



Immune Tolerance

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Immune Tolerance: essential for homeostasis and prevention of self recognition





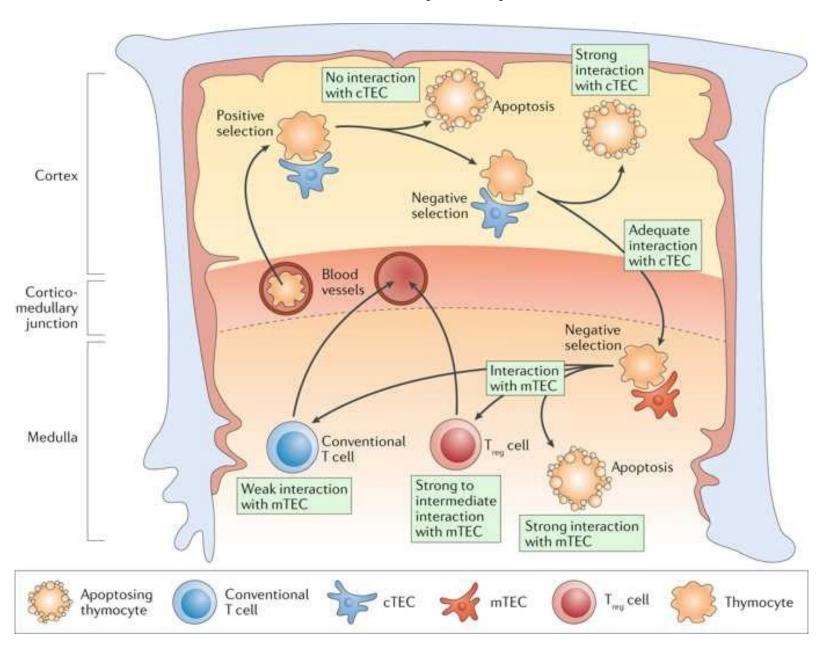
Why is tolerance important?

Prevention of autoimmune reactions

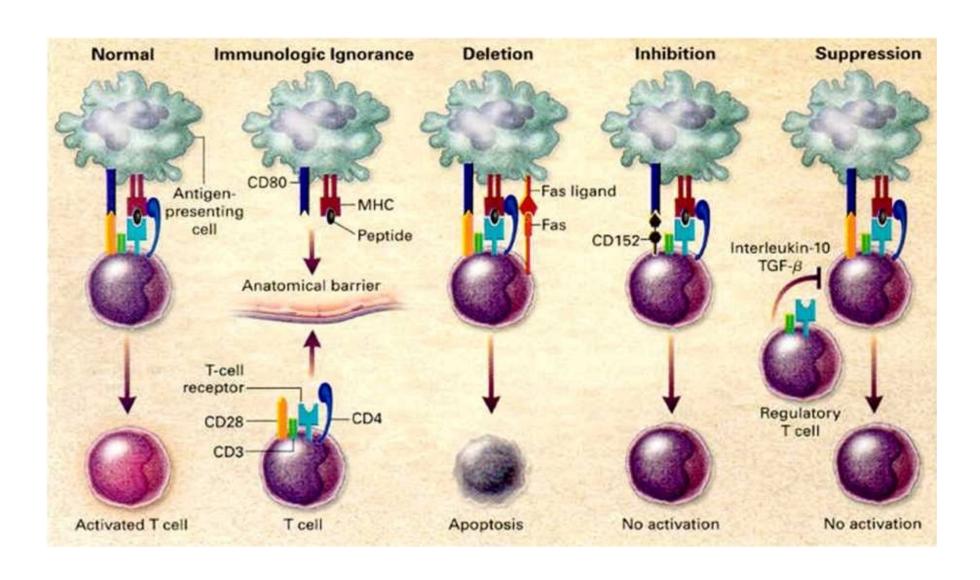
Existence of "autoreactive" cells in the periphery of eah one of us

Central tolerance: T cell selection in the thymus

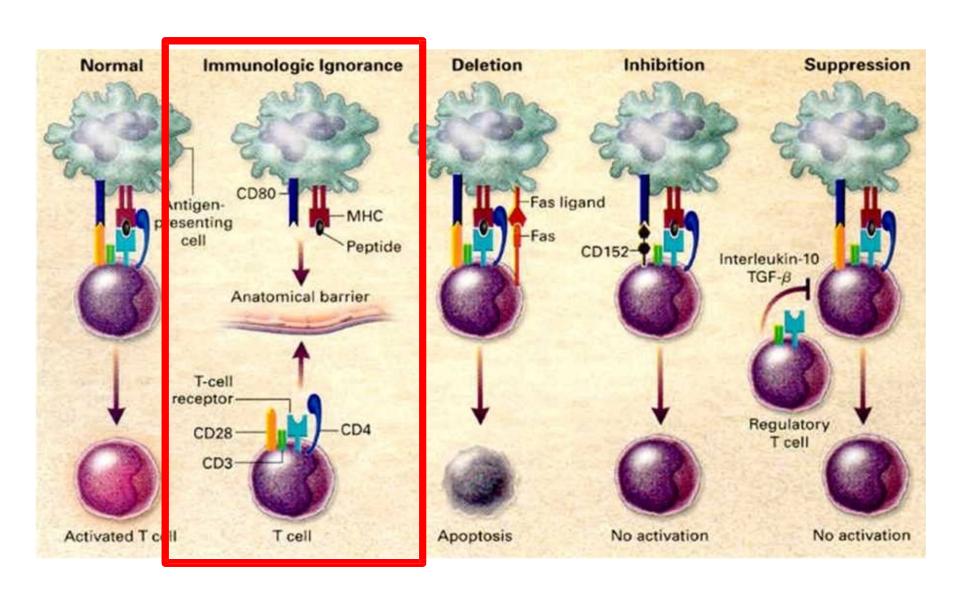
An incomplete process



Peripheral mechanisms of tolerance operate to maintain immune homeostasis



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Immunologic ignorance (the sequestration of self-antigens by autoreactive clones)

Immunologically Privileged sites: Brain, Anterior chamber of eye, Testis and Uterus

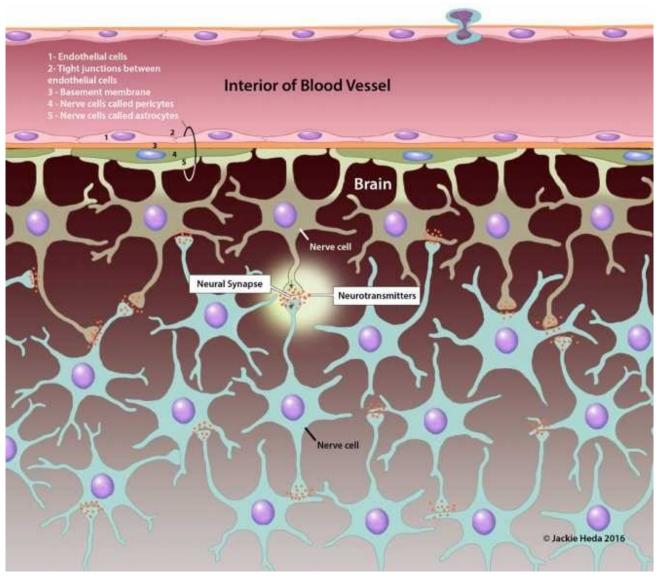
Tissue grafts placed in these sites do not elicit an immune response – **no rejection**

Mechanisms of immunologic ignorance:

- ✓ Lack of lymphatic drainage
- ✓ Presence of physical barriers between blood and tissue
- ✓ secretion of immunosuppressive factors

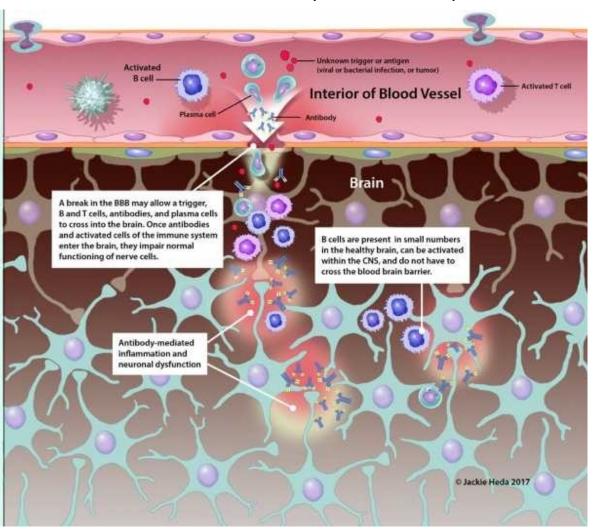
Anatomical Barriers: The Example of The Blood Brain Barrier (BBB)

Only specific molecular substances can pass through the BBB: It acts as natural protection for the CNS

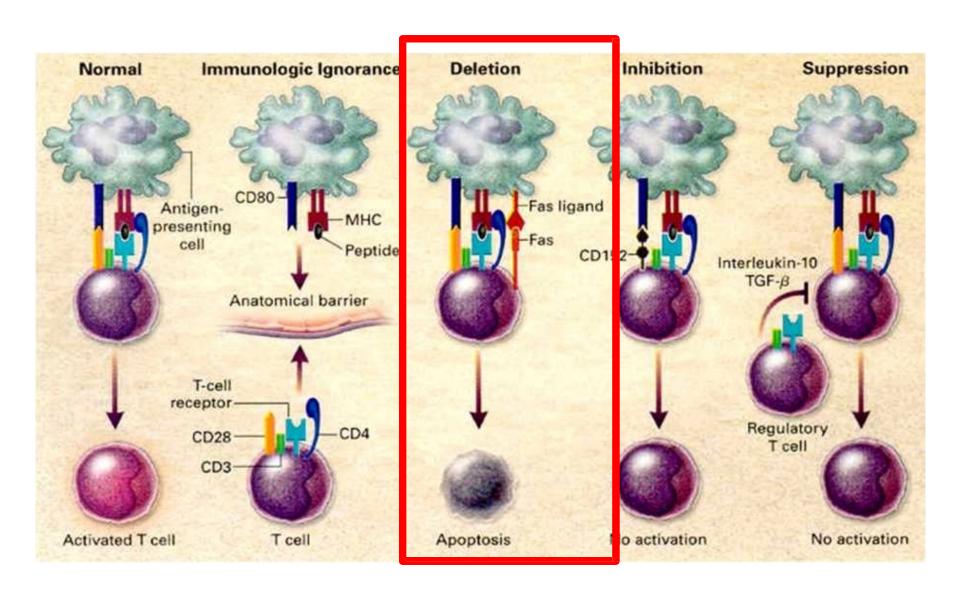


Break of anatomical barriers triggers autoimmunity The paradigm of multiple sclerosis

Certain infections with bacteria, viruses, fungi, cytokines etc. can trigger break in blood brain barrier, and induce the entrance of inflammatory immune components



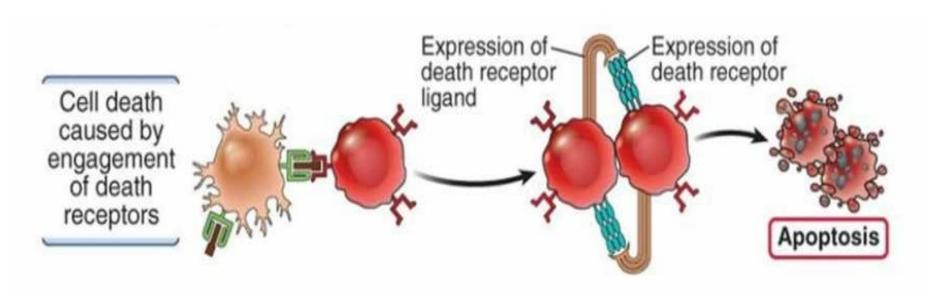
Peripheral mechanisms of tolerance operate to maintain immune homeostasis



T Cell Peripheral Tolerance: Deletion

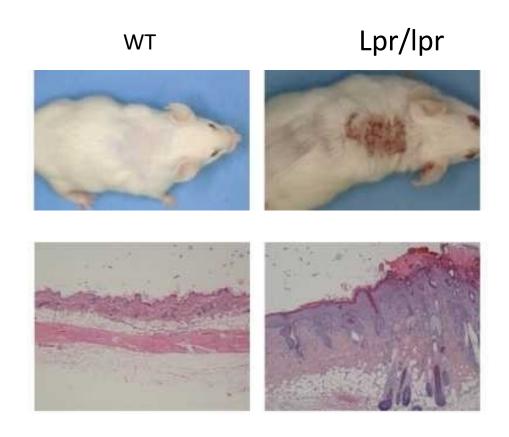
T cells that recognize self antigens without inflammation or that are repeatedly stimulated by antigens die by apoptosis.

Fas-FasL interactions



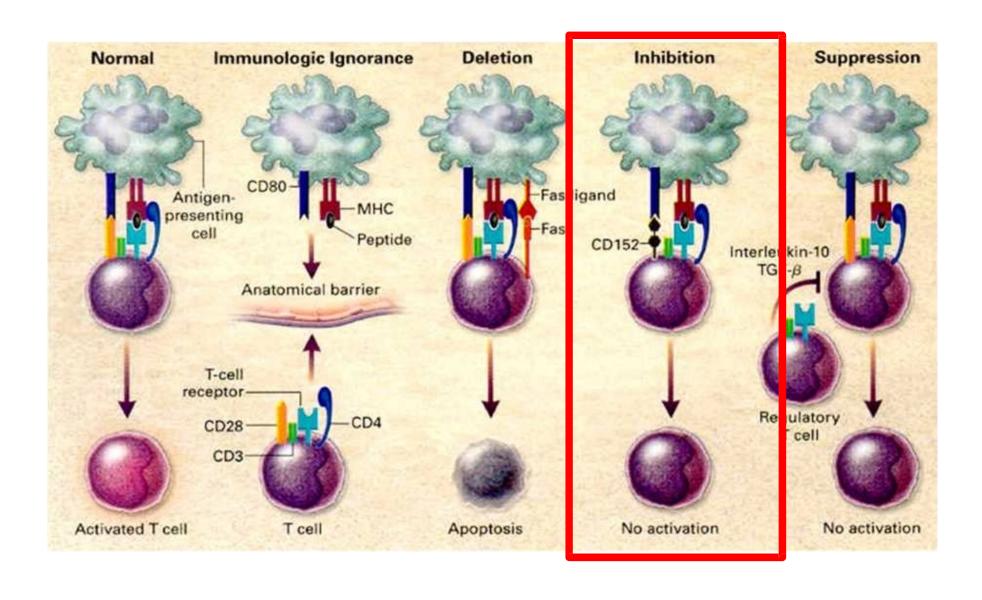
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Mutations in the genes encoding Fas/FasL lead to autoimmunity

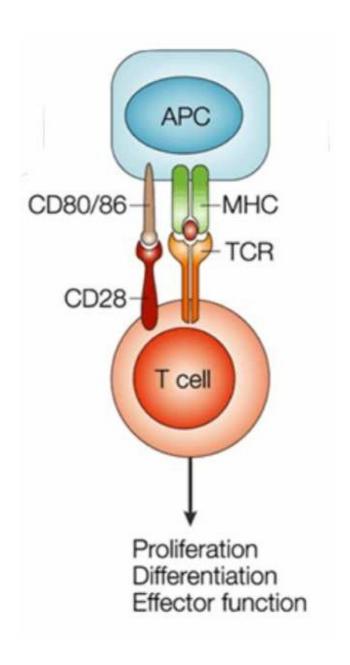


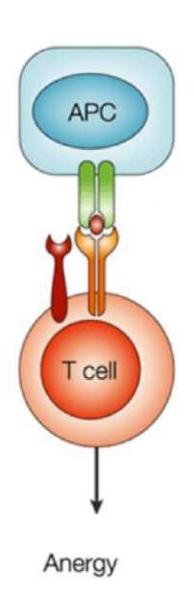
- •MRL-*lpr/lpr* mice bear mutations in the gene encoding Fas and serve as a widely used model for autoimmune diseases, such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), rheumatoid arthritis (RA), Sjögren's syndrome (SS), and ALPS
- •Mice with the *gld/gld* genotype bear mutations in the gene encoding FasL, and they are widely used as a model of autoimmune disease.

Peripheral mechanisms of tolerance operate to maintain immune homeostasis

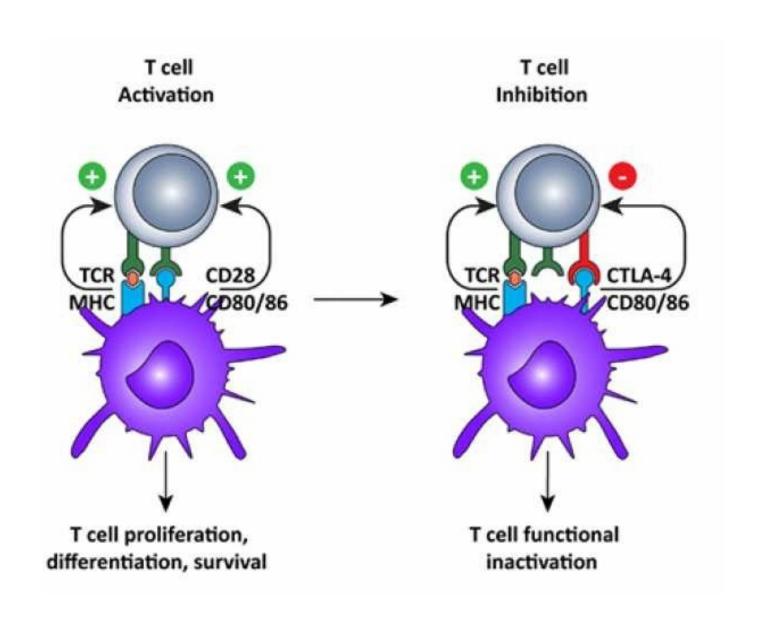


Absence of co-stimulation leads to T cell anergy





Inhibitory molecules suppress the activation of T cells

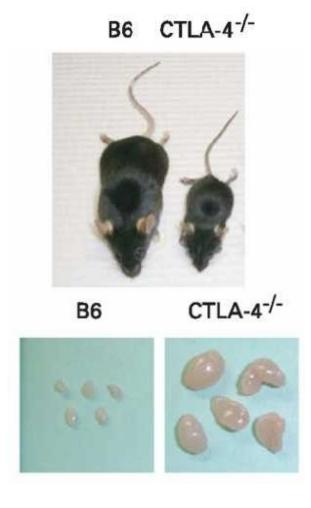


Clinical Application: Defects in CTLA4

Mutations in CTLA4 result in the development of autoimmune responses

•Mice lacking CTLA4 develop uncontrolled lymphocyte activation with massively enlarged lymph tissues and fatal multiorgan lymphocytic infiltrates, suggestive of systemic autoimmunity

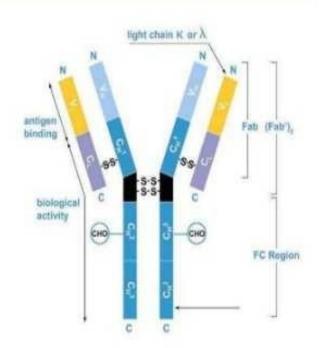
•Polymorphisms in the CTLA4 gene are associated with several autoimmune diseases in humans, including type1 diabetes, SLE, RA and Grave diseases



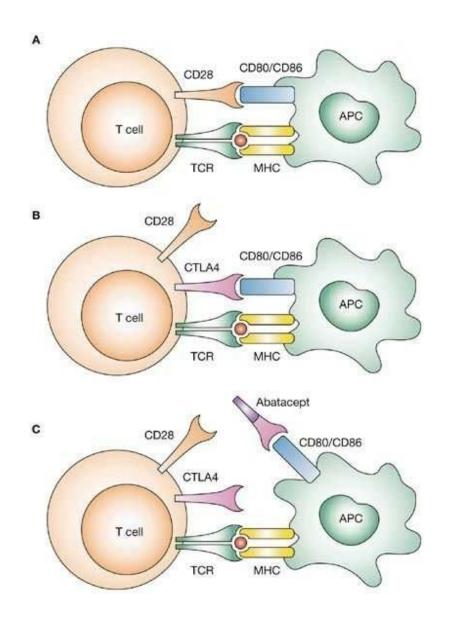
Clinical Application: Therapy based on CTLA4

Orencia (Abatacept)

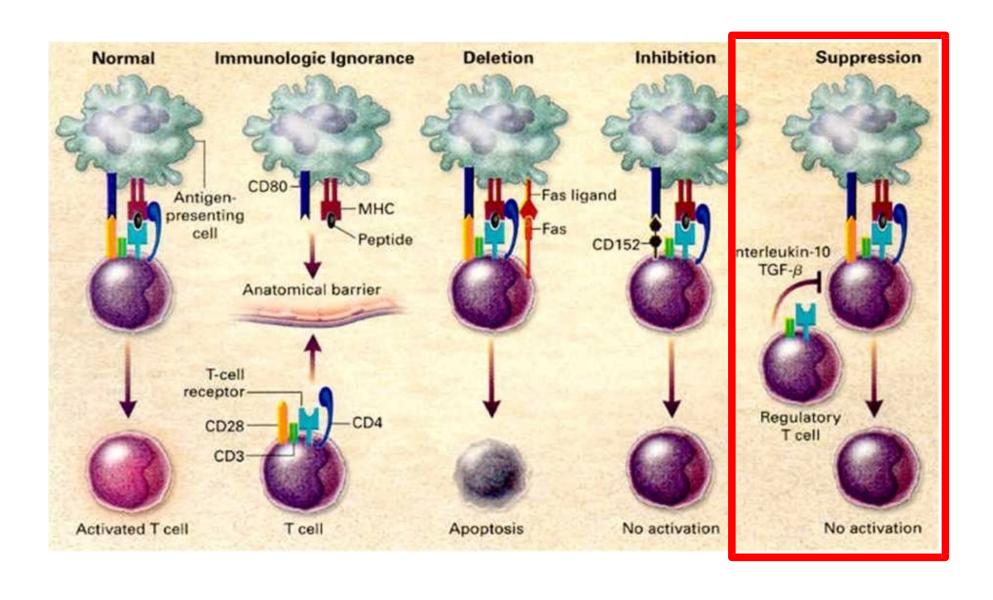
- is a soluble fusion protein that consists of :
- the extracellular domain of human cytotoxic Tlymphocyte-associated antigen 4 (CTLA-4).
- linked to the modified Fc portion of human immunoglobulin G1 (IgG1).



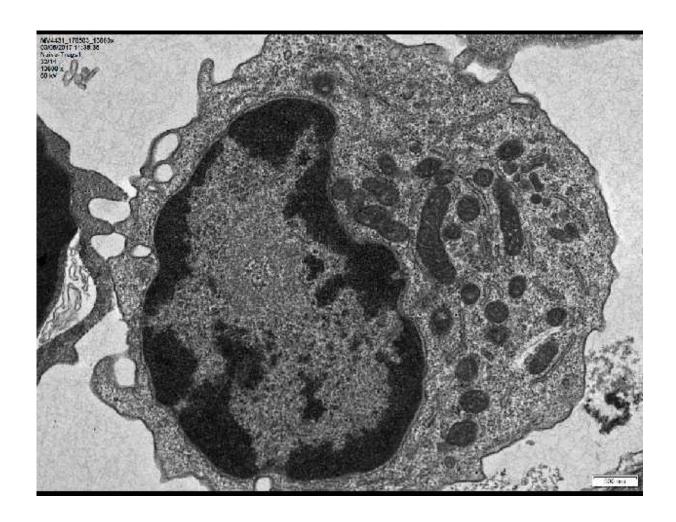
Mechanism of abatacept function



Peripheral mechanisms of tolerance operate to maintain immune homeostasis



Regulatory T cells (Tregs): a dominant mechanism of immune tolerance



Foxp3 an exclusive transcription factor of the Treg cell lineage

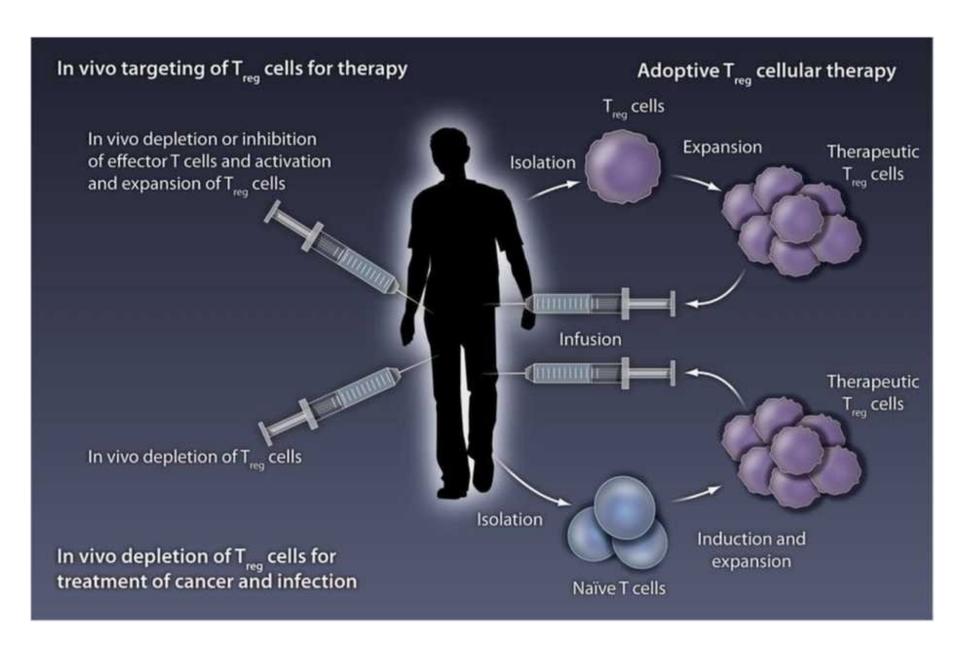
Immunedysregulation Polyendocrinopathy Enteropathy X-linked syndrome (IPEX)

Treg deficiency due to Foxp3 mutation



- Neonatal onset diabetes mellitus
- Hypothyroidism
- Enteritis (diarrhea/villous atrophy)
- Hemolytic anemia & thrombocytopenia.
- Dermatitis
- Dermatitis (eczema)
- Death by 1-2 years of age

Treg cell immunotherapy



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

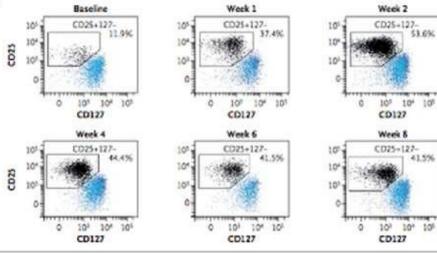
ESTABLISHED IN 1812

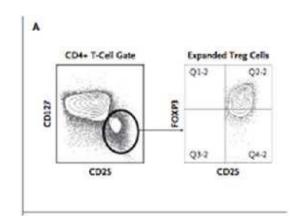
DECEMBER 1, 2011

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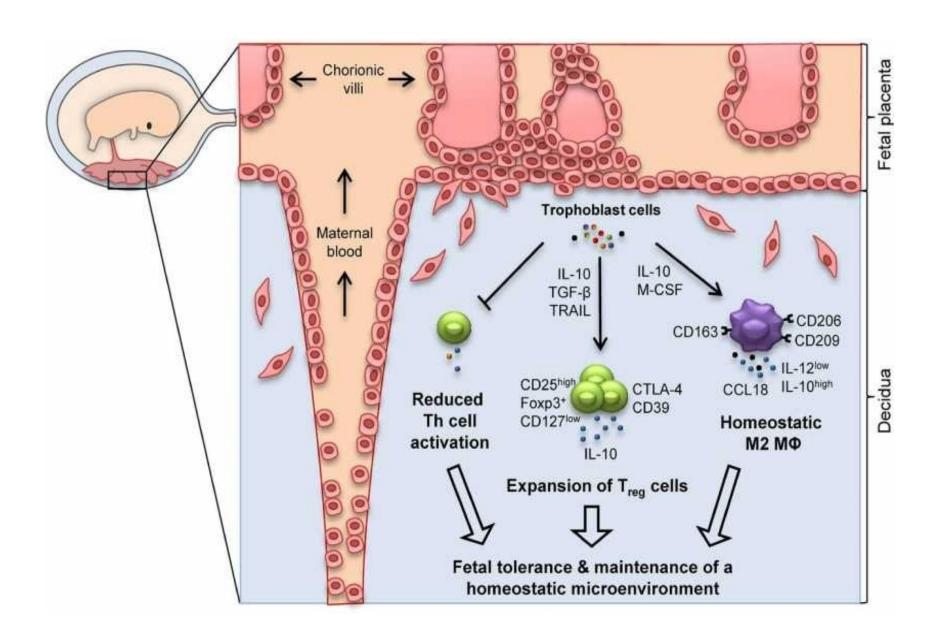
Interleukin-2 and Regulatory T Cells in Graft-versus-Host Disease



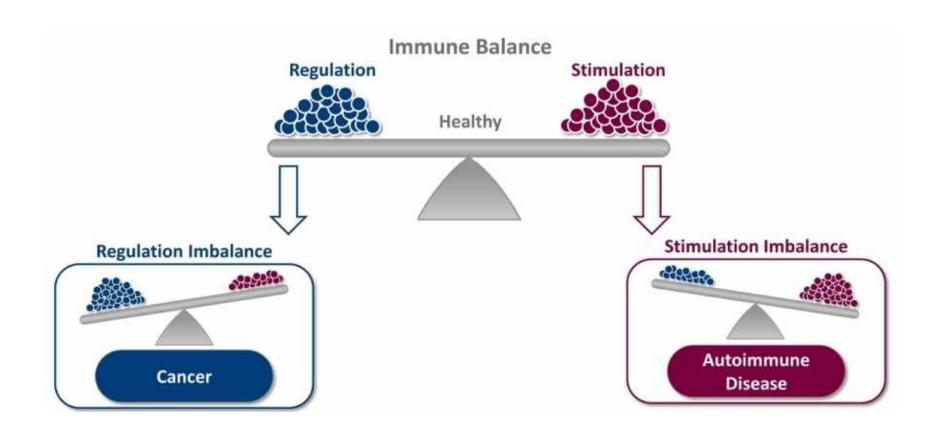




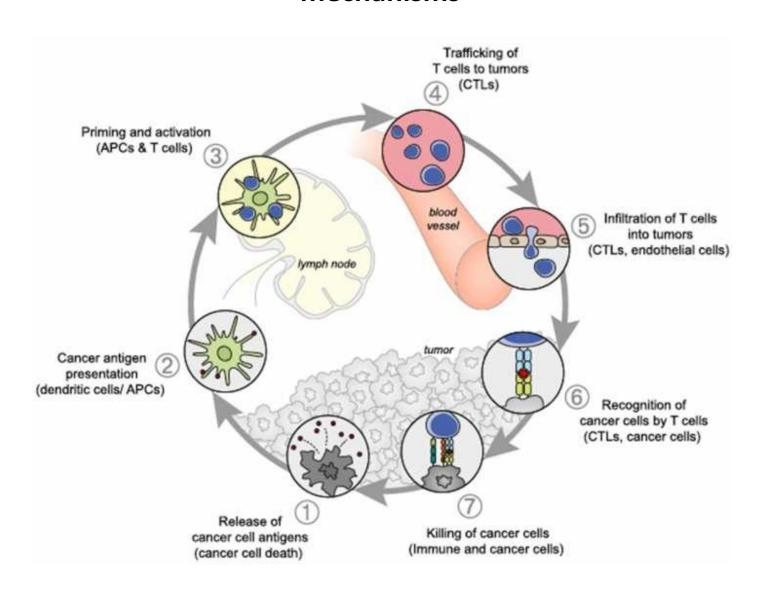
Fetal development: the golden paradigm of immune tolerance



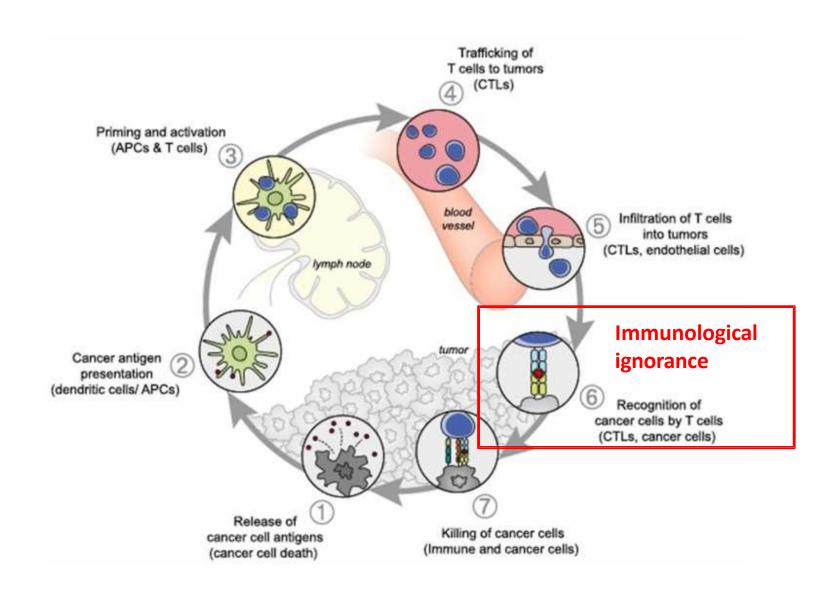
Unbalance of immune tolerance in Autoimmunity and Cancer



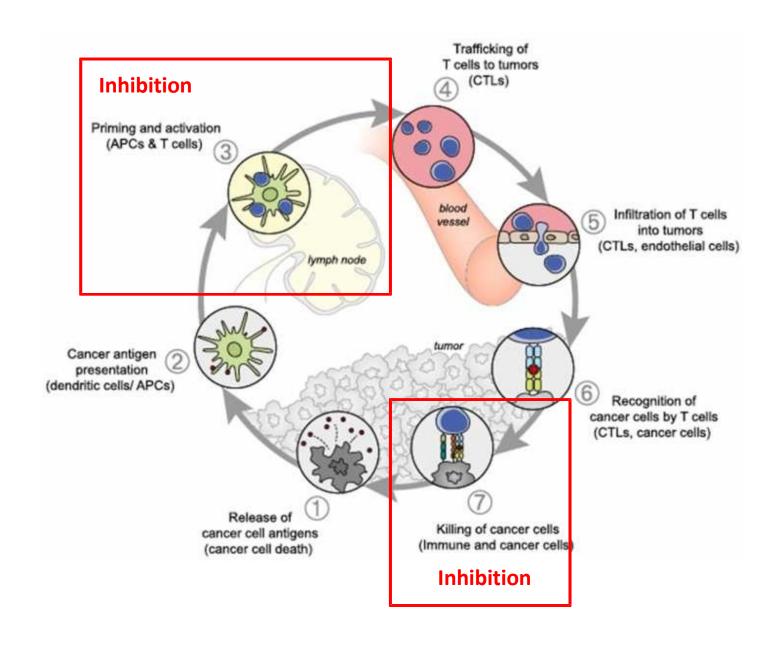
The optimal anti-tumor immune response without tolerogenic mechanisms



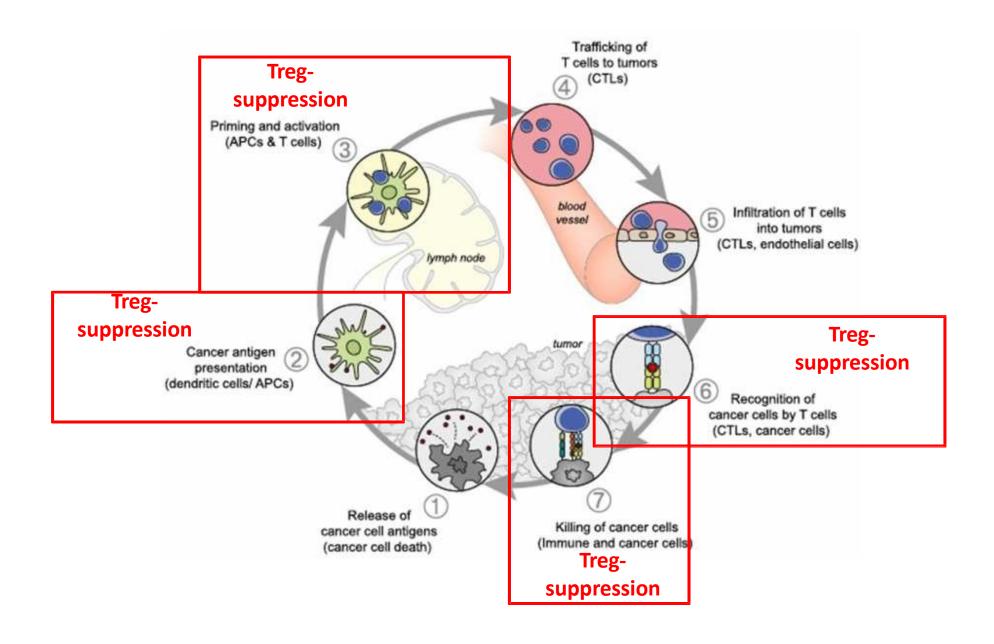
Immunological ignorance in cancer



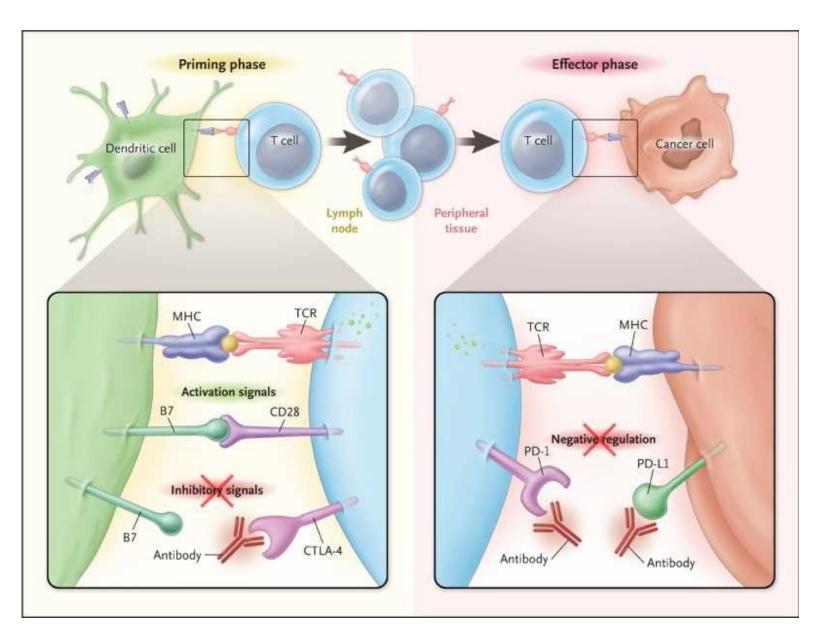
Immunological inhibition in cancer



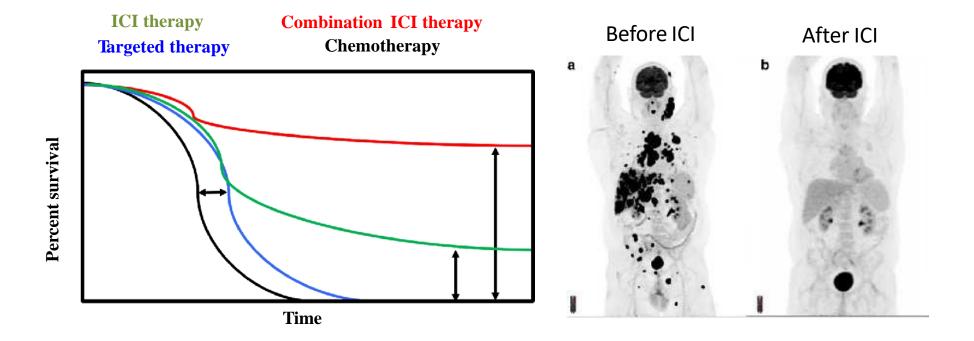
Treg-suppression in cancer



Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI): a paradigm shift in cancer immunotherapy



Increased survival of patients with advance malignancies upon ICI immunotherapy



THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE 2018



James P. Allison • Tasuku Honjo

"for their discovery of cancer therapy by inhibition of negative immune regulation"

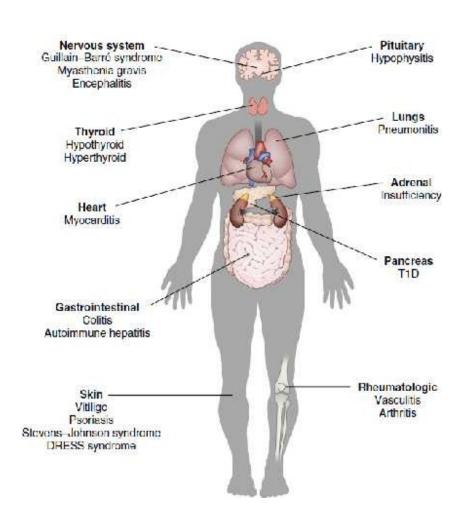
THE NOBEL ASSEMBLY AT KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET

Challenges and pitfalls

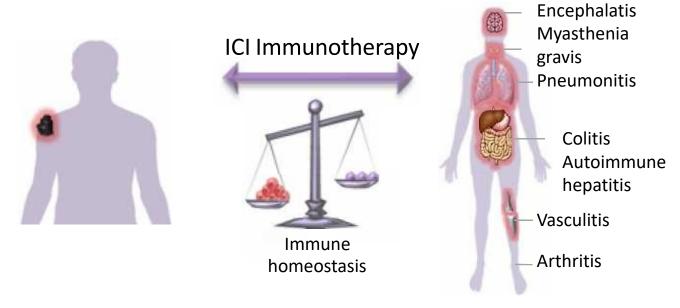
Is autoimmunity the Achilles' heel of cancer immunotherapy?

Carl H June^{1,2}, Jeremy T Warshauer³ & Jeffrey A Bluestone^{1,4}

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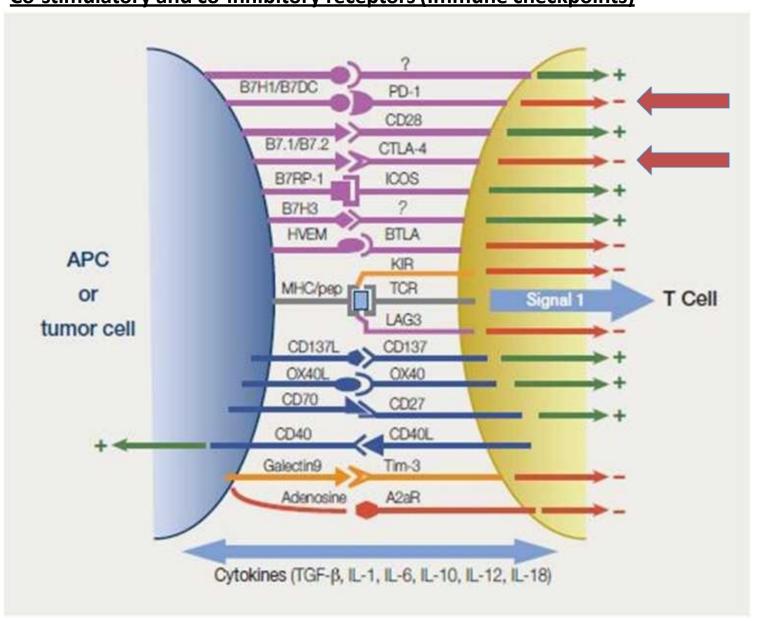
Immunotherapy shifts the tolerance balance towards autoimmunity



Alissafi T. et al J. Autoimmun. 2019

Immunological inhibition in cancer

Co-stimulatory and co-inhibitory receptors (Immune checkpoints)



The more Checkpoint Blocking/Agonist Antibodies the more IrAEs?

