

Curso de Farmácia
Disciplina 0420136 – Integrado MIP (Noturno)

Imunidade aos
Microrganismos -
Dengue

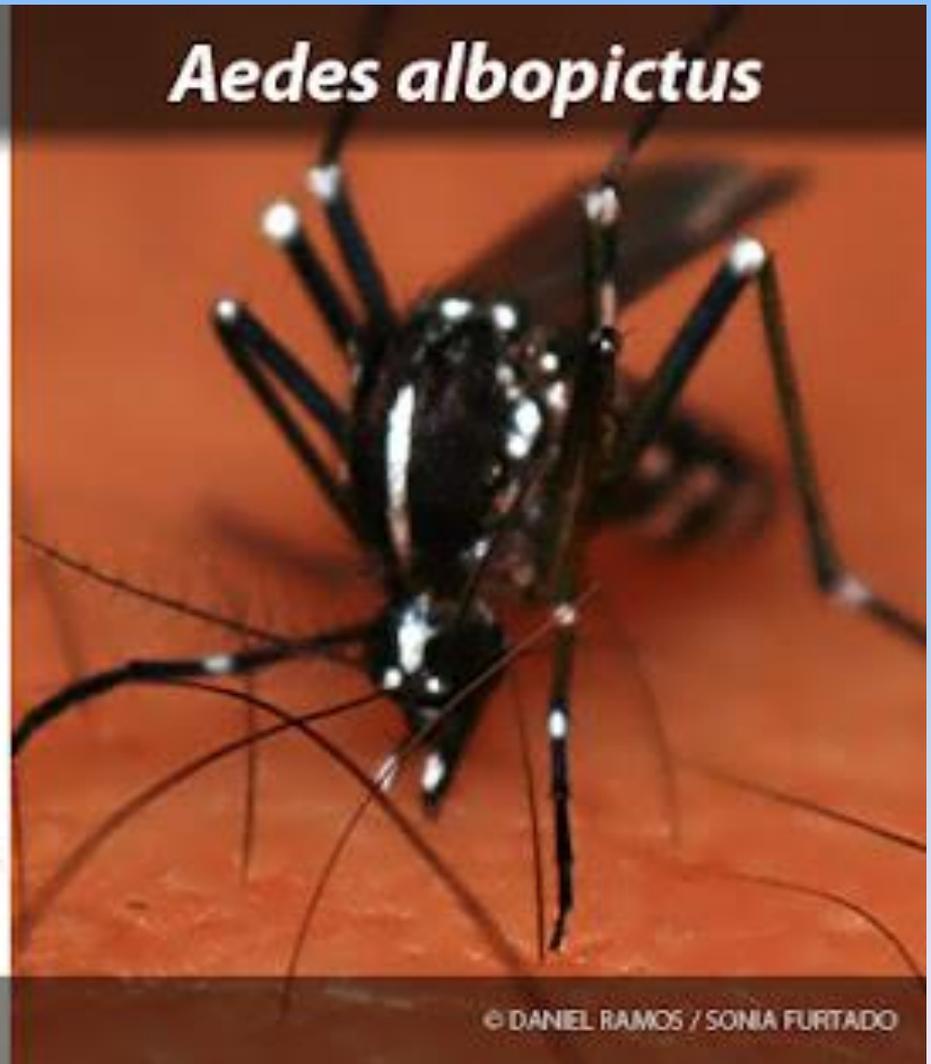
Prof. Dr. Anderson de Sá Nunes

Departamento de Imunologia
Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas
Universidade de São Paulo

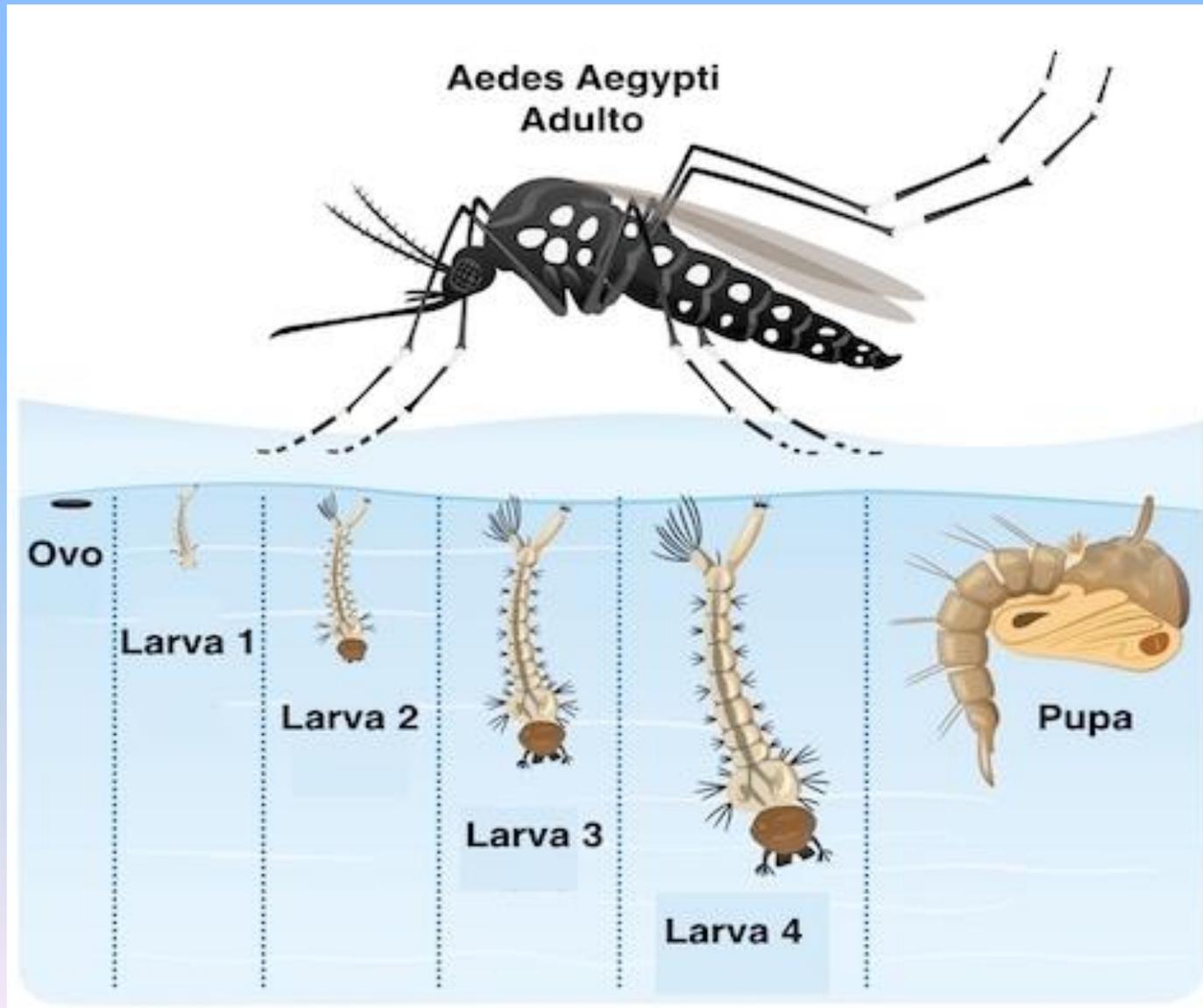
Tópicos Essenciais da Aula

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

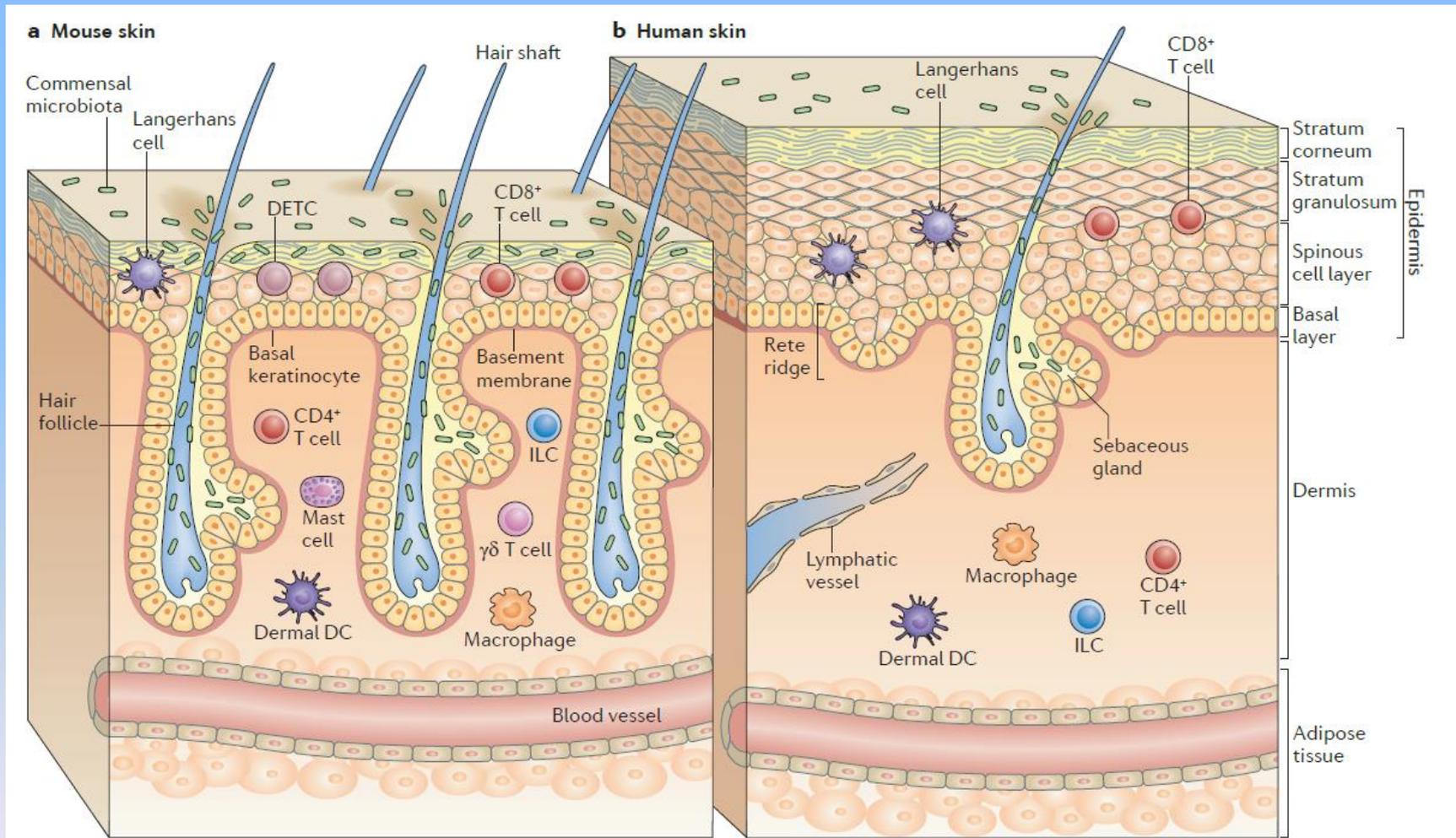
Vetores da Dengue:
Aedes aegypti e Aedes albopictus



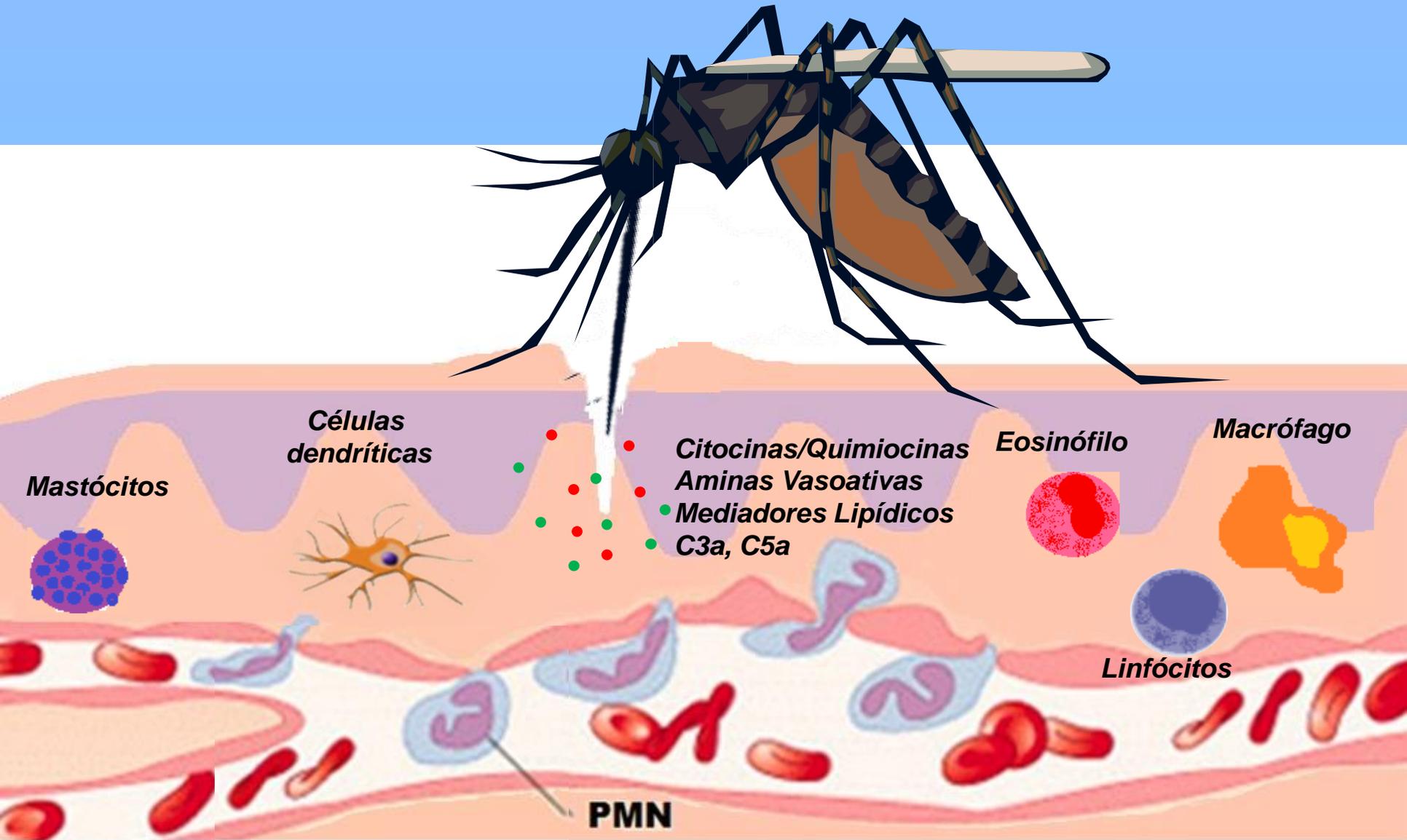
Ciclo de Vida do Aedes aegypti



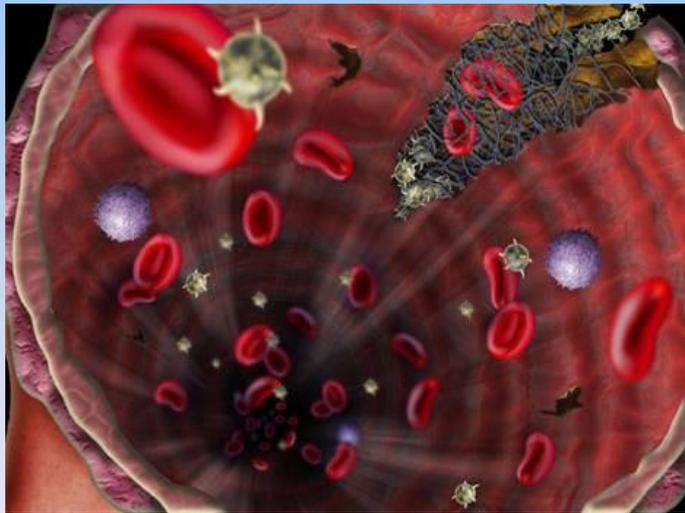
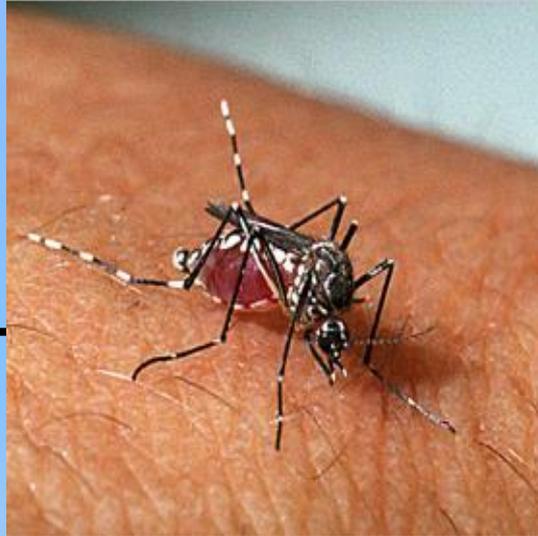
Sistema Imune Cutâneo



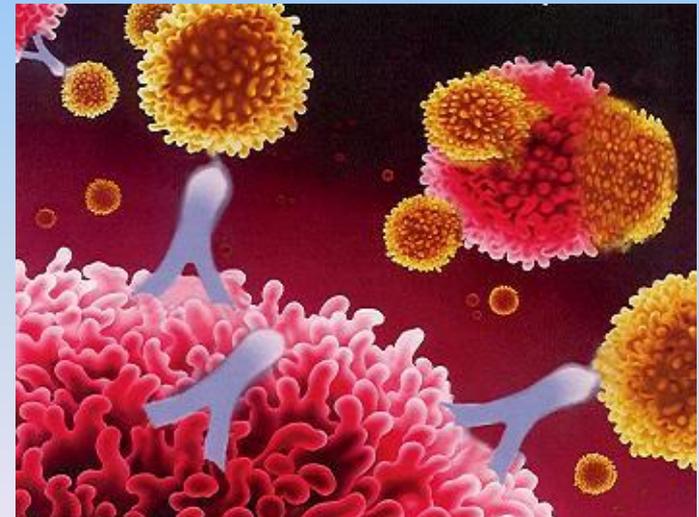
Pele: Células Residentes, Mediadores Inflamatórios e Células Inflamatórias



Desafios à Hematofagia



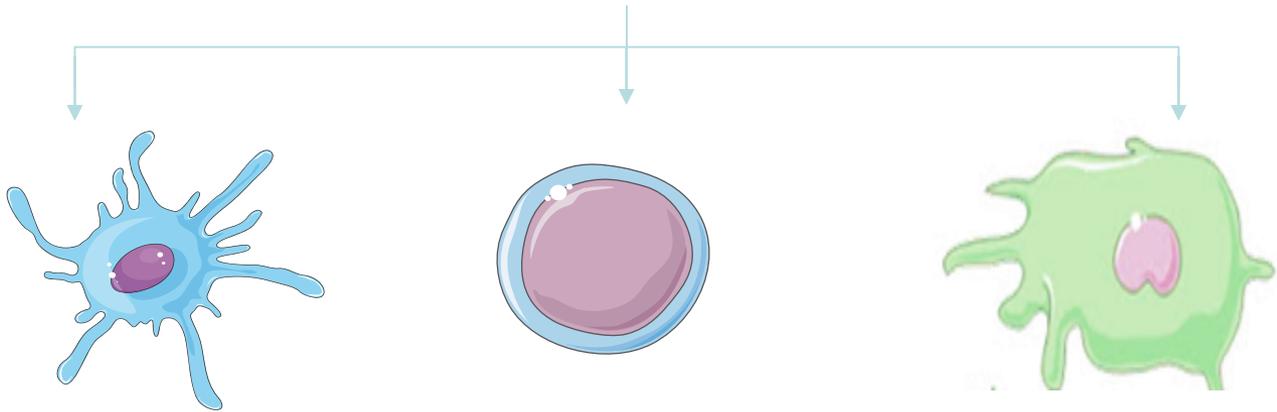
Sistema Vascular



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

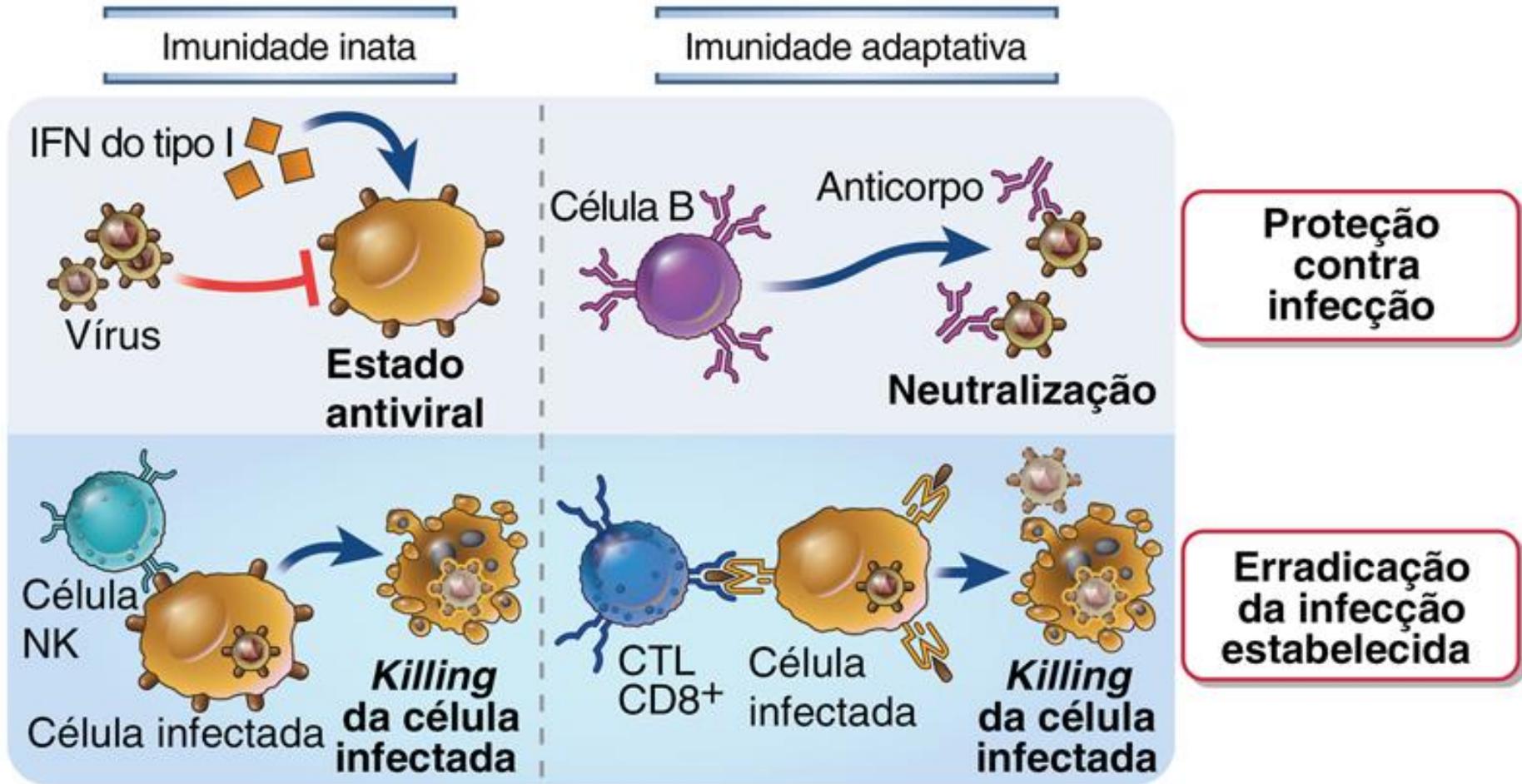
**Viabilidade de
Linfócitos T e B**
↓ ↓ Naïve
↓ Ativados
= Memória

BIZZARRO et al., 2013

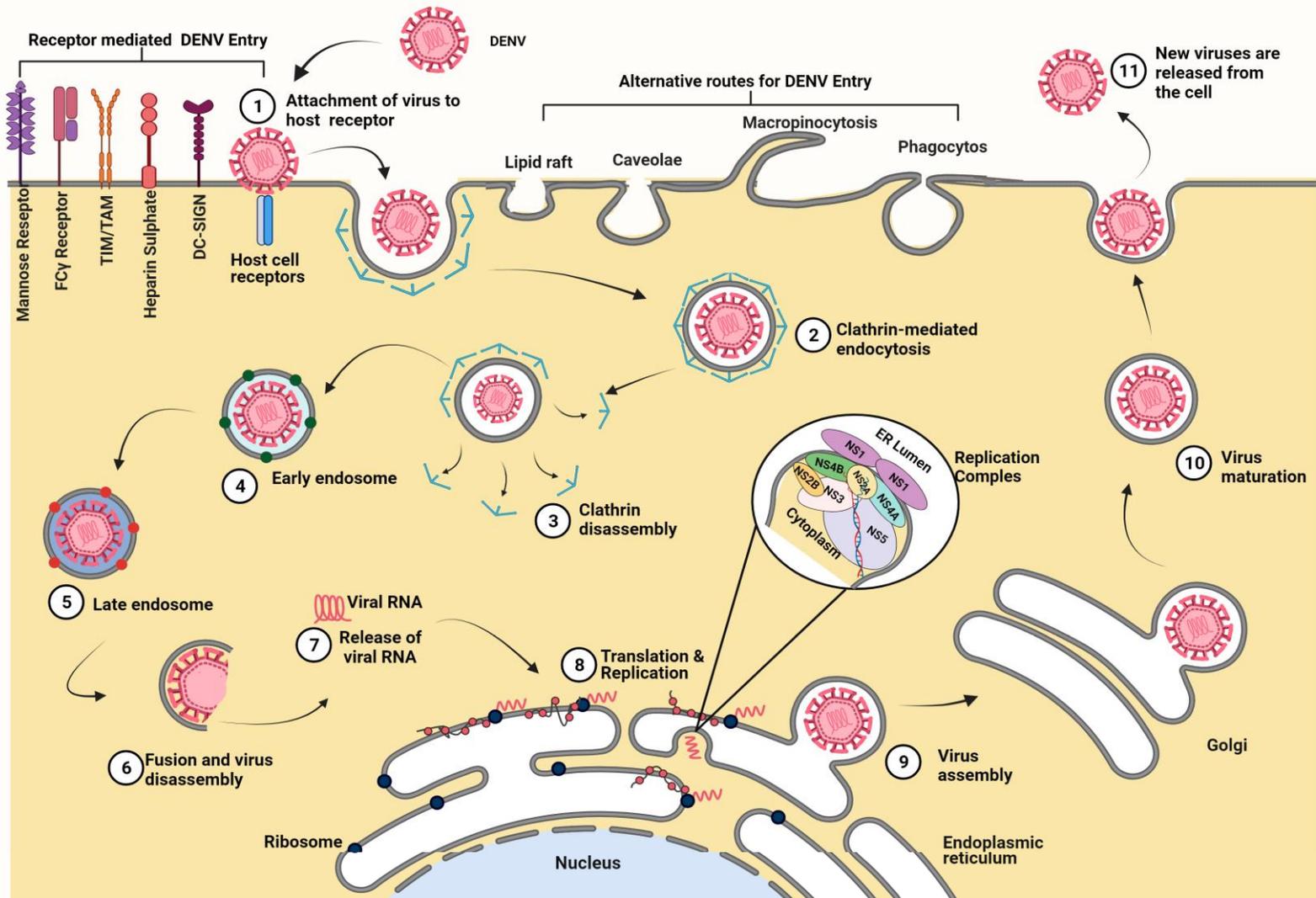
↓ NO, IL-6, IL-12
iNOS, NF- κ B
↑ IL-10
↓ M1
= M2

BARROS et al., 2019

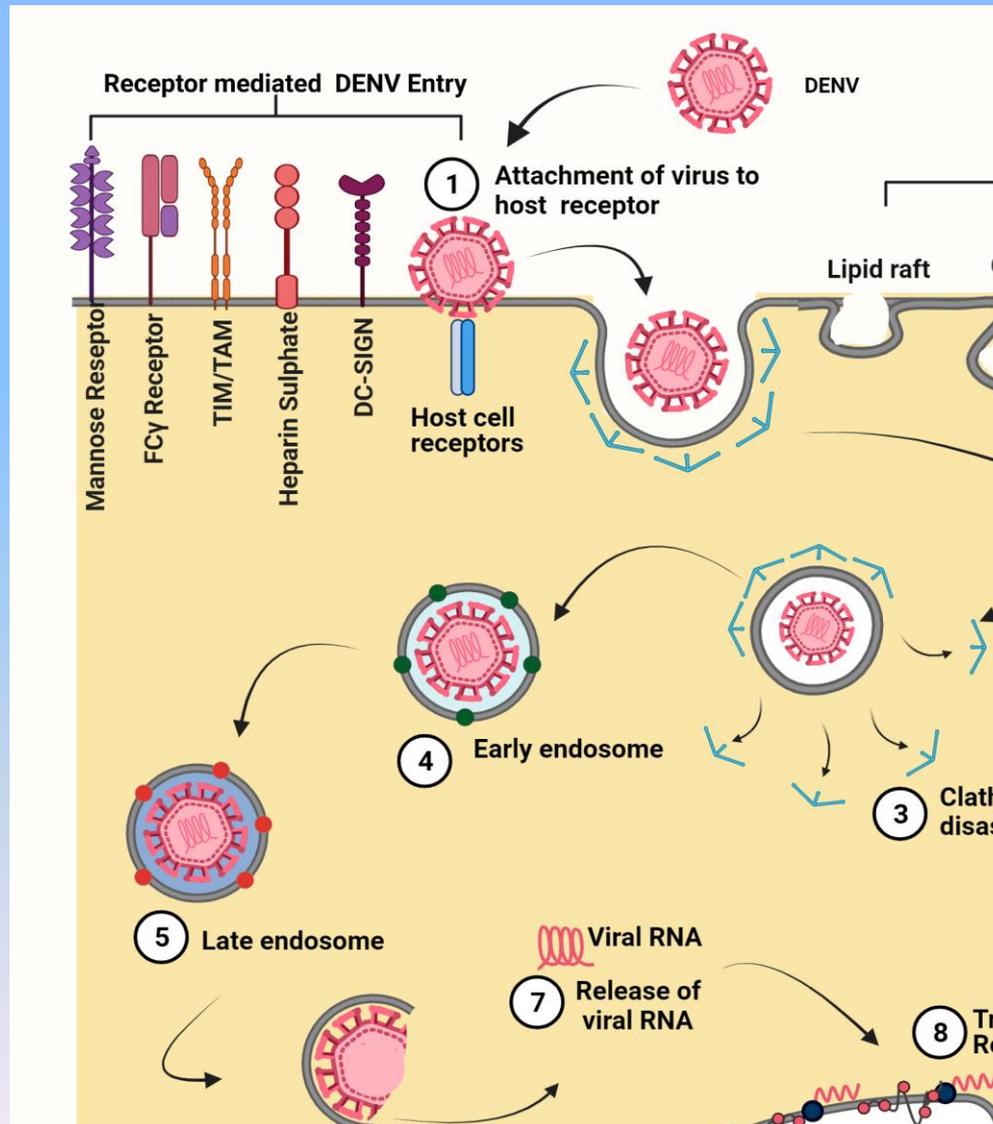
Imunidade aos Vírus: Resumo



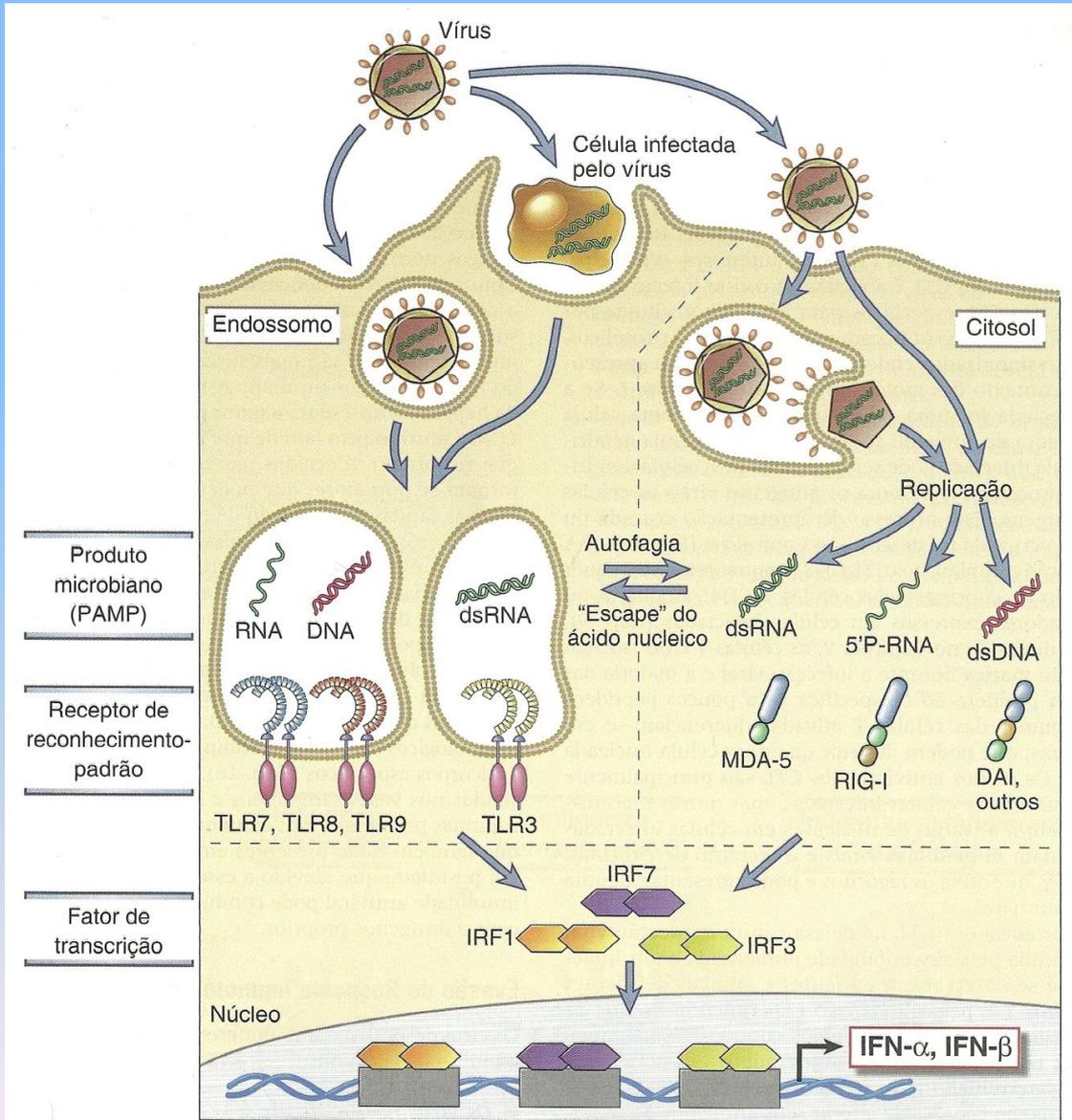
Entrada do Vírus da Dengue nas Células



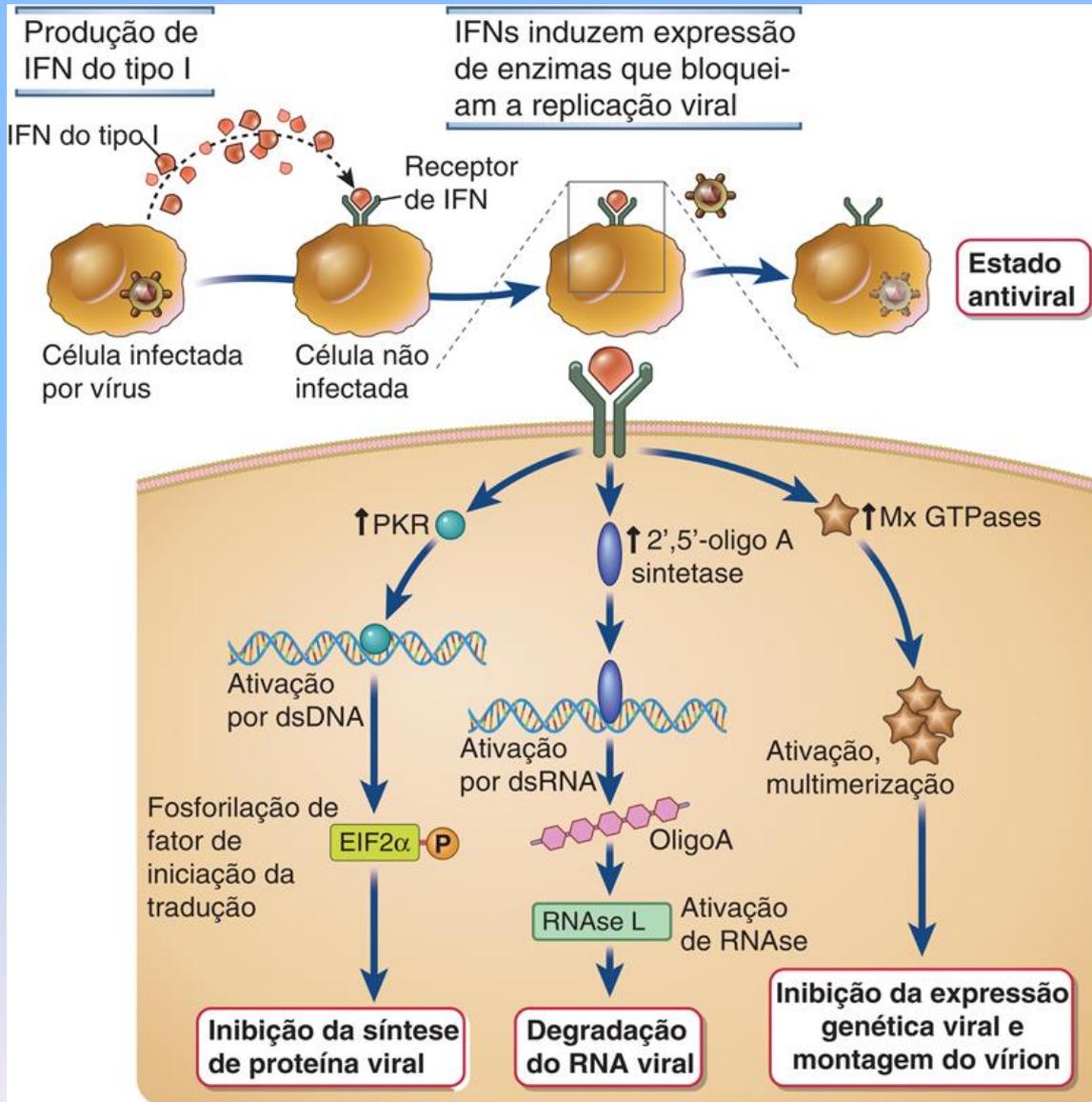
Entrada do Vírus da Dengue nas Células



Reconhecimento Viral pela Imunidade Inata

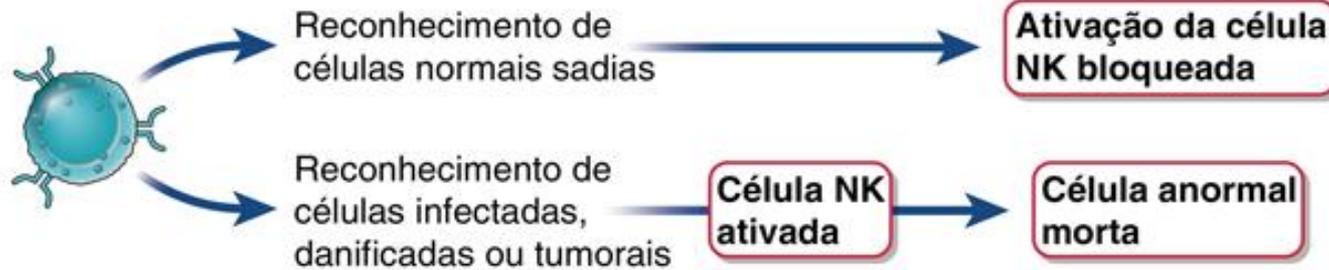


Imunidade Inata contra Vírus: IFN do tipo I

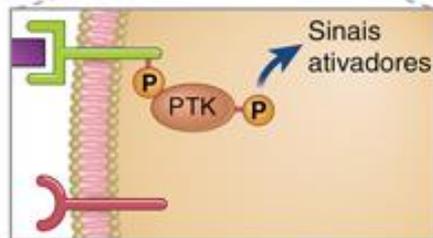
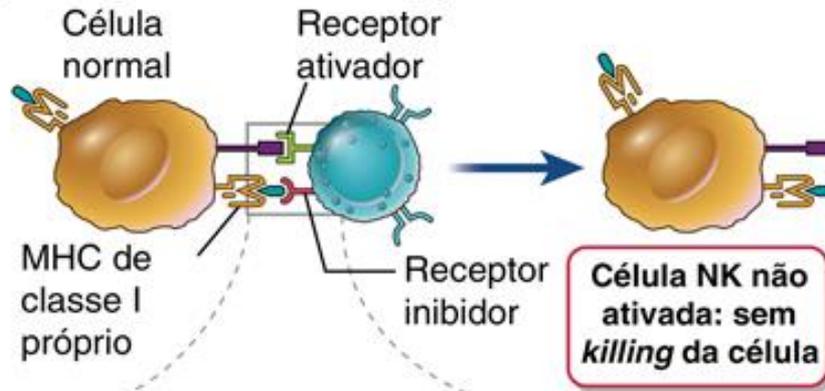


Imunidade Inata contra Vírus: Células NK

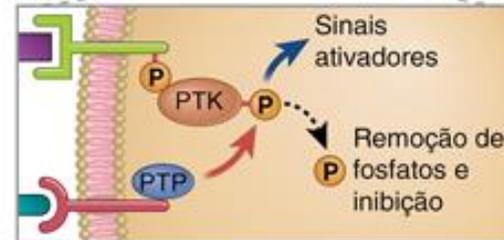
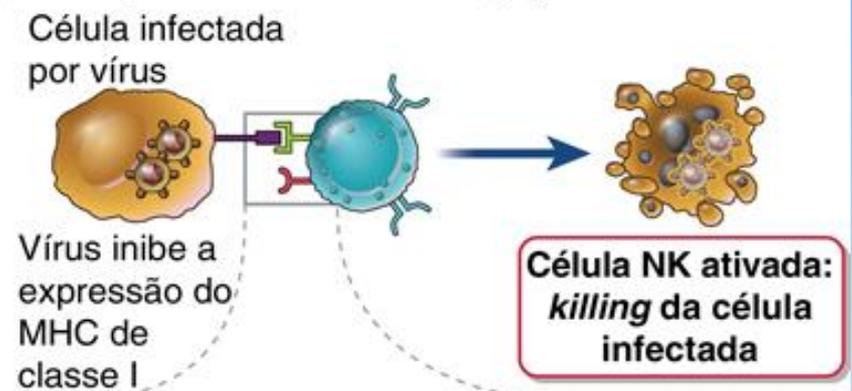
A Visão geral da ativação da célula NK



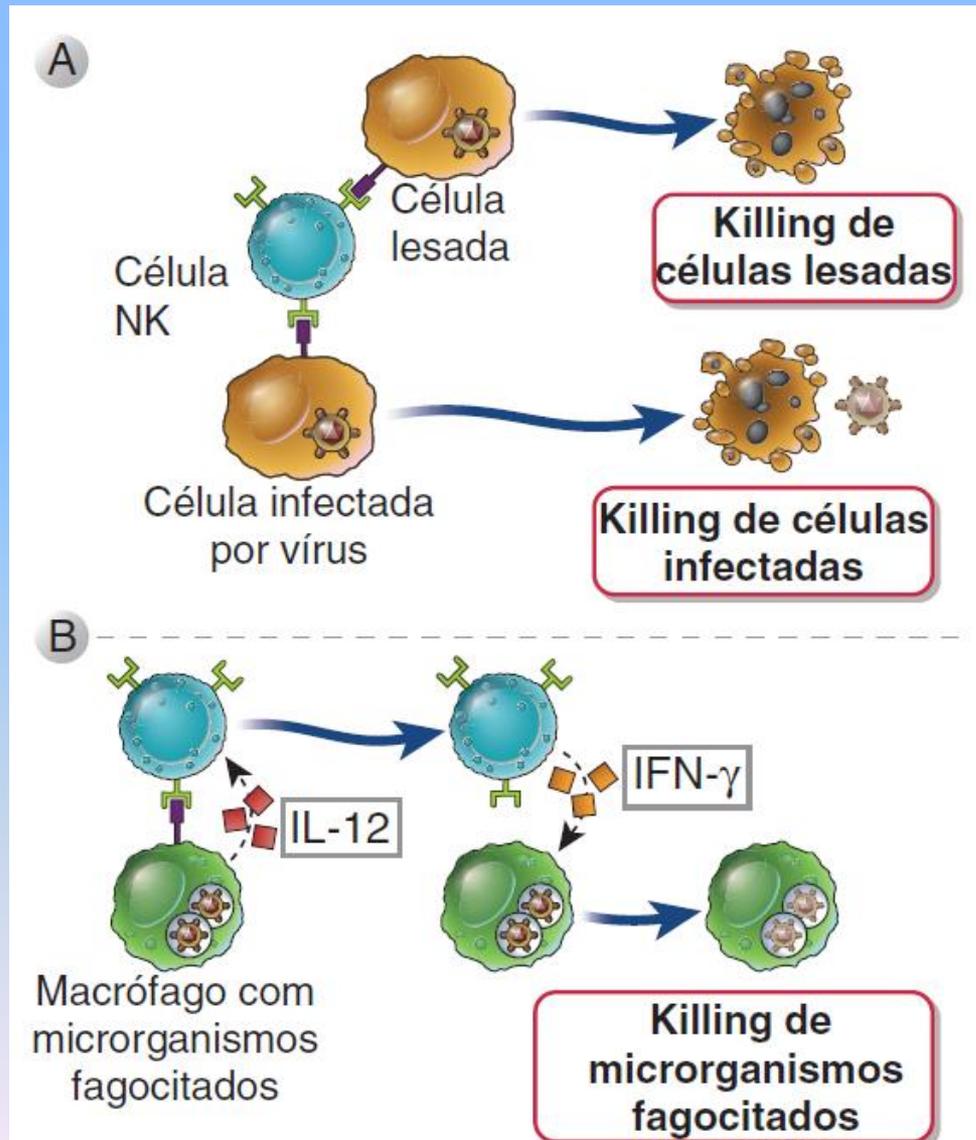
B Receptor inibidor engajado



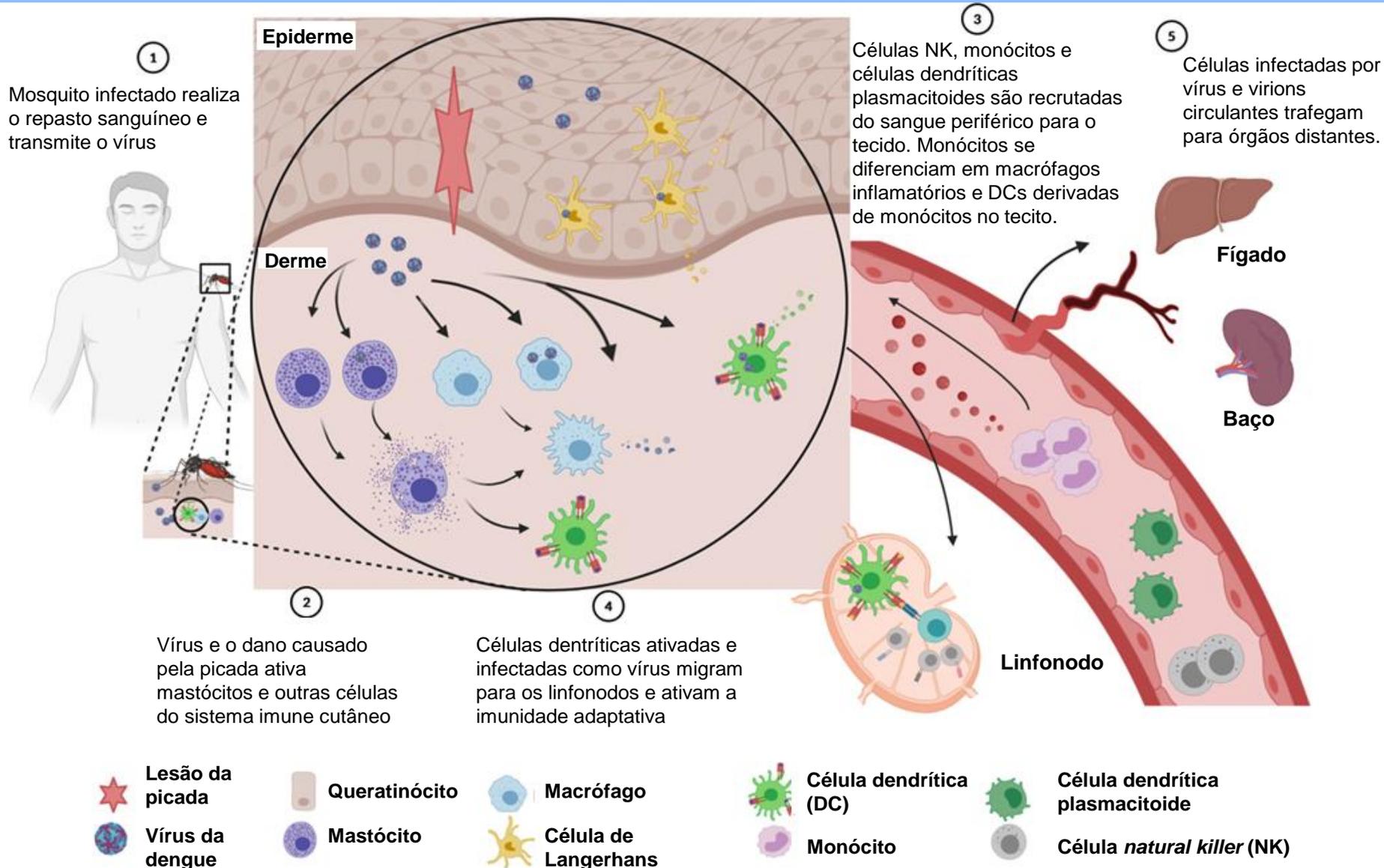
C Receptor inibidor não engajado



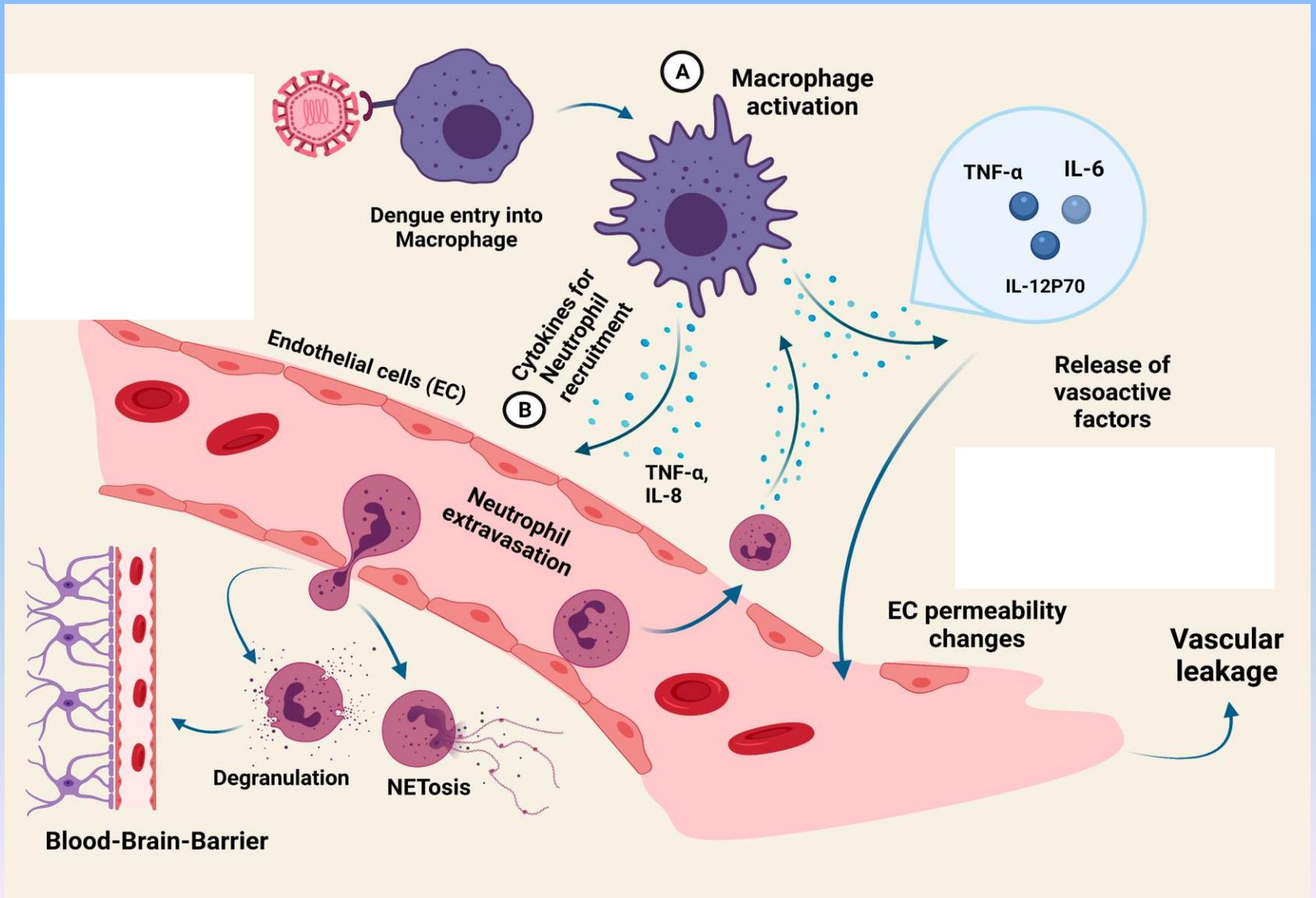
Imunidade Inata contra Vírus: Células NK



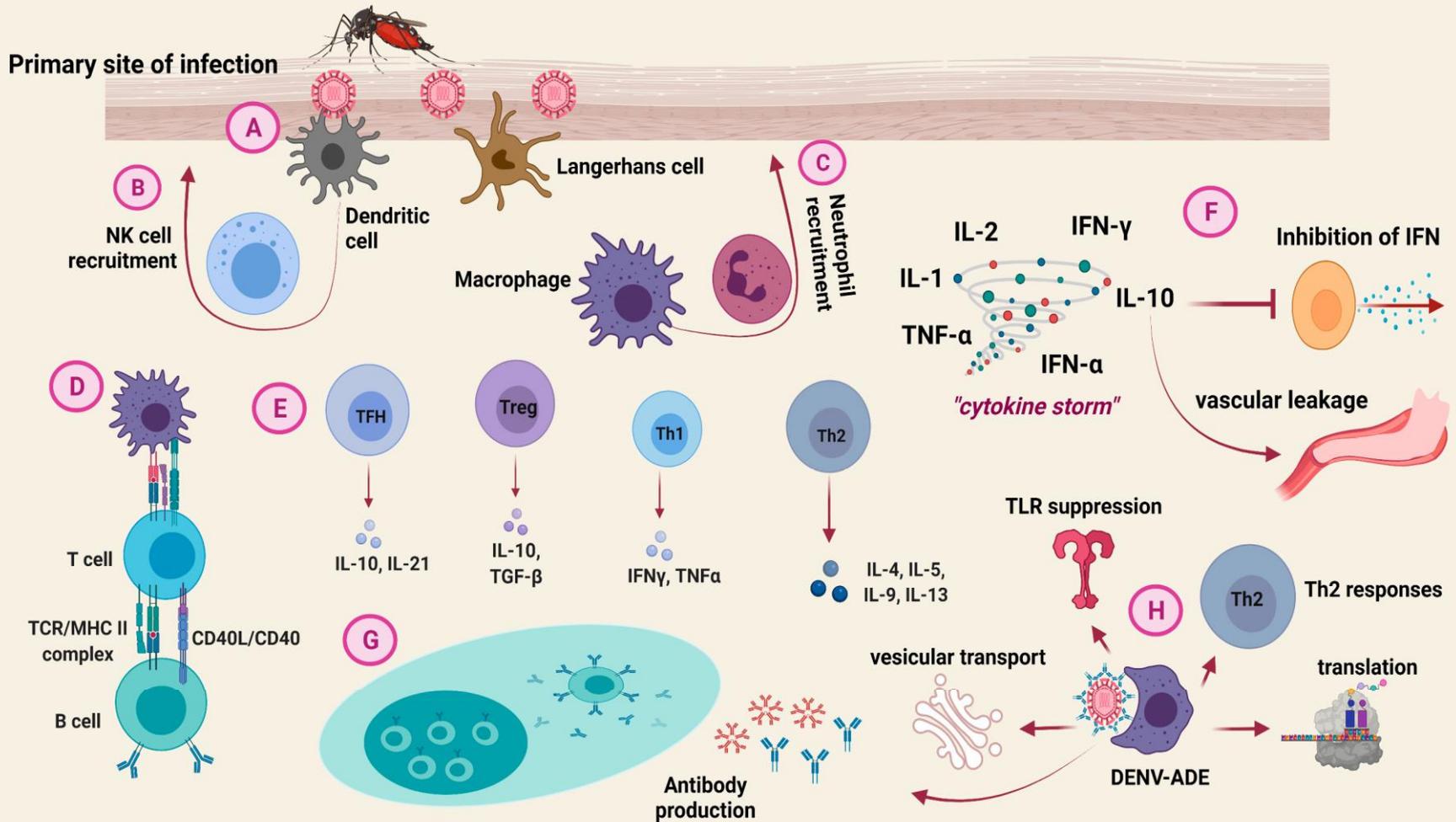
Eventos Imunológicos da Infecção por Vírus da Dengue



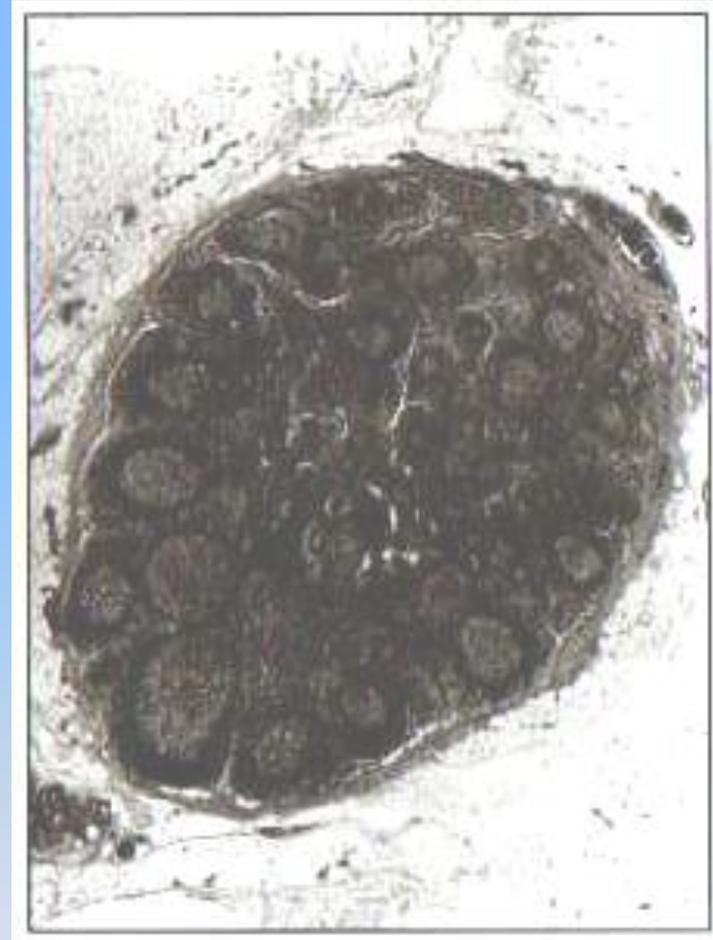
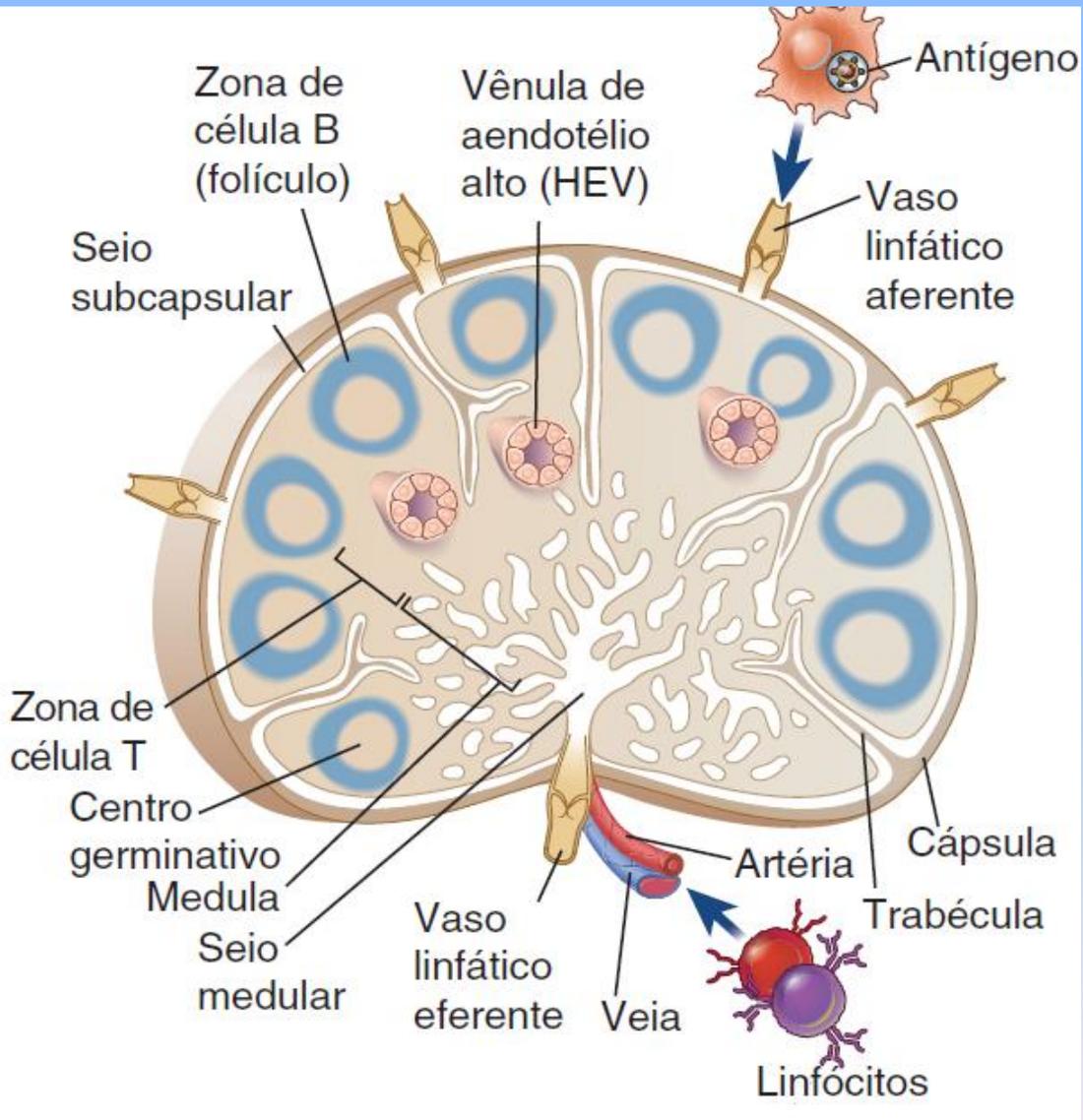
Resposta Inflamatória Durante a Infecção pelo Vírus da Dengue



Resposta Imune Durante a Infecção pelo Vírus da Dengue



Linfonodos



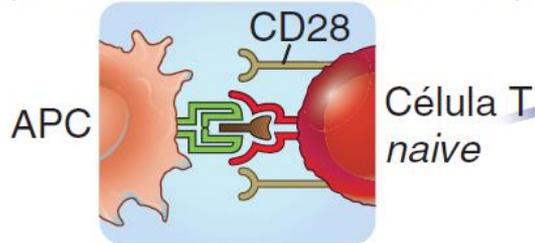
Abbas, Lichtman, Pillai, 6a. Edição, 2008.

Moléculas Co-Estimuladoras: 2º sinal

Reconhecimento do antígeno

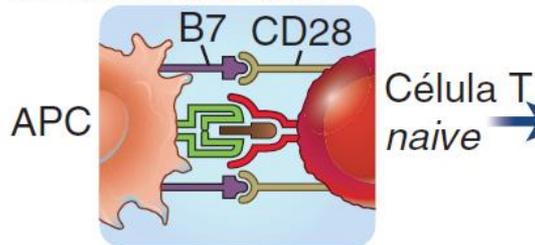
Resposta da célula T

- 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^o sinal”: diferenciação

IL-12

IL-18

IFN tipo I

IFN- γ

IL-4

IL-25

IL-33

TSLP

IL-6

TGF- β

IL-1

IL-23

TGF- β

IL-2

CXCL13

IL-6

IL-21

STAT1
STAT4
T-bet

STAT6
GATA-3

STAT3
ROR γ t

STAT5
Foxp3

Bcl6

Th1

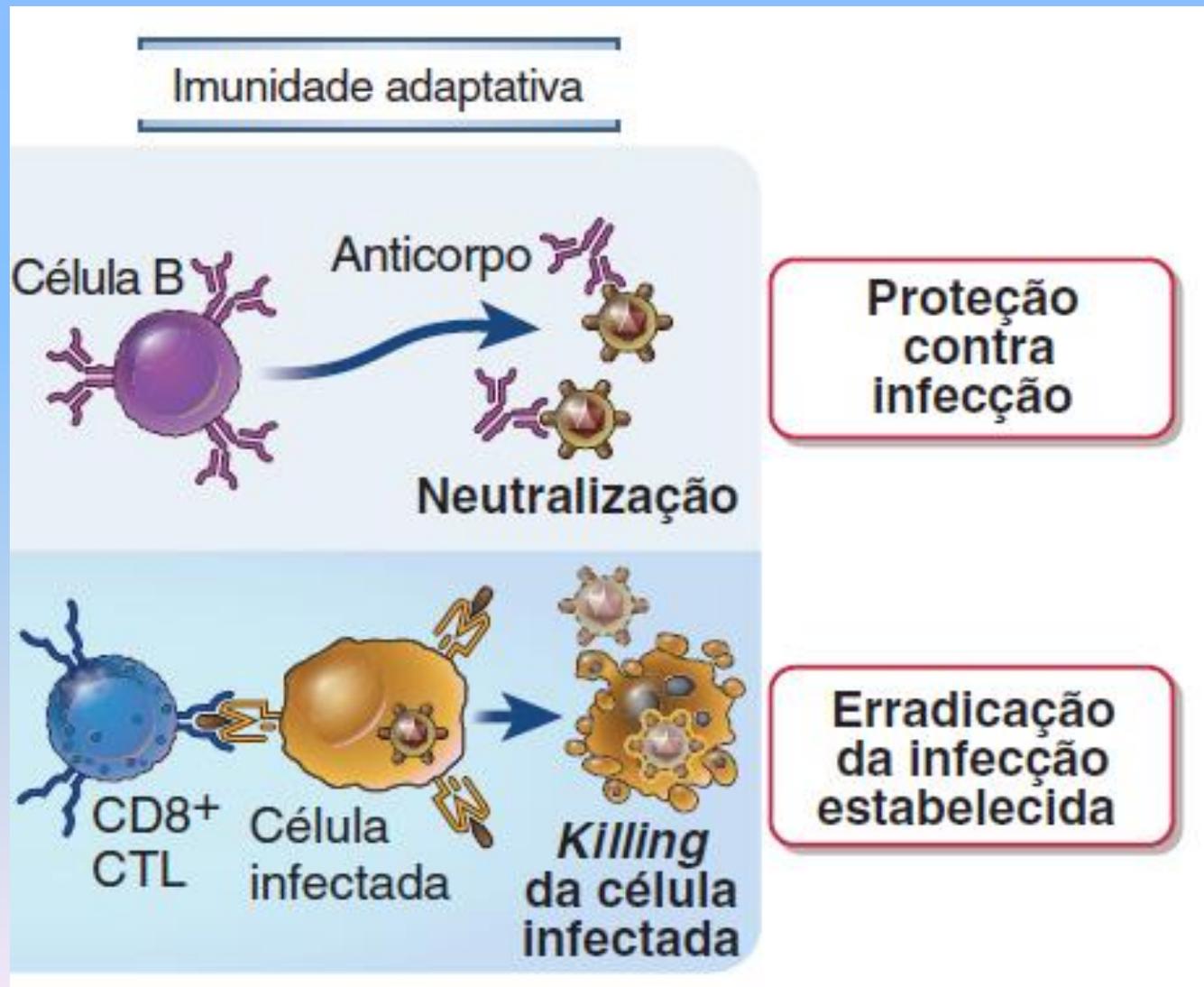
Th2

Th17

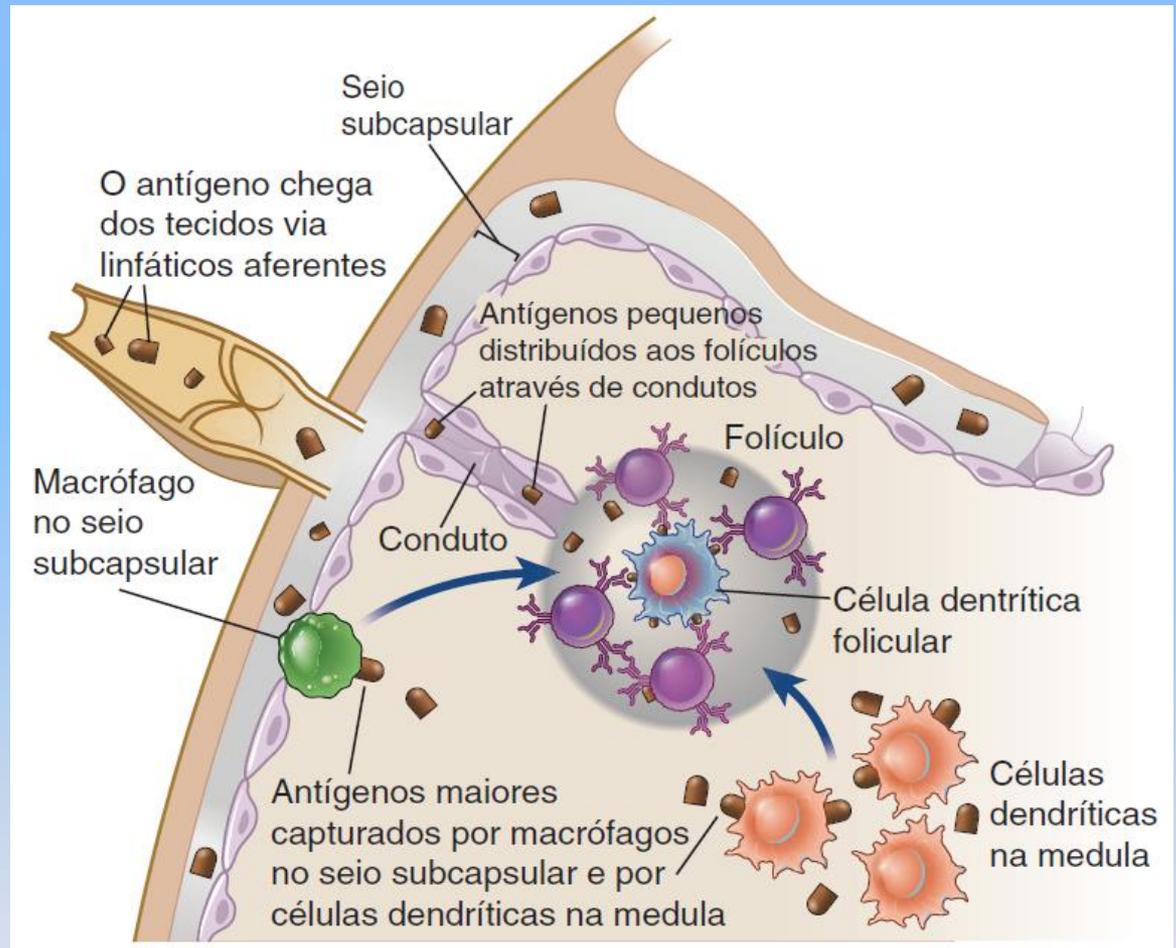
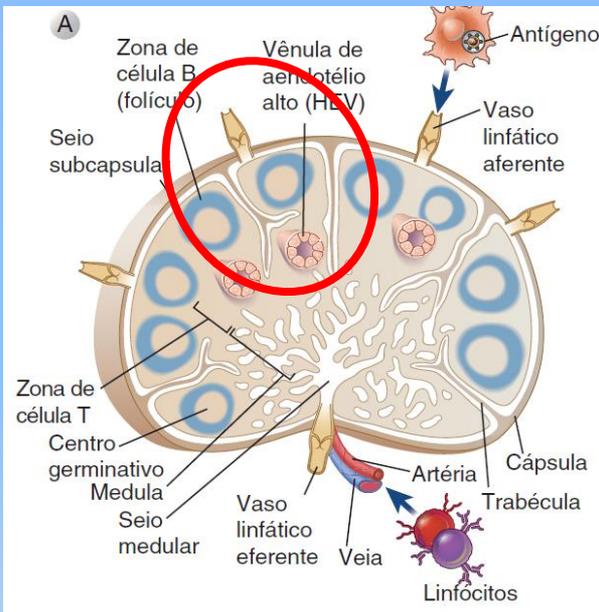
Treg

Tfh

Imunidade Adaptativa contra Vírus: Anticorpos e Linfócitos T CD8+

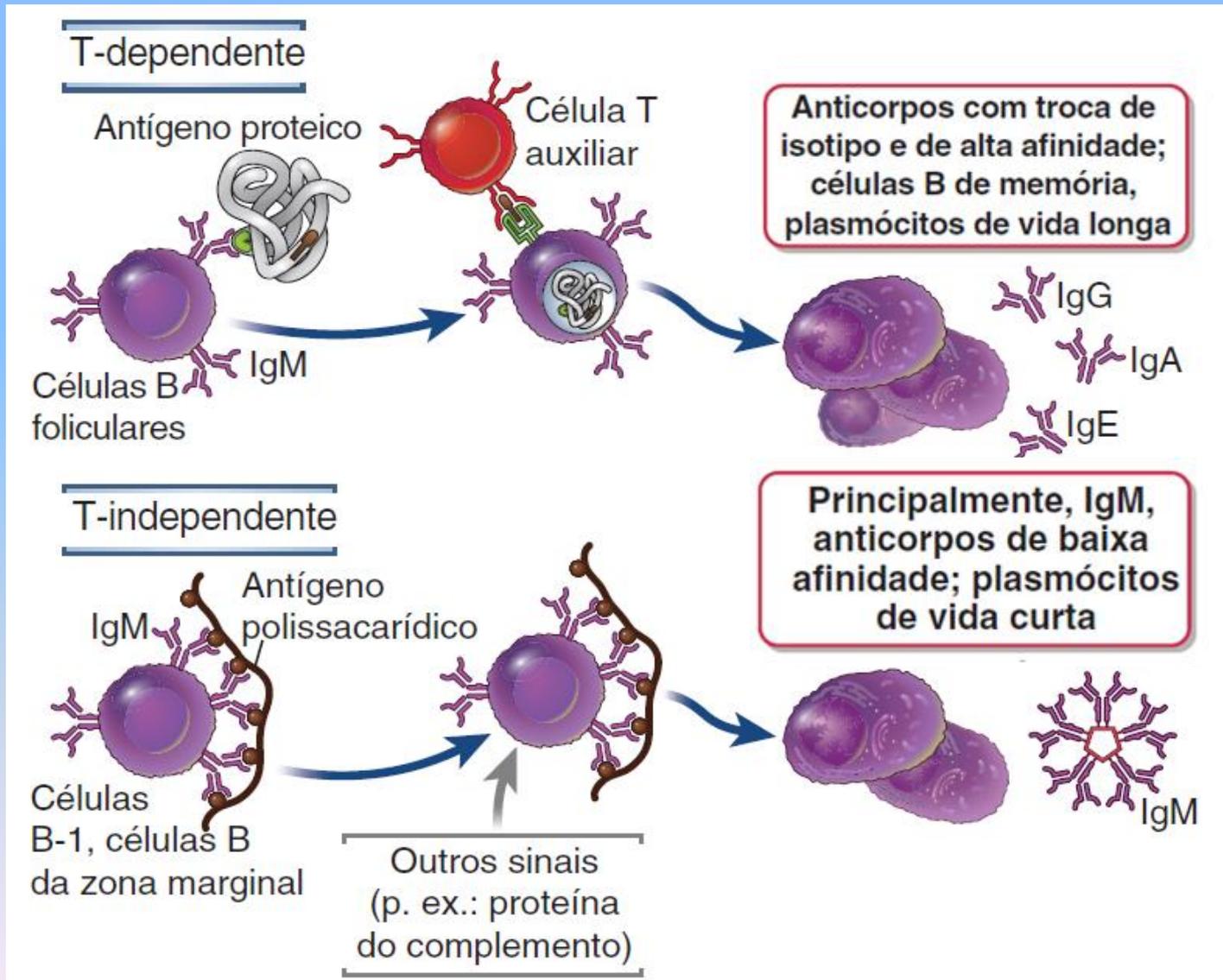


Vias de acesso do antígeno a células B foliculares

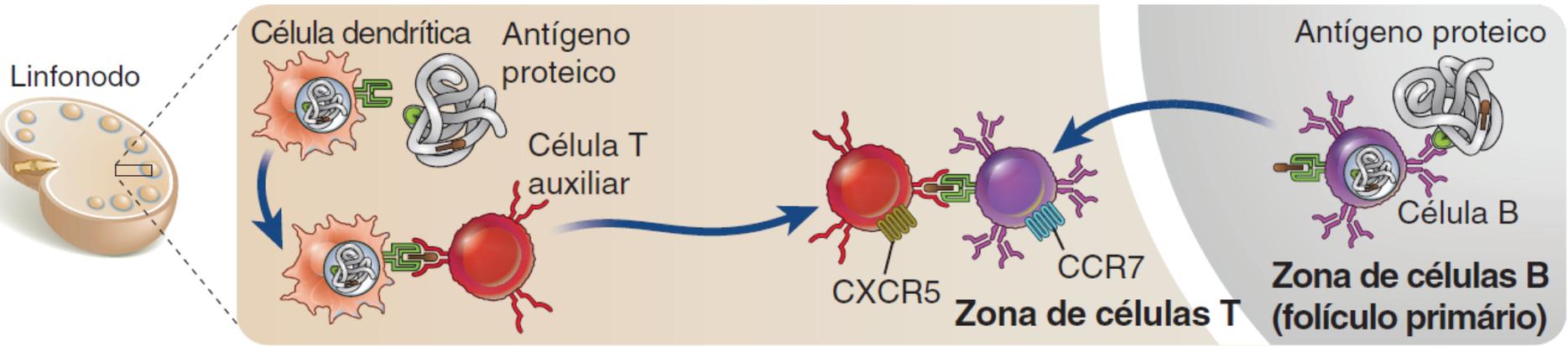
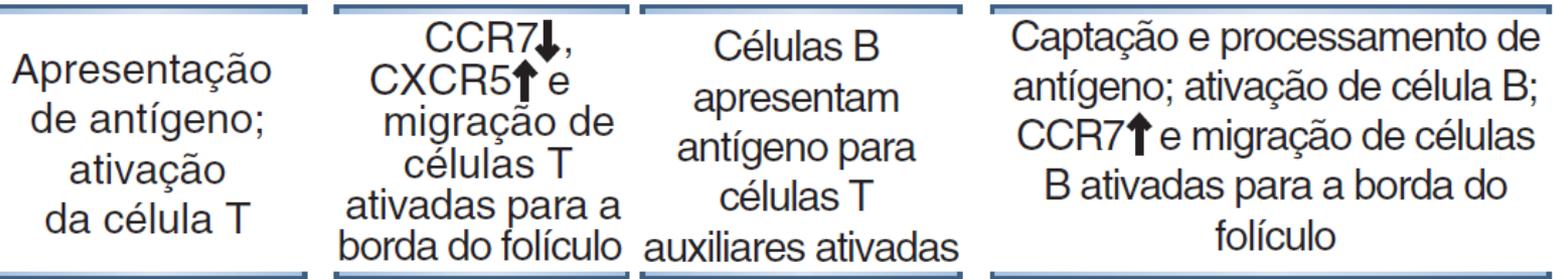


- **Células dendríticas foliculares** e estroma folicular produzem CXCL13: liga CXCR5
- Antígenos solúveis (menores que 70 kDa): alcançam folículos diretamente
- Antígenos grandes ou microorganismos: capturados por outras células

Subpopulações de Linfócitos B são Ativadas de Maneiras Diferentes



Importância das Quimiocinas para as Interações B:T

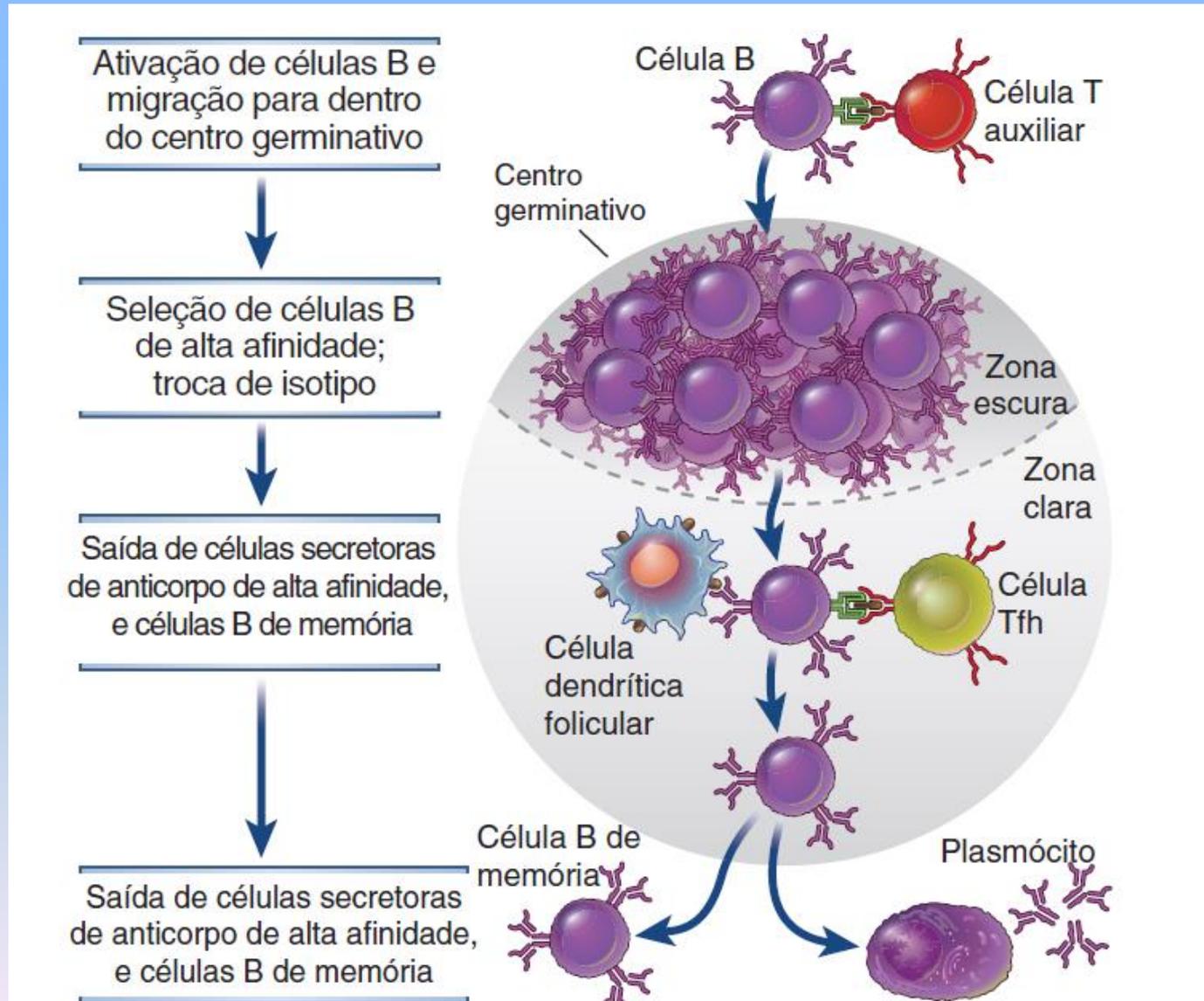


- **CXCL13: liga CXCR5 (folículo)**

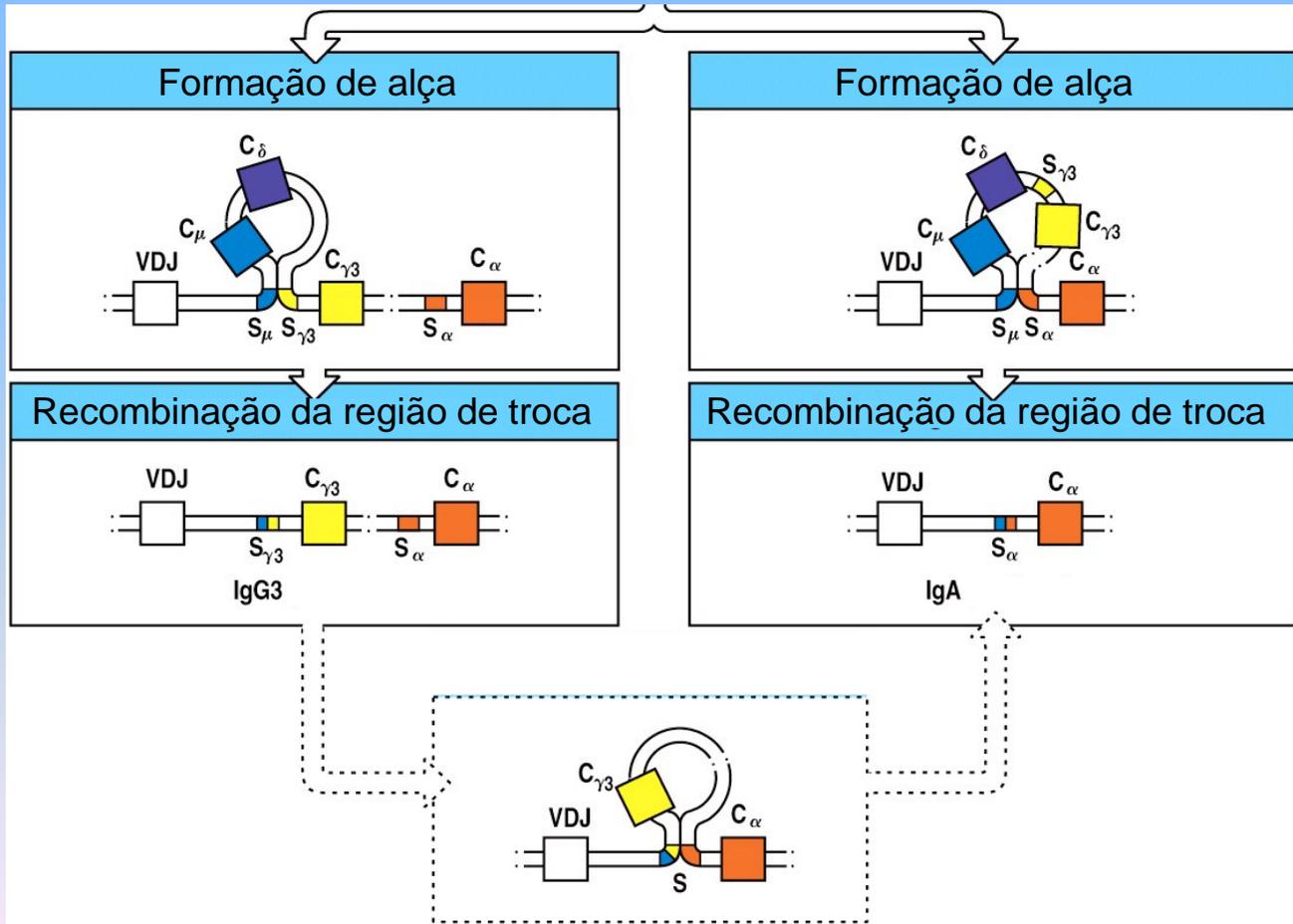
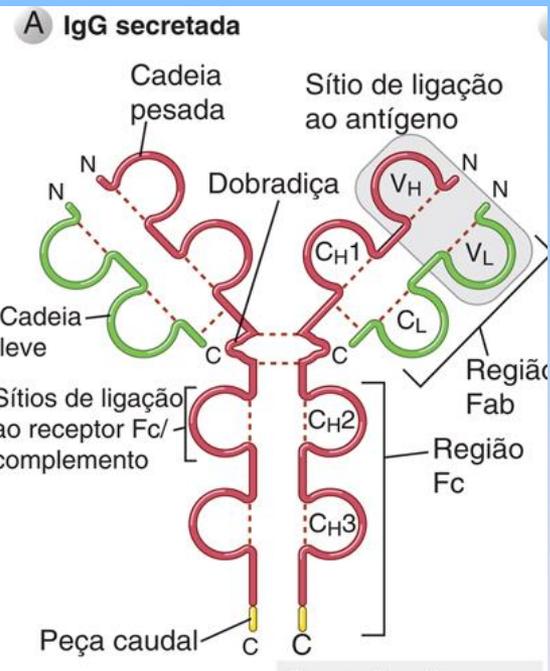
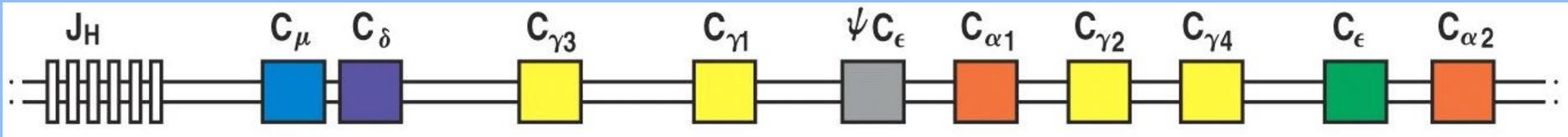
- **CCL19 e CCL21: ligam CCR7 (região parafolicular/paracortical)**

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

Reação de Centro Germinativo



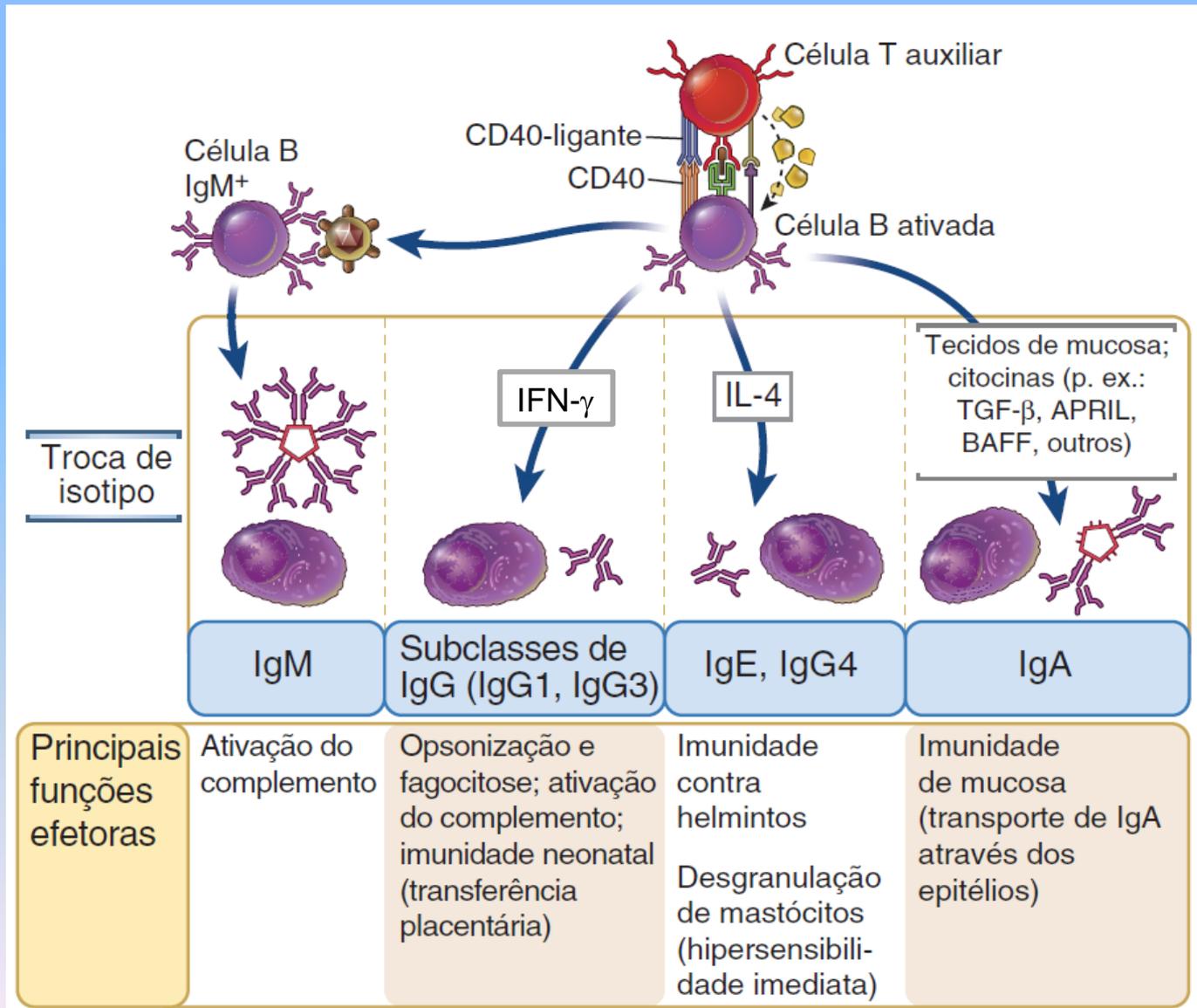
Troca de isotipo (“switch” de classe)



Abbas, Lichtman, Pillai, 9ª Edição, 2019.

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

Mudanças de Isotipo da Cadeia Pesada

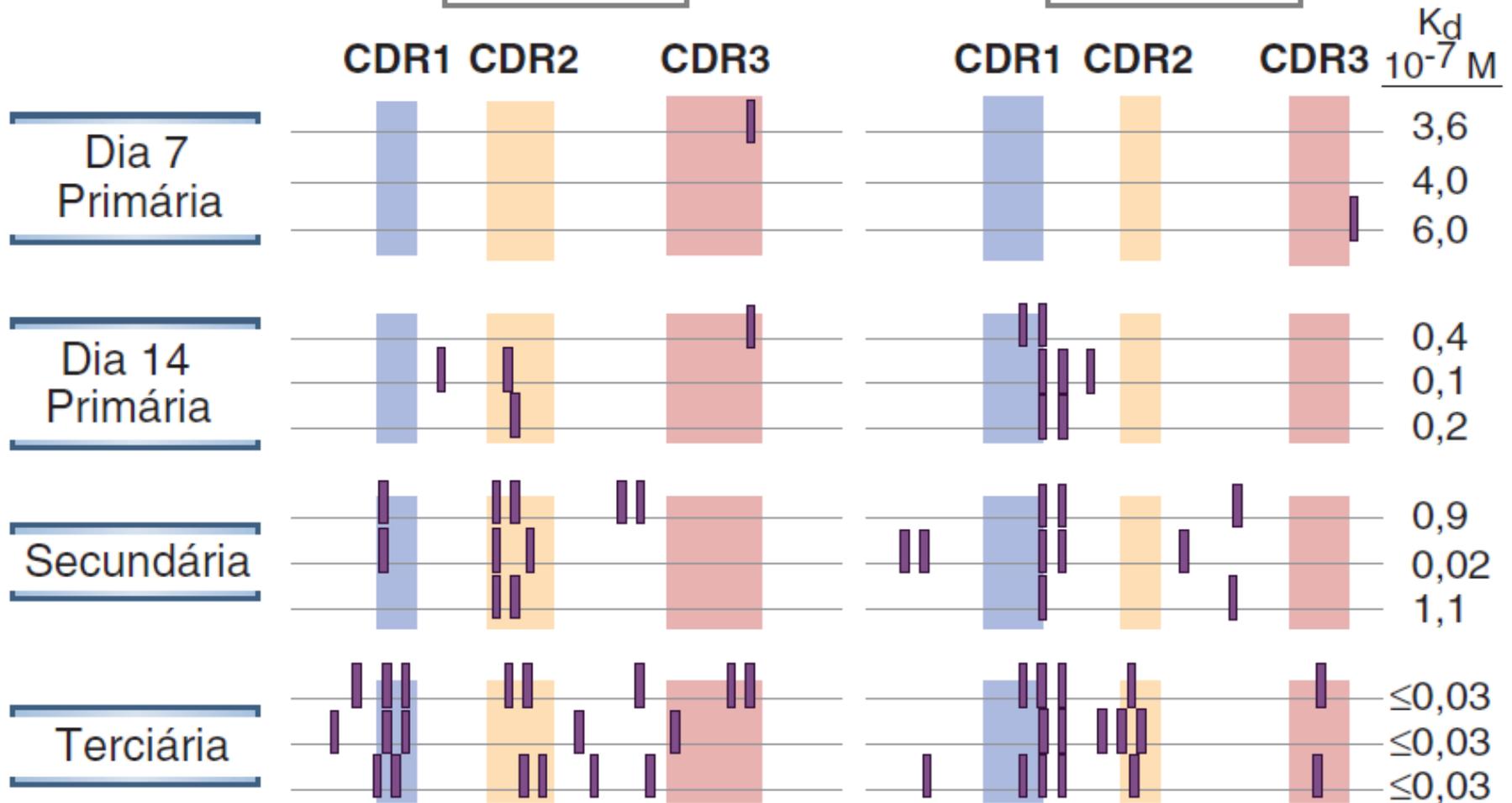


Hipermutações somáticas

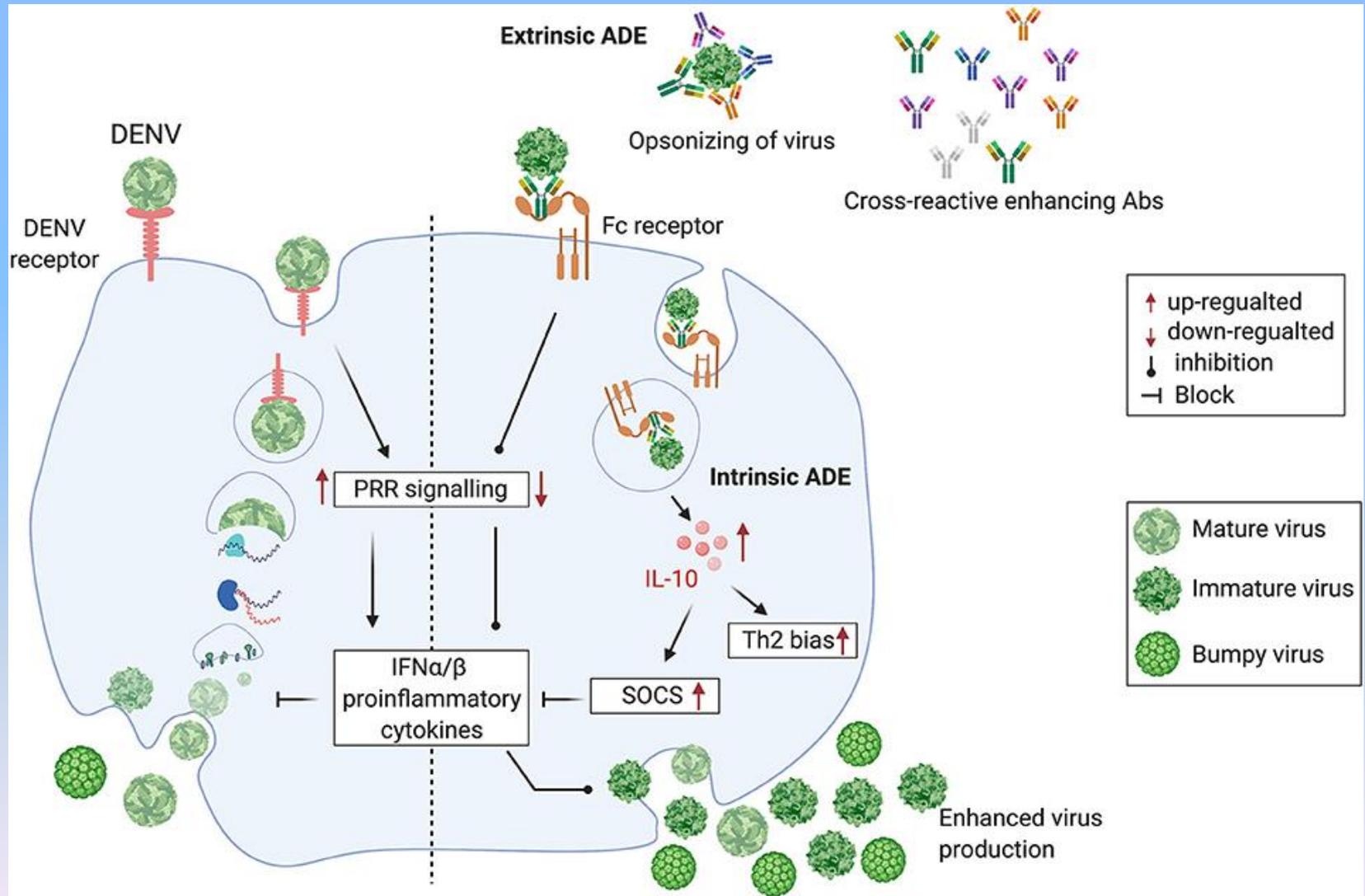
▬ Mutação pontual

Regiões V de
cadeia pesada

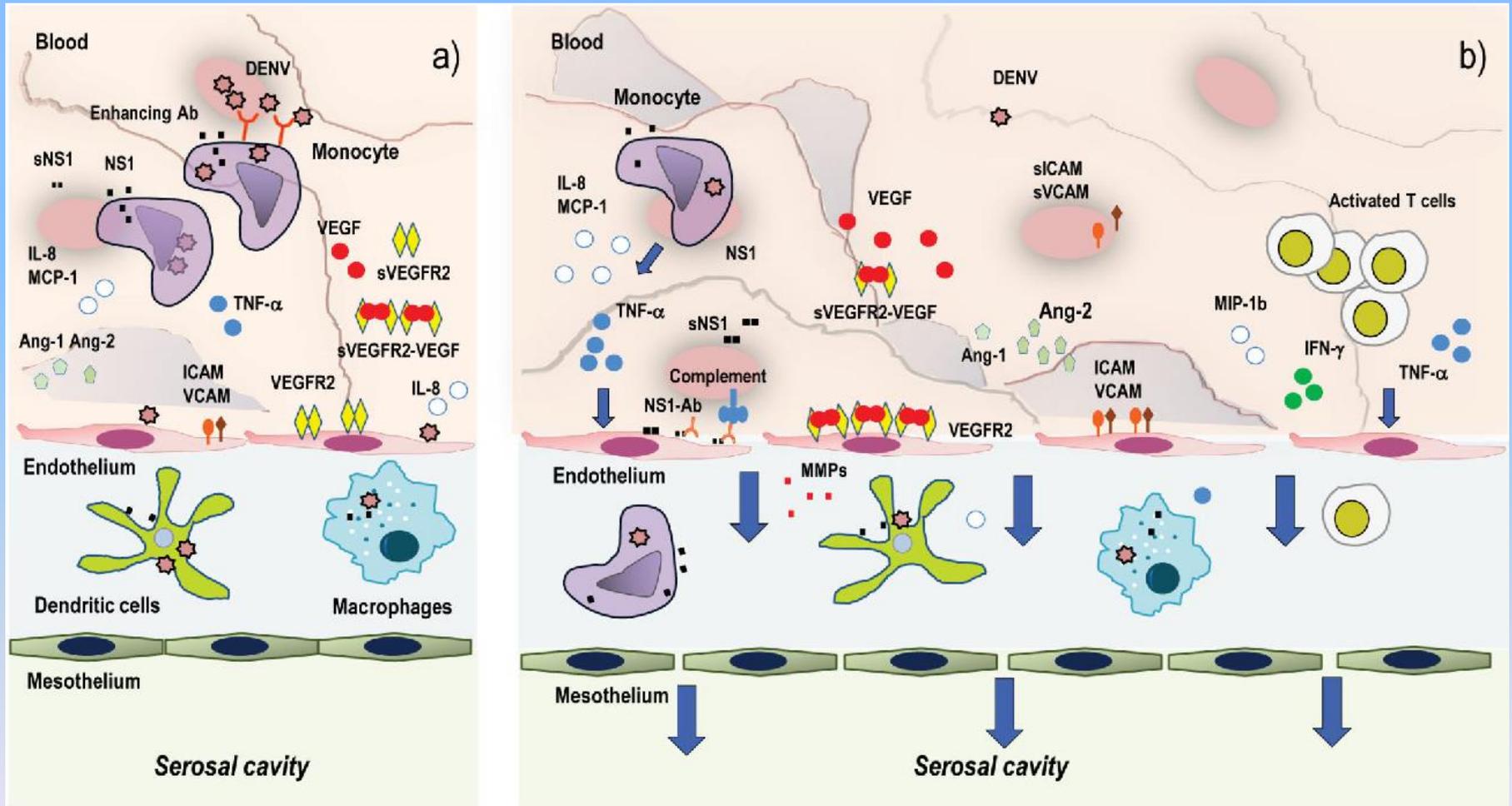
Regiões V de
cadeia leve



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

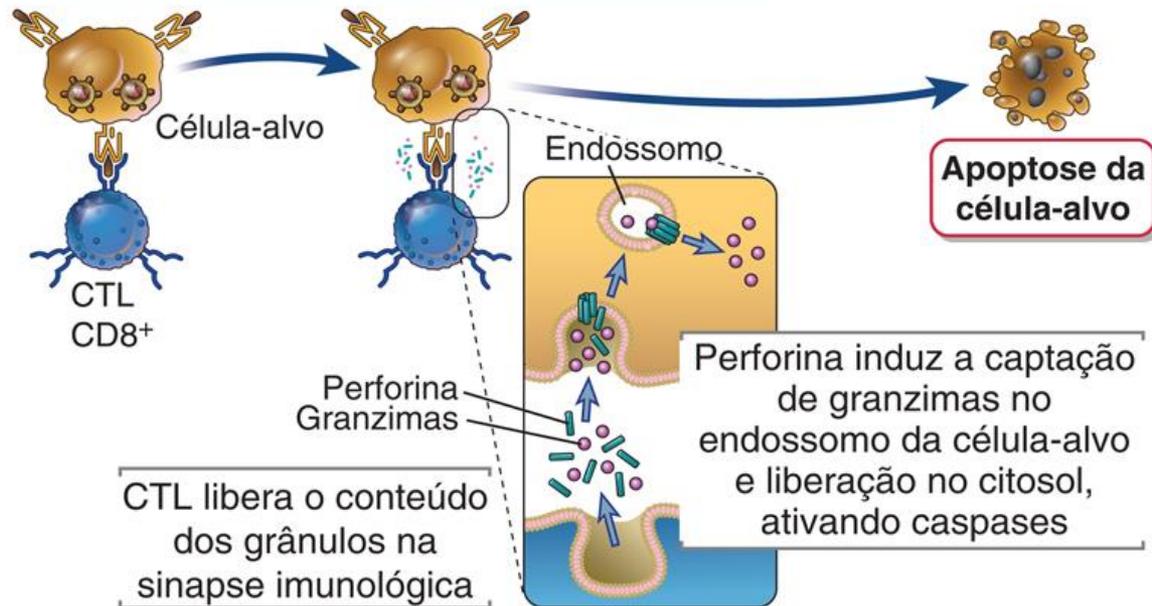


Alterações Vasculares Associadas à Dengue Hemorrágica

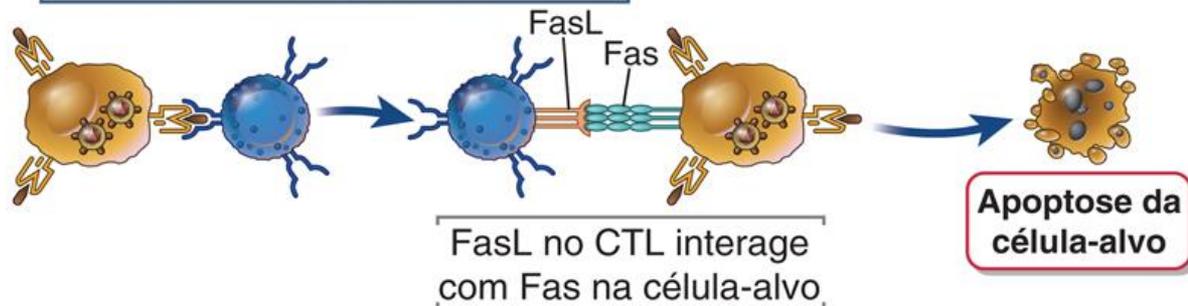


Imunidade Adaptativa contra Vírus: Mecanismos Efetores dos Linfócitos T CD8+

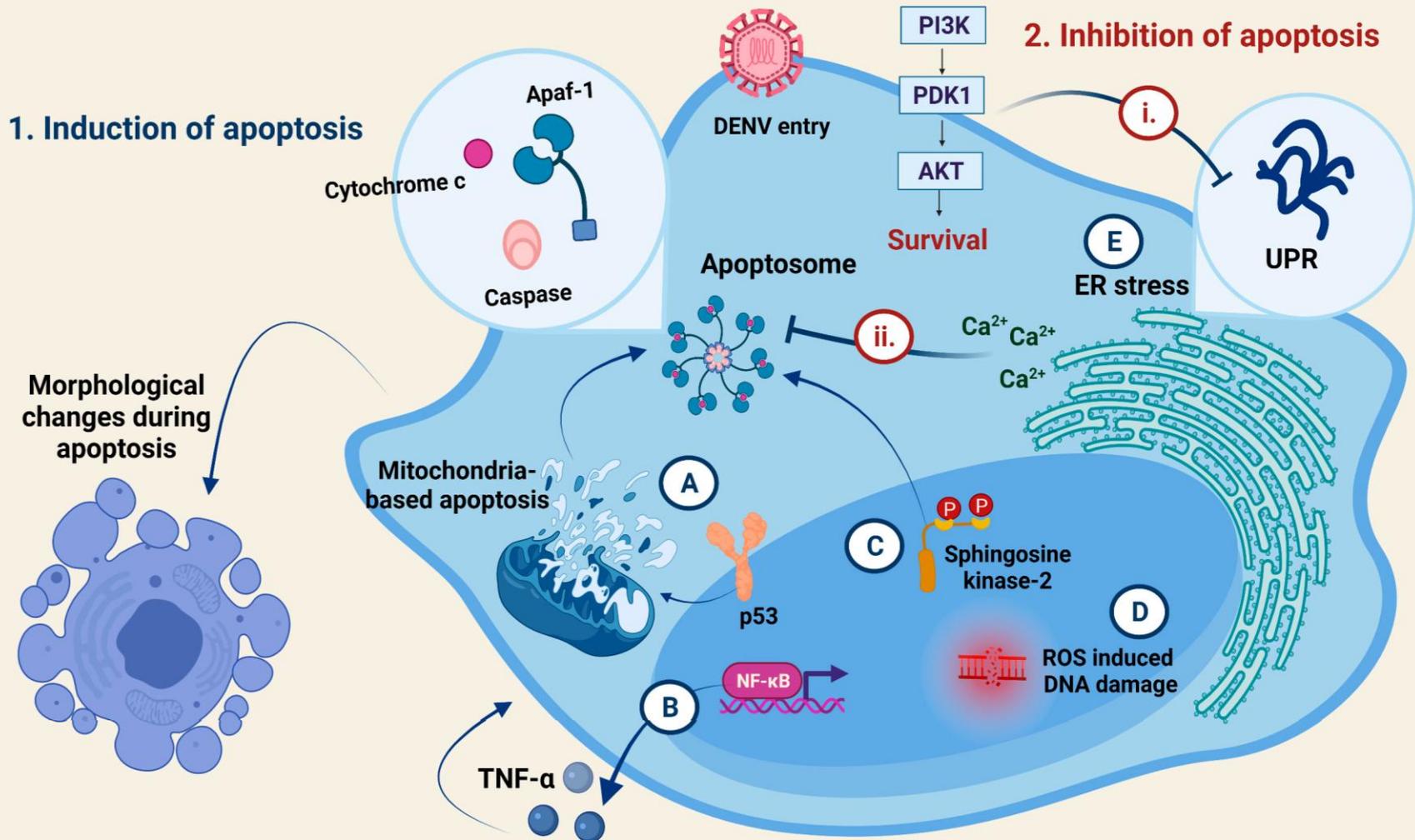
A Killing celular mediado por perforina/granzima



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 ϵ 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 ϵ 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 ϵ* , I κ B kinase epsilon; *MF*, antiviral signaling protein.