

# Lecture 17

## 11 Sept 2023



# The complement system

- Important effector in both innate and acquired immunity
- Over 30 circulating and membrane-bound proteins  
(synthesized in liver and other cells- immune and epithelial)
- Acts as a cascade  
(one event must occur before another takes place)



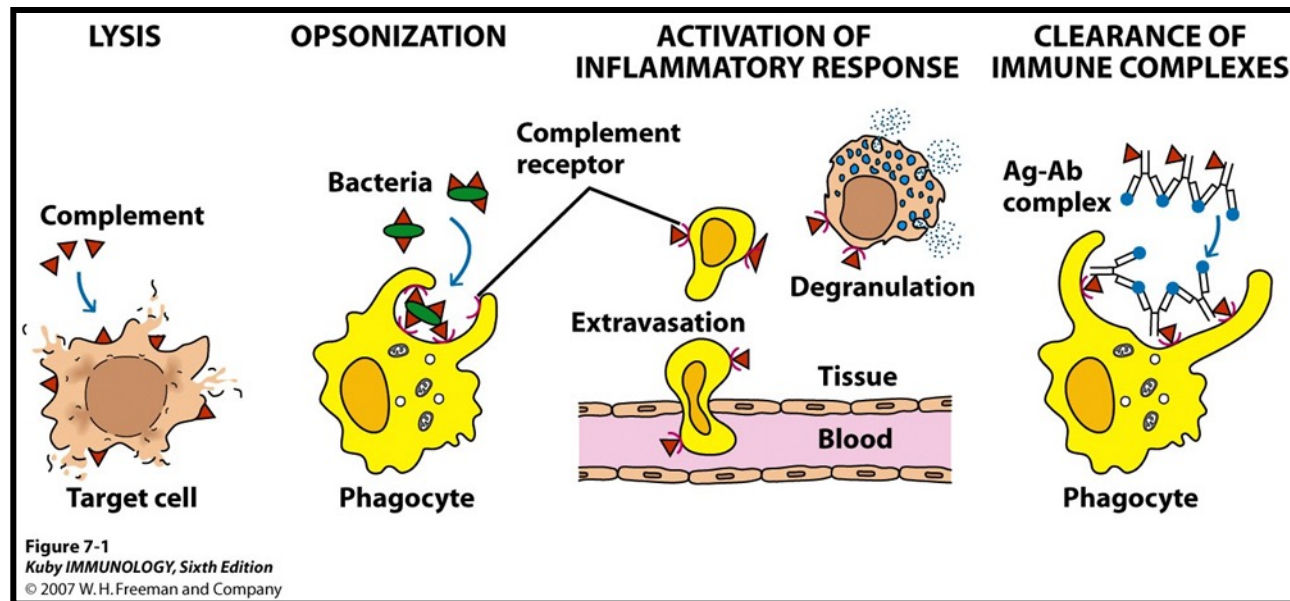
## Cascade:

- Many of the components are enzymes that become activated when cleaved into two peptides
- One peptide binds to the immune complex and becomes a functional part of it
- The other peptide diffuses away and can become an inflammatory mediator (binds to a receptor)



# Four important functions of complement system

- Lysis
- Activation of inflammatory response
- Opsonization
- Clearance of immune complexes



## Three pathways: classical, alternative, & lectin

Final steps identical in all 3 pathways

**Classical** - Initiated by formation of an Ag-Ab complex

**Alternative** - Antibody-independent

- ✓ Part of innate immunity
- ✓ Initiated by foreign cell surfaces

**Lectin** - Initiated by host proteins binding microbial surfaces



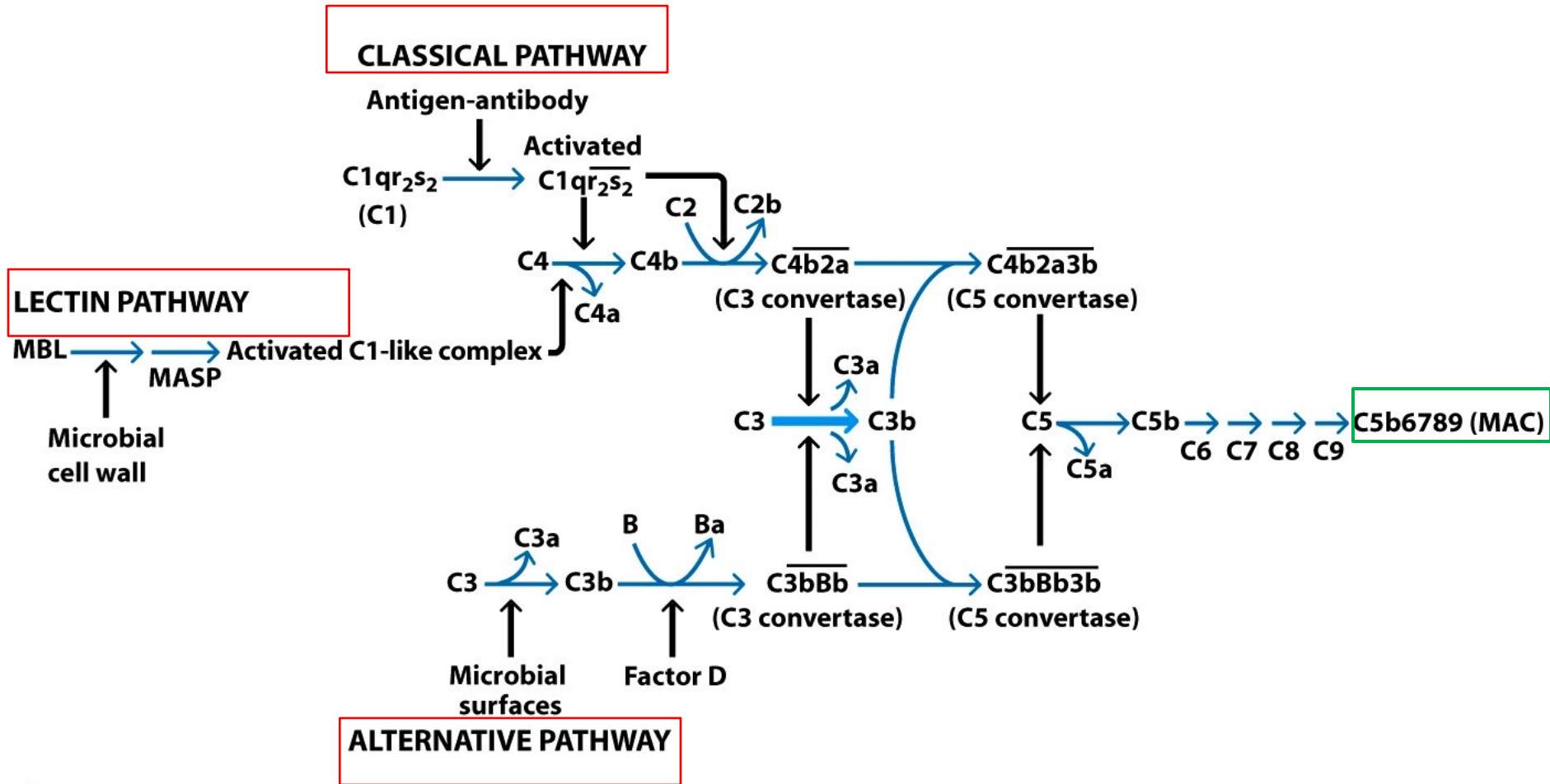
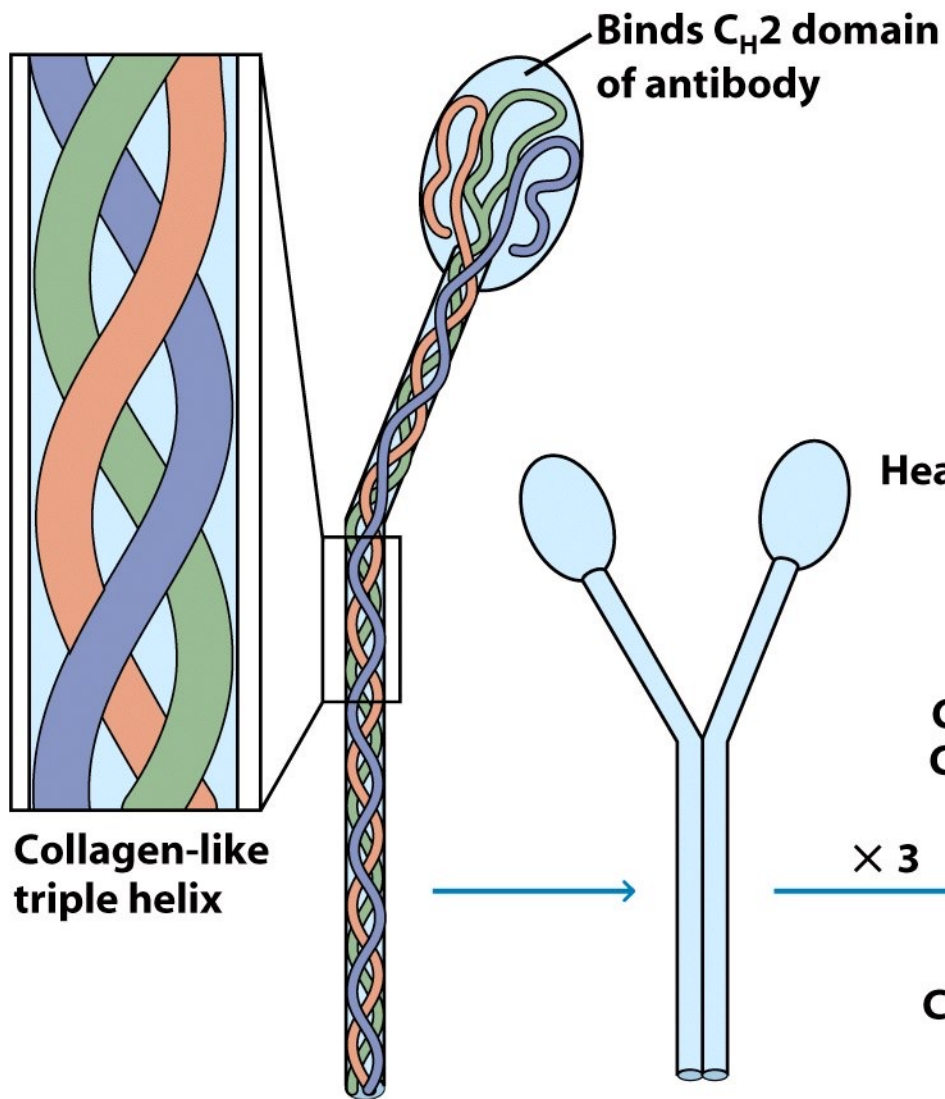


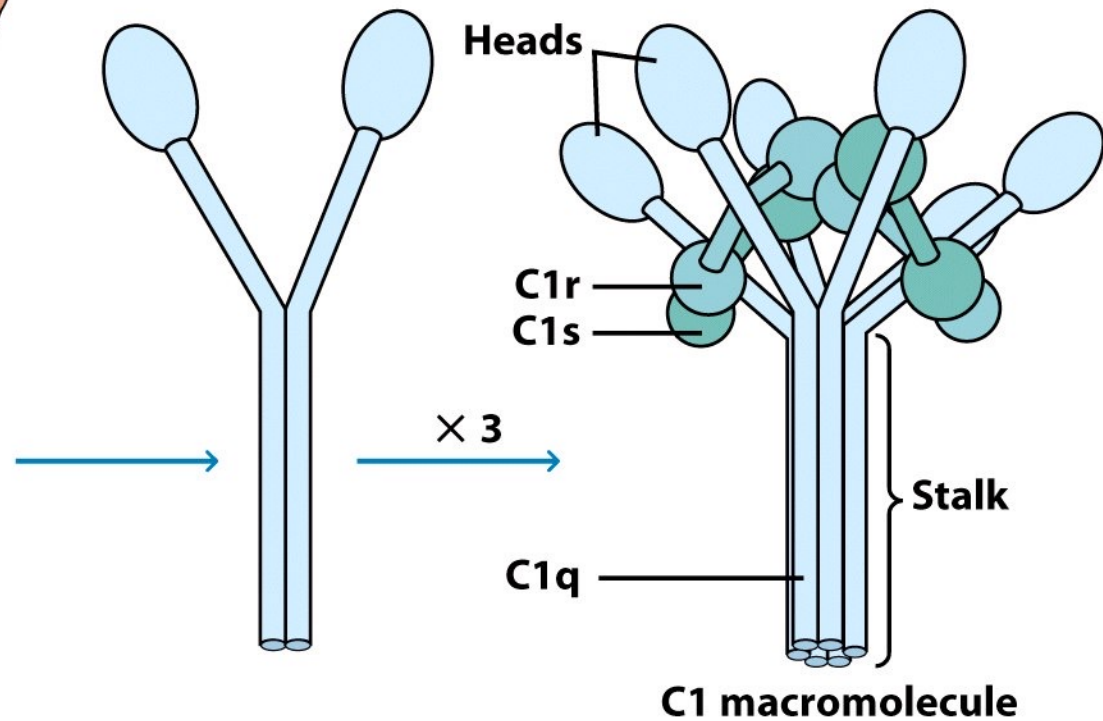
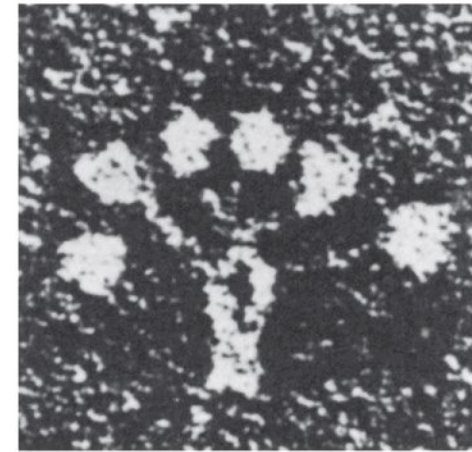
Figure 7-2  
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- MBL: mannose binding lectins
- MASP: MBL associated serine proteases

(a)



(b)



# Classical pathway

- Classical was discovered first (but actually evolved later)
- Initiated by:
  - formation of a soluble Ag-Ab complex
  - binding of antibody to a target such as a bacterial cell
- Only certain antibodies can initiate this  
(IgM, some classes of IgG)





# Classical pathway

1

**C1q binds antigen-bound antibody. C1r activates auto-catalytically and activates the second C1r; both activate C1s.**

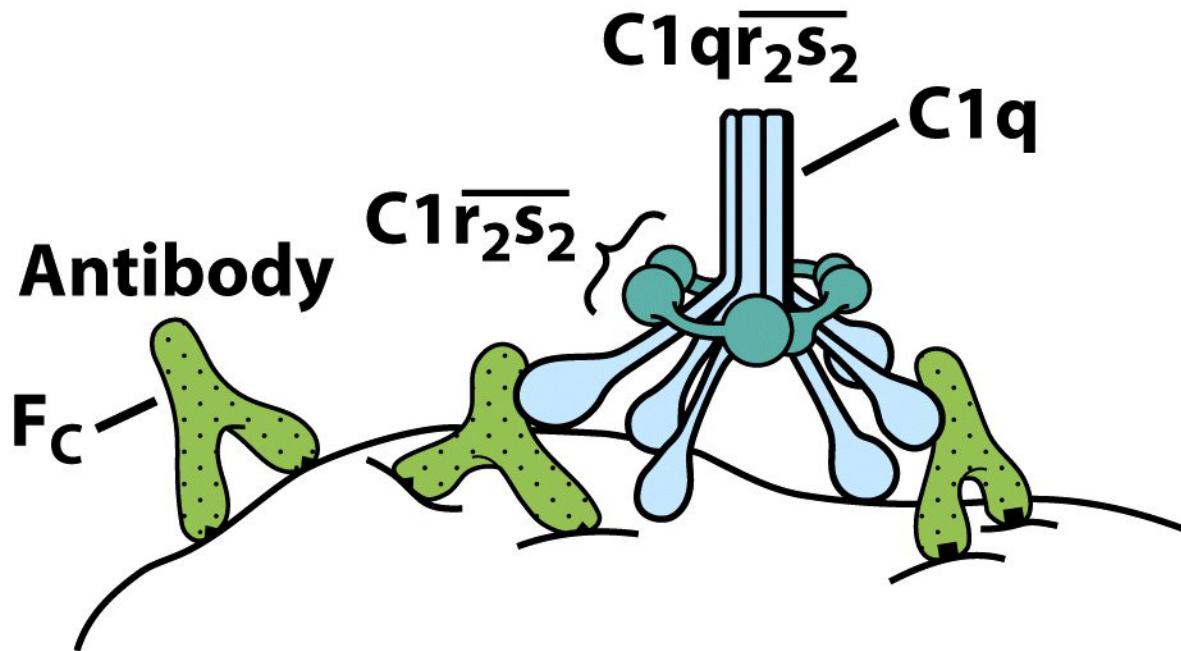
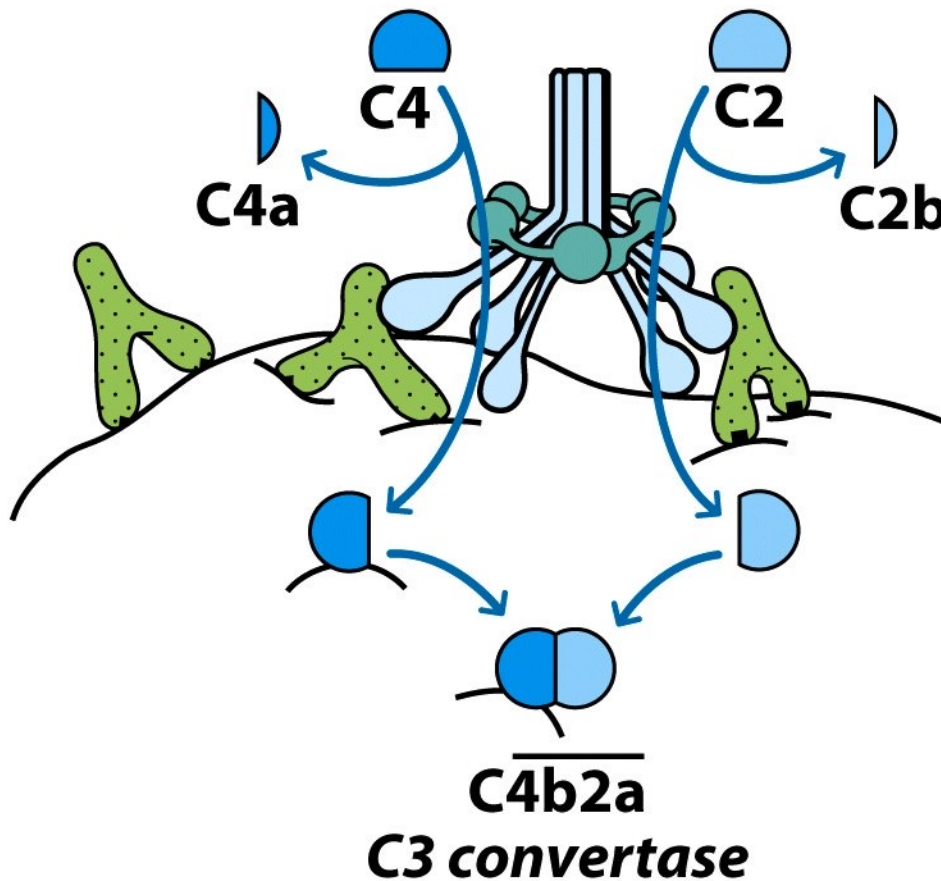


Figure 7-5 part 1  
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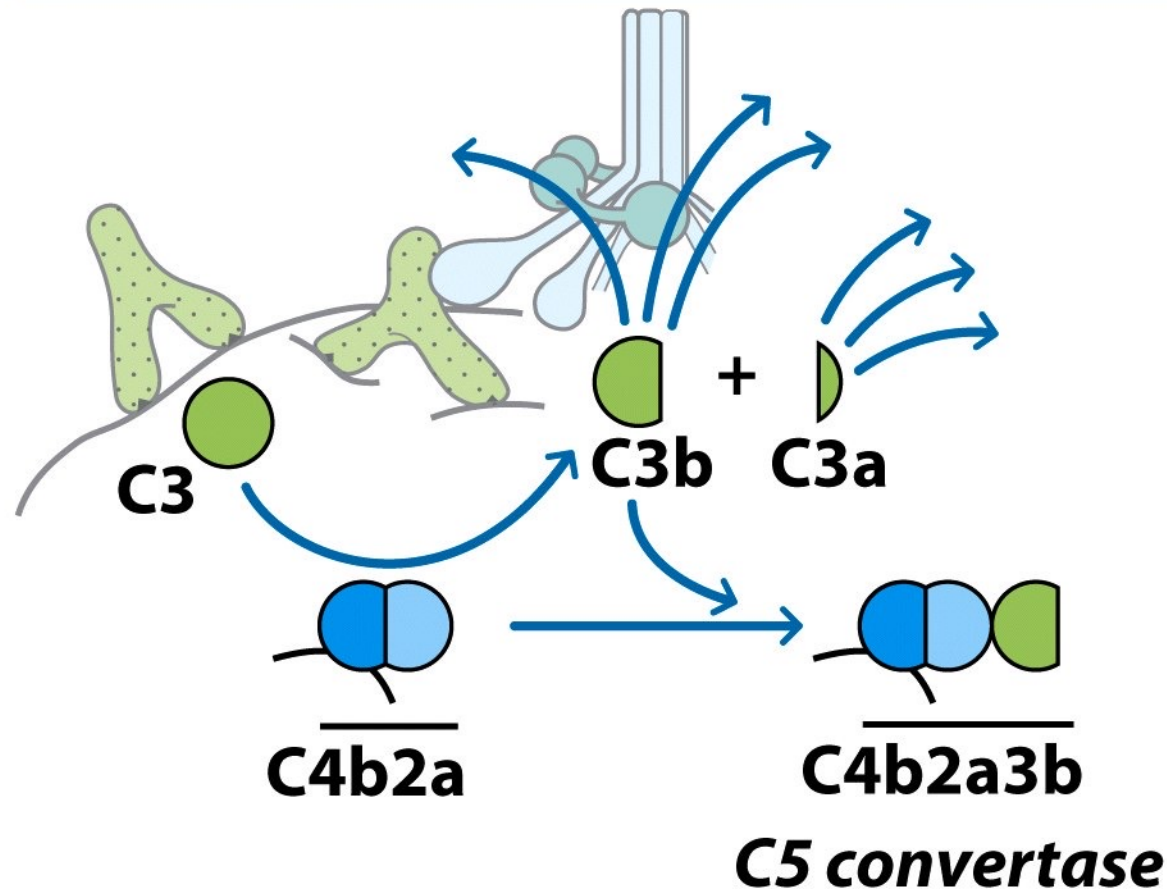
2

**C1s cleaves C4 and C2. Cleaving C4 exposes the binding site for C2. C4 binds the surface near C1 and C2 binds C4, forming C3 convertase.**



3

**C3 convertase hydrolyzes many C3 molecules. Some combine with C3 convertase to form C5 convertase.**



4

The C3b component of C5 convertase binds C5, permitting C4b2a to cleave C5.

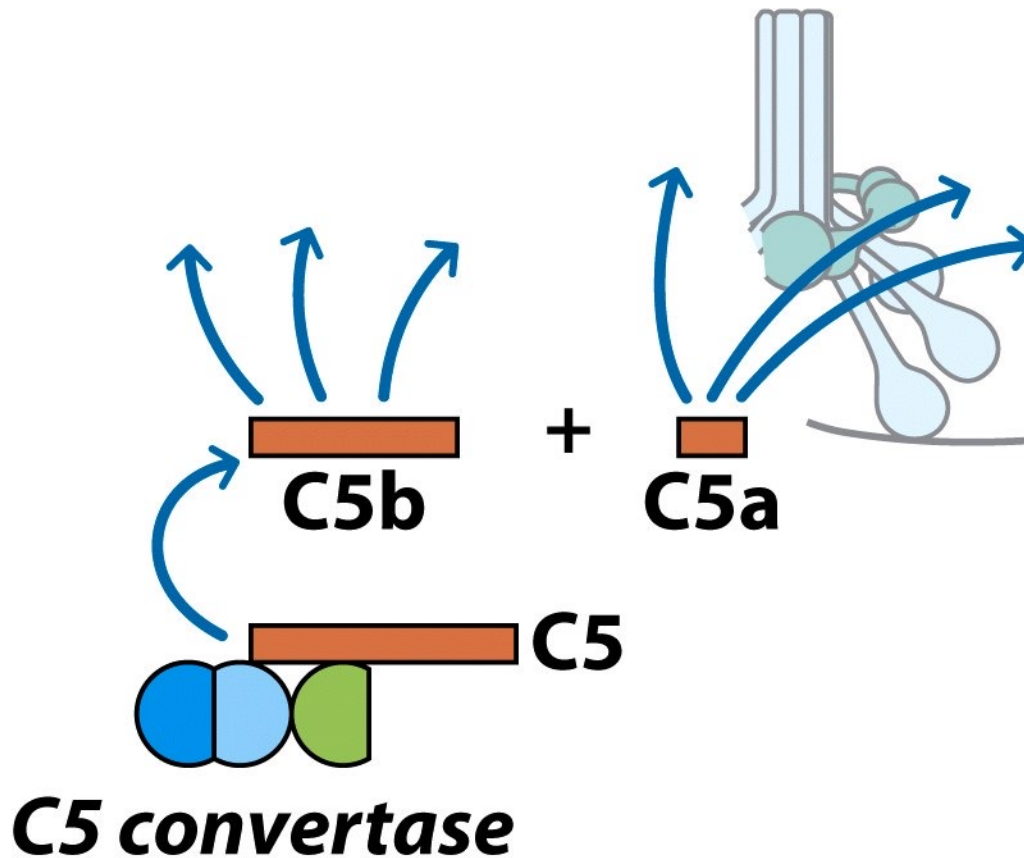
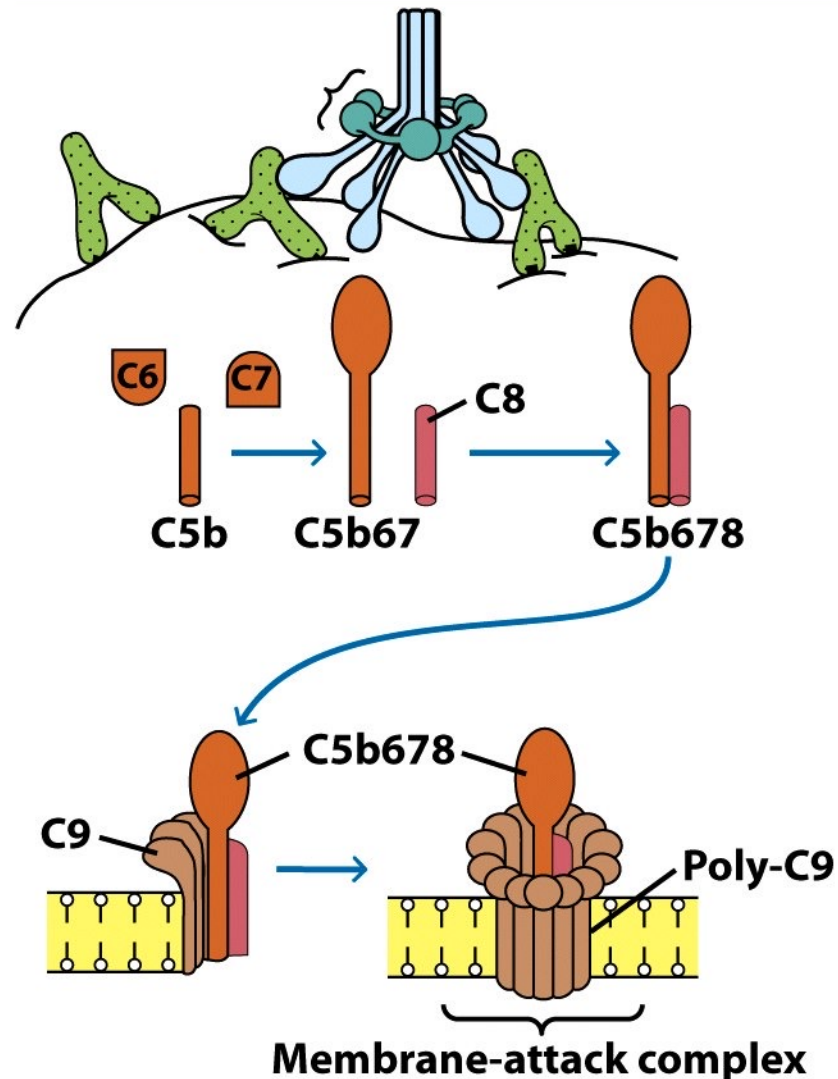


Figure 7-5 part 4

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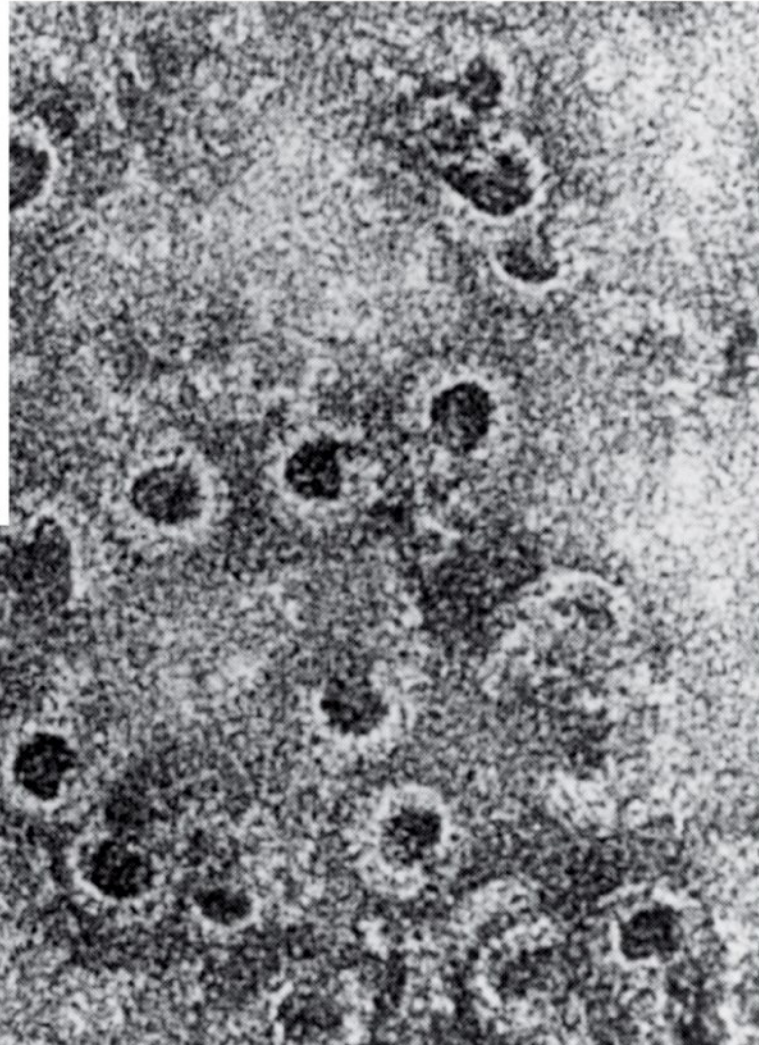
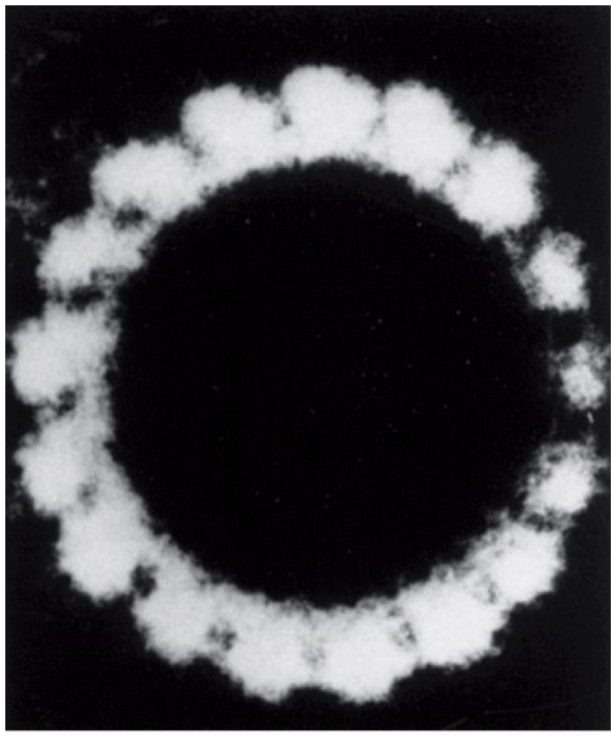
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**5** C5b binds C6, initiating the formation of the membrane-attack complex.



**Figure 7-5 part 5**  
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**Figure 7-8**  
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