

## Autoimmune diseases

Learning objectives: At the end of lecture, the students should be able to:

- 1- Define autoimmunity.
- 2- Identify the main requirements of autoimmune disease.
- 3- Classify autoimmune diseases.
- 4- Define immunologic tolerance.
- 5- Identify the groups of immunologic tolerance.
- 6- Discuss briefly the central tolerance.
- 7- Explain briefly the peripheral tolerance.

## Autoimmune diseases

- Definition of autoimmunity.
- Concept.

## Autoimmune diseases

- requirements.

- 1- The presence of an autoimmune reaction.
- 2- The reaction is not secondary to tissue damage, but is of primary pathogenetic significance.
- 3- The absence of another well-defined cause of the disease.

## Autoimmune diseases

- Classification.

- 1- On one end of the spectrum, immune response against single organ (Type I diabetes mellitus and Multiple sclerosis).
- 2- In middle of spectrum, immune response against basement membrane of the lung and kidney (e.g. Goodpasture syndrome).
- 3- On the other end of the spectrum. Immune response against widespread antigen (e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus).

- Concept.

## Immunologic tolerance

- Definition of immunologic tolerance.
- definition of self-tolerance.

## Immunologic tolerance

- Types.

- 1- Central tolerance.
- 2- Peripheral tolerance.

## Central tolerance

- Definition: deletion of autoreactive T and B-lymphocytes during their maturation in the central lymphoid organs (the thymus for T cells and the bone marrow for B cells).

- Concept.

- The role of autoimmune regulator (AIRE) protein in central tolerance.
- Intrathymic negative selection (apoptosis) of T lymphocytes.
- Apoptosis of self-reactive B-lymphocytes.

## Peripheral tolerance

- Definition.

- Mechanisms.

- 1- Clonal anergy:

- \* Two signals.

- \* CTLA-4.

- 2- Suppression by regulatory T cells.

- \* CD4<sup>+</sup> cells.

- \* CD4<sup>+</sup> CD25<sup>+</sup> regulatory T cells.

- \* Cytokines (IL-10, and TGF- $\beta$ ).

- \* Transcription factor (FOXP3) ----- IPEX.

- 3- Clonal deletion by activation-induced cell death.

- \* Fas (CD95): member of the TNF-receptor family (Lymphocyte).

- \* FasL (activated lymphocytes).

- 4- Antigen sequestration.

- Concept.

- Immune privileged sites.

- Examples.

- \* Post-traumatic orchitis.

- \* Post-traumatic uveitis.

New Text Document (9)