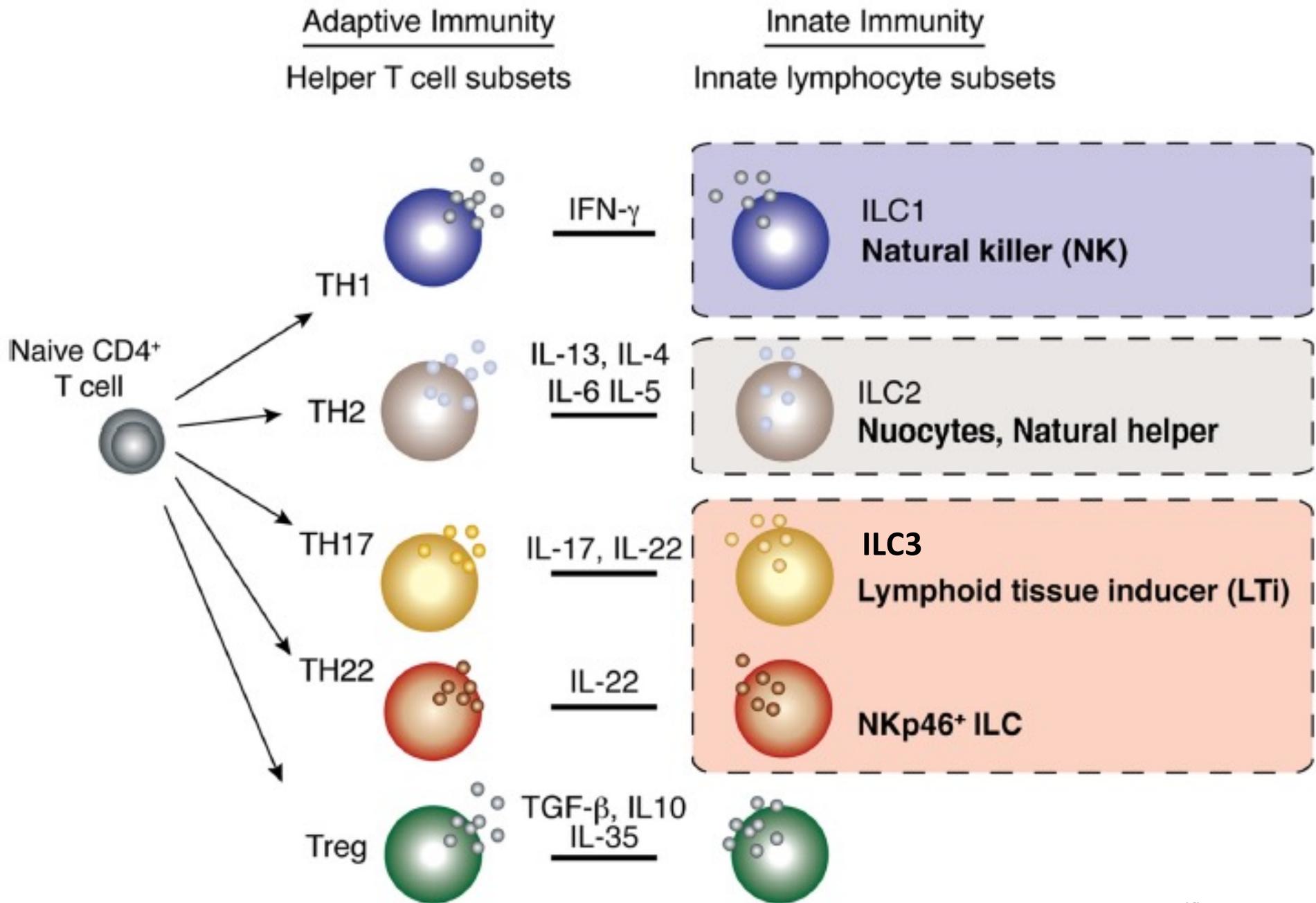


*Leite Materno

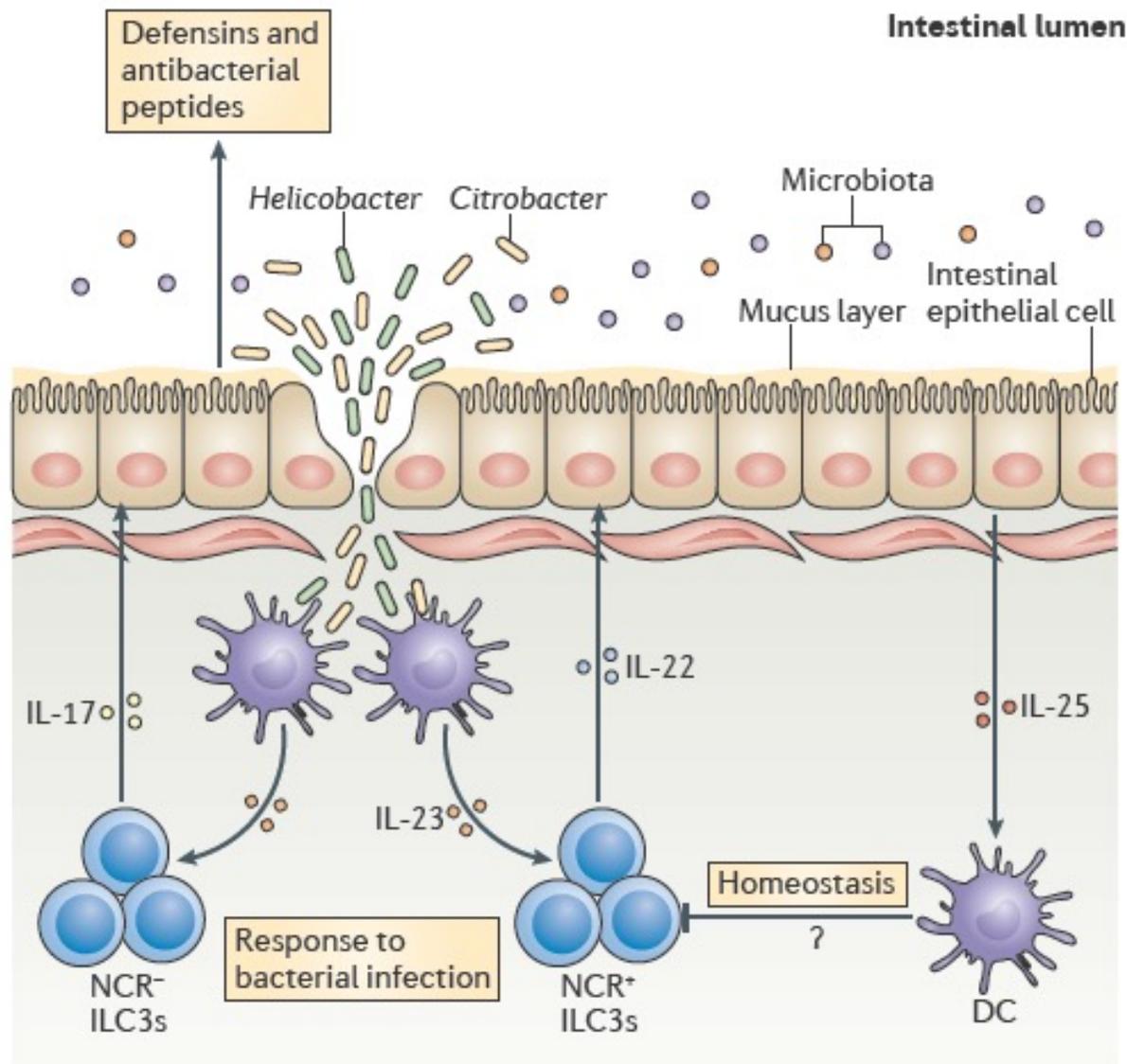
* Pele???

* Grande parte da microbiota associada às mucosas está recoberta por IgA

Innate Lymphoid Cells (ILCs)



ILCs – Função no intestino e pulmão

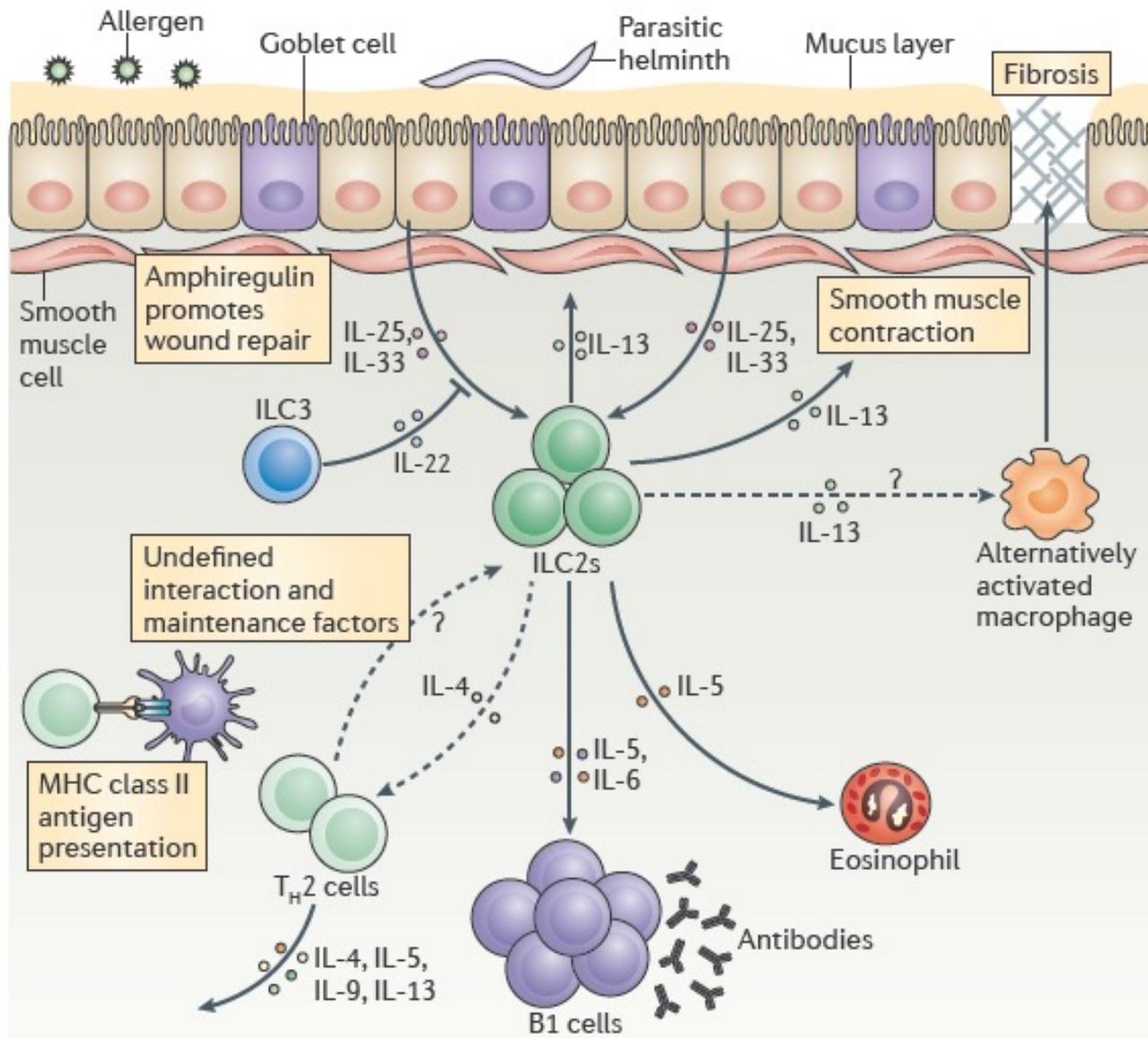


ILC1: imunidade contra bactérias intracelulares

ILC2: indução da produção de muco, recrutamento de eosinófilos

ILC3: Produção de peptídeos antimicrobianos, Reforço da barreira

ILCs – Função no intestino e pulmão



ILC1: imunidade contra bactérias intracelulares

ILC2: indução da produção de muco, recrutamento de eosinófilos

ILC3: Produção de peptídeos antimicrobianos, Reforço da barreira

Diferentes subtipos de ILC colonizam diferentes tecidos de barreira:

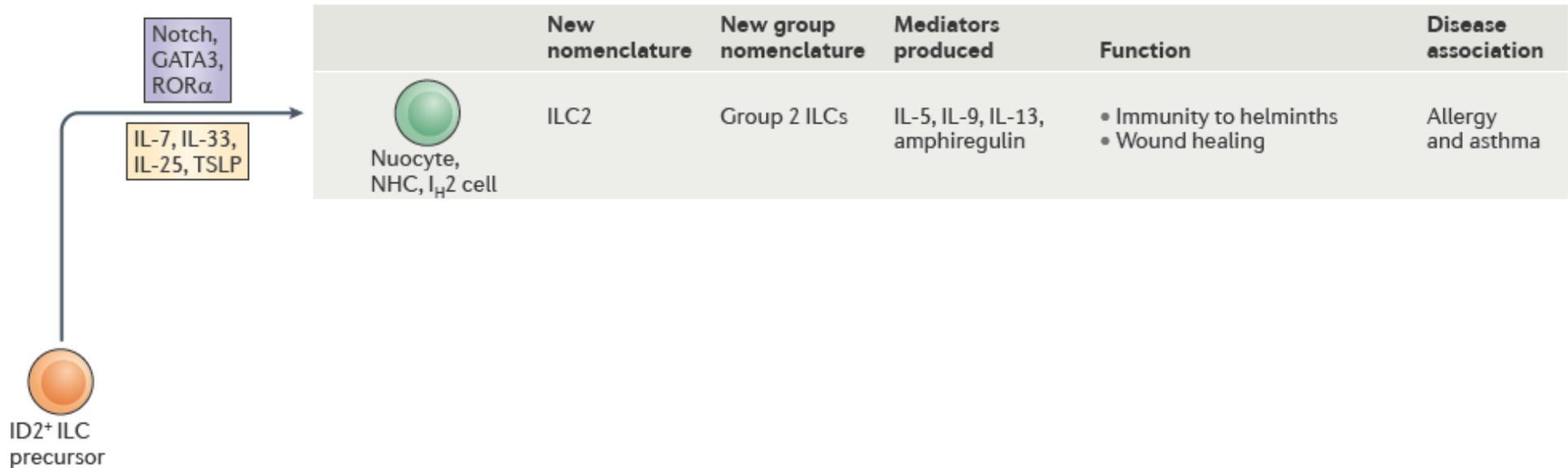
Pulmão

Pele

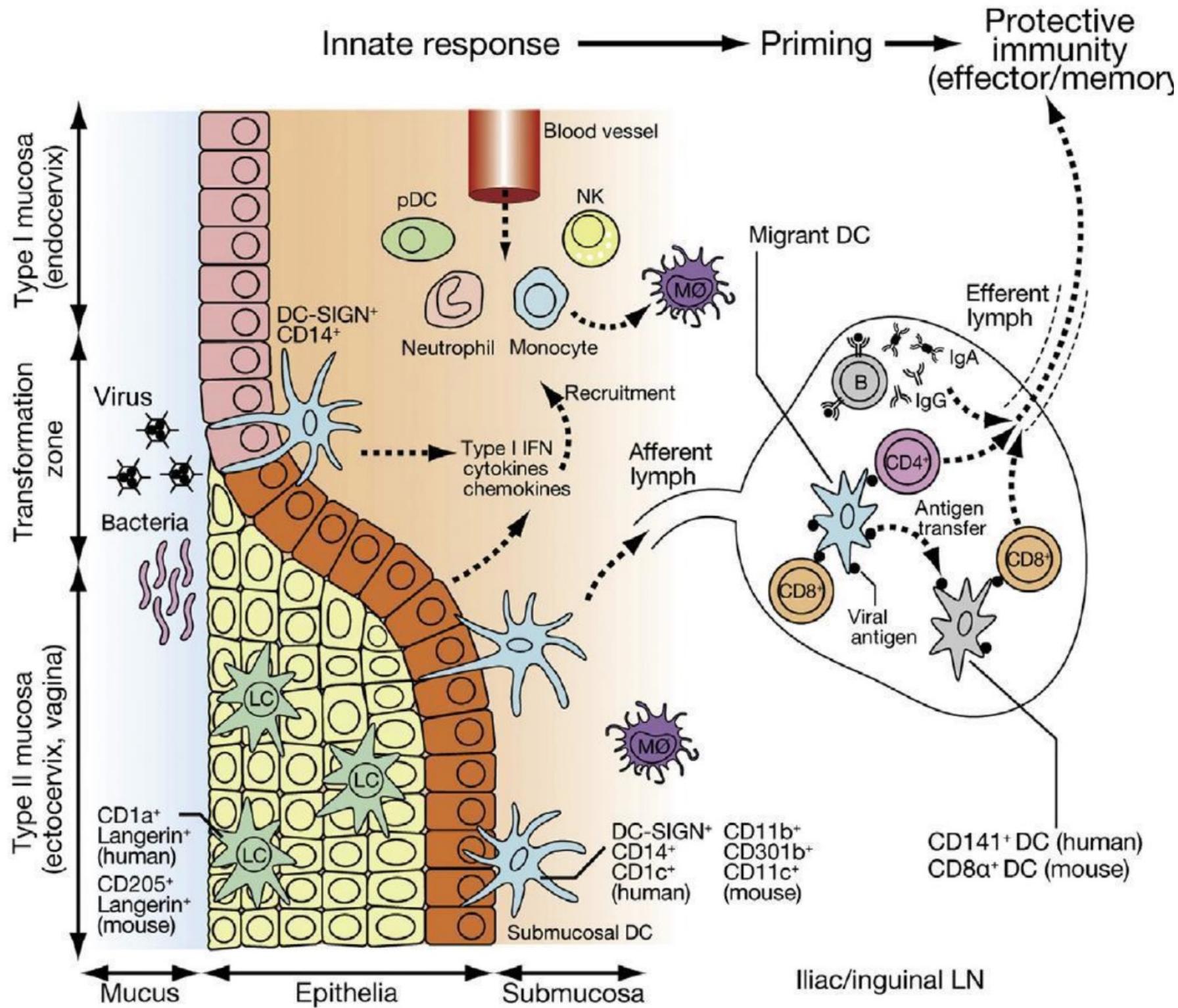
Intestino

Trato urogenital

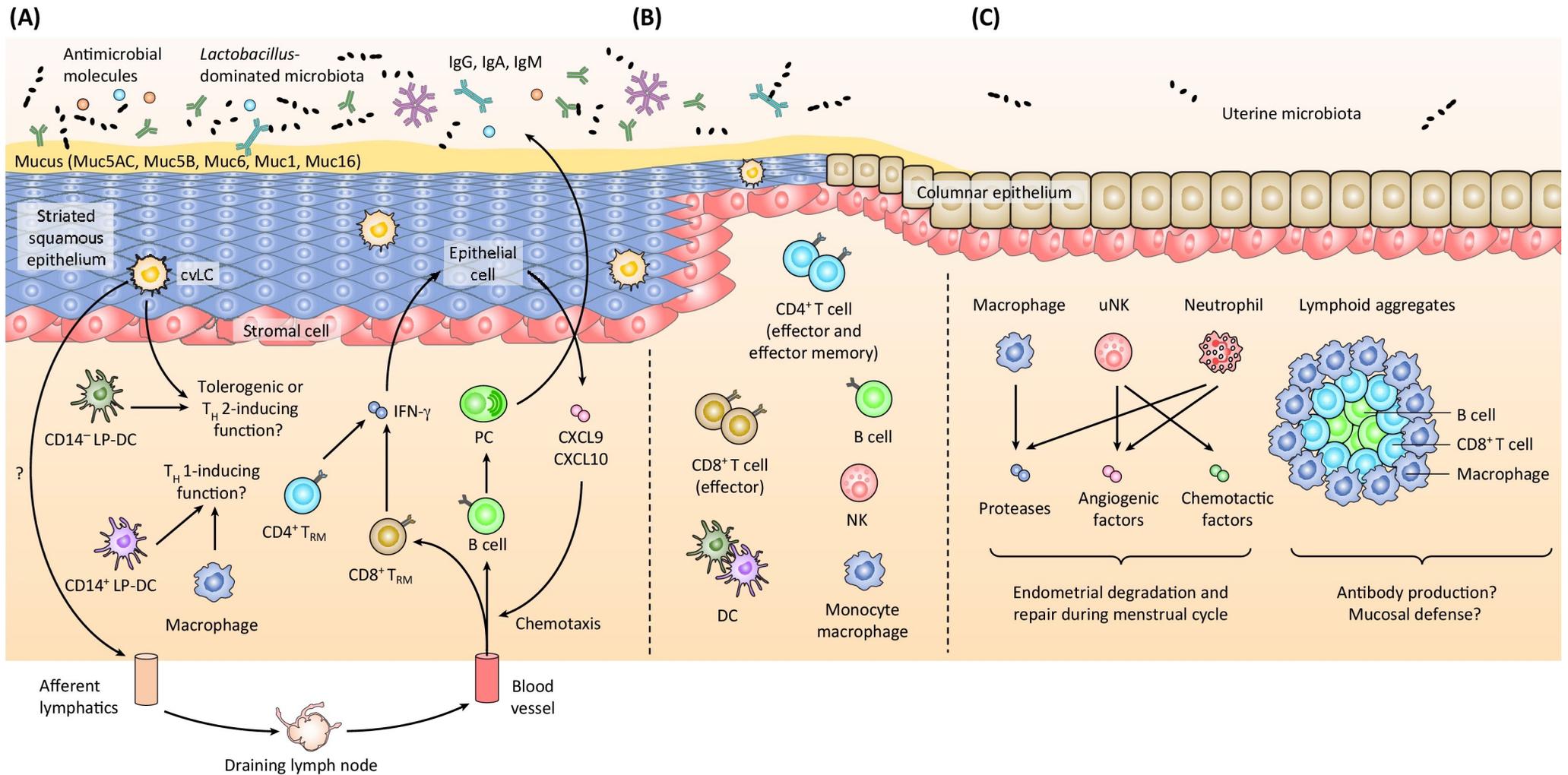
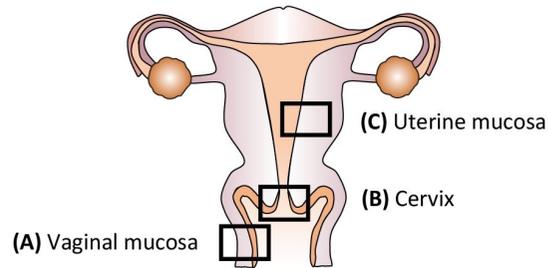
Função de linfócitos inatos e adaptativos e associação com doença



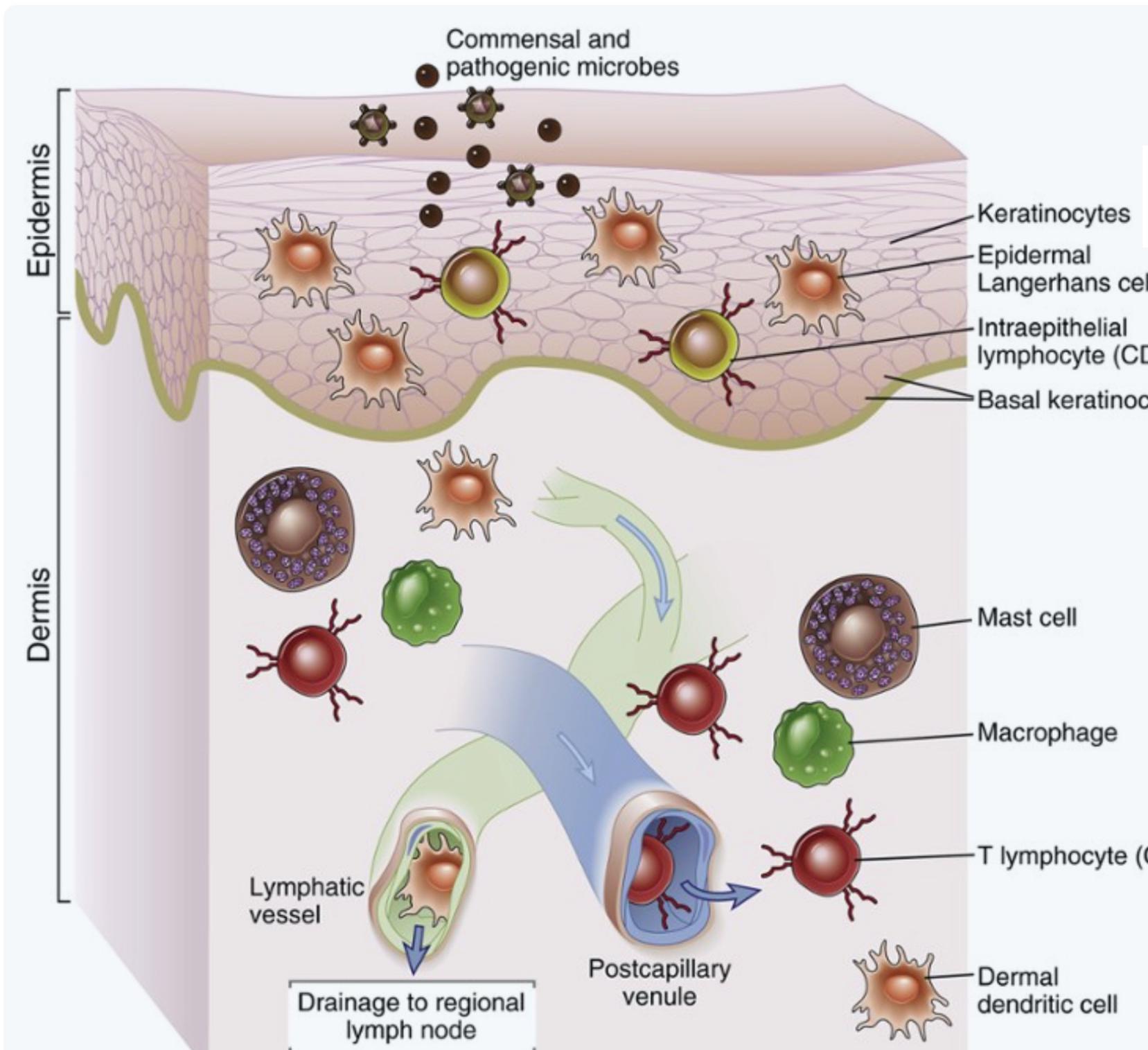
SISTEMA IMUNE DO TRATO GENITO-URINÁRIO



Urogenital-associated lymphoid tissue



SISTEMA IMUNE CUTÂNEO



Defensins
Calprotectins

Keratinocytes
Epidermal Langerhans cell
Intraepithelial lymphocyte (IEL)
Basal keratinocyte

Mast cell
Macrophage
T lymphocyte (CD4+)
Dermal dendritic cell

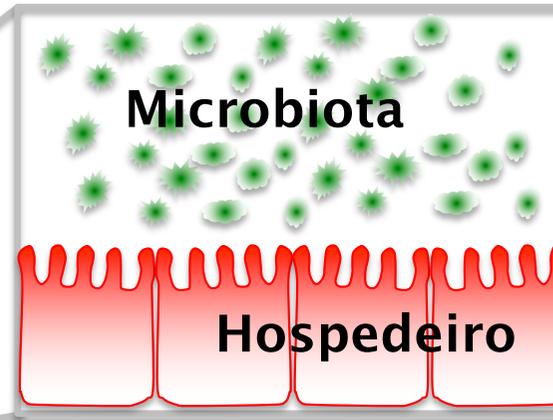
Lymphatic vessel
Drainage to regional lymph node
Postcapillary venule

Quarta Parte

Microbiota e imunidade de mucosa

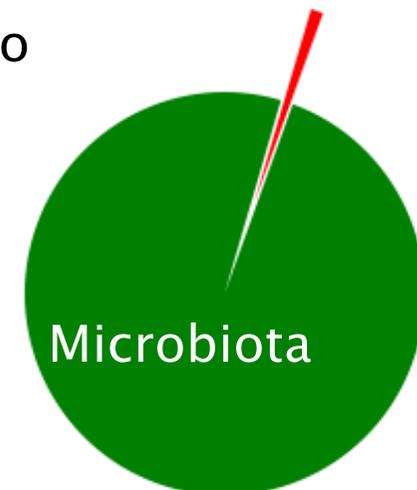
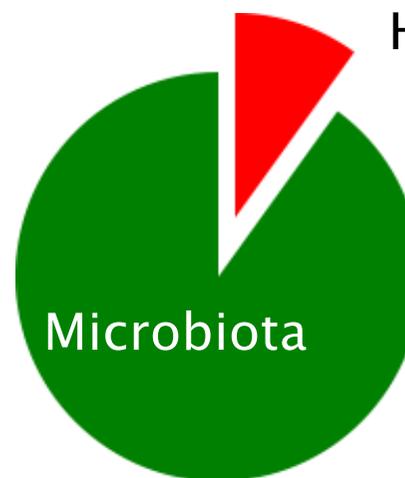


'Meta'organismo humano

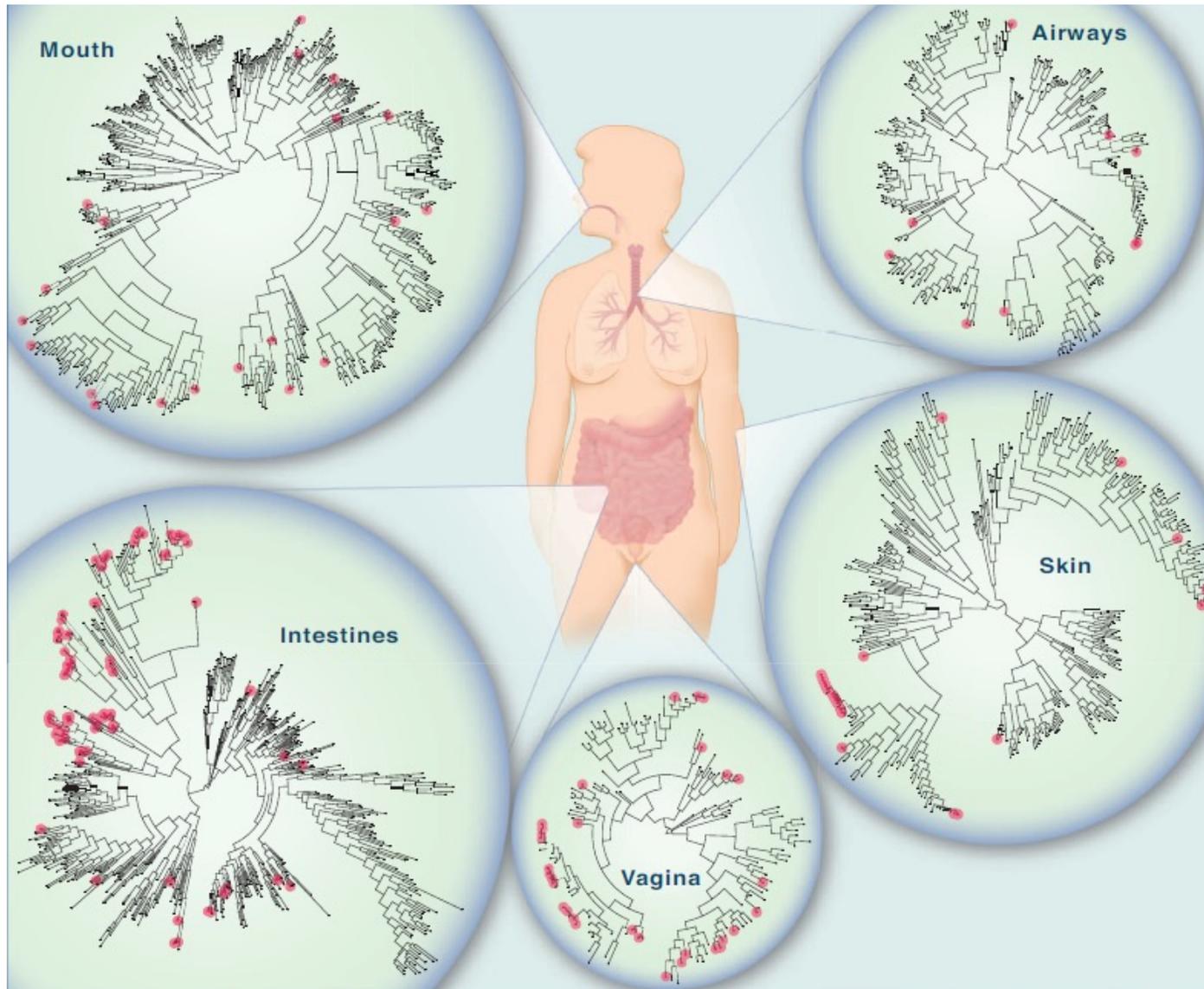


Células no seu corpo

Genes no seu corpo



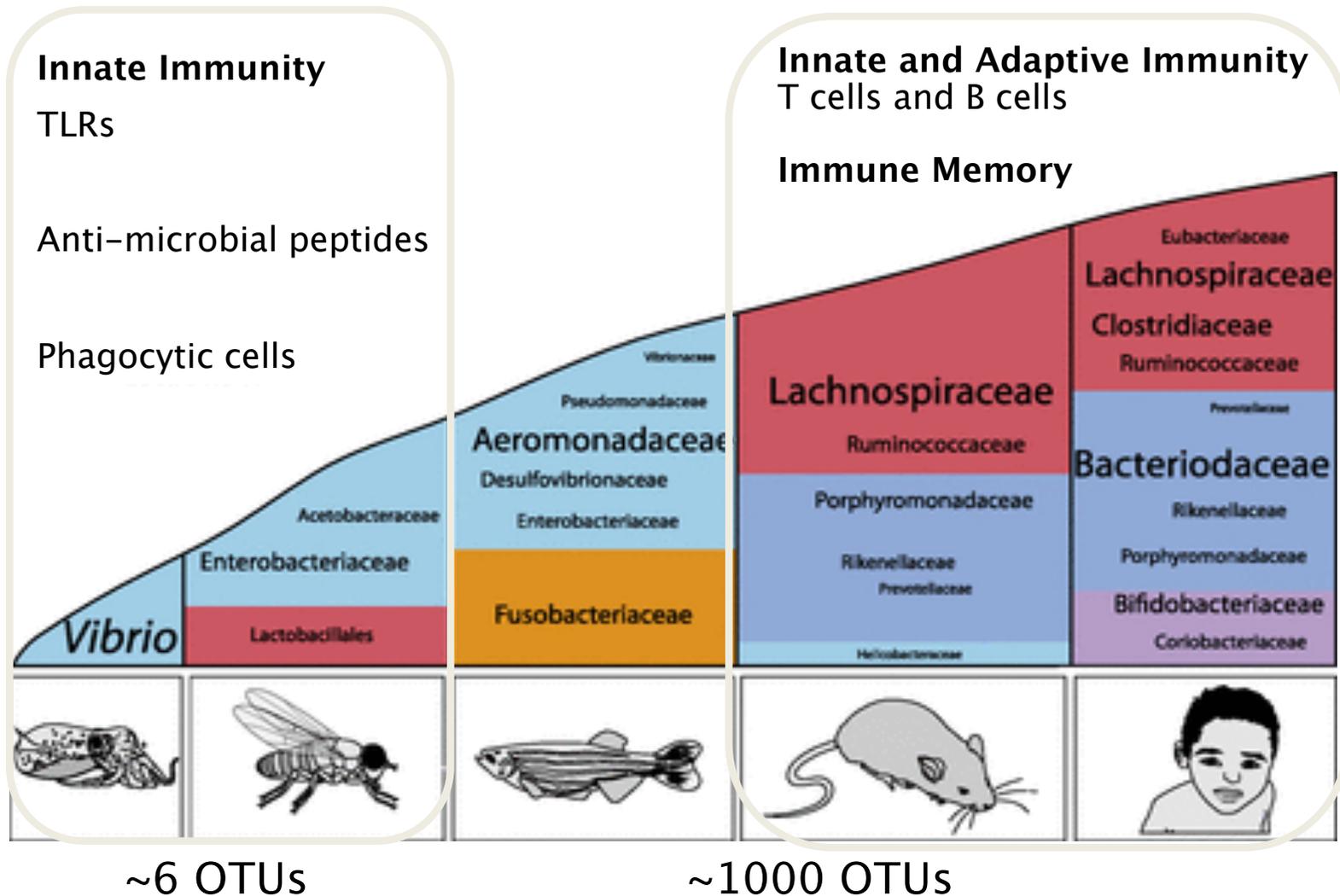
'Meta'organismo humano

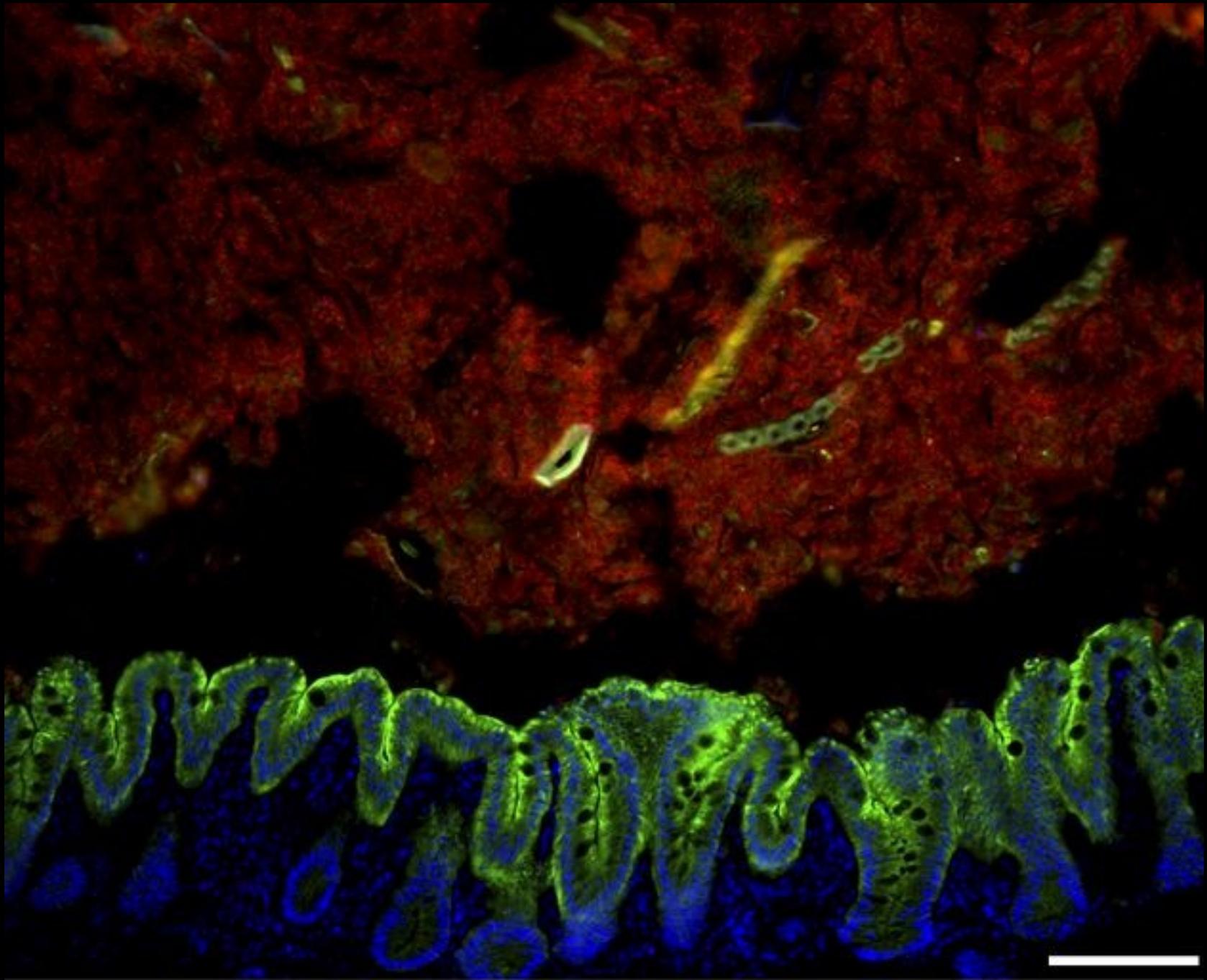


Fisiologia

- Absorção de Nutrientes
- Síntese de Vitaminas
- Metabolismo de bile e hormônios
- Fermentação de carboidratos
- Comportamento e Cognição
- **Sistema Imunológico**

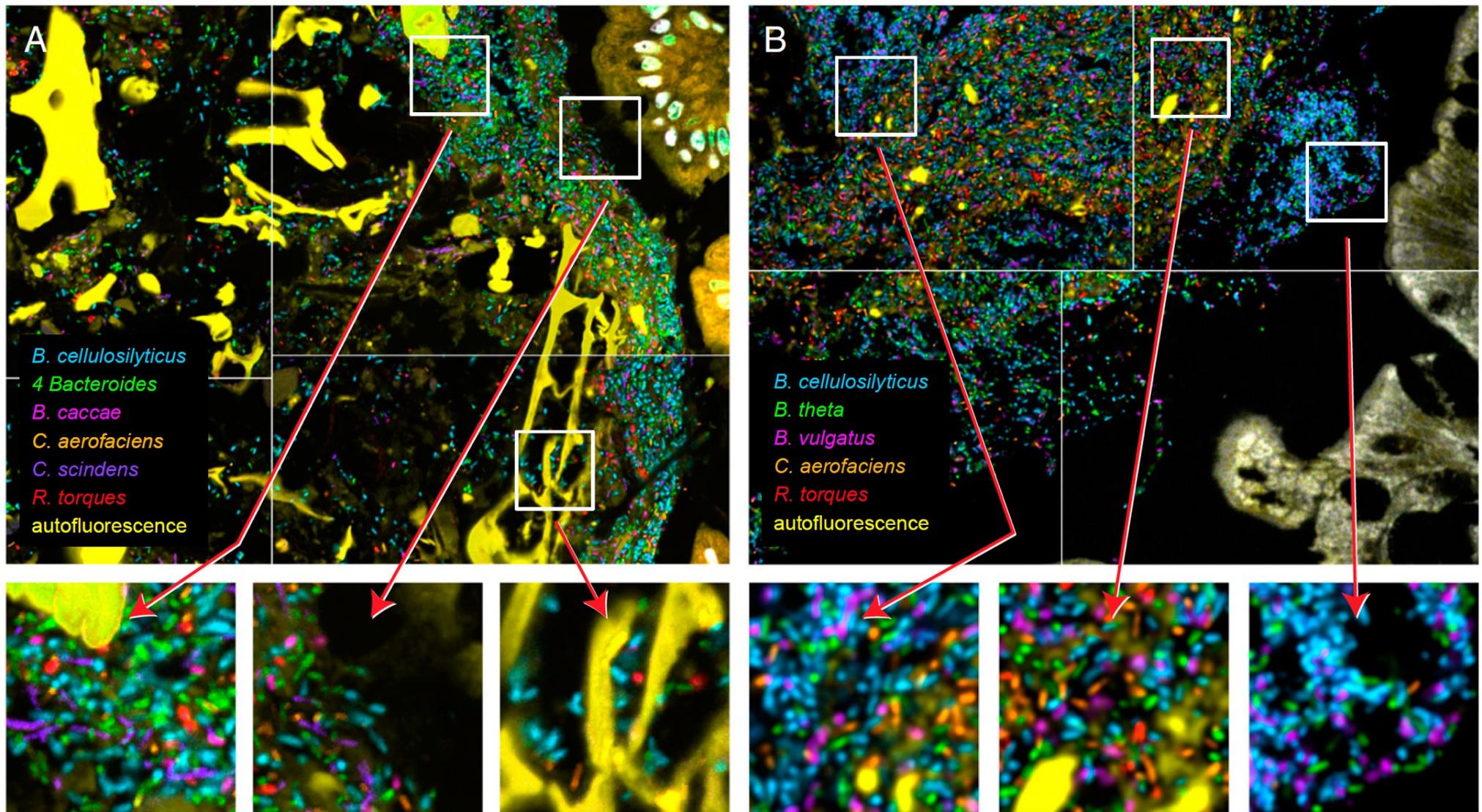
Complexidade da microbiota aumentou à medida em que o sistema imune evoluiu

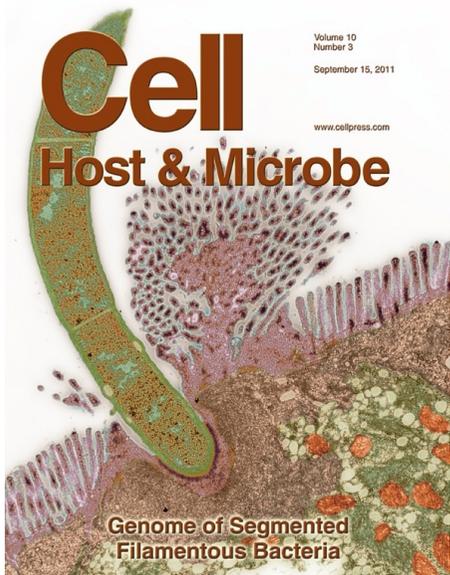
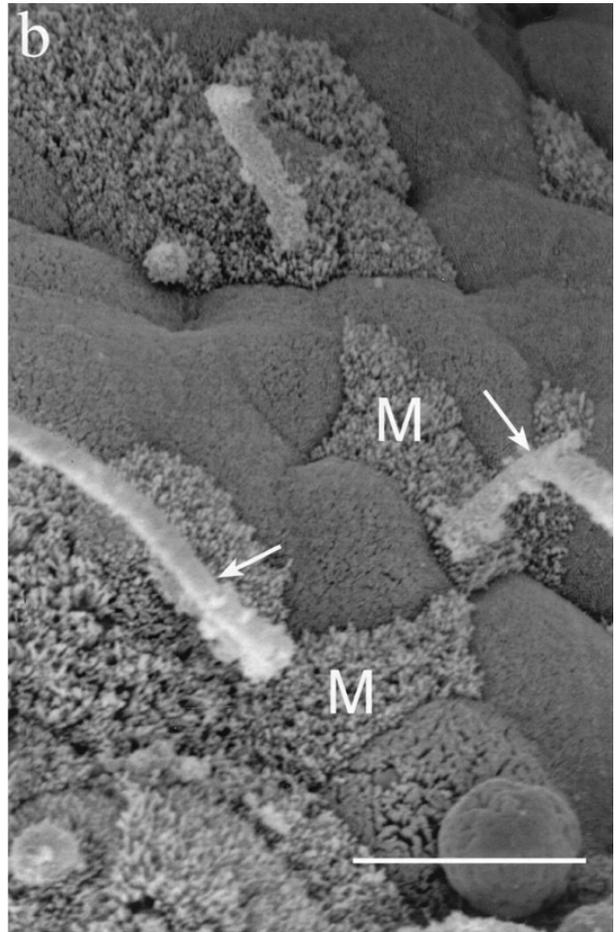
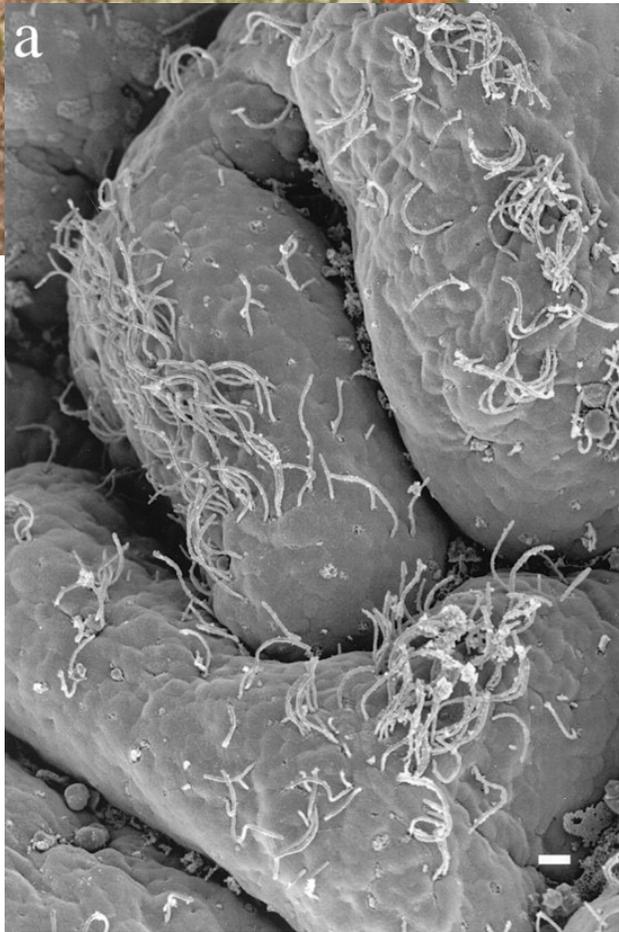
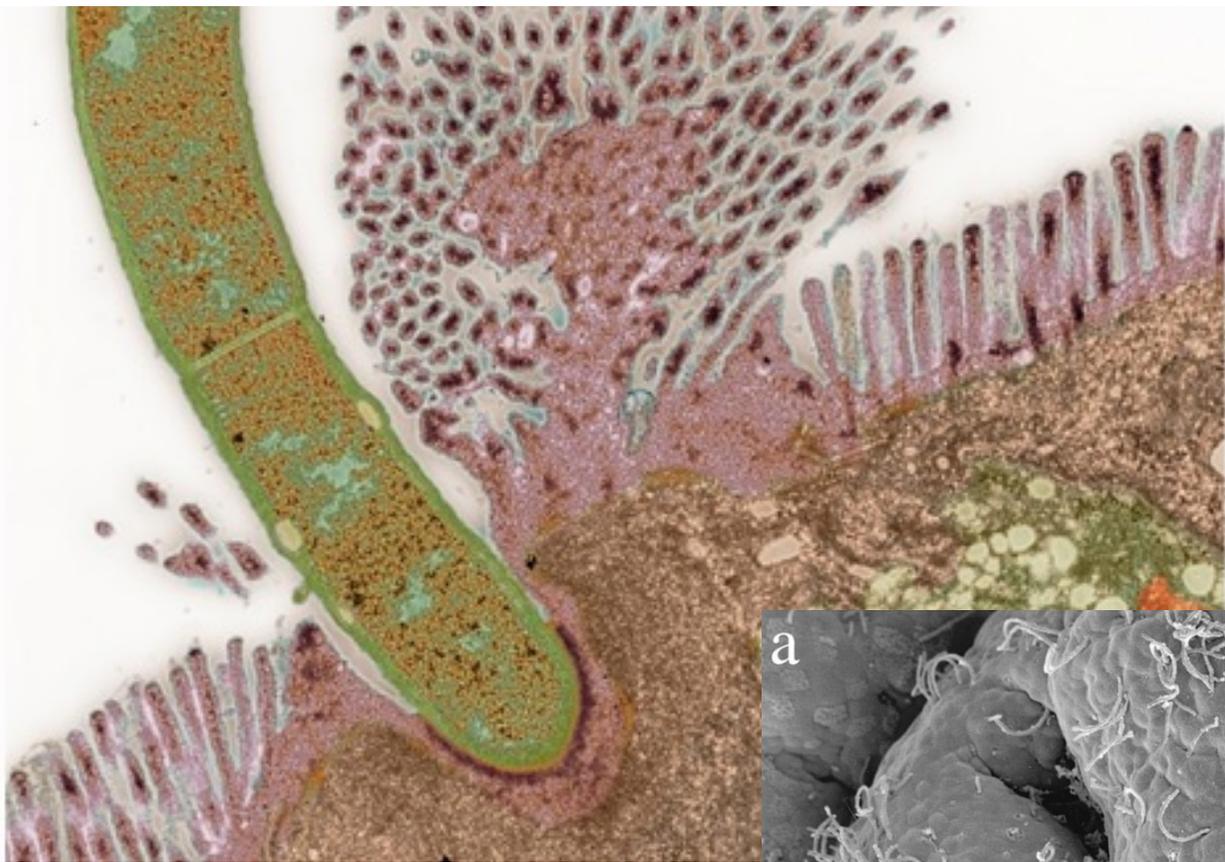




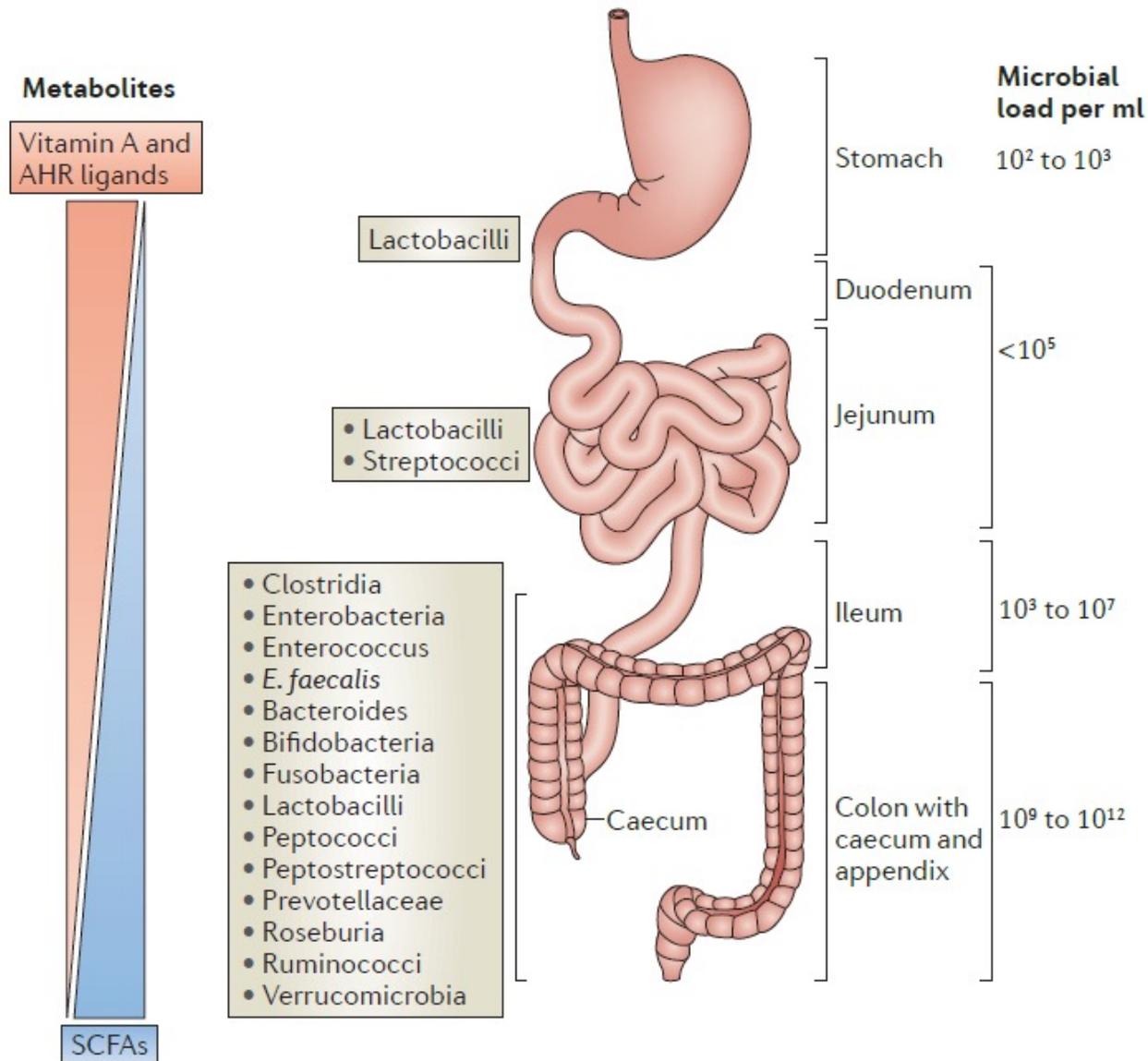
DAPI/Pan-Ker/eubacterial probe

Mapa 3D da Microbiota Intestinal

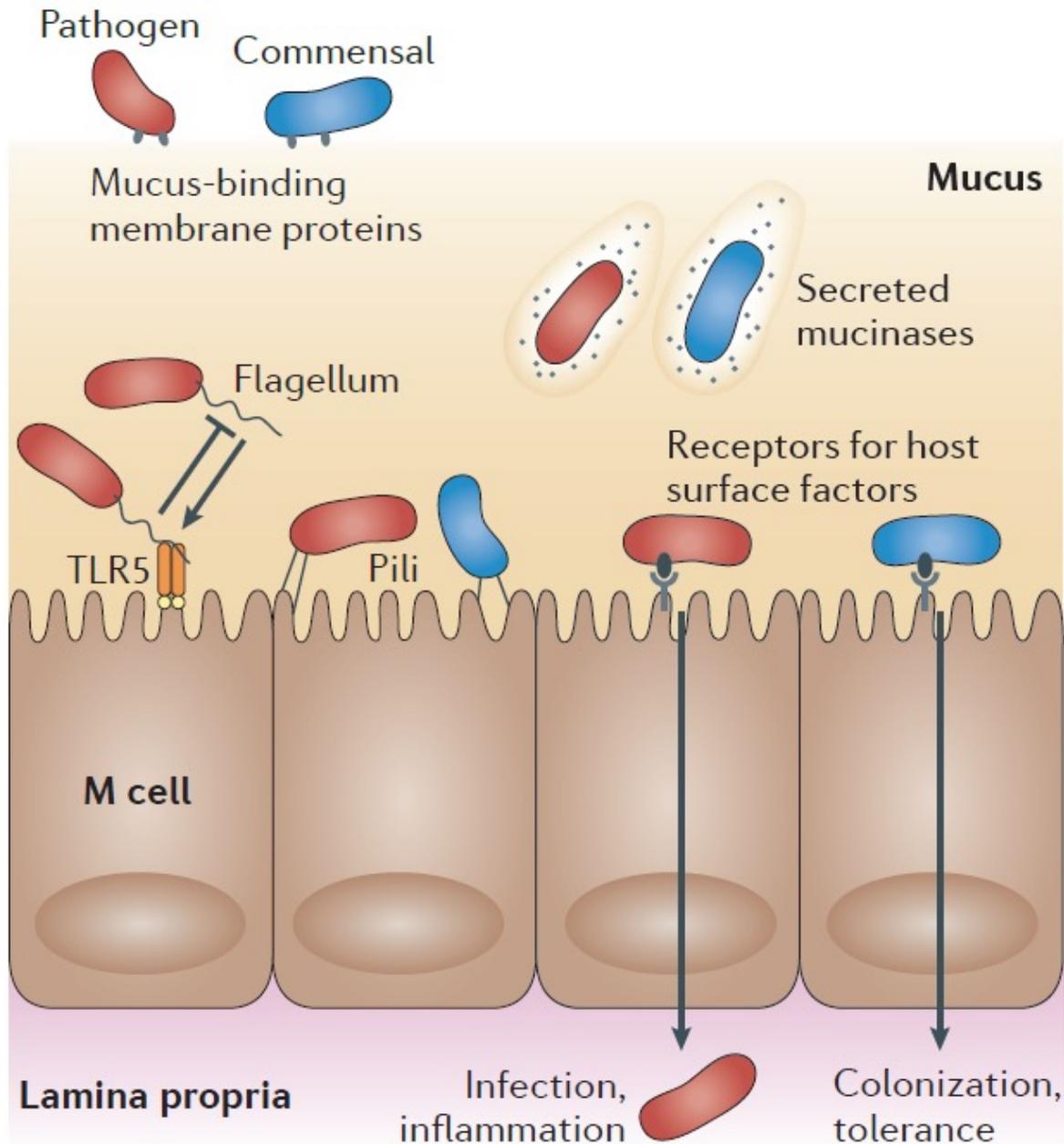




Distribuição das comunidades microbianas ao longo do intestino



Microbiota

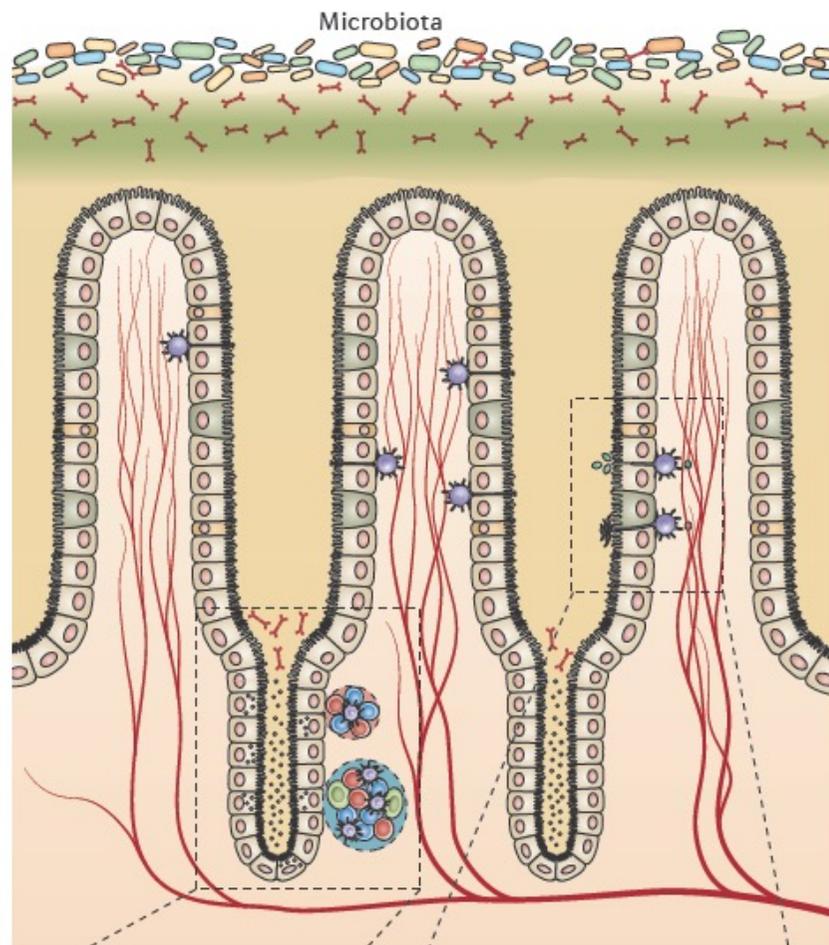


- ✓ Competem com patógenos
- ✓ Metabólitos utilizáveis pelo hospedeiro
- ✓ Degradação de produtos tóxicos
- ✓ Modulação do sistema imune
- ✓ Síntese de vitaminas (B12, K)

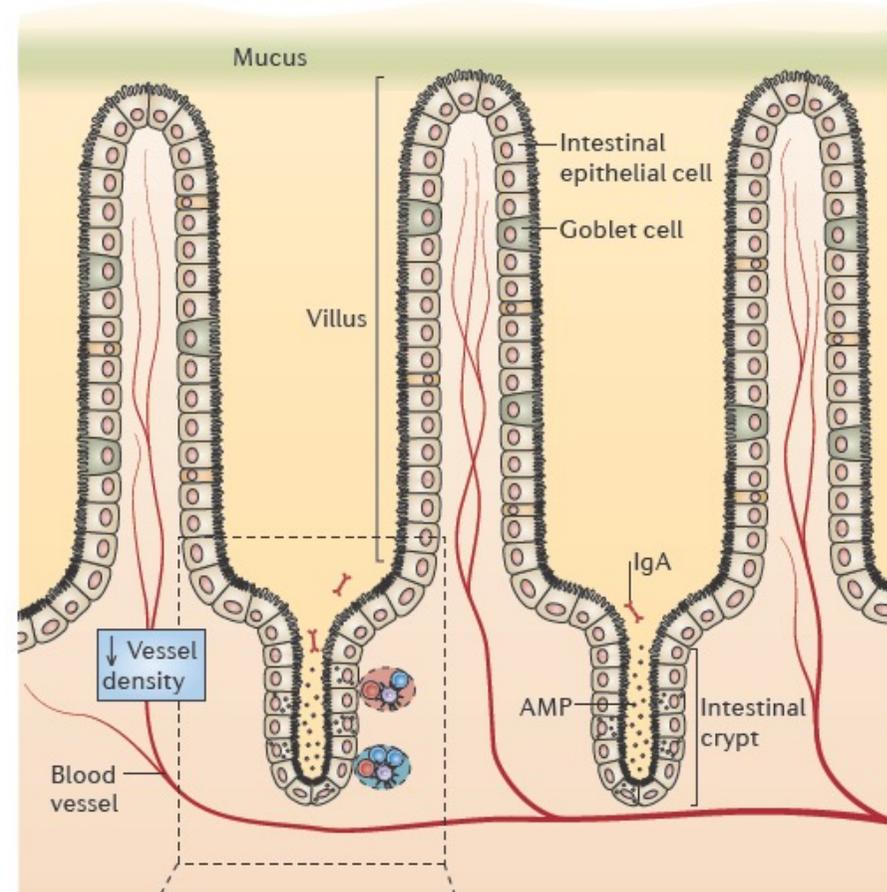
Microbiota



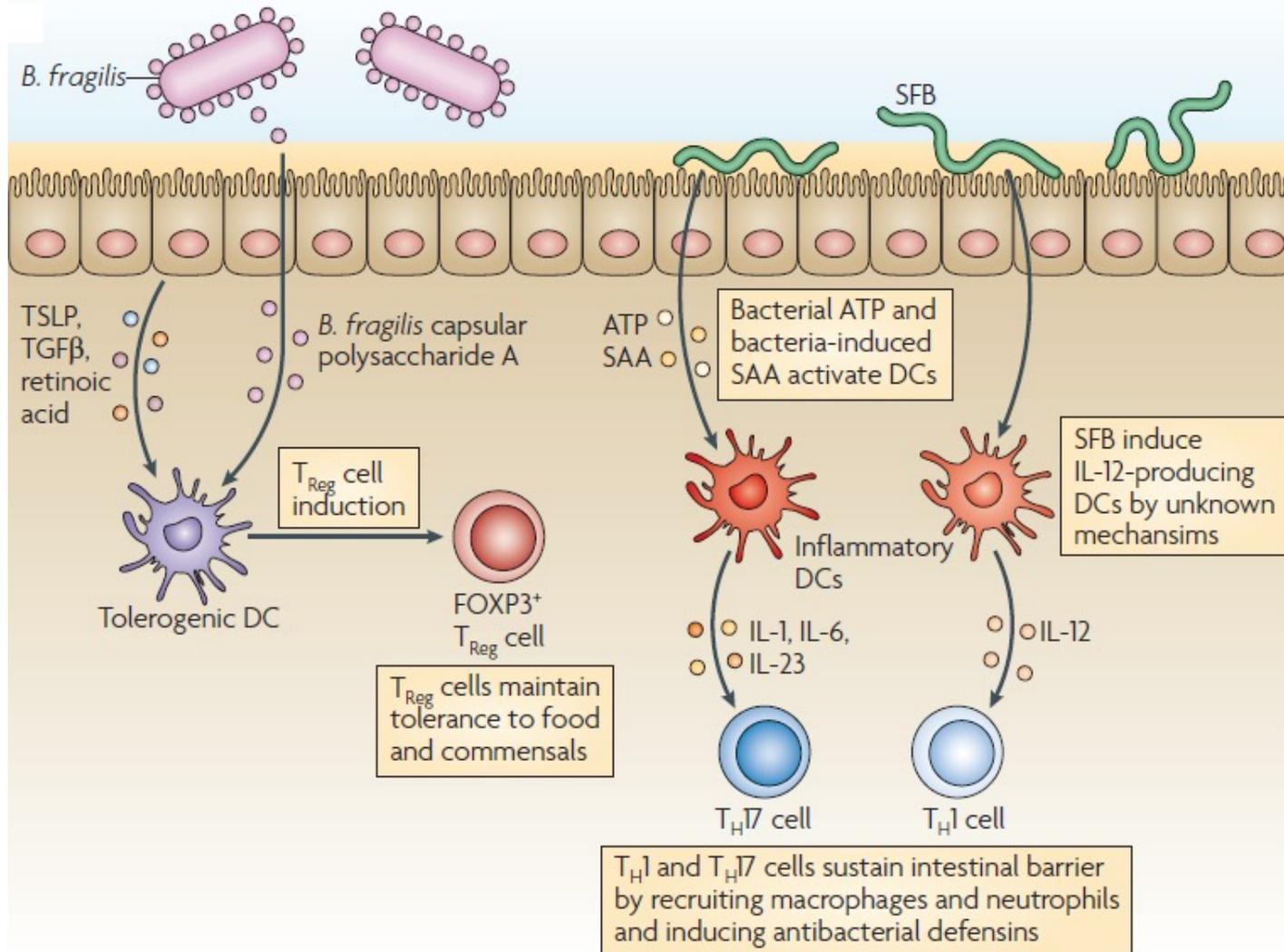
Conventionally raised mice



↓ Mucus thickness
Altered mucus properties

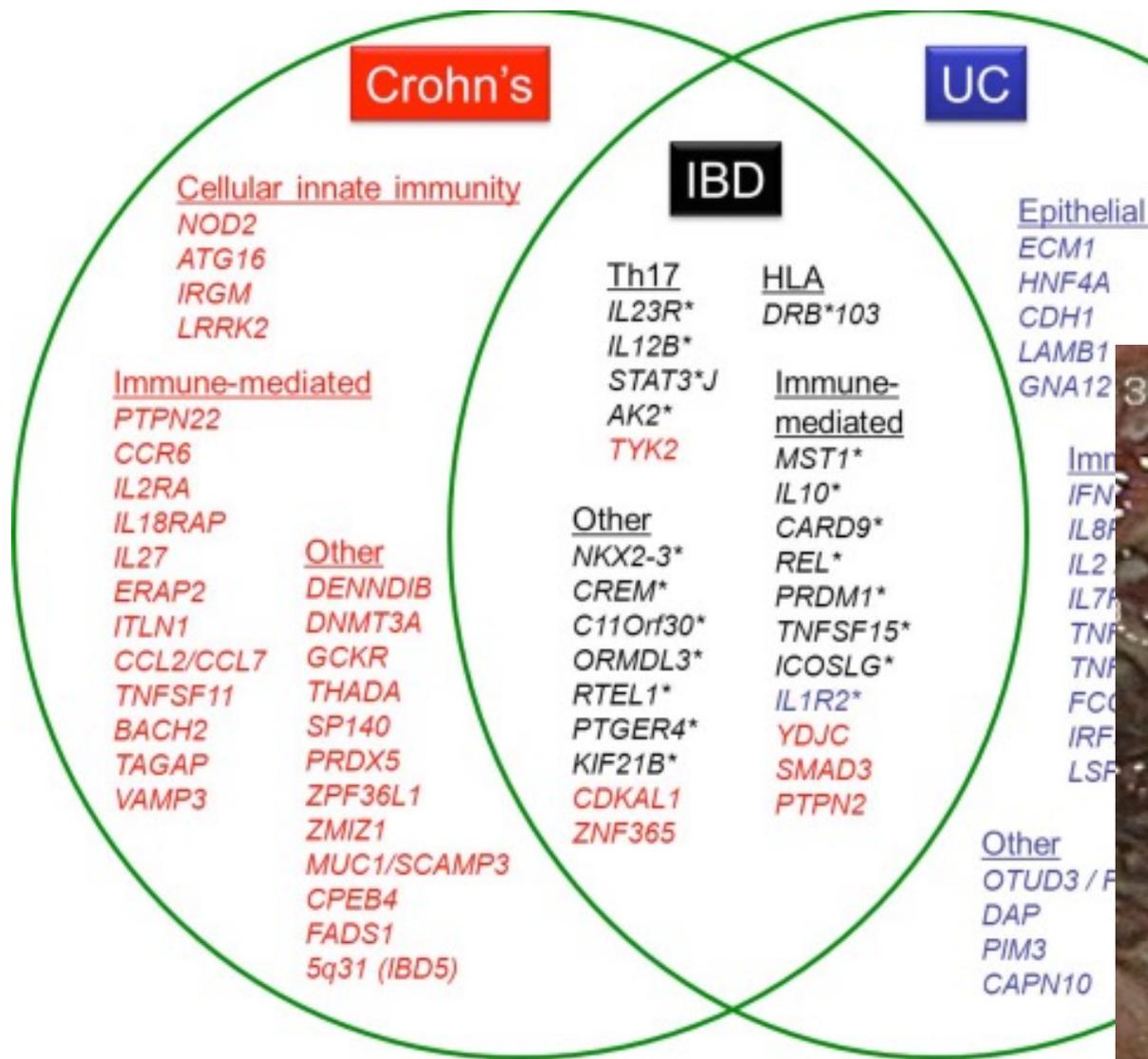
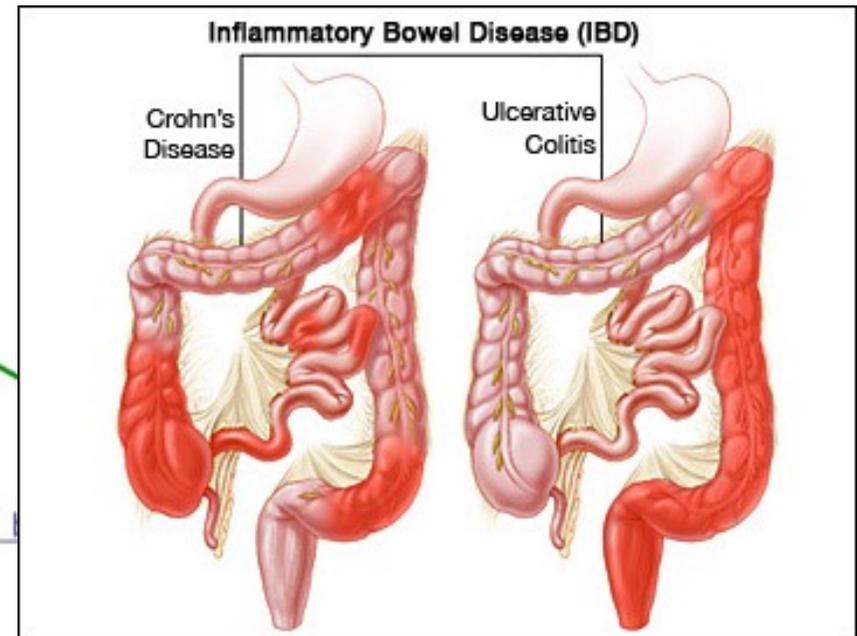


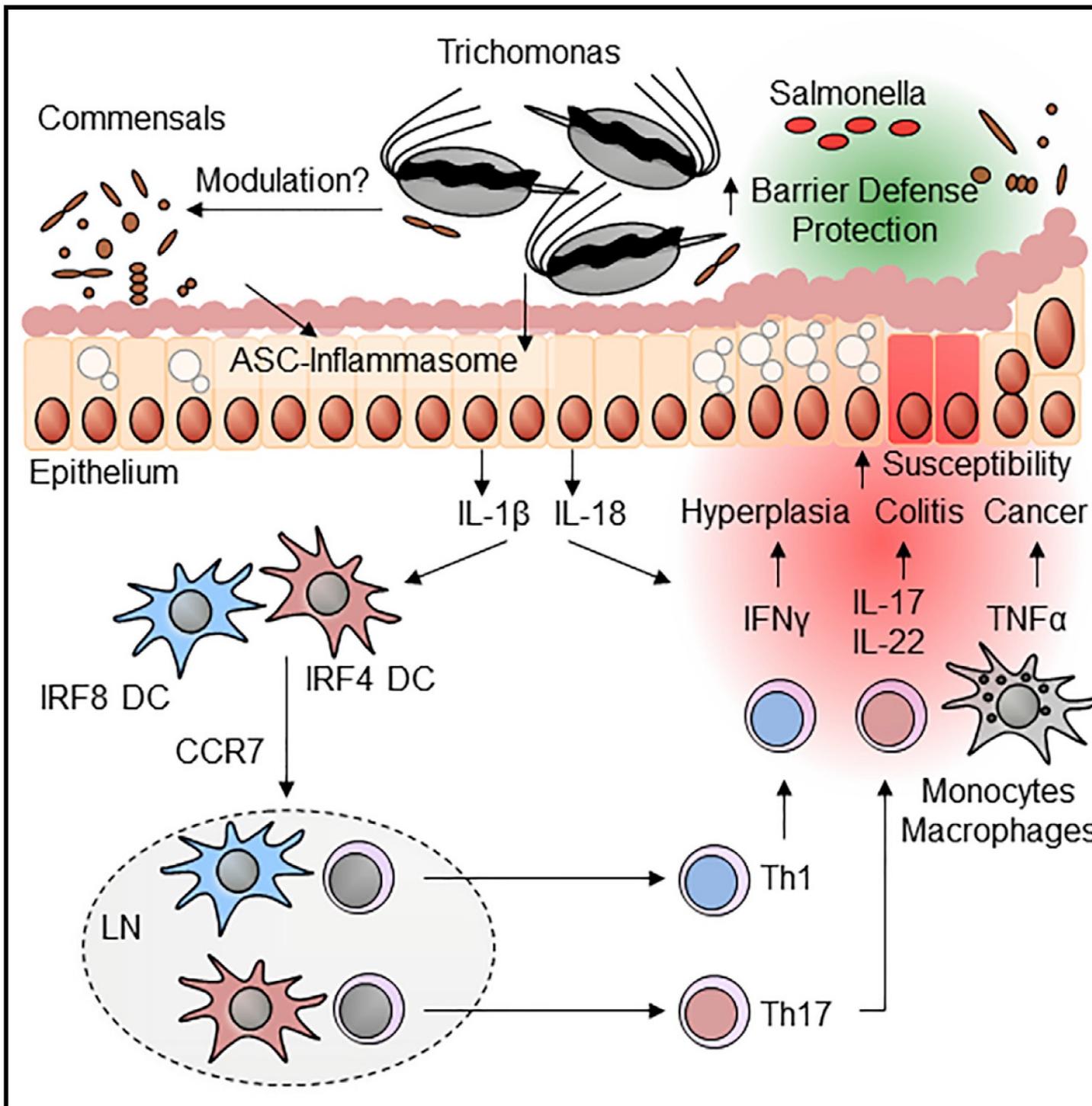
Microbiota



- **Indução de Treg**
- **Vacina oral**
- **Th17**
- **Troca de isotipo**
- **IgA**

Doenças inflamatórias intestinais





Intestino:

- *Crohn's Disease*
- *Colite Ulcerativa*
- *Câncer*

Estômago

- *Úlcera, câncer colorretal*

Trato Urogenital

- *Câncer*

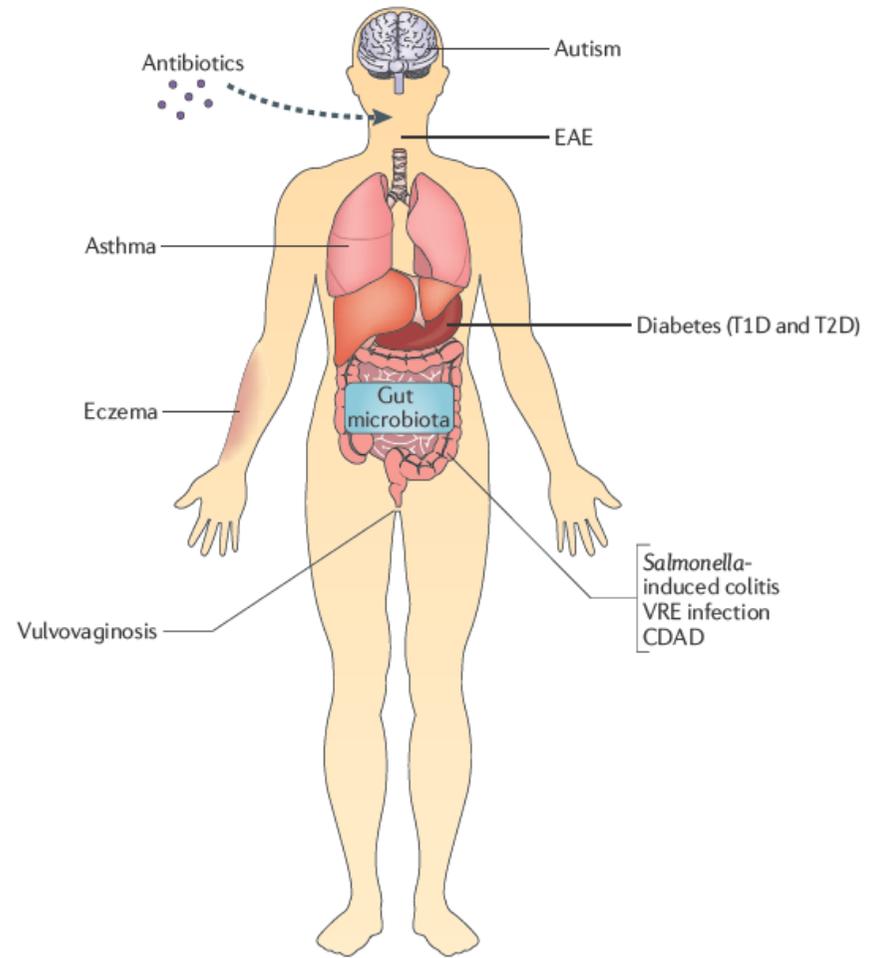
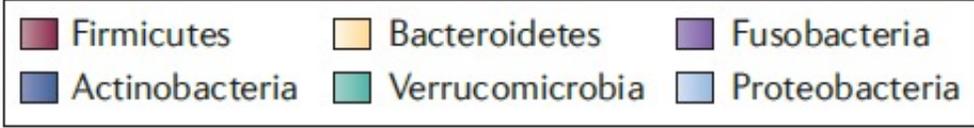
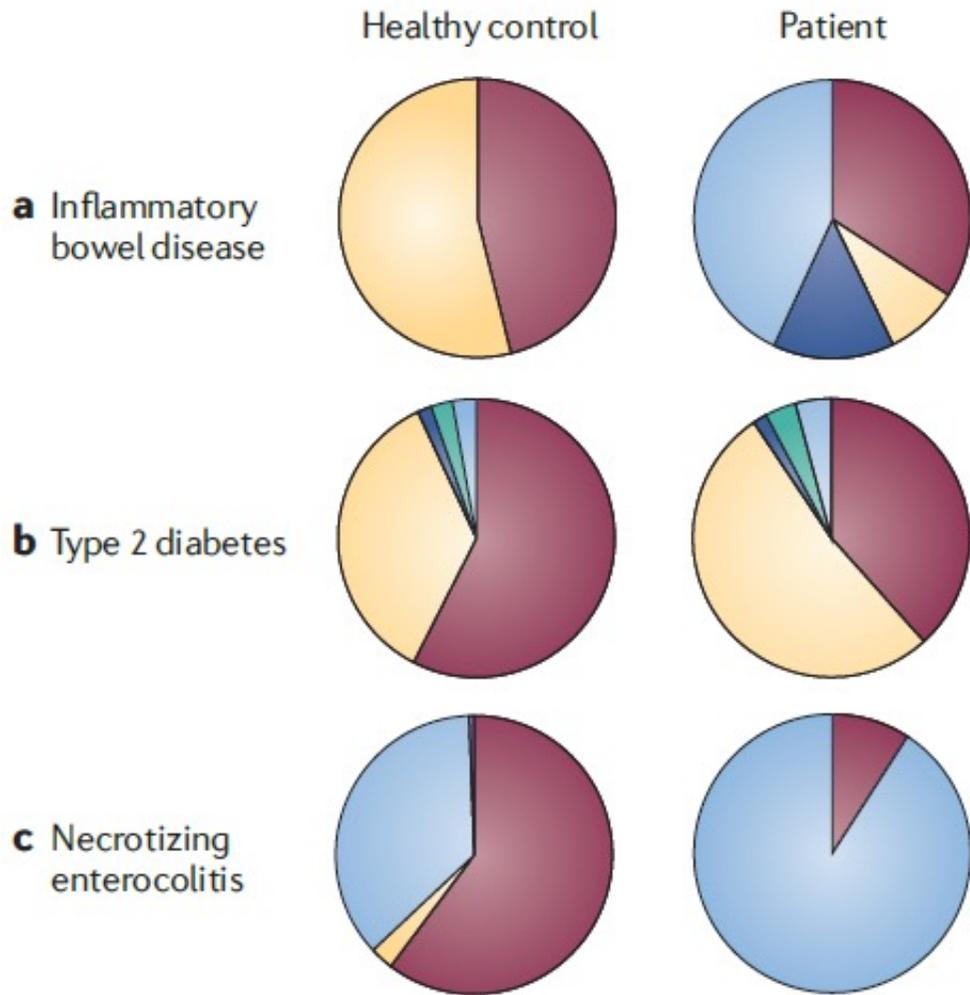
Pulmão

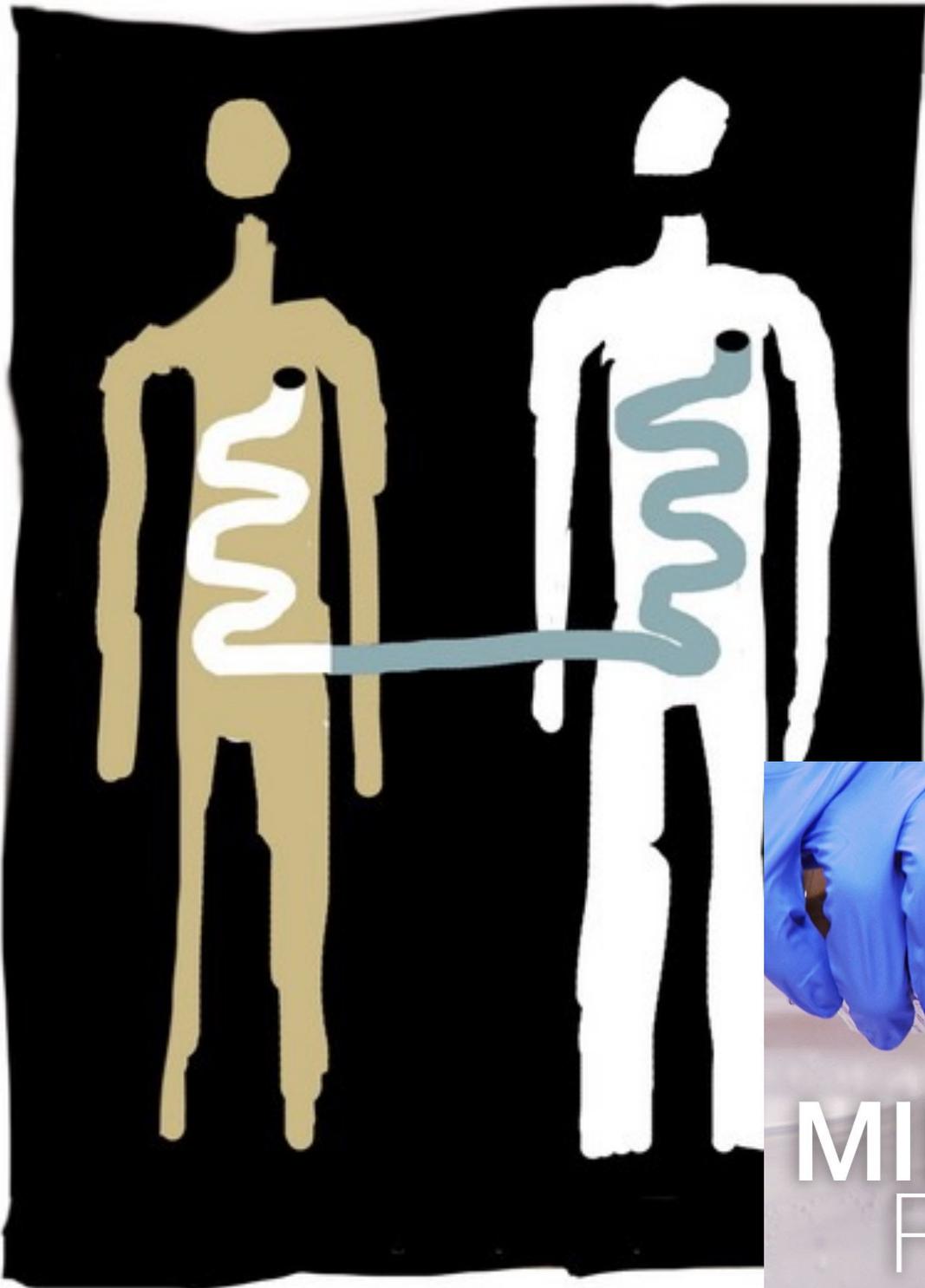
- *Fibrose cística*

Pele:

- *Psoríase*

Disbiose x Doença





MIRACLE
POOP

Microbiota

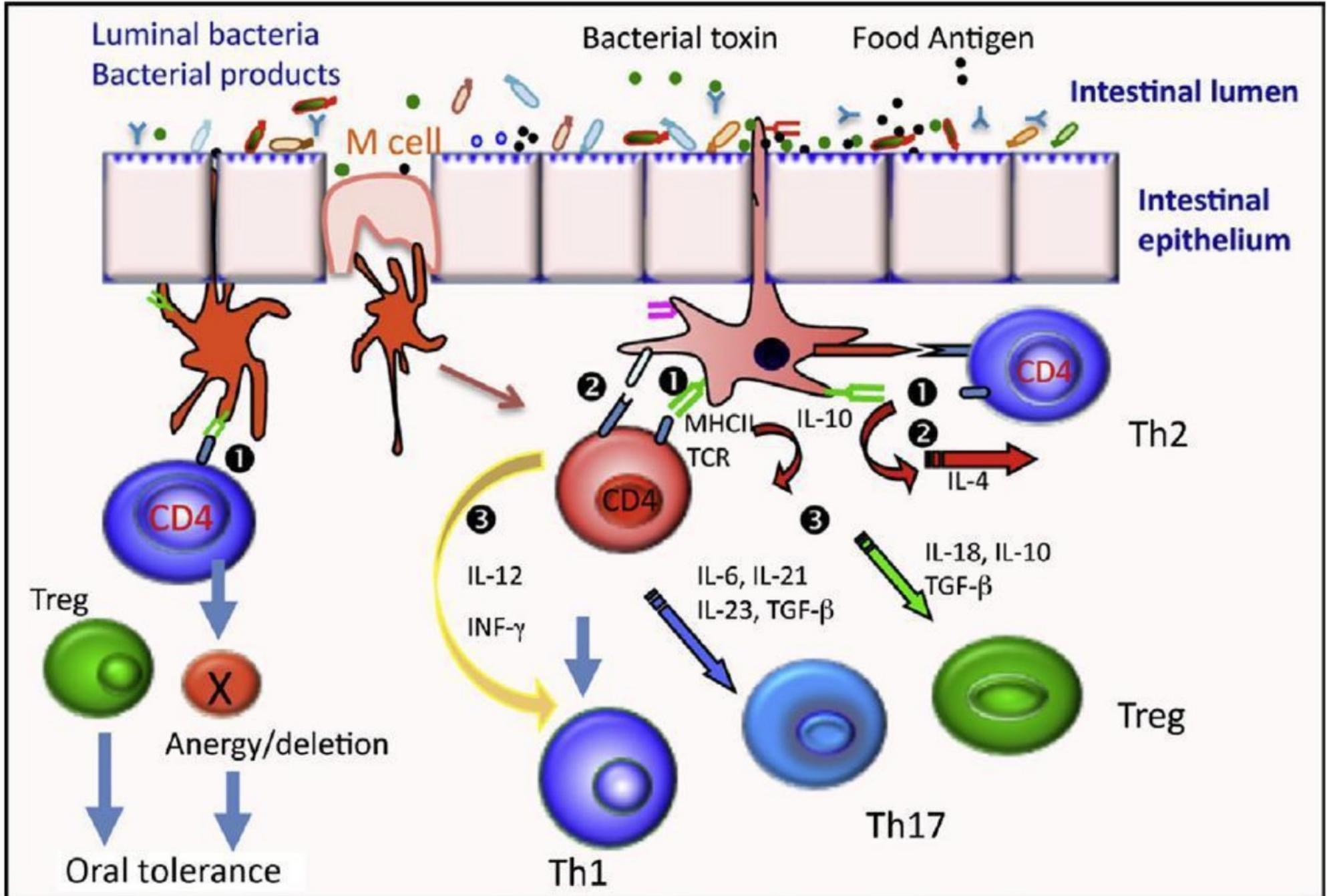


- ✓ Competem com patógenos
- ✓ Metabólitos utilizáveis pelo hospedeiro
- ✓ Degradação de produtos tóxicos
- ✓ Modulação do sistema imune
- ✓ Síntese de vitaminas (B12, K)



- ✓ Doença inflamatórias crônicas
- ✓ Doenças cardiovasculares
- ✓ Câncer
- ✓ Obesidade
- ✓ Doenças neurológicas

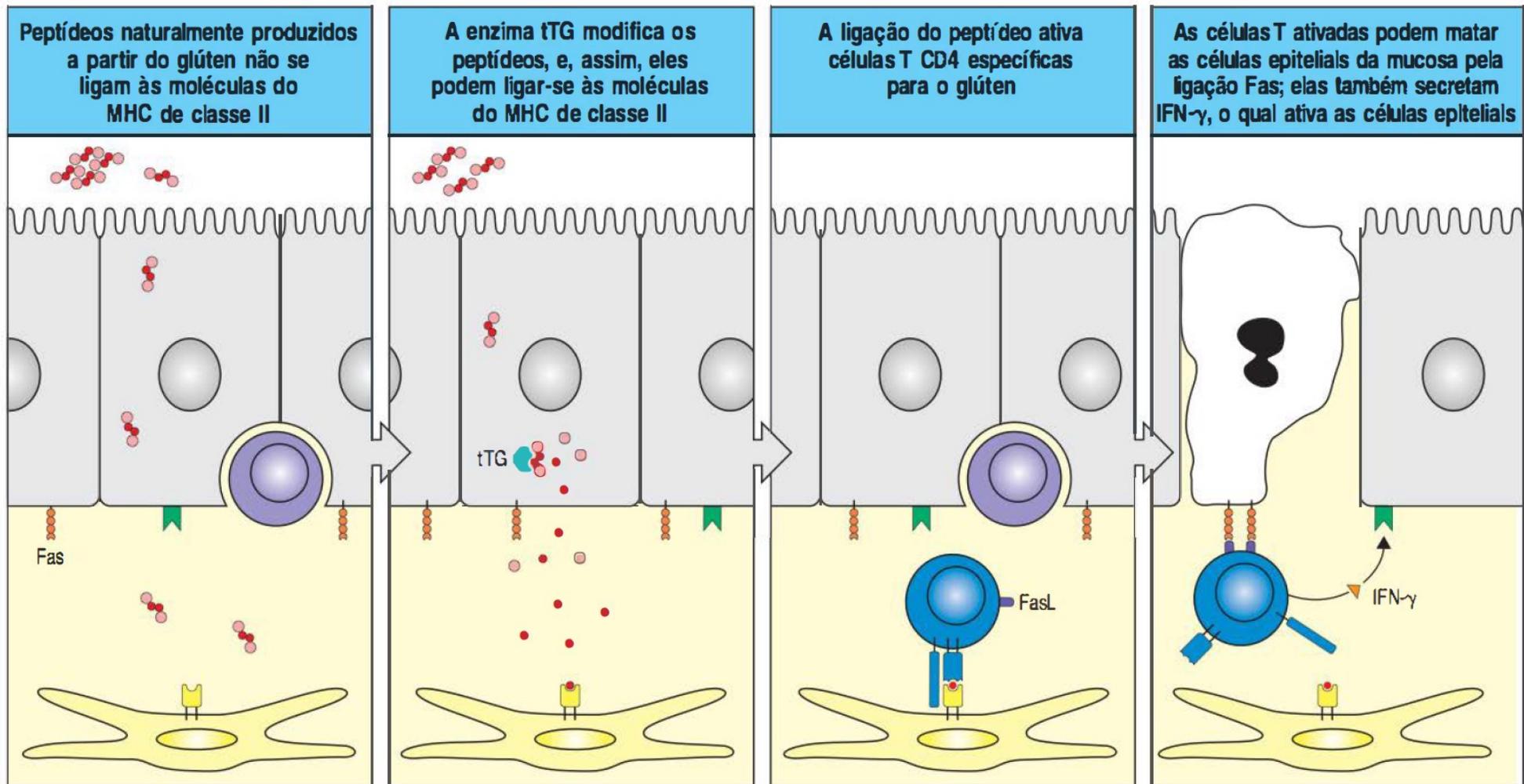
Resumindo...



O que falhou?

- Doença celíaca
- Doença de Crhon
- Enteropatia ambiental
- Intolerância à Lactose
- Alergia ao Leite

Doença celíaca, alergia alimentar intolerância à lactose



A doença celíaca demonstra uma predisposição genética extremamente forte, e mais de 95% dos pacientes expressam o alelo do MHC de classe II HLA-DQ2, e

Doença celíaca, alergia alimentar intolerância à lactose

