

Hipersensibilidade Tipo IV

Vera Calich 2021

Classificação das Hipersensibilidades quanto ao Tempo e Mecanismo

(Gell & Coombs, 1968)

	Tipo	Ac	Ag
	I ou Anafilática	+ IgE	Solúvel
Imediata (mins-hs)	II ou Citotóxica	+ IgG e IgM	Mb celular ou MEC
	III ou Imunocomplexos	+ IgG e IgM	Solúvel

Tardia (24-72hs)	IV ou Tardia ou Celular	- (Cel.T + mφ)	Solúvel ou de mb
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Hipersensibilidade do Tipo IV ou Celular

**Mediada por linfócitos T CD4+ (Th1 ou Th2 ou Th17),
ou por Linfócitos T CD8+ citotóxicos**

Esta reação é caracterizada pela chegada ao foco inflamatório de um grande número de **linfócitos** específicos para o antígeno, **produção de mediadores e atração de fagócitos**.

Ocorre cerca de **24-72** hs após o contacto com o antígeno - (Hipersensib. Tardia ou Retardada).

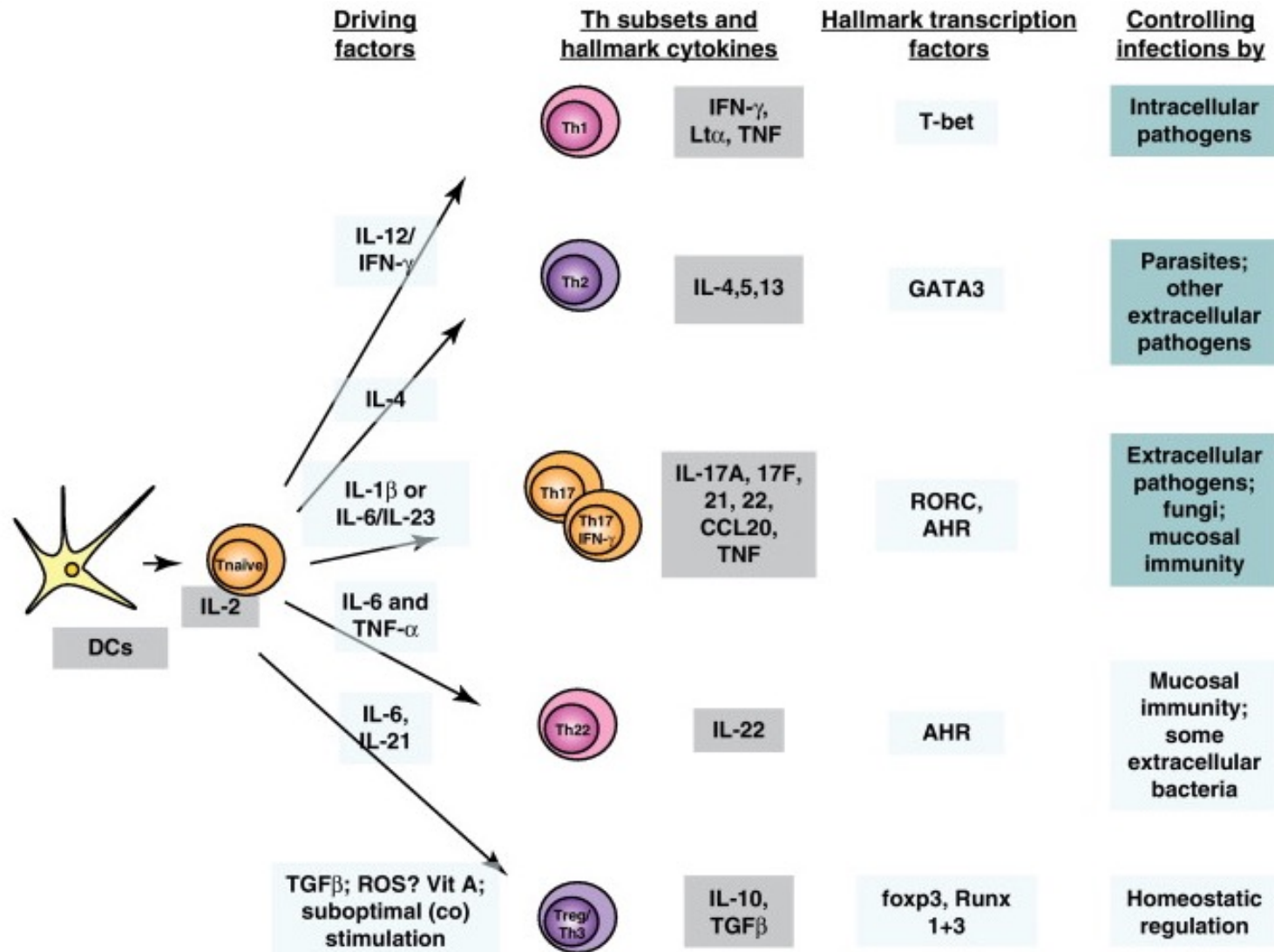
Antígeno re-inoculado em indivíduo imune ou por persistência do ag.

É mediada por células T juntamente com células dendríticas, fagócitos e citocinas

Se houver **predomínio de Th1** há infiltrado importante de **macrófagos**, se for **Th17** há **infiltrado importante de PMNs**, se for **Th2** há **predomínio de eosinófilos**

A persistência do antígeno resulta na formação de **granulomas** e por vezes inflamação crônica.

Gell & Coombs: Desconhecimento da Diferenciação Funcional de Subpopulações de Células T com Atividades Biológicas Diversas

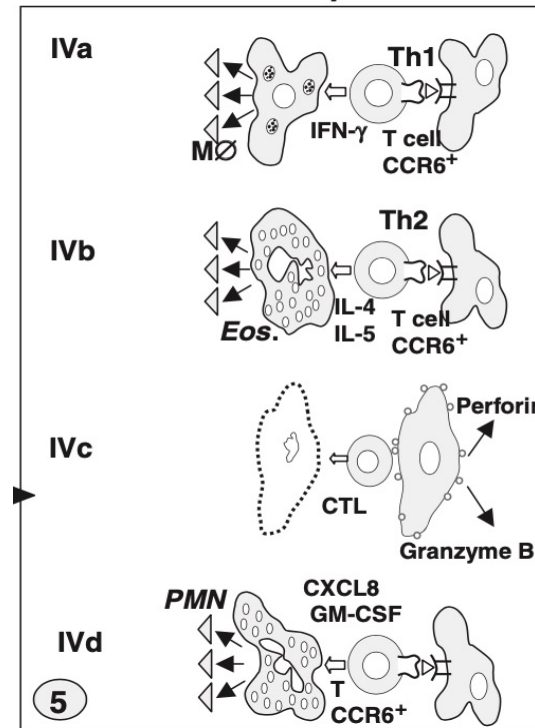


Nova Classificação das Reações de Hipersensibilidade do Tipo IV

Table 1. Revised type IV reactions

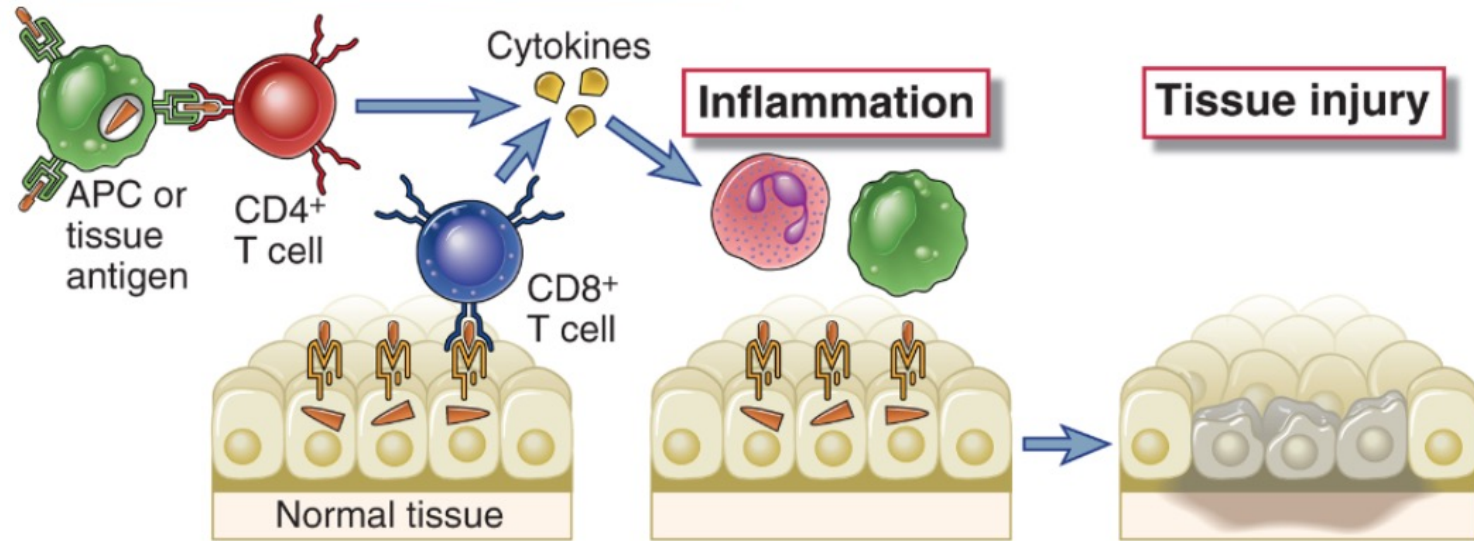
	T Cell type	Immune reactant	Effector mechanism	Clinical symptoms (example)
Type IVa	Th1	IFN- γ , TNF- α	Monocyte/macrophage activation	Tuberculin skin test, participation in contact dermatitis, bullous exanthema . . .
Type IVb	Th2	IL-5, IL-4, IL-13, eotaxin	T cells driving eosinophilic inflammation	Maculopapular and bullous exanthema, etc.
Type IVc	Cytotoxic T cells	perforin, granzyme B, FasL	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺ mediated T cell killing	Contact dermatitis maculopapular, pustular and bullous exanthema, etc.
Type IVd	T cells Th17	CXCL-8, GM-CSF IL-17, IL-22, IL-8, KC	T cell leading to recruitment and activation of neutrophils	Pustular exanthema

Effector response



Injúria Tecidual por reações de imunidade celular (tipo IV)

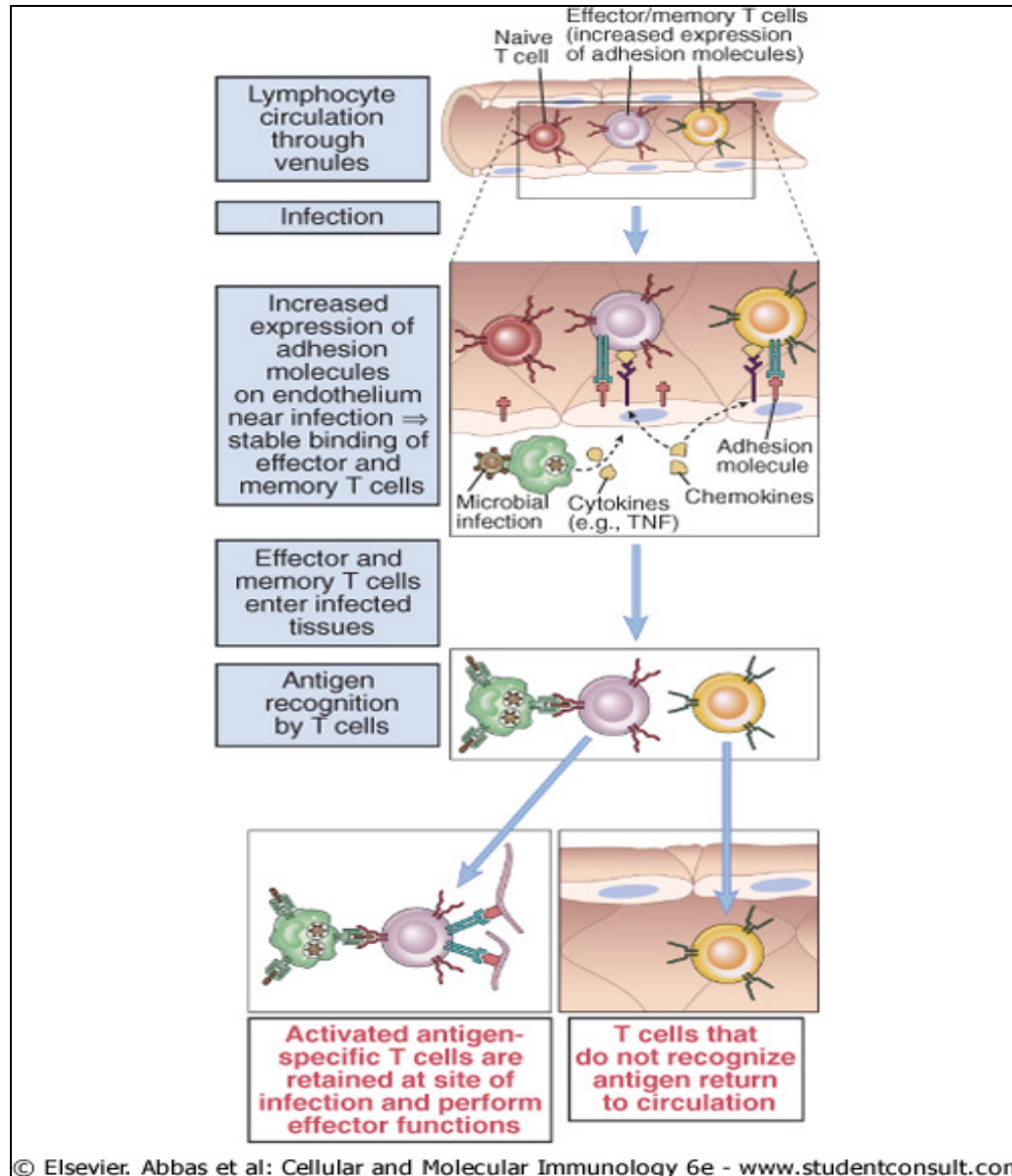
A Cytokine-mediated inflammation



B T cell-mediated cytotoxicity



Fase Efetora: Migração e retenção de células T efetoras e de memória nos locais da infecção



Células T de Memória

Memória Central:

Altos níveis de L-selectina CD62L

Homing em LN (Sialomucinas em Vênulas de Endotélio Alto)

Recirculam pouco

Altos níveis de CD127 (IL-7R): auto-renovação (~a cels tronco),

Altos níveis de proteínas anti-apoptóticas (ex: bcl2)=Longa vida

Memória Efetora:

Cels T de memória que **recirculam muito**

Baixos níveis de L-selectina (CD62L) e IL-7R (CD127)

Altos níveis de receptores de P e E selectinas do endotélio,

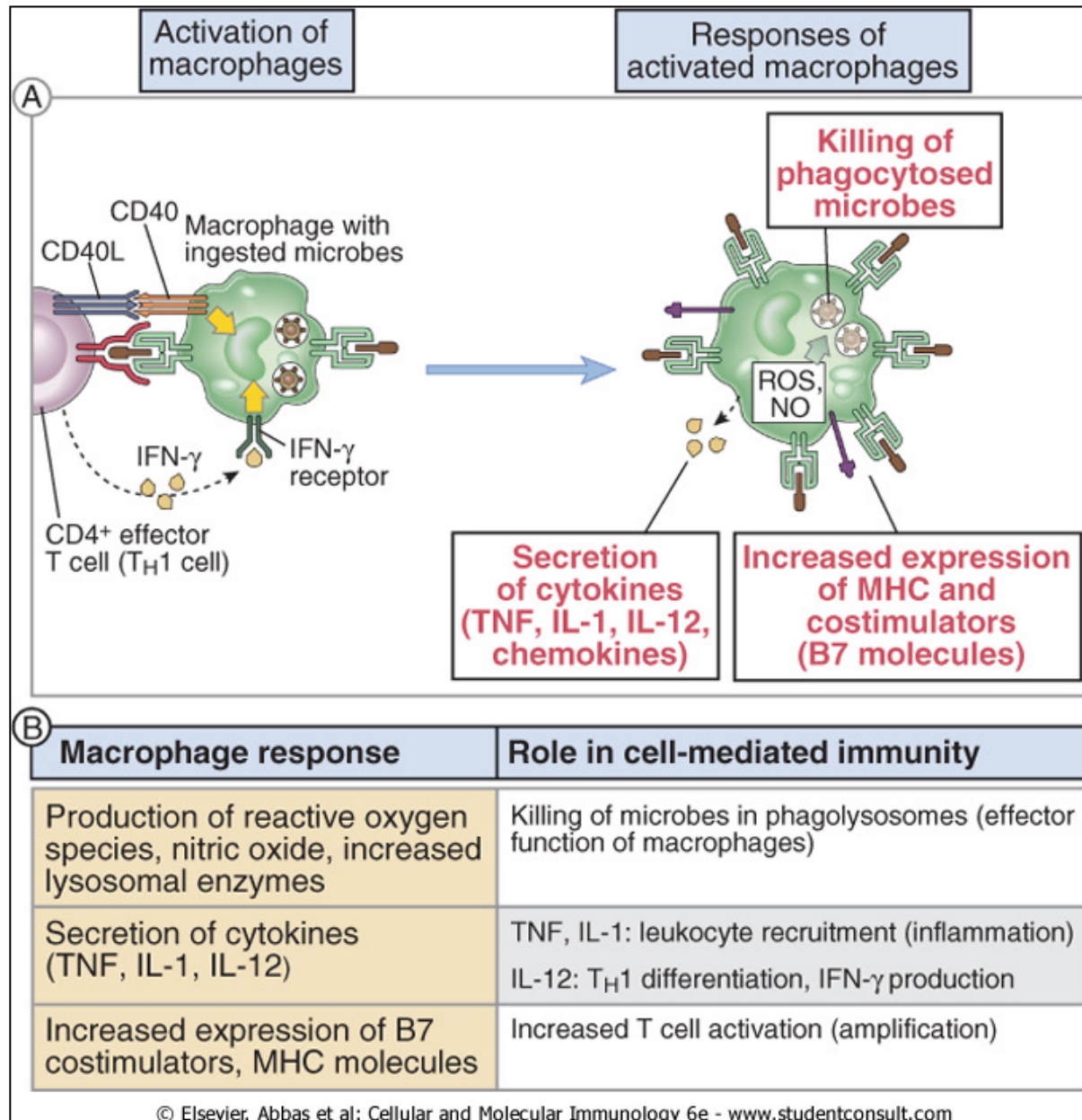
Altos níveis de integrina e ICAMs

Secretam grandes quantidades de citocinas na reestimulação,

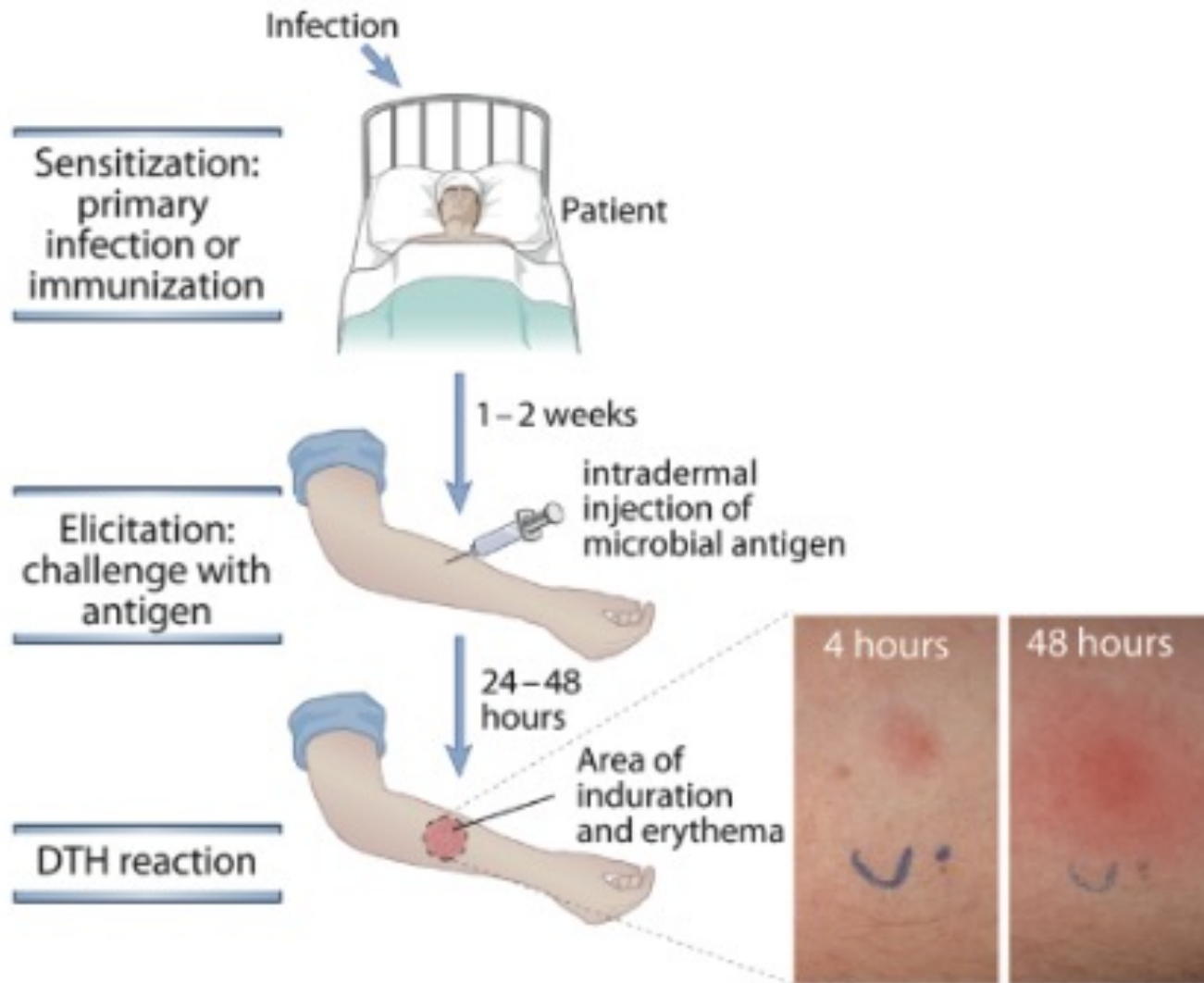
Baixos os níveis de prots anti-apoptóticos (ex: bcl2)

Hipersensibilidade Tipo IVa (Th1) Infiltração Macrofágica

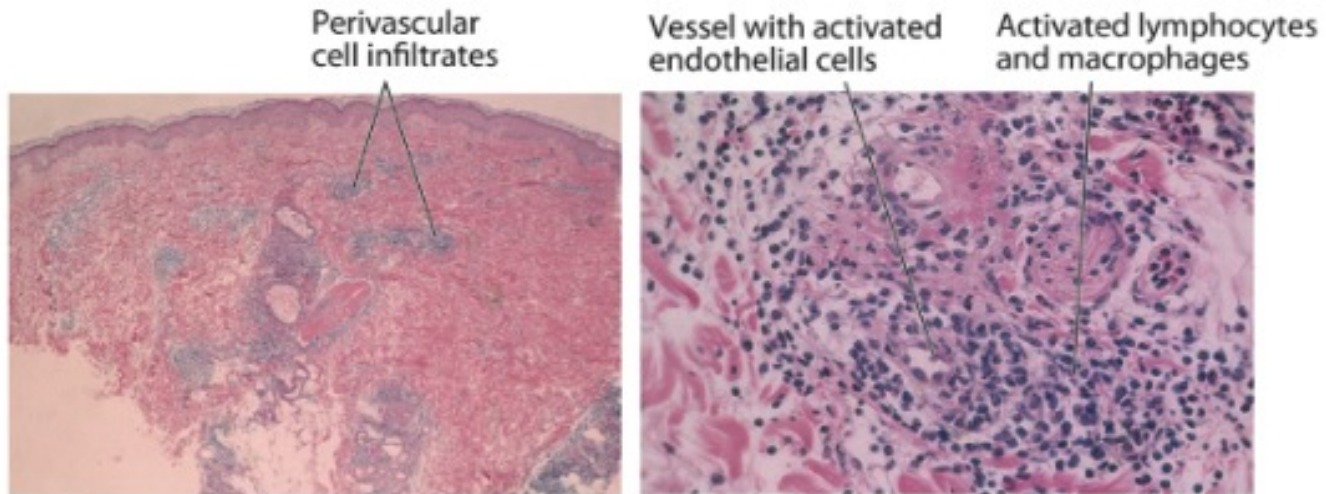
Ativação e função dos macrófagos na imunidade celular Th1



Reação de HTT (hipersensibilidade do tipo tardio) para detecção de imunidade celular Th1 in vivo contra micróbios



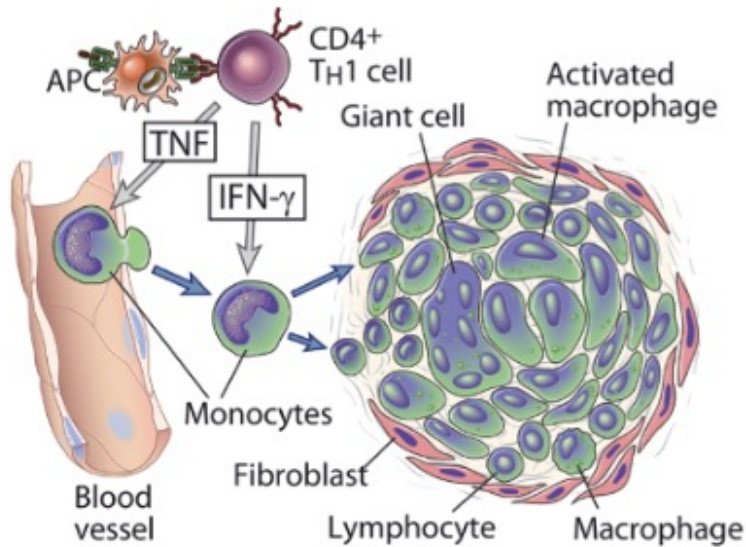
Histologia de pele com reação positiva de HTT (acúmulo de linfócitos e macrófagos)



Teste de Mantoux (ppd)– Tuberculose
Teste de Machado Guerreiro – Chagas
Teste de Matsuda – Lepra
Teste de Montenegro - Leishmaniose

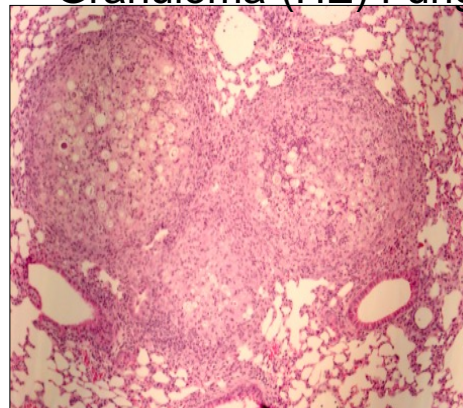
Quantiferon Substitui a Reação de HTT:
Leucócitos + Peptídeos da *M. tuberc.*:
Ativação de Linfs T memória específicos e
Produção de IFN- γ Dosado por ELISA

Permanência do Ag: Granuloma com predomínio Th1 em MTB e Fungo Patogênico

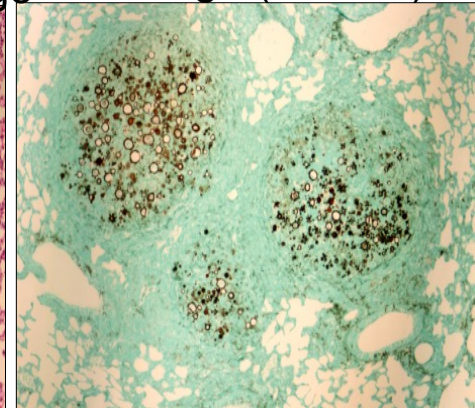


- **Doenças infecciosas com granulomas**
Bactérias (*Coxiella burnetii*, *Listeria*...)
Micobacterias (lepra e tuberculose)
Fungos (histoplasmose e paracoccidioidomicose)
- **Silicose:** doença pulmonar rara: inalação de sílica, inflamação e dano tecidual – “*industrial lung disease*”

Granuloma-(HE) Fungo



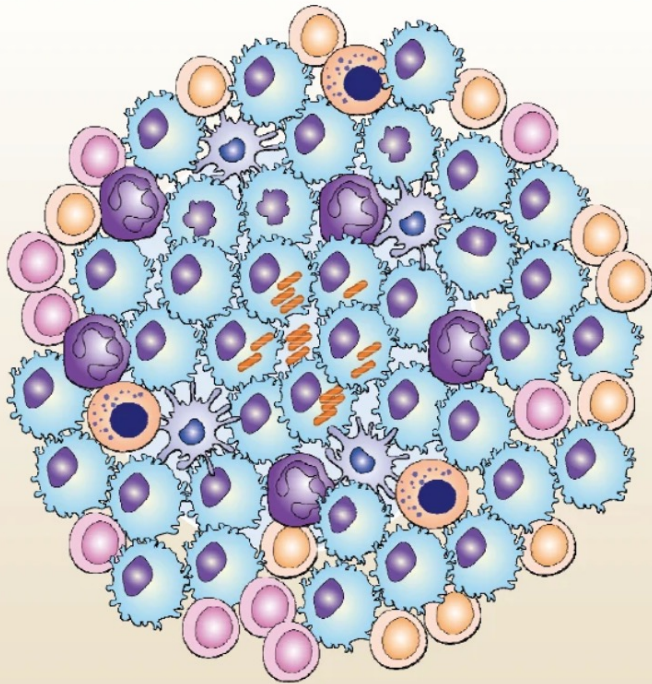
Fungo-(Grocott)



Anti-TNF em DAI =
Desorganização do granuloma e
reativação de Tb

O Complexo Granuloma no Pulmão de Indivíduos Infectados com *M. tuberculosis*

(c) The immune defense in the granuloma



Macrophages: express PRRs; produce Th1- or Th2-type cytokines; exert cellular anti-Mtb functions including phagosomal maturation, inflammasome activation, autophagy, and apoptosis



DCs: express DC-SIGN and TLRs; produce IL-1 α , IL-1 β and iNOS; modulate T cell polarization



Neutrophils: facilitate the migration of DCs; promote oxidative killing of mycobacteria; enhance pro-inflammatory immune responses



NK cells: produce IFN γ ; exhibit cytotoxic activity



T cells: mediate Th1, Th2 and Th17 responses; release cytotoxins



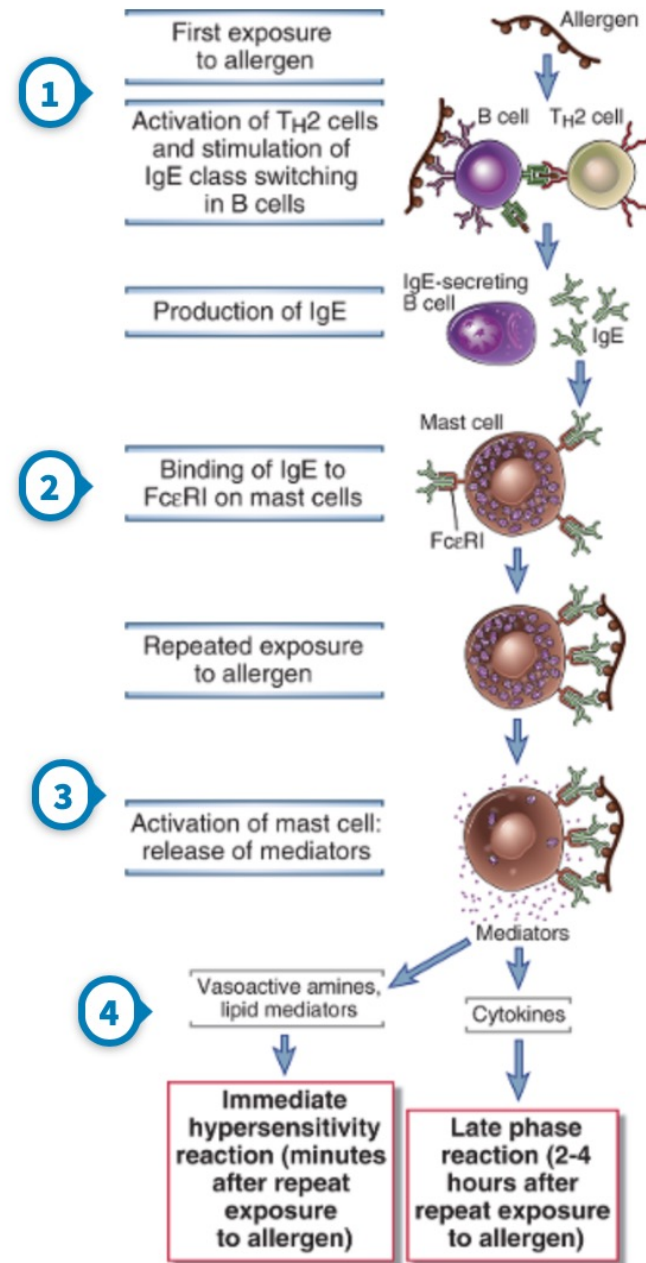
B cells: modulate Th1, Th2 and Th17 responses; interact with T cells; produce antibodies

Front. Immunol-2021

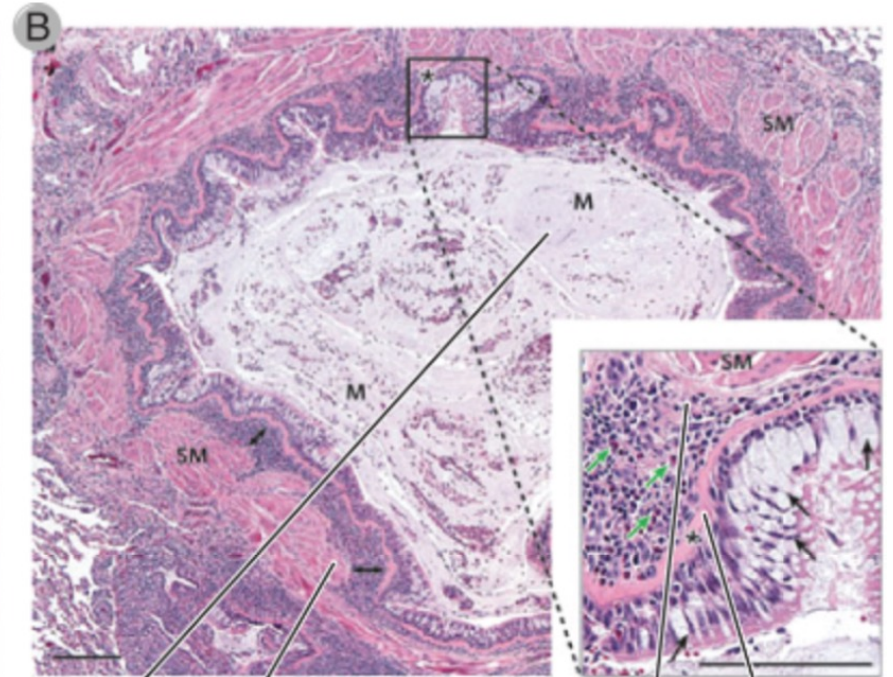
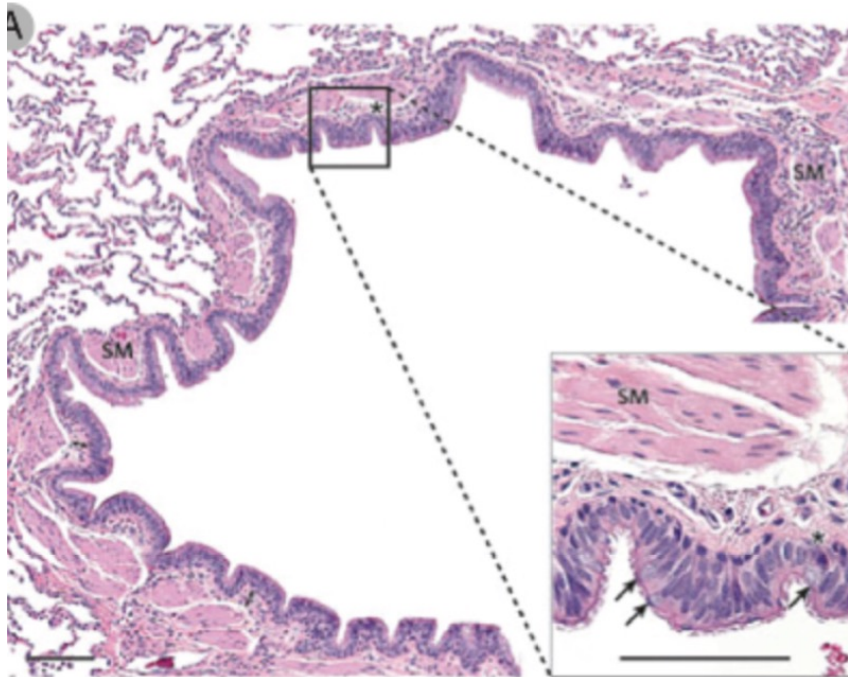
(mAb anti-TNF desorganiza granulomas e reativa a doença)

Hipersensibilidade Tipo IVb (Th2) Infiltração Eosinofílica

Lesão Tecidual por Fase Tardia de Hipersensibilidade Tipo I (Th2)

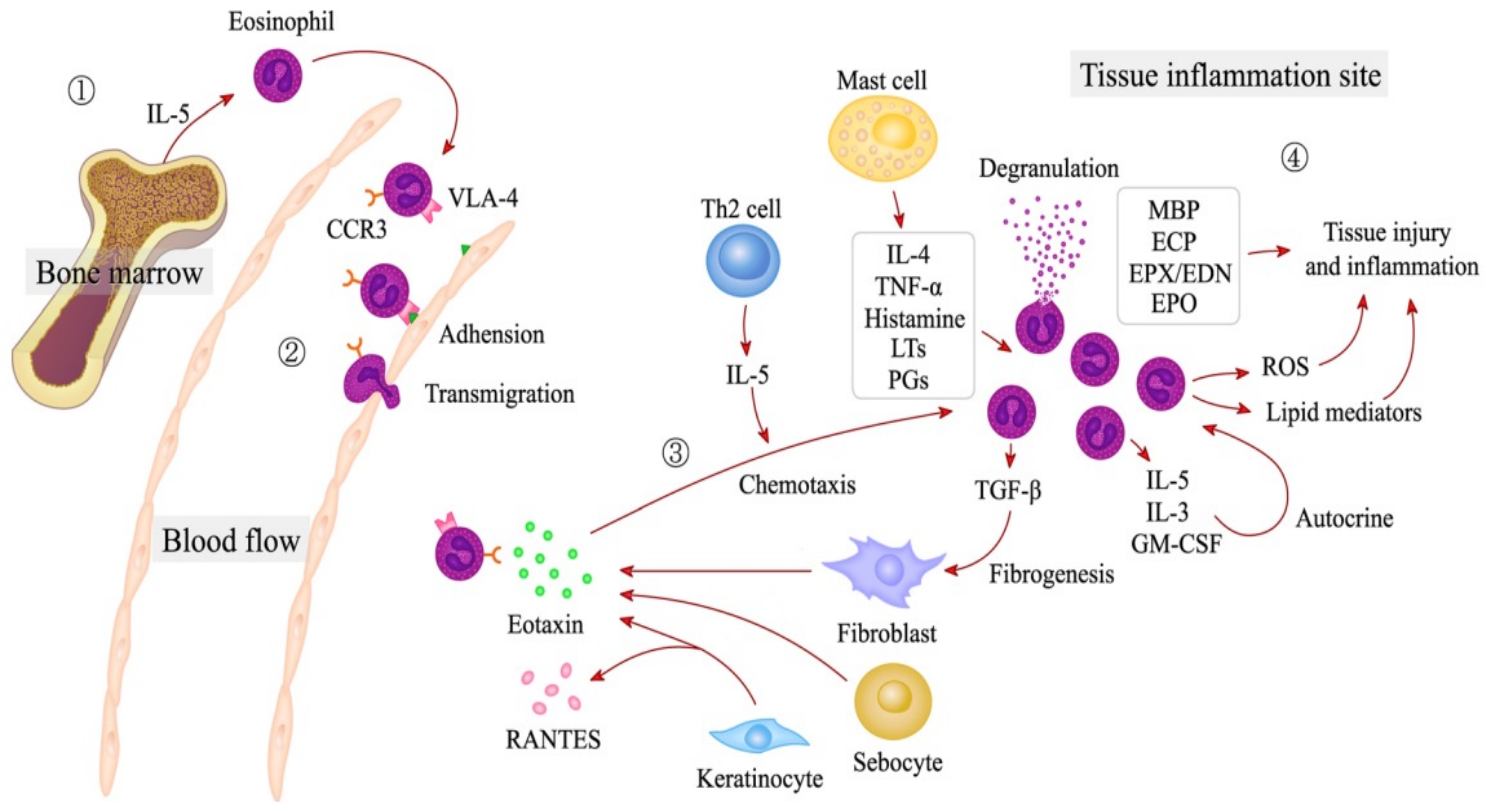


Asma Brônquica como modelo de Patologia Celular Mediada por Resposta Th2



Excess mucus secretion Smooth muscle cell hypertrophy Submucosal inflammatory infiltration with lymphocytes and eosinophils Thickened basement membrane

Mecanismos de Lesão Tecidual por Eosinófilos



Mediadores Liberados por Eosinófilos Ativados

TABLE I. Crystalloid granule proteins

Major basic protein (MBP)
 Eosinophil peroxidase (EPO)
 Eosinophil cationic protein (ECP)
 Eosinophil-derived neurotoxin (EDN)
 Major basic protein homolog (MBPH)

TABLE II. Secretory products of eosinophils

Cytokines and chemokines	Lipid mediators
IL-1	Leukotriene B ₄ (small amount)
IL-2	Leukotriene C ₄
IL-3	Leukotriene C ₅
IL-4	5-HETE
IL-5	5, 15-diHETE and 8, 15-diHETE
IL-6	
IL-8	5-oxo-15-hydroxy-6, 8, 11, 13-ETE
IL-10	PGE ₁ and PGE ₂
IL-12	6-keto-PGF ₁
IL-16	Thromboxane B ₂
GM-CSF	Platelet-activating factor (PAF)
RANTES	Enzymes
TNF- α	Charcot-Leyden crystal protein
TGF- α	(?Lysophospholipase)
TGF- β	92-kd Gelatinase
MCP-1	Collagenase
MIP-1 α	Elastase (questionable)
PDGF-B	
VEGF	
Reactive oxygen intermediates	
Superoxide anion	
Hydrogen peroxide	
Hydroxy radicals	

Exemplo de Patologia de **HTT Tipo-IVb (Th2-Mediada)**

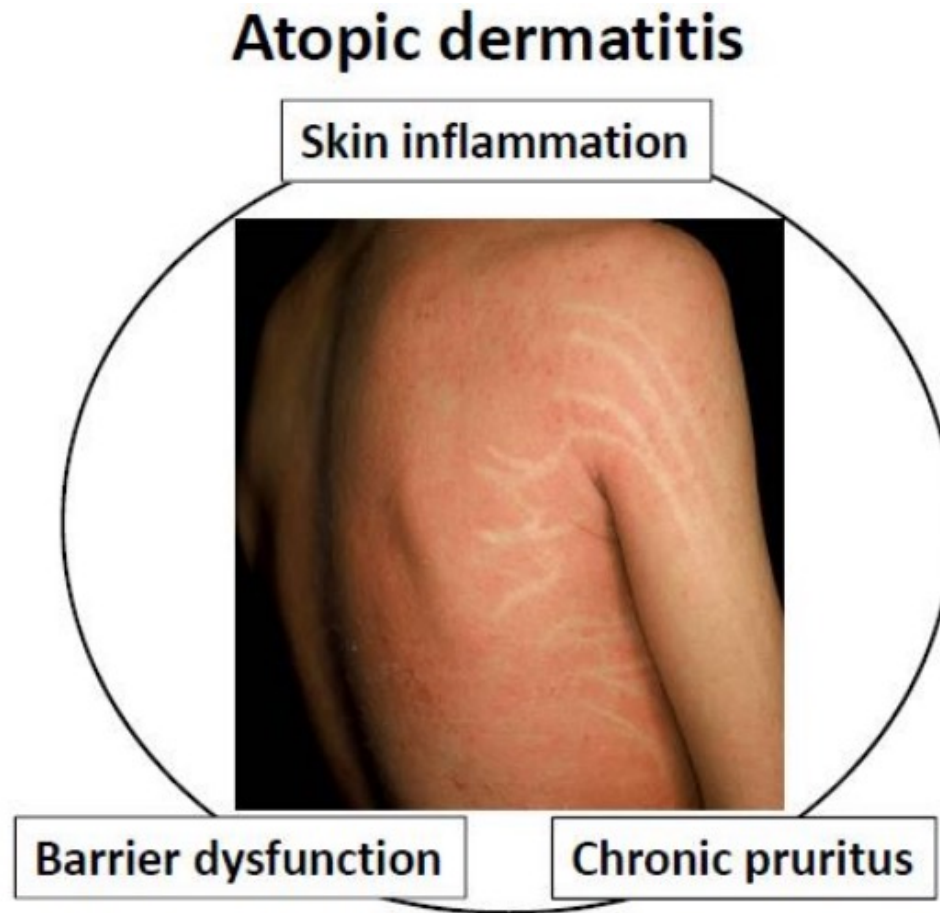


Figure 1. Characteristics of atopic dermatitis.

Celulite Eosinofílica

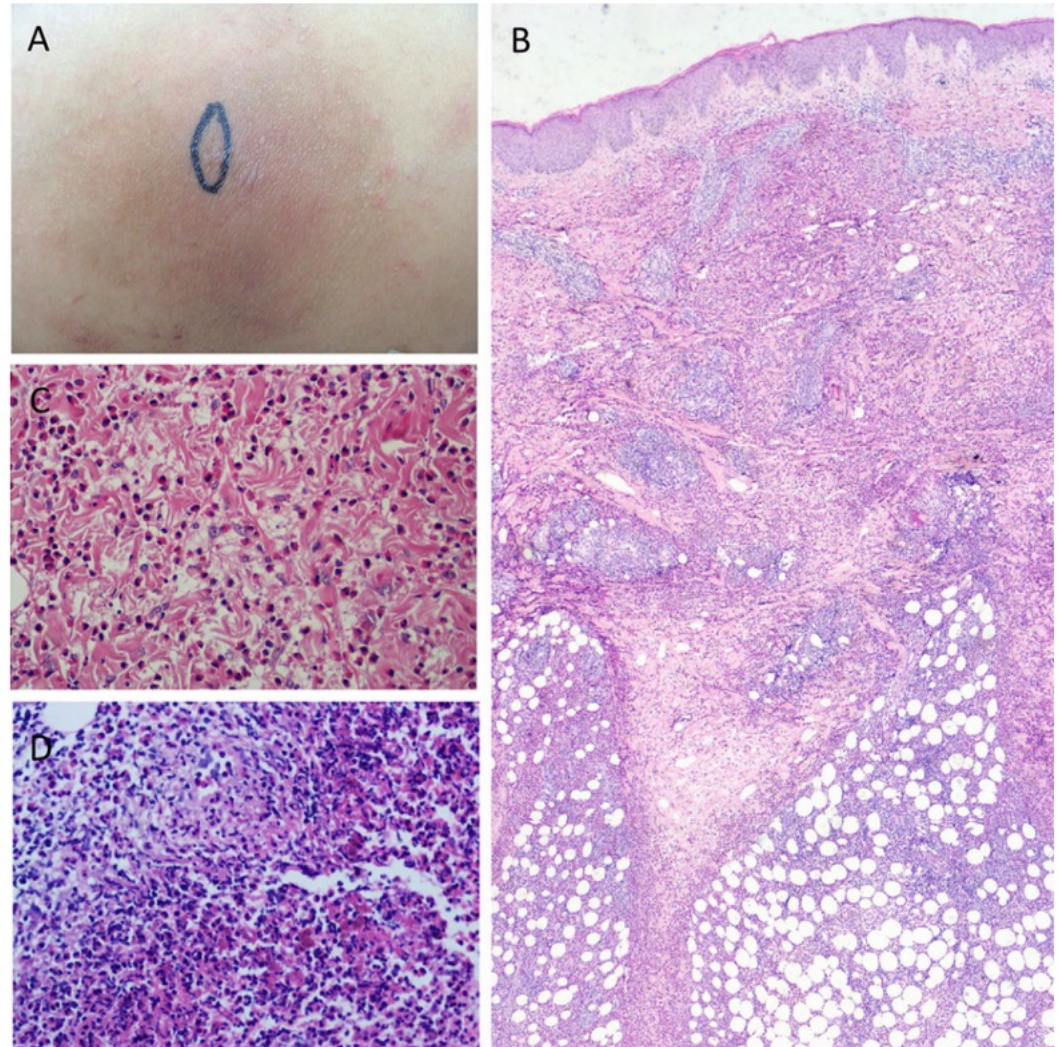
Clinic Rev Allerg Immunol (2016) 50:189–213

Causa Desconhecida.
Infiltrado semelhante à fase tardia da alergia. Recorrente.
Pode ser auto-imune (Th2?).
Desencadeada por picadas de insetos, medicamentos e etc

A=Placa edemaciada, dolorida e escura na perna de garota de 11 anos

B e C= HE com infiltrado **Eosinofílico** e Histiocítico **Tecido Adiposo da Pele (B)** e na **derme (C)**.

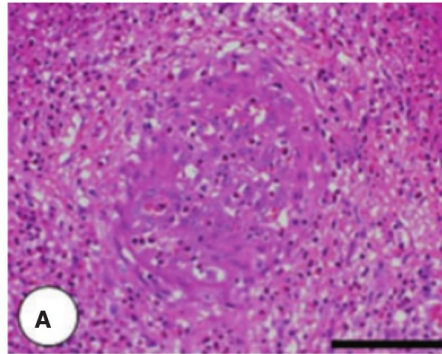
D=Inflamação da derme



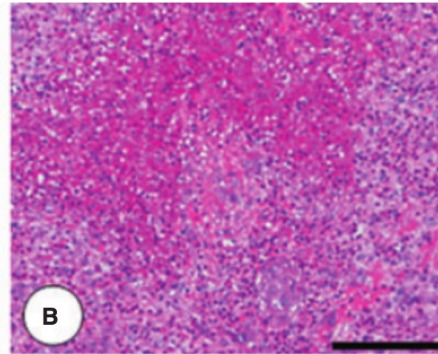
Granulomatose Eosinofílica com Poliangiite: Síndrome de Churg-Strauss (1951)

Vasculite sistêmica alérgica, afeta vasos de pequeno calibre, caracterizada pela presença de granulomas extra-vasculares e hiper-eosinofilia. Associada a asma e rinite alérgica.

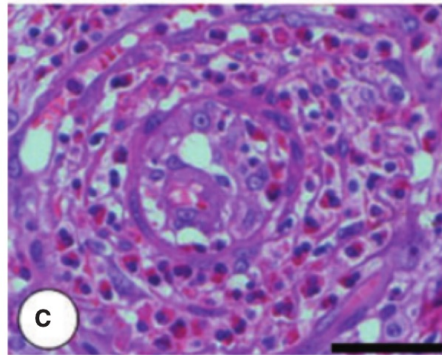
A=Vasculite granulomatosa
Necrotizante. Mtos Eosinófilos
(Biopsia Intestinal)



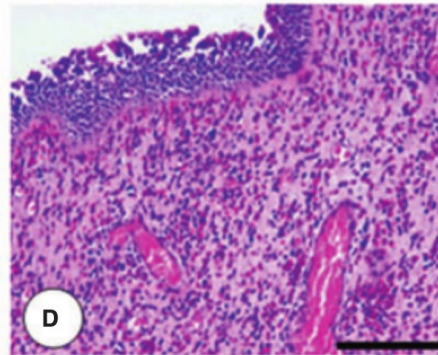
B=Massiva Infiltração
Eosinofílica com necrose Central
(Biopsia Intestinal)



C= Vasculites de
Pequena Artéria com
Mtos Eosinófilos
(Biopsia Intestinal)



D= Infiltração Eosinofílica de
Mucosa de Polipo Nasal

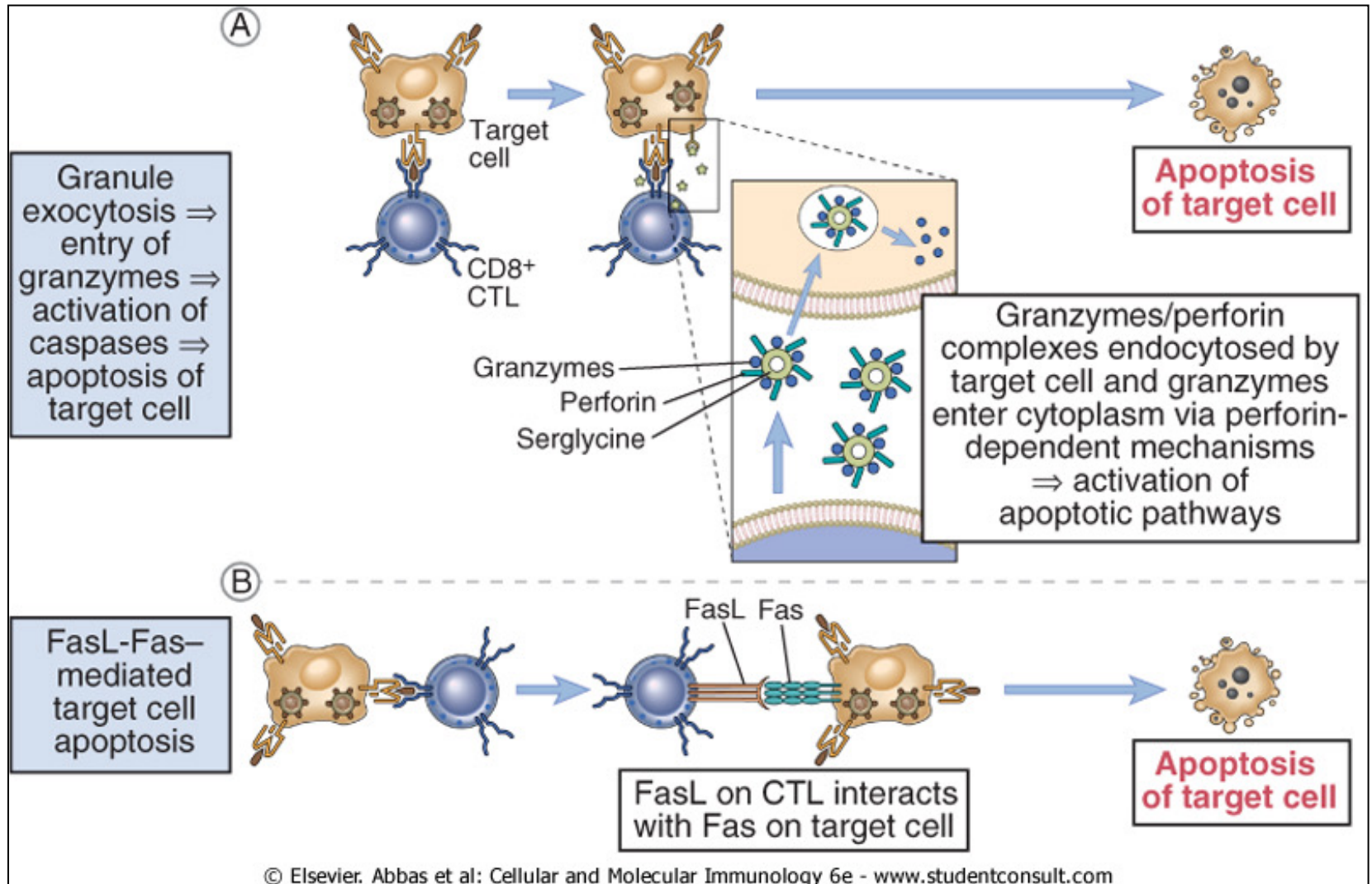


Hipersensibilidad Tipo IVc (T CD8+)

Linfos T Citotóxicos

Mecanismos de lise de célula-alvo por linfócito T CD8+

Apoptose induzida por granzima e perforina e/ou Fas-FasL

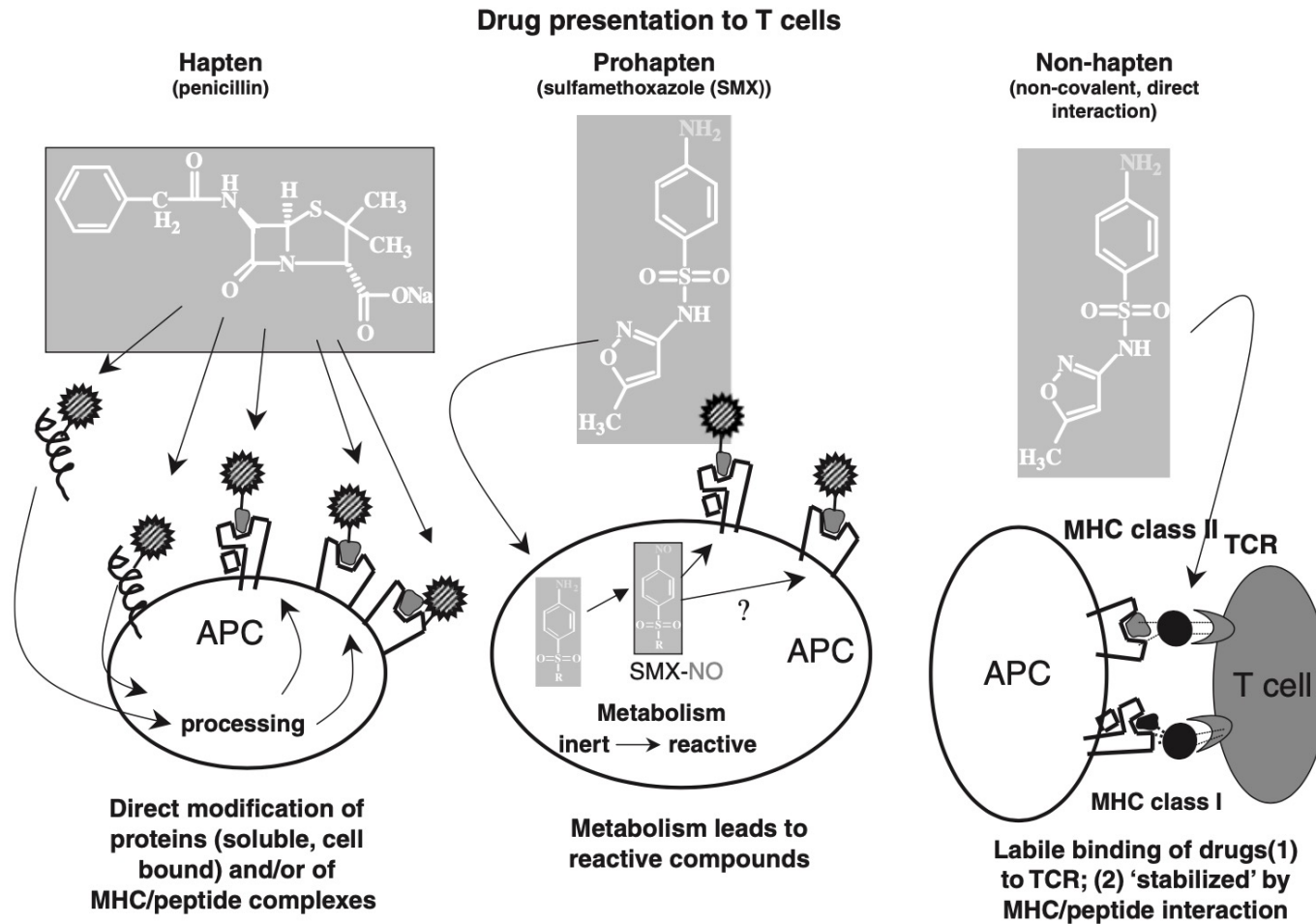


Dermatite de Contato: Lesões Induzidas por Haptenos

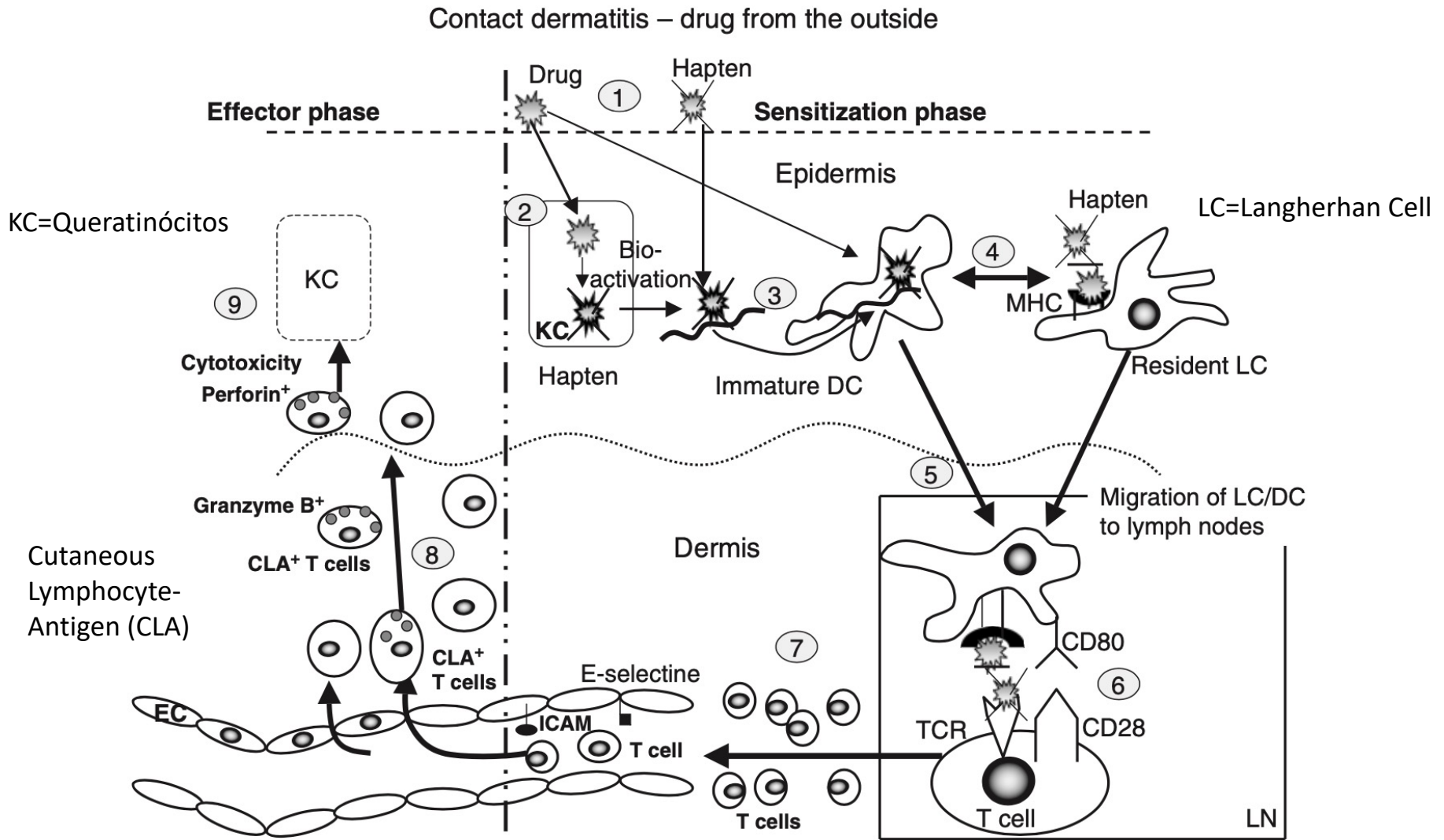


Metais, antibióticos de uso tópico, cosméticos, substâncias derivadas da borracha, produtos de limpeza e corantes

Mecanismos de Apresentação de Drogas (Haptenos) a Células T



Dermatite de Contato: Esquema de Sensitização por Haptenos e Fase Efetora Mediada por Linfócitos T CD8 (e T CD4)



HLA and severe T cell-mediated drug hypersensitivity

Class I HLA

Class II HLA

*HLA-B*57:01* Abacavir 2002

*HLA-B*15:02* Carbamazepine 2004

*HLA-B*58:01* Allopurinol 2005

2006

2008

*HLA-B*57:01* Flucloxacillin
*HLA-B*35:05* Nevirapine 2009

*HLA-A*31:01* Carbamazepine
*HLA-A*02:01* Amox-Clav 2011

*HLA-C*04:01* Nevirapine 2012

*HLA-B*13:01* Dapsone 2013

*HLA DRB1*01:01* Nevirapine

*HLA-DQA1*02:01* Lapatinib
*HLA-DRB1*15:01/DQB1*06:02*
Amox-Clav

Linha do Tempo

Descrição de **Hipersensibilidade do Tipo IV**
e Associação com
HLA de Classe I (T CD8) e Classe II (T CD4)

Possíveis Funções de Células T CD8 em Diversas Doenças Autoimunes

TABLE 1 | The potential role of CD8+ T cells in different autoimmune diseases.

Diseases	Level of CD8+ T cells	Potential role of CD8+ T cells
GD	Decreased	Causes the production of intrathyroidal autoantibodies
MS	Increased	Mediates inflammation
SSc	Increased	Contributes to the skin fibrosis
T1D	Increased	Induces β -cell death
SLE	Increased	Induces autoantibody appearance and causing organ damage
SAA	Increased	Causes hematopoietic cell health
Vitiligo	Increased	Mediates the destruction of melanocytes

GD= Graves Disease MS= Multiple Sclerosis SSc= Systemic Sclerosis T1D= Type-1 Diabetis
SLE= Systemic Lupus Erithematous SAA=Systemic Aplastic Anemia

Front. Immunol. 10:856.
doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2019.00856

Modificações Epigenéticas levam a Disfunções de Cels T CD8+ e Autoimunidade

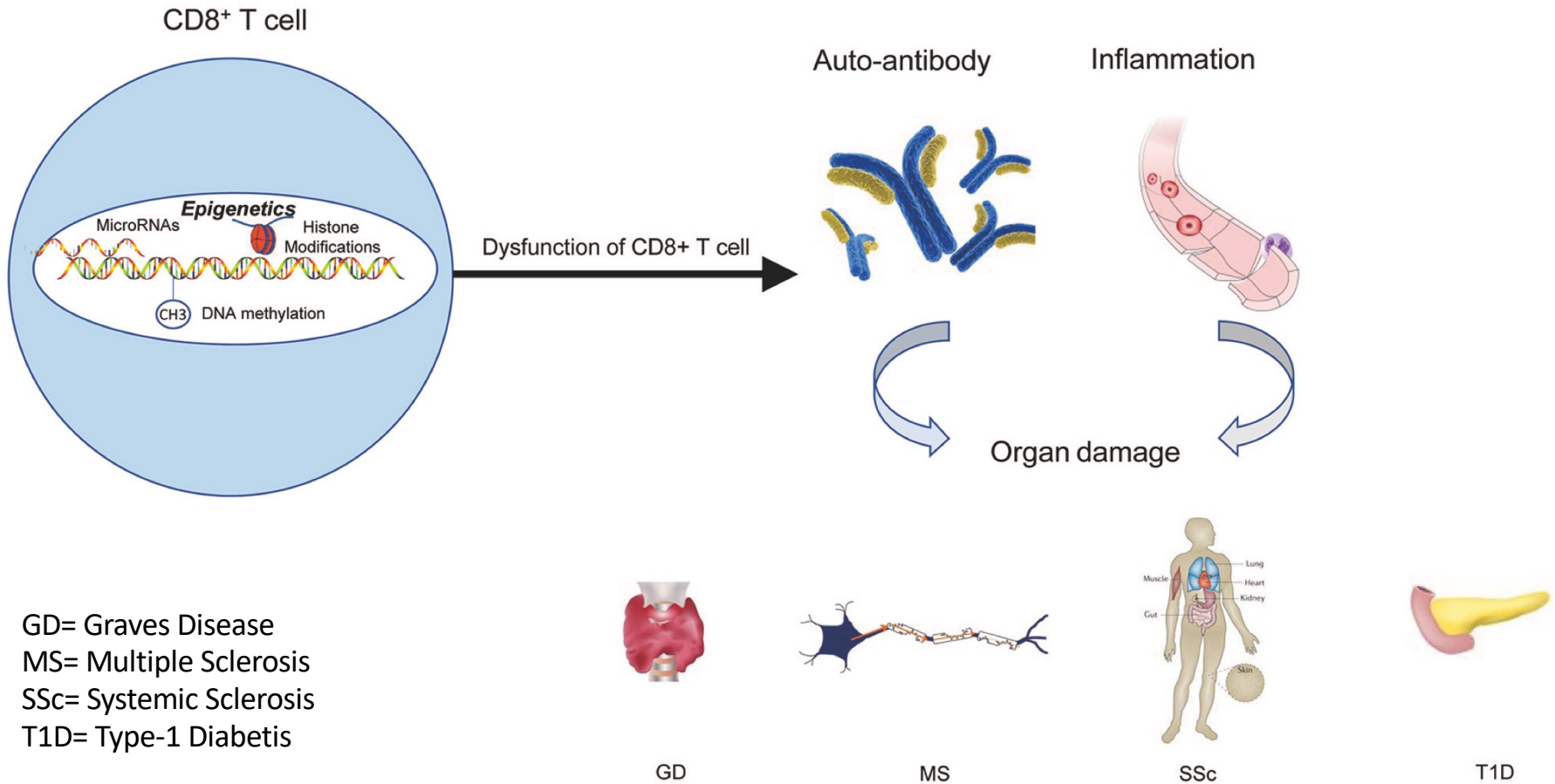
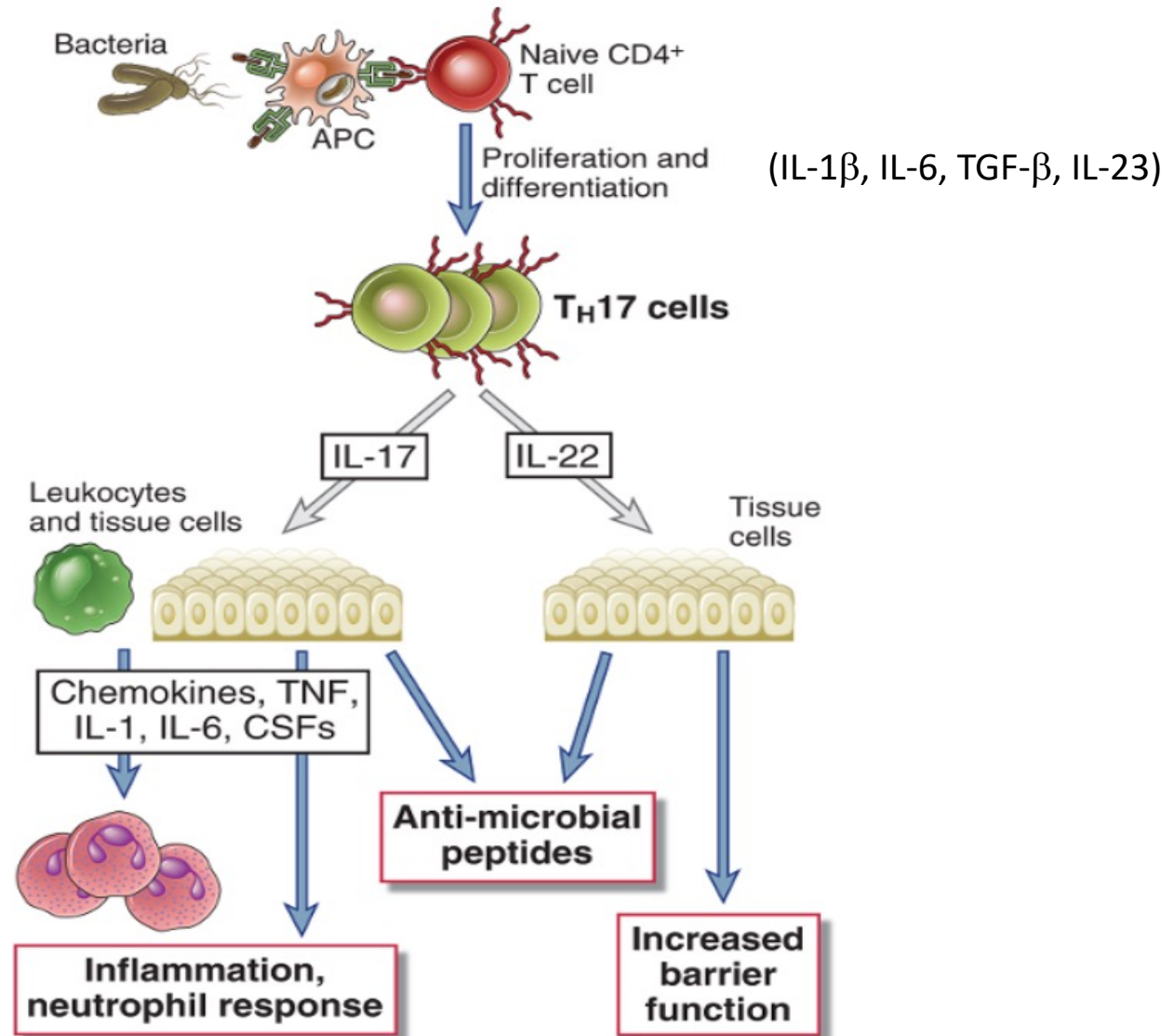


FIGURE 4 | The epigenetic role of CD8+ T cells in autoimmune diseases. Epigenetic mechanisms participate in CD8+ T cells' activation, differentiation, and development, and finally lead to the dysfunction of CD8+ T cells. The results of dysfunction of CD8+ T cells can initiate abnormal CD8+ T-cell responses, thus triggering the production of autoantibodies and inflammation that lead to autoimmune diseases.

Hipersensibilidade Tipo IVd (Th17, Neutrofílica)

Mecanismos Efetores Th17 Podem Proteger ou Produzir Patologia Tecidual



Granulomas contend cels Th17 e Th1 (fungos e TB) produzem lesão e disfunção tecidual (p.ex: pulmões)

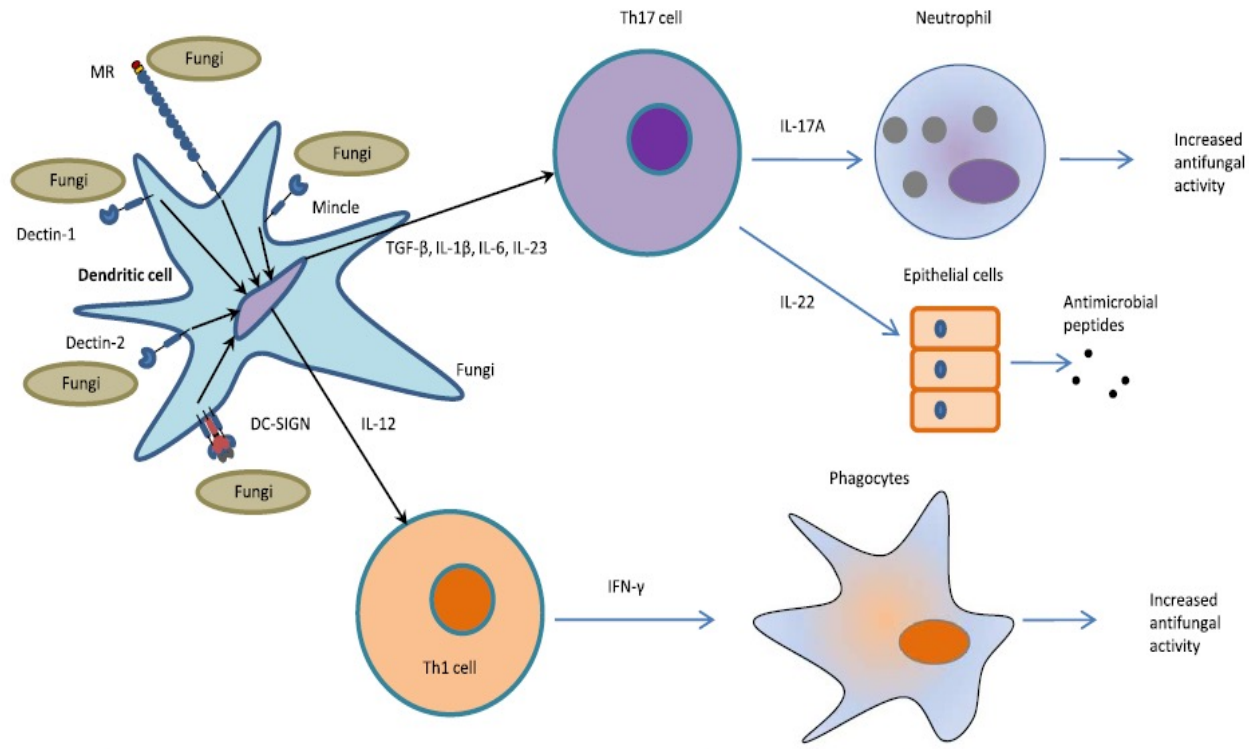
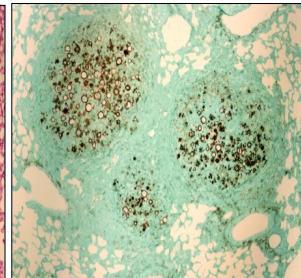
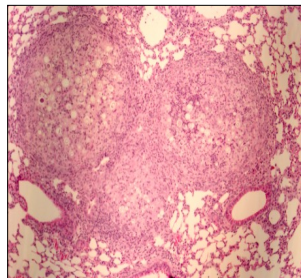


Fig. 1. C-type lectin receptor (CLR) signalling activation of the adaptive immune response. Cytokines induced by CLR signalling polarise the adaptive response along Th17 and Th1 pathways, leading to the activation and recruitment of neutrophils and macrophages, respectively.

Granuloma em Infecção Fúngica (Th1/Th17)

HE



Grocott

Artrite Psoriática: Cels Th17, Neutrófilos e Macrófagos

(Síndrome auto-imune que associa artrite com psoríase)

Int. J. Mol. Sci. 2020, 21, 1314

AMP=AntiMicrobial Peptides
(cathelicidin peptide modulate psoriasis)

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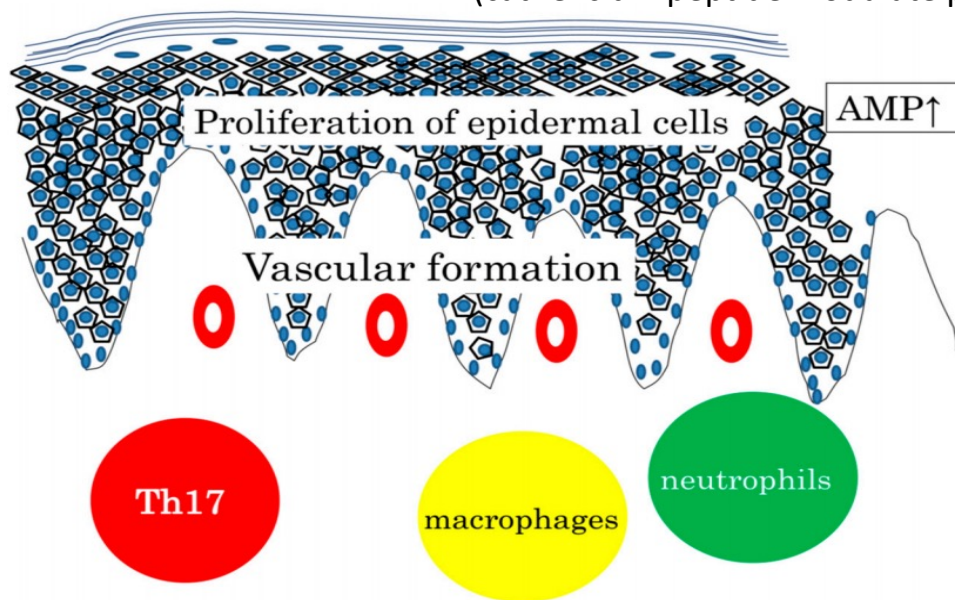


Figure 1. Proliferation of epidermal cells, AMP expression, vascular formation, and infiltration of Th17, neutrophils, and macrophages, commonly seen in wounded skin and in psoriasis skin.

Tratamento com mAb: Cosentix secukimumabe=anti-17A
Stelara ustekinumabe=Anti-IL-23

**Autoimunidade
Mediada por Linfócitos T
(Th1, Th17, Tc)**

Várias Sub-Populações de Linfócitos T Participam da Injúria Tecidual

TABLE 18–4 T Cell–Mediated Diseases

Disease	Specificity of Pathogenic T Cells	Principal Mechanisms of Tissue Injury
Rheumatoid arthritis	Collagen? Citrullinated self proteins?	Inflammation mediated by T _H 17 (and T _H 1?) cytokines Role of antibodies and immune complexes?
Multiple sclerosis	Protein antigens in myelin (e.g., myelin basic protein)	Inflammation mediated by T _H 1 and T _H 17 cytokines Myelin destruction by activated macrophages
Type 1 diabetes mellitus	Antigens of pancreatic islet β cells (insulin, glutamic acid decarboxylase, others)	T cell–mediated inflammation Destruction of islet cells by CTLs
Inflammatory bowel disease	Enteric bacteria Self antigens?	Inflammation mediated by T _H 17 and T _H 1 cytokines
Autoimmune myocarditis	Myosin heavy chain protein	CTL-mediated killing of myocardial cells Inflammation mediated by T _H 1 cytokines

Examples of human T cell–mediated diseases are listed. In many cases, the specificity of the T cells and the mechanisms of tissue injury are inferred on the basis of the similarity with experimental animal models of the diseases.