免疫好朋友(3)周開平

可看P94後面四題是非題一下

一. 是非題:

(X)1. Stimulating antibody can induce ADCC resulting in autoimmune disease. [CM105]

Sitmulating antibody, 是專指會不正常活化受器的抗體,和ADCC沒有關係。

(X)2. Multiple sclerosis is a systemic disease mediated by immune complex deposition. **[CM105]**

多發性硬化症,免疫系統攻擊腦中包圍神經細胞的髓鞘質以及脊髓,所以錯了兩個部分,他不是systemic而是攻擊tissue,再來他也不是immunocomplex的沉積,此題敘述的疾病應該是紅斑性狼瘡

(X)3. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia is mediated by type 3 hypersensitivity. [M103]

Type II

(X)4. Tolerance is induced only to self antigens. **[CM102]**

說明:還會對吃入的食物進行oral tolerance。

(X)5. All the autoreactive lymphocytes are deleted in the central lymphoid organs. **[CM102]**

有的只是anergy

(O)6. The uptake of necrotic cell during infection by dendritic cells may trigger autoreactive T cell activation through cross presentation of self antingen and production of pro-inflammatory cytokines [M104]

Necrotic壞死的

(X)7. T cell central tolerance occurs in pro-T cell stage. 【CM102】

說明:Rearrangement完成的mature T cell 才會經過positive & negative selection。

(O)8. An antigen can be immunogenic or tolerogenic, depending on a variety of factors that include dose and avenue of exposure. **[CM102]**

Avenue:途徑、方法(應該是指有沒有co-stimulator作用); exposure是暴露的量, 抗原太少也不會引反應

(O) 9. Cell death plays an important role in maintaining both central and peripheral tolerance. [CM102]

在central tolerance和周邊activation-induced cell death都有cell death的情形

(X)10. Autoimmune diseases are mediated by direct cellular damage. [CM102]

說明:還有其他的機制,如:central tolerance、antigen segregation、peripheral anergy、regulatory cell、cytokine deviation,不需要一開始就賜死。 *基本上這題的敘述是非常詭異的!!!!參考即可,說不定題目有背錯

(O)11. Both thymus and lymph node can generate regulatory T cells. [M104]

說明:前者是natural Treg,後者是adaptive Treg。見壹-六-1。

(X) 1. Anti-CD3 monoclonal antibody can be used to treat hyperacute rejection. [M103]

解:應該是Anti-CD4 monoclonal antibody(而且好像不是針對hyperacute rejection欸@@~請審查組解惑)(審:應該是acute rejection,hyperacute rejection大概救不了吧@@)

- (O) 2. HLA haplotype is the important susceptibility to autoimmune disease. [M104]
- (O) 3. Alloantibody mediates chronic rejection. [M103]

詳解:Chronic rejection主要因為anti-HLA class I alloantibody 與植入器官的血管上皮細胞作用後,吸引來具有FcR的 monocytes或neutrophils破壞上皮細胞,造成免疫細胞過濾到血管組織中。

(X) 4. The blood type of recipient receiving bone marrow transplantation will be the same as before 【CM105】 【M103】

詳解:血型所呈現出的抗原,由donor bone marrow決定(因為造血幹細胞在骨髓),因此會隨donor的血型而有所改變

- (O) 5. Foreign antigens can induce tolerance. [M102/CM103]
- (O) 6. Tumor cells have specific antigen. [M102/CM103]
- (X) 7. CTLA4-Ig could be a good immune modulator of cancer therapy. [M103]
- (O)7.DC from either donor or recipient can function as APC in graft rejection【M102/CM103】(審:我也不確定欸,我猜是
- O,如果有TCR認得donor DC的MHC,應該就可以呈現?)
- (O)8. The molecular mimicry can contribute to vaccines against infection
 - A:對,比如類毒素(Toxoid)疫苗,常見有白喉類毒素、破傷風類毒素。

- (O) 7. T cells with intermediate affinity receptors for self antigens can develop into T regulatory cells.
- (X) 9. Mice lacking AIRE protein in the thymic cortical epithelial cells are highly susceptible to the development of multi-organ autoimmune disease. 是在medullary吧
- (O) 10. MHC and RBC typing are important in transplantation.
- (X) 14. Multiple sclerosis is a systemic disease mediated by immune complex deposition.

應為type IV hypersensitivity, cell-mediated hypersensitivity

- X 1. Antibody plays no role in the immune defense against viral infection.
- O 5. TLR may play a role in the antoantibody production.
- X 6. Acute rejection is caused by pre-existing antibody in the recipients.
- X 8. Majority of tumor antigens are tumor-specific. 最主要的是associated gene
- O 10. Antigen clearance is important in autoimmune diseases.
- __O__4. Autoantibodies against commom components of human cells can cause systemic autoimmune disease through ADCC.
- _O___5.B cells can recognize DNA and process and present it to T cells.
- __X__6. During pregnancy IgG antibodies and activated lymphocytes can cross the placenta and enter the circulatory system of the fetus. 淋巴球不能穿越胎盤吧?!
- __X__10. The T cell HLA restriction in the patient with bone marrow transplantation will remain the same as before.
- X 12.Blood transfusion may induce GVHD.
- __O__13. Alloantibody mediates chronic rejection.
- _O___14.An antigen is not necessarily an immunogen.
- 二、選擇題:
- (D)1. Where is the site of central tolerance? [CM105]

A. gut B. lymph node C. inflammtory tissue D. thymus E. spleen

D1. 下列哪種細胞對tumor microenviroment是有benifit的?

(A)T cell(B)B cell(C)macrophage(D)以上皆是

- 2. Tumor antigen can be
 - (A) Self antigen(B)Mutated self antigen(C)Microbial antigen(D)All above

A:D

- 4. HPV會造成子宮頸癌,請問其機制為何?
 - (A)TH1針對HPV病毒 (B)CTL針對HPV病毒 (C)中和IgG (D)中和IgM
 - A:B(題意怪怪,但總之HPV感染導致癌化的細胞是由CTL解決)
- E 1. Which of following statements is incorrect for autoreactive lymphocytes in the periphery?
- (A) These cells may also recognize foreign antigens.
- (B) These cells may be Treg.
- (C) These cells may be anergic.
- (D) These cells may attack self cells under infection or inflammation.
- (E) These cells always die in the primary lymphoid organs. Therefore, no such cells would exist in the periphery.
- D 2. Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) is a type IV hypersensitivity-mediated autoimmune disease. Which of following cytokines do you expect to be important in the pathogenesis? (與TH1最相關的吧)
- (A) IL4.
- (B) IL5.
- (C) IL10.
- (D) IL12.
- (E) TGFβ.
- 3. The chance to have complete HLA matching bone marrow transplantation from another sibling is:
- (A) None.
- (B) 1/2.
- (C) 1/4.
- (D) 1/16.
- (E) Always.

g7. Visceral encoded TNF-alpha receptor homolog can

(A)activate macrophage

(B)Block ADCC

(C)Block inflammation

(D)immune deviation

10.MRL can used to prevent (A)hyperacute rejection

(B)acute rejection

(C)chronic rejection

(D)GVHD

三、名詞解釋:

1. AICD [M103 \ M102/CM103]

Activation-induced cell death,是指在缺少signal 2的情況下,autoreactive lymphocytes與self-antigen結合並活化後會自我凋亡。

2. 免疫豁免區Immune privileged site【CM104、M102/CM103】

在人類器官如大腦、眼睛、子宮、睪丸,免疫反應會被抑制,使組織上的antigen不會引起破壞性的免疫反應。

1. cytokine deviation [M102/CM103]

藉由細胞激素濃度與種類的不同,來調節T cell產生的各種分化出現與否,最常見的是TH2與TH1的互相拮抗。

2. rheumatoid factor[CM105/M103]

是一種anti-IgG autoantibody。只要可以辨認自身"IgG之Fc片段"的IgM, IgG和IgA等抗體即屬之,簡單來說,就是可以辨識自身抗體的抗體。

1.minor histocompatibility antigen 【CM105】 【M103】

個體間的蛋白質都會有一些小的epitope差異,進行移植後,若被T cell辨認出,就會產生rejection

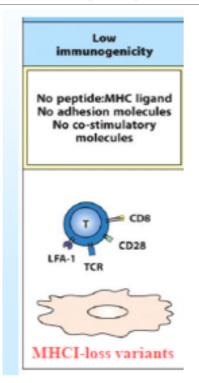
2.allograft [M102/CM103]

為最常見的移植,同種但不同個體之間的移植。

3.GVHD [M102/CM103]

Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD),發生在骨髓移植者的疾病,由於donor骨髓產生的T cell將recipient細胞或組織認為是外來抗原而加以攻擊造成,是骨髓移植最不希望見到的結果,Acute GVHD通常發病的期間在幾個月內。

4.MHC I loss variant 【CM104】



將檢體的MHC I染色可以發現,癌化細胞上面的MHC I數量減少,同時adhesion molecules和co-stimulatory molecules的數量也減少,幫助癌化細胞躲過T cell的 偵測。

是tumor immune escape的其中一種方法。

5.subunit vaccine【M103】 沒教啦!!!!!!

把整個病源結構拆開,用其中一部分特定的表面結構分子來做疫苗,這個的好處是完全不具有病源性。不過也由於是subunit,所以他的分子量就不大,通常要去做conjugate,結合一些carrier, B cell epitopes,才能引起我們身體的免疫反應。

6.CTLA4-Ig 【CM105】 【CM104】 【M102/CM103】

一種功能類似CLTA4的蛋白,可以和B7結合,Block住signal2,抑制免疫反應的發生,強制進入tolerance

5.cross reactivity[M102/CM103]

antibody或T cell除了辨認其特定的immunogen (能使其產生免疫反應的Ag),還會辨認其他Ag,例如人體許多lymphocytes會low-affinity地辨認self Ag。

6. molecule mimicry[M102/CM103]

病原菌的抗原與自體的抗原結構類似導致抗體產生cross-react的情形,並破壞人體組織,如心膜炎、風濕熱,為自體免疫疾病的原因之一。

1. ectopic lymphoid tissue【CM105】【M103】(沒有教過!!!!!!)

a loosely organized, poorly circumscribed aggregate of immune response cells that forms at or near the site of a chromic

inflammatory stimulus (不翻中文是因為怕抹煞了原意!!)

2. epitope spreading 【CM105】【CM104】【M102/103】可參考十三次共筆 [PPT47課本p.628]

隨著一開始針對autoantigen的免疫反應持續,慢慢改變,會對最初<u>autoantigen的其他epitope</u>或<u>新的autoantigen</u>產生 免疫反應,這個現象就叫做epitope spreading。

四、問答題:

1. 請描述Autobody如何引起autoimmune disease? [M102/CM103]

抗體辨識抗原引起ADCC或是補體活化,破壞細胞

抗體與抗原形成免疫複合物,堆積在體內引發免疫反應,破壞鄰近細胞

(有點難 1>< 前兩行是我答的 後三個是原本的答案QAQ)

- C. blocking antibody會取代ligand,阻斷訊息傳遞
- D. stimulating antibody取代ligand,過度活化訊息傳遞
- E. 形成抗體抗原複合物,不正常堆積在組織內,引發免疫反應

2. What is T cell clonal anergy? How is it related to CTLA4? Is the concept applicable in the treatment of transplantation? 【CM102】

- A. T細胞無效化。原因為T細胞在活化過程中辨認抗原時缺乏co-stimulatory signal,造成T細胞對MHC:Ag complex 沒有反應,無法引發免疫反應。
- B. co-stimulatory signal由APC上的B7 bind T細胞上的CD28產生,CTLA4是B7的inhibitory receptor,會和CD28競爭B7,若在T細胞辨認抗原時,B7接上的是CTLA4而不是CD28,則缺乏co-stimulatory signal的情況下會造成T cell anergy。
- C. 可以利用CTLA4 Ig,一種功能類似CLTA4的蛋白,可以和B7結合,Block住signal2,抑制免疫反應的發生,強制進入tolerance,體內的T細胞就不會攻擊移植進來的器官

3. six layers of self-tolerance [CM104]

Layers of self-tolerance		
Type of tolerance	Mechanism	Site of action
Central tolerance	Deletion Editing	Thymus Bone marrow
Antigen segregation	Physical barrier to self-antigen access to lymphoid system	Peripheral organs (e.g. thyroid, pancreas)
Peripheral anergy	Cellular inactivation by weak signaling without co-stimulus	Secondary lymphoid tissue
Regulatory T cells	Suppression by cytokines, intercellular signals	Secondary lymphoid tissue and sites of inflammation
Functional deviation	Differentiation of regulatory T cells that limit inflammatory cytokine secretion	Secondary lymphoid tissue and sites of inflammation
Activation-induced cell death	Apoptosis	Secondary lymphoid tissue and sites of inflammation

Figure 15.2 Janeway's Immunobiology, Bed. (© Garland Science 2012)

見ppt16 或課本p.614

4. 描述免疫豁免區之機制三種 【M103】

3個抑制免疫系統的機制:

- A. 這些器官有很多的TGF-β,使整個環境偏向於不活化的狀態。如果真的需要免疫反應的話,盡量是TH2>>TH1,因為後者的target antigen比較偏向胞內,主要引發細胞免疫;而前者偏向胞外,引起的是nondestructive response。
- B. 這些器官會有FasL的表現,接到表面有Fas的淋巴球上就會使淋巴球apoptosis。
- C. 含特殊的physical barrier使淋巴球難以進入,如大腦裡的BBB。
- 5. 自體免疫疾病的genetic factor 與 non-genetic factor各舉一例並解釋及機制【CM105】

Genetic factor:和self tolerance \ clearance及cell death機制有關的基因,以及HLA gene。以HLA gene為例: H L A gene:因為gene有問題,故在predisposed的HLA(MHC) peptide上,會比較容易讓self-peptide接上,被呈現的self-antigen就有可能被Th cell或B cell辨認並活化,導致自體免疫疾病。

Non-genetic factor: 衛生習慣、飲食作息、以及infection,以infection為例:

Infectinon:

(1)Signal 1: 感染破壞細胞或組織使原本該被隔離的self-antigen暴露出,當self-antigen到達一定量時,會使lowaffinity self-reactive T cell辨識。

(2)Signal 2:受傷組織附近的lymphocyte分泌cytokine,更加活化APC,co-stimulatory molecules表現更多,加強Signal 2

(即所謂的bystander effect)。

(3)Signal 3:發炎產生的cytokines(如IL-1,IL-6)可抑制Treg作用,幫助self-reactive naïve T cell活化。

1.Describe how tumor progress in an immunocompetent individual. 【 M104 】(參考CH16 [ppt34])

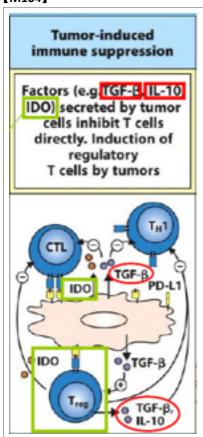
主要過程是3E: Elimination phase、Equilibrium phase、Escape phase

Elimination phase:當tumor在體內開始增生時,剛開始體內的免疫細胞會辨識並殺死他們,主要藉由CMI (T cell作用)或 ADCC (antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity ,B cell作用)進行此免疫反應。

Equilibrium phase:經過一段漫長時間,tumor cell會因為許多因素而開始產生突變,變得對免疫細胞的攻擊更有抵抗性,隨時間經過,突變的細胞越來越多。此時期,免疫細胞對於突變的tumor cell雖然開始漸漸無法消滅之,但兩者仍維持在平衡的狀態。

Escape phase:最後,會產生能完全逃脫免疫系統攻擊的variant tumor cell,而且還會吸引Treg cell前來作用,抑制Th1、Th2 cell的作用,降低免疫反應的活性。經由這兩種共同作用,tumor cell便會大規模擴散,形成腫瘤。

2.Please give two type of pro-tumor immune cell in tumor microenvironment and how the function to benefit tumor growth. 【M104】



一種pro-tumor immune cell是Treg,癌細胞活化Treg後,Treg做更多TGF-β、IL-10。

TGF-β、IL-10是抑制性強的Cytokine,讓TH1變弱。

另一種pro-tumor immune cell是癌細胞本身,會做出 TGF-β和IDO。

IDO會抑制tryptophan的活性,讓T cell很容易apoptosis。

- 3.請舉兩例病毒逃避免疫機制的方法(原文英文出題)(第六次共筆)【M104】【M102/CM103】(不再範圍內吧==)
 - 一.antigenic drift與antigenic shift:讓antibody與Tcell無法馬上辨認
 - 二. 進入latency期:Herpes simplex virus躲在MHC 1量低的三叉神經節當中
 - 三.製造soluble cytokine receptor 搶著與cytokine 結合
 - 四.製造出假的Fc receptpr或 complement receptor,抑制體液免疫

五.使被感染的T cell,表現的MHC 1量下降

六.作假的IL-10抑制TH1活性

4.MHCa的donor捐贈給MHCb的老鼠,並在一個月後注射病毒。請問Tcell的發育以及注射病毒後的反應?(8%)【CM105】也是有點無關阿

Ans:Recipient 體內只會具有能呈現MHCa 的APC,但是Tcell 只能辨識並接受MHCb,所以體內完全失去抗原呈現的能力,adaptive immunity失效,甚至連innate immunity都會大受影響,感染病毒後會很難對抗並清除病源,幾乎絕對致病。

- 5. 描述癌細胞逃避免疫的方式兩種(2%)【M103】
- 1.在腫瘤形成過程MHC class I會逐漸不見,稱MHC class I-loss variant,以降低CD8 T Cell的毒殺反應。
- 2.使Co-stimulation下降,使Signal 2的刺激下降,造成T Cell Anergy
- 3.降低自己的Antigen量,以躲過免疫反應。
- 4. 釋放TGF-β、IL-10、IDO,會抑制免疫反應,又會引發Treg,Treg做出更多TGF-β、IL-10
- 5. 形成physical barrier

1. 受到微生物感染後可能會引發自體免疫疾病,請舉例並介紹其機制(原文英文出題) 【M104】

風濕熱(rheumatic fever)

鏈球菌感染後產生的抗體跟心臟細胞cross-reaction,造成自體免疫

2. Please elaborate the mechanism and biological significance of the generation of germinal center in humoral immunity and related immunodeficiency. [M102/CM103]

*Germinal center的基本觀念

Germinal center可分成Dark Zone跟Light Zone:

Dark Zone-細胞聚集進行複製的位置,所以顏色較深,透光率很差。其中,有較大的細胞為centroblasts,功能為進行proliferate。

Light Zone-顏色較淺,透光率較好。有follicullar dendritic cell,與B細胞進行部分interaction

* mechanism and biological significance

B cell會再Germinal center當中

- 1.變成centroblast→centrocyte:在dark zone
- 2.Affinity maturation 抗體親和性增加:centrocyte在basal light zone透過Folicular

dendritic cell篩選出high-affinity centrocyte

- 3.Class switching 產生IgM之外的抗體:在apical light zone
- 4.Differentiation 產生漿細胞或記憶細胞
- * related immunodeficiency

有一系列的病患CD40或是CD40L的基因出現問題,會影響他們germinal center的形成,這種病人會產生大量的IgM,並且這個基因的缺失是在X染色體上,因此又稱X-linked hyper-IgM syndrome,產生的IgM的affinity較低,還是會產生部分的免疫缺失。

5. Describe the Treg system in central and pheripheral tolerance.

Central: 會辨識 self Ag的會變成 natural Treg,抑制免疫反應

Peripheral: 若辨識到自我抗原,APC就會分泌TGFβ,促使T細胞分化成adaptive T cell6.

What is the role of dendritic cells in central and peripheral tolerance?

負責辨識自我抗原,表現給T細胞看,然後同上題XD

- 3. Describe 2 pathological situations that monoclonal antibody can be applied to modulate disease severity.本次上課未提 類風濕關節炎、Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma...(參照課本p.676表格16.7的任何approved indication都可以寫)
- 4. Please analyze the origin of APC in induction of chronic graft rejection Indirect→由受贈者的APC吃入捐贈者的Ag,再呈給T cell而活化T cell
- 5. 請問clonal ignorance 對自體免疫疾病的關係?

在沒有tissue injury 和 cell death的正常情況下,某些self Ag不會被MHC分子呈現(或量很少),即以<mark>criptic epitopes</mark>的形式存在,使得signal1不夠強,T細胞就不會被活化,不足以引發免疫反應,會被免疫系統忽視。因此clonal ignorance可以避免自體免疫疾病。

1. 請舉兩個例子說明clinical ignorance機制?

一個是上題,一個是下述

APC和T細胞的接觸面上有許多傳訊分子和受器,能於表面彈性遊走,形成SMAC,而中央的區域會決定訊息的傳遞是否達到sufficient level,若無則不引發免疫反應

一. 加分題:(參考課本p.645,646)

- 1. 擁有HLA-DR2 HLA-DR8 heterozygous 的人比 homozygous 的人更易得IDDM 原因為何?【M103】
 - A. 題目敘述可能有問題:IDDM病人大多是HLA-DR3/DR4 heterozygous(屬於MHC II),在普通健康人身上,DR3/DR4 的等位基因機率很低。HLA-DR3/DR4會與基因序列上的DQβ的等位基因有緊密的連結,而DQβ又與IDDM的發生有關係。
 - B. DQβ如何影響HLA的呈現?

在正常人中DQβ chain上在position57是aspartic acid,此胺基酸會與隔壁α chain上的arginine residue形成bridge;但在IDDM病人上因為DR3/DR4的原因,導致position57多為valine、serine或alanine,這些胺基酸不會形成 bridge,並使DQ chain不穩定,導致IDDM

C. 在IDDM中,DR2在正常人中是占高比率的,因為它有顯著的保護功用,即使HLA gene上帶有可能致病基因,若同時有DR2則糖尿病的機率會大大降低