Moecues d'adhesion

Dr. Naci D.

References:

- Pr. Barker B. lectures, NJ, USA.
- Abbas Textbook

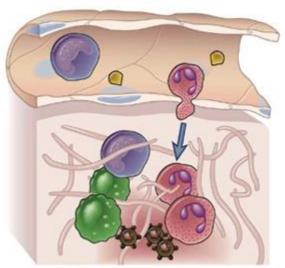
Introduction: Flux sanguin

https://www.britannica.com/video/22214/Red-blood-cells-arteries-capillaries-tissues-oxygen

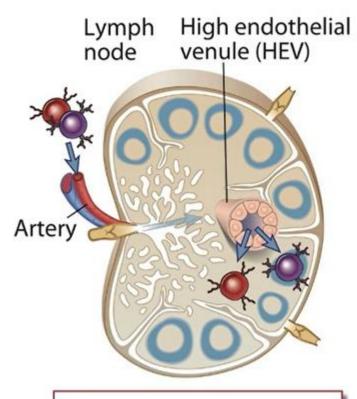
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GHzk9TZ-E7w

Leukocyte trafficking

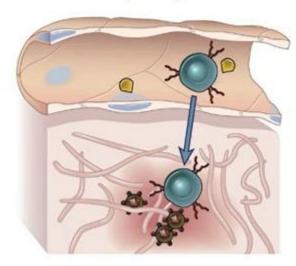
Post-capillary venule



Infected or injured tissue



Naive T and B cells migrate into secondary lymphoid tissues: initiation of adaptive immune responses Post-capillary venule



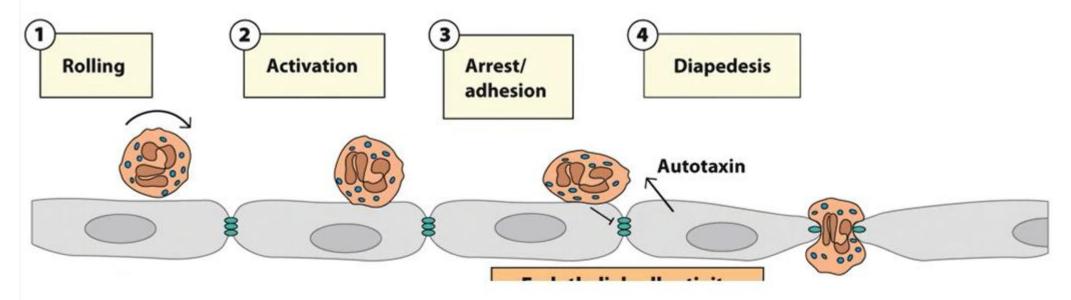
Infected or injured tissue

Effector and memory
T cells migrate into
sites of infection
and tissue injury:
cell-mediated immunity

Neutrophils and monocytes migrate to sites of infection and tissue injury: inflammation

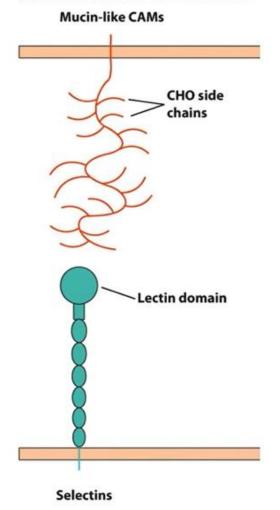
Stages of leukocyte trafficking

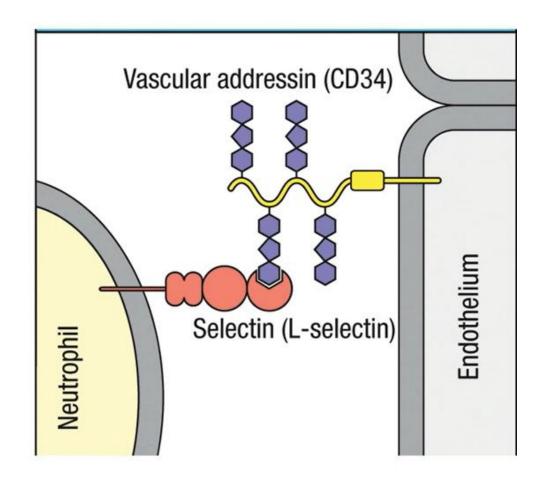
Rolling and extravasation



Rolling is mediated by selectins

(a) General structure of CAM families





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Kuby Figure 14-1 Parham Figure 3.23

Selectins and example selectin ligands

(b) Selected CAMs belonging to each family

Mucin-like CAMs: Selectins:

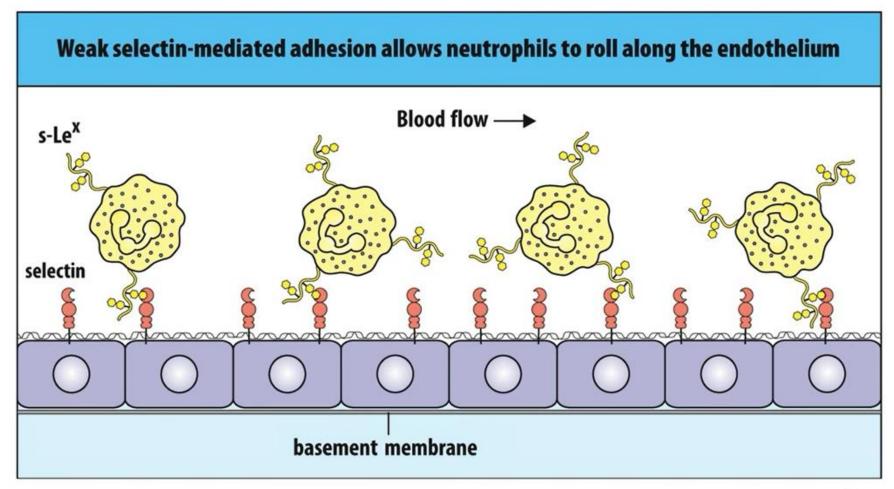
GlyCAM-1 L-selectin (CD62L)

CD34 P-selectin

PSGL-1 E-selectin

MAdCAM-1 Cutaneous leukocyte antigen (CLA)

Rolling

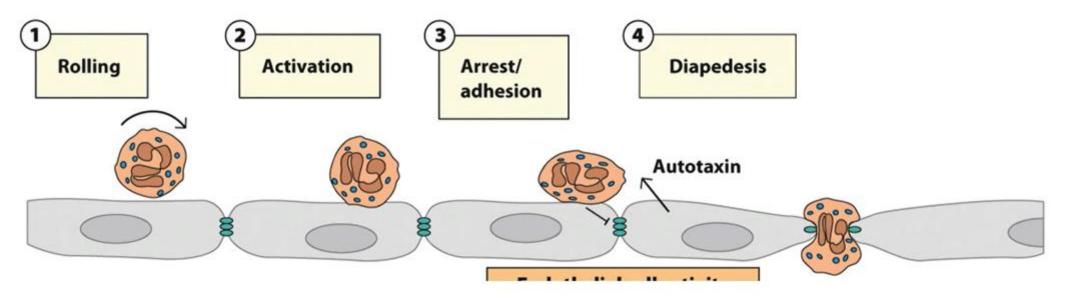


3 7 leucocyte rolling

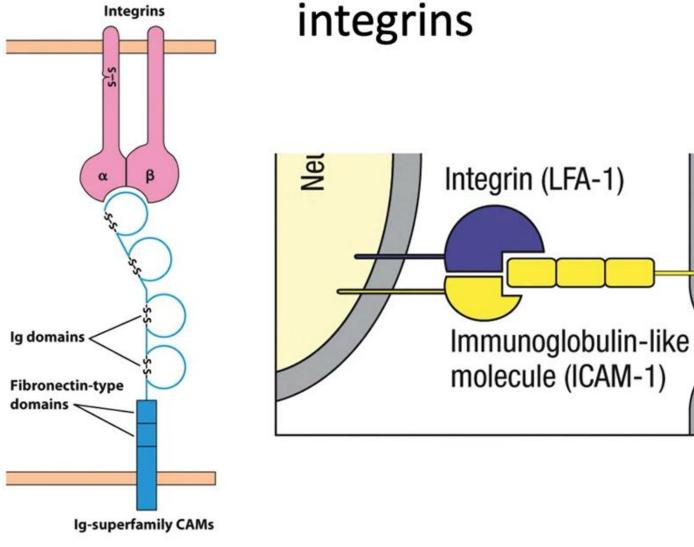
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kSBrreaO9Tw

Stages of leukocyte trafficking

Rolling and extravasation



Firm arrest/Adhesion is mediated by integrins



Integrins and Integrin Ligands

Integrins:

 $\alpha_4\beta_1$ (VLA-4, LPAM-2) $\alpha_4\beta_7$ (LPAM-1) $\alpha_6\beta_1$ (VLA-6) $\alpha_L\beta_2$ (LFA-1) $\alpha_M\beta_2$ (Mac-1) $\alpha_X\beta_2$ (CR4, p150/95) $\alpha_E\beta_7$ (CD103)

Ig-superfamily CAMs:

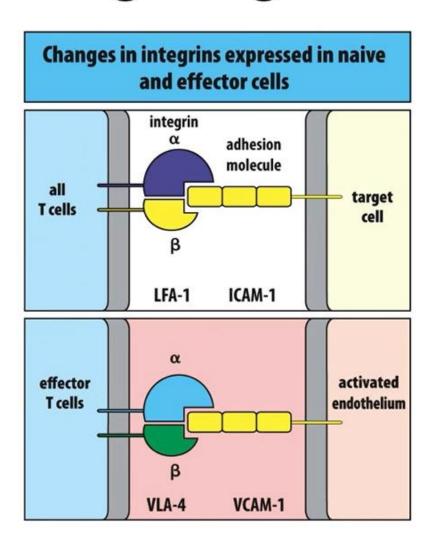
ICAM-1, -2, -3

VCAM-1

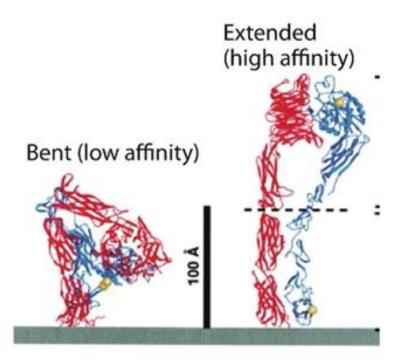
LFA-2 (CD2)

LFA-3 (CD58)

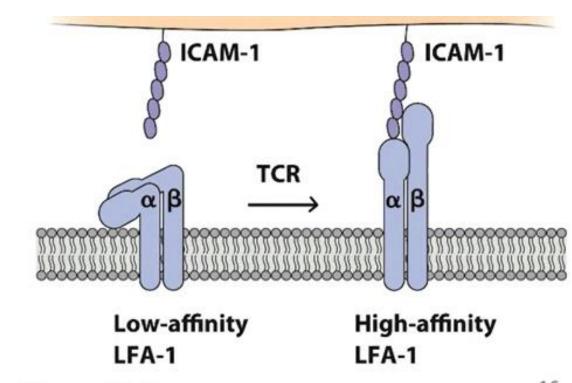
MAdCAM-1



Integrin activation

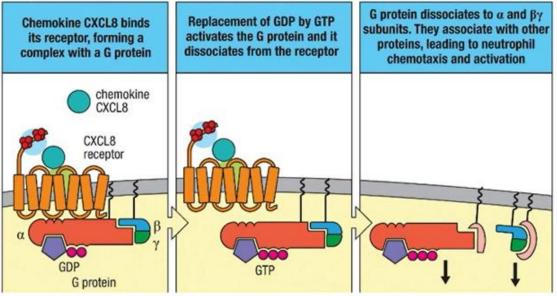


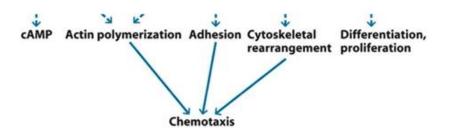
Abbas Figure 3-2



Kuby Figure 12-9

Step 2: Chemokine signaling





Chemokines

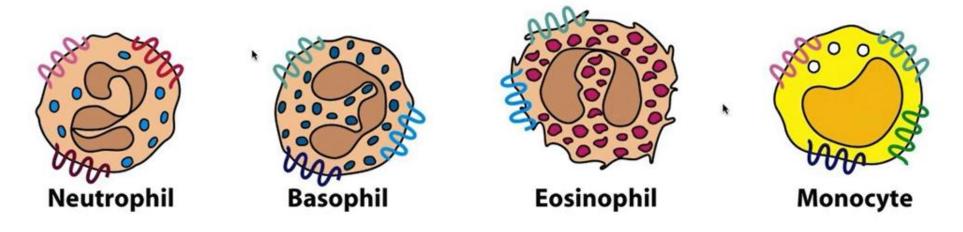
| Class | | Structural signature | Names | Number (n) in class | |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|--------|------------------------|--|
| | схс | CX_C | CXCL# | 15 | |
| | cc | | CCL# | 25 | |
| | хс | C | XCL# | 2 | |
| | CX ₃ C | | CX3CL1 | 1 | |

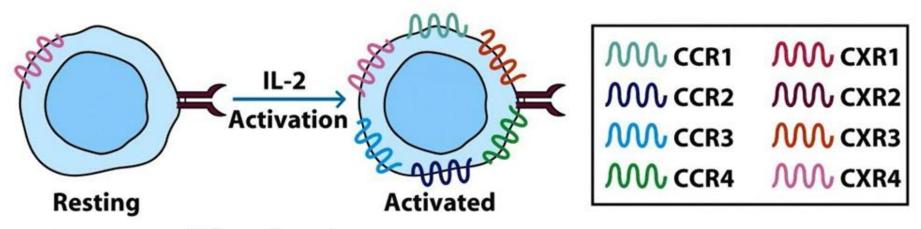
Figure 3-23

Kuby Immunology, Eighth Edition

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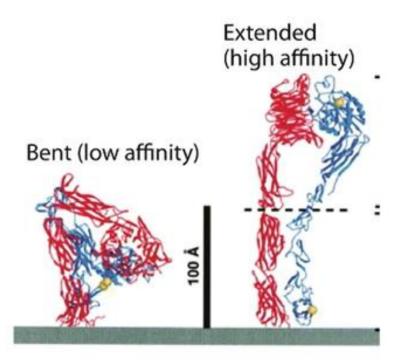
Different chemokine receptors on different leukocytes



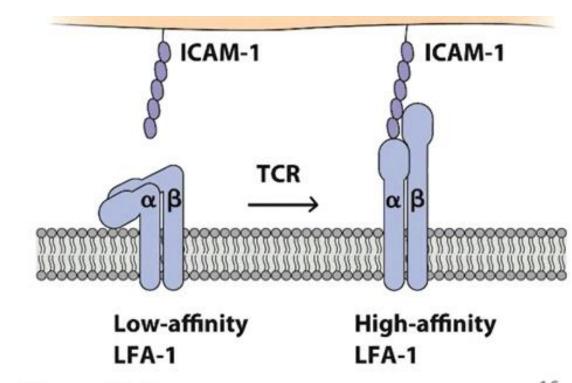


Kuby 6th Ed. Figure 13T lymphocyte

Integrin activation



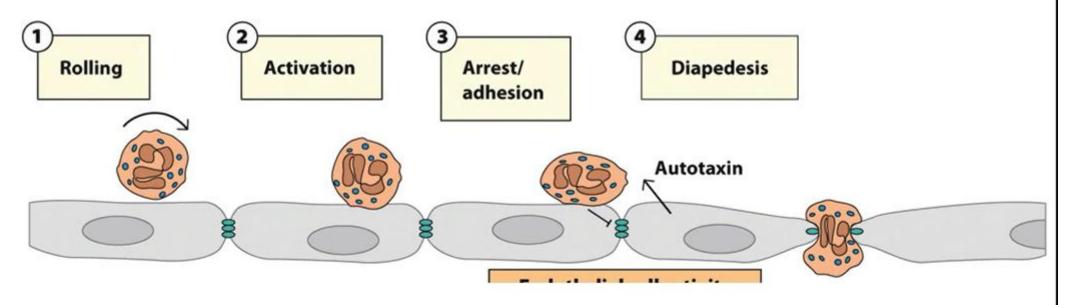
Abbas Figure 3-2



Kuby Figure 12-9

Stages of leukocyte trafficking

Rolling and extravasation



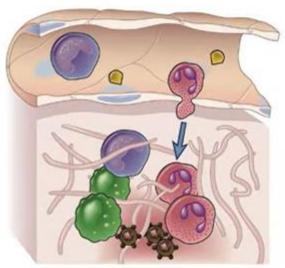
Transendothelial migration/diapedesis/extravasation



Kuby Figure 14-4

Leukocyte trafficking

Post-capillary venule

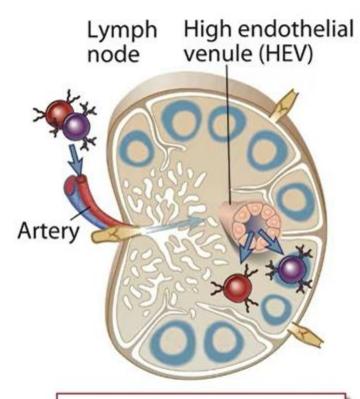


Infected or injured tissue

Neutrophils and

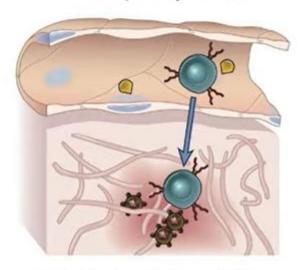
monocytes migrate to

sites of infection and



Naive T and B cells migrate into secondary lymphoid tissues: initiation of adaptive immune responses

Post-capillary venule



Infected or injured tissue

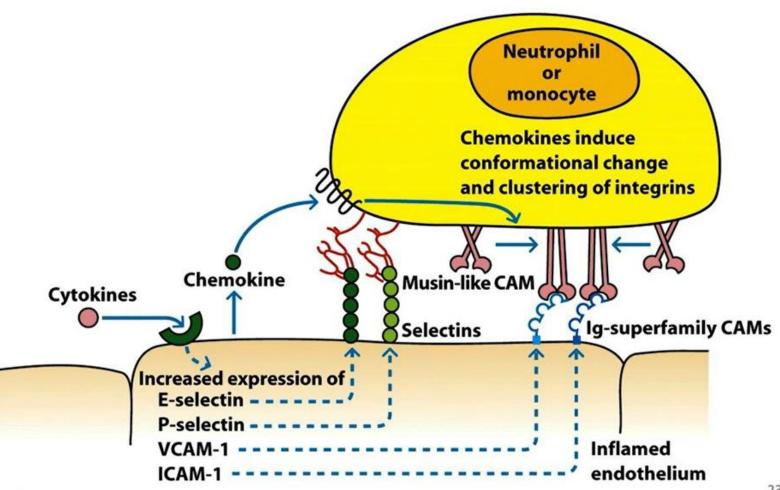
Effector and memory T cells migrate into sites of infection and tissue injury: cell-mediated immunity

tissue injury: inflammation

Leukocyte trafficking to site of infection

| TABLE 1 Leukocyte | Molecules involved in extravasation of leukocytes | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Molecules involved in rolling | Chemokines involved in activation | Molecules involved in adhesion | Comments | | |
| Neutrophils | | IL-8 and macrophage inflammatory protein 1β (MIP-1β [also called CCL4]) | LFA-1 and MAC-1 | First to the site of inflammation: | | |
| | PSGL-1 | | | responds to C5a, bacterial peptides containing N-formyl peptides, and leukotrienes within inflamed tissues | | |

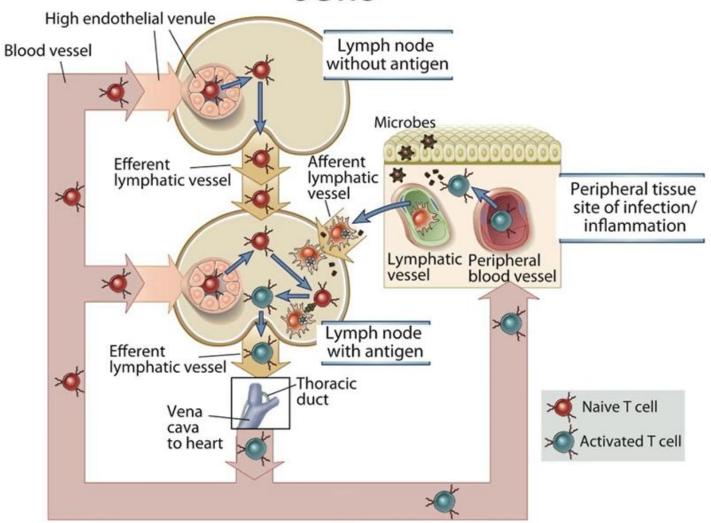
Leukocyte trafficking to site of infection



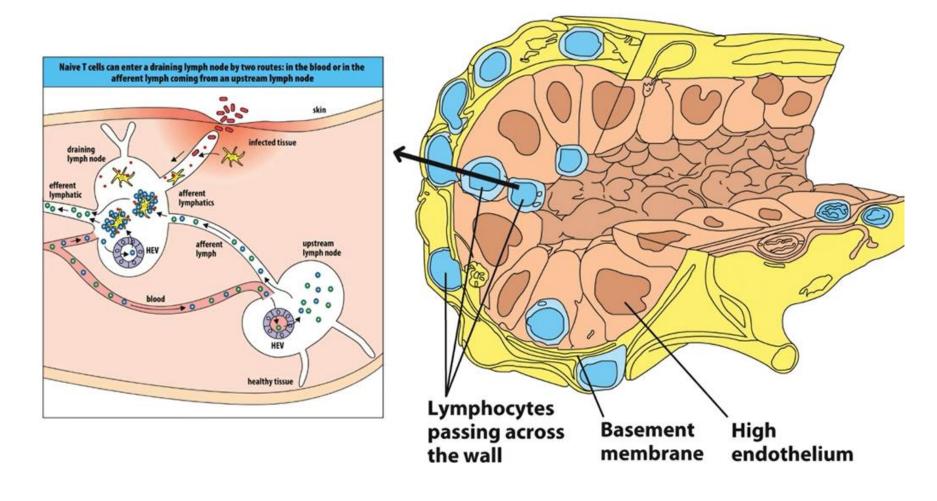
Leukocyte trafficking to site of infection

| TABLE 1 | Molecules involved in extravasation of leukocytes | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Leukocyte | Molecules involved in rolling | Chemokines involved in activation | Molecules involved in adhesion | Comments | |
| Neutrophils | | IL-8 and macrophage | LFA-1 and MAC-1 | First to the site of inflammation: | |
| | PSGL-1 | inflammatory protein 1β (MIP-1β [also called CCL4]) | | responds to C5a, bacterial peptides containing N-formyl peptides, and leukotrienes within inflamed tissues | |
| | | | | | |
| Naïve lymphocytes | L-selectin, LFA-1, VLA-4 (in low- affinity forms) | CCL21, CCL19, CXCL12 (T cells), and CXCL13 (B cells) | LFA-1 and VLA-4 | Travel across high-endothelial venules to enter the lymph node | |

Recirculation of naïve and activated T cells

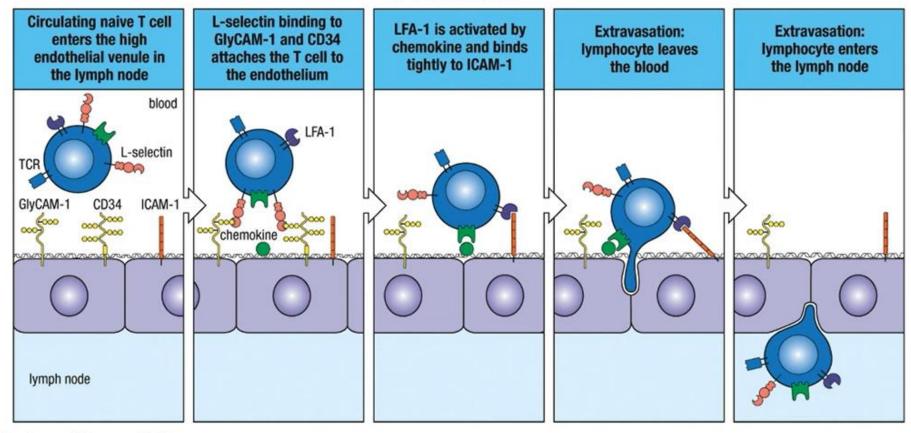


High endothelial venules



Parham Figure 8.5

Naïve lymphocyte trafficking to lymph nodes



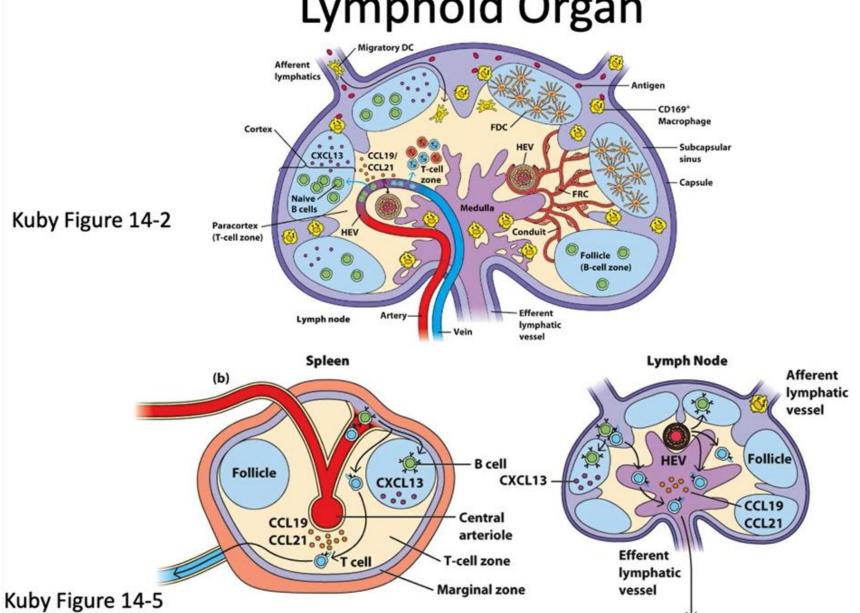
Parham Figure 8.6

L-selectin, LFA-1, VLA-4 CCL21, CCL19, and (in low-affinity forms) CXCL12 (for T cells) CXCL13 (for B cells)

LFA-1 and VLA-4

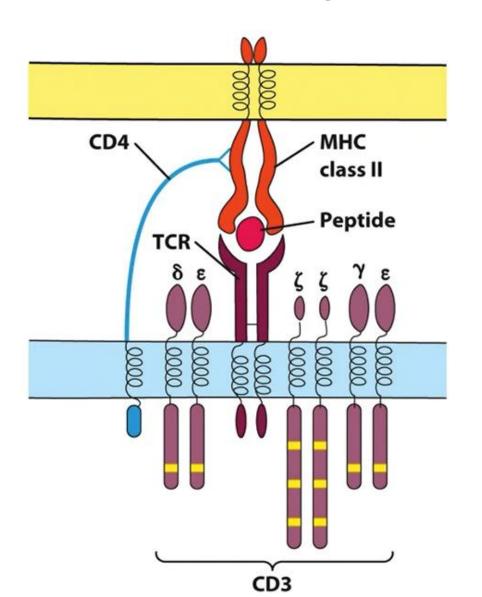
Travel across highendothelial venules to enter the lymph node

Organization within the Secondary Lymphoid Organ



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T cell receptor



Adhesion Molecules on T Cells

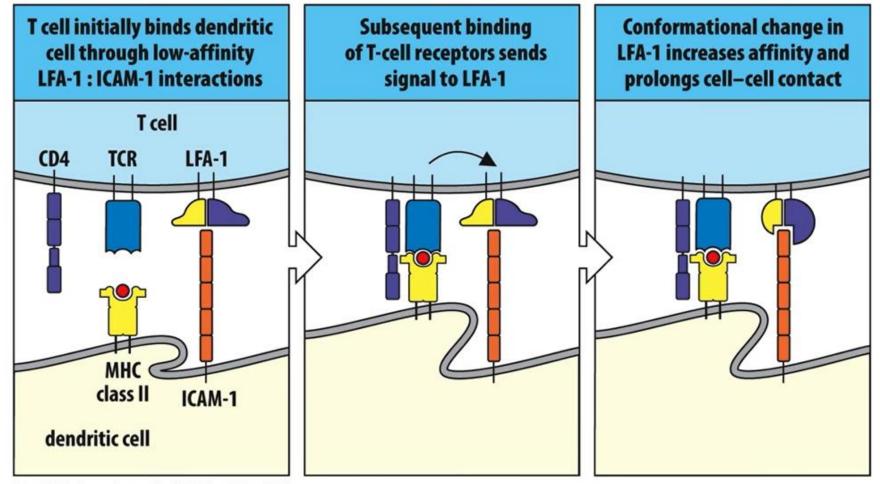
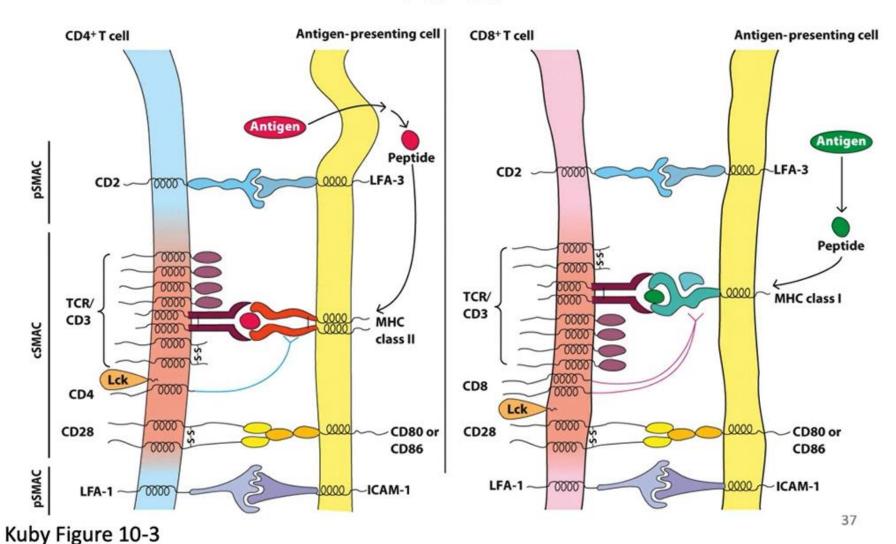


Figure 8.7 The Immune System, 4th ed. (© Garland Science 2015)

Proteins on the surface of T cells and APCs



Conclusion

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sv 66abGd6xA