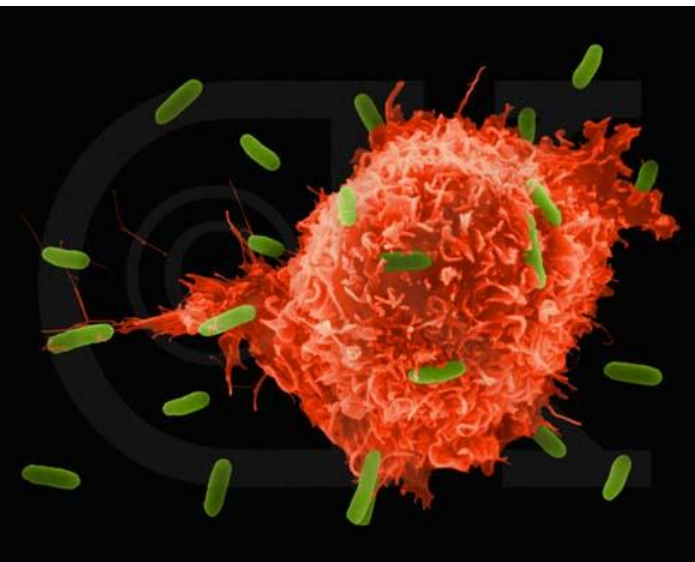


Introduction to the Immune System



Dr. Issa Abu-Dayyeh

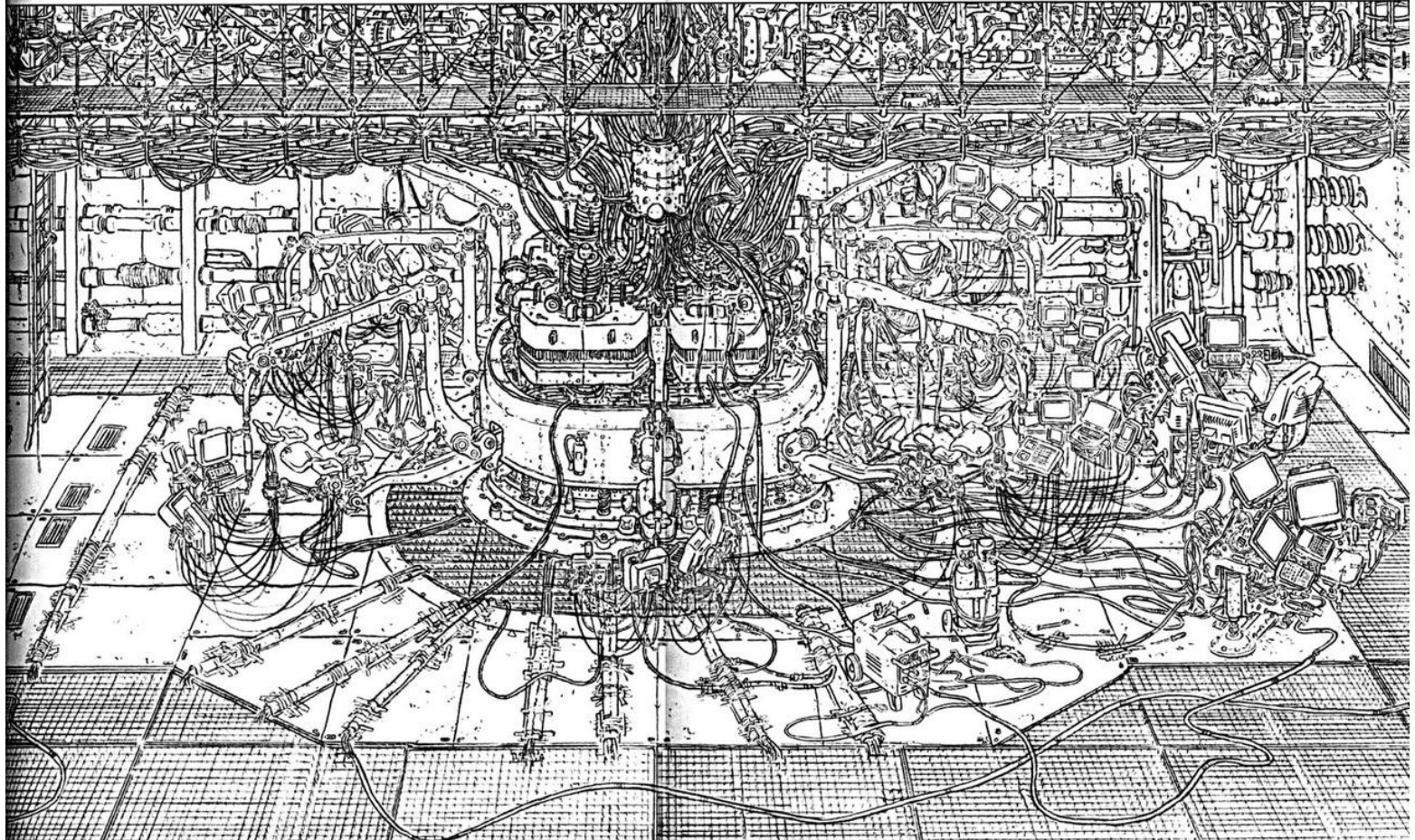
Why is Immunology difficult??



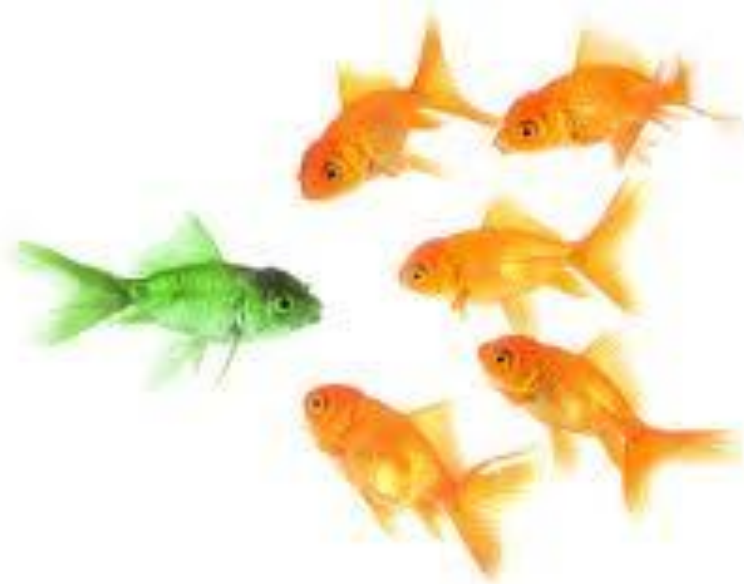
1- Details

MAIN DECK

Barrow: As I remember it, after a complicated drawing like this, Larry and Andy would let me draw something a little easier and go back and forth to avoid being too flabbergasted by it all. The Deck took a very long time, and I wouldn't let them see it until I finished it. There's a catwalk that goes up above, and I told Larry and Andy there should be three or four of these catwalks, but if I draw them all in, you won't be able to see all of the chairs because of the perspective. It bothered me, because it looks odd that there is only one of these catwalks, and should be more. But they did it—it was built with all of the catwalks.



2-Exceptions



3-An evolving science



4-A network!



The Immune system

First line of defense??



Physical Barriers!

Skin (2m^2)

Mucosal membranes
(400m^2)



Innate Immune System

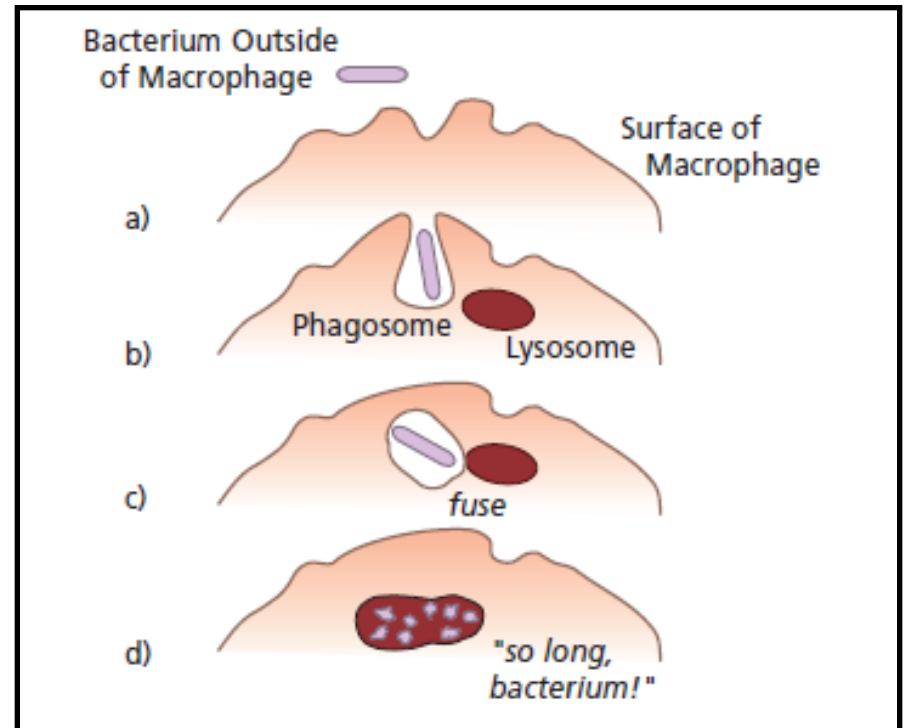
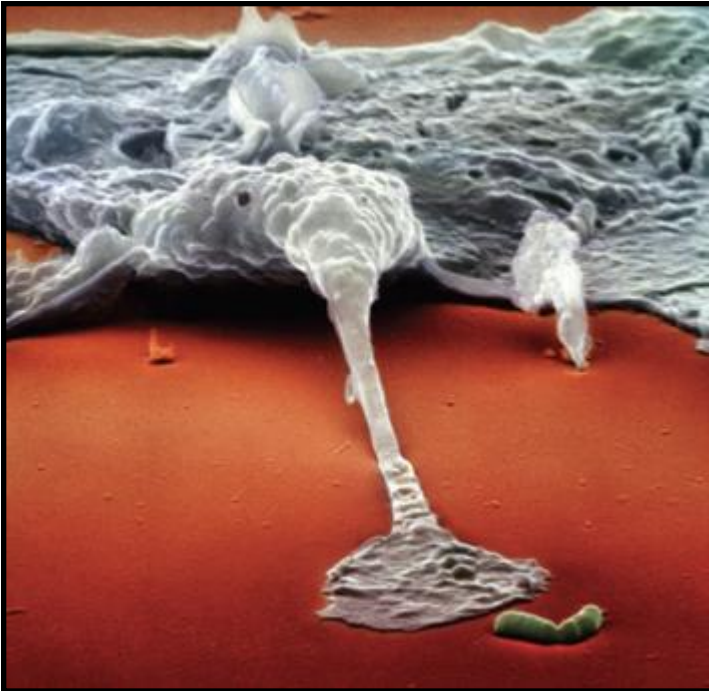
Second line of defense.

500 million years old!



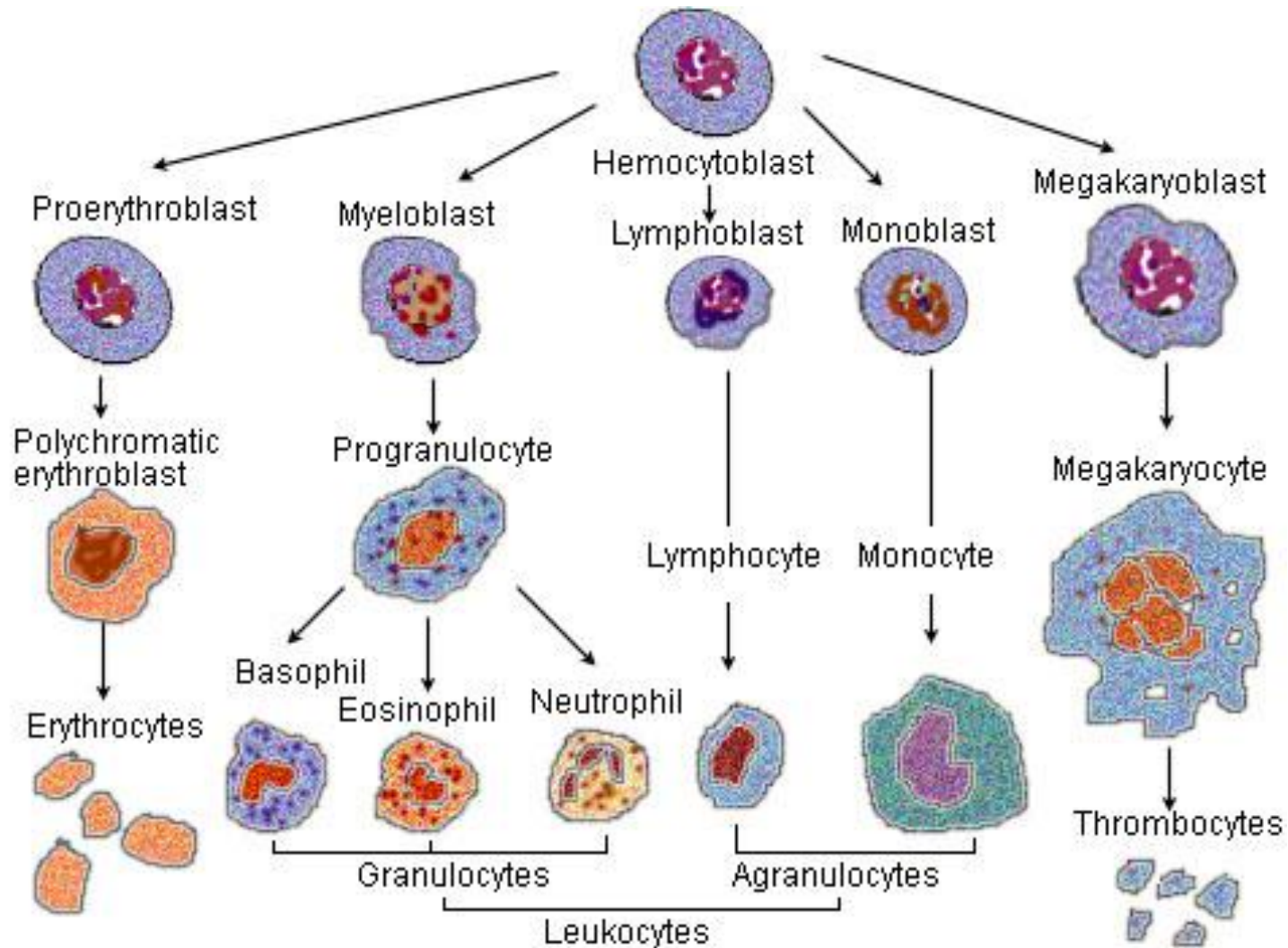
Erythema and edema

The Macrophage



Where do Macrophages and other immune cells come from?

Bone Marrow



Third Line of Defense??

Adaptive Immune System

Adaptive Immune system

Most probably developed to protect us against viruses

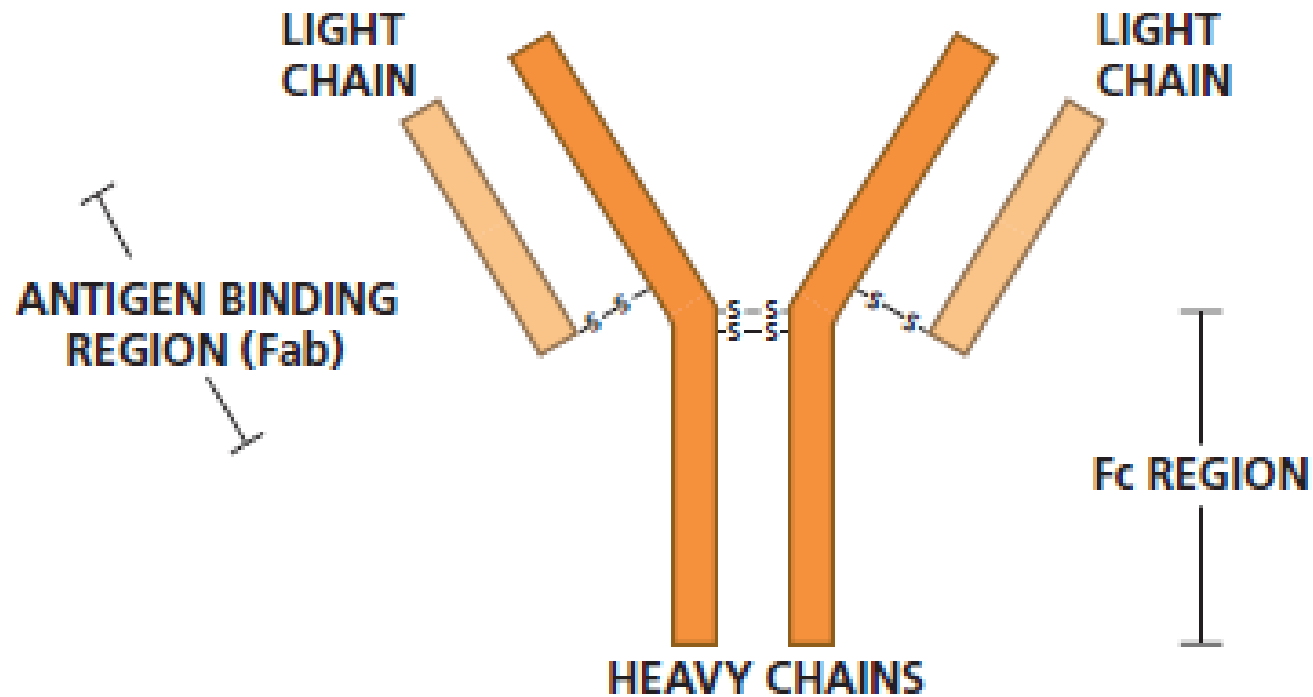
Edward Jenner 1796 Experiment.



DR. JENNER INOCULATING HIS SON.

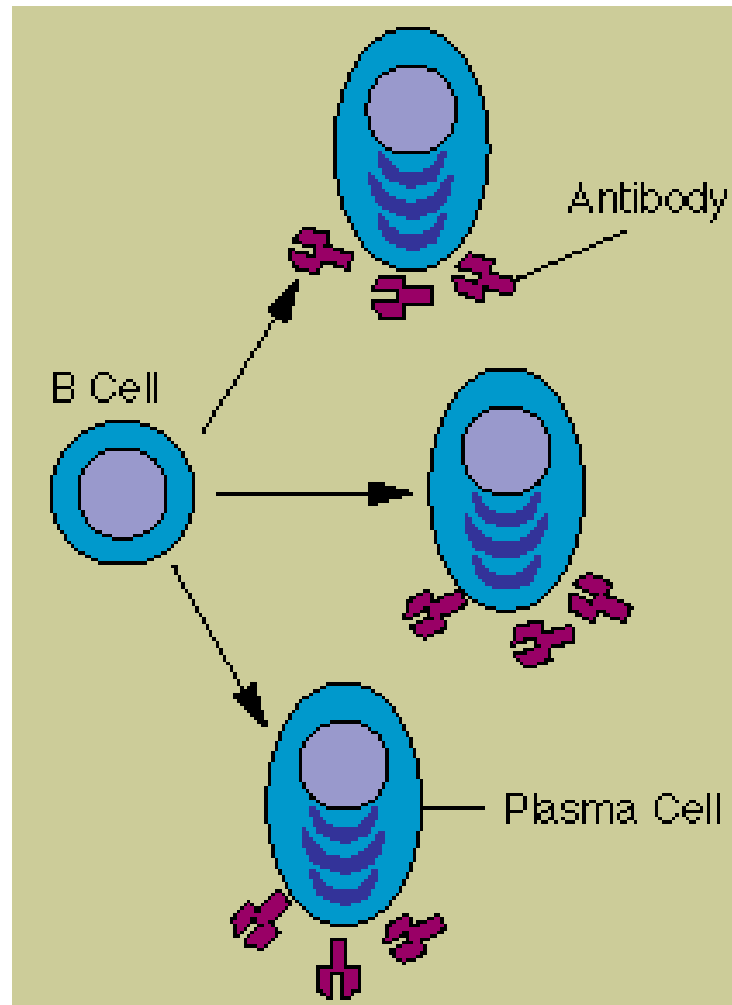
After the Engraving by Professor Montecchi, of Rome, exhibited in the Paris Exposition of 1876.

What causes immunity to smallpox??



Antibodies!!

B cells Produce Antibodies



Generating Antibody Diversity

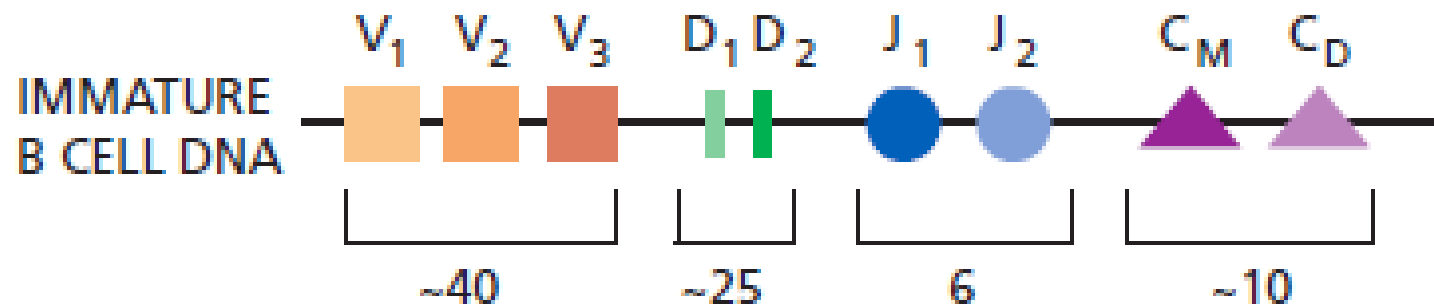
- Around 100 million different antibodies are needed to cover antigen variety.
- 10,000 heavy chain genes mixed with 10,000 light chain genes.
- Total of 20,000 genes required to generate this diversity.
- How many genes do we have???

Riddle Solved!!



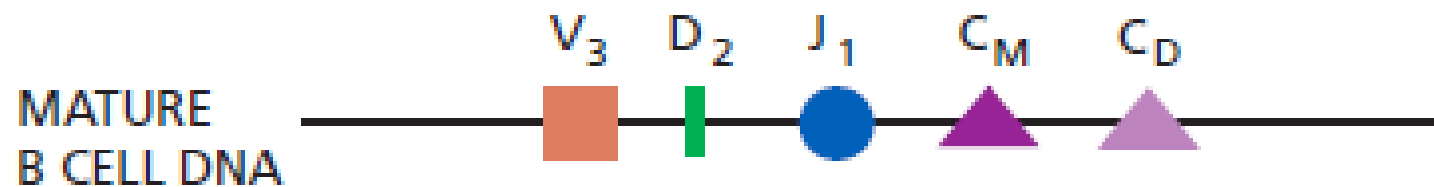
Susumu Tonegawa, 1977

Modular Design



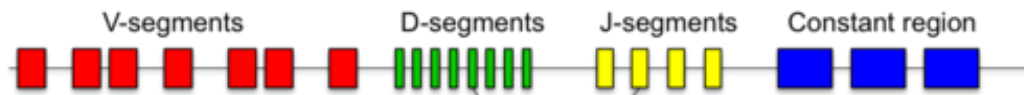
Choice of Gene Segments
by Recombination

A large black arrow points downwards from the immature B cell DNA to the mature B cell DNA, indicating the process of recombination.



VDJ recombination

Germline configuration:



(1) D to J recombination



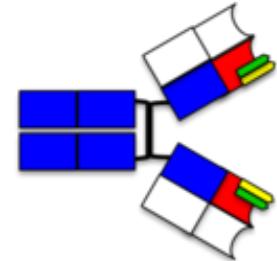
(2) V to DJ recombination



(3) Transcription & splicing



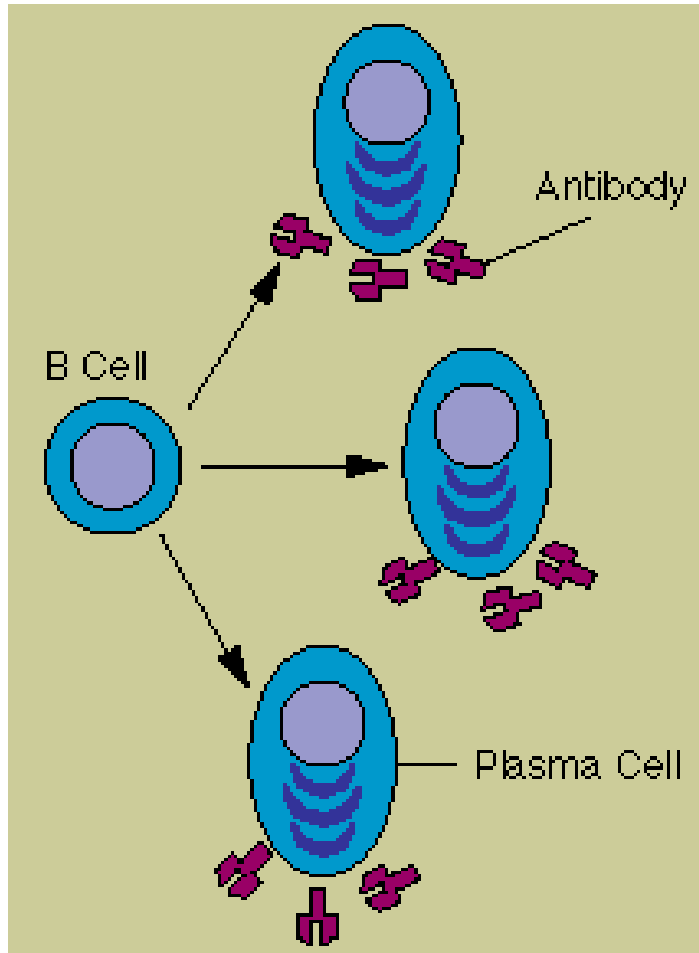
(4) Translation & assembly



Problem of numbers?

- We have around 3 billion B cells in circulation targeting around 100 million antigens.
- So, 30 B cells per Antigen.
- How can we have enough B cells to fight off an infection???

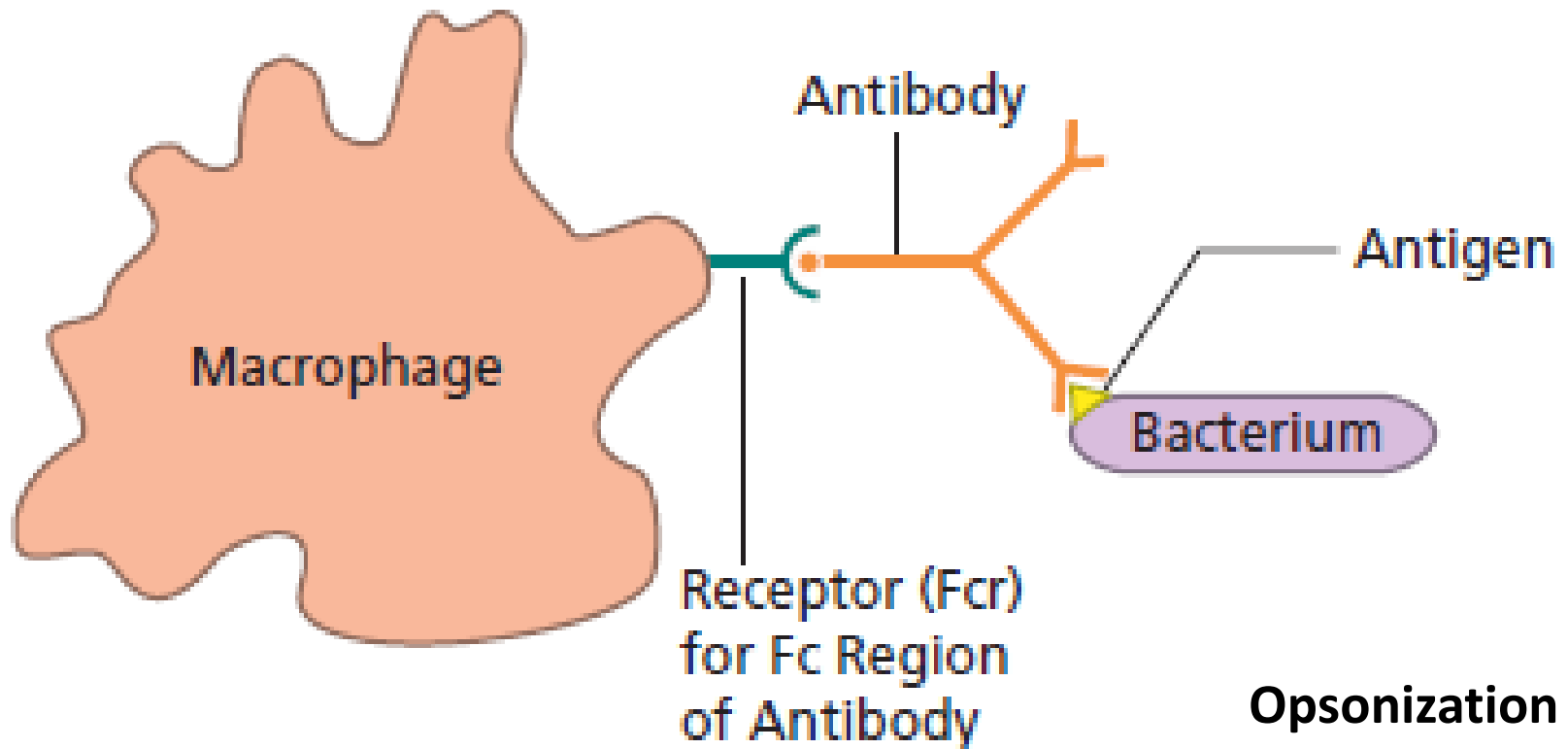
Clonal Expansion



1 cell division/ 12 hours
Within one week.....
20,000 B cells secreting the
same antibody!!!

One B cell produces around 2000 Abs/sec

How do Antibodies kill???

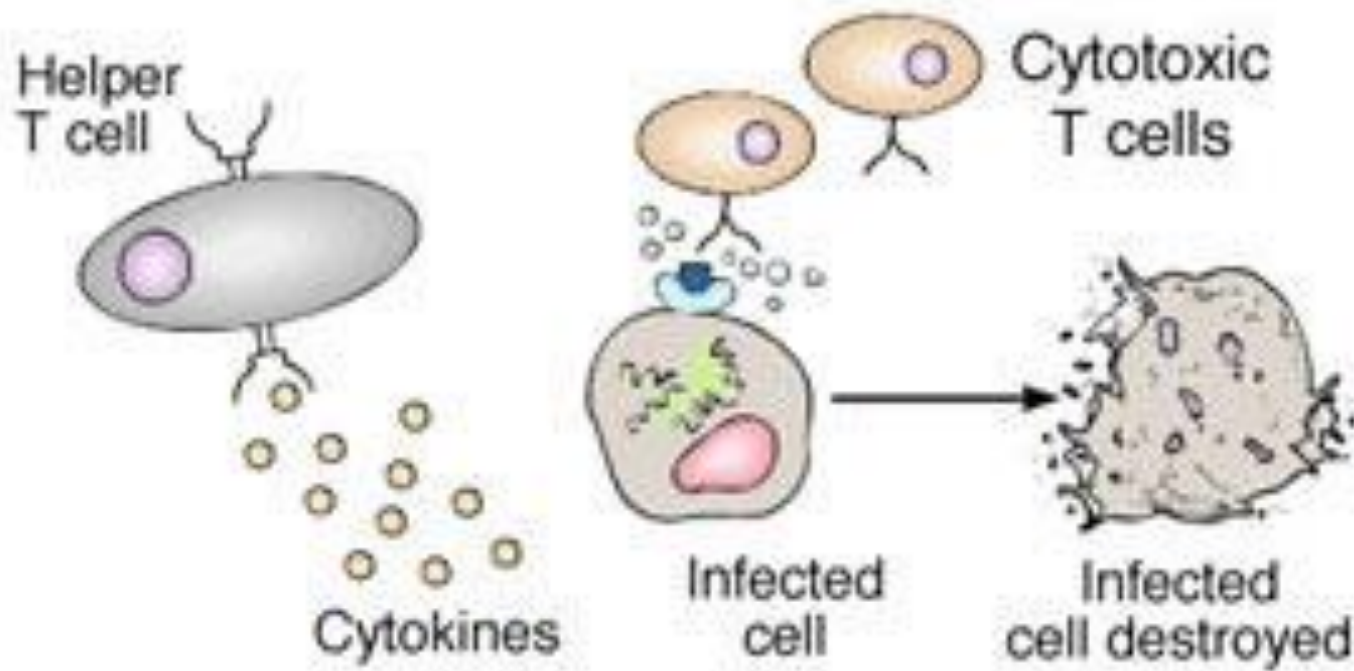


Antibodies can block viral replication too!!

T cells

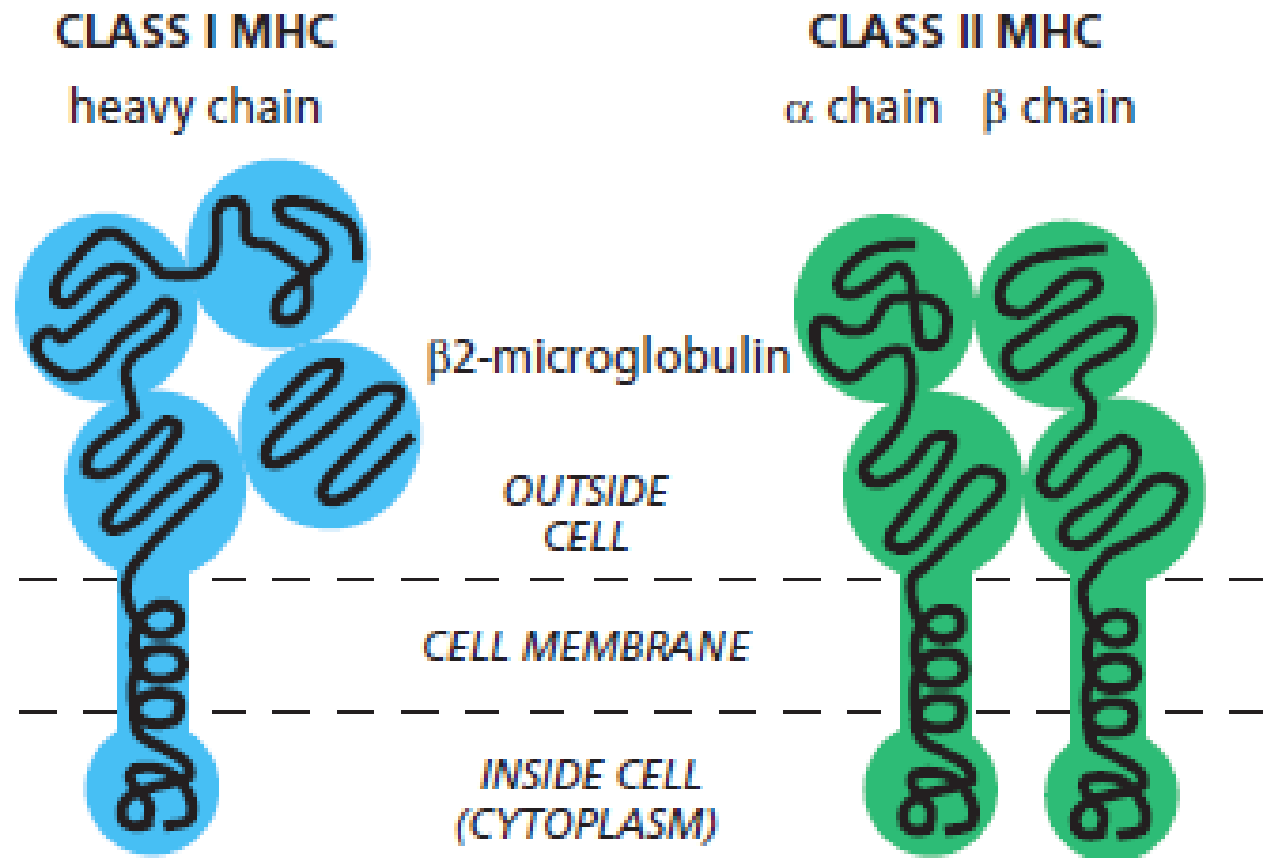
Matures in the thymus

Comprises: Cytotoxic T cells, Helper T cells, and regulatory T cells.

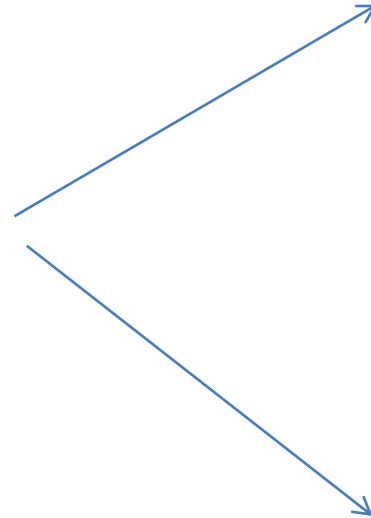


How can T cells “see” infected cells?

Antigen Presentation
By APCs.



MHC molecules



MHC class I

Seen by
cytotoxic T cells

~9 a.a



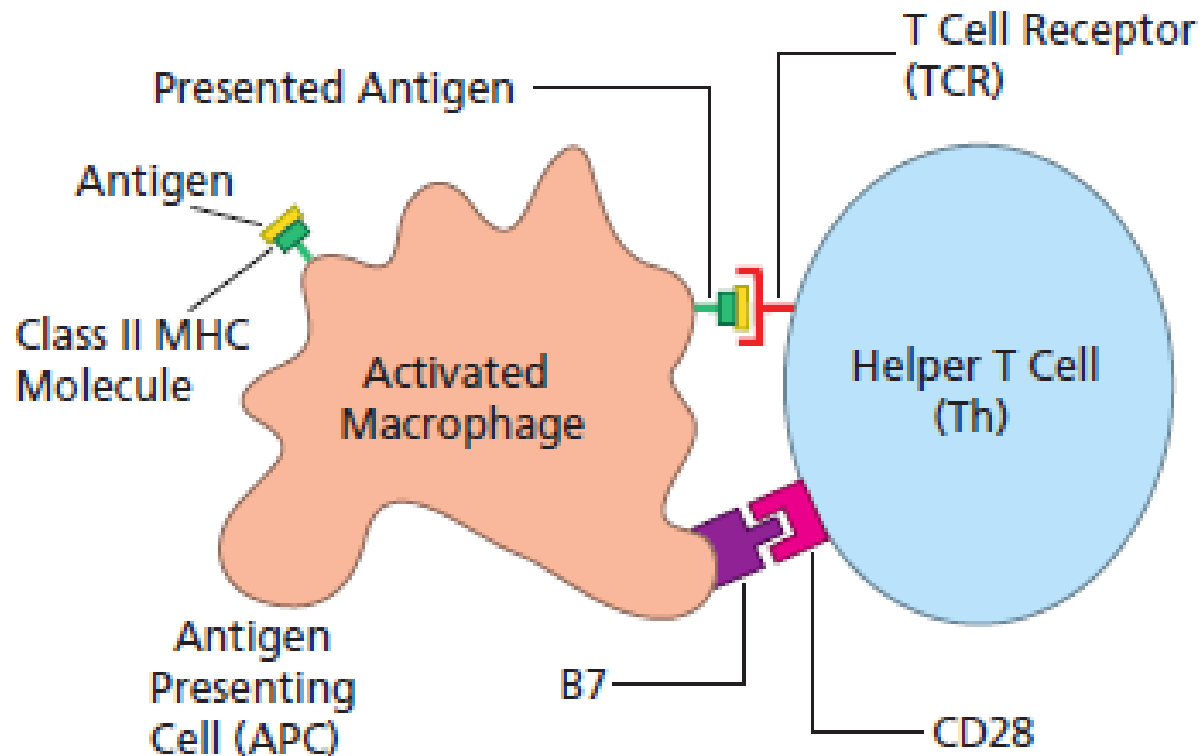
MHC class II

Seen by
Helper T cells

~20 a.a

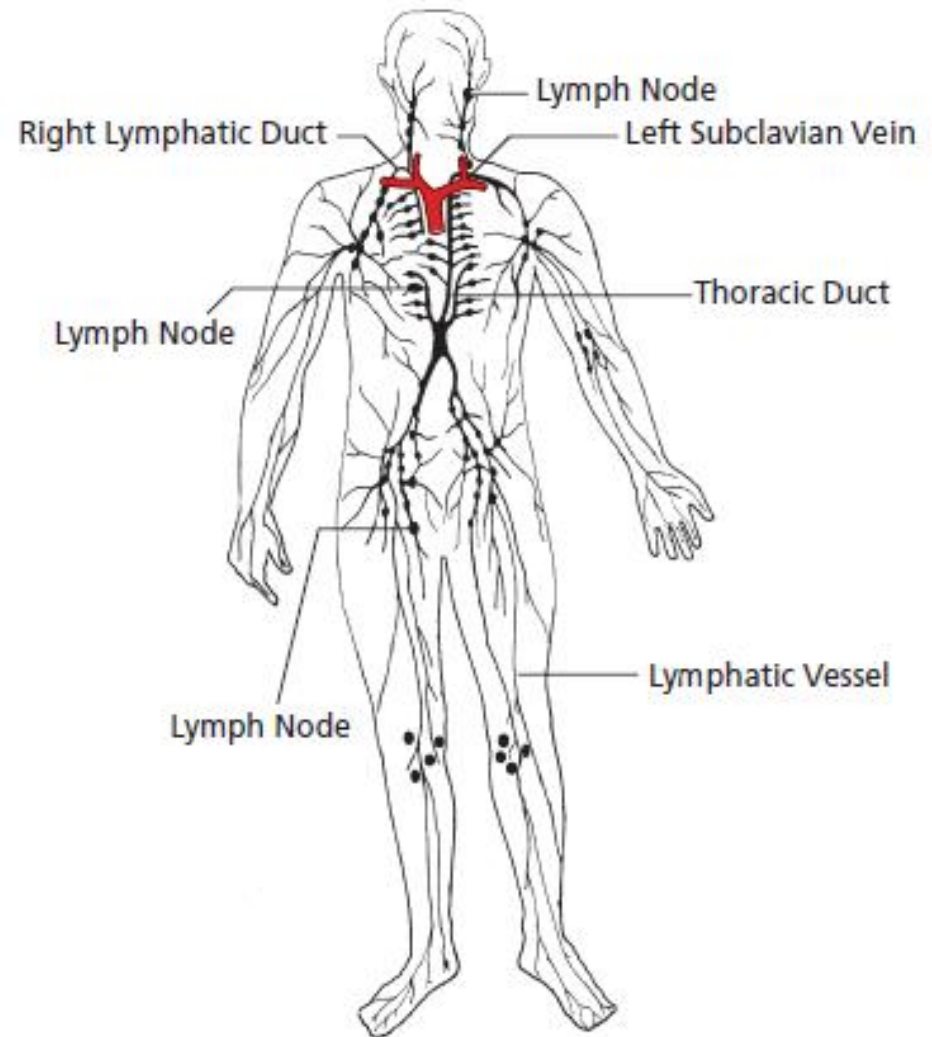
How can we control lymphocyte activation???

- Two-Key System!!!



How can APCs and lymphocytes meet??

Lymph nodes!!



Innate vs. Adaptive systems

- Innate defends non-specifically and buys time for adaptive immune system to kick in if needed.
- Innate immune system decides which cells should respond, where, and when!
- The innate immune system rules!

THANK YOU!

QUESTIONS??