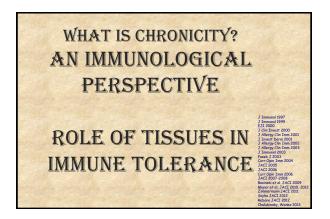
Role of Tissues in Immune Regulation

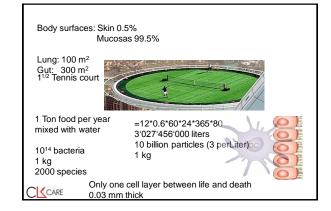
Cezmi A. Akdis
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CKCARE

D**a**vos

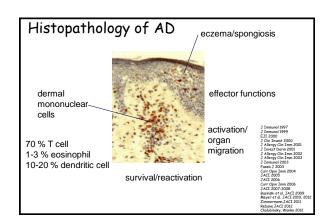


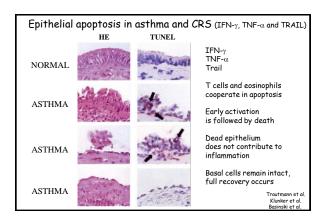
AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE TISSUES AND THE
IMMUNE SYSTEM FOR
CHRONICITY

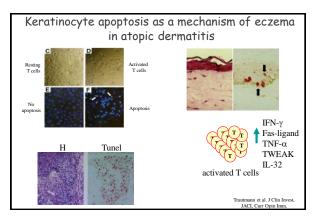


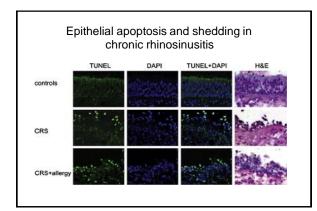
T CELL EPITHELIUM
INTERACTION

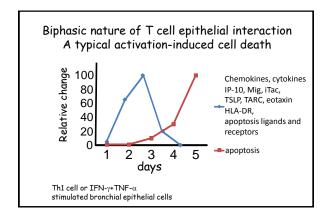
RULES OF ACTIVATION
AND CELL DEATH OF
EPITHELIUM

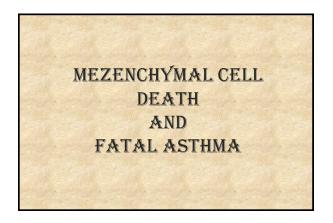


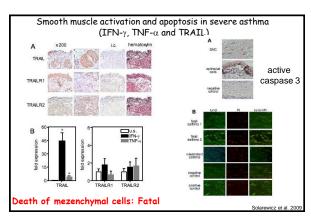












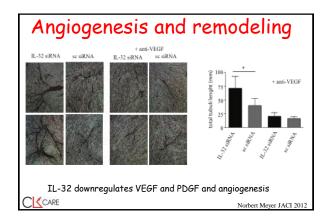
RULES OF ANGIOGENESIS
AND REMODELLING
IN CHRONICITY

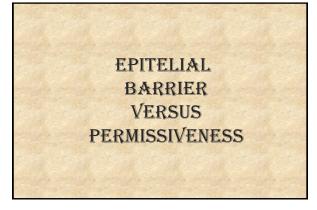
Angiogenesis and remodeling

Rules of angiogenesis:

Blocked during severe inflammation
Induced during low level inflammation
Induced during remissions and healing
Blocked by high dose proinflammatory cytokines
Induced mainly by VEGFA, PIGF, PDGF
Inhibited by IL-32 (Meyer et al. JACI 2012)

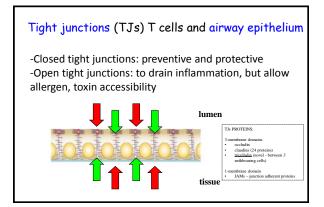
Rules for chronicity, feed, revascularize, never bleed





Epithelial tight junctions (Epithelial permissiveness for allergens etc.)

Drainage of inflammation



Defective epithelial barrier function in asthma

Chang Xiao, et al.

The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology Volume 128, September 2011, Pages 549-556.e12

•The bronchial epithelial barrier in asthma is compromised. This defect may facilitate the passage of allergens and other agents into the airway tissue, leading to immune activation and may thus contribute to the end organ expression of asthma.

Tight junction defects in patients with atopic dermatitis

Anna De Benedetto, et al.

The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology
Volume 127, March 2011, Pages 773-786.e7,

• An impairment in tight junctions contributes to the barrier dysfunction and immune dysregulation observed in AD subjects and that this may be mediated in part by reductions

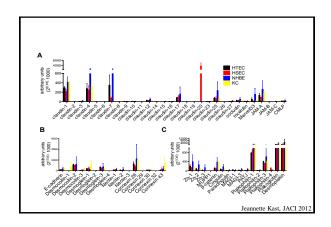
Defective epithelial barrier in chronic rhinosinusitis: The regulation of tight junctions by IFN-γ and IL-4

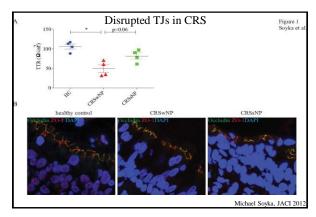
Michael B. Soyka et al.

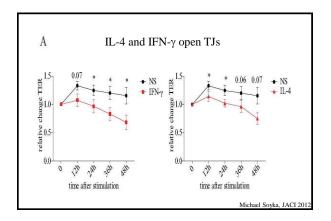
A defective epithelial barrier was found in patients with CRS with nasal polyps along with a decreased expression of TJ proteins.

The broad spectrum of interepithelial junctions in skin and lung Jeannette I. Kast et al.

TJ network is complex and involves many proteins

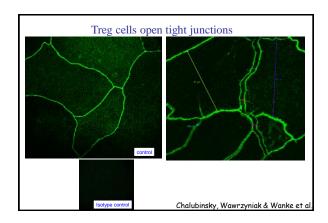


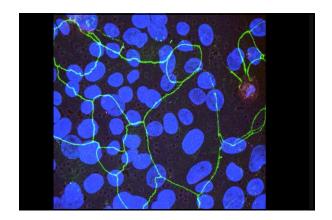


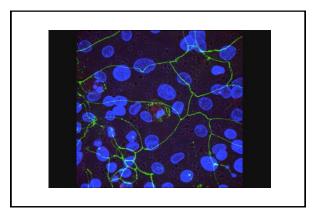


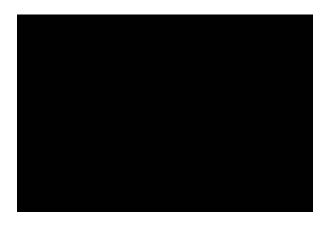
Opening of TJs	No effect on opening of TJs	Epithelial regenaration
IL-4, IL-13 IFN-γ (apoptosis) TNF-α (apoptosis) LPS TGF-β	IL-10 IL-17 IL-2 IL-21 IL-23 IL-25 IL-33 EGF (closing)	Treg cells EGF (recovery

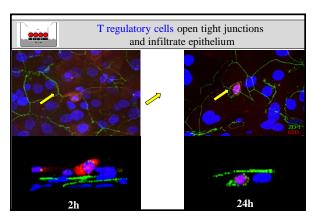
Treg cells open tight junctions and regenerate epithelium

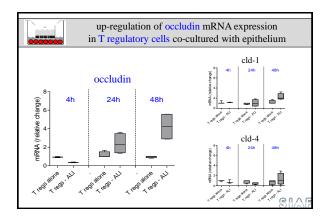


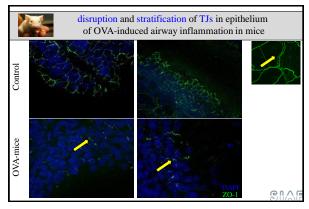


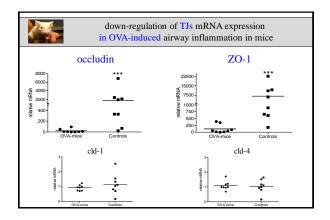


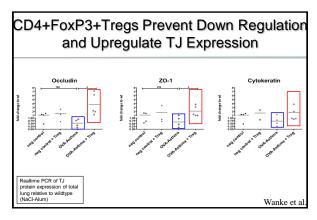


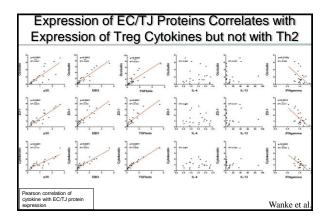




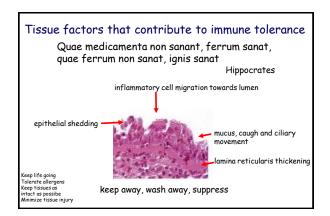












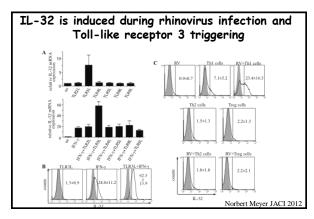
RULES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE IMMUNE SYSTEM AND TISSSUES

- KEEP BUSY AND LOW LEVEL INFLAMED (D)
- DO NOT KILL THE BASAL EPITHELIAL CELLS
- KILL HIGHLY ACTIVATED SUPRABASAL EPITHELIAL CELLS (D)
- DRAIN INFLAMMATION IF NECESSARY
- IN PRINCIPLE DO NOT ATTACK MESENCHYMAL TISSUES, RESPECT IMMUNE PRIVILEGE
- DO NOT ATTACK VASCULATURE, NEVER BLEED
- REGENERATE AND REMODELL THE TISSUES (D)
- MAKE A PHYSICAL BARRIER BETWEEN DISEASE INDUCING FACTORS AND CELLS OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM (D)
- SUPPORT ANGIOGENESIS, DO NOT ALLOW NECROSIS









Which human antigen-specific models are we using? Beekeepers: Show full allergen tolerance Tr1 cells 1000x higher allergen-specific Ig64 Patients and healthy individuals allergen-SIT, biologicals blood, tonsils, biopsies of affected tissues, 3D tissue equivalents 1] Meller 2008, 1. Exp. Med. 2) Trautmann A 2000, 1. Clin Invest. 5) Akdis C 1998, 1. Clin. Invest. 6) Akdis C 1998, 1. Clin. Invest. 7) Klunker 2009, 1. Exp. Med. 7)

