

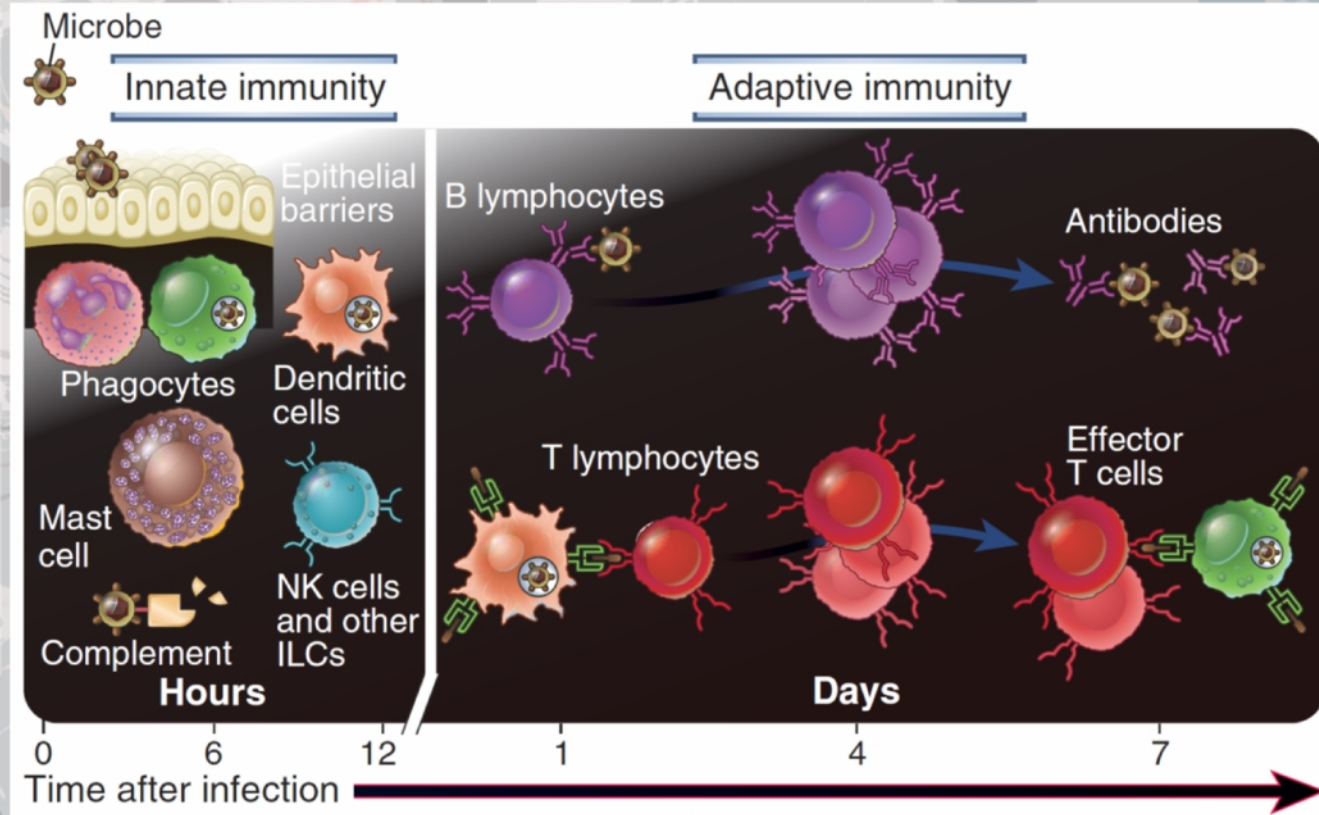


# Innate Immunity

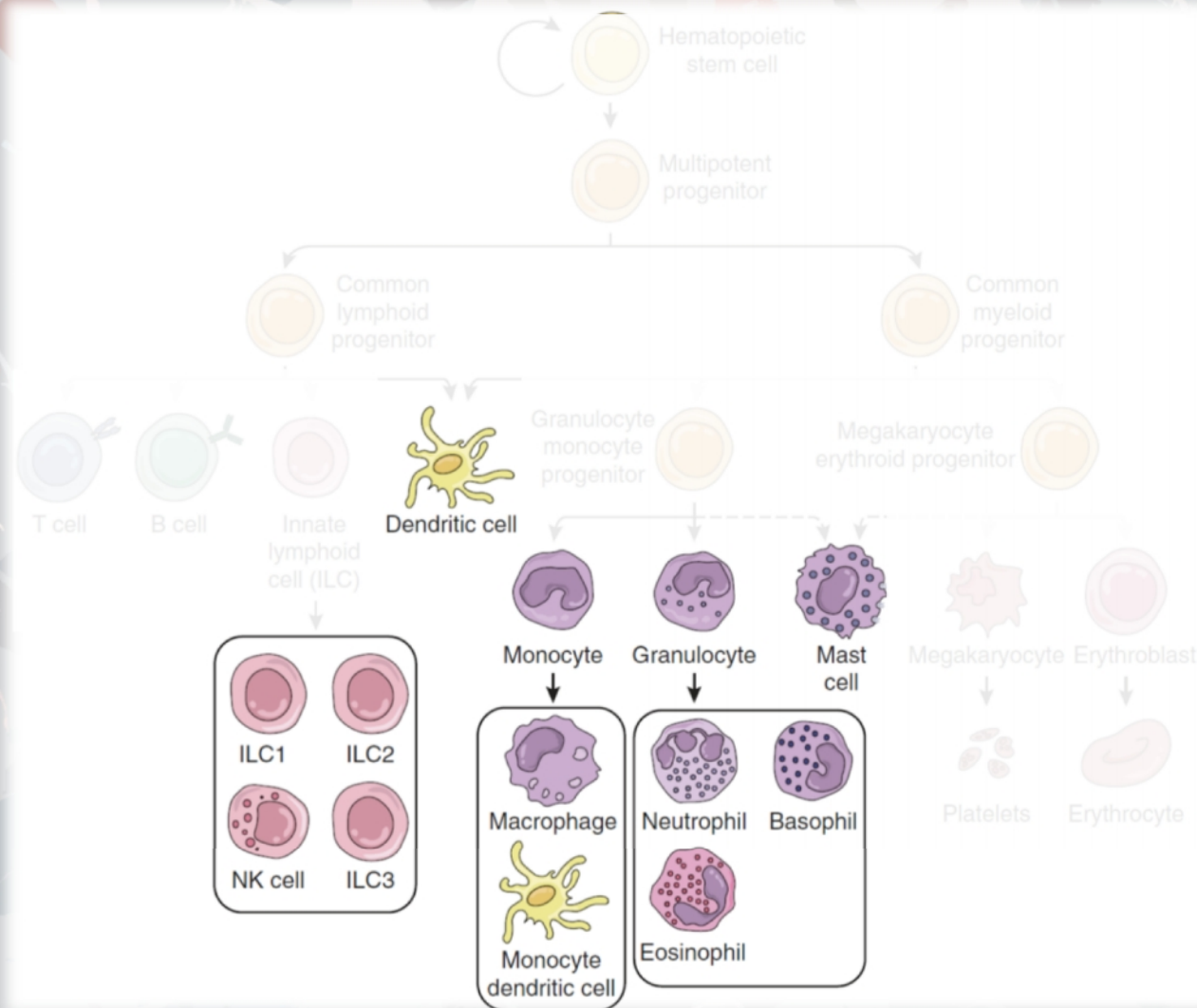
Morianos Ioannis, PhD  
Laboratory of Host Defense and Fungal Pathogenesis  
School of Medicine, UoC & IMBB/FORTH

# Properties of innate immunity

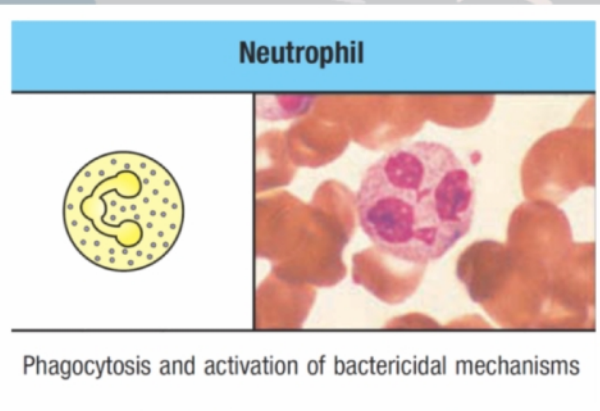
- ✓ First line of defense (mucosal surfaces, skin barriers)
- ✓ Tissue resident and patrolling cells
- ✓ Acute response to microbes or damage (within minutes)
- ✓ Stimulates and shapes adaptive immune responses
- ❑ No **antigen** specificity
- ❑ No immunological memory\*



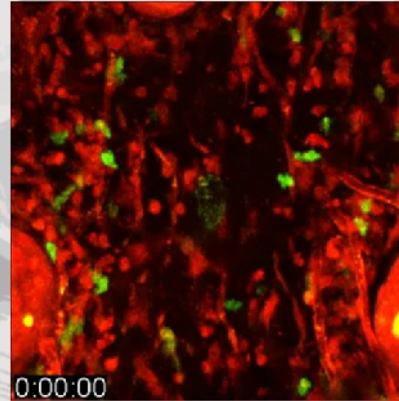
# Cells of the immune system



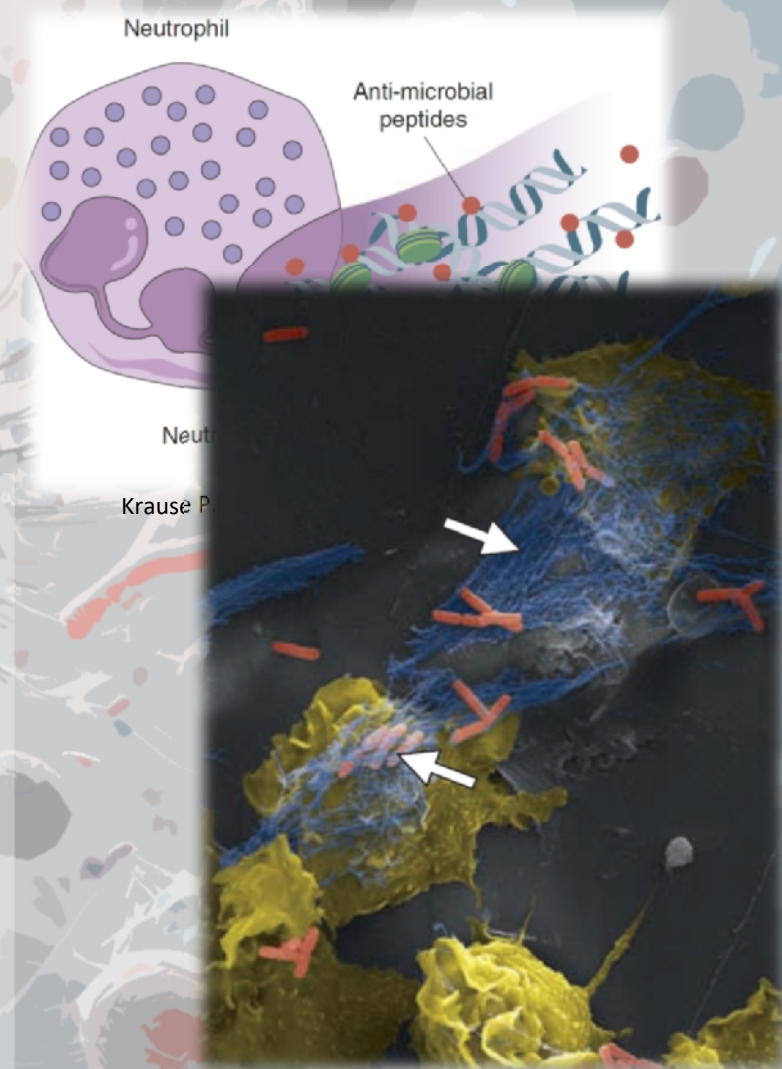
# Cells of the innate immune system: Neutrophils



Janeway's Immunobiology, 9<sup>th</sup> edition, Garland Science 2017



Lämmermann T. et al. *Nature*, 2013

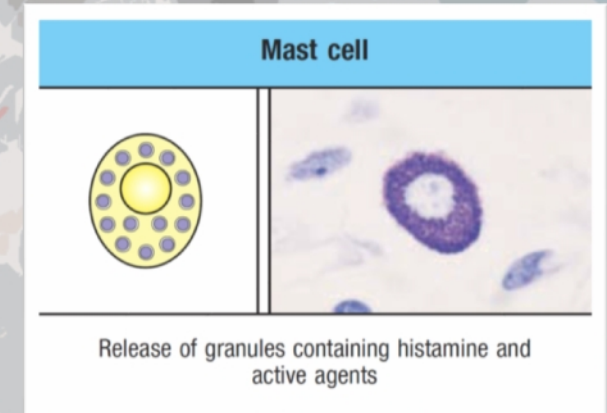
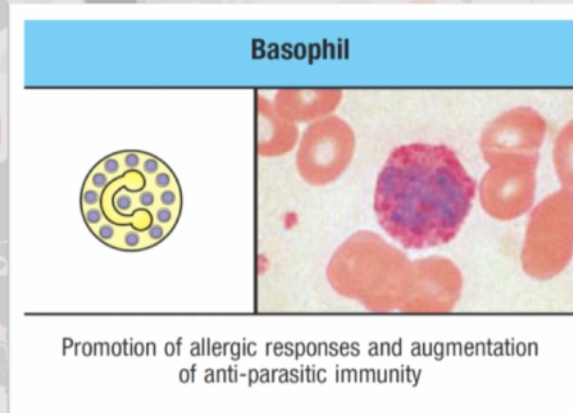
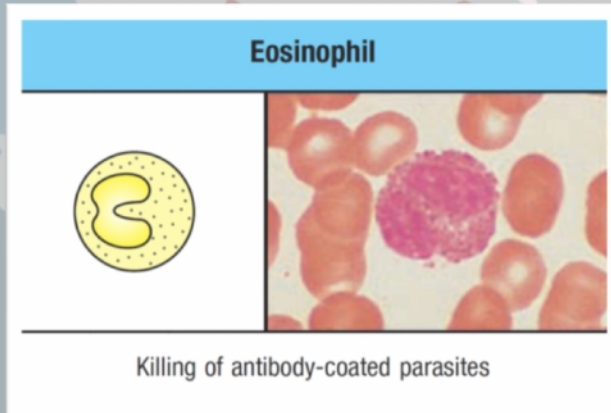


Krause P

Cellular And Molecular Immunology, 9<sup>th</sup> edition, Elsevier 2018  
Photo courtesy of Arturo Zychlisky

- 50-70% of all circulating leukocytes
  - The first cell type to respond to a chemoattractant and arrive to the site of infection or injury
  - Employ a range of mechanisms to destroy phagocytosed pathogens (e.g. lytic enzymes, ROS/NO)
  - Trap and kill extracellular pathogens via the formation of Neutrophil Extracellular Traps (NET)
- ❑ Individuals with neutropenia are highly susceptible to deadly infection with a wide range of pathogens and commensal microbes

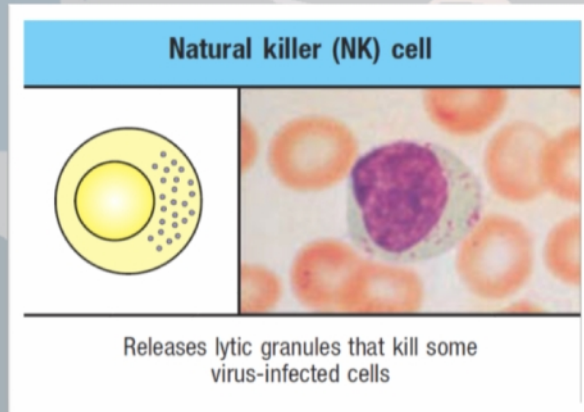
# Cells of the innate immune system: Granulocytes



Janeway's Immunobiology, 9<sup>th</sup> edition, Garland Science 2017

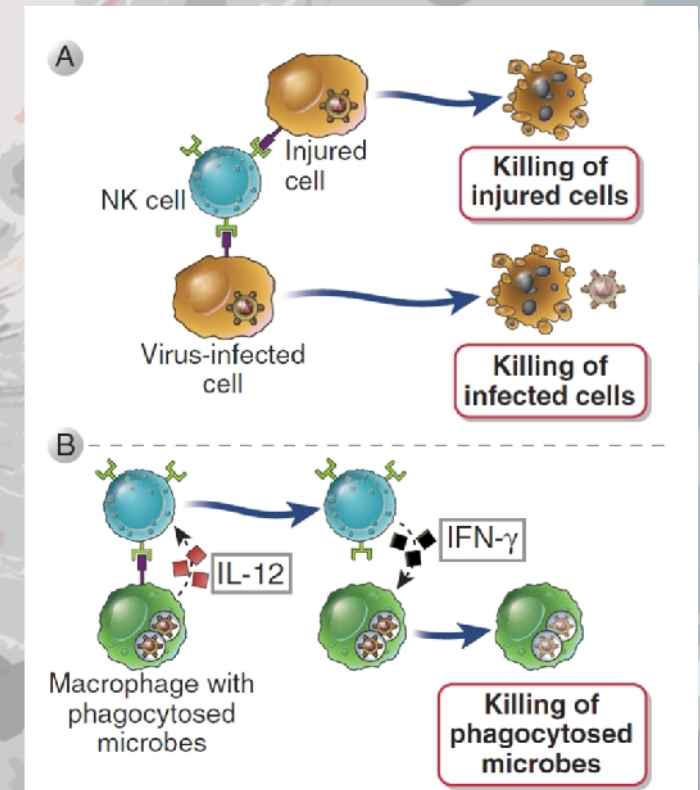
- Low phagocytic activity
- High content of granules containing lytic enzymes and inflammatory mediators
- Released compounds from granules aim to destroy parasites, bacteria and other pathogens
- Molecules released include toxins, histamine, proteases and other inflammatory factors
- Major role in allergic responses (e.g. basophils release Th2 cytokines, IL-5 participates in maturation and activation of eosinophils, IL-13 induces B cells to produce IgE)

# Cells of the innate immune system: Natural Killer cells



Janeway's Immunobiology, 9<sup>th</sup> edition, Garland Science 2017

- Large granulated cells, compose 5-10% of blood lymphocytes
- Also found in skin, gut, liver, lung
- Important role in host defense → cytotoxic to tumour cells and virally infected cells
- Interaction with MΦs leads to elimination of phagocytosed pathogens
- Complex sets of activating and inhibitory receptors: balance of signals

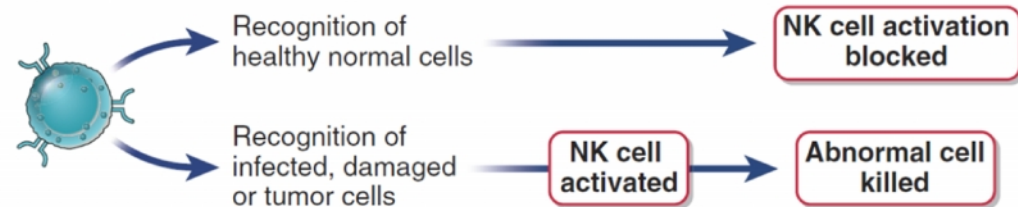


Cellular And Molecular Immunology, 9<sup>th</sup> edition, Elsevier 2018

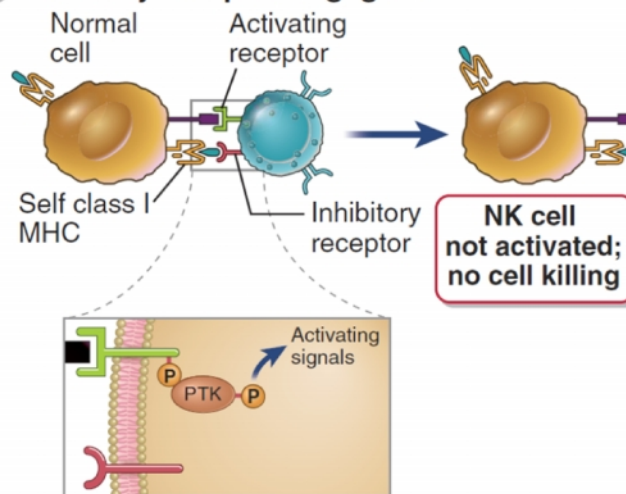
# Cells of the innate immune system: Natural Killer cells

- NK cells express a combination of **activating** and **inhibitory** receptors
- Activating receptors recognize cell-surface proteins induced on target cells by infection, transformation or stress
- Inhibitory receptors on NK cells recognize surface molecules such as MHC Class I molecules
- If the MHC I molecules are missing or downregulated (tumor cells, virally-infected), activating signals prevail
- Stimulation of activating receptors leads to the release of cytokines and chemokines that enhance NK cell cytotoxic capacity

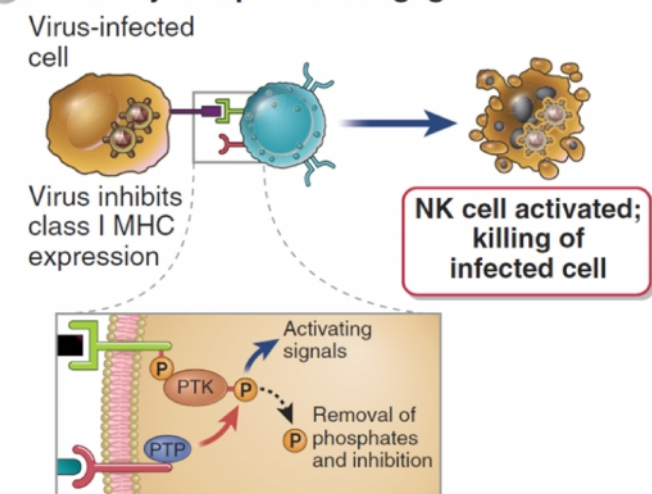
## A NK cell activation overview



## B Inhibitory receptor engaged

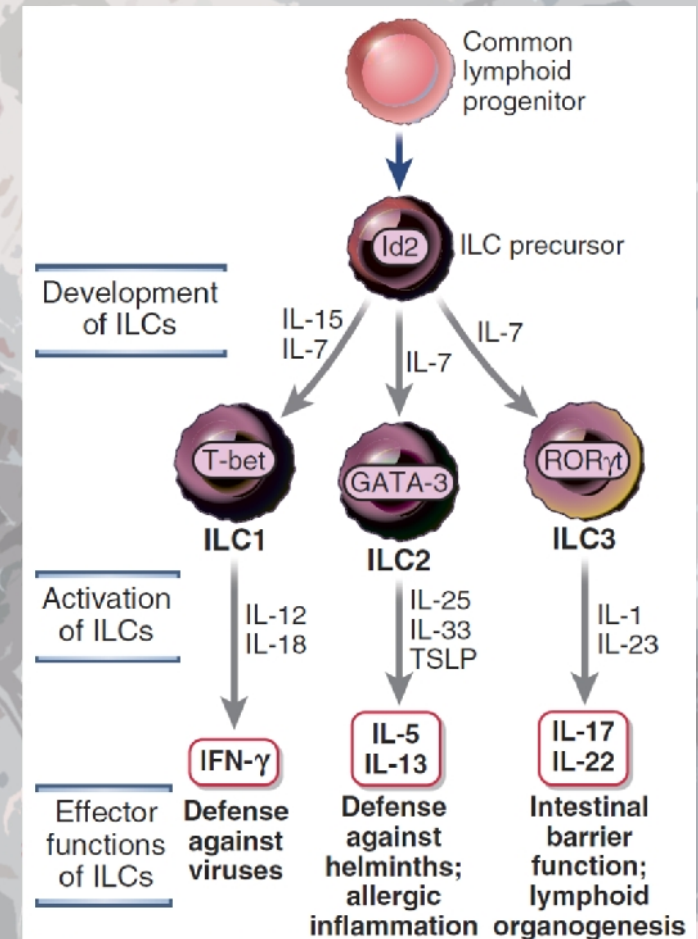


## C Inhibitory receptor not engaged



# Cells of the innate immune system: Innate Lymphoid Cells

- In 2008 studies from 12 independent laboratories around the world discovered ILCs as the new players within the lymphocyte compartment
- Primarily tissue resident cells, found in both lymphoid and non-lymphoid tissues and rarely in the blood
- Categorized into three main groups (ILC1, ILC2, and ILC3) based on their cytokine profiles and roles
- ILC groups resemble Th cell types
- Play a role in the defense against viruses, bacteria and parasites and maintain tissue homeostasis
- Aberrant ILC-related immune responses can lead to autoimmunity (IBD) and allergic responses (asthma)

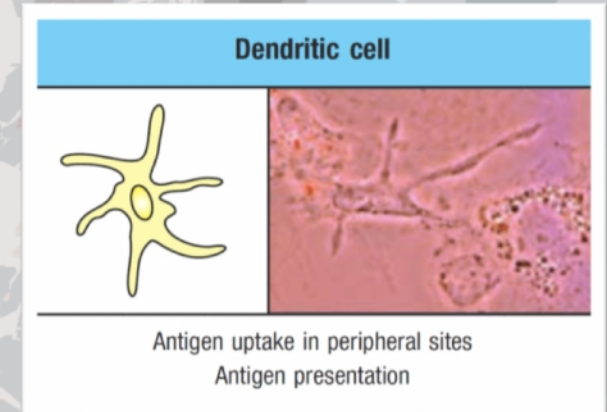


Cellular And Molecular Immunology, 9<sup>th</sup> edition, Elsevier 2018

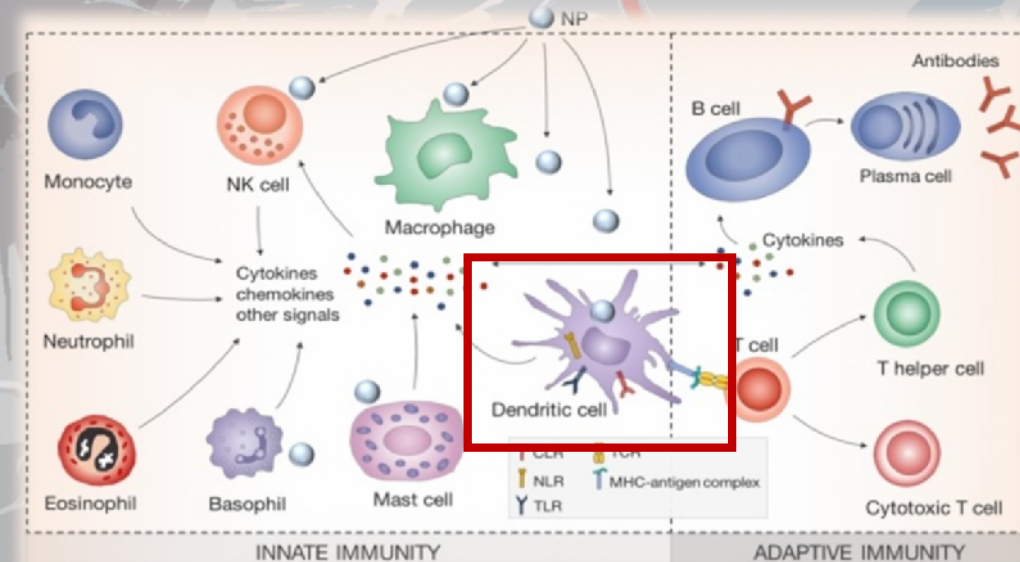
# Cells of the innate immune system: Dendritic Cells

- Named after their 'tree-like' or dendritic shapes
- DCs are found in the skin, gastrointestinal tract, respiratory system, spleen and in circulation
- **Immature** DCs surveil and sample peripheral tissues for pathogens, dead/damaged cells and other non-self particles
- **Mature** DCs migrate to lymph nodes and present antigens to naïve T cells
- "Sentinels" of the immune system, recognize microbial pathogens, secrete cytokines, enhance/initiate innate and adaptive responses

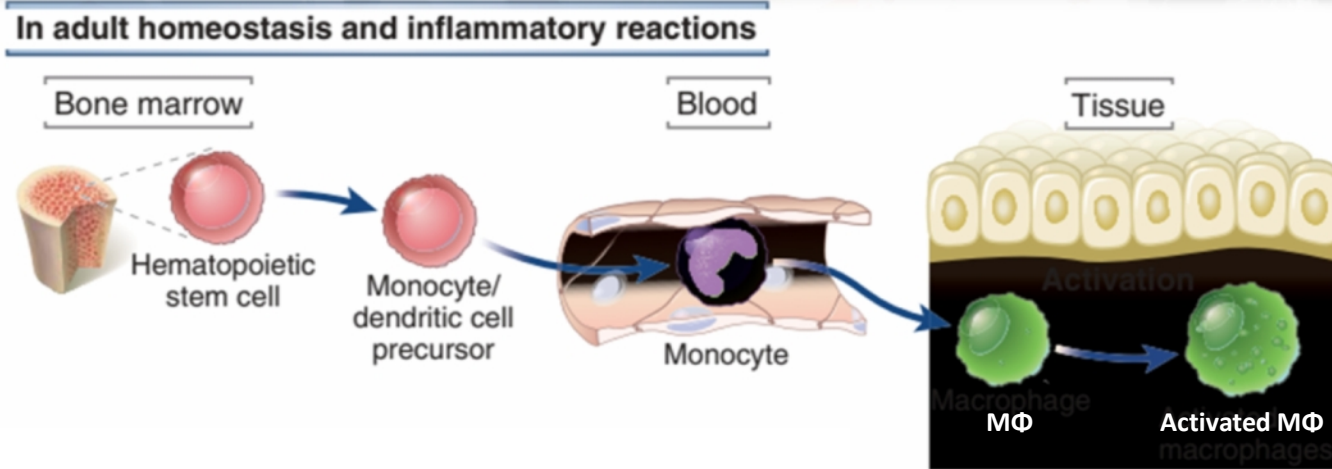
**The bridge between innate and adaptive immunity**



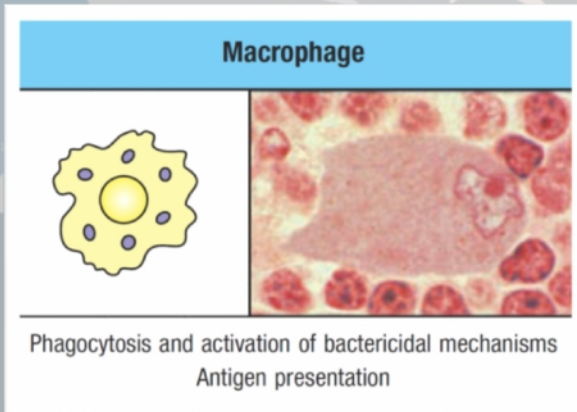
Janeway's Immunobiology, 9<sup>th</sup> edition, Garland Science 2017



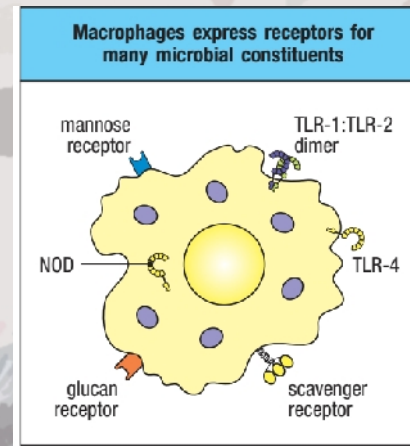
# Cells of the innate immune system: Monocytes & Macrophages



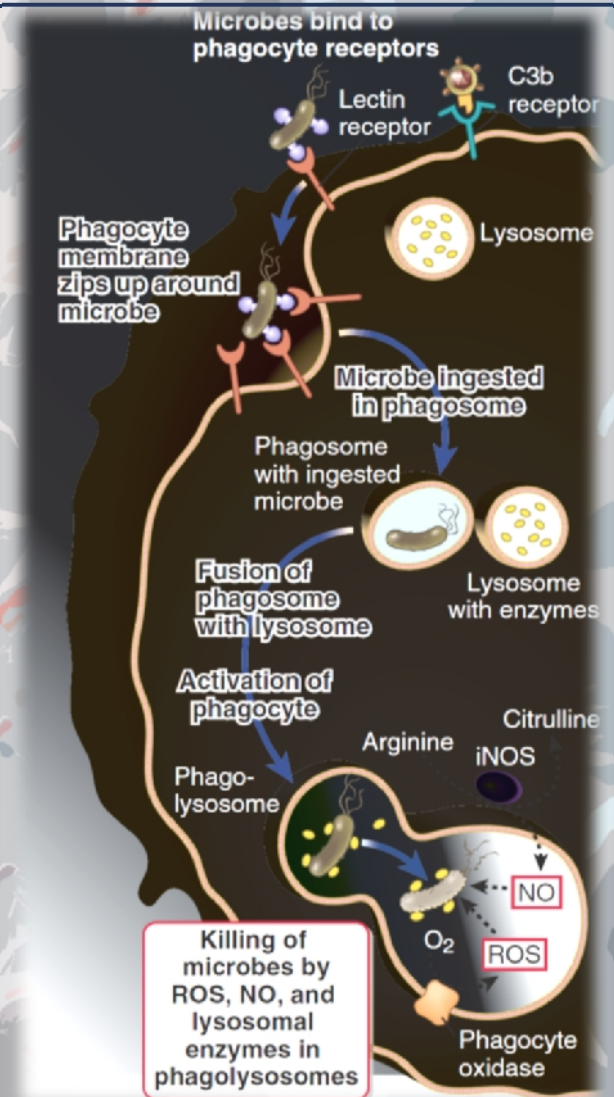
# Cells of the innate immune system: Monocytes & Macrophages



Janeway's Immunobiology, 9<sup>th</sup> edition, Garland Science 2017



- Monocytes → patrolling cells
- Macrophages → tissue resident cells
- Both are professional phagocytes which sense and destroy a wide array of pathogens
- They exhibit antigen presentation activity
- They can initiate inflammatory responses or maintain tissue homeostasis via differential cytokine secretion



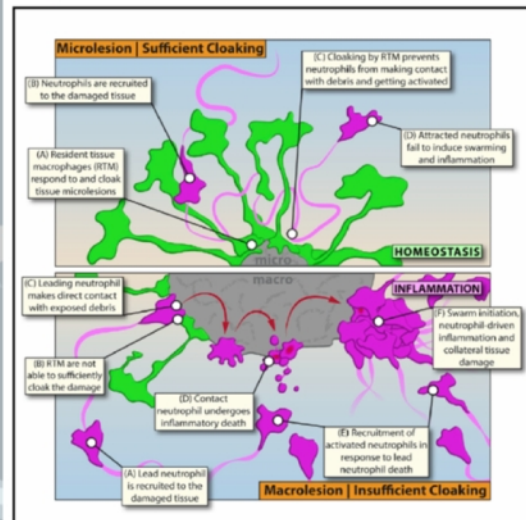
Cellular And Molecular Immunology, 9<sup>th</sup> edition, Elsevier 2018

# Macrophages and homeostasis maintenance

Cell

## Resident Macrophages Cloak Tissue Microlesions to Prevent Neutrophil-Driven Inflammatory Damage

Graphical Abstract



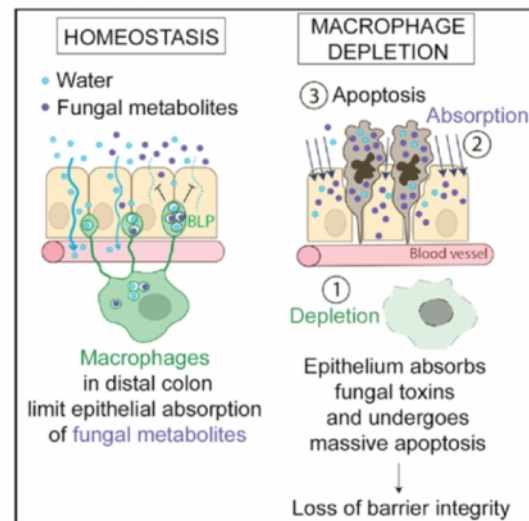
Authors

Stefan Uderhardt, Andrew J. Martins, John S. Tsang, Tim Lämmermann, Ronald N. Germain

Cell

## Macrophages Maintain Epithelium Integrity by Limiting Fungal Product Absorption

Graphical Abstract



Authors

Aleksandra S. Chikina, Francesca Nadalin, Mathieu Maurin, ..., Iliyan D. Iliev, Danijela Matic Vignjevic, Ana-Maria Lennon-Duménil

Correspondence

danijela.vignjevic@curie.fr (D.M.V.), ana-maria.lennon@curie.fr (A.-M.L.-D.)

In Brief

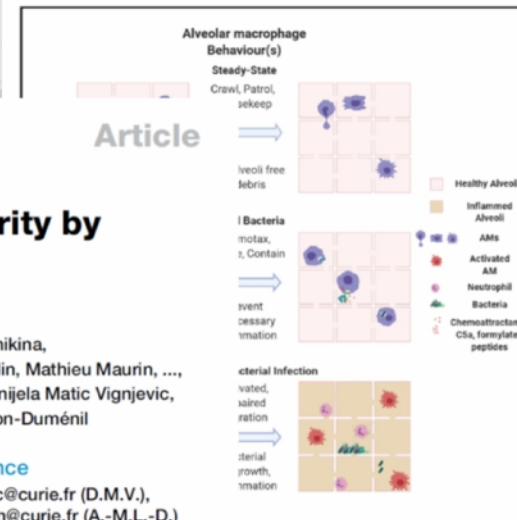
Protrusions on distal colonic macrophages orchestrate fluid sampling, which is critical to protect epithelial cells from absorbing fluids enriched in fungi toxins/metabolites.

Chikina et al., 2020, Cell

Cell

## Patrolling Alveolar Macrophages Conceal Bacteria from the Immune System to Maintain Homeostasis

Graphical Abstract



Authors

Arpan Sharma Neupane, Michelle Willson, Andrew Krzysztof Chojnacki, ..., Craig Jenne, Ajitha Thanabalasuriar, Paul Kubes

Correspondence

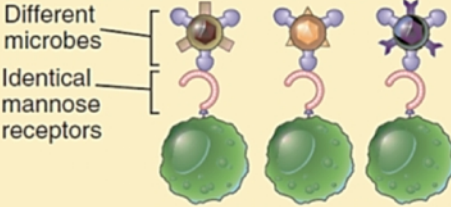
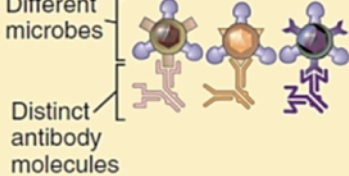
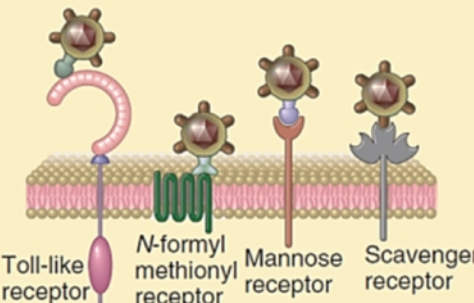
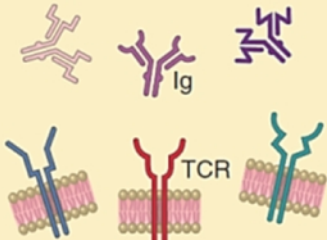
ajitha.thanabalasuriar@mcgill.ca (A.T.), pkubes@ucalgary.ca (P.K.)

In Brief

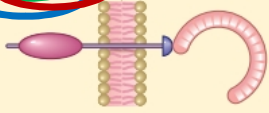





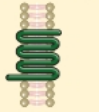
Neupane et al. develop an intravital method to image alveolar macrophages in the lung in real time, overcoming the challenge presented by the air-liquid-air barrier of the alveoli. They use this *in vivo* approach to show that alveolar macrophages move between alveoli to provide efficient immune surveillance of the airway and phagocytosis of inhaled bacteria before they can induce harmful lung inflammation. Furthermore, they show that respiratory virus infections can interfere with alveolar macrophage surveillance, leading to bacterial superinfection.

Neupane et al., 2020, Cell

# Innate immune system: Type of specificity





|  | Innate Immunity  | Adaptive Immunity  |
|--|--|--|
| Specificity                              | For structures shared by classes of microbes (pathogen-associated molecular patterns)<br><br>Different microbes<br>Identical mannose receptors<br>                             | For structural detail of microbial molecules (antigens); may recognize nonmicrobial antigens<br><br>Different microbes<br>Distinct antibody molecules<br> |
| Number of microbial molecules recognized | About 1000 molecular patterns (estimated)  | >10 <sup>7</sup> antigens  |
| Receptors                                | Encoded in germline; limited diversity (pattern recognition receptors)<br><br><br>Toll-like receptor<br>N-formyl methionyl receptor<br>Mannose receptor<br>Scavenger receptor | Encoded by genes produced by somatic recombination of gene segments; greater diversity<br><br><br>Ig<br>TCR  |
| Number and types of receptors            | <100 different types of invariant receptors  | Only 2 types of receptors (Ig and TCR), with millions of variations of each  |
| Distribution of receptors                | Nonclonal: Identical receptors on all cells of the same lineage  | Clonal: clones of lymphocytes with distinct specificities express different receptors  |
| Genes encoding receptors                 | Germline encoded, in all cells   | Formed by somatic recombination of gene segments only in B and T cells   |
| Discrimination of self and nonself       | Yes; healthy host cells are not recognized or they may express molecules that prevent innate immune reactions  | Yes; based on elimination or inactivation of self-reactive lymphocytes; may be imperfect (giving rise to autoimmunity)   |

# Innate immune system: Pattern Recognition Receptors

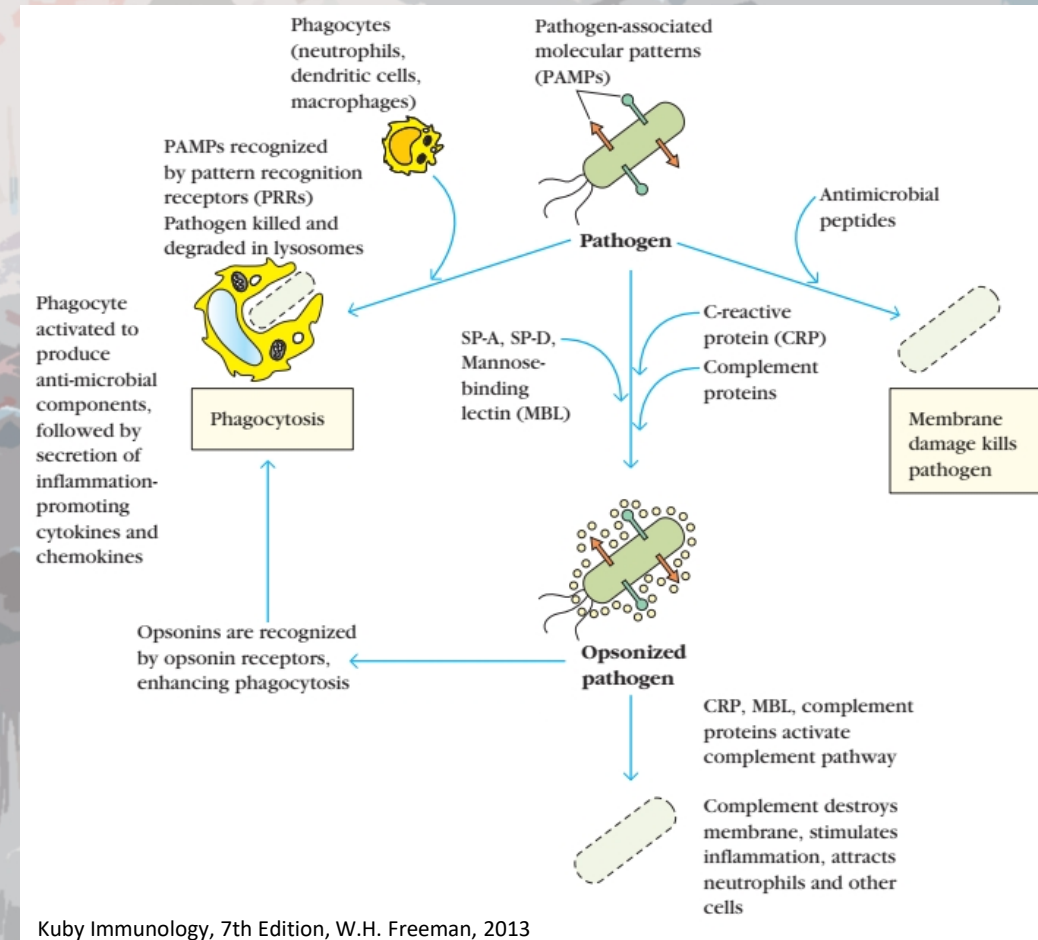
| Pattern Recognition Receptors  | Location  | Specific Examples                                 | Ligands (PAMPs or DAMPs)  |
|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Cell-Associated</b>   |   |   |   |
|  <b>TLRs</b>                             | Plasma membrane and endosomal membranes of DCs, phagocytes, B cells, endothelial cells, and many other cell types | TLRs 1–9  | Various microbial molecules including bacterial LPS and peptidoglycans; viral nucleic acids   |
|  <b>NLRs</b>                             | Cytosol of phagocytes, epithelial cells, and other cells  | NOD1/2<br>NLRP family (inflammasomes)             | Bacterial cell wall peptidoglycans<br>Intracellular crystals (urate, silica); changes in cytosolic ATP and ion concentrations; lysosomal damage |
|  <b>RLRs</b>                             | Cytosol of phagocytes and other cells   | RIG-1, MDA-5                                      | Viral RNA   |
|  <b>CDSs</b>                             | Cytosol of many cell types  | AIM2; STING-associated CDSs                       | Bacterial and viral DNA   |
|  <b>CLRs</b>                            | Plasma membranes of phagocytes  | Mannose receptor<br>DC-sign<br>Dectin-1, Dectin-2 | Microbial surface carbohydrates with terminal mannose and fructose<br>Glucans present in fungal and bacterial cell walls                        |
|  <b>Scavenger receptors</b>            | Plasma membranes of phagocytes  | CD36  | Microbial diacylglycerides  |
|  <b>N-Formyl met-leu-phe receptors</b> | Plasma membranes of phagocytes  | FPR and FPRL1                                     | Peptides containing <i>N</i> -formylmethionyl residues  |

| Microbe Type                                  |                              |  |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Pathogen-Associated Molecular Patterns</b> |                              |  |
| <b>Nucleic acids</b>                          | ssRNA<br>dsRNA<br>CpG        | Virus<br>Virus<br>Virus, bacteria                |
| <b>Proteins</b>                               | Pilin<br>Flagellin           | Bacteria<br>Bacteria                             |
| <b>Cell wall lipids</b>                       | LPS<br><br>Lipoteichoic acid | Gram-negative bacteria<br>Gram-positive bacteria |
| <b>Carbohydrates</b>                          | Mannan<br>Glucans            | Fungi, bacteria<br>Fungi                         |
| <b>Damage-Associated Molecular Patterns</b>   |                              |  |
| Stress-induced proteins                       | HSPs                         | —  |
| Crystals                                      | Monosodium urate             | —  |
| Proteolytically cleaved extracellular matrix  | Proteoglycan peptides        | —  |
| Mitochondria and mitochondrial components     | Formylated peptides and ATP  | —  |
| Nuclear proteins                              | HMGB1, histones              | —  |

# Innate immune system: Soluble Pattern Recognition Receptors

| Pattern Recognition Receptors  | Location          | Specific Examples   | Ligands (PAMPs or DAMPs)   |
|--|-------------------|---|--|
| <b>Soluble</b>   |                   |   |  |
| <b>Pentraxins</b><br>  | Plasma            | C-reactive protein  | Microbial phosphorylcholine and phosphatidylethanolamine   |
| <b>Collectins</b><br>  | Plasma<br>Alveoli | Mannose-binding lectin<br>Surfactant proteins SP-A and SP-D | Carbohydrates with terminal mannose and fructose<br>Various microbial structures                         |
| <b>Ficolins</b><br>    | Plasma            | Ficolin   | <i>N</i> -acetylglucosamine and lipoteichoic acid components of the cell walls of gram-positive bacteria |
| <b>Complement</b><br> | Plasma            | Various complement proteins                                 | Microbial surfaces   |

Cellular And Molecular Immunology, 9<sup>th</sup> edition, Elsevier 2018



Kuby Immunology, 7th Edition, W.H. Freeman, 2013

## Properties of innate immunity

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- ✓ Innate immune cells have **specificity** for PAMPs and DAMPs via recognition from PRRs
- ❑ What about **memory**?

# Innate immune system: the concept of Trained Immunity

Cell Host & Microbe  
**Perspective**

Cell  
PRESS

## Trained Immunity: A Memory for Innate Host Defense

Mihai G. Netea,<sup>1,\*</sup> Jessica Quintin,<sup>1</sup> and Jos W.M. van der Meer<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Medicine and Nijmegen Institute for Infection, Inflammation, and Immunity, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

\*Correspondence: m.netea@aig.umcn.nl

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Cell Host & Microbe 9, May 19, 2011 ©2011 Elsevier Inc.

**Table 1. Selected Experimental Models in which Biological Activity Compatible with the Concept of Trained Innate Immunity Has Been Reported**

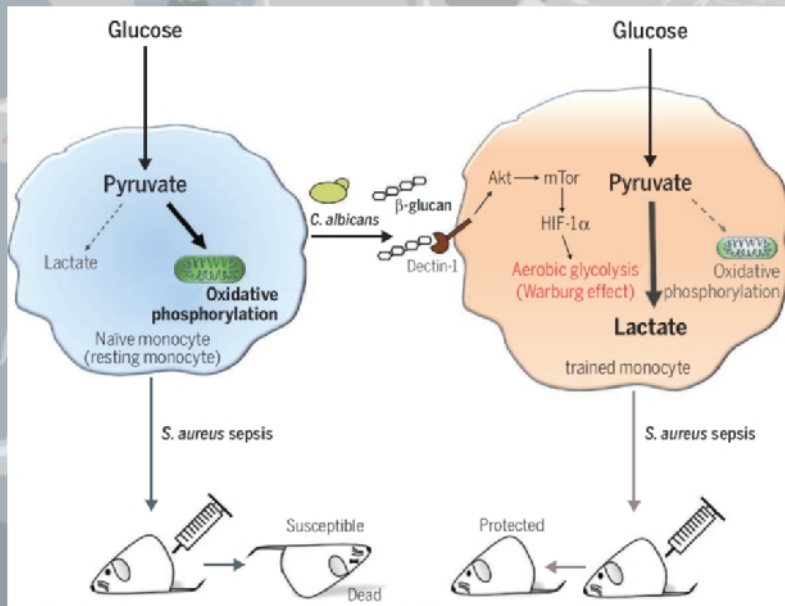
| Organism                            | Experimental Model                | Biological Effect                              | Specificity | References                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|--|
| Plants—Systemic Acquired Resistance |                                   |  |             |  |
| Large variety of plants             | Viruses, bacteria, fungi          | Protection against reinfection                 | Variable    | Durrant and Dong, 2004; Sticher et al., 1997 |
| Nonvertebrates                      |                                   |  |             |  |
| Mealworm beetle                     | LPS, or bacterial prechallenge    | Protection against secondary infection         | No          | Moret and Siva-Jothy, 2003                   |
| <i>Drosophila</i>                   | <i>S. pneumoniae</i> prechallenge | Protection against <i>S. pneumoniae</i>        | Uncertain   | Pham et al., 2007                            |
| <i>Anopheles gambiae</i>            | <i>Plasmodium</i> prechallenge    | Protection against <i>Plasmodium</i>           | No          | Rodrigues et al., 2010                       |
| Sponges                             | Transplantation                   | Rejection                                      | Yes         | Hildemann et al., 1979                       |
| Corals                              | Transplantation                   | Rejection                                      | Yes         | Hildemann et al., 1977                       |
| Vertebrates                         |                                   |  |             |  |
| Mice                                | BCG                               | Protection against candidiasis                 | No          | Van 't Wout et al., 1992                     |
| Mice                                | <i>Candida</i> vaccination        | T/B cell-independent protection                | No          | Bistoni et al., 1986, 1988                   |
| Mice                                | Murine CMV infection              | NK-dependent protection                        | No          | Sun et al., 2009                             |
| Humans                              | BCG                               | Nonspecific protection to secondary infections | No          | Garly et al., 2003                           |

# Innate immune system: the concept of Trained Immunity

## mTOR- and HIF-1 $\alpha$ -mediated aerobic glycolysis as metabolic basis for trained immunity

Shih-Chin Cheng, Jessica Quintin, Robert A. Cramer, Kelly M. Shepardson, Sadia Saeed, Vinod Kumar, Evangelos J. Giamarellos-Bourboulis, Joost H. A. Martens, Nagesha Appukudige Rao, Ali Aghajani-refah, Ganesh R. Manjeri, Yang Li, Daniela C. Ifrim, Rob J. W. Arts, Brian M. J. W. van der Meer, Peter M. T. Deen, Colin Logie, Luke A. O'Neill, Peter Willems, Frank L. van de Veerdonk, Jos W. M. van der Meer, Aylwin Ng, Leo A. B. Joosten, Cisca Wijmenga, Hendrik G. Stunnenberg, Ramnik J. Xavier, Mihai G. Netea\*

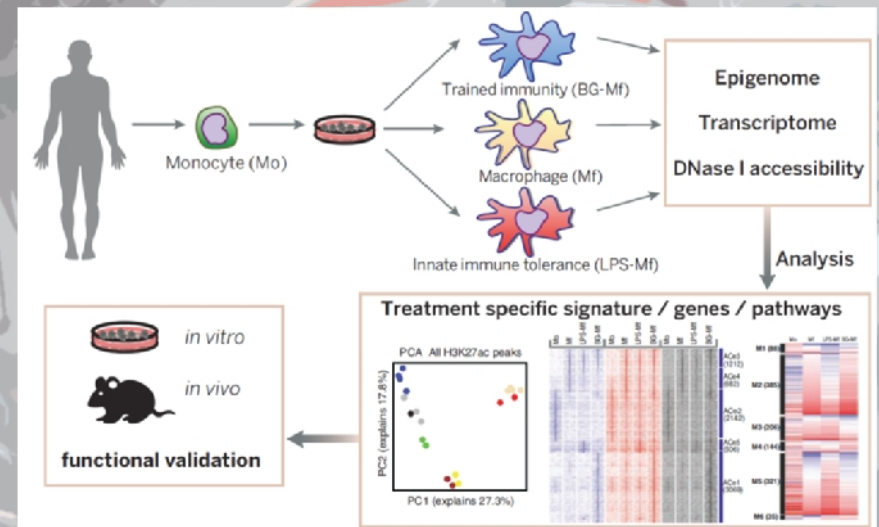
Cheng S-C. et al., *Science* 345, 2014



## Epigenetic programming of monocyte-to-macrophage differentiation and trained innate immunity

Sadia Saeed,<sup>1\*</sup> Jessica Quintin,<sup>2\*</sup> Hindrik H. D. Kerstens,<sup>1\*</sup> Nagesha A. Rao,<sup>1\*</sup> Ali Aghajani-refah,<sup>1\*</sup> Filomena Matarese,<sup>1</sup> Shih-Chin Cheng,<sup>2</sup> Jacqueline Ratter,<sup>2</sup> Kim Berentsen,<sup>1</sup> Martijn A. van der Ent,<sup>1</sup> Nilofar Sharifi,<sup>1</sup> Eva M. Janssen-Megens,<sup>1</sup> Menno Ter Huurne,<sup>1</sup> Amit Mandoli,<sup>1</sup> Tom van Schaik,<sup>1</sup> Aylwin Ng,<sup>3,4</sup> Frances Burden,<sup>5,6</sup> Kate Downes,<sup>5,6</sup> Mattia Frontini,<sup>5,6</sup> Vinod Kumar,<sup>7</sup> Evangelos J. Giamarellos-Bourboulis,<sup>8</sup> Willem H. Ouwehand,<sup>5,6</sup> Jos W. M. van der Meer,<sup>2</sup> Leo A. B. Joosten,<sup>2</sup> Cisca Wijmenga,<sup>7</sup> Joost H. A. Martens,<sup>1</sup> Ramnik J. Xavier,<sup>3,4</sup> Colin Logie,<sup>1†</sup> Mihai G. Netea,<sup>2†</sup> Hendrik G. Stunnenberg<sup>1†</sup>

Saeed S. et al., *Science* 345, 2014



# Innate immune system: the concept of Trained Immunity

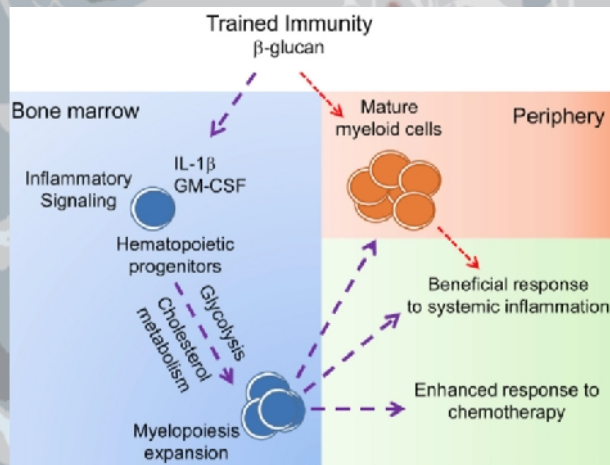
Cell 172, 135–146, January 11, 2018 © 2017 Elsevier Inc.

## Article

Cell

### Metabolic Induction of Trained Immunity through the Mevalonate Pathway

Siroon Bekkering,<sup>1,2,10</sup> Rob J.W. Arts,<sup>1,10</sup> Boris Novakovic,<sup>3</sup> Ioannis Kourtzelis,<sup>4</sup> Charlotte D.C.C. van der Heijden,<sup>1</sup> Yang Li,<sup>8</sup> Calin D. Popa,<sup>5</sup> Rob ter Horst,<sup>1</sup> Julia van Tuijl,<sup>1</sup> Romana T. Netea-Maier,<sup>9</sup> Frank L. van de Veerdonk,<sup>1</sup> Triantafyllos Chavakis,<sup>4</sup> Leo A.B. Joosten,<sup>1,6</sup> Jos W.M. van der Meer,<sup>1</sup> Henk Stunnenberg,<sup>3</sup> Niels P. Riksen,<sup>1,11,\*</sup> and Mihai G. Netea<sup>1,7,11,12,\*</sup>



Cell 172, 147–161, January 11, 2018 © 2017

## Article

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### Modulation of Myelopoiesis Progenitors Is an Integral Component of Trained Immunity

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# Innate immune system: the concept of Trained Immunity

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## Article

### Innate Immune Training of Granulopoiesis Promotes Anti-tumor Activity

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### Inducing trained immunity in pro-metastatic macrophages to control tumor metastasis

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### Trained Immunity-Promoting Nanobiologic Therapy Suppresses Tumor Growth and Potentiates Checkpoint Inhibition

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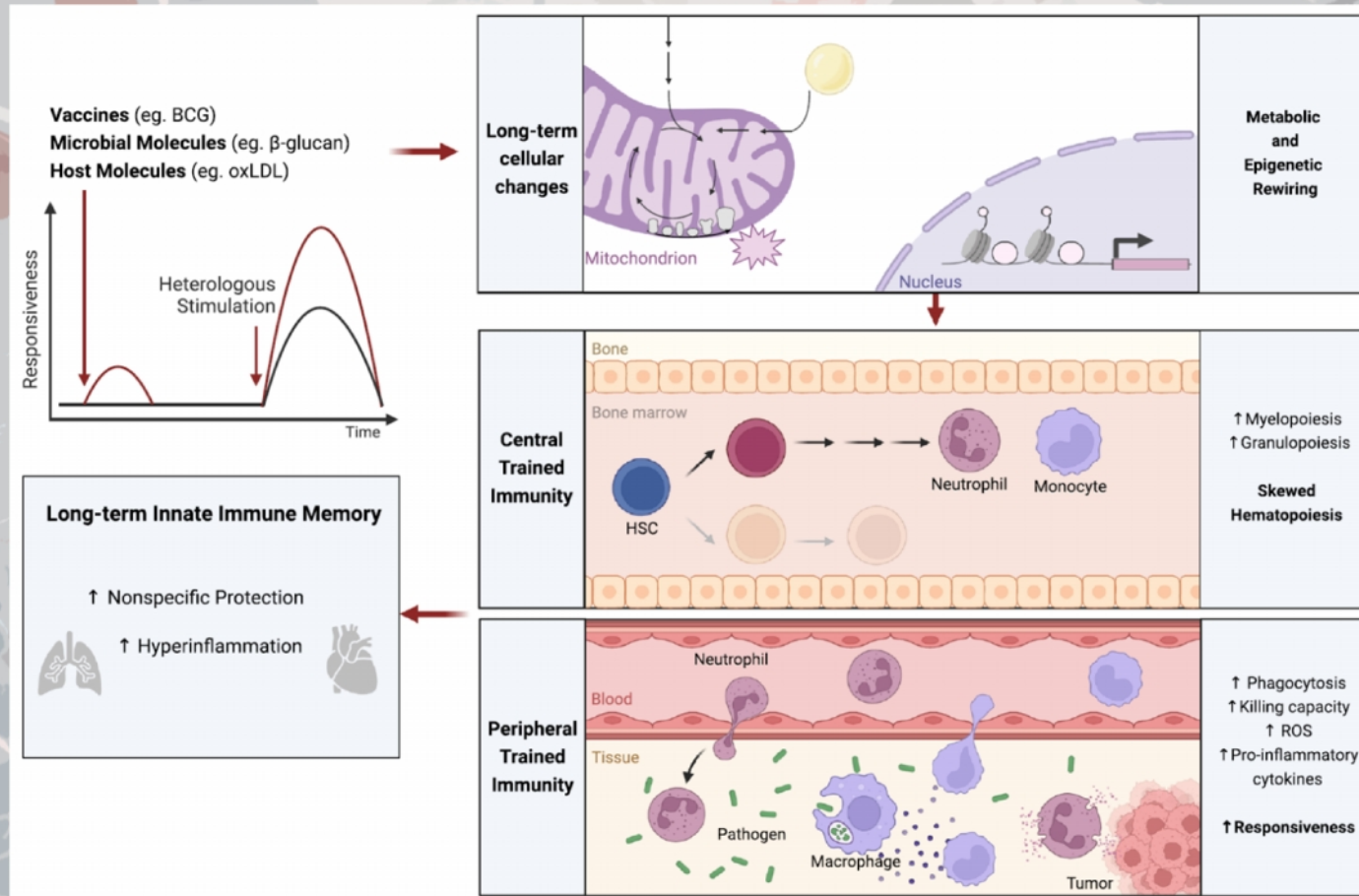
### Influenza-trained mucosal-resident alveolar macrophages confer long-term antitumor immunity in the lungs

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Tao Wang<sup>1,2</sup>, Jinjing Zhang<sup>1,2</sup>, Yanling Wang<sup>1,2</sup>, Ying Li<sup>1,2</sup>, Lu Wang<sup>1,2</sup>, Yangle Yu<sup>1,2</sup> & Yushi Yao<sup>1,2,✉</sup>

# Innate immune system: the concept of Trained Immunity

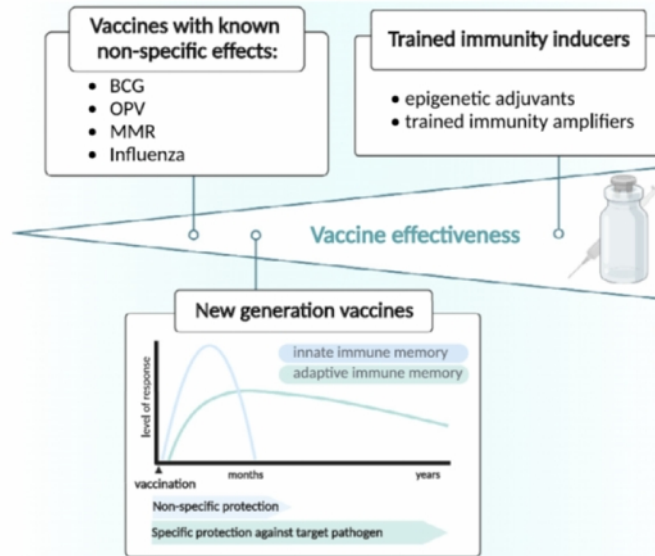


Ferreira A.v. et al. *Seminars in Immunopathology*, 2024

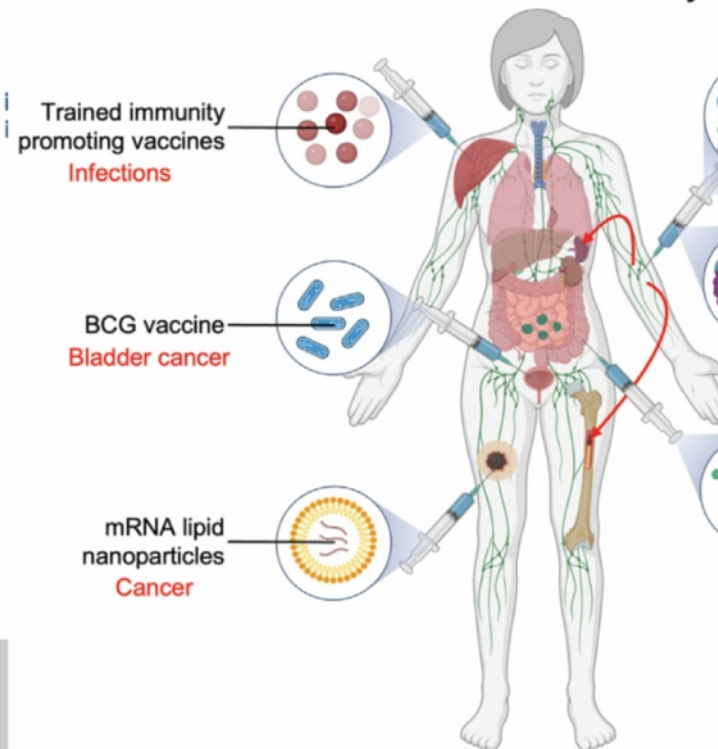
# Innate immune system: the concept of Trained Immunity

## Clinical implications of trained immunity

### Prophylaxis

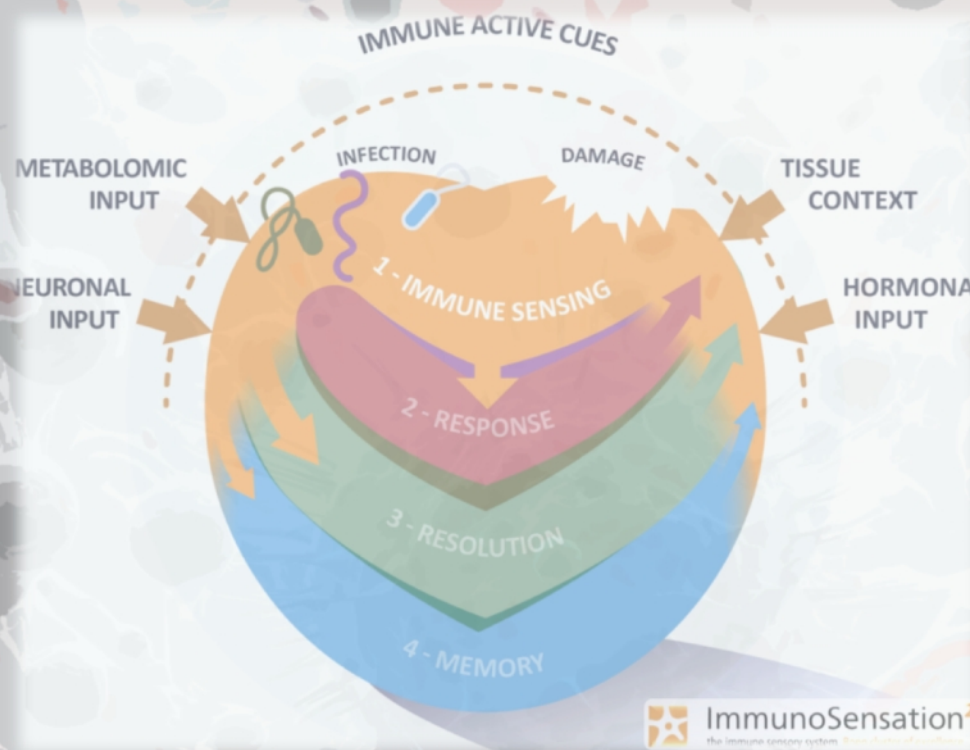


### Local administration



### Systemic administration

- Cancer
  - Infections
  - Sepsis
- Apolipoprotein nanoparticles**
- Autoimmune disorders
  - Cardiovascular disease
  - Organ transplantation
- Beta-glucan**  
Cancer



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