

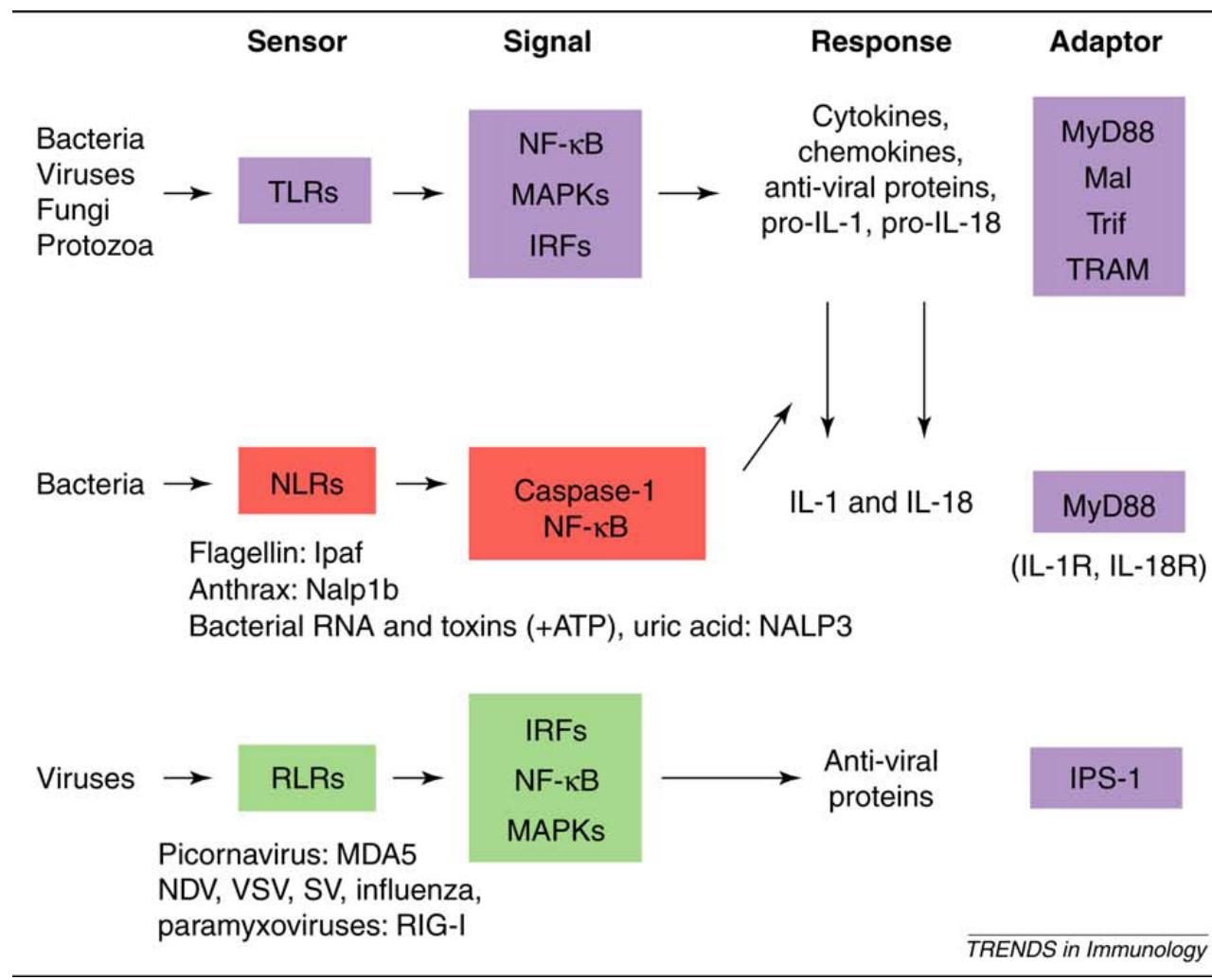
**Breakfast Seminar**

# **Inflammasome and Allergic Diseases**

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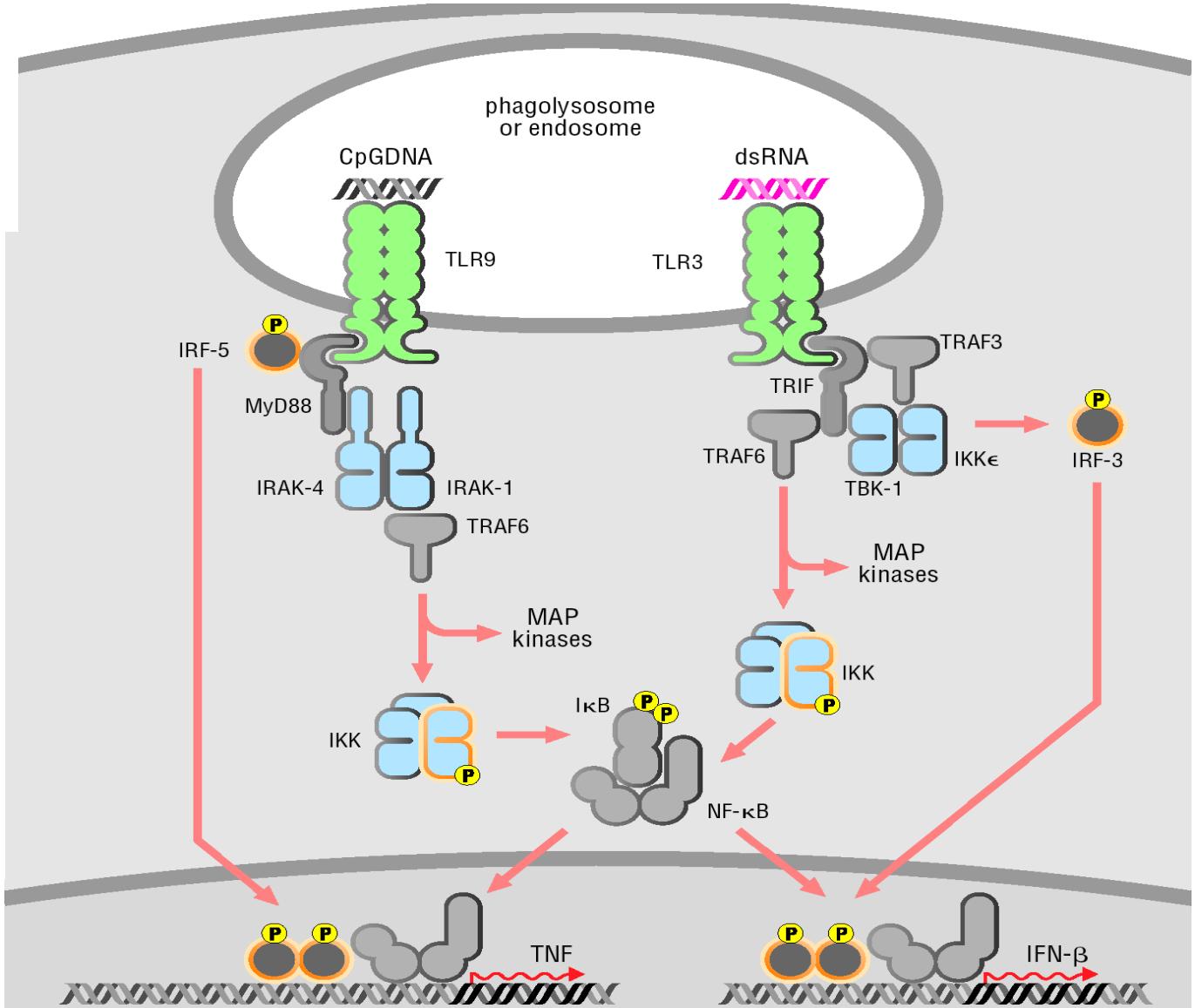
World Allergy Congresss , Cancun, Mexico  
December 4, 2011

# A Trinity of Pathogen Sensors: Team work in Innate Immunity



# TLR signaling pathways

- Ligand induced dimerization of TLR--> induced assembly with TIR-domain containing adaptors
- MyD88 pathway and TRIF pathway;
- Activate Transcription factors and MAP kinases
- NFKb upregulates ~350 proinflammatory genes.



Inflammatory cytokines	Chemokines	Adhesion molecules	Immune effector molecules	Pro-survival
TNF				
IL-1	IL-8	ICAM-1	FasL	Bcl-XL
IL-6	MIP-1 $\alpha$	VCAM-1	iNOS	A1
IL-12	MCP	E-selectin	COX-2	c-IAP1, 2
Lymphotxin $\alpha/\beta$	RANTES		$\beta$ -defensins	
GM-CSF	Eotaxin			
IFN- $\beta$				

# NOD1 & NOD2 recognize peptidoglycan substructures and promote innate immune responses

Table 1. The NLR Family

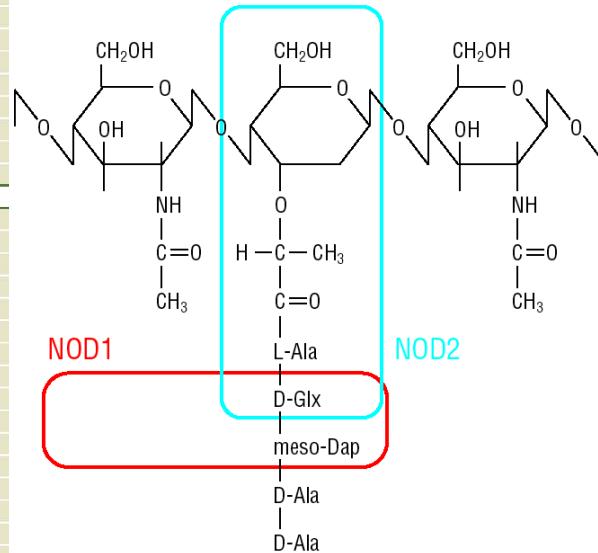
Subfamily	Human	Mouse	N Terminus	Other Names
NLRA				
CIITA	CARD			NLRA;MHCIIA;C2TA
	<i>Ciita</i>	CARD		<i>Nira</i> ; MHCIIA;C2ta
NLRB				
NAIP	BIR			BIRC1;CLR5.1
	<i>Naip 1-7</i>	BIR		<i>Birc1a-g</i>
NLRC				
NOD1	CARD			NLRC1;CARD4;CLR7.1
	<i>Nod1</i>	CARD		<i>Nirc1;Card4</i>
NOD2	CARD			NLRC2;CARD15;CD;BLAU;IBD1;PSORAS1;CLR16.3
	<i>Nod2</i>	CARD		<i>Nirc2;Card15</i>
NLRC3	CARD <sup>a</sup>			NOD3;CLR16.2
	<i>Nirc3</i>	CARD <sup>a</sup>		<i>Cir16.2</i>
NLRC4	CARD			IPAF;CARD12;CLAN;CLR2.1
	<i>Nirc4</i>	CARD		<i>Ipaf;Card12;CLAN</i>
NLRC5	CARD <sup>a</sup>			NOD27;NOD4;CLR16.1
	<i>Nirc5</i>	CARD <sup>a</sup>		
NLRP				
NLRP1	PYD			NALP1;CARD7;NAC;DEFCAP;CLR17.1
	<i>Nlrp1a-c</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp1a-c</i>
NLRP2	PYD			NALP2;PYPAF2;NBS1;PAN1;CLR19.9
	<i>Nlrp2</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp2;Pypa2;Nbs1;Pan1</i>
NLRP3	PYD			NALP3;Cryopyrin;CIAS1;PYPAF1;CLR1.1
	<i>Nlrp3</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp3;Cryopyrin;Cias1;Pyraf1;Mmig1</i>
NLRP4	PYD			NALP4;PYPAF4;PAN2;RNH2;CLR19.5
	<i>Nlrp4a</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp4a;Nalp-eta;Nalp0D</i>
	<i>Nlrp4b</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp4b;Nalp-gamma;Nalp9E</i>
	<i>Nlrp4c</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp4c;Nalp-alpha;RNH2</i>
	<i>Nlrp4d</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp4d;Nalp-beta</i>
	<i>Nlrp4e</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp4e;Nalp-epsilon</i>
	<i>Nlrp4f</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp4f;Nalp-kappa;Nalp9F</i>
	<i>Nlrp4g</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp4g</i>
NLRP5	PYD			NALP5;PYPAF8;MATER;PAN11;CLR19.8
	<i>Nlrp5</i>	PYD		<i>Mater;Op1</i>
NLRP6	PYD			NALP6;PYPAF5;PAN3;CLR11.4
	<i>Nlrp6</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp6</i>
NLRP7	PYD			NALP7;PYPAF3;NOD12;PAN7;CLR19.4
NLRP8	PYD			NALP8;PAN4;NOD16;CLR19.2
NLRP9	PYD			NALP9;NOD6;PAN12;CLR19.1
	<i>Nlrp9a</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp9a;Nalp-theta</i>
	<i>Nlrp9b</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp9b;Nalp-delta</i>
	<i>Nlrp9c</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp9c;Nalp-zeta</i>
NLRP10	PYD			NALP10;PAN5;NOD8;PYNOD;CLR11.1
	<i>Nlrp10</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp10;Pynod</i>
NLRP11	PYD			NALP11;PYPAF6;NOD17;PAN10;CLR19.6
		PYD		
NLRP12	PYD			NALP12;PYPAF7;Monarch1;RNOS;PAN6;CLR19.3
	<i>Nlrp12</i>	PYD		<i>Nalp12</i>
NLRP13	PYD			NALP13;NOD14;PAN13;CLR19.7
		PYD		

Table 1. Continued

Subfamily	Human	Mouse	N Terminus	Other Names
NLRP14			PYD	NALP14;NOD5;PAN8;CLR11.2
		<i>Nlrp14</i>	PYD	<i>Nalp14;Nalp-iota;GC-LRR</i>
NLRX1				
			NLRX1	CARD <sup>a</sup>
			<i>Nlx1</i>	CARD <sup>a</sup>

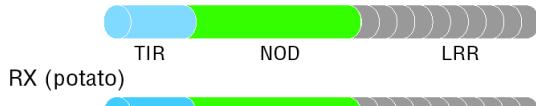
This table is adapted from Kanneganti et al. (2006) and Bryant and Fitzgerald (2009).

<sup>a</sup>Currently disputed as to whether it contains a CARD, PYD, or another N terminus binding domain.



Plants

RPS4 (*Arabidopsis*)



RX (potato)



Mammals

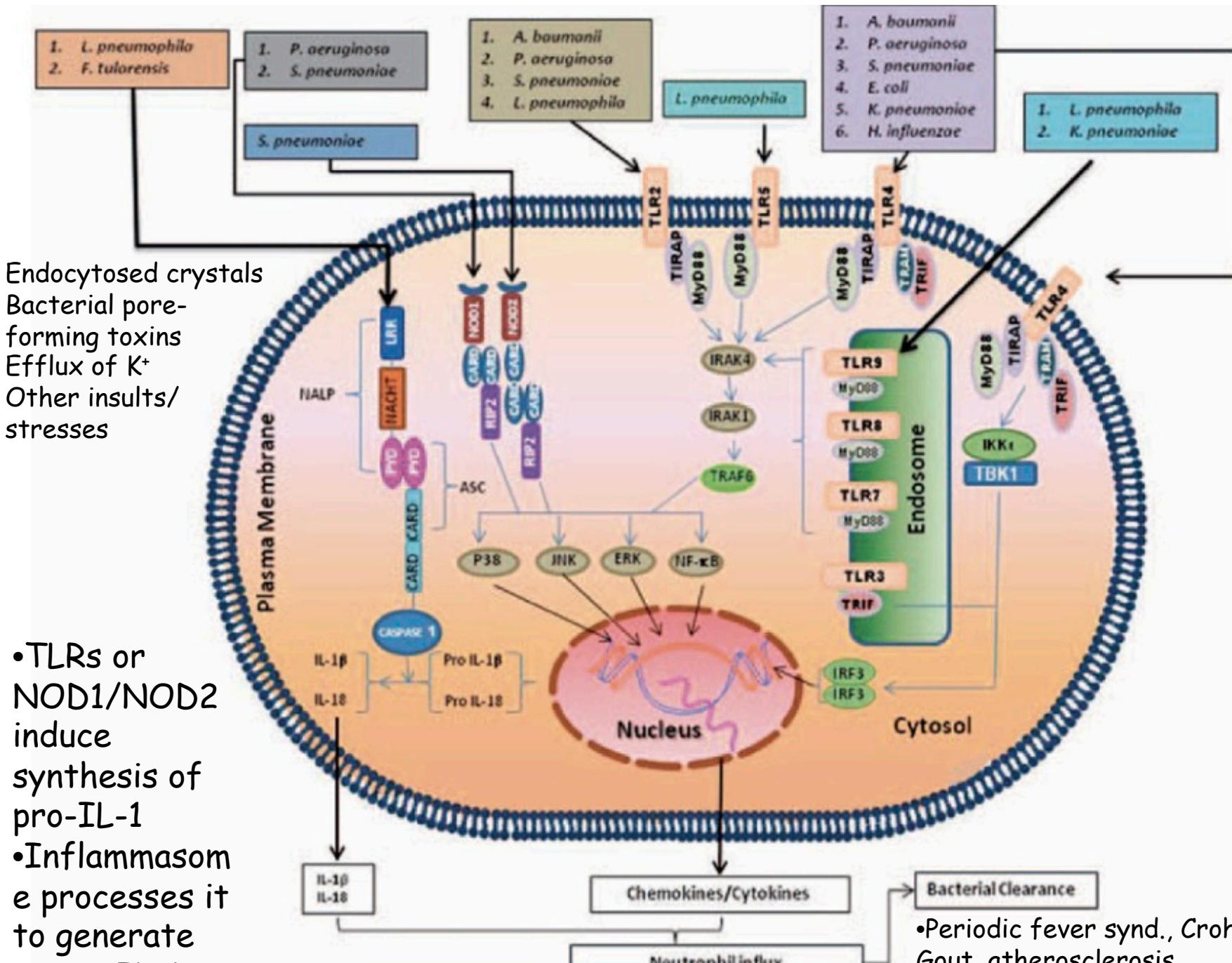
NOD1



NOD2



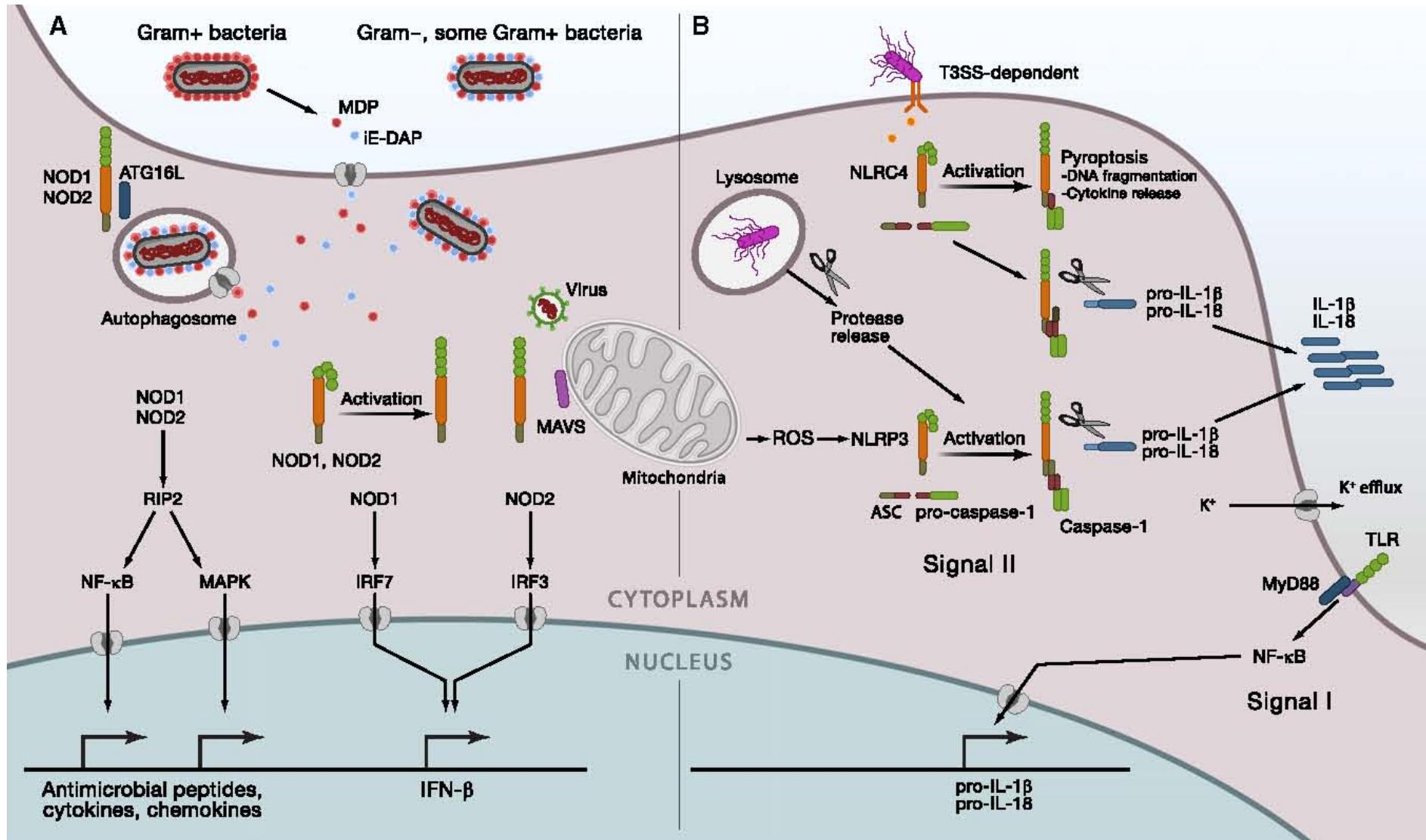
NOD1 and NOD2 are intracellular molecules and resemble some plant disease resistance proteins; best understood of the “NOD-like receptors” or NLRs



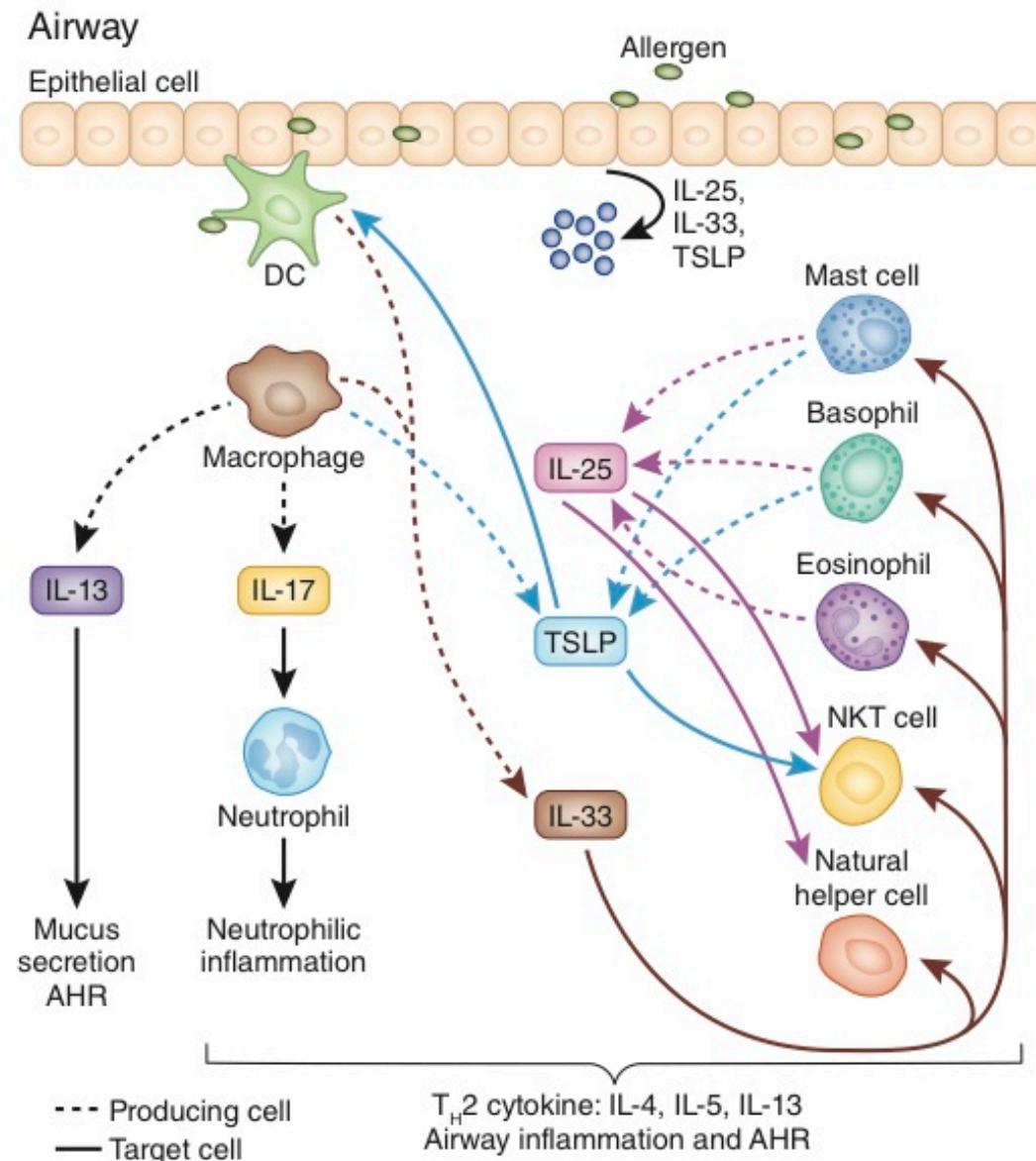
- TLRs or NOD1/NOD2 induce synthesis of pro-IL-1
- Inflammasome processes it to generate active IL-1

• Periodic fever synd., Crohns Gout, atherosclerosis, diabetes-2, alzheimer's

# Crosstalk between TLR and NLR pathways



## Newly Identified Cells and Cytokines f the Innate Immune System in Asthma



Kim et al. nature immunology 11: 7july 2010

# **NLRP3 inflammasome is required in murine asthma in the absence of aluminum adjuvant**

**A.-G. Besnard et al Allergy 66, Issue 8, pages 1047–1057, August 2011**

- Used an adjuvant-free model of allergic lung inflammation induced by ovalbumin (OVA) to investigate the role of NLRP3 inflammasome and related it to IL-1R1 signaling pathway.
- Employed mice deficient in NLRP3 inflammasome, and examined IL-1R1, IL-1 $\beta$  or IL-1 $\alpha$ . Eosinophil recruitment, Th2 cytokine, and chemokine levels were determined in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, lung homogenates, and mediastinal lymph node cells ex vivo.
- Allergic airway inflammation depends on NLRP3 inflammasome activation. Dendritic cell recruitment into lymph nodes, Th2 lymphocyte activation in the lung and secretion of Th2 cytokines and chemokines are reduced in the absence of NLRP3.
- Absence of NLRP3 and IL-1 $\beta$  is associated with reduced expression of other proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-5, IL-13, IL-33, and thymic stromal lymphopoitin. Furthermore, the critical role of IL-1R1 signaling in allergic inflammation is confirmed in IL-1R1-, IL-1 $\beta$ -, and IL-1 $\alpha$ -deficient mice.
- NLRP3 inflammasome activation leading to IL-1 production is critical for the induction of a Th2 inflammatory allergic response.

# Mite allergen is a danger signal for the skin via activation of inflammasome in keratinocytes

- Investigated whether HDM allergens activate the inflammasome in epidermal keratinocytes.
- Keratinocytes were stimulated with *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* (Dp), and examined the activation of caspase-1 and secretion of IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-18 and analyzed the subcellular distributions of inflammasome proteins.
- Dp activated caspase-1 and induced caspase-1-dependent release of IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-18 from keratinocytes.
- Dp stimulated assembly of the inflammasome by recruiting apoptosis-associated specklike protein containing a caspase-recruitment domain (ASC), caspase-1, and nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain, leucine-rich repeat and pyrin-domain containing 3 (NLRP3) to the perinuclear region.
- Infection with lentiviral particles carrying ASC, caspase-1, or NLRP3 shRNAs suppressed the release of IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-18 from the keratinocytes. Activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome by Dp was dependent on cysteine protease activity.
- Thus, house dust mite allergens are danger signals for the skin. In addition, HDM-induced activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome may play a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of atopic dermatitis.

Dai et al J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2011 Mar;127(3):806-14.e1-4. Epub 2011