

Factors influencing immunogenicity pdf

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Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology ANTIGENS & IMMUNOGENS • Immunogenicity: the ability to induce a humoral and/or cell-mediated immune response • Immunogen: a substance that induces a specific immune response • Immunogenicity: ability to combine specifically with the final products of the responses (antibodies and/or cell-surface receptors) Parungao-Balolong 2010 7. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology ANTIGENS & IMMUNOGENS • ALL molecules that are immunogenic are also antigenic..BUT... • not all antigenic molecules are immunogenic! • EXAMPLE: Haptens • antigenic but by themselves CANNOT induce a specific immune response • lacks immunogenicity Parungao-Balolong 2010 8. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology FACTORS INFLUENCING IMMUNOGENICITY • Nature of the Immunogen • Biological System • foreignness • genotype of the recipient animal • molecular size • immunogen dosage and route of administration heterogeneity • adjuvants • lipids as antigens • susceptibility to antigen processing and presentation Parungao-Balolong 2010 9. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology NATURE OF IMMUNOGEN Parungao-Balolong 2010 10. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology FACTORS INFLUENCING IMMUNOGENICITY "Foreignness" • Recall: "in order to elicit an immune response, a molecule must be recognized as NONSELF by the biological system" • tolerance for self-antigens • The greater the phylogenetic distance between two species, the greater the structural disparity between them • EXAMPLE: bovine serum albumin not immunogenic to cow bt is on chicken (cow > goat > chicken) • EXEMPTION: collagen, cytochrome c • have been highly conserved throughout evolution • little immunogenicity across diverse species line Parungao-Balolong 2010 11. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology FACTORS INFLUENCING IMMUNOGENICITY "Molecular Size" • The most ACTIVE immunogens: 100,000 Da • Substances with a molecular mass of 5,000-10,000 Da are poor immunogens • EXEMPTIONS: few substances with a molecular mass less than 1,000 Da have proven to be immunogenic Parungao-Balolong 2010 12. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology FACTORS INFLUENCING IMMUNOGENICITY "Chemical Composition and Heterogeneity" • chemical complexity contributes to immunogenicity Parungao-Balolong 2010 13. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology FACTORS INFLUENCING IMMUNOGENICITY "Lipids as Antigens" • appropriately presented lipidal antigens can induce B-cell and T-cell responses • Example: lipid-protein conjugates (lipids are used as haptens) Parungao-Balolong 2010 14. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology FACTORS INFLUENCING IMMUNOGENICITY "Susceptibility to Antigen Processing and Presentation" • the development of both humoral and cell-mediated immune responses requires interaction of T-cells with antigen that has been processed and presented together with MHC molecules • LARGE, INSOLUBLE macromolecules are generally more immunogenic than SMALL, SOLUBLE ones • larger molecules are more readily phagocytosed and processed • degradative enzymes within antigen-presenting cells can degrade only proteins containing L-amino acids, polymers of D-amino acids cannot be processed Parungao-Balolong 2010 15. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology BIOLOGICAL SYSTEM Parungao-Balolong 2010 16. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology FACTORS INFLUENCING IMMUNOGENICITY "Genotype of the Recipient Animal" • MHC gene products = determines the degree to which an animal responds to an immunogen (immune responsiveness) • response influenced by genes that encode B-cell and T-cell receptors • response influenced by genes that encode various proteins involved in immune regulatory mechanisms • THUS: genetic variability affects immunogenicity in different animals Parungao-Balolong 2010 17. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology FACTORS INFLUENCING IMMUNOGENICITY "Immunogen Dosage and Route of Administration" • experimental immunogen exhibits unique dose-response curve • DOSE • insufficient dose will not stimulate an immune response (fails to activate lymphocytes or tolerance) • excessively high dose = tolerance • THUS....repeated administrations or BOOSTERS are done if a single dose will not induce a strong response = increase clonal proliferation of antigen-specific T cells or B-cells = increase the lymphocyte populations SPECIFIC for the immunogen Parungao-Balolong 2010 18. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology FACTORS INFLUENCING IMMUNOGENICITY "Immunogen Dosage and Route of Administration" • ROUTE • generally administered parenterally = other than the GIT • common: intravenous, intradermal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal • Can you recall the route of your vaccine shots? • strongly influence which immune organs and cell populations will be involved in the response • intravenous = carried first to the spleen • subcutaneous = moves first to local lymph nodes Parungao-Balolong 2010 19. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology FACTORS INFLUENCING IMMUNOGENICITY "Adjuvants" • substances that, when mixed with an antigen and injected with it, ENHANCE the immunogenicity of that antigen • used to boost the immune response when an antigen has LOW IMMUNOGENICITY or when only SMALL AMOUNTS of an antigen is available Parungao-Balolong 2010 20. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology HOW DO THEY DO THAT? "Adjuvants" • Stimulate a local, chronic inflammatory response that attracts both phagocytes and lymphocytes • Infiltration of cells at the site of the adjuvant injection often results in formation of a dense, macrophage-rich mass of cells called a granuloma • activated granuloma enhances the activation of TH cells • Other adjuvants • synthetic polyribonucleotides and 5'-bacterial lipopolysaccharides • stimulate the nonspecific proliferation of lymphocytes and thus INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD of antigen-induced clonal selection of lymphocytes Parungao-Balolong 2010 21. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology HOW DO THEY DO THAT? "Adjuvants" • Aluminum potassium sulfate (alum) prolongs the persistence of antigen • When an antigen is mixed with alum, the salt precipitates the antigen • Injection of this alum precipitate results in a SLOWER RELEASE of antigen from the injection site, so that the effective time of exposure to the antigen increases • from a few days without adjuvant to several weeks with the adjuvant • The alum precipitate also INCREASES THE SIZE of the antigen, thus increasing the likelihood of phagocytosis Parungao-Balolong 2010 22. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology HOW DO THEY DO THAT? "Adjuvants" • Water-in-oil adjuvants also prolong the persistence of antigen • Example: Freund's incomplete adjuvant • contains antigen in aqueous solution, mineral oil, and an emulsifying agent such as mannide monooleate • disperses the oil into small droplets surrounding the antigen • antigen is then RELEASED VERY SLOWLY from the site of injection • Based on Freund's complete adjuvant Parungao-Balolong 2010 23. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology HOW DO THEY DO THAT? "Adjuvants" • Water-in-oil adjuvants also prolong the persistence of antigen • Example: Freund's complete adjuvant • first deliberately formulated highly effective adjuvant • contain heat-killed Mycobacteria as an additional ingredient • Muramyl dipeptide, a component of the mycobacterial cell wall, ACTIVATES macrophages • THUS: Far more POTENT than the incomplete form Parungao-Balolong 2010 24. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology HOW DO THEY DO THAT? "Adjuvants" • Far more POTENT than the incomplete form..... • WHY? : Activated macrophages are MORE PHAGOCYTIC than inactivated macrophages • WHY? : express HIGHER LEVELS of class II MHC molecules and the membrane molecules of the B7 family • WHY? : increased expression of class II MHC INCREASES ABILITY of the antigen-presenting cell to present antigen to TH cells • WHY? : antigen presentation are INCREASED in the presence of adjuvant Parungao-Balolong 2010 25. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology EPITOPE Parungao-Balolong 2010 26. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology • also called ANTIGENIC DETERMINANTS • are discrete sites on the macromolecule recognized by the lymphocytes • immunologically active regions of an immunogen that bind to antigen-specific membrane receptors on lymphocytes or to secreted antibodies • NOTE: B and T cells recognize DIFFERENT epitopes on the SAME antigenic molecule • THUS: the ability to function as a B-cell epitope is determined by the nature of the ANTIGEN-BINDING site of the antibody molecules DISPLAYED by B-cells. Parungao-Balolong 2010 27. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology HAPTENS Parungao-Balolong 2010 28. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology • small organic molecules that are HAPTENS antigenic but not immunogenic • CHEMICAL COUPLING of a hapten to a large protein (carrier) yields an IMMUNOGENIC HAPETN-CARRIER conjugate • NOTE: animals immunized with such a conjugate produce antibodies specific for: • the hapten determinant • unaltered epitopes on the carrier protein • new epitopes formed by combined Reading assignment: How did Landsteiner discovered the utility of haptens in parts of BOTH the hapten and the immunology? Parungao-Balolong 2010 29. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology PATTERN RECOGNITION RECEPTORS Parungao-Balolong 2010 30. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology PATTERN RECOGNITION RECEPTORS • RECALL: the receptors of adaptive and innate immunity differ • antibodies and T-cell receptors + receptors of the adaptive immunity • recognize details of molecular structure and can DISCRIMINATE with only slight structural differences • receptors of the innate immunity • recognize broad structural motifs that are highly conserved within microbial species but are generally ABSENT from the host • THUS THE NAME = PATTERN RECOGNITION RECEPTORS or Parungao-Balolong 2010 31. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology PATTERN RECOGNITION RECEPTORS Parungao-Balolong 2010 32. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology Parungao-Balolong 2010 33. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology Parungao-Balolong 2010 34. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology Parungao-Balolong 2010 35. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology ARE YOU ALLERGIC TO SOME DRUGS? Parungao-Balolong 2010 36. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology SOME DRUGS CAN BECOME IMMUNOGENS Parungao-Balolong 2010 37. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology SOME DRUGS CAN BECOME IMMUNOGENS Parungao-Balolong 2010 38. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology ANTIbODIES (Their Structure & Functions) Parungao-Balolong 2010 39. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology What you need to know • Basic Structure of Antibodies • Antibody Classes • Antigenic Determinants on Immunoglobulins • Monoclonal Antibodies Parungao-Balolong 2010 40. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology BASIC STRUCTURE OF ANTIBODIES • Antibodies: antigen-binding proteins present on the B-cell membrane and secreted by plasma cells • when bound confers antigenic specificity on B-cells • Common to all antibodies: • structural features • binds to antigen • participate in effector function Parungao-Balolong 2010 41. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology OTHER NAMES FOR ANTIBODIES Antitoxin Neutralize toxins Agglutinins Clumps cells Precipitins Ppt soluble antigens Lysins Lyses cells Opsonins ! phagocytosis Neutralizing antibodies Neutralize viruses Complement fixing Activate complement antibodies Parungao-Balolong 2010 42. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology BASIC STRUCTURE OF ANTIBODIES • consist of two identical light chains & two identical heavy chains linked by disulfide bonds • heavy chain: has an amino-terminal variable region followed by a constant region Parungao-Balolong 2010 43. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology IMMUNOGLOBULINS Parungao-Balolong 2010 44. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology IMMUNOGLOBULINS • in any given antibody molecule, the constant region contains one of five basic heavy chain sequences called isotypes • the heavy chain isotype determines the class of an antibody Parungao-Balolong 2010 45. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology CLASSES OF IMMUNOGLOBULINS • IgG • IgD • IgE • IgA • IgM Parungao-Balolong 2010 46. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology CLASSES OF IMMUNOGLOBULINS Parungao-Balolong 2010 47. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology Parungao-Balolong 2010 48. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology PROPERTIES OF IgG • major serum immunoglobulins (systemic immunity) • major immunoglobulin in extravascular spaces • does not require antigen binding during placental transfer (IgG2) • fixes complement (IgG4) • binds to Fc receptors (IgG2 and IgG4) • phagocytosis - opsonization • Killer cells - ADCC Parungao-Balolong 2010 49. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology PROPERTIES OF IgM • pentamer • 3rd highest serum immunoglobulin made by fetus and B cells • fixes complement C1r C1 s • Figure: fixation of C1 by IgG and C1q C1r C1 s IgM C1q • agglutinating immunoglobulin • binds to Fc receptors No activation Activation • B-cell surface immunoglobulins Parungao-Balolong 2010 50. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology B-cell antigen receptor Ig-! Ig-! Ig-! Ig-! Parungao-Balolong 2010 51. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology PROPERTIES OF IgA • serum monomer • secretions (sIgA) • 2nd highest serum Secretory Piece J Chain immunoglobulins • major secretory Ig (tears, saliva, gastric and pulmonary secretions) = mucous and local immunity • DO NOT fix complement (unless aggregated) • binds to Fc receptors on some cells Parungao-Balolong 2010 52. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology FORMATION OF SECRETORY IgA Parungao-Balolong 2010 53. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology Parungao-Balolong 2010 54. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology PROPERTIES OF IgD • monomer • tail piece • 4th highest serum Ig • B-cell surface Ig Tail Piece • DOES NOT BIND complement Parungao-Balolong 2010 55. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology PROPERTIES OF IgE • monomer • with extra domain • least common serum Ig • binds to basophils and mast cells (DO NOT require antigen binding) • allergic reaction C14 • parasitic infections (helminths) • binds to Fc receptors on eosinophils • DOES NOT fix complement Parungao-Balolong 2010 56. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology IMMUNOGLOBULINS & ALLERGIES Parungao-Balolong 2010 57. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology ANTIGENIC DETERMINANTS or IMMUNOGLOBULINS Parungao-Balolong 2010 58. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology ANTIGENIC DETERMINANTS OF IMMUNOGLOBULINS • ISOTYPE • constant region determinants that collectively define each heavy-chain class and subclass • Example: distinguishing each IgG class and subclass within a species Parungao-Balolong 2010 59. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology ANTIGENIC DETERMINANTS OF IMMUNOGLOBULINS • ALLOTYPE • alleles encode subtle amino acid differences (allotypic determinants) that occur in some members of the species • the SUM of the individual allotypic determinants displayed by an antibody determines its allotype • IMPORTANCE • monitoring bone marrow grafts • forensic medicine • paternity testing Parungao-Balolong 2010 60. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology ANTIGENIC DETERMINANTS OF IMMUNOGLOBULINS • ALLOTYPE • NOTE: antibody to allotypic determinants sometimes produced by mother during pregnancy in response to paternal allotypic determinants on the fetal immunoglobulins; antibodies to allotypic determinants can also arise from blood transfusion • IDIOTYPE • idiotypic determinants arise from the sequence of heavy and light-chain variable regions (idiotope) • the sum of individual idiotypes = idiotype + + • IMPORTANCE • V-region marker Ag Id anti-Id anti-anti-Id • regulation of immune responses - - • vaccines • in some cases anti-idiotypic antibodies stimulate B cells to make antibodies • this can be used as vaccines • treatment of B-cell tumors (T-cells) Parungao-Balolong 2010 62. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology ANTIGENIC DETERMINANTS OF IMMUNOGLOBULINS • THE 3 MAJOR EFFECTOR FUNCTIONS THAT ENABLE ANTIBODIES TO REMOVE ANTIGENS AND KILL PATHOGENS • Opsonization • promotes antigen phagocytosis by macrophages and neutrophils • Complement Activation • activates a pathway that leads the generation of a collection of proteins that can perforate cell membranes • kill antibody-bound target cells Parungao-Balolong 2010 63. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES Polyclonal antibodies: arise from MANY B-cell clones and have a HETEROGENOUS collection of binding sites Monoclonal antibodies: derived from a SINGLE B-cell clone and is a HOMOGENOUS collection of binding sites Parungao-Balolong 2010 64. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology CLINICAL UTILITY OF MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES Parungao-Balolong 2010 65. Biology 151 Introduction to Immunology NEXT MEETING Immunoglobulin Genes & Antigen-Antibody Reactions Parungao-Balolong 2010

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