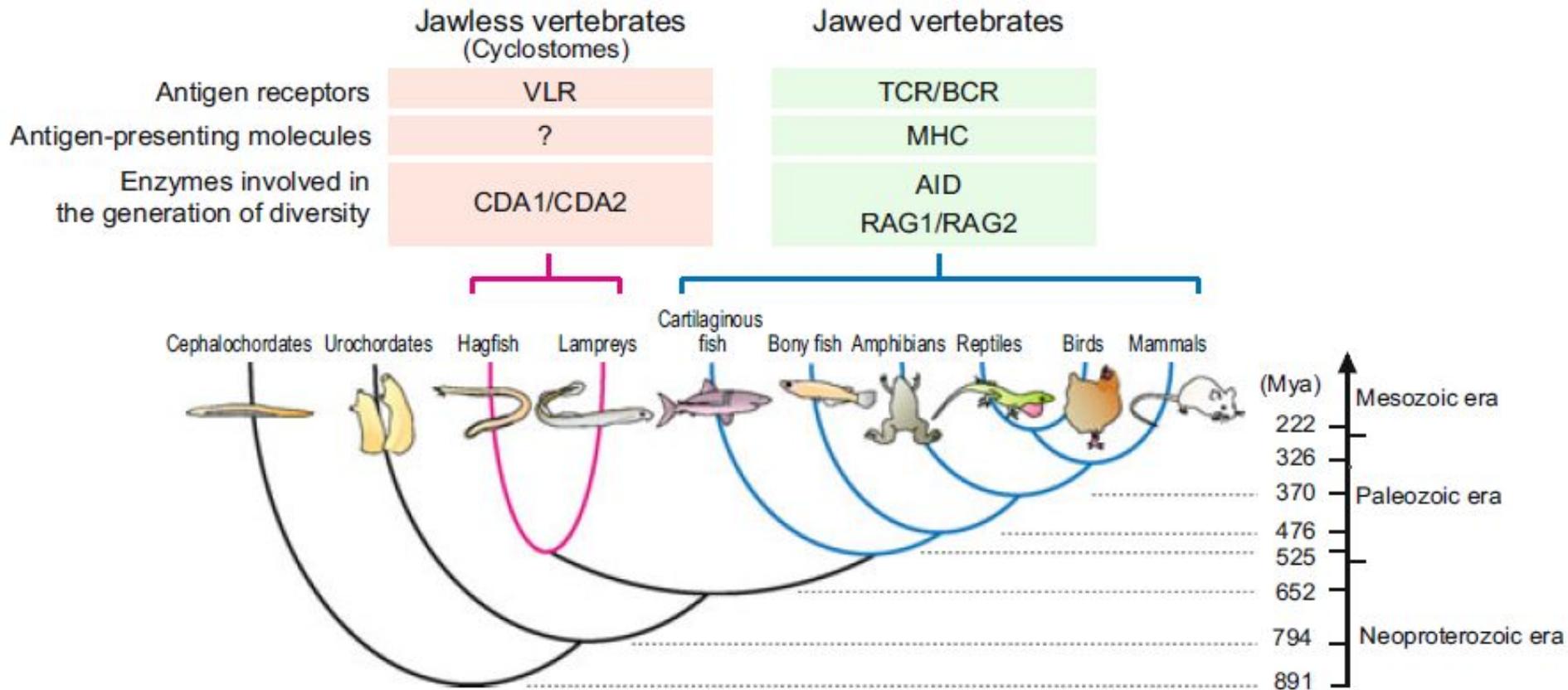


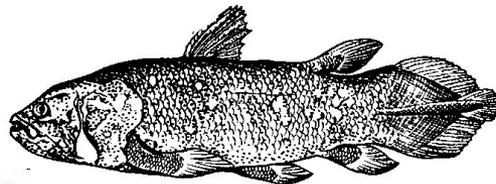
A close-up photograph of the oral sucker of a flatworm, likely a parasite. The sucker is circular and filled with numerous small, yellowish, pointed suckers. The surrounding tissue is a pale, pinkish-purple color. The background is dark and out of focus.

Эволюционная иммунология
Лекция 8 «Альтернативный адаптивный
иммунитет Круглоротых»

Шилов Е.С.
2 апреля 2018

Эволюция хордовых и их адаптивный иммунитет





land vertebrates

Lobe-finned bony fish

holostean bowfin

teleost rainbow trout

chondrostean sturgeon

Ray-finned bony fish

elasmobranchs

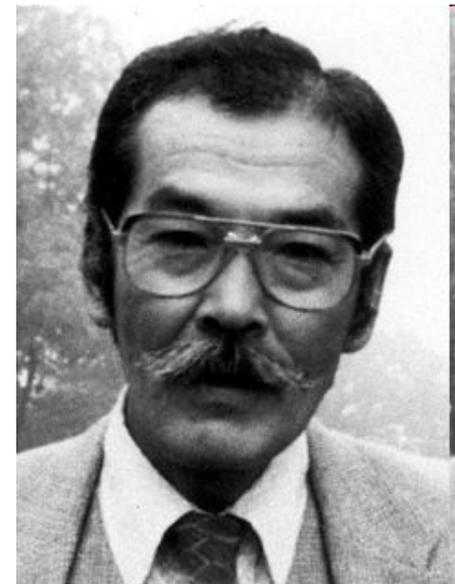
skate

ray shark

holocephali ratfish

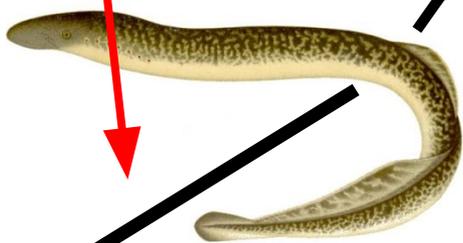
Cartilaginous fish

450 MYA



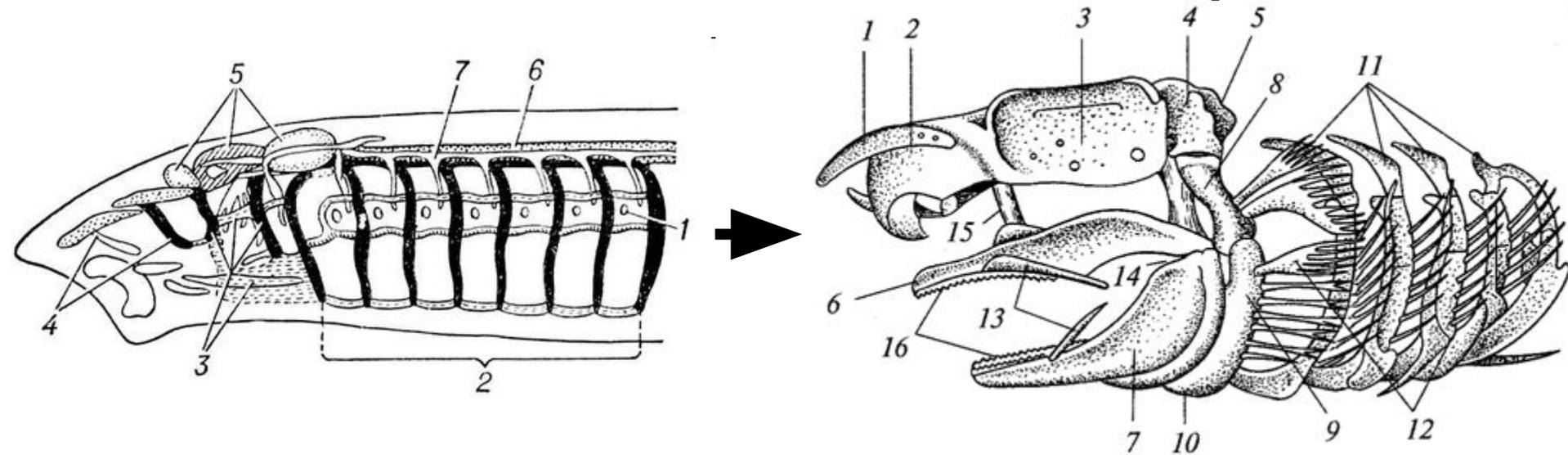
Susumu Ohno 1928-2000

Две дупликации генома

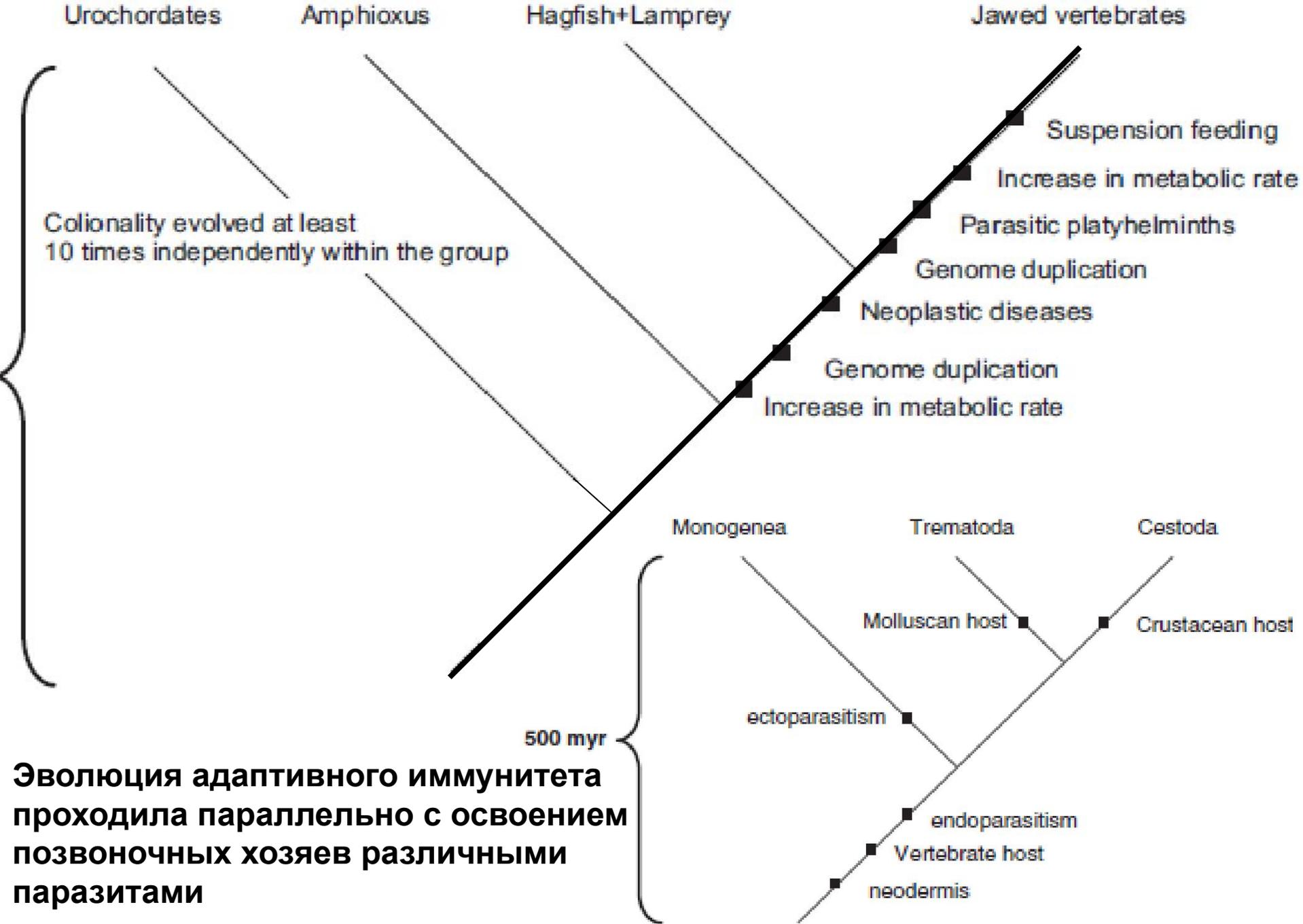


Появление антител, Т-клеточных рецепторов, молекул МНС I и II классов, классического пути активации комплемента

Возникновение челюстноротых



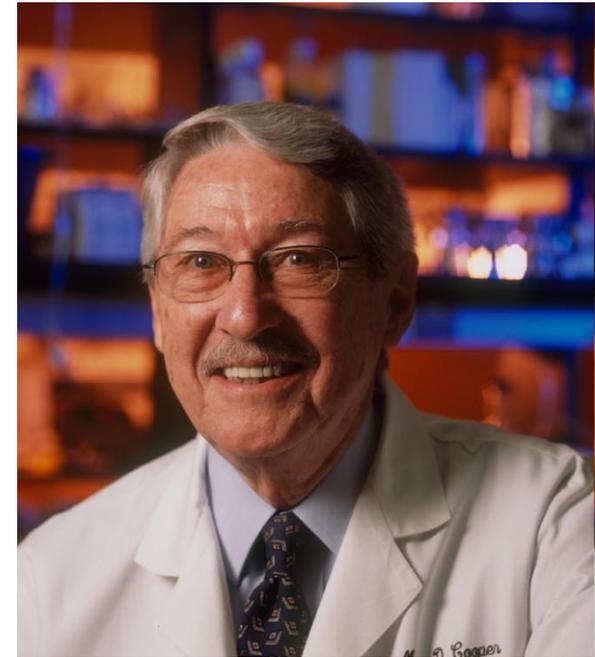
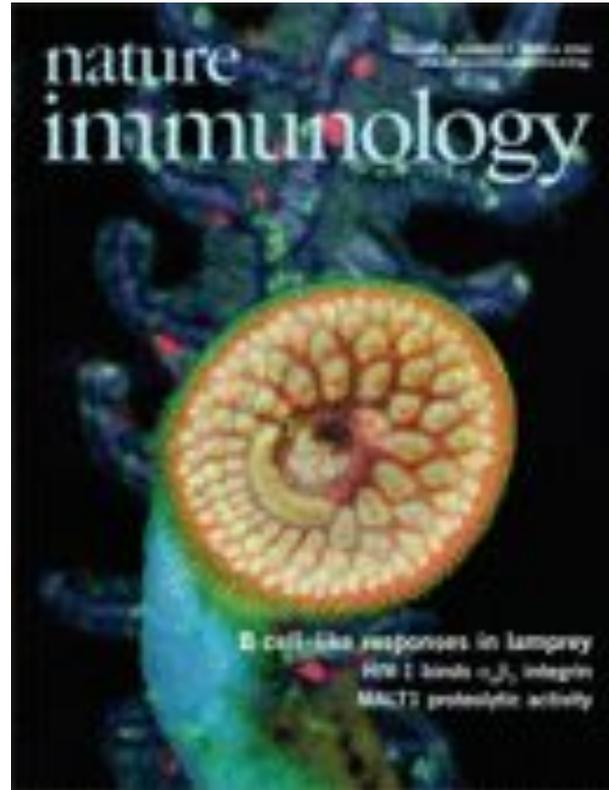
С возникновением челюстей на основе первой жаберной дуги наши предки получили возможность стать наиболее эффективными хищниками ордовика и занять верхние трофические уровни. Чем, видимо, не преминули воспользоваться разнообразные паразиты. Следует также помнить, что у первых челюстноротых (панцирных рыб) не было плавательного пузыря, и они перемещались по мутному дну, шагая на плавниках, что облегчало заражение рыб патогенами.



Открытие VLR в 2004



Zeev Pancer
1957-2014

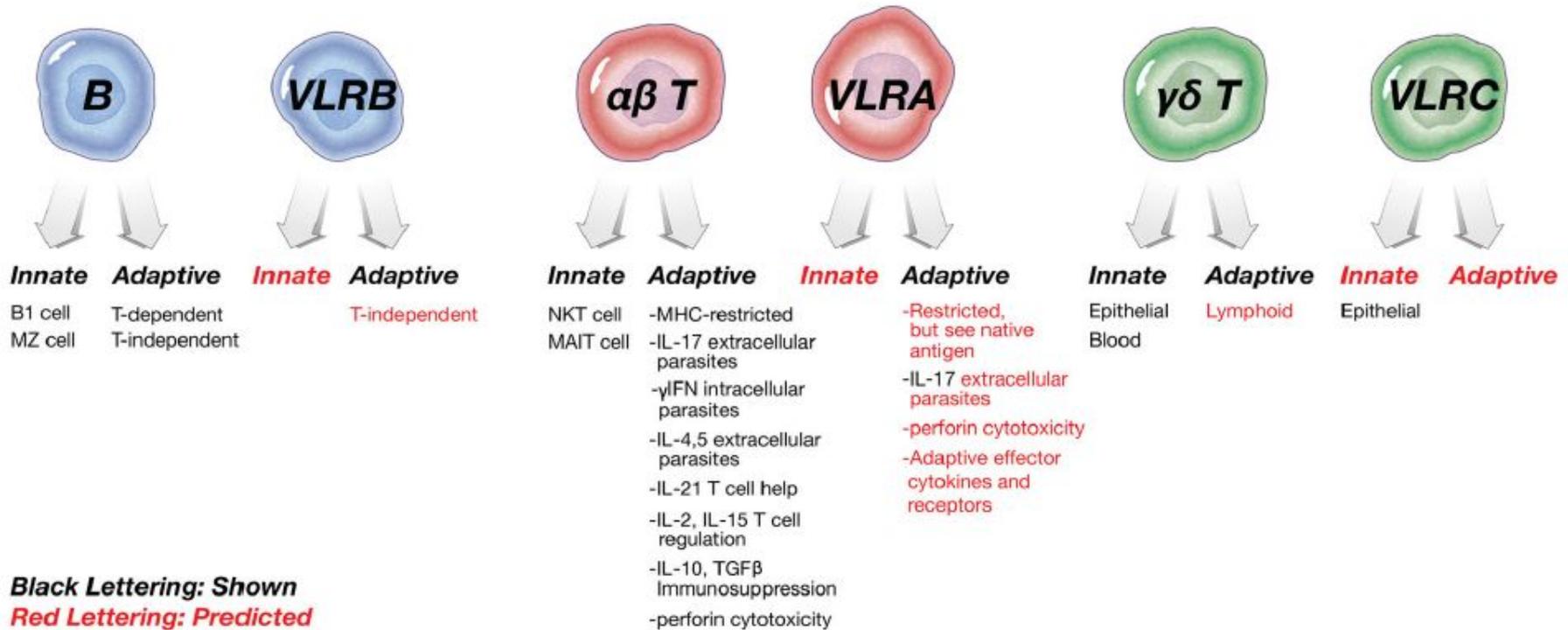


Max Cooper

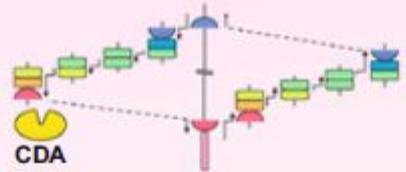
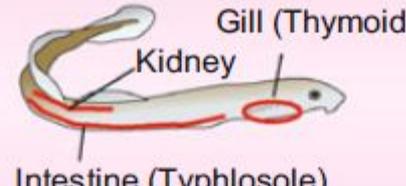
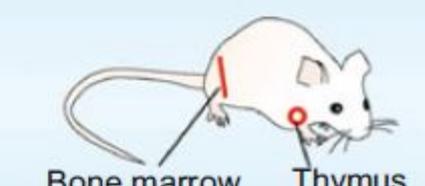
Somatic diversification of variable lymphocyte receptors in the agnathan sea lamprey

Zeev Pancer^{1,2}, Chris T. Amemiya⁶, Götz R. A. Ehrhardt^{1,5}, Jill Ceitlin⁷, G. Larry Gartland^{1,4} & Max D. Cooper^{1,2,3,4,5}

Типы лимфоцитов круглоротых

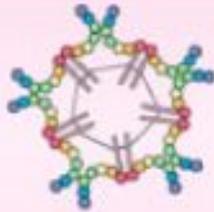


Общее сравнение лимфоцитов круглоротых и челюстноротых

	Jawless vertebrates	Jawed vertebrates
Antigen receptors	 <p>VLRA VLRC VLRB</p>	 <p>$\alpha\beta$ TCR $\gamma\delta$ TCR BCR</p>
Lymphocytes	 <p>VLRA VLRC VLRB</p>	 <p>$\alpha\beta$ T cell $\gamma\delta$ T cell B cell</p>
Generation of diversity	 <p>CDA</p> <p>Gene conversion assisted by CDA</p>	 <p>RAG</p> <p>RAG-dependent V(D)J recombination</p> <p>(Chickens, rabbits, et cetera)</p>  <p>AID</p> <p>Gene conversion assisted by CDA (AID)</p>
Primary lymphoid organ	 <p>Gill (Thymoid)</p> <p>Kidney</p> <p>Intestine (Typhlosole)</p>	 <p>Bone marrow</p> <p>Thymus</p>

Общее сравнение VLR круглоротых и вариабельных рецепторов челюстноротых

Structure of antibody

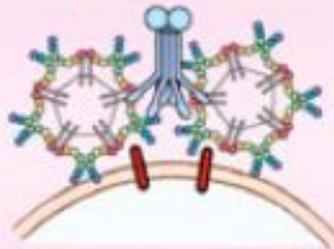


Octamer or decamer

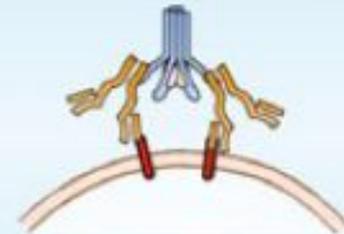


Monomer, dimer
and pentamer

Complement activation



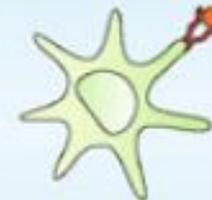
VLRB-dependent cytolysis



Immunoglobulin-dependent cytolysis

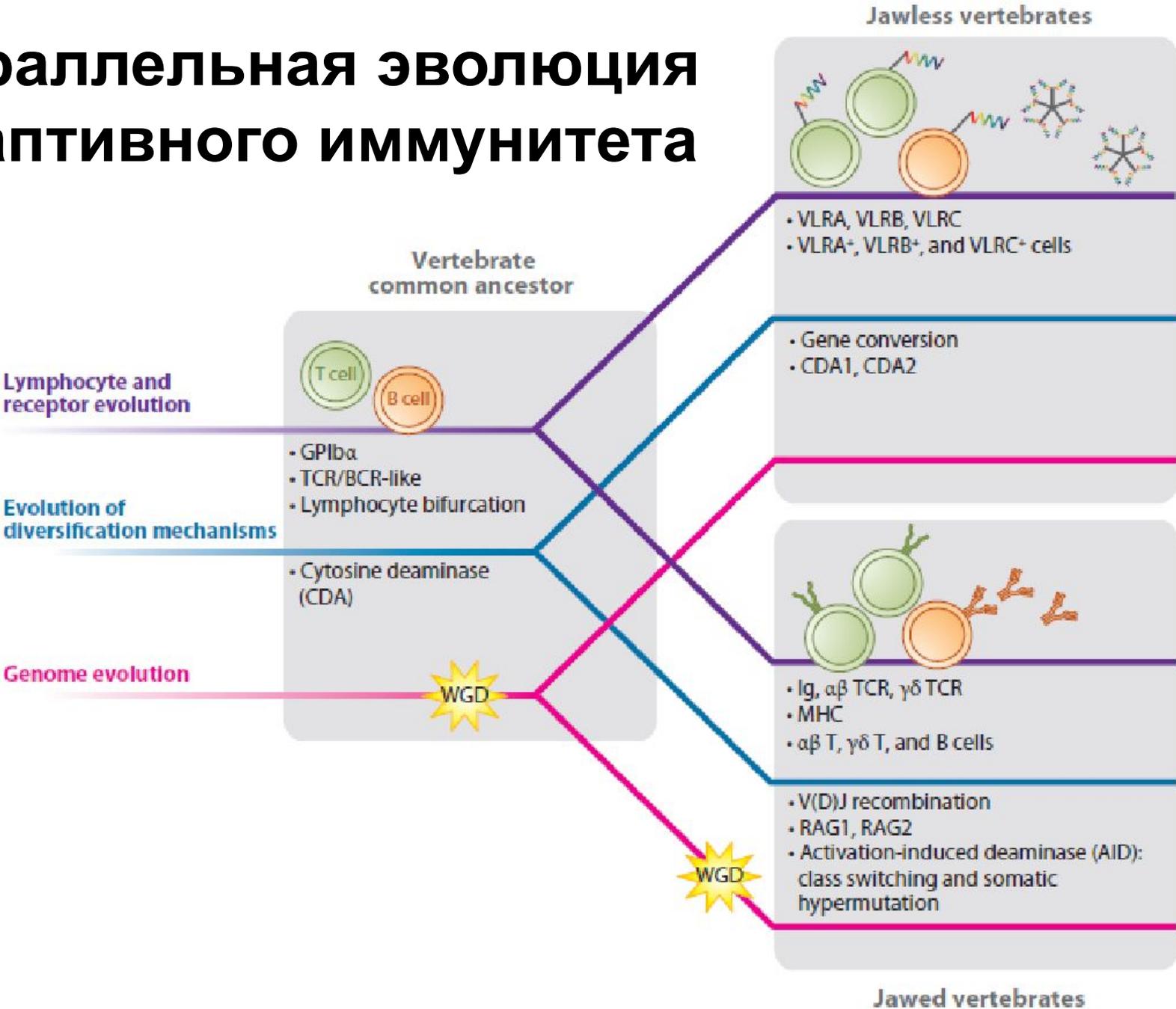
Antigen presentation

?

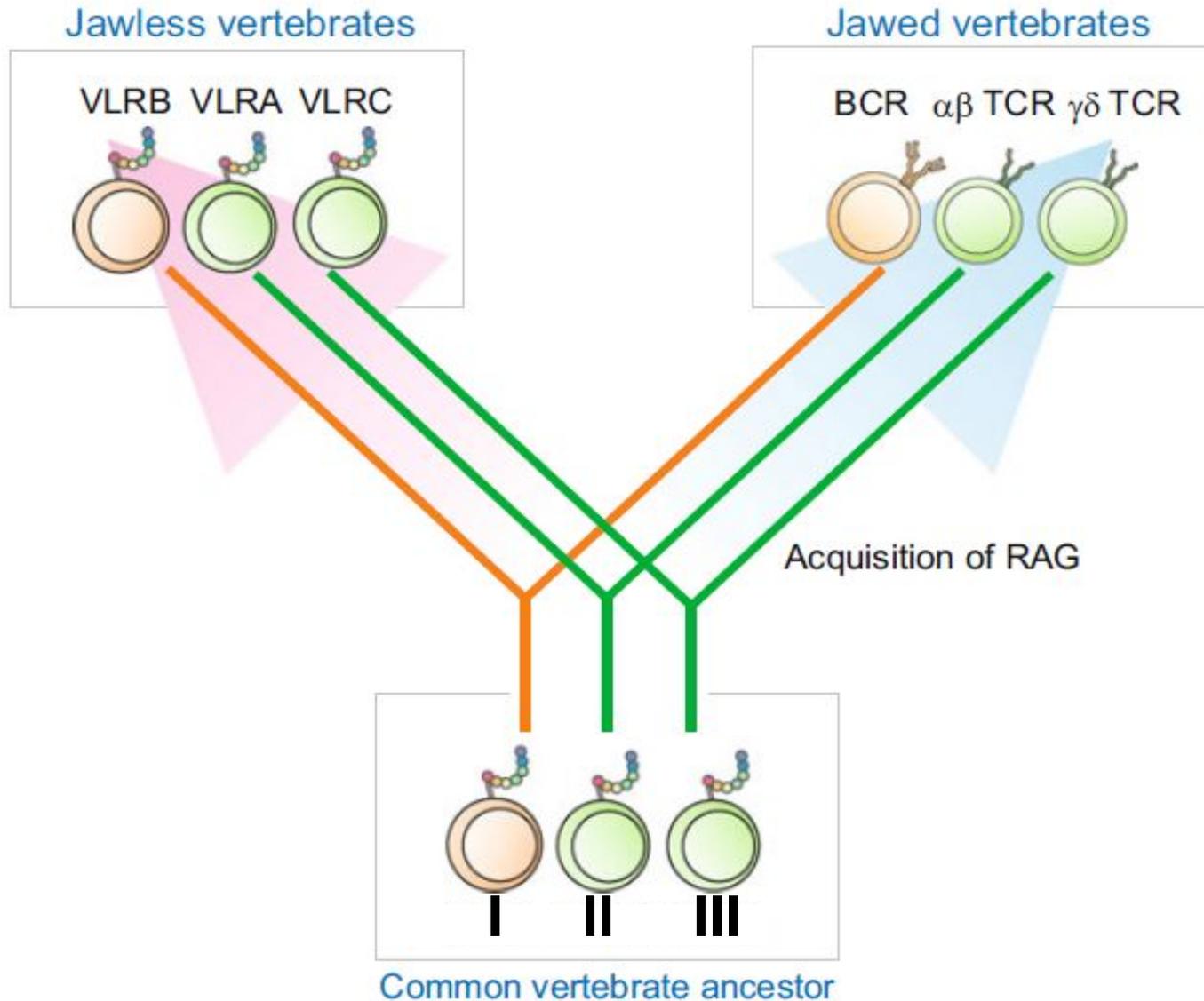


APC expressing MHC molecules

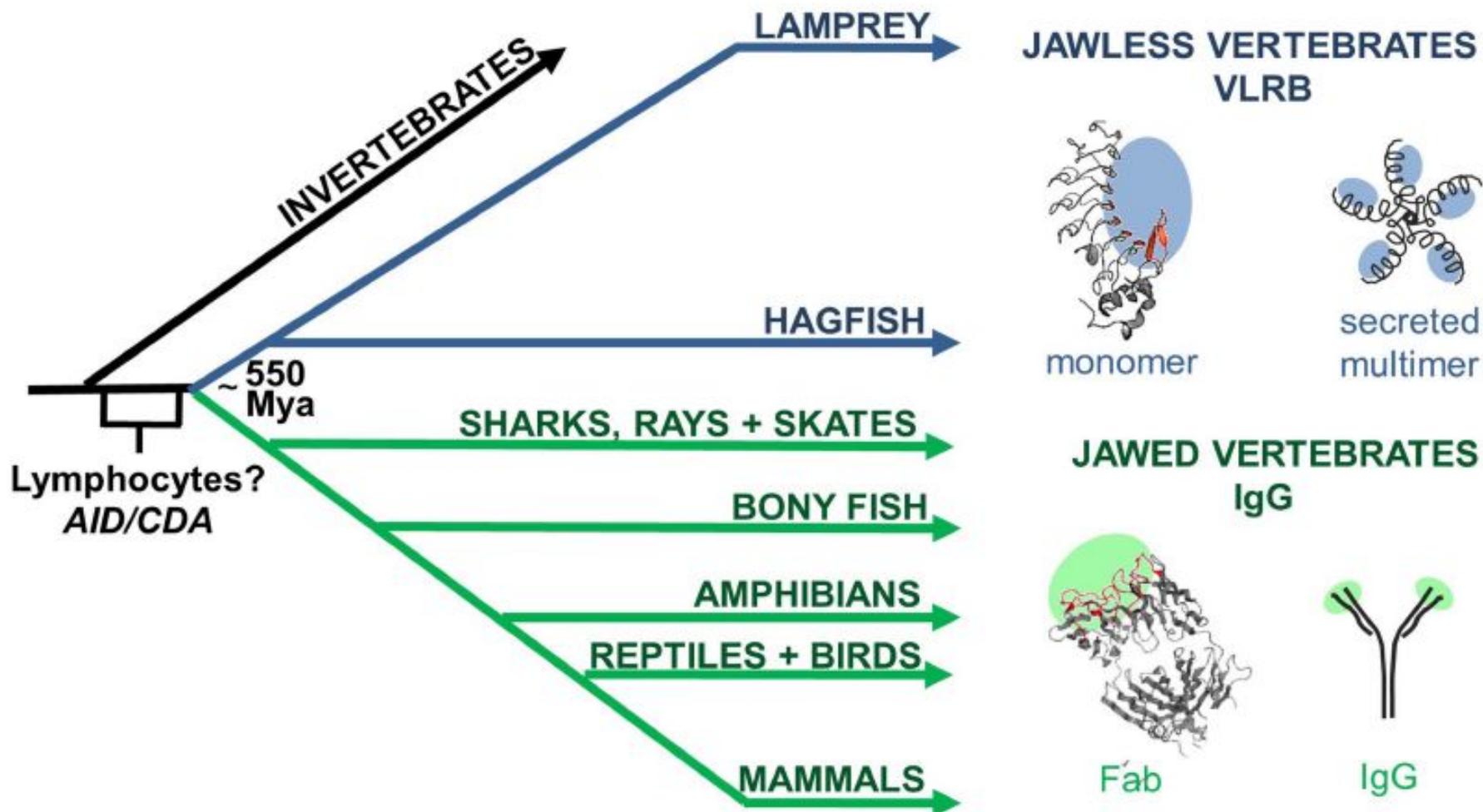
Параллельная эволюция адаптивного иммунитета



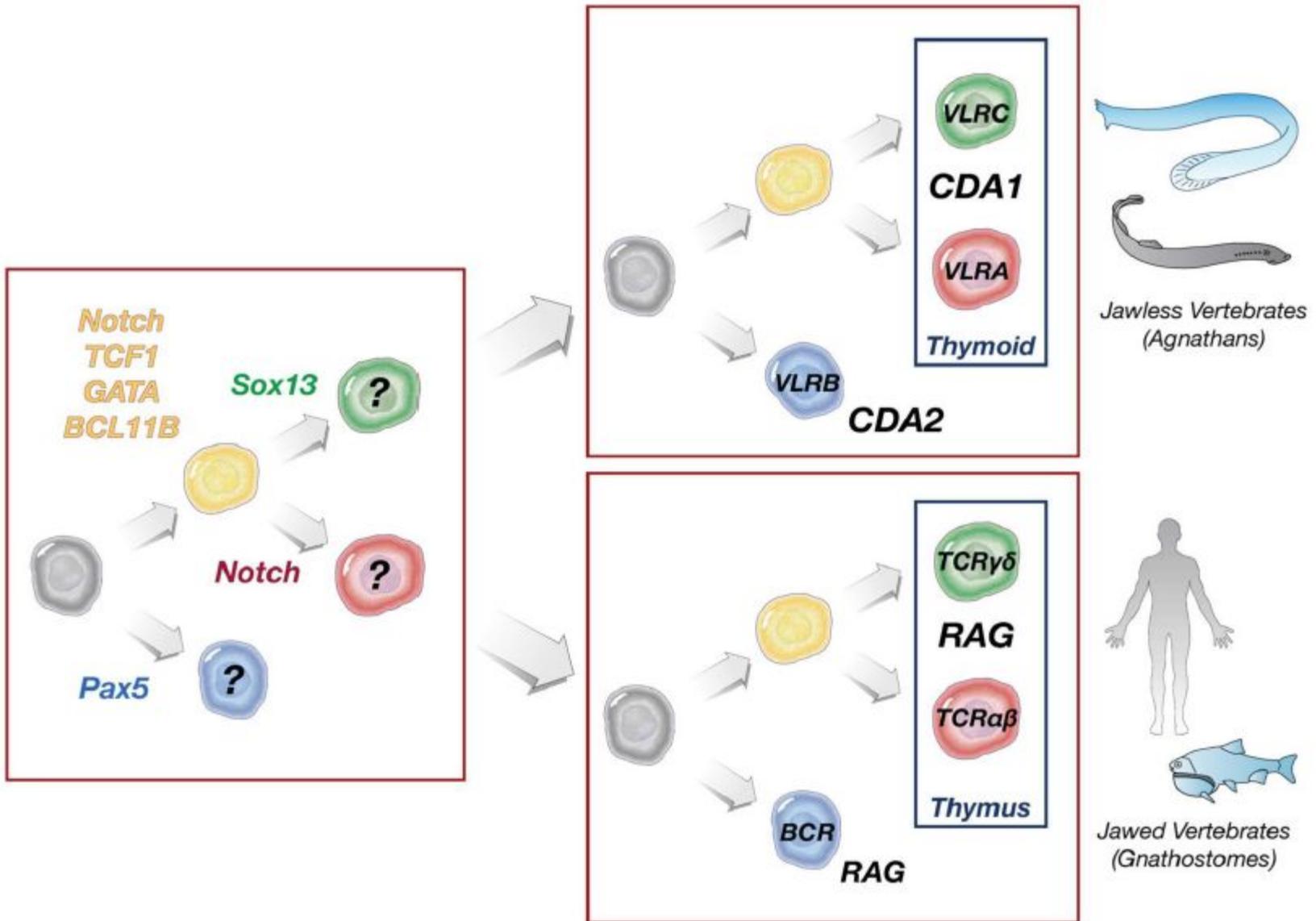
У общего предка позвоночных были дифференцированы аналоги В- и Т- лимфоцитов



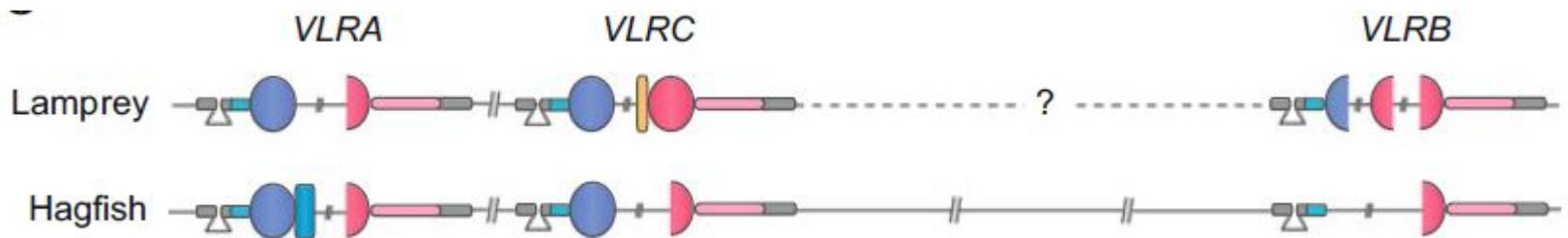
Вариабельные рецепторы лимфоцитов круглоротых связывают антигены



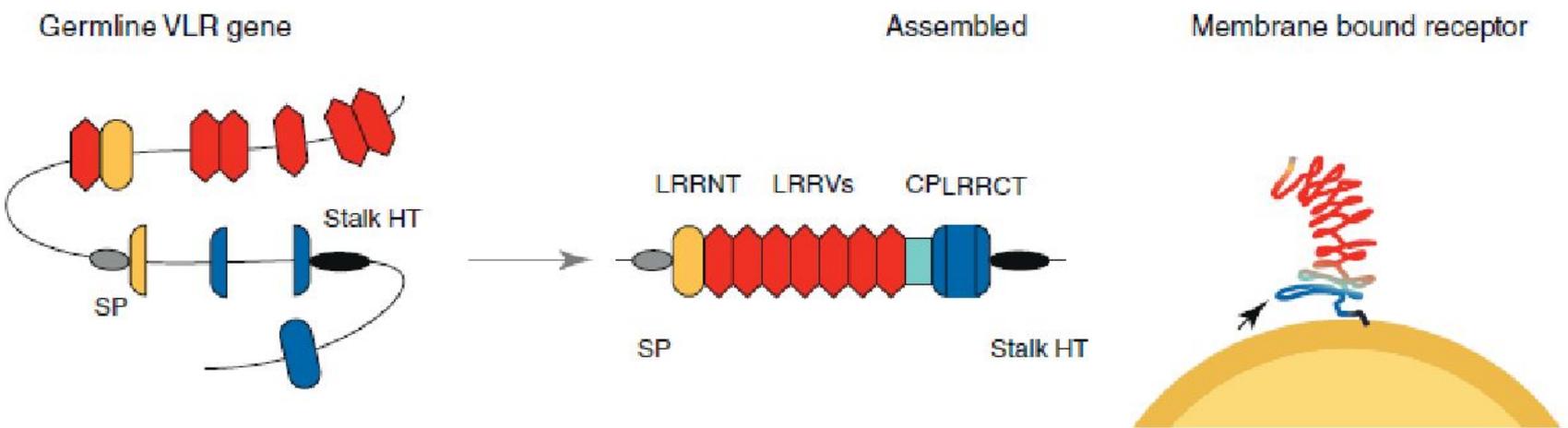
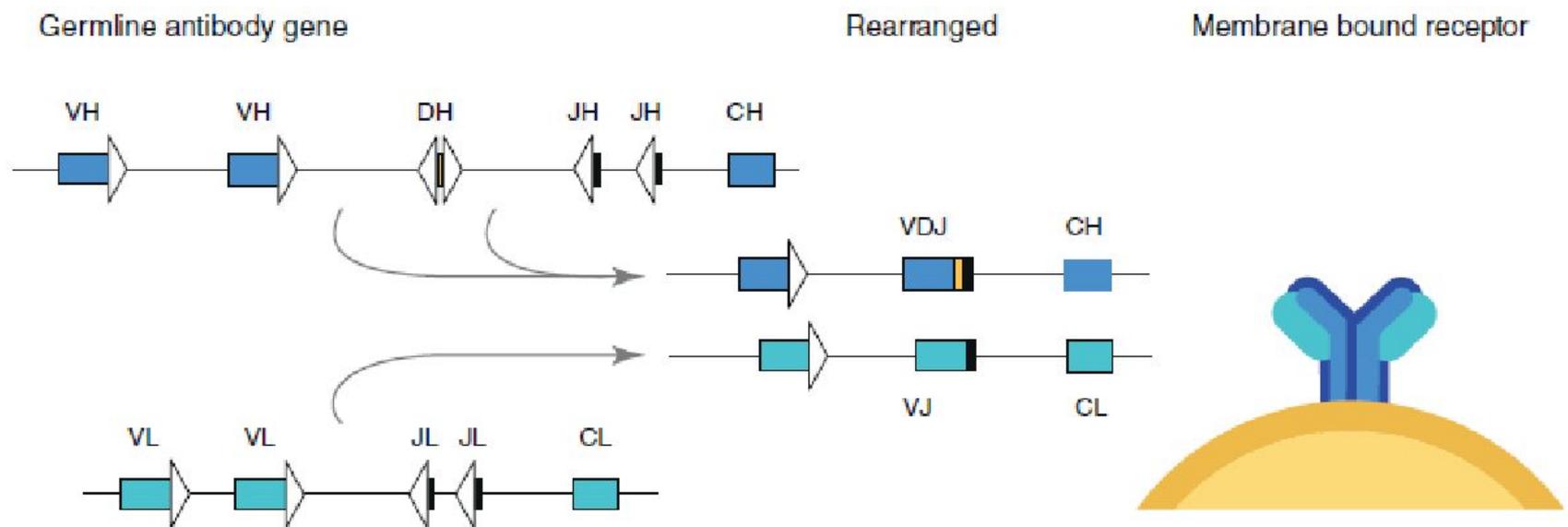
Параллельная эволюция адаптивного иммунитета



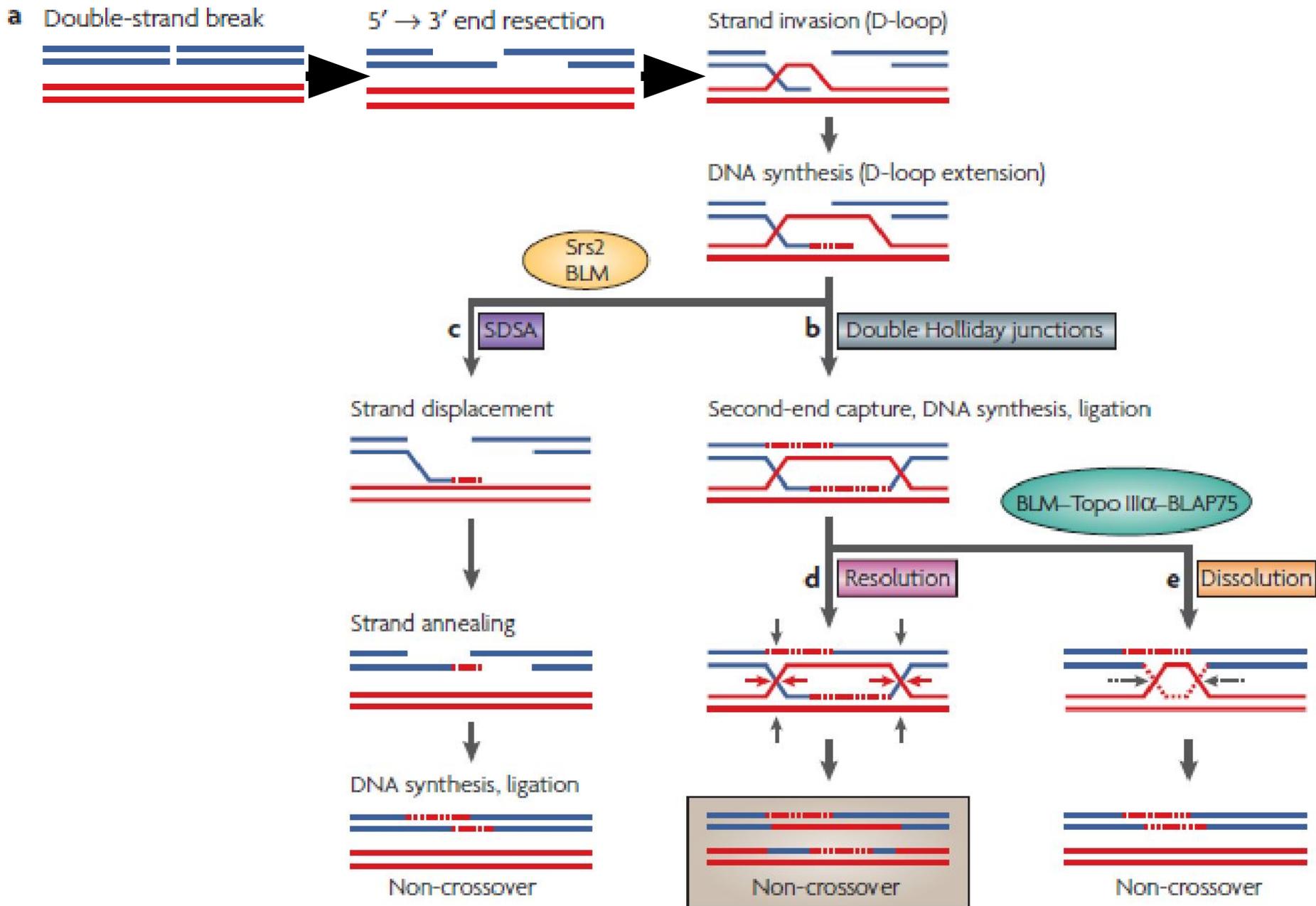
Гены LRR-содержащих вариабельных рецепторов круглоротых находятся вместе



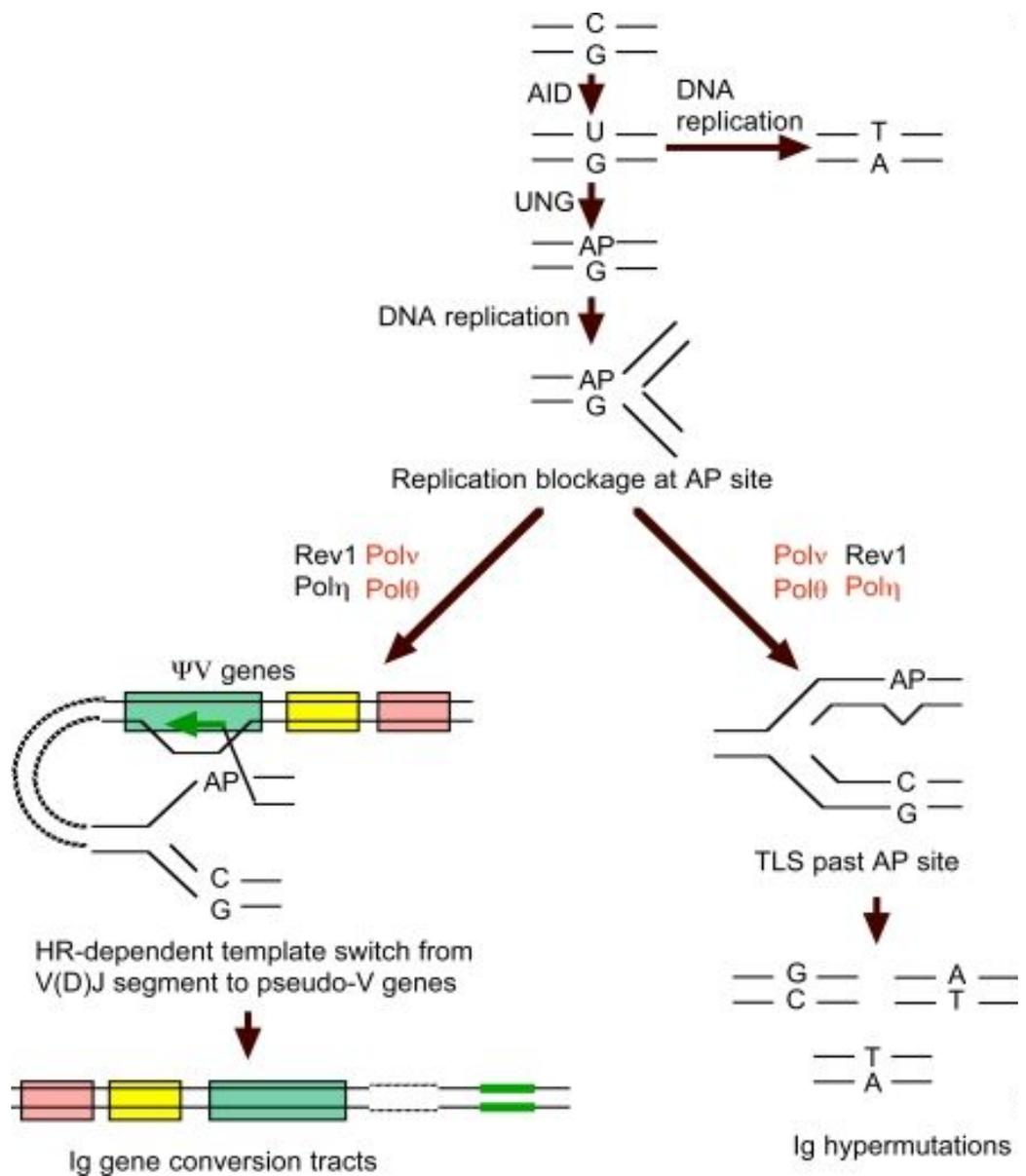
VLR подвергаются генетической конверсии



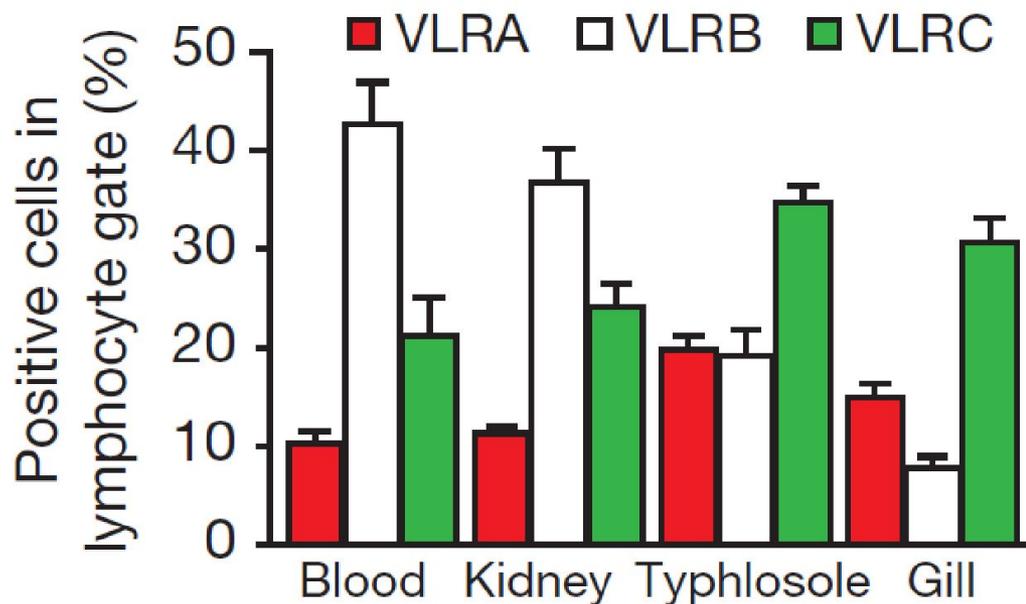
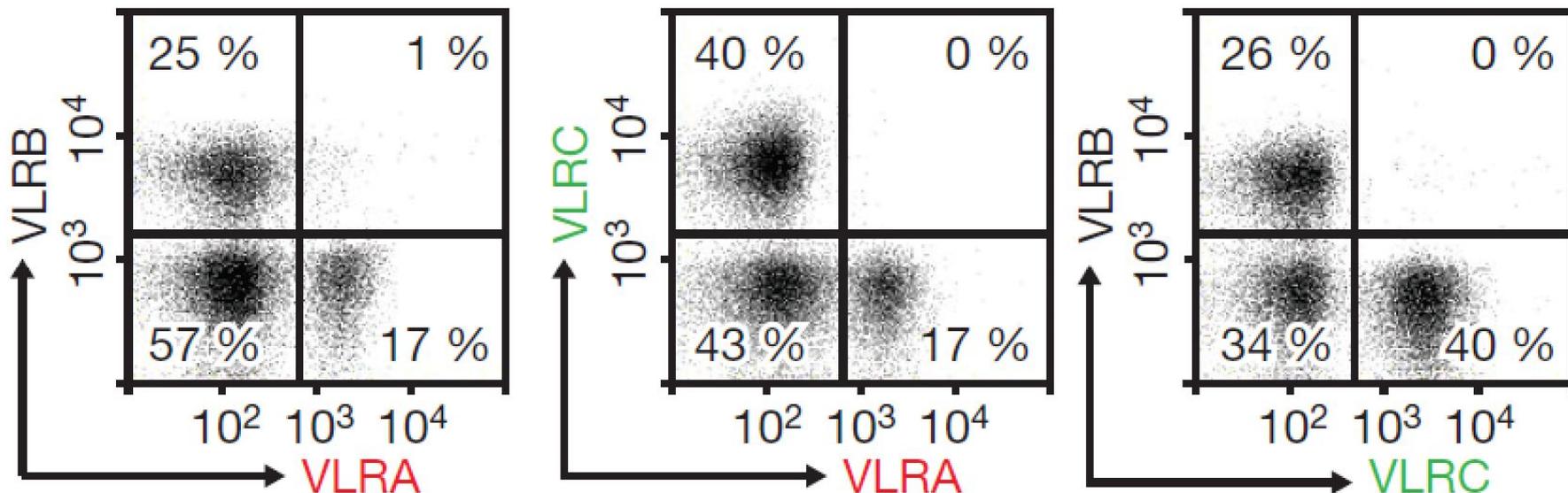
Молекулярная схема генетической конверсии



Конверсия иммуноглобулиновых генов



Три типа VLR-несущих клеток

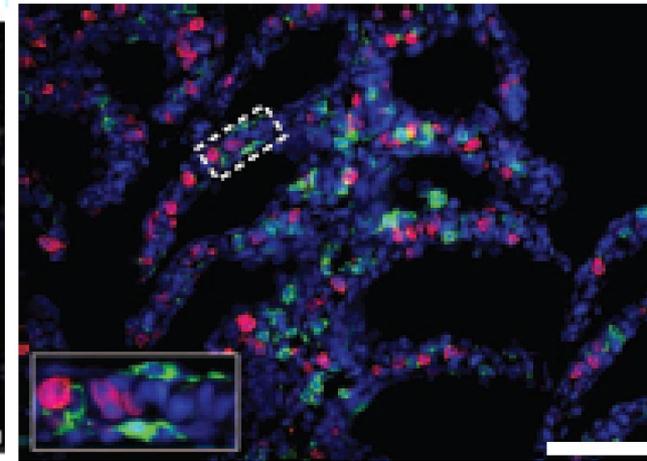
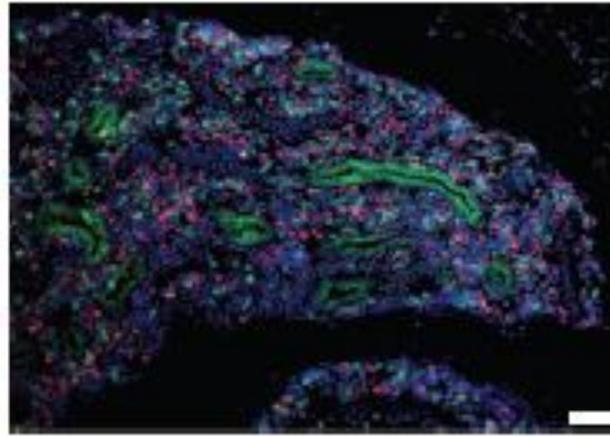
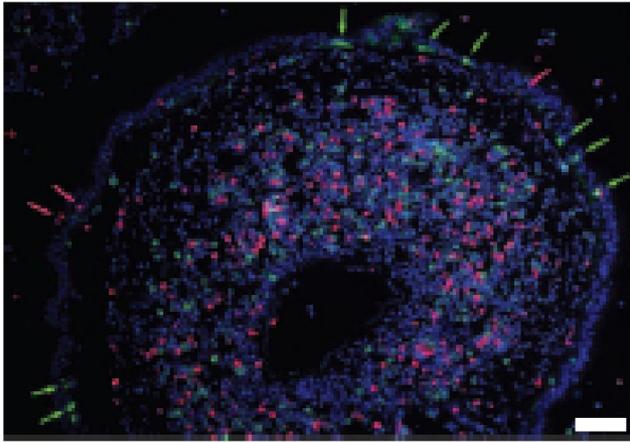


Распределение VLRA и VLRC лимфоцитов в тканях

Тифлозоль

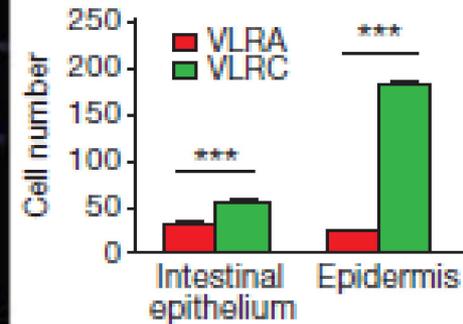
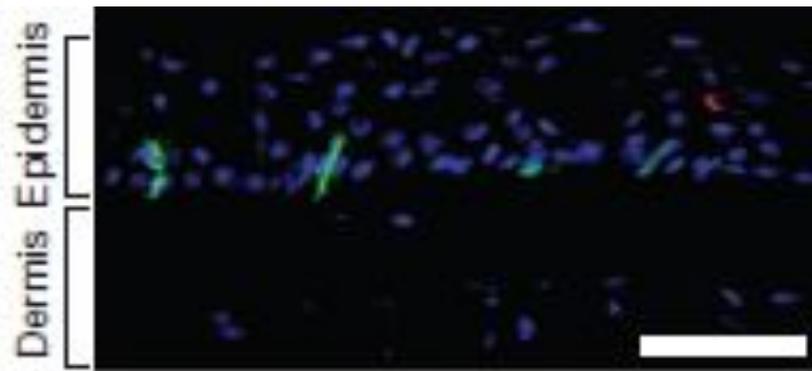
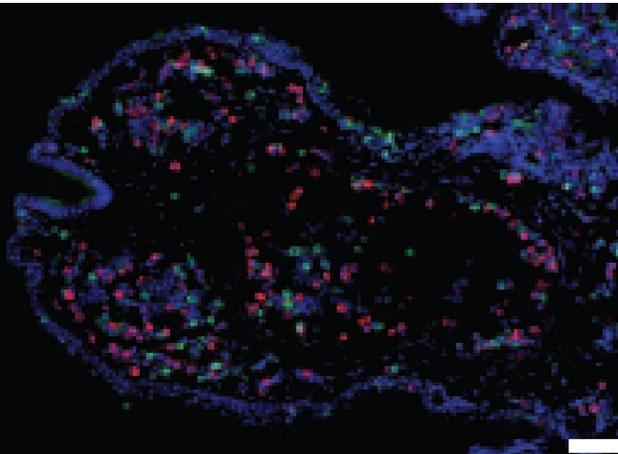
Почка

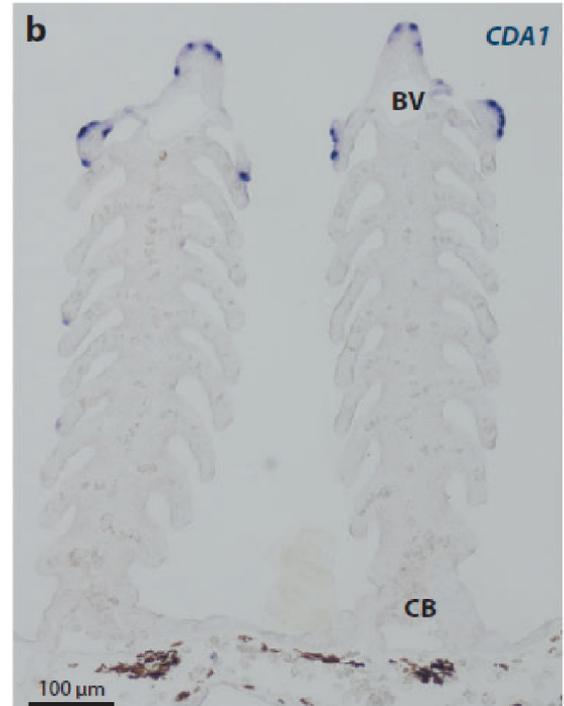
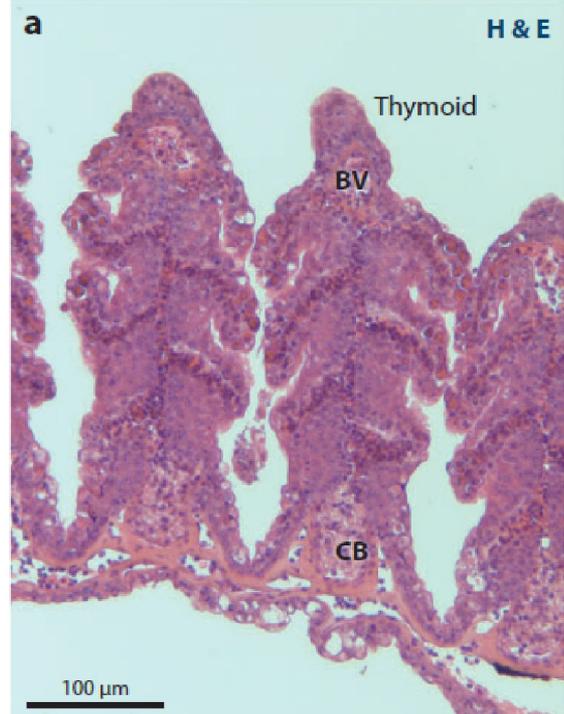
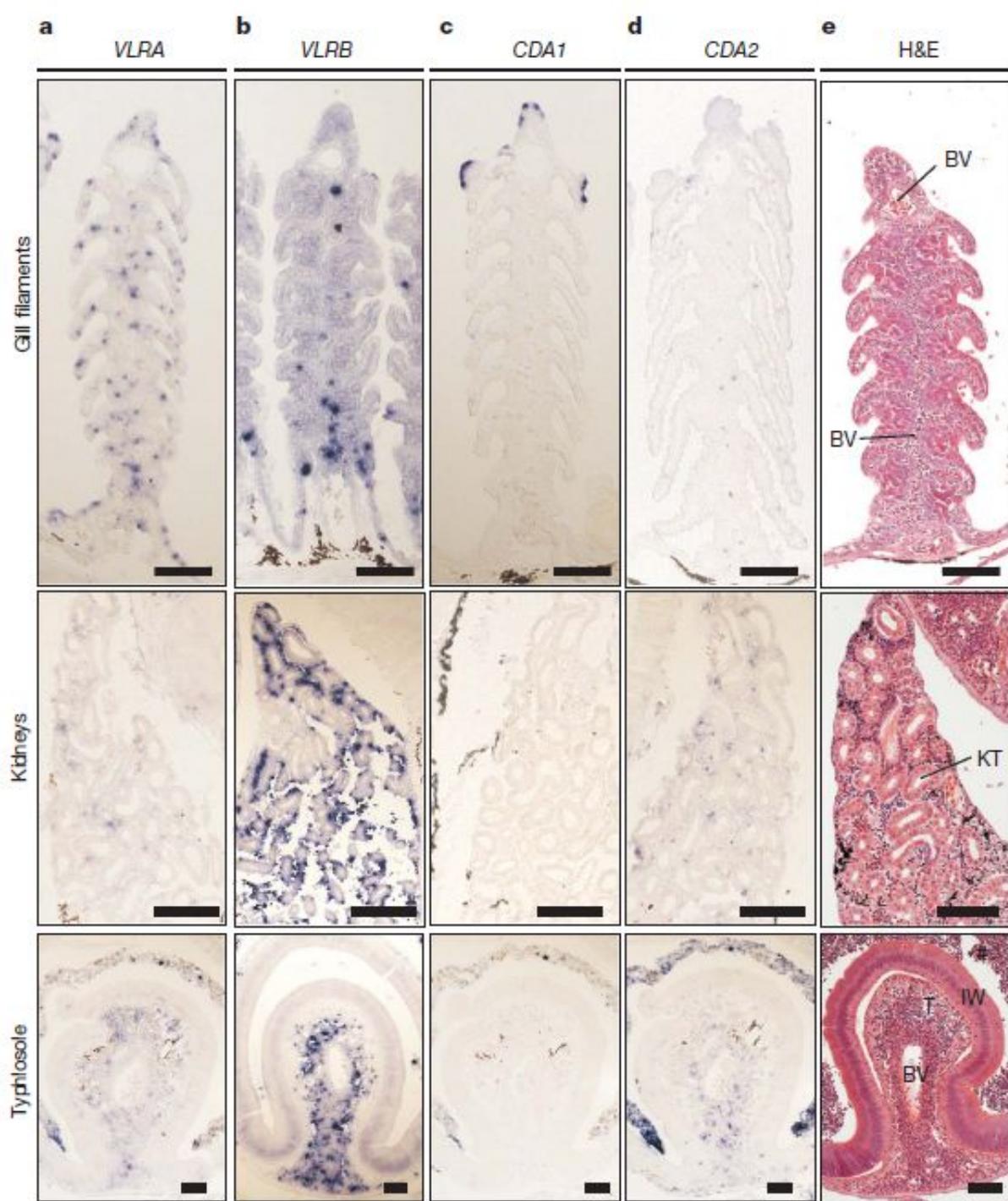
Жабра

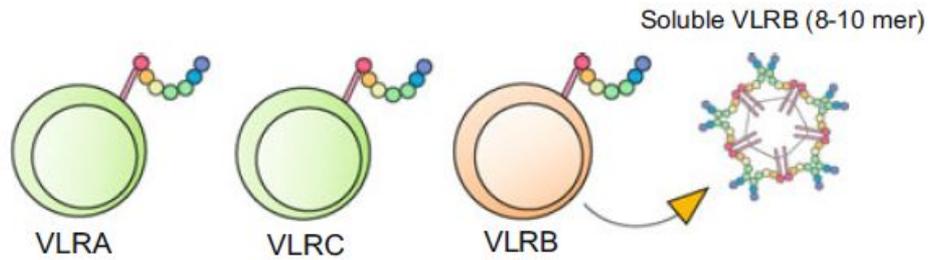


Подглоточная складка

Кожа

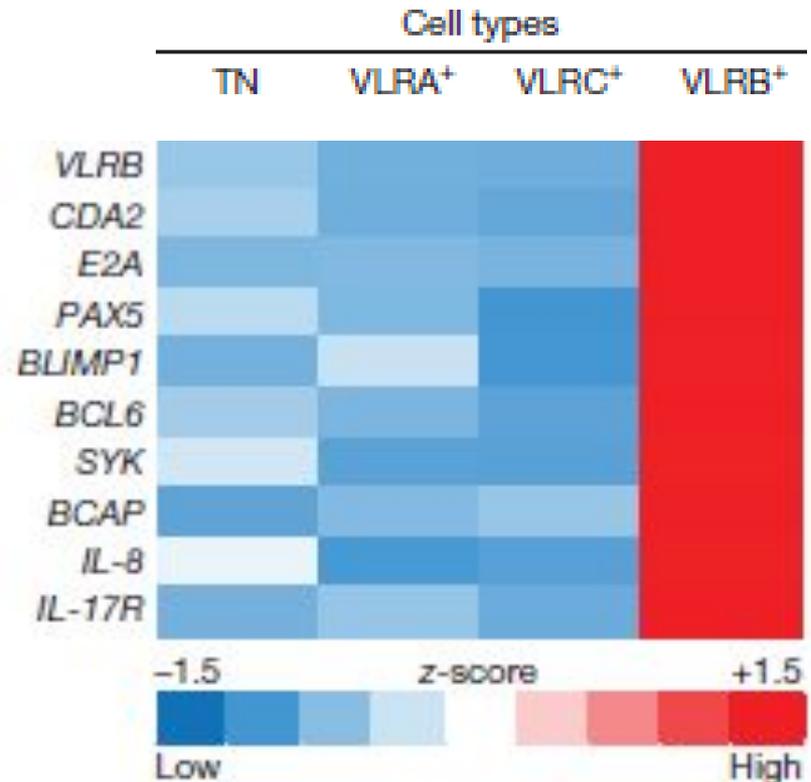
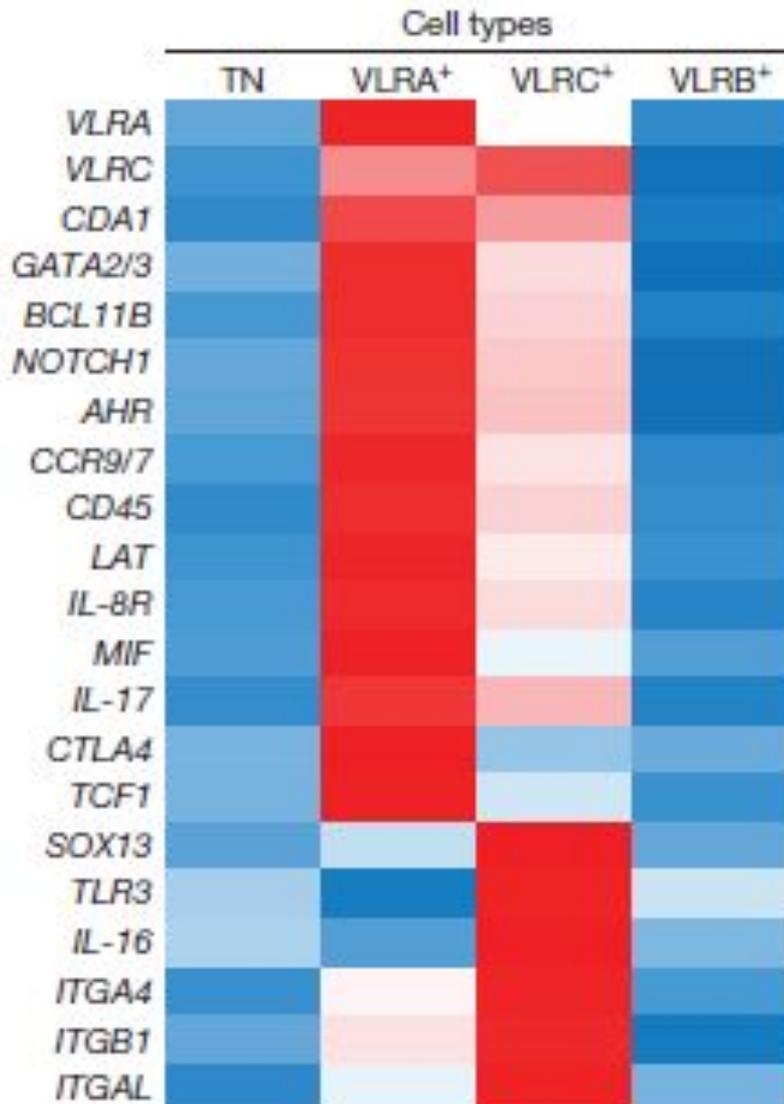




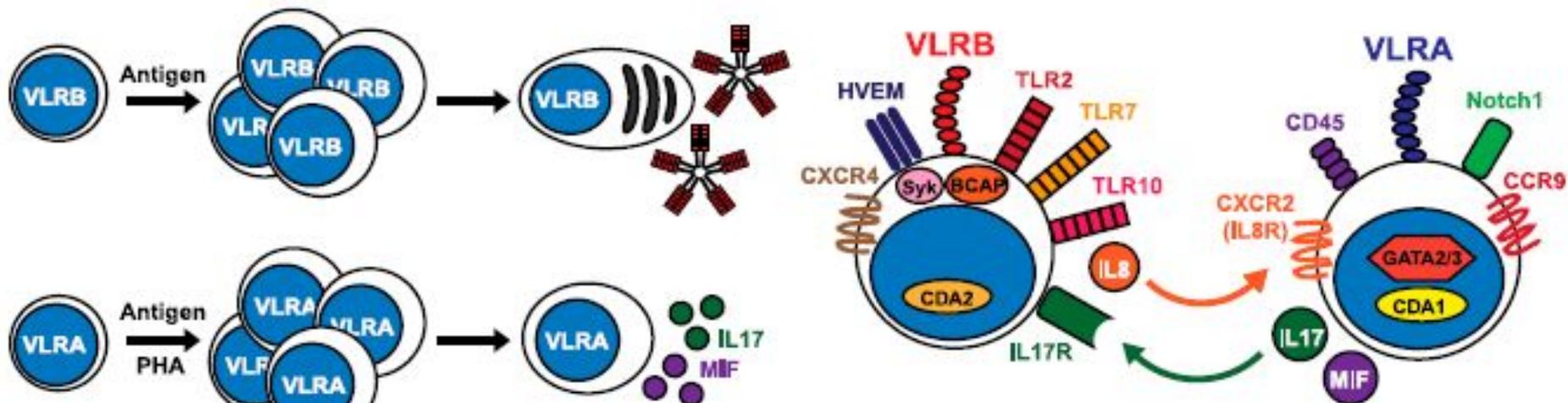


Immune function	Cellular immunity		Humoral immunity
Sites of development	Thymoid		Hematopoietic organ
Response to PHA	Yes		No
Response to poly I:C		Strong	Weak
Tissue distribution	Blood	Blood, Epithelium (skin, intestine)	Blood, intestine/typhlosole
Receptor diversity	High	High, but limited in skin	High
Enzymes involved in the generation of diversity	CDA1		CDA2
Cytokines	MIF, IL-17	IL-16, IL-17	IL-8
Cytokine receptors	IL-8R		IL-17R
Transcription factors	GATA2/3, TCF1	SOX13	BLIMP-1 BCL6, PAX5, E2A
Signaling molecules	LAT		BCAP, Syk
Cell surface molecules	NOTCH, AHR, CCR9/7, CD45, CTLA4	TLR3, ITGA4, ITGB1, ITGAL	

Профили экспрессии лимфоцитов миноги



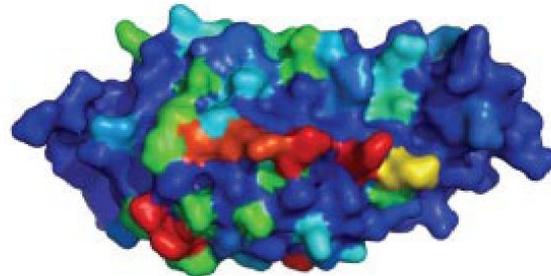
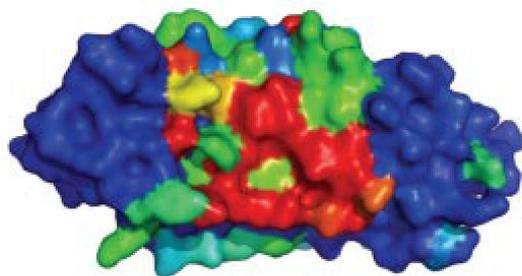
Популяции лимфоцитов круглоротых



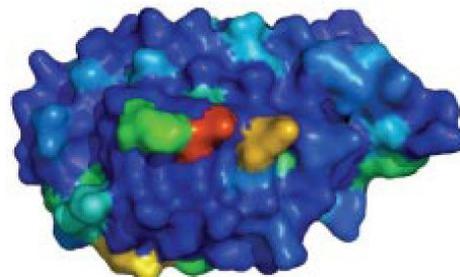
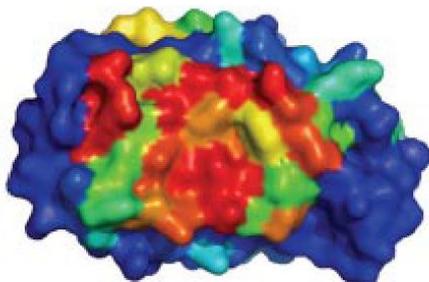
Concave

Convex

VLR-A



VLR-B

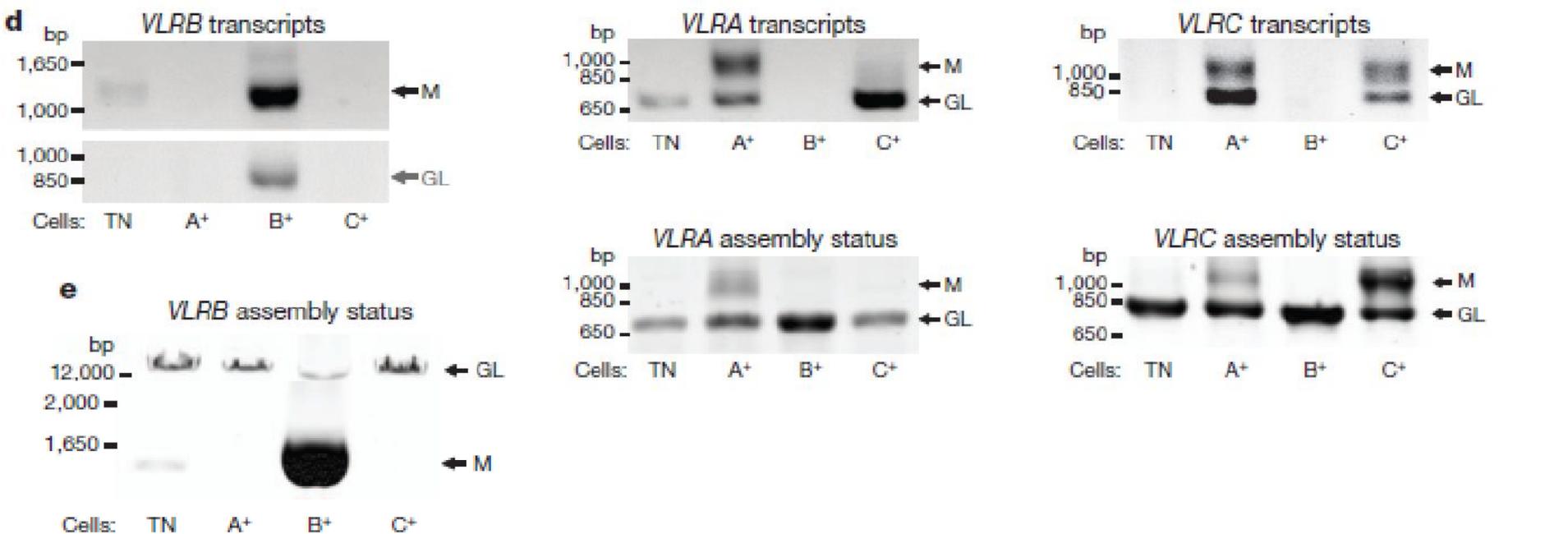
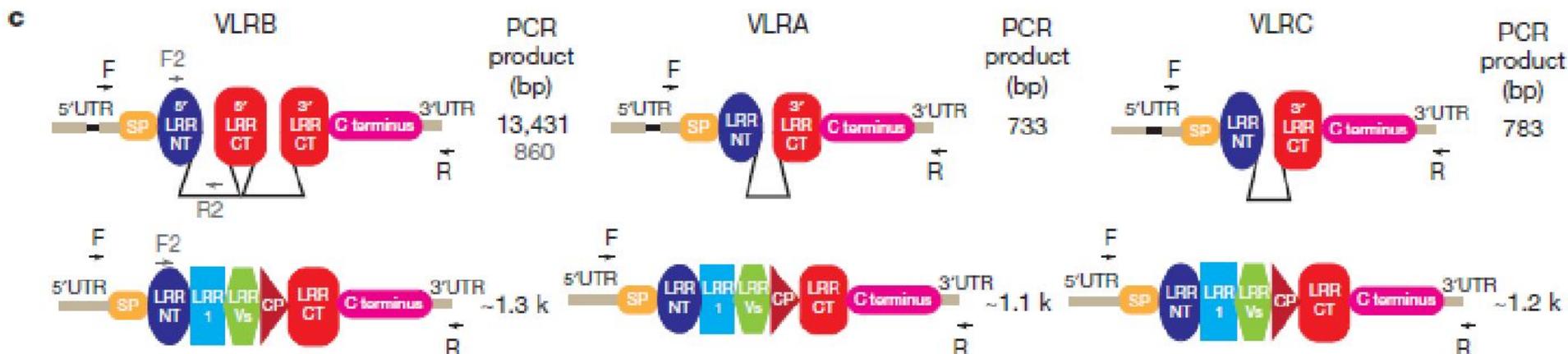


Most variable

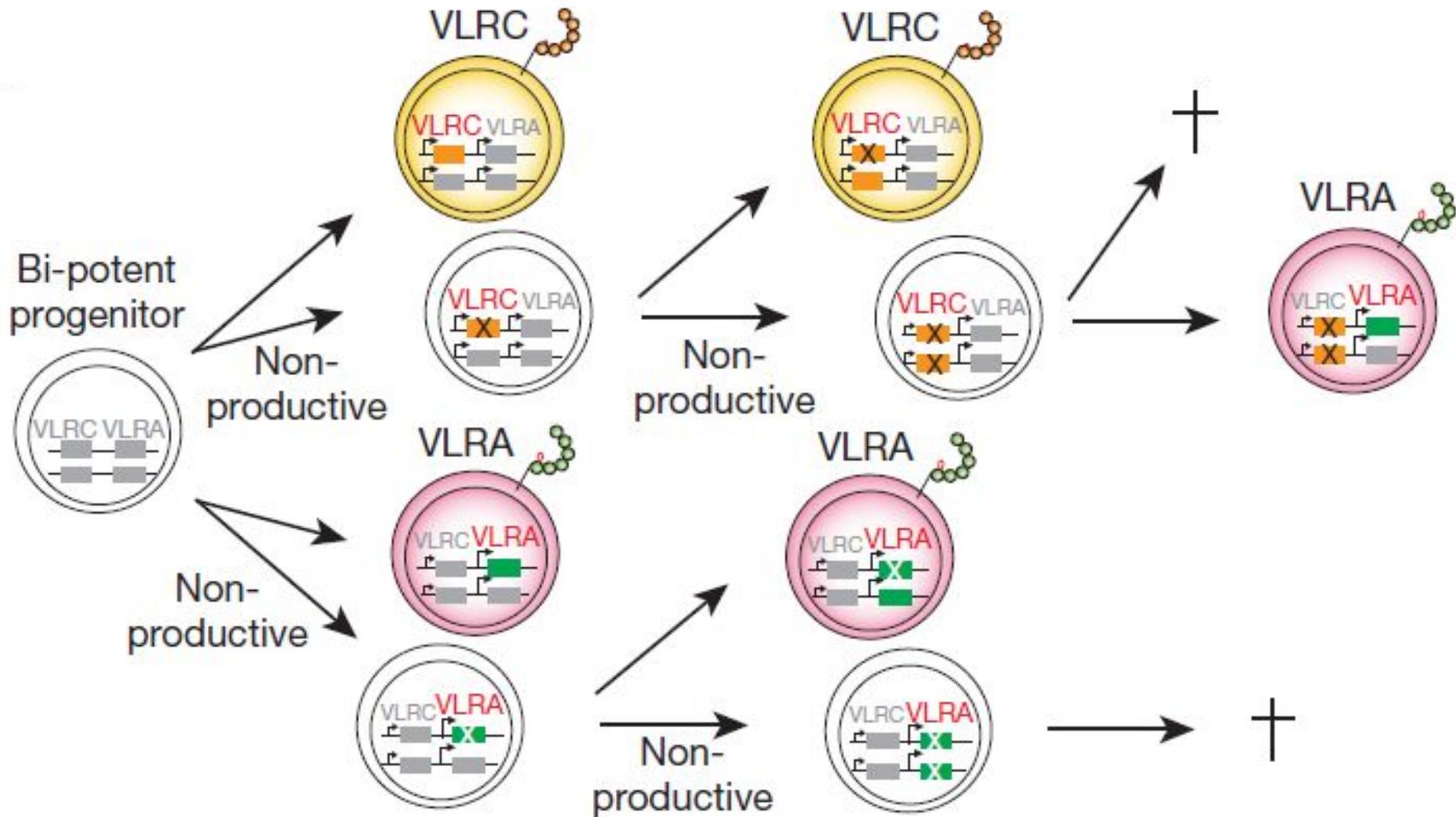


Least variable

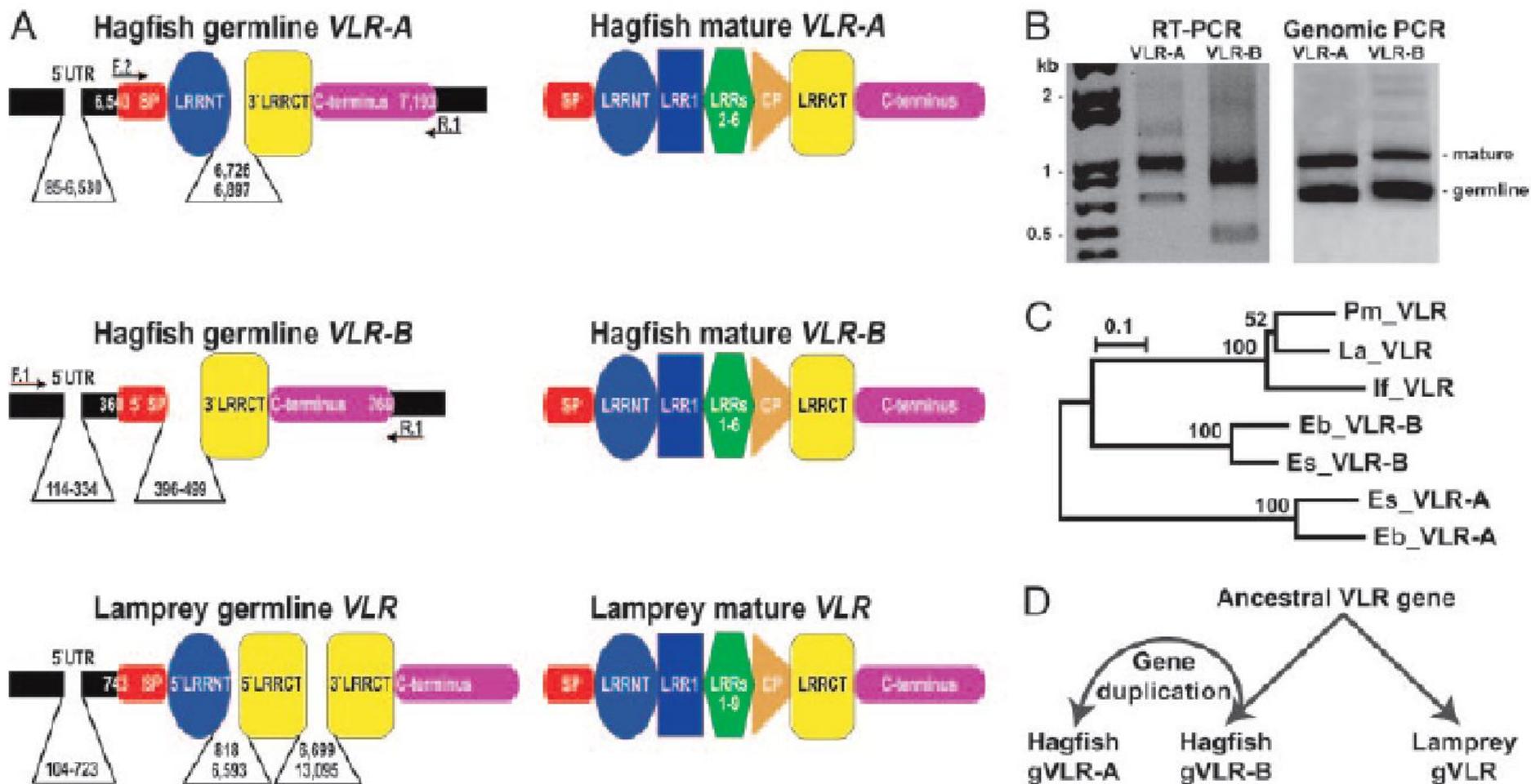
Одновременная экспрессия VLRA и VLRC на уровне мРНК



Дифференцировка лимфоцитов миног

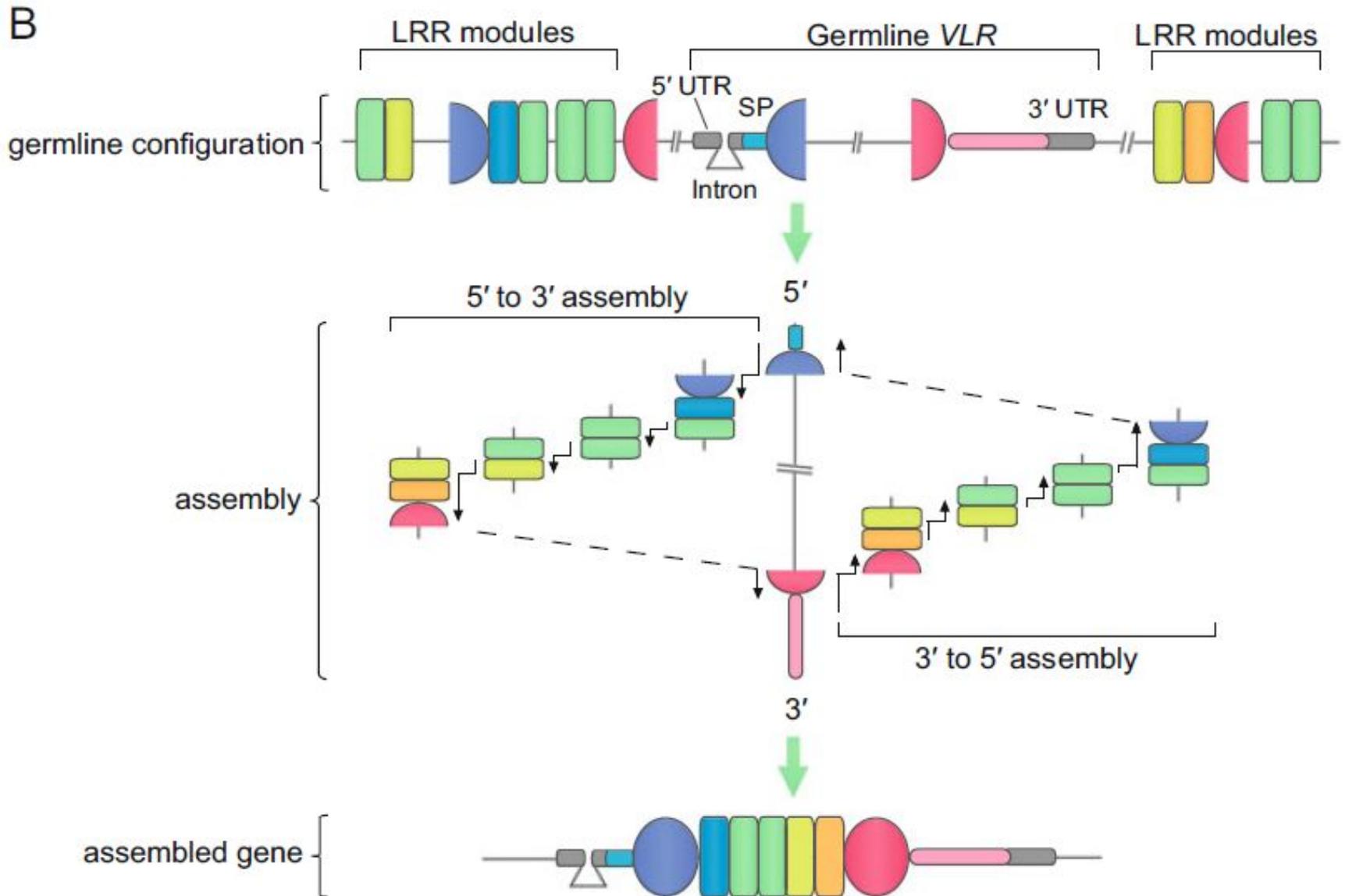


Генерация разнообразия VLR

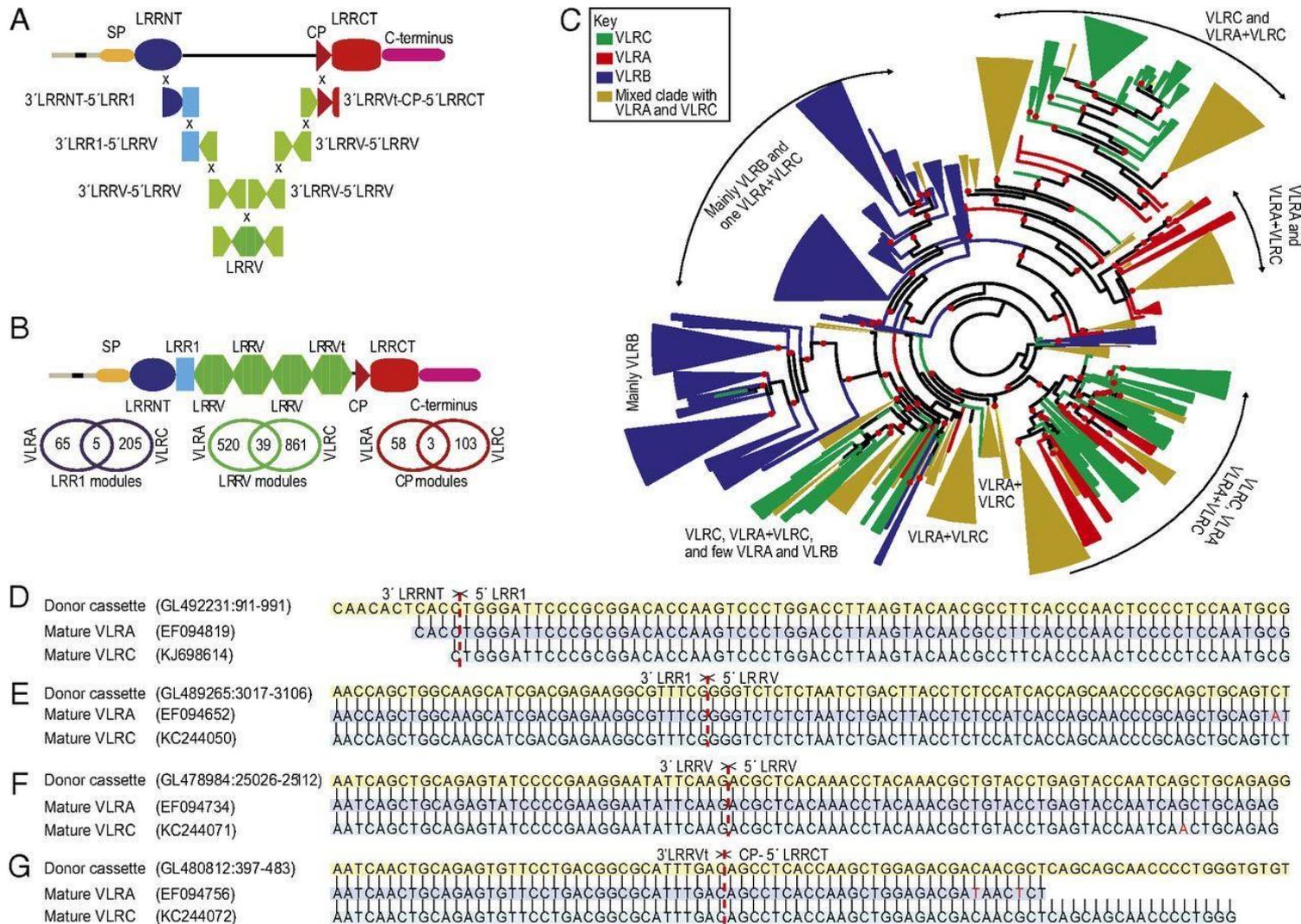


Лейциновый повтор имеет последовательность XLXXLXXLXLXXNXLXXLPXXXFX

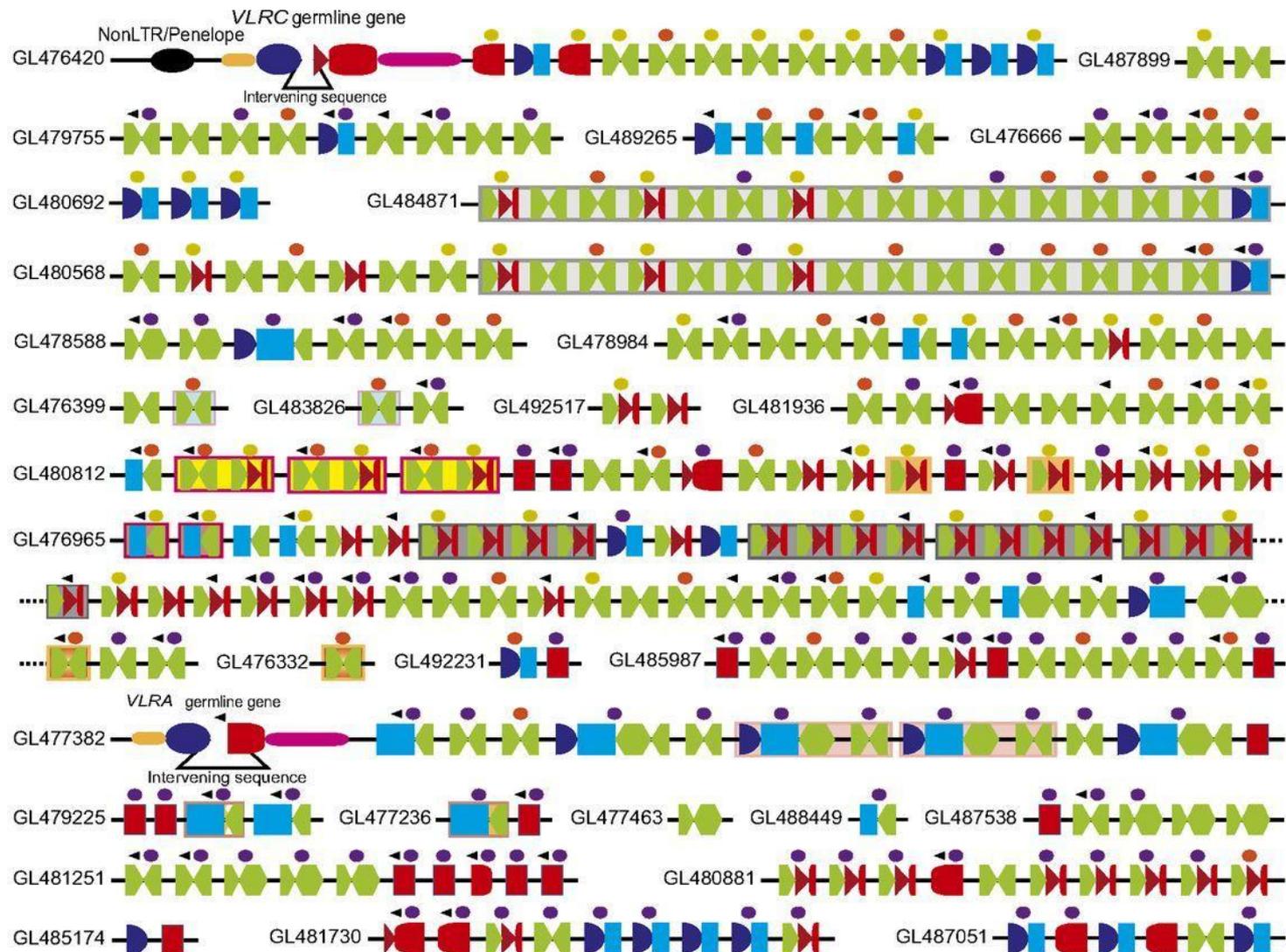
Генерация разнообразия VLR



VLRA и VLRC используют одни и те же элементы кассет генов



Геномная организация локуса VLRA/VLRC

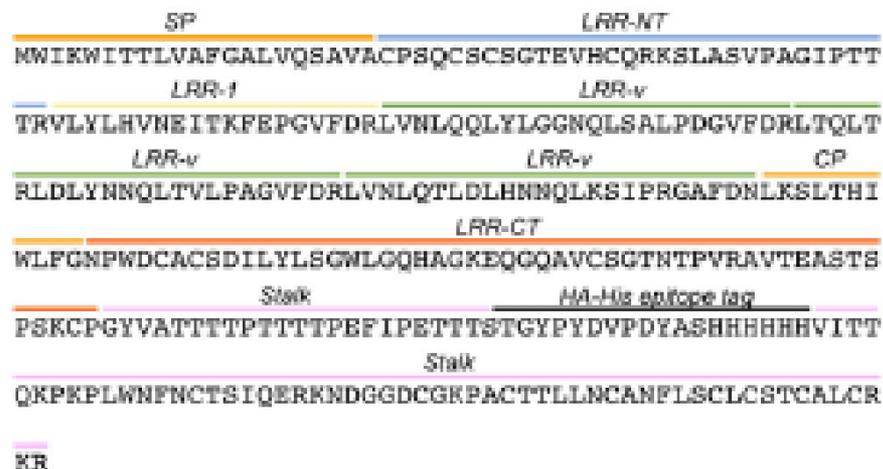


Key: LRR1-5' LRRV 3' LRRV-5' LRRV 3' LRRNT-LRR1-LRRV-5' LRRV 3' LRRNT-LRR1-LRRV LRRCT-m 3' LRRV-LRRV 3' LRR1-5' LRRV LRRV-LRRV 3' LRRCT 3' LRRV-CP-5' LRRCT 5' LRRCT 3' LRRNT CP-5' LRRCT 3' LRRNT-5' LRR1 3' LRRNT-LRR1 3' LRRNT-LRR1-5' LRRV 3' LRR1-LRRV-5' LRRV

Характеристики первых VLR к лимфоцитарным антигенам человека

Screening results of monoclonal VLR antibodies to PBMCs

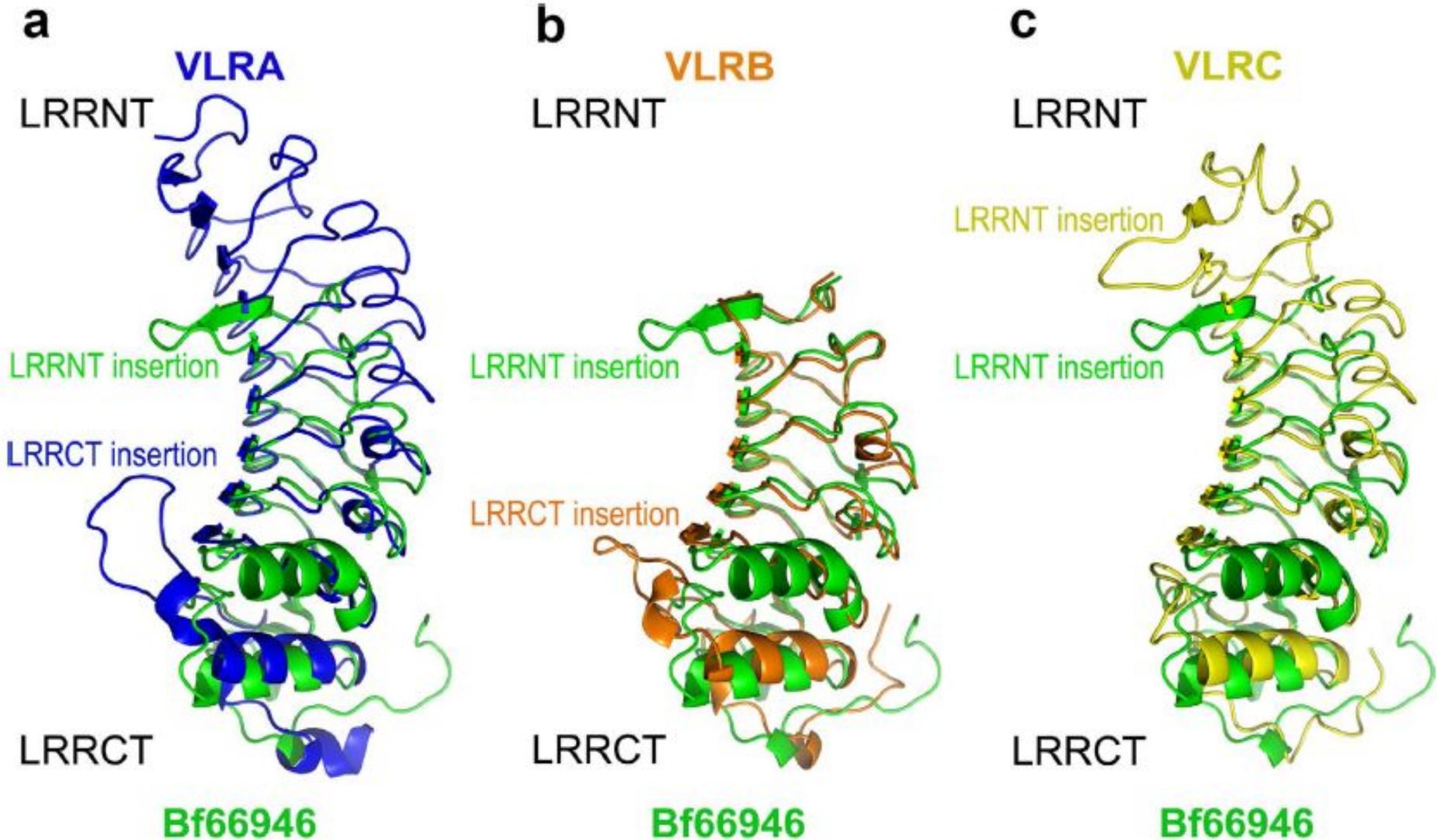
VLR clone	T cells	B cells	non B/T cells	monocytes
VLR6	+	-	-	-
VLR18	+	+	+	-
VLR25	+	+	+	-
VLR32	+	-	-	-
VLR33	+	-	+ ¹	-
VLR37	+	-	+ ¹	-
VLR73	+	-	+ ¹	-
VLR87	+	+	+	-
VLR97	+	-	-	-
VLR99	-	-	-	+
VLR109	+	-	+ ¹	-
VLR139	+	+	+	-

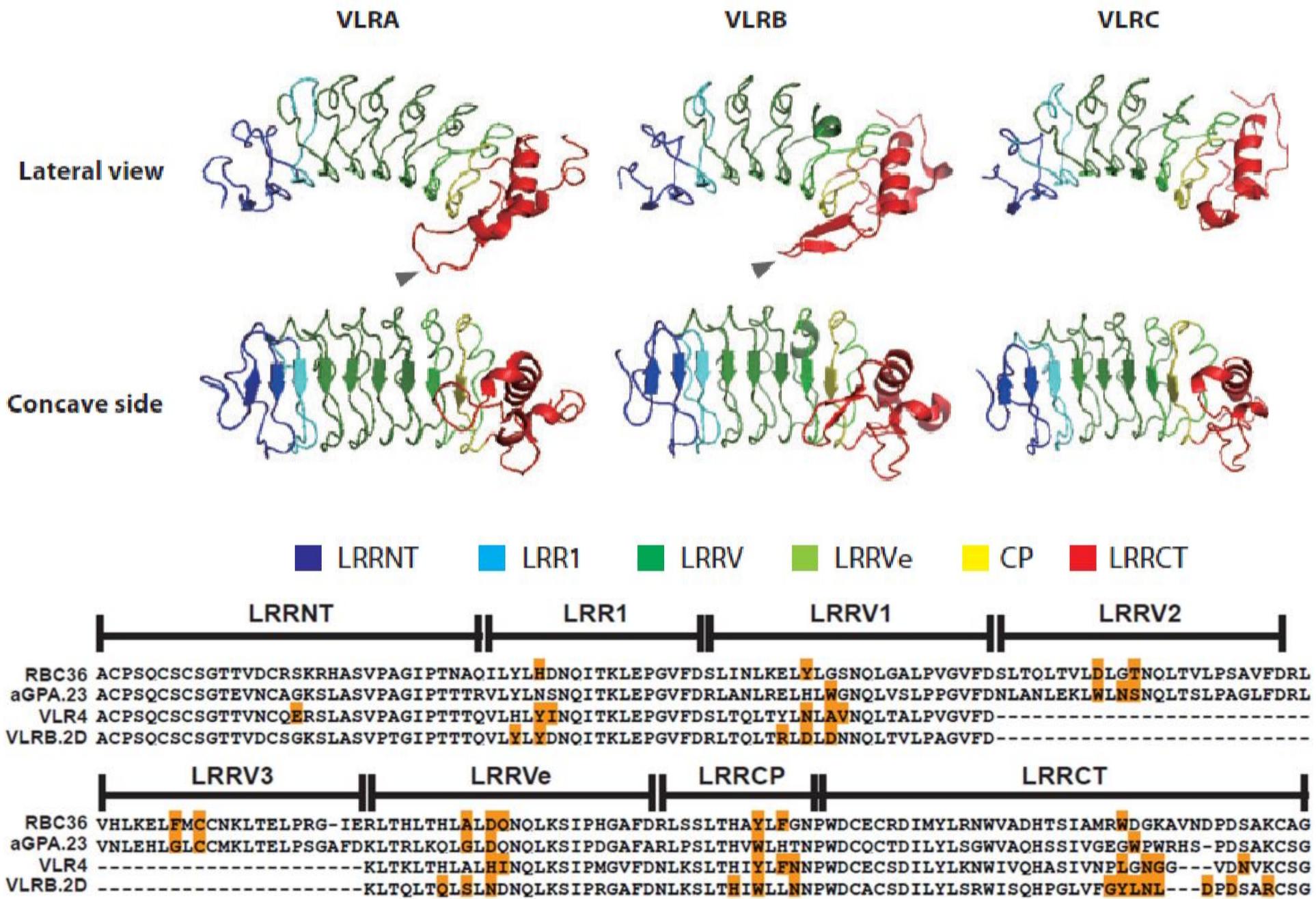


T cells: CD3⁺, B cells: CD19⁺, non B/T cells: CD3⁻/CD19⁻, monocytes identified by FSC/SSC profile.

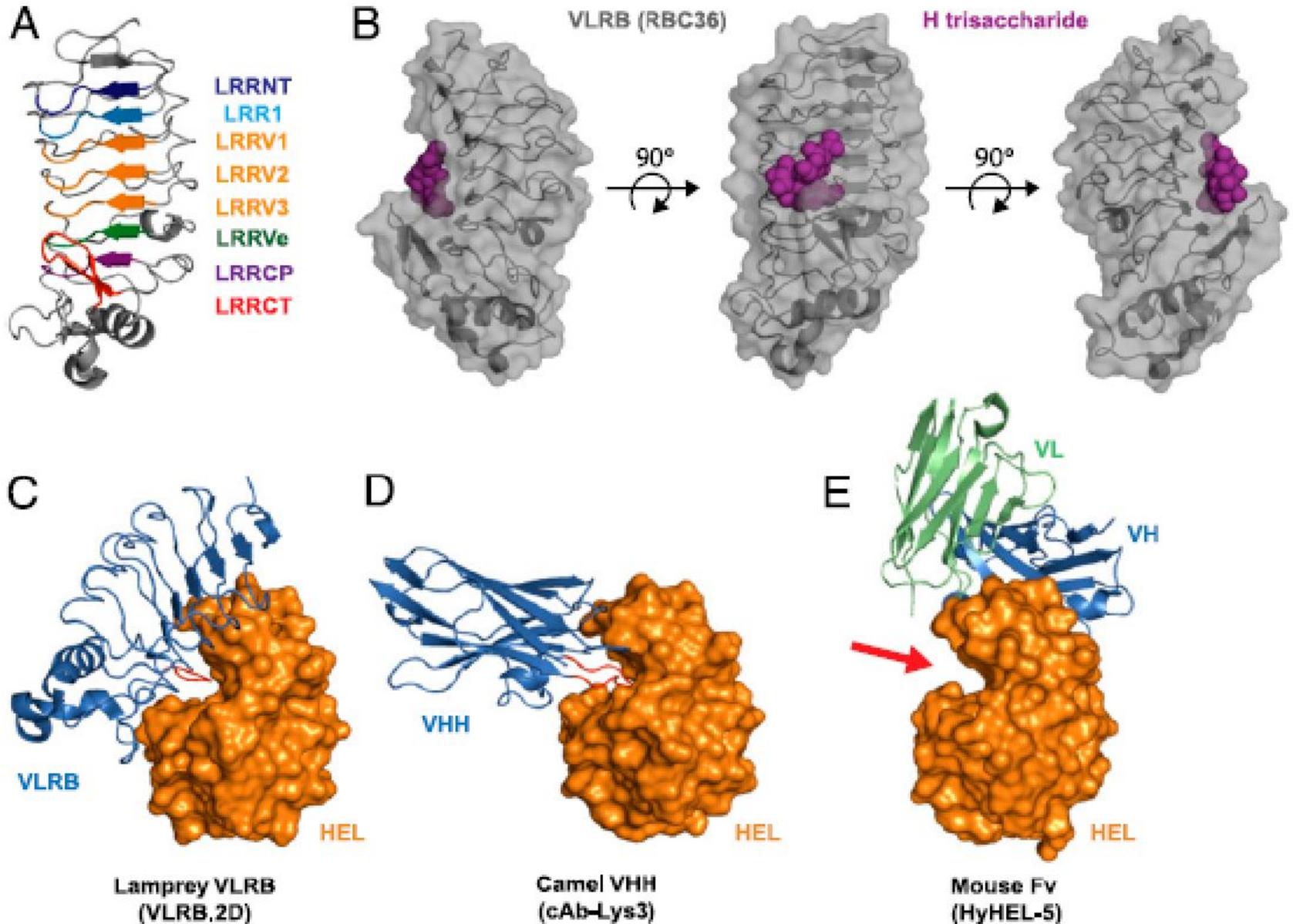
¹ indicates partial staining of the cell population.

Характер связывания антигена

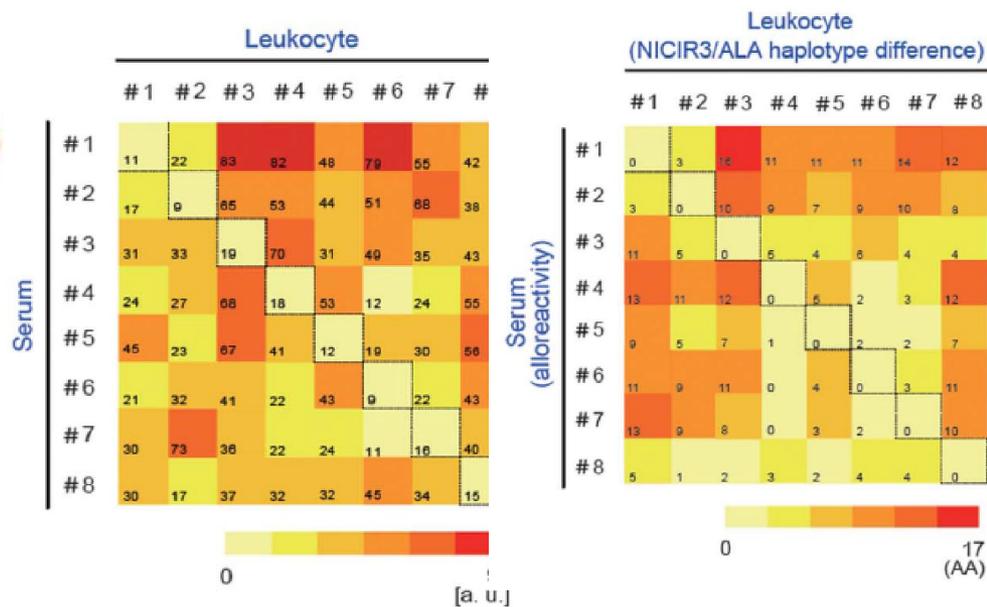
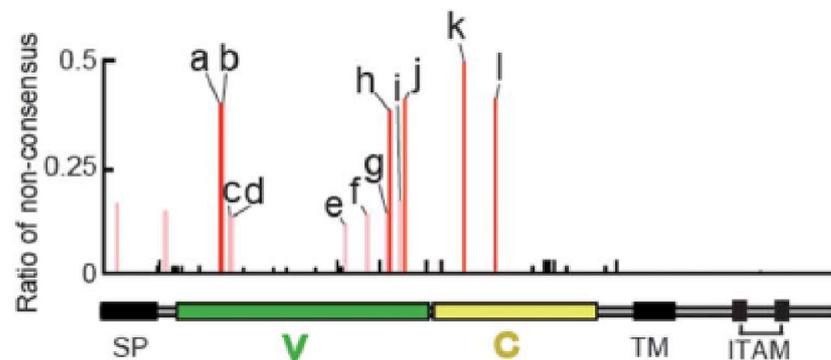
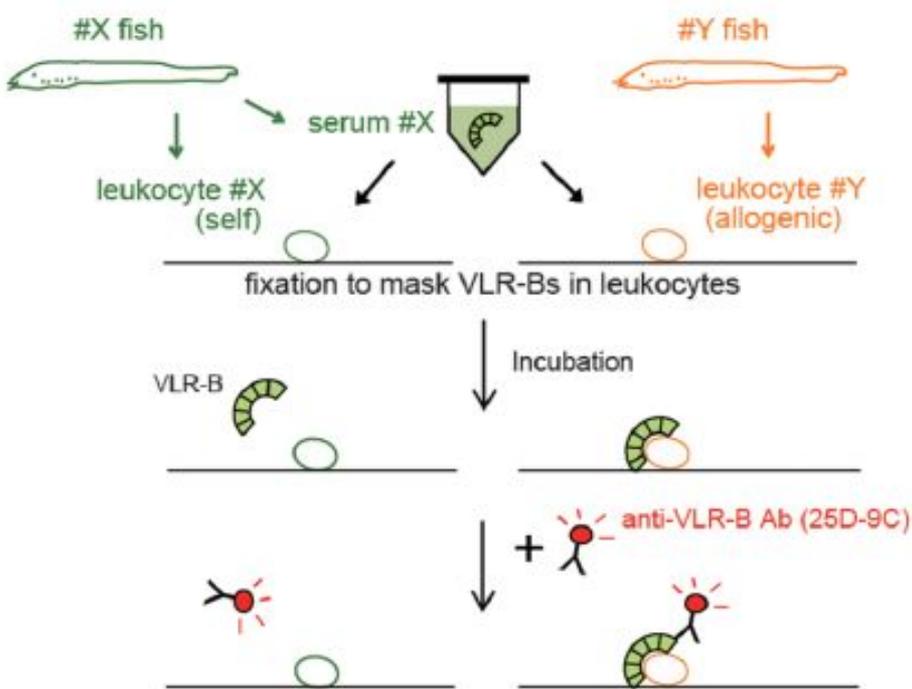




Распознавание антигена при помощи VLRB и АТ



Возможно, за аллораспознавание у миног отвечает иммуноглобулин NICIR3



Property/molecule/cell	Jawless verts (Lamprey, Hagfish)	Jawed verts (e.g. Humans, Bony fish)
Adaptive immunity	+	+
a/b T cells	+ (VLRA)	+ (a/b TCR)
g/d T cells	+ (VLRC)	+ (g/d TCR)
NK cells	?	+ (many types of receptors)
Innate Lymphoid cells (ILC)	?	+ (so far only found in mammals)
B cells	+ (VLRB)	+ (Ig)
Thymus	+ ('thymoid')	+
Enzymes for GOD	+(APOBEC, CDA1, CDA2)	+ (RAG)
Enzymes for affinity maturation	+(?) (APOBEC: CDA1, CDA2)	+ (APOBEC: AID)
Spleen	-	+
Lymph nodes	-	+ (warm-blooded)
MHC classI/II/b2m	-	+
Non-classical class I	-	+
Immunoproteasome	-	+
TAP	+ TAP-L	+ TAP-1/2/L
Developmental Transcription factors	TCF1, BCL11B, Notch, PAX5, SOX13, GATA	TCF1, BCL11B, Notch, PAX5, SOX13, GATA
Adaptive cytokines	+ IL-17 (others?)	+ IL-17, gIFN, IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-7, IL-10, IL-13, IL-15, IL-21 (and many more*)
Beta5T	-	+
AIRE	-	+
Costim B7 family	+ (a few)	+ (many)
TNF family	+ (a few)	+ (many)
C' alternative pathway	+	+
C' classical pathway	-	+
C' lectin pathway	+	+
C' MAC	-	+

- Следующая лекция 9 апреля – об общих чертах иммунных систем отдельных классов Челюстноротых