

**Curso de Farmácia**  
**Disciplina 0420136 – Integrado MIP (Noturno)**

***Imunidade aos***  
***Microrganismos -***  
***Dengue***

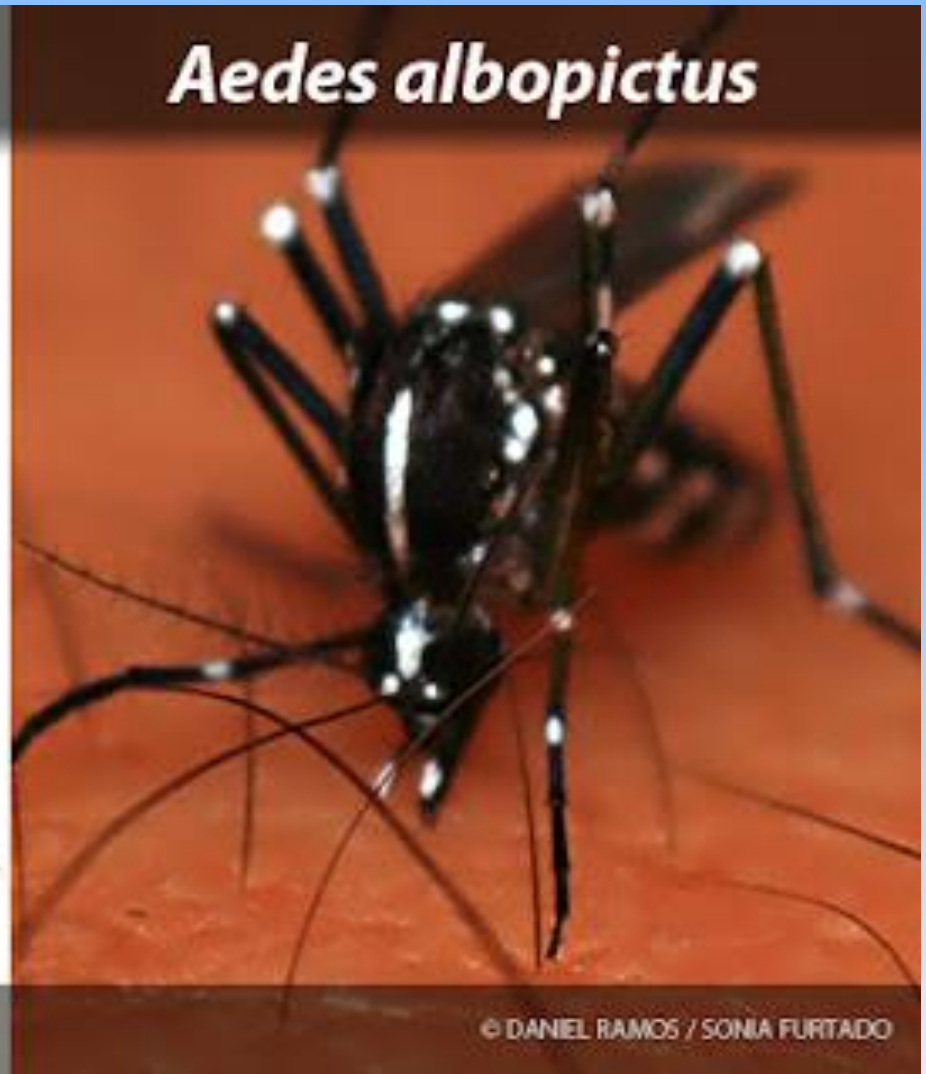
***Prof. Dr. Anderson de Sá Nunes***

***Departamento de Imunologia***  
***Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas***  
***Universidade de São Paulo***

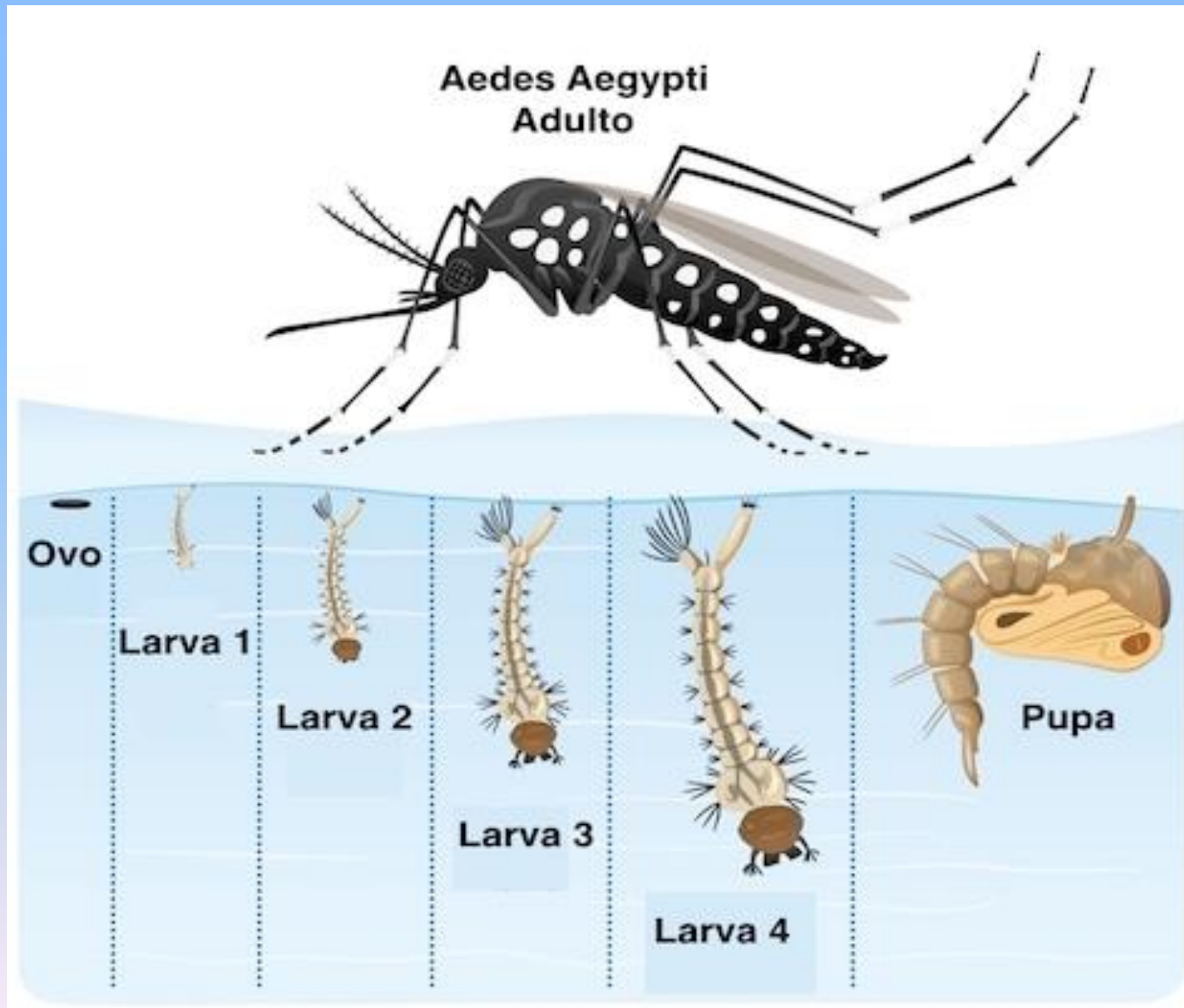
## ***Tópicos Essenciais da Aula***

- 1. Discutir os mecanismos efetores da imunidade contra o vírus da Dengue**

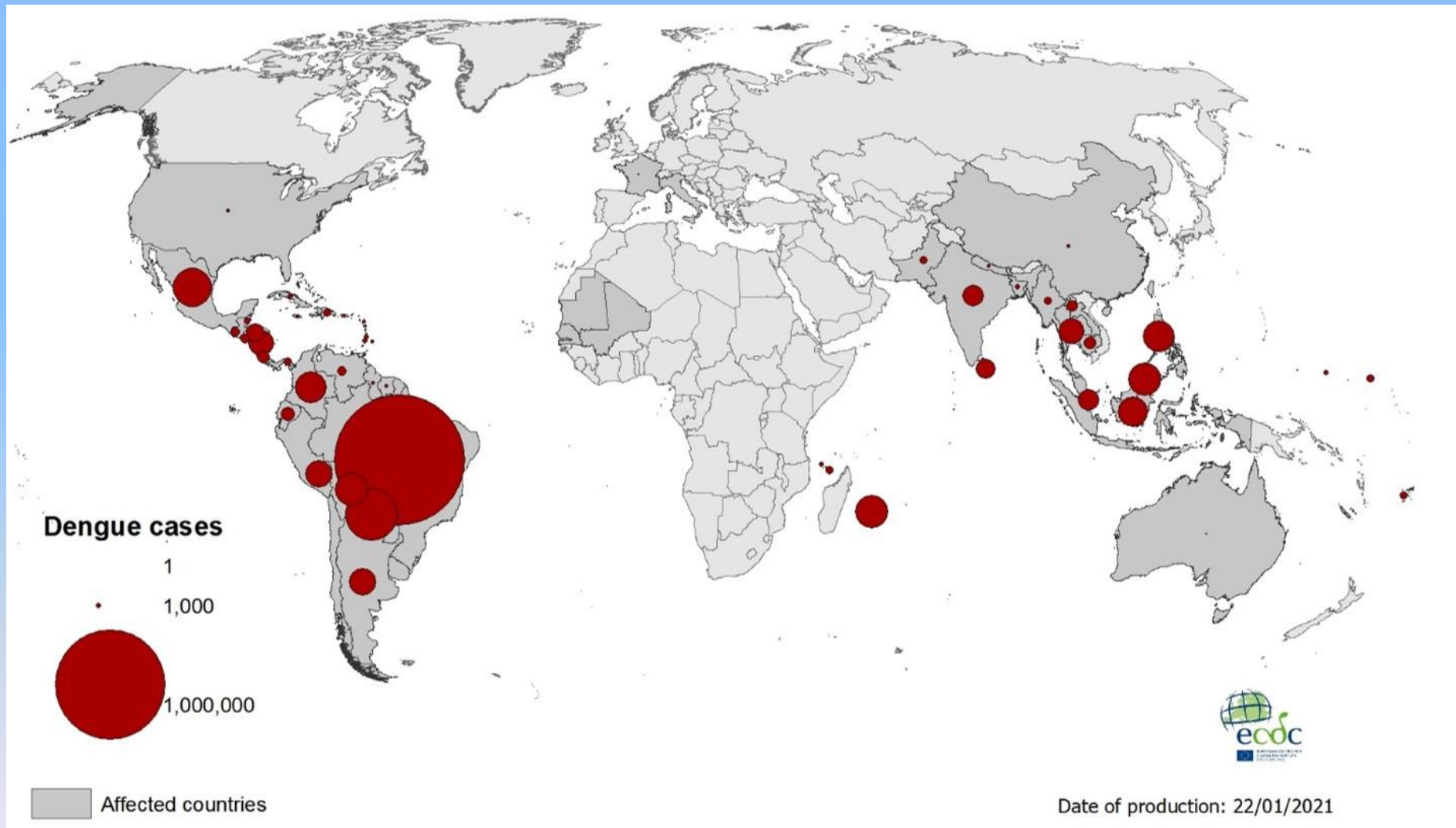
***Vetores da Dengue:***  
***Aedes aegypti e Aedes albopictus***



# ***Ciclo de Vida do Aedes aegypti***

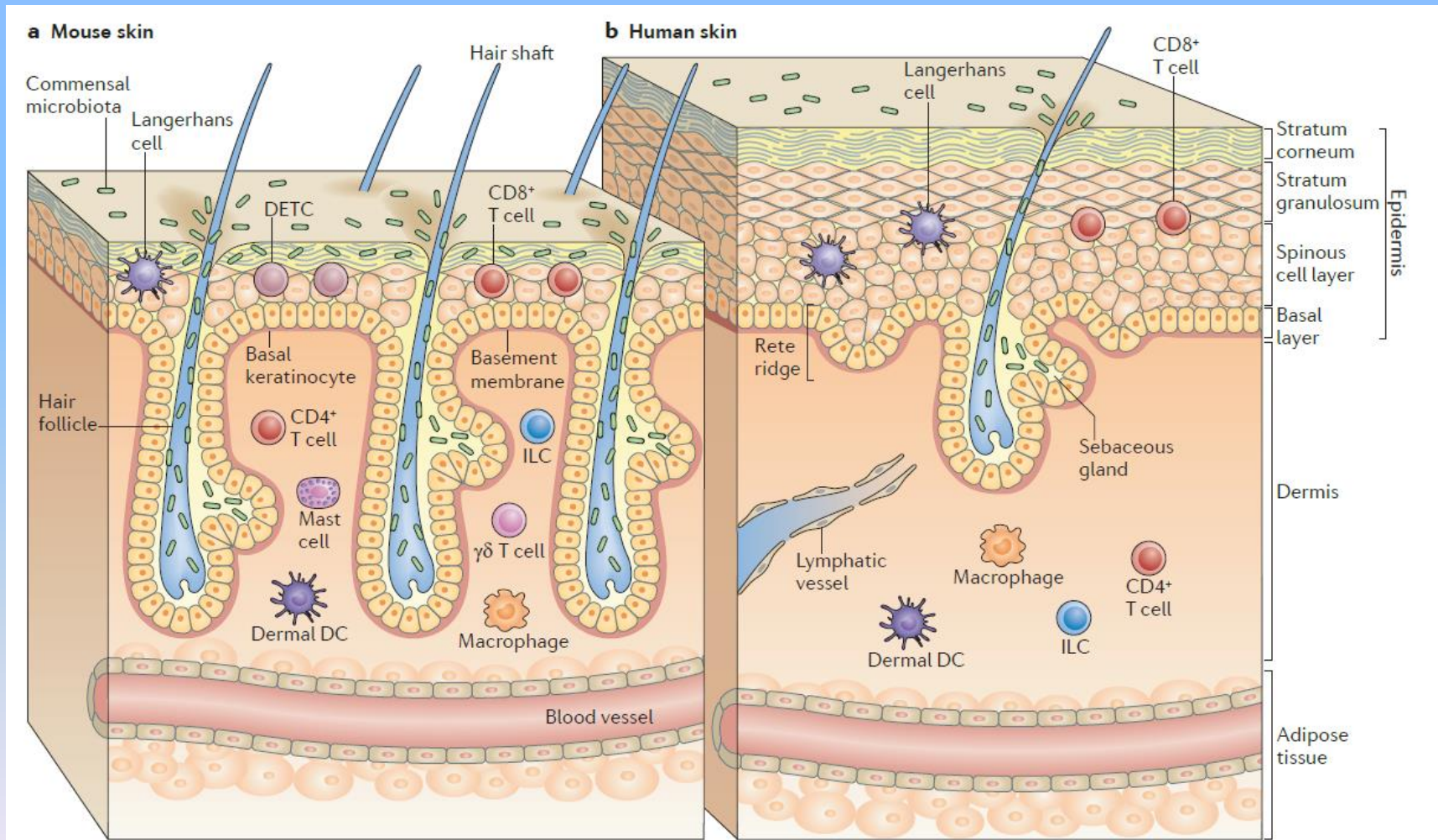


# ***Distribuição Geográfica dos Casos de Dengue (2020)***

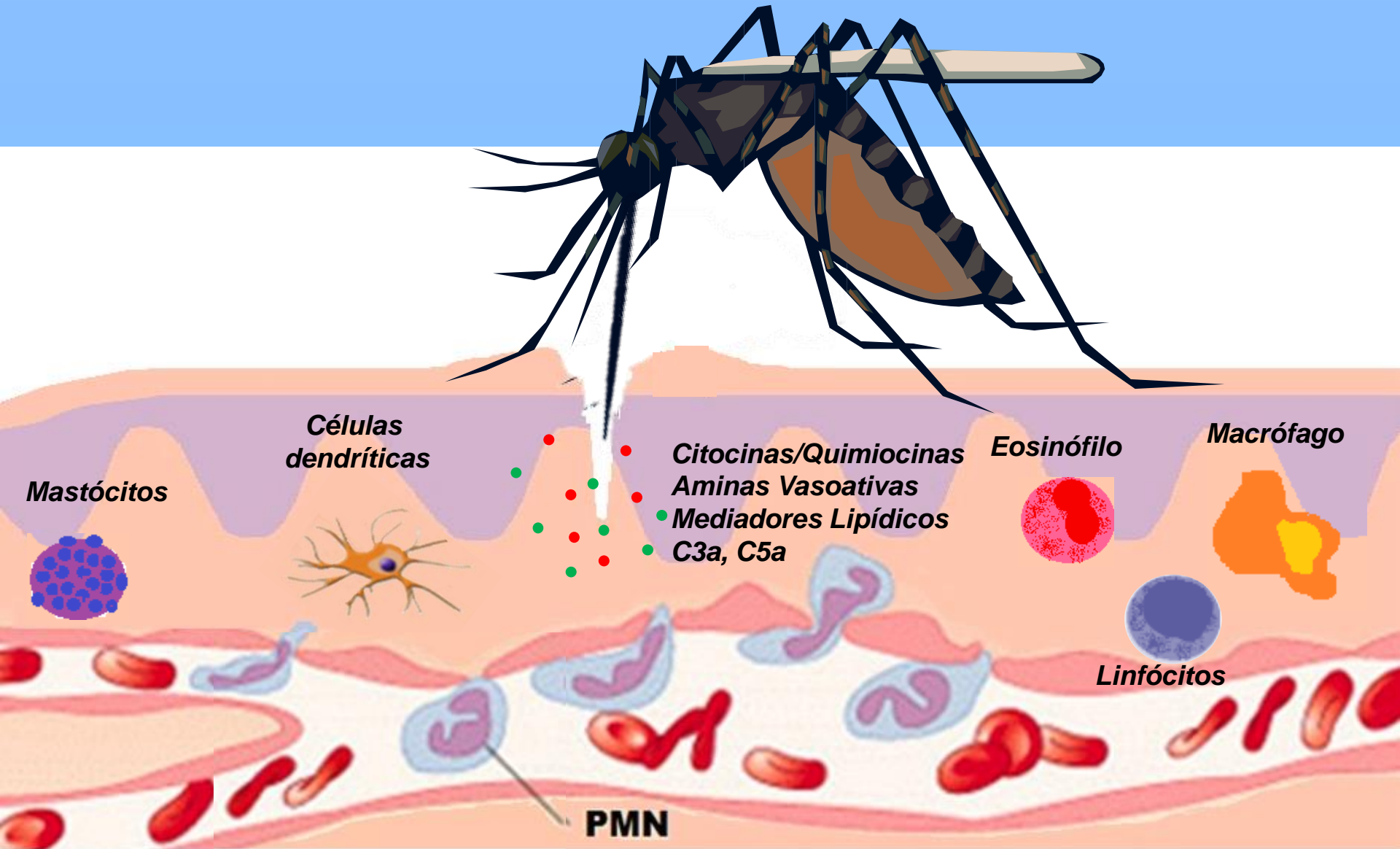




# Sistema Imune Cutâneo

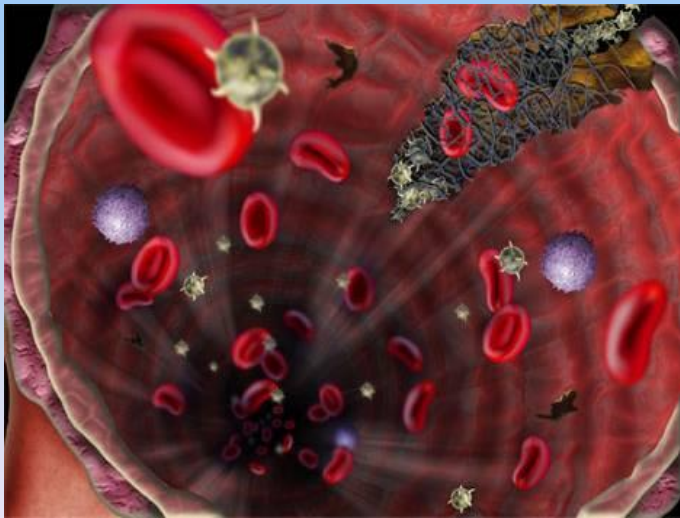
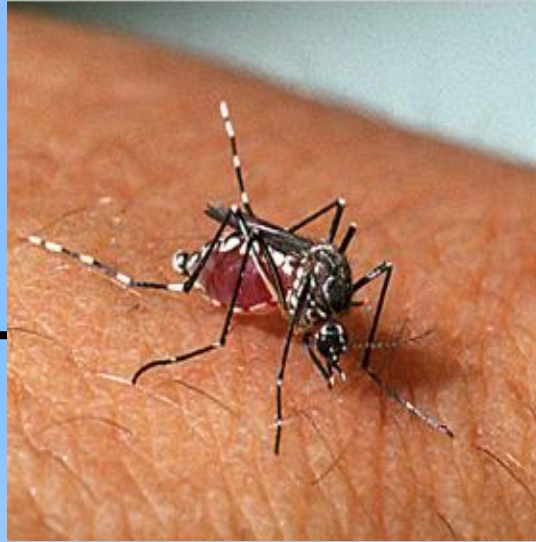


# ***Pele: Células Residentes, Mediadores Inflamatórios e Células Inflamatórias***

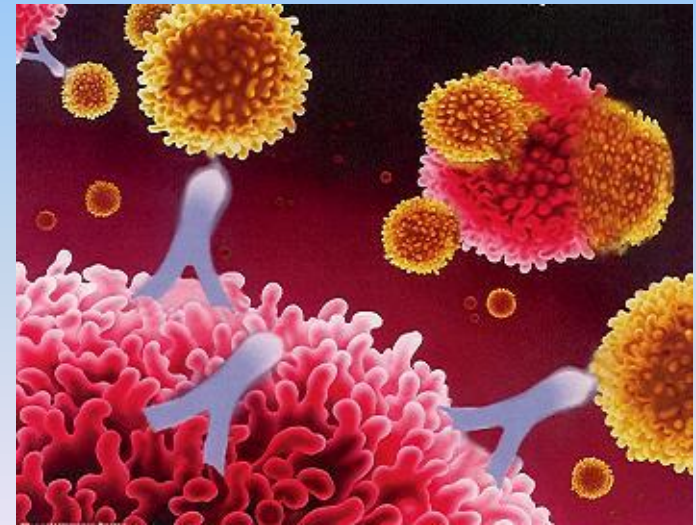




# ***Desafios à Hematofagia***



***Sistema Vascular***

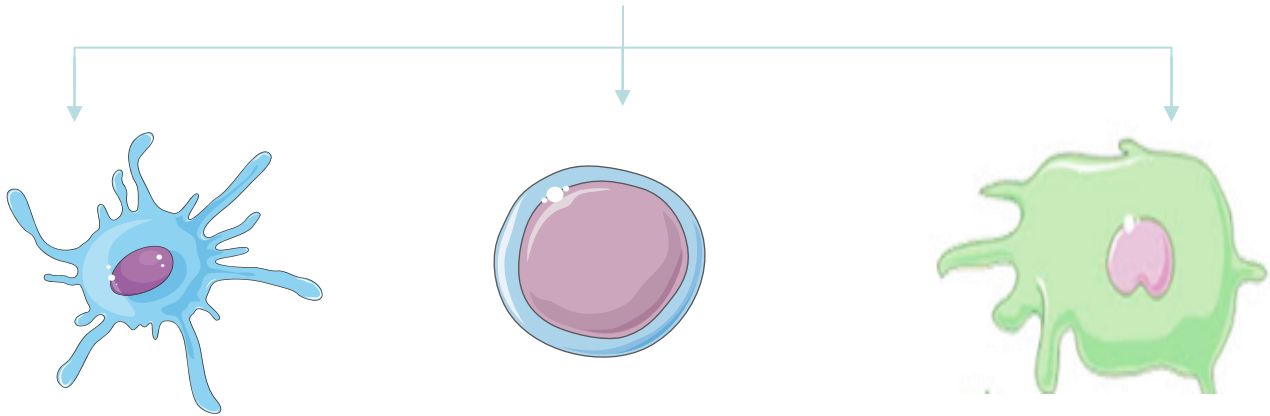


***Sistema Imunológico***



# ***Efeitos da Saliva do Aedes aegypti em Células do Sistema Imunológico***

## **Extrato Glândula Salivar (EGS)**



**Células Dendríticas**  
= Diferenciação  
= Maturação  
= Função

*BIZZARRO et al., 2013*

**Viabilidade de  
Linfócitos T e B**  
↓ ↓ Naïve  
↓ Ativados  
= Memória

*BIZZARRO et al., 2013*

↓ NO, IL-6, IL-12  
iNOS, NF- $\kappa$ B

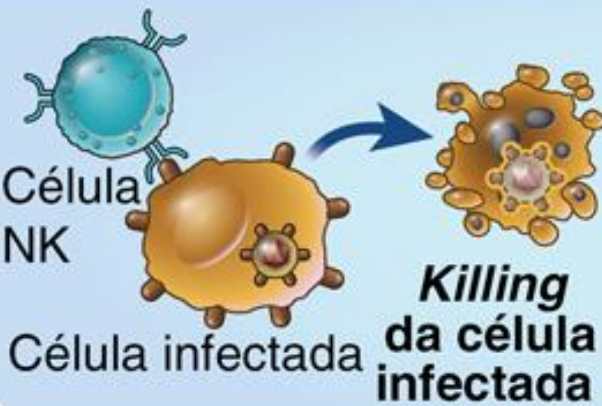
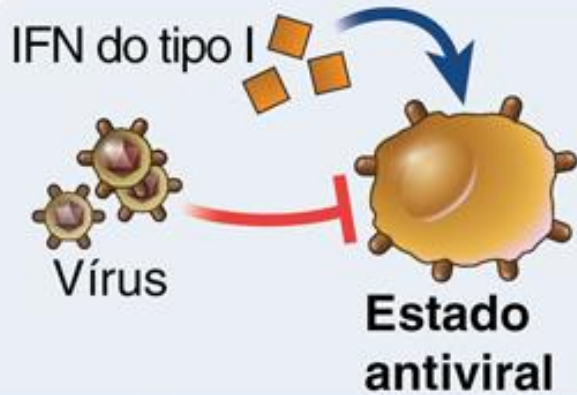
↑ IL-10

↓ M1  
= M2

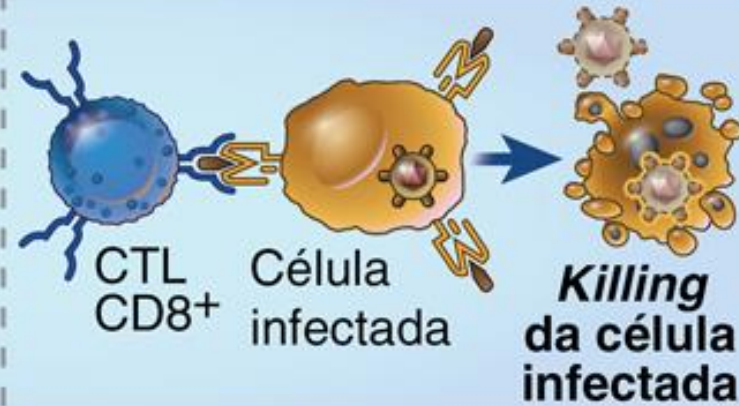
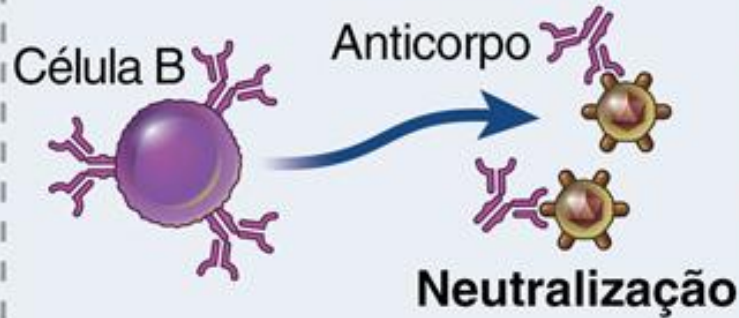
*BARROS et al., 2019*

# Imunidade aos Vírus: Resumo

## Imunidade inata



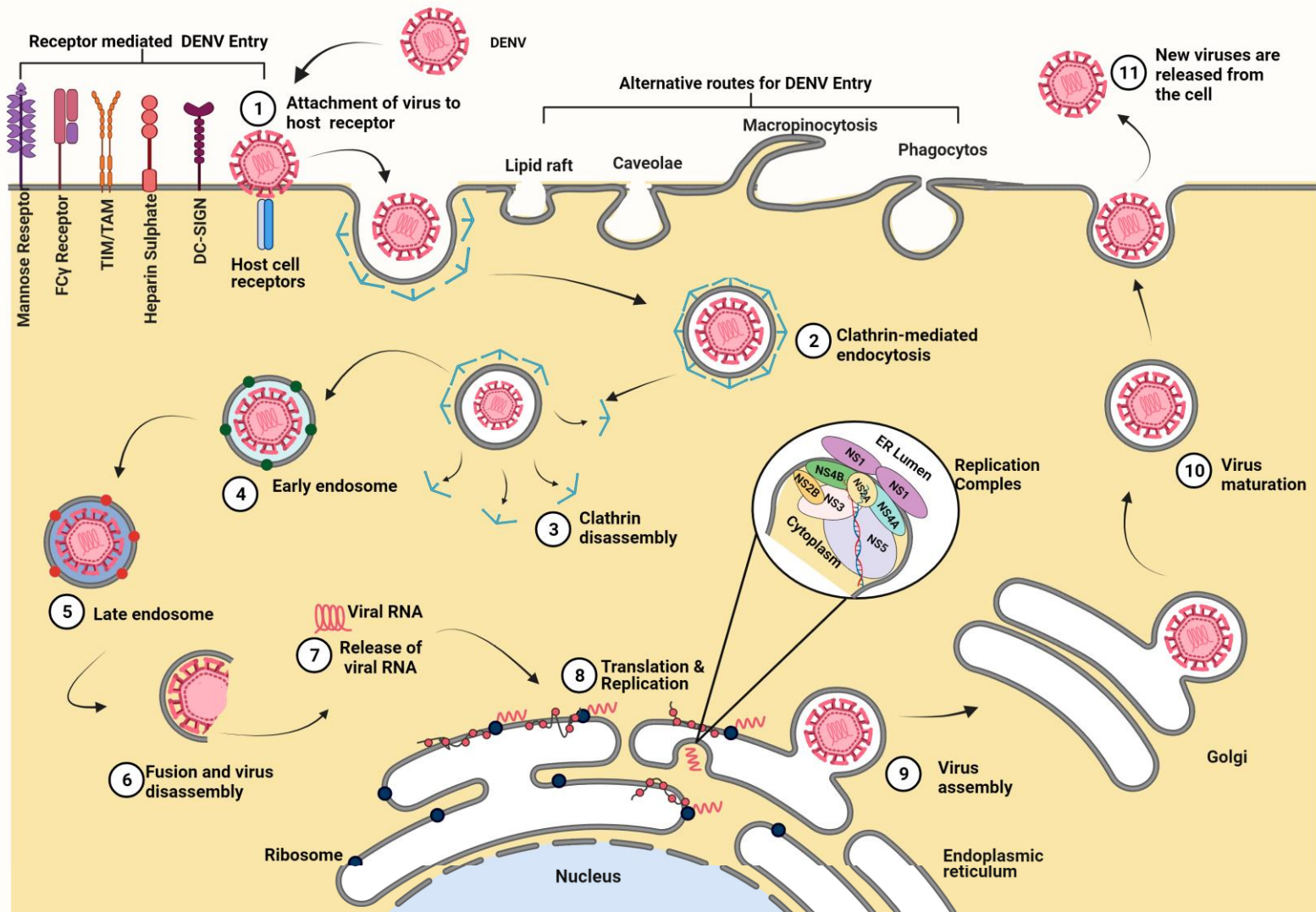
## Imunidade adaptativa



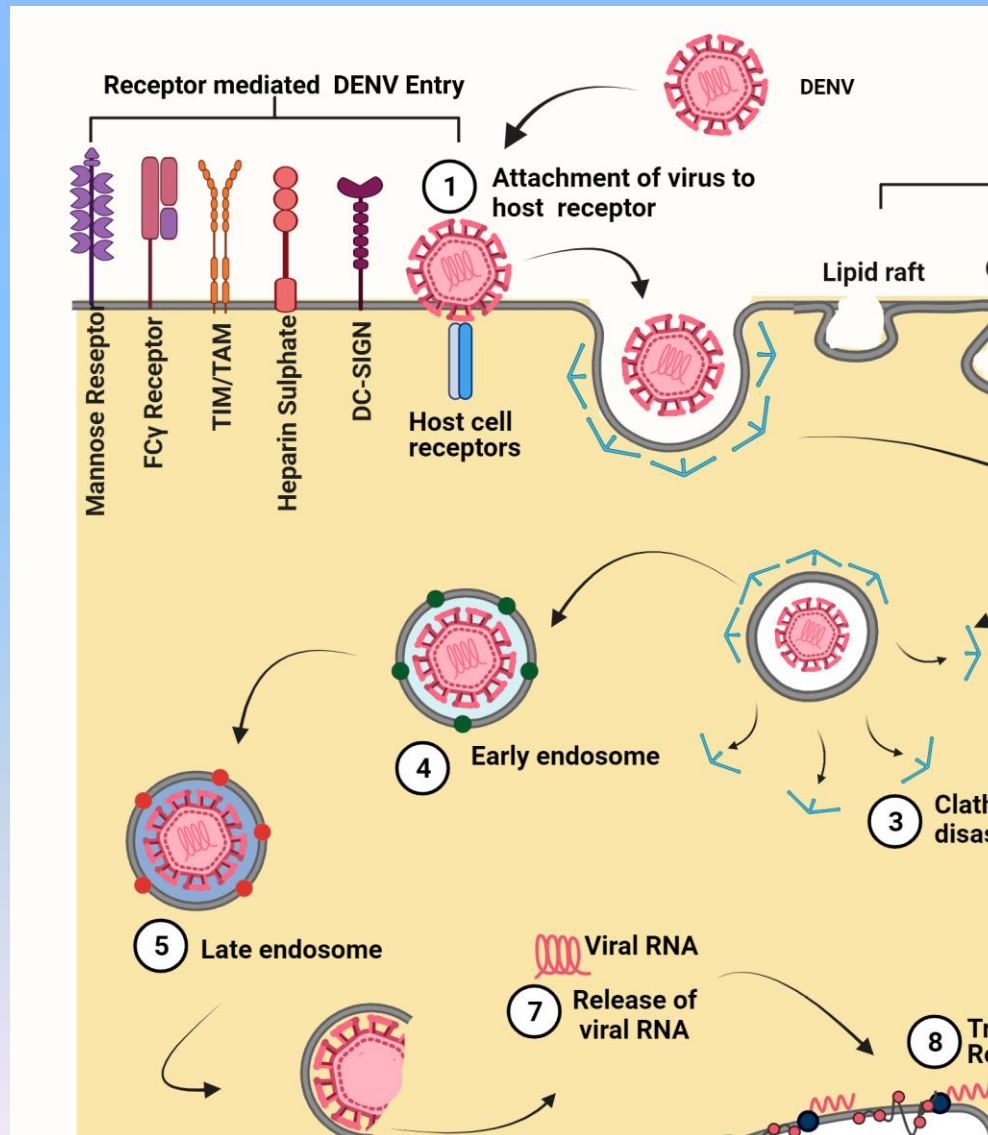
Proteção  
contra  
infecção

Erradicação  
da infecção  
estabelecida

# Entrada do Vírus da Dengue nas Células

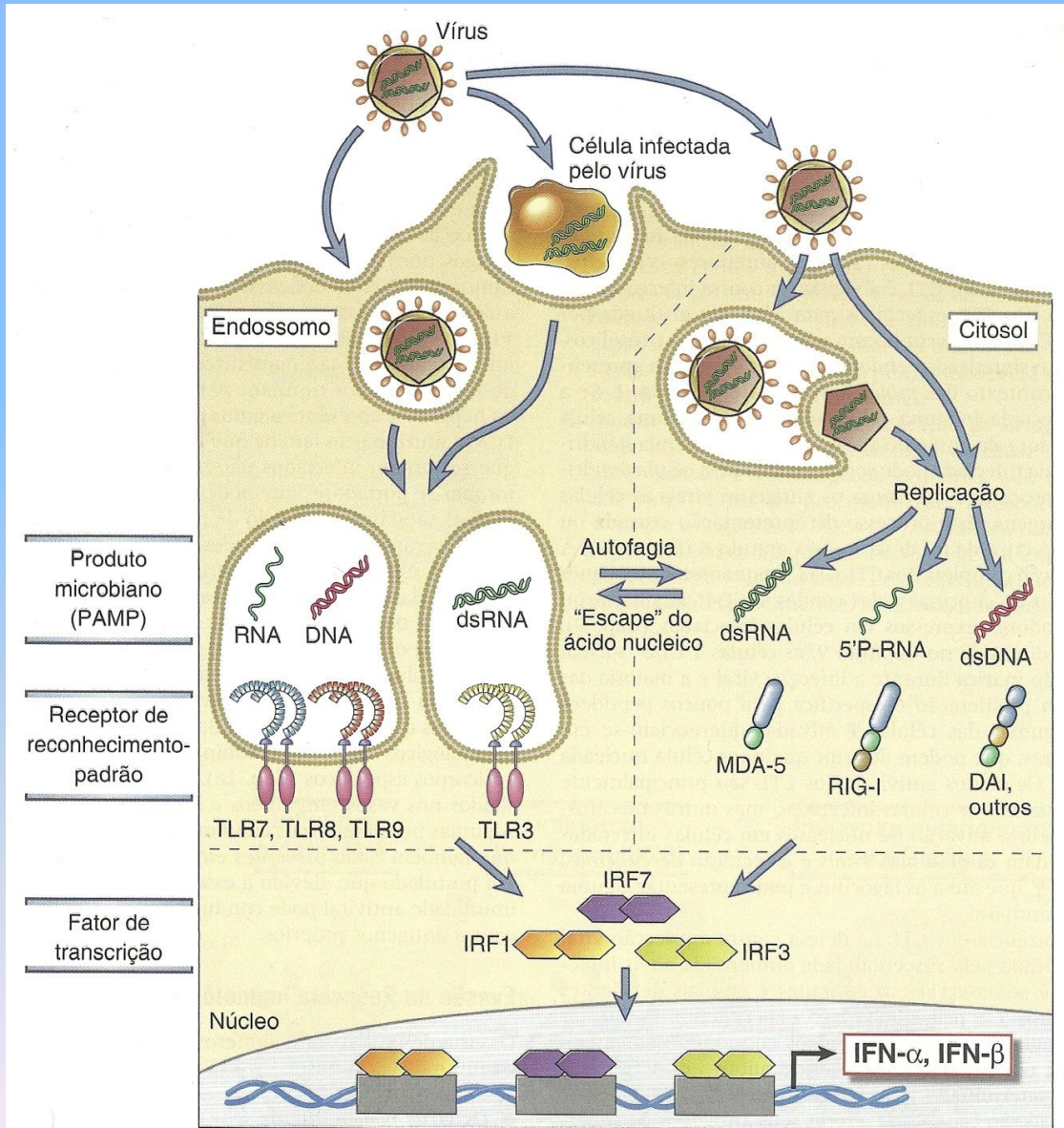


# Entrada do Vírus da Dengue nas Células

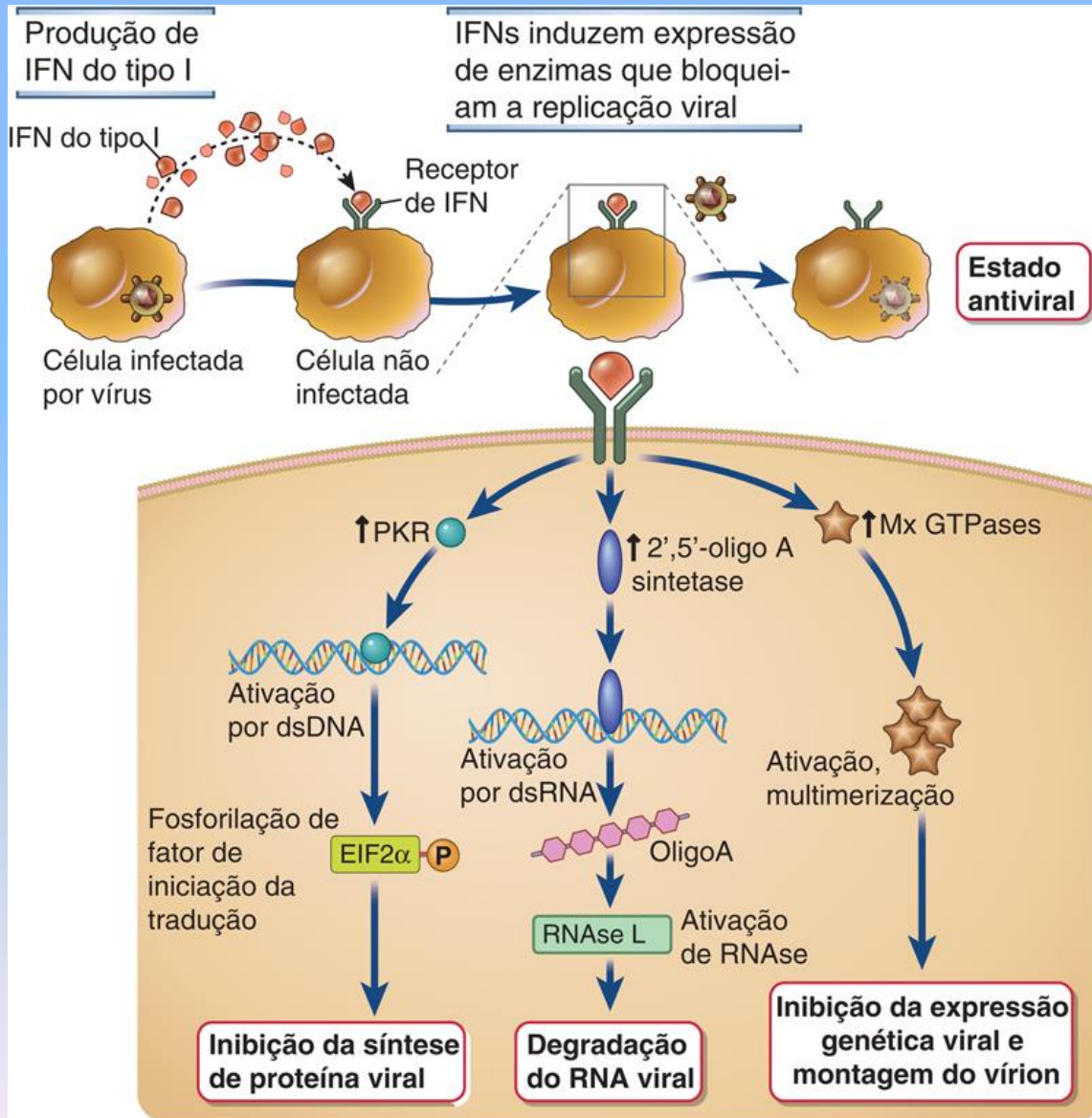




# Reconhecimento Viral pela Imunidade Inata

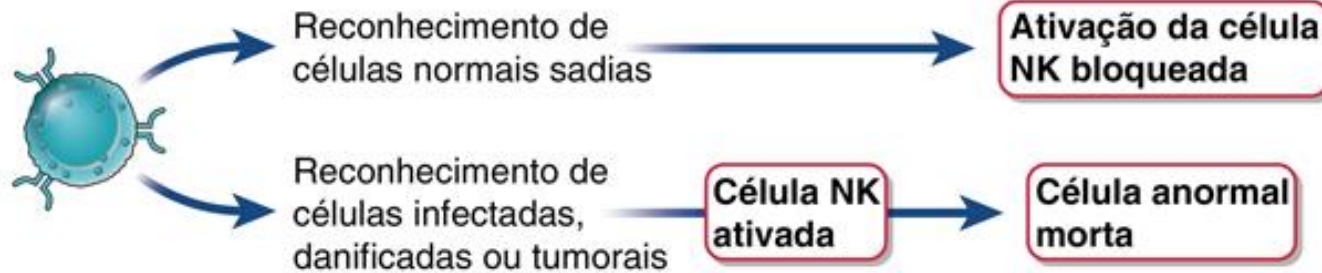


# Imunidade Inata contra Vírus: IFN do tipo I

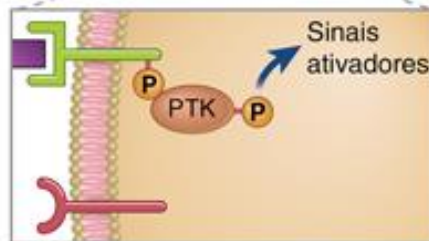
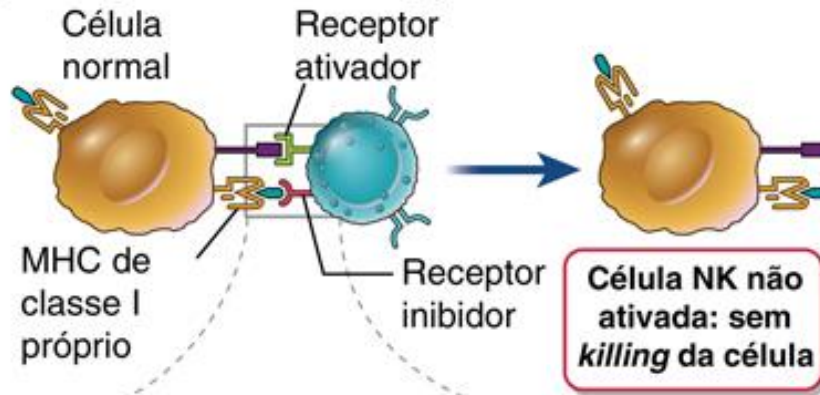


# Imunidade Inata contra Vírus: Células NK

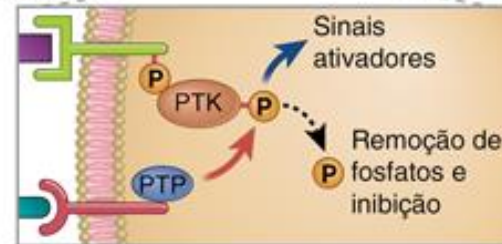
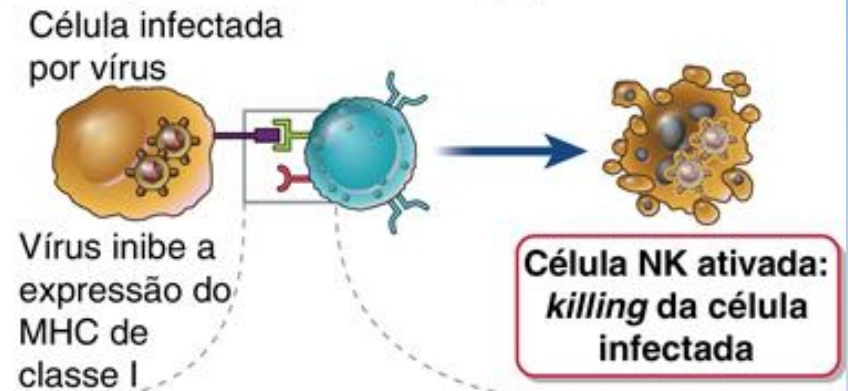
## A Visão geral da ativação da célula NK



## B Receptor inibidor engajado

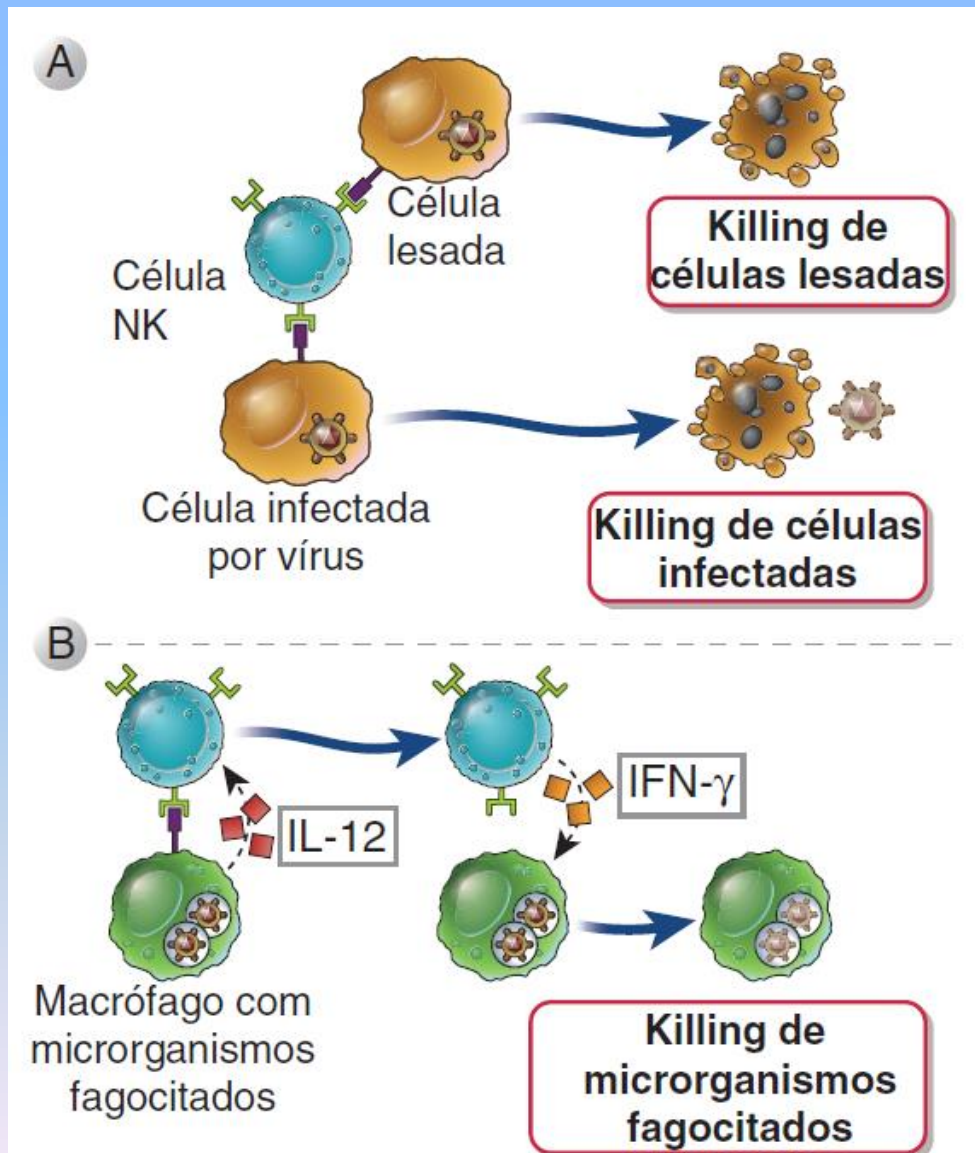


## C Receptor inibidor não engajado



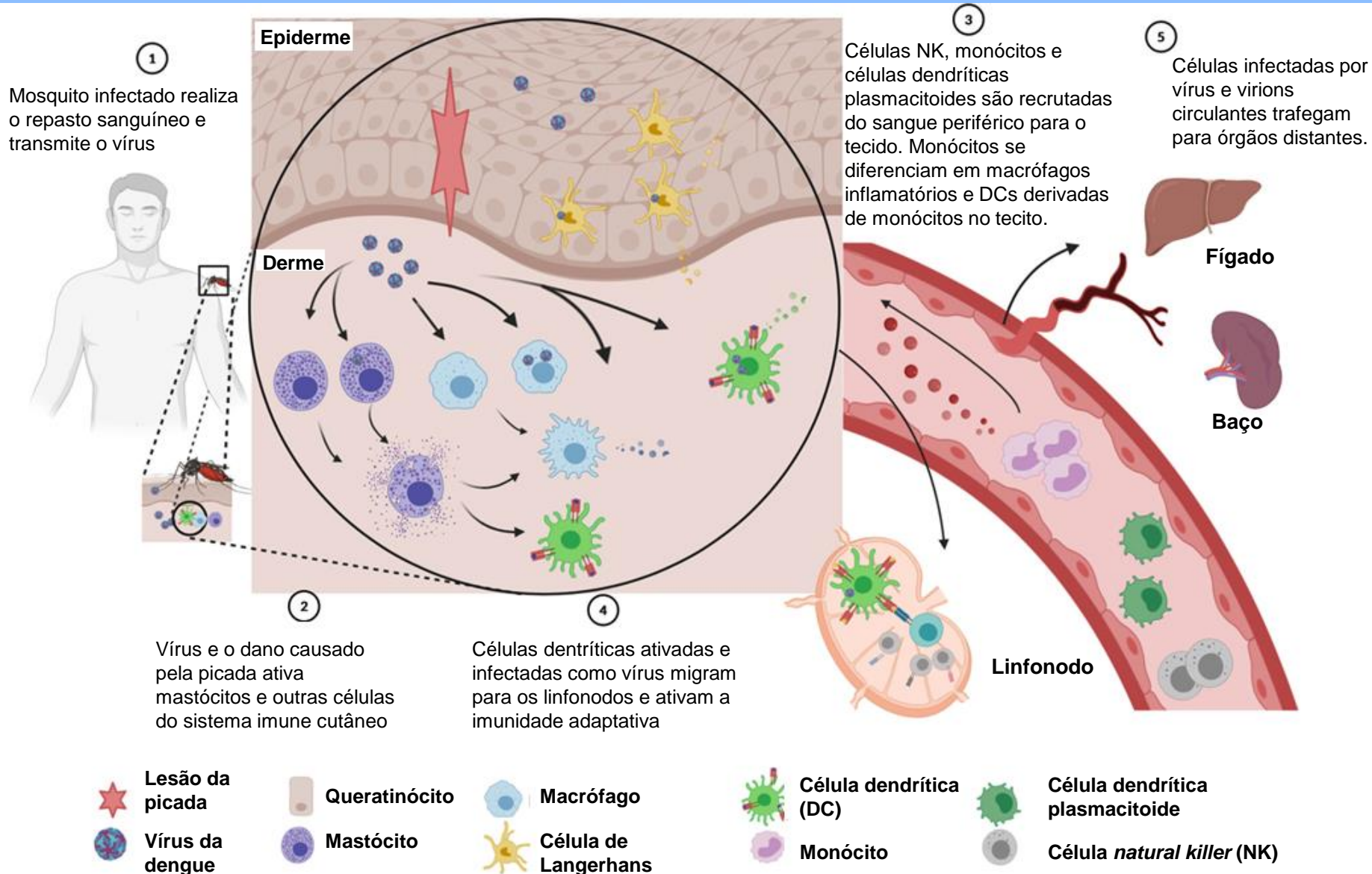


# Imunidade Inata contra Vírus: Células NK

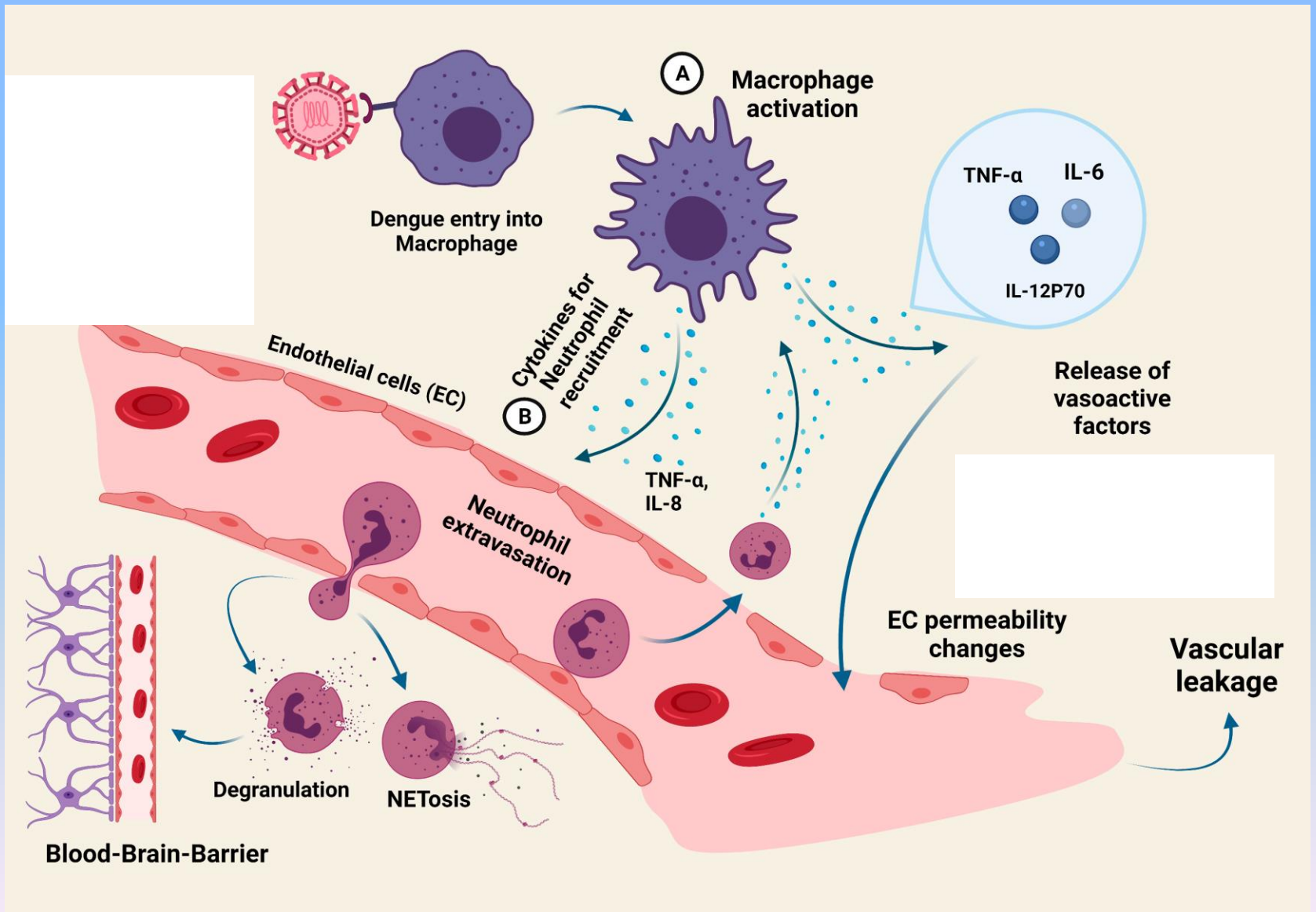




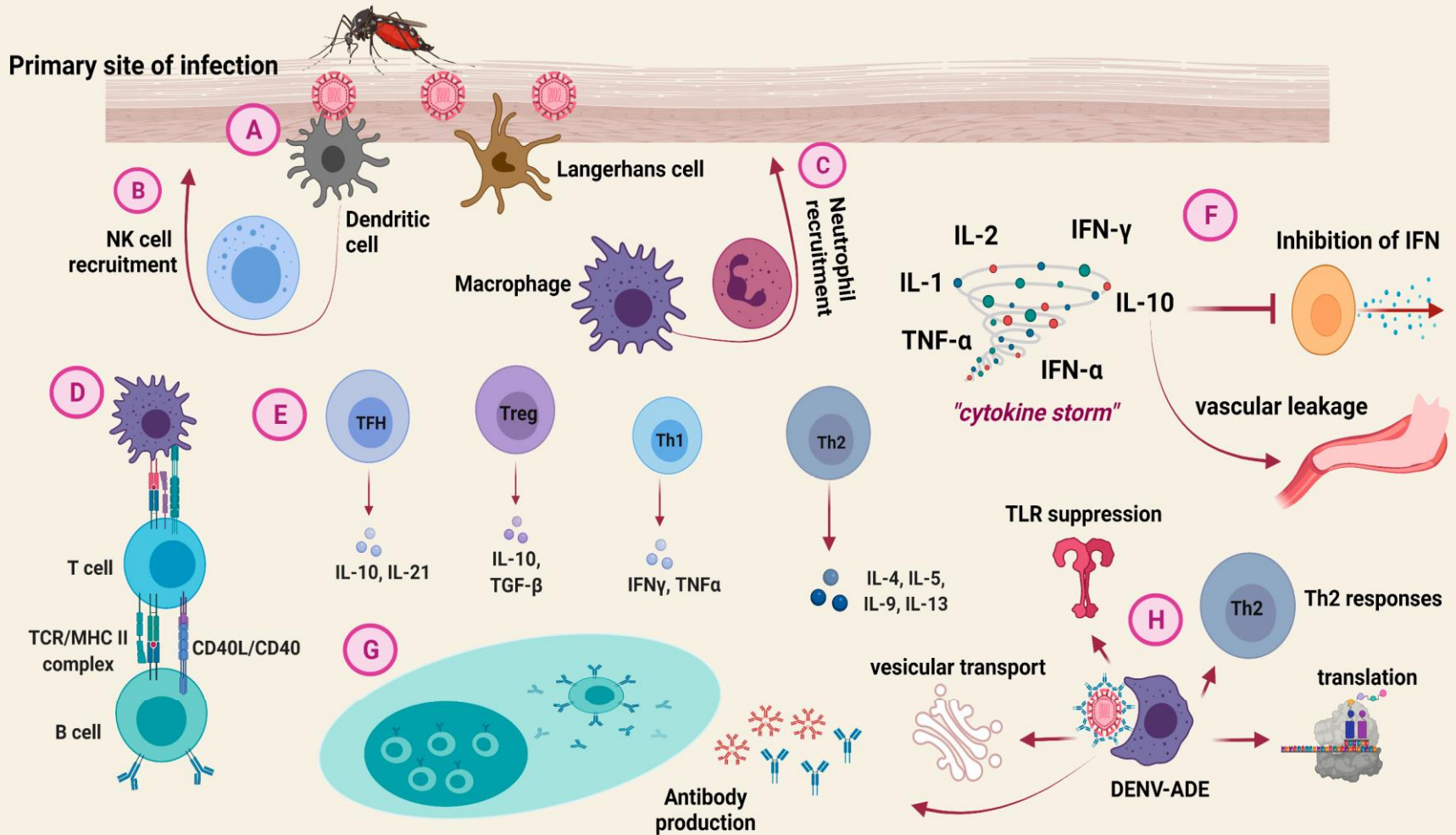
# Eventos Imunológicos da Infecção por Vírus da Dengue



# Resposta Inflamatória Durante a Infecção pelo Vírus da Dengue

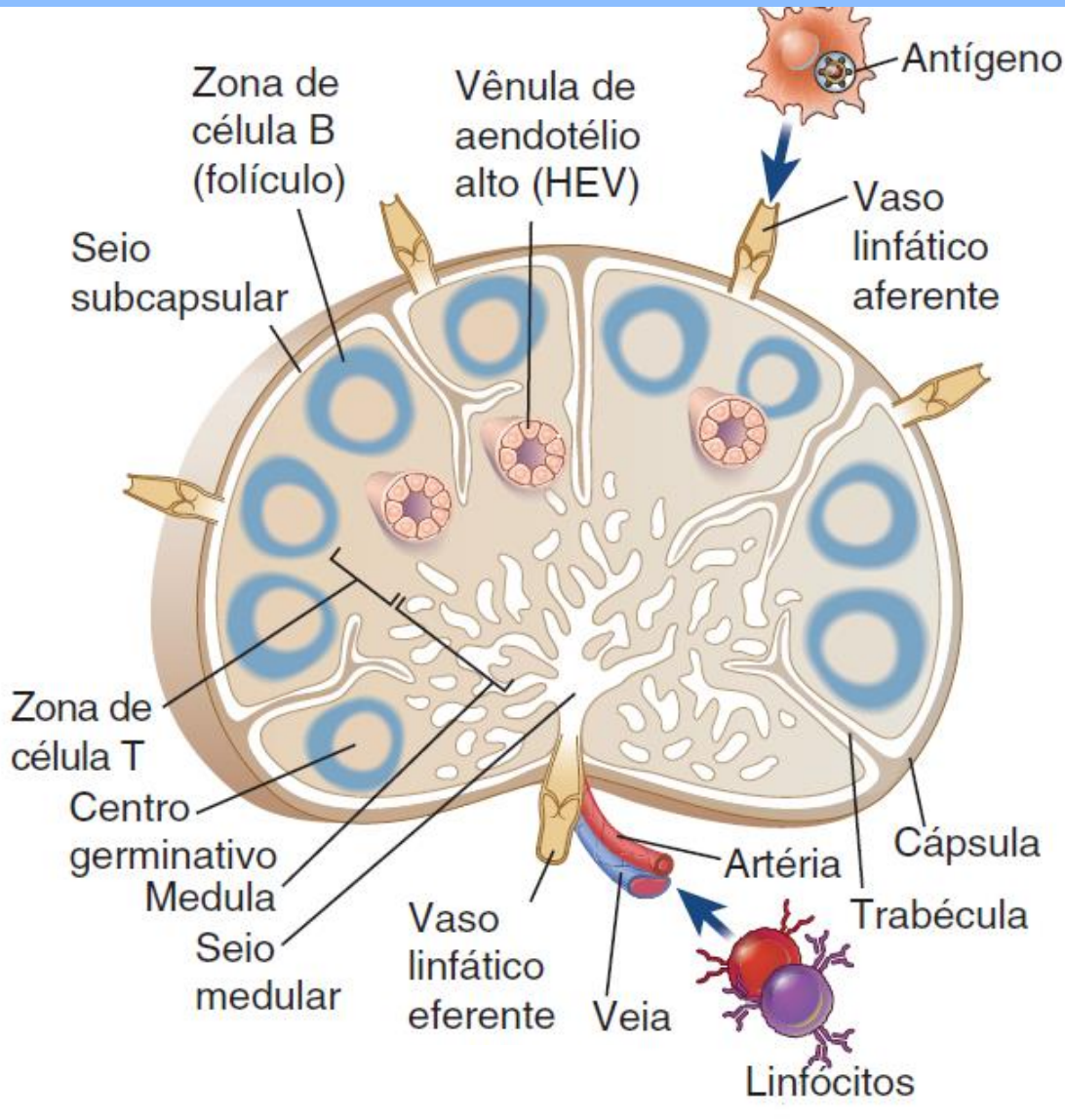


# Resposta Imune Durante a Infecção pelo Vírus da Dengue





# Linfonodos



*Abbas, Lichtman, Pillai, 6a. Edição, 2008.*

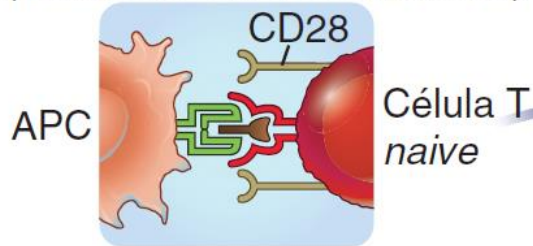


# Moléculas Co-Estimuladoras: 2º sinal

## Reconhecimento do antígeno

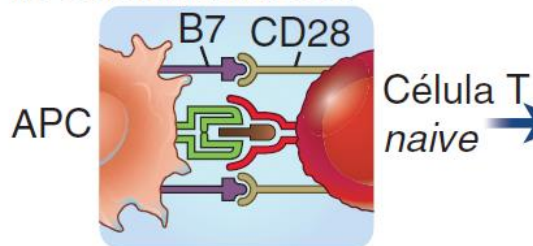
## Resposta da célula T

- A APC não ativada  
(deficiente em coestimulador)



Ausência de resposta  
ou tolerância

- B APC ativada por microrganismos,  
respostas imunes inatas:  
expressão aumentada  
de coestimuladores



Células T  
efetoras

Sobrevivência da  
célula T, proliferação  
e diferenciação

# Citocinas: “3<sup>o</sup> sinal”: diferenciação

**IL-12**

**IL-18**

**IFN tipo I**

**IFN- $\gamma$**

**IL-4**

**IL-25**

**IL-33**

**TSLP**

**IL-6**

**TGF- $\beta$**

**IL-1**

**IL-23**

**TGF- $\beta$**

**IL-2**

**CXCL13**

**IL-6**

**IL-21**

**STAT1**  
**STAT4**  
**T-bet**

**STAT6**  
**GATA-3**

**STAT3**  
**ROR $\gamma$ t**

**STAT5**  
**Foxp3**

**Bcl6**

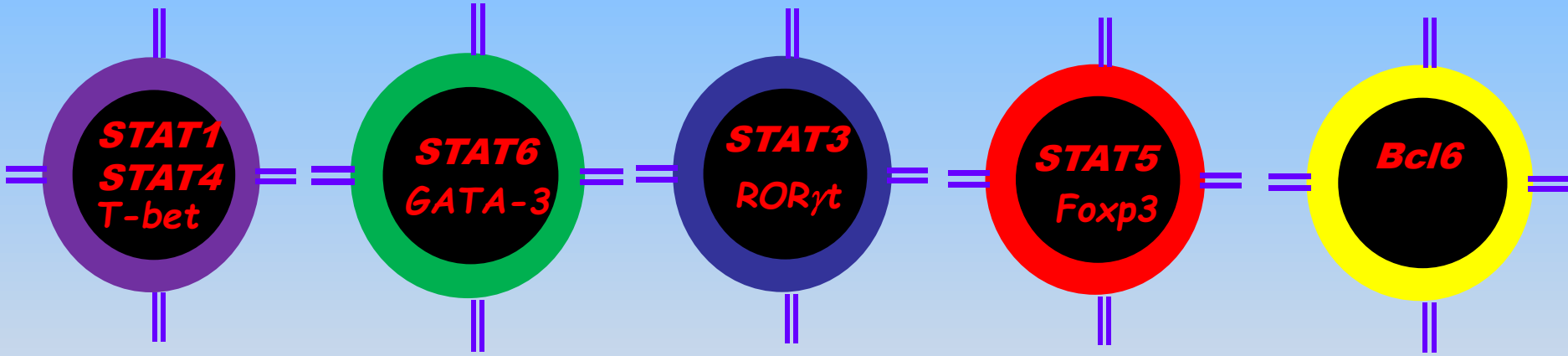
**Th1**

**Th2**

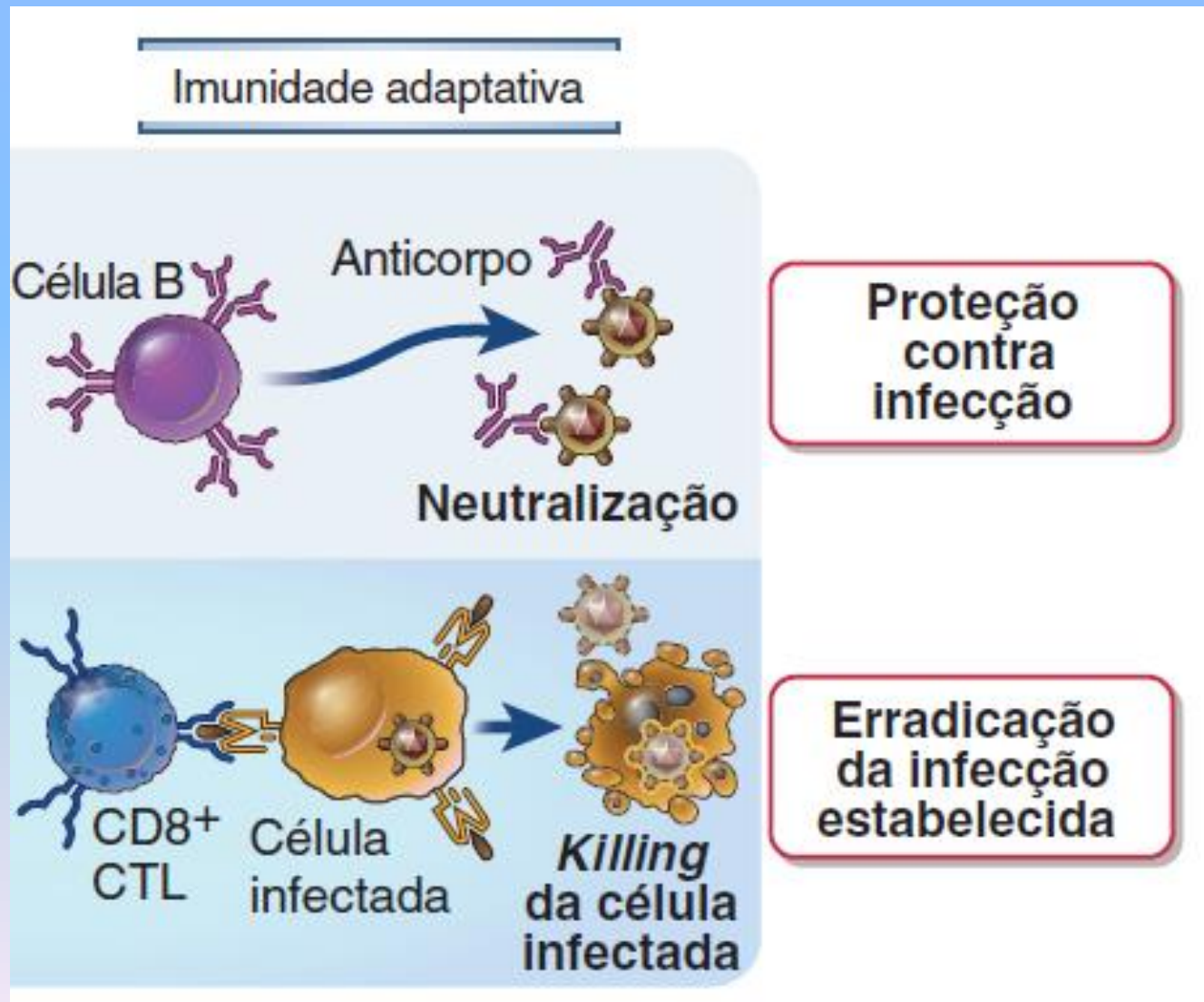
**Th17**

**Treg**

**Tfh**

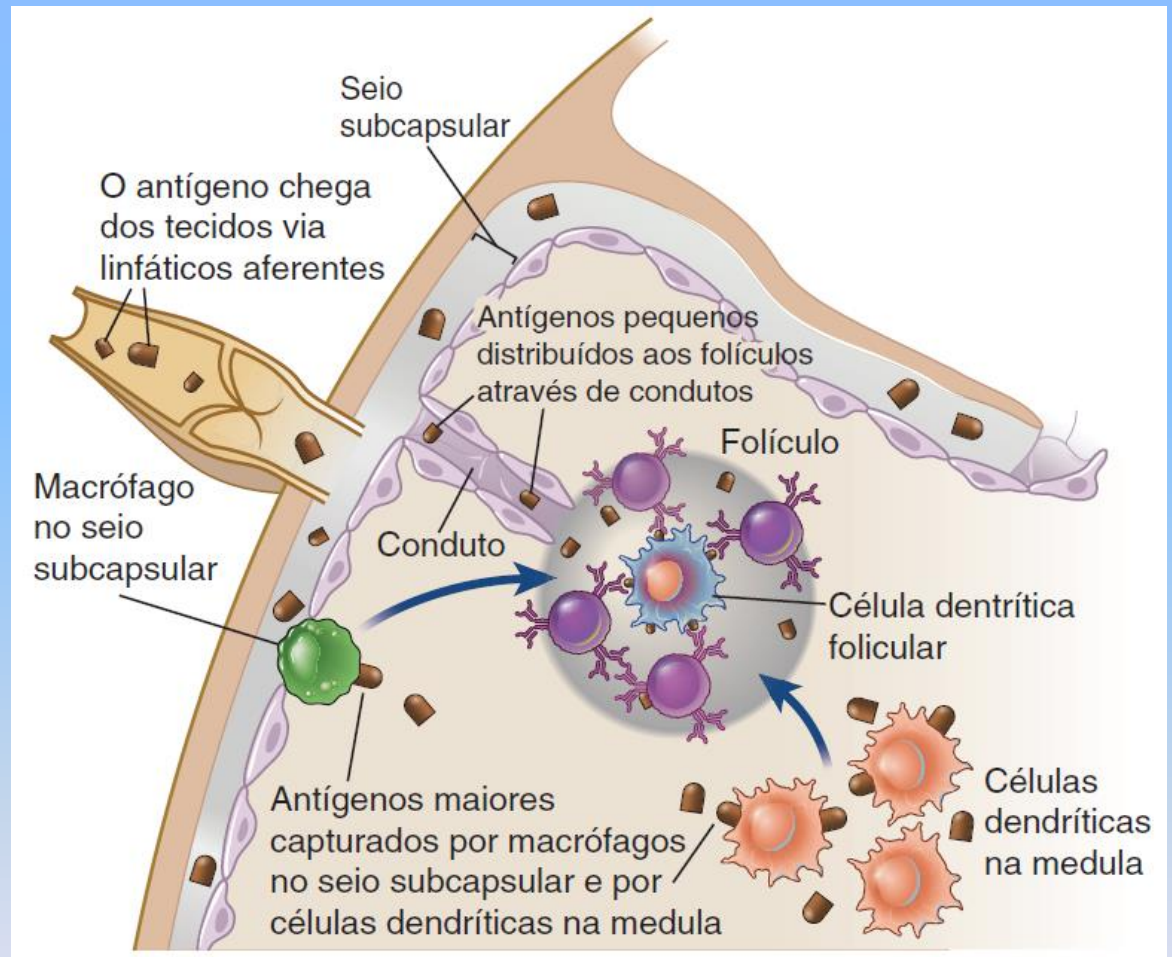
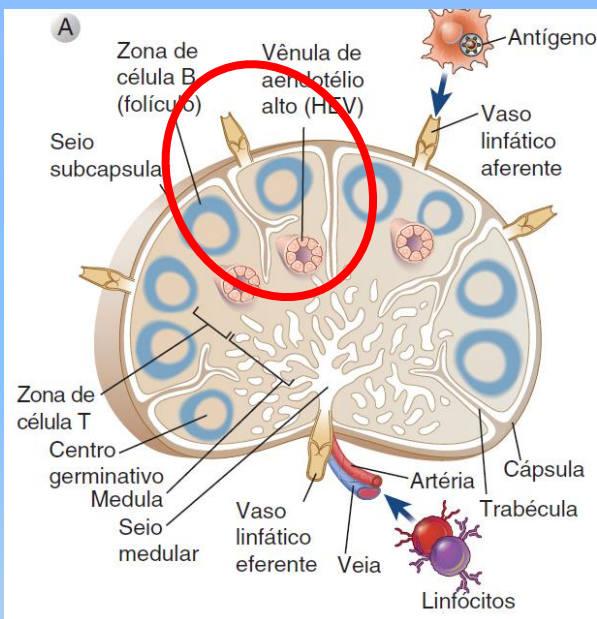


# ***Imunidade Adaptativa contra Vírus: Anticorpos e Linfócitos T CD8+***



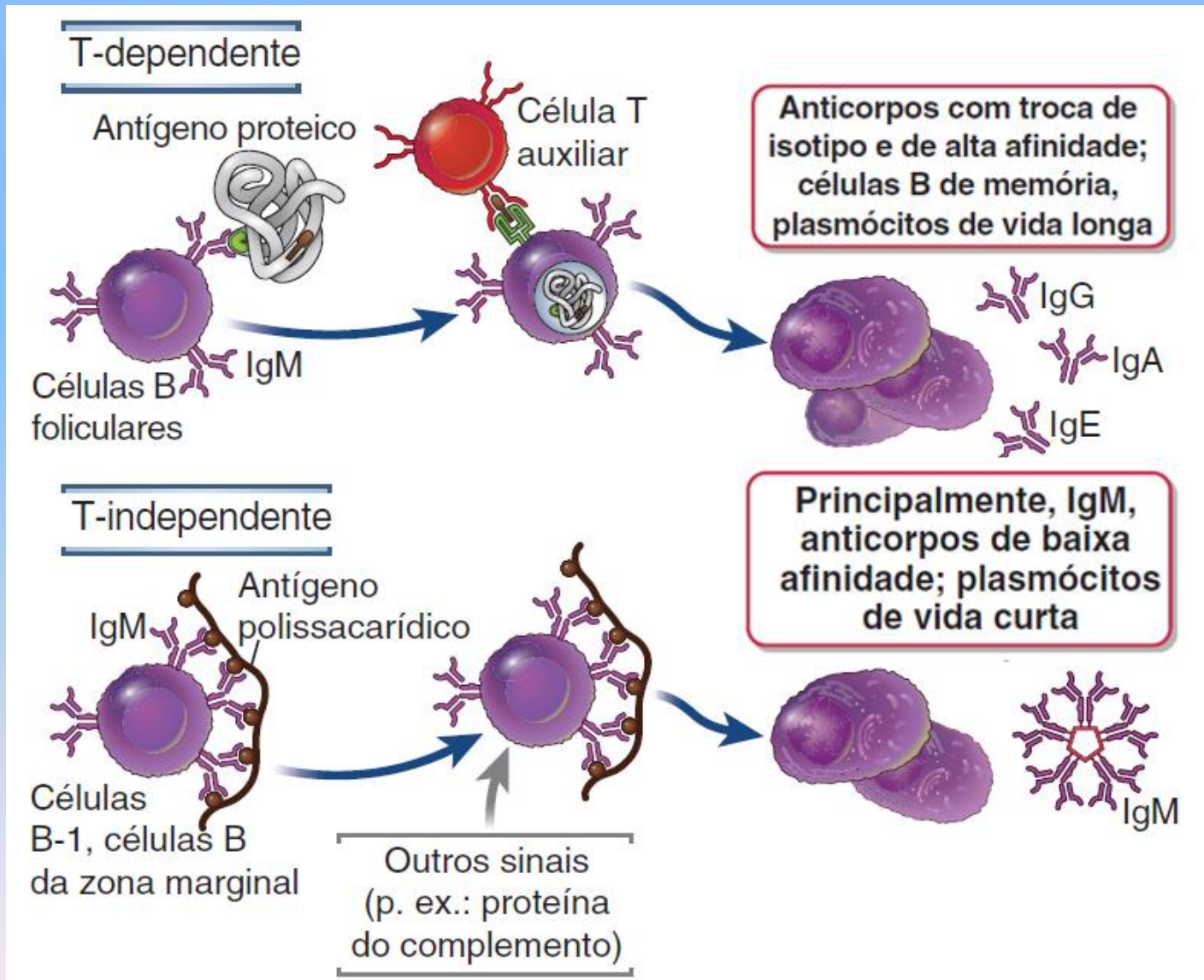


# Vias de acesso do antígeno a células B foliculares

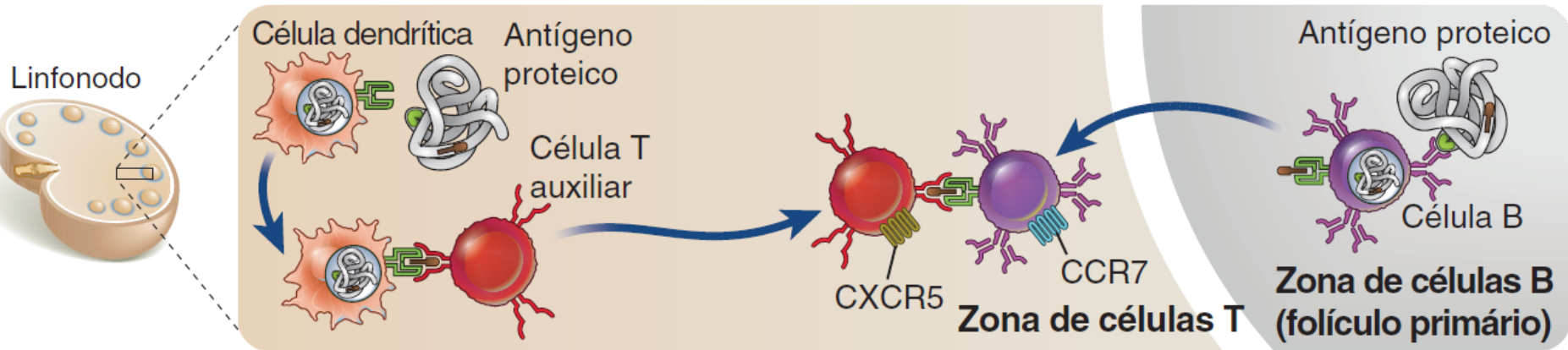
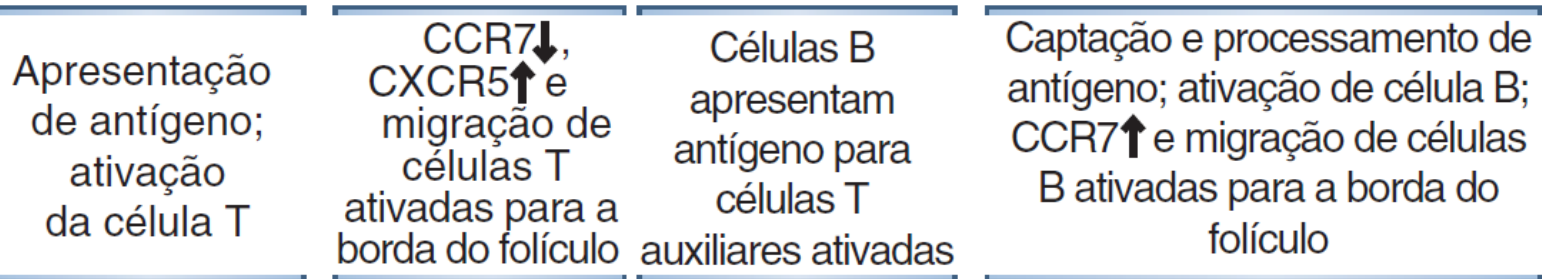


- **Células dendríticas foliculares** e estroma folicular produzem **CXCL13**: liga **CXCR5**
- **Antígenos solúveis (menores que 70 kDa)**: alcançam folículos diretamente
- **Antígenos grandes ou microorganismos**: capturados por outras células

# Subpopulações de Linfócitos B são Ativadas de Maneiras Diferentes



# Importância das Quimiocinas para as Interações B:T



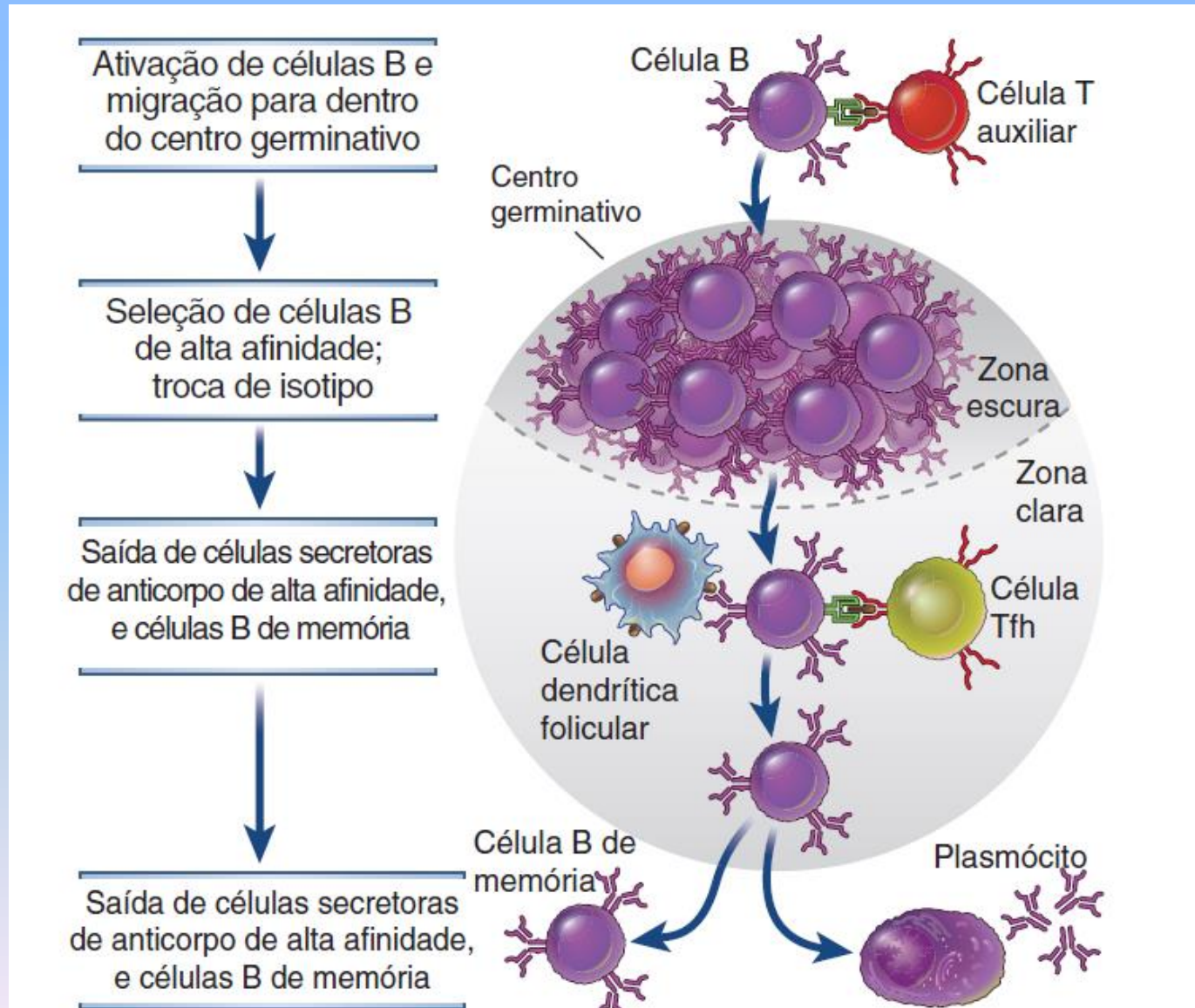
- **CXCL13: liga CXCR5 (folículo)**

- **CCL19 e CCL21: ligam CCR7 (região parafolicular/paracortical)**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GZv6jpsB01I>



# Reação de Centro Germinativo



# Troca de isotipo (“switch” de classe)

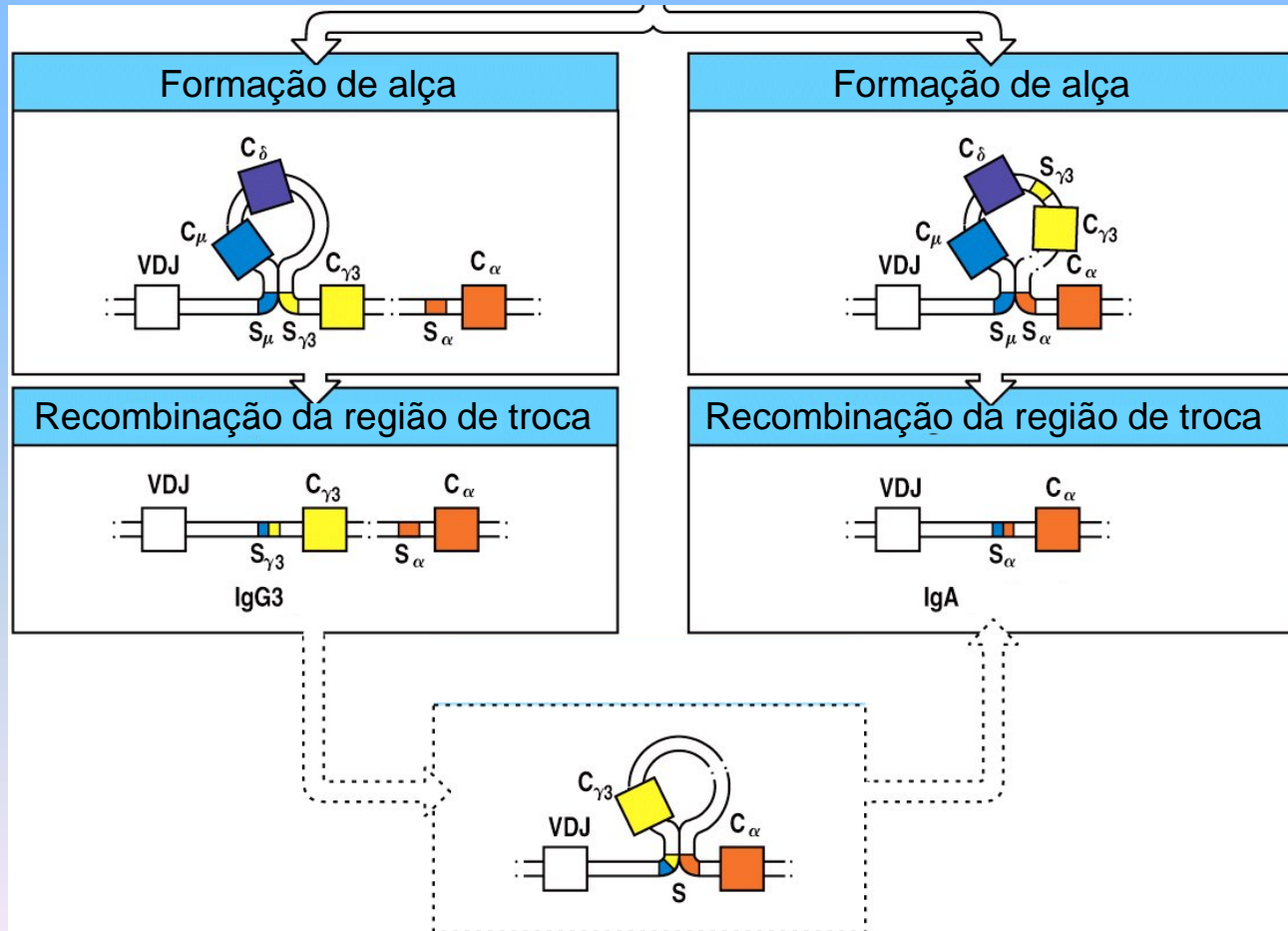
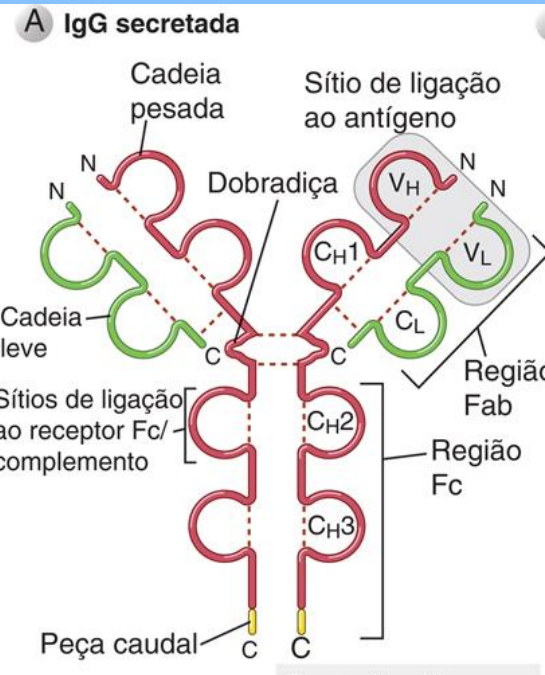
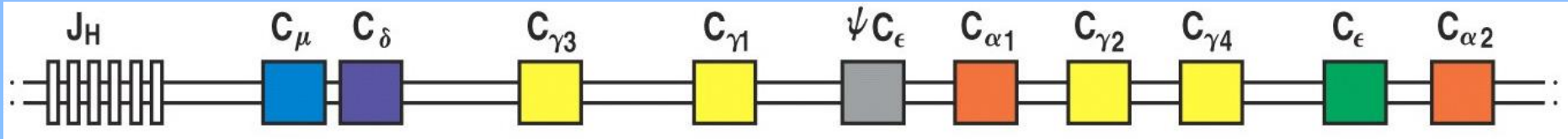
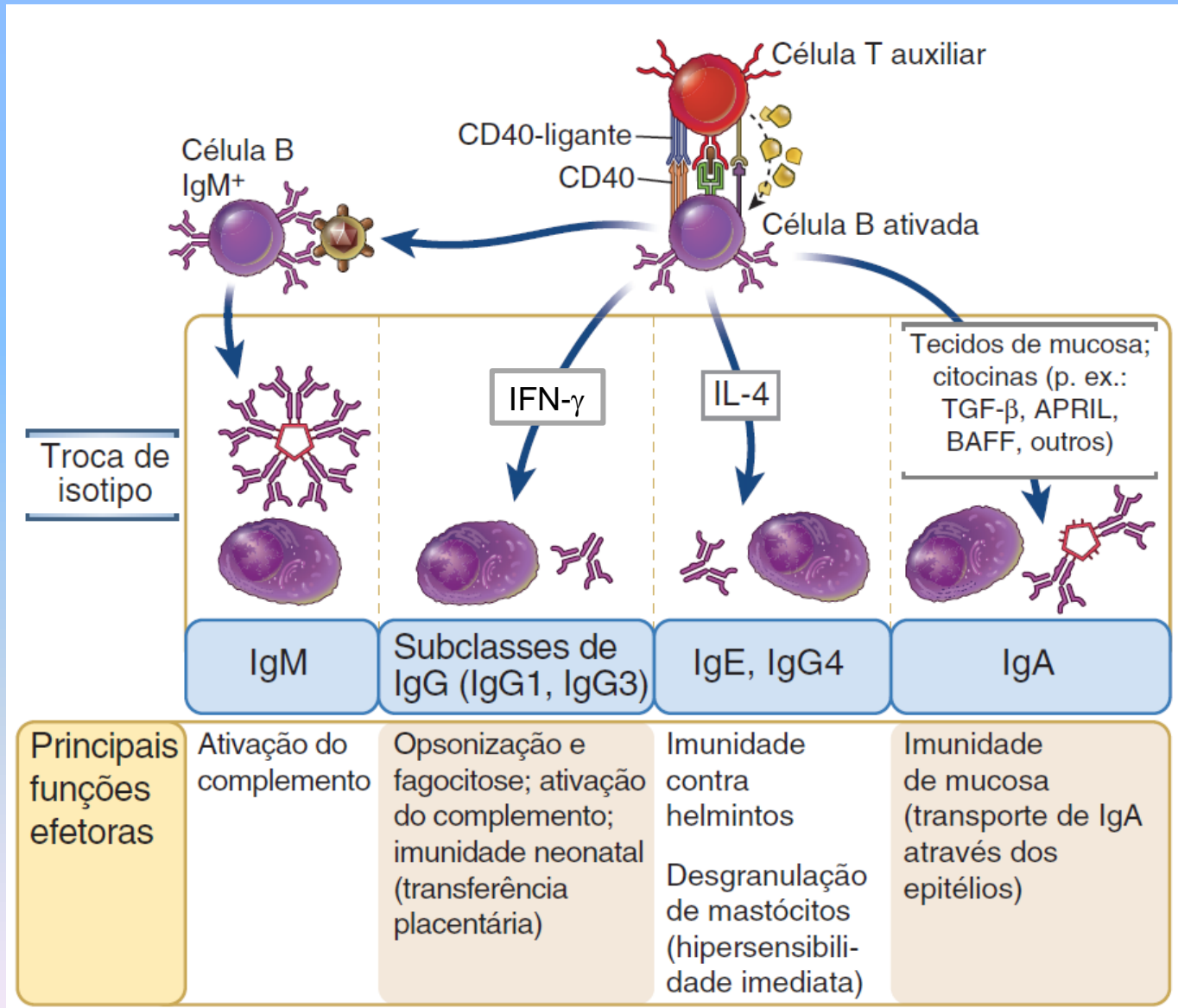


Figure 4-21 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

# Mudanças de Isotipo da Cadeia Pesada

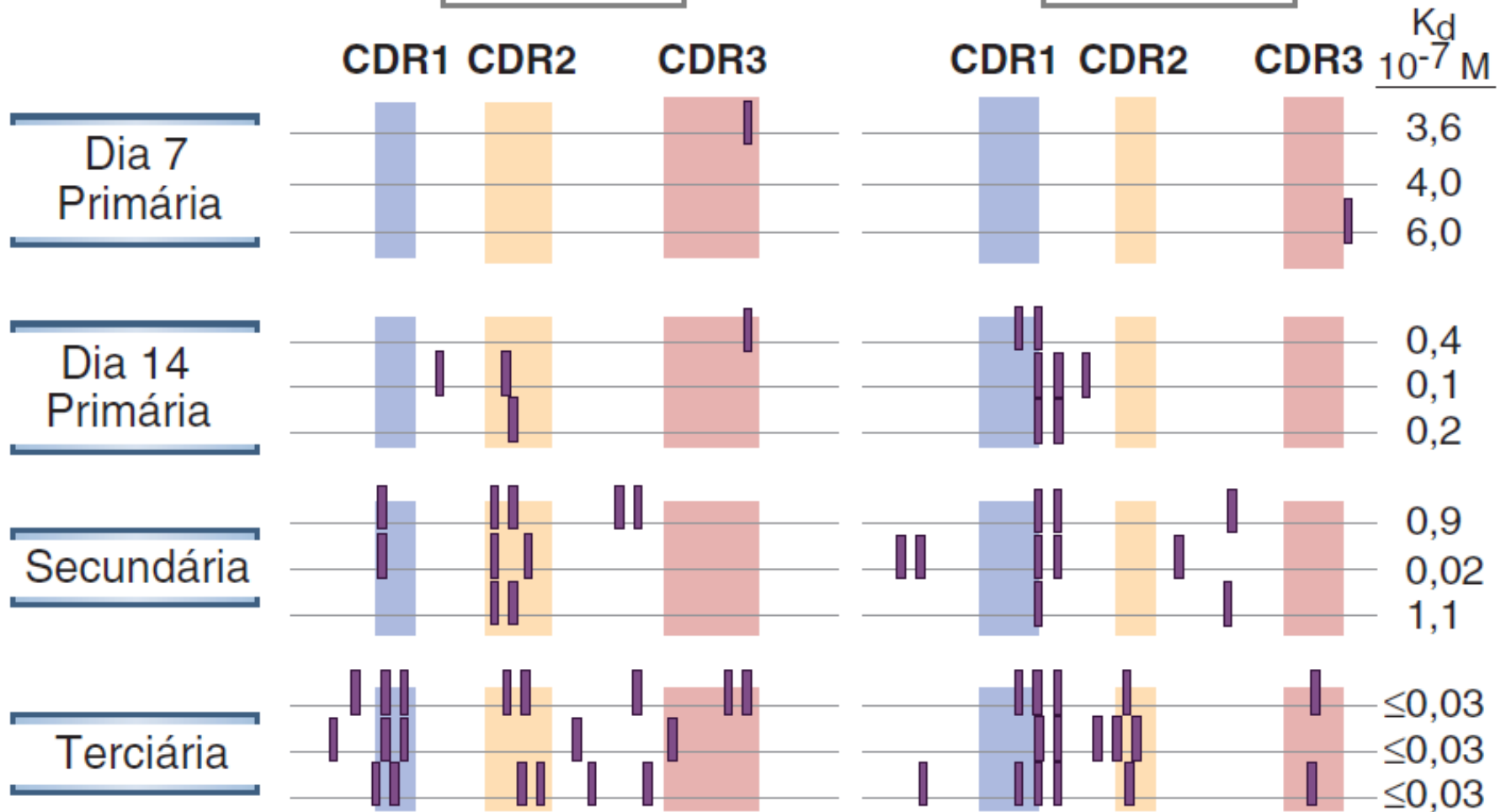


# Hipermutações somáticas

▬ Mutação pontual

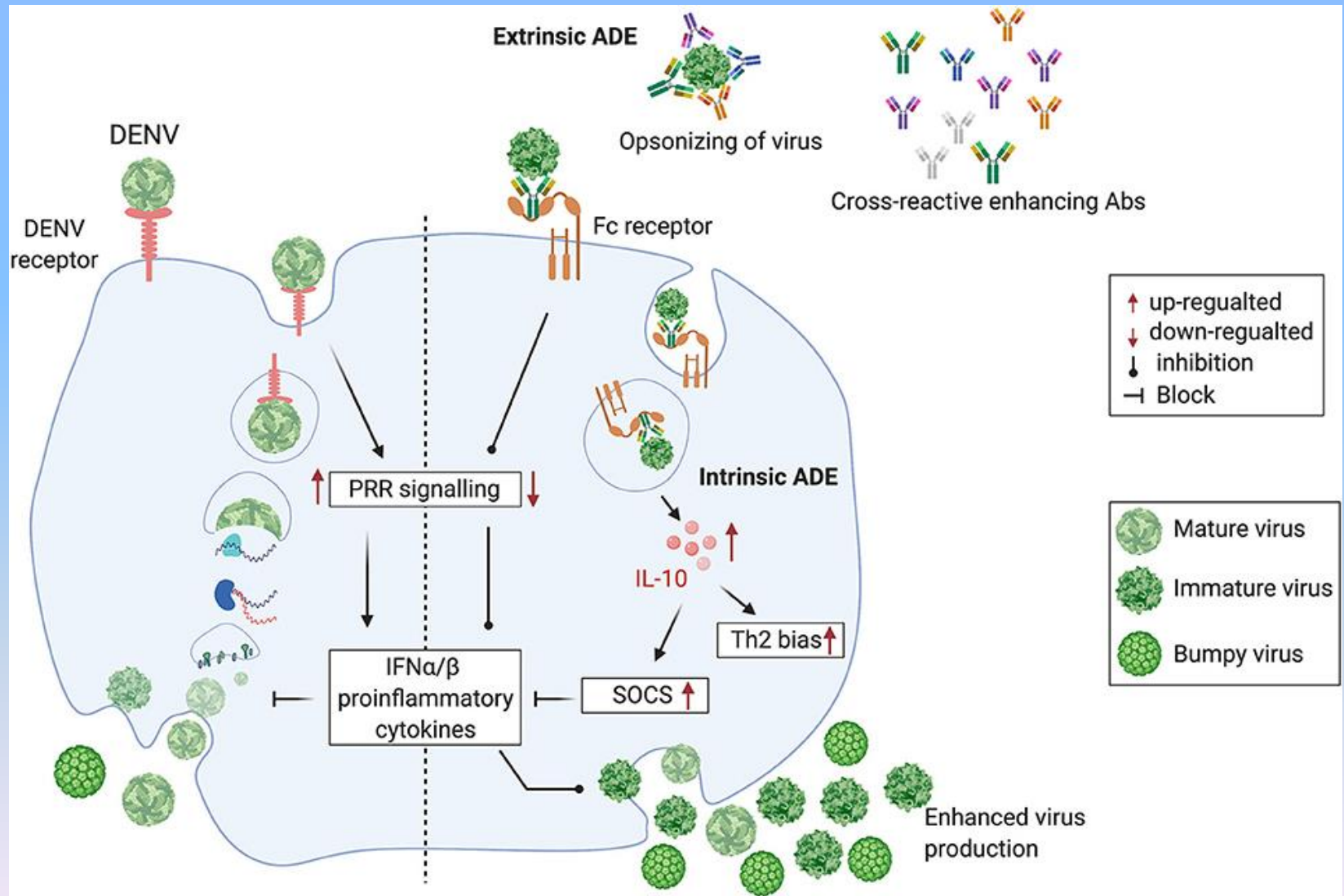
Regiões V de  
cadeia pesada

Regiões V de  
cadeia leve

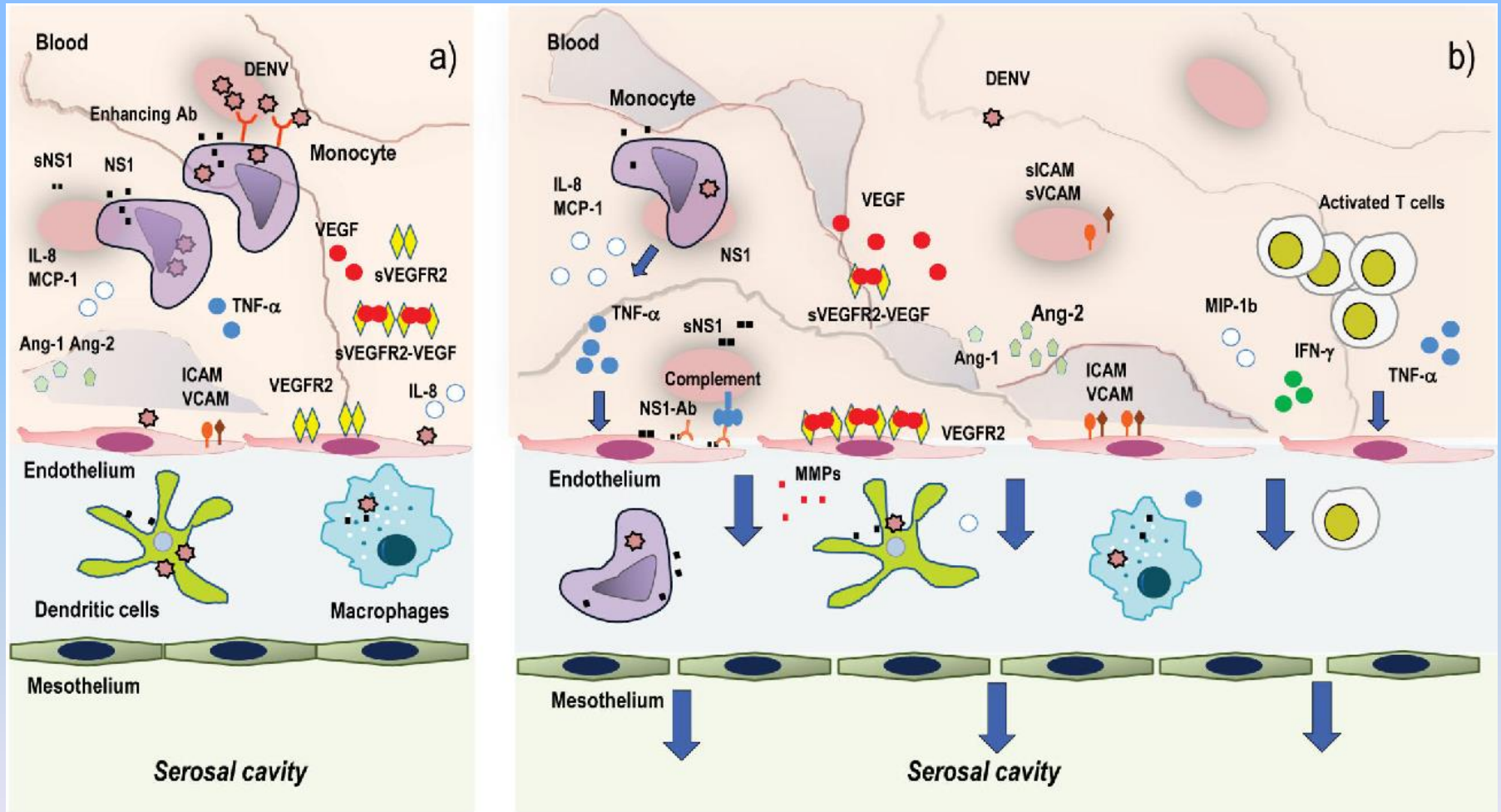




# Antibody-Dependent Enhancement (ADE) (Amplificação Dependente de Anticorpos)

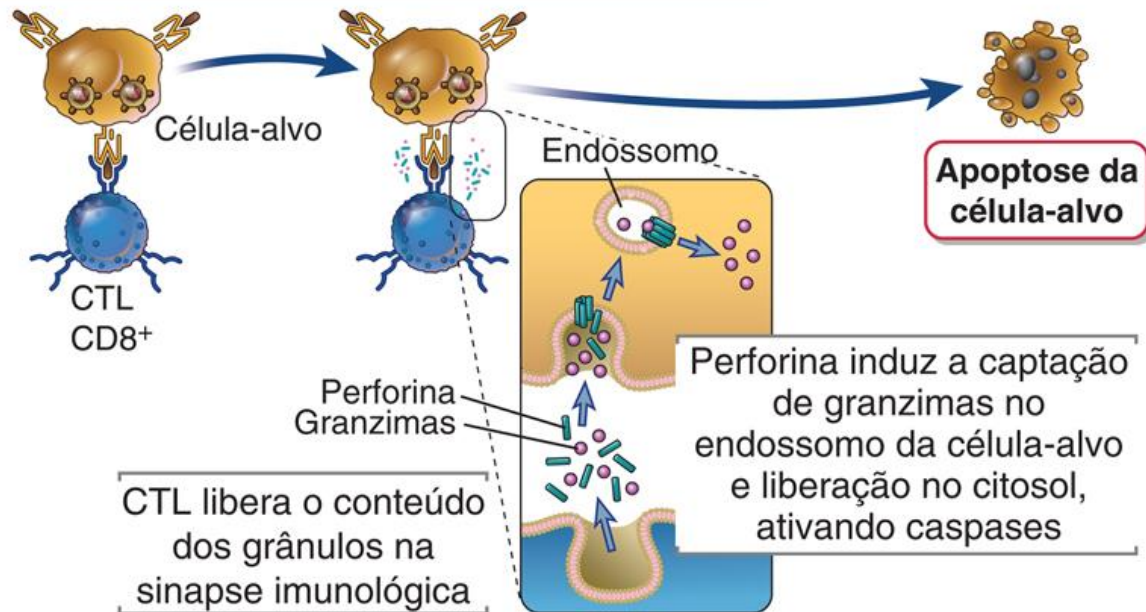


# Alterações Vasculares Associadas à Dengue Hemorrágica

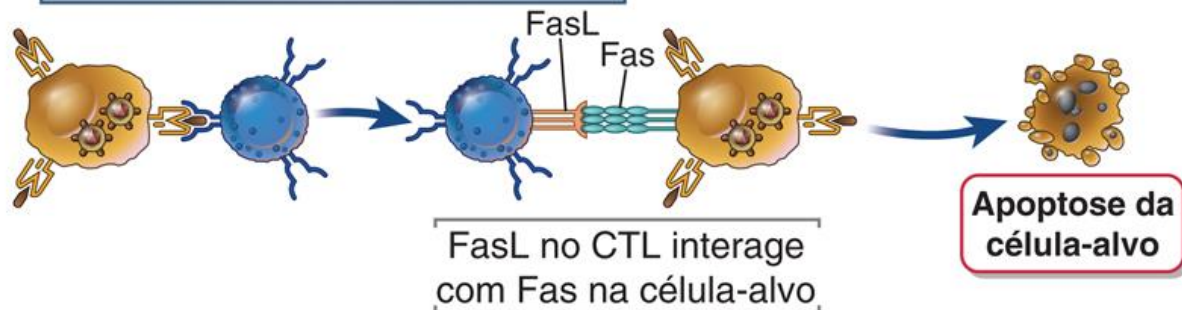


# Imunidade Adaptativa contra Vírus: Mecanismos Efetores dos Linfócitos T CD8+

## A Killing celular mediado por perforina/granzima

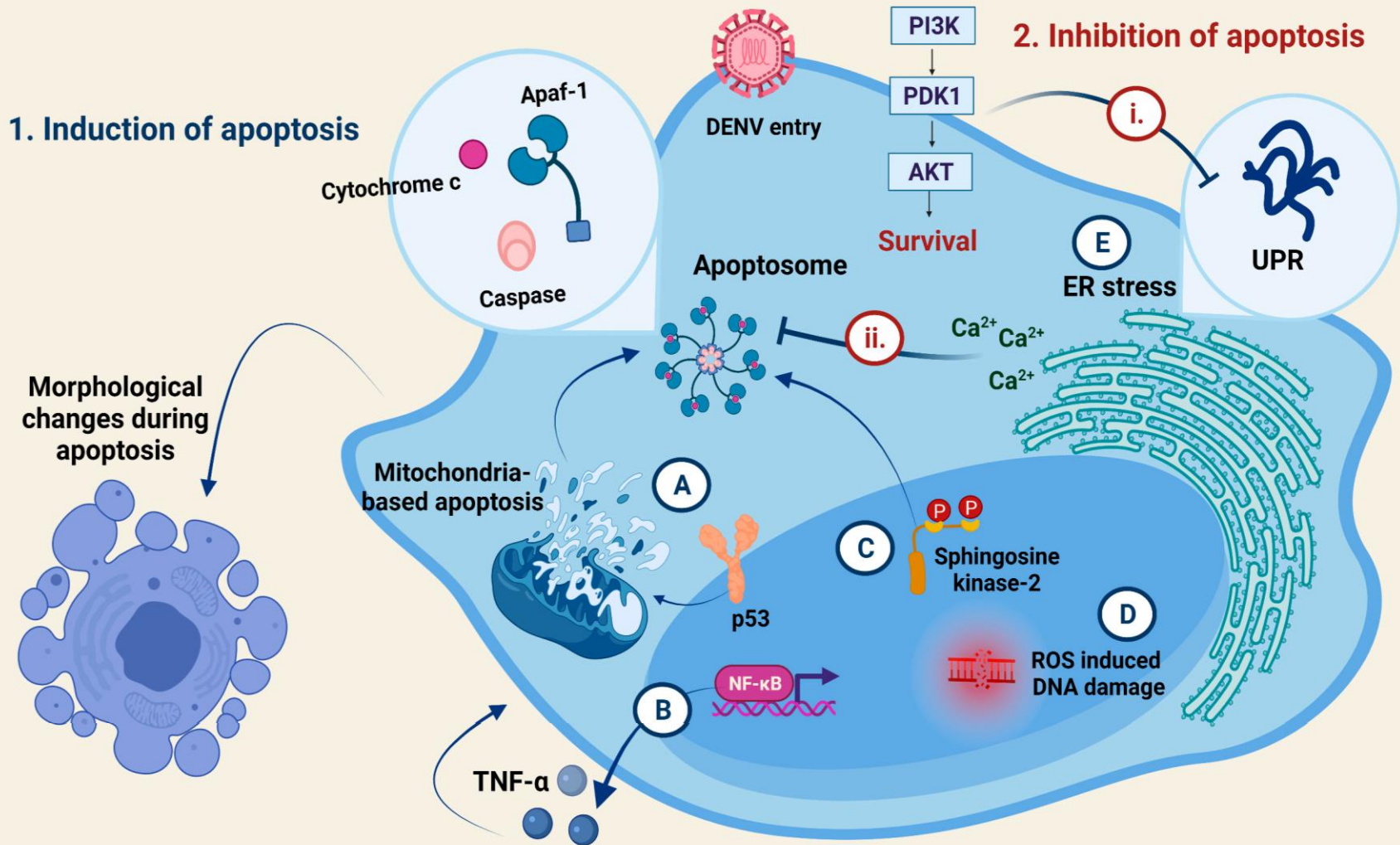


## B Killing celular mediado por Fas/FasL





# Regulação de Morte Celular pelo Vírus da Dengue





# Mecanismos de Evasão do Vírus da Dengue

DENV factors	Target pathway	Actions
sfRNA	RNA-sensing	Binds to TRIM25 to inhibit viral RNA recognition by RIG-I
NS2A	IFN induction IFN signaling	Antagonizes the phosphorylation of TBK1 and RIG-I-induced IRF3 Inhibits IFN-triggered antiviral actions
NS2B	DNA-sensing	Targets cGAS for degradation
NS2B3	DNA-sensing IFN induction	Cleaves STING through protease-dependent manner Interacts with IKK $\epsilon$ to mask part of its kinase domain to prevent the phosphorylation of IRF3
	Mitochondrial dynamics	Cleaves MFN1 and MFN2 to modulate the MFN-mediated host antiviral defense
NS3	RNA-sensing	Competes with RIG-I for 14-3-3 $\epsilon$ binding to block RIG-I activation
NS4A	RNA-sensing	Translocates to mitochondrion-associated endoplasmic reticulum membranes to prevent the binding between RIG-I and MAVS.
	IFN induction IFN signaling	Blocks TBK1 activation Inhibits of IFN-triggered gene expressions
NS4B	IFN induction IFN signaling	Antagonizes the phosphorylation of TBK1 and RIG-I-induced IRF3 Inhibits STAT1 phosphorylation and transcriptional activation
NS5	RNA-sensing IFN signaling	Catalyzes DENV genomic RNA 2'-O methylation mimicking cellular mRNA Binds and degrades STAT2

*sfRNA*, subgenomic flaviviral RNA; *TRIM25*, tripartite motif protein 25; *RIG-I*, retinoic acid-inducible gene-I; *TBK1*, TANK binding kinase-1; *IRF*, inter transducer and activator of transcription; *cGAS*, cyclic GMP-AMP synthase; *STING*, stimulator of interferon genes; *IKK $\epsilon$* , I $\kappa$ B kinase epsilon; *MF*, antiviral signaling protein.