Dendritic Cell Interactions with Bacteria

Emerging evidence suggests that dendritic cells play a major role in the orchestration of the immune response to bacteria. This book introduces the reader to the complex world of dendritic cells and describes how the intimate interplay between dendritic cells, bacteria and the environment dictates either the induction of immunity or tolerance to the encountered microorganisms. It discusses how this can allow organisms to tolerate beneficial bacteria and to react against pathogens, as well as the strategies pathogenic bacteria have evolved to escape dendritic cell patrolling. Expert contributors discuss everything from bacterial capture and recognition to their killing, processing and the induction of adaptive immunity. Particular focus is on the tissue context in which bacteria are handled by dendritic cells and on possible defects therein, which may potentially lead to chronic infection or inflammation. Graduate students and researchers will find this an invaluable overview of current dendritic cell biology research.

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Over the past decade, the rapid development of an array of techniques in the fields of cellular and molecular biology has transformed whole areas of research across the biological sciences. Microbiology has perhaps been influenced most of all. Our understanding of microbial diversity and evolutionary biology, and of how pathogenic bacteria and viruses interact with their animal and plant hosts at the molecular level, for example, have been revolutionized. Perhaps the most exciting recent advance in microbiology, a fusion of classical microbiology, microbial molecular biology and eukaryotic cellular microbiology. Cellular microbiology is revealing how pathogenic bacteria interact with host cells in what is turning out to be a complex evolutionary battle of competing gene products. Molecular and cellular biology are no longer discrete subject areas but vital tools and an integrated part of current microbiological research. As part of this revolution in molecular biology, the genomes of a growing number of pathogenic and model bacteria have been fully sequenced, with immense implications for our future understanding of microorganisms at the molecular level.

*Advances in Molecular and Cellular Microbiology* is a series edited by researchers active in these exciting and rapidly expanding fields. Each volume will focus on a particular aspect of cellular or molecular microbiology and will provide an overview of the area, as well as examine current research. This series will enable graduate students and researchers to keep up with the rapidly diversifying literature in current microbiological research.

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Dendritic Cell Interactions with Bacteria

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Contents

Preface ix
List of Abbreviations xiii
List of Contributors xvii

I Dendritic cells and their role in immunity 1

1 Subpopulations and differentiation of mouse dendritic cells 3
Carlos Ardavín

2 Toll-like receptor signaling 27
Osamu Takeuchi and Shizuo Akira

3 MHC class I and II pathways for presentation and cross-presentation of bacterial antigens 51
Laurence Bougnères-Vermont and Pierre Guermonprez

II Dendritic cells and innate immune responses to bacteria 79

4 Dendritic cell activation and uptake of bacteria in vivo 81
Maria Rescigno

5 Role of dendritic cells in the innate response to bacteria 99
Natalya V. Serbina and Eric G. Pamer

6 Interactions between natural killer and dendritic cells during bacterial infections 119
Guido Ferlazzo
III Dendritic cells and adaptive immune responses to bacteria 139

7 Peculiar ability of dendritic cells to process and present antigens from vacuolar pathogens: a lesson from *Legionella* 141

*Sunny Shin, Catarina Nogueira and Craig R. Roy*

8 Dendritic cells, macrophages and cross-presentation of bacterial antigens: a lesson from *Salmonella* 159

*Mary Jo Wick*

IV Dendritic cells and immune evasion of bacteria in vivo 171

9 Pathogen-recognition receptors as targets for pathogens to modulate immune function of antigen-presenting cells 173

*Anneke Engering, Sandra J. van Vliet, Estella A. Koppel, Teunis B. H. Geijtenbeek and Yvette van Kooyk*

10 Suppression of immune responses by bacteria and their products through dendritic cell modulation and regulatory T cell induction 193

*Miriam T. Brady, Peter McGuirk and Kingston H. G. Mills*

11 Dendritic cells in the gut and their possible role in disease 223

*Christoph Becker*

Index 243

*Colour plate section appears between pages 12 and 13*
Dendritic cells (DCs) comprise a family of professional antigen presenting cells that are unique in their ability to activate T lymphocytes. Dendritic cells patrol all the tissues at the interface with the external world, including skin and mucosal surfaces, for the presence of invaders. The DC system is characterized by a remarkable plasticity that allows the induction both of immunity and tolerance toward the encountered antigens. This is achieved through the combination of a number of different factors, including the subsets of DCs, their activation state and environmental cells that can regulate DC function. DCs are present in the periphery in an immature form that is particularly apt at capturing antigens and at deciphering the messages associated therein. After an activation stimulus that is delivered by some antigens (including bacteria) or by inflammatory cytokines released during inflammation, activated DCs acquire a migratory phenotype and reach the draining lymph node. Here, DCs present the antigens captured in the periphery and initiate T cell adaptive immune responses.

This book describes how the intimate interplay between dendritic cells, bacteria and the environment dictates the induction of immunity or tolerance to bacteria and how pathogenic bacteria have evolved strategies to escape DC patrolling. The first section introduces the complexity of the DC system describing the different subpopulations of DCs and their role in the induction of immune responses. This is followed by the description of a class of pathogen recognition receptors and their signaling pathways that are fundamental in the activation of DCs after recognition of bacterial structural components. These receptors, belonging to the Toll-like receptor family, are differentially expressed on DC subpopulations and contribute to generate functional diversity. To conclude this general part on DC function, there is...
a description on how bacterial antigens are handled, processed and presented by DCs.

In the second section, attention switches to the role of DCs in the initiation and orchestration of innate immune responses. The section begins describing how dendritic cells can directly participate in the uptake of bacteria across mucosal surfaces and its consequences in terms of DC activation. After microbial recognition, DCs act first as innate immune cells that release inflammatory mediators that can strengthen and amplify the innate immune response. In particular a novel monocyte-derived DC population called TipDCs that produces large amounts of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) is reported. Then DCs can leave the infected site to reach the draining lymph node for T cell activation. Thus, DCs represent a link between innate and adaptive immunity because their activation can lead on one side to the recruitment and activation of innate immune cells like granulocytes, macrophages and natural killer (NK) cells and on the other side to the activation of adaptive immune cells. To achieve this, DCs can act on their own or in concert with other innate immune cells like NK cells, as discussed in the last chapter of this section.

The following section deals with the initiation of adaptive immune responses that is conducted by DCs that have deciphered and integrated signals deriving from the bacteria, the infected tissue and the recruited immune cells. Two major examples of DC handling of strictly or facultative intracellular bacteria have been considered, namely *Legionella* and *Salmonella*. It is described how differently from macrophages, DCs have evolved strategies to handle and control intracellular growth of *Legionella* and to activate effective adaptive immune responses to control bacterial infection. Interestingly, DCs can present bacterial antigens also when they are non-infected after phagocytozing infected cells. This process also known as cross-presentation is unique to DCs and favors the activation of T cell responses toward *Salmonella*, *Listeria* and *Mycobacterium*.

Finally, strategies developed by bacteria to evade DC recognition and activation are discussed in the fourth section. Here pathogen recognition receptors are thoroughly discussed as possible targets for pathogens to modulate immune function of antigen presenting cells. It is described that the cross-talk between different classes of pathogen recognition receptors can lead to suppression or activation of immune responses. In the following chapter the ability of bacteria or their products to suppress the immune response through the skewing of T cell responses toward regulatory T cells or to subtypes which are inappropriate for bacterial elimination is reported.
A major drawback of improper bacterial handling can result in chronic inflammatory responses particularly at sites continuously exposed to bacteria like the gut. Here, commensal bacteria are beneficial to the host as they help digesting ingested food through the degradation of complex sugars and metabolites. In order to tolerate “good” bacteria, the immune system has developed strategies to cohabitate with beneficial bacteria and discriminate harmful pathogens. When these strategies are disrupted, inflammatory responses can arise leading to inflammatory bowel disease as discussed in the last chapter of this section.

In conclusion, this book has brought together experts in several fields of dendritic cell–bacteria interaction from their capture and recognition to their killing, processing and induction of adaptive immunity. Much attention has been focused on the tissue context where bacteria are handled by DCs. When defects either in bacterial handling or in the interaction with the environment are encountered, chronic infection or inflammation can arise.
Abbreviations

APC  antigen-presenting cell
ASK  apoptosis signal-regulating kinase
BCG  bacillus Calmette-Guerin
BIR  baculoviral inhibitors of apoptosis repeat
CARD caspase recruitment domain
CD  Crohn’s disease
cDC  conventional DC
CLP  common lymphoid progenitor
CLR  C-type lectin-related
CMP  common myeloid progenitor
CRD  carbohydrate-recognition domain
CT  cholera toxin
CTL  cytotoxic T lymphocytes
DALIS dendritic cells aggresome-like induced structures
DC  dendritic cell
DRIP defective ribosomal product
dsRNA double-stranded RNA
DSS dextran sodium sulfate
EC epithelial cell
ER  endoplasmic reticulum
ERAD  ER-associated degradation
ERAP endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidase
FADD Fas (TNFRSF6)-associated via death domain
FAE  follicle-associated epithelium
GALT gut associated lymphoid tissue
GFP  green fluorescent protein
GM-CSF granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCV</td>
<td>Hepatitis C virus</td>
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<tr>
<td>HLA</td>
<td>human leukocyte antigen</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAP</td>
<td>inhibitors of apoptosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBD</td>
<td>inflammatory bowel disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDC</td>
<td>immature DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE-DAP</td>
<td>γ-δ-glutyl-meso diaminopimelic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFN</td>
<td>interferon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ii</td>
<td>invariant chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IKK</td>
<td>IκB kinase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL</td>
<td>interleukin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iNOS</td>
<td>inducible nitric oxide synthase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRAK</td>
<td>IL-1R-associated kinase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRF</td>
<td>interferon regulatory factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISGF</td>
<td>IFN-stimulated gene factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISRE</td>
<td>IFN-stimulated regulatory element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITAM</td>
<td>immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNK</td>
<td>c-Jun N-terminal kinase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIR</td>
<td>killer Ig-like receptors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAM</td>
<td>lipoarabinomannan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLO</td>
<td>listeriolysin O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>lamina propria</td>
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<tr>
<td>LPS</td>
<td>lipopolysaccharide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRR</td>
<td>leucine-rich repeat</td>
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<tr>
<td>LTA</td>
<td>lipoteichoic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mAB</td>
<td>monoclonal antibody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAL</td>
<td>MyD88 adaptor-like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAPKK</td>
<td>mitogen activated protein kinase kinase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAPKKK</td>
<td>mitogen activated protein kinase kinase kinase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDP</td>
<td>muramyl dipeptide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEF</td>
<td>mouse embryonic fibroblast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHC</td>
<td>major histocompatibility complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLN</td>
<td>mesenteric lymph nodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCR</td>
<td>nitrogen catabolite repressor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDV</td>
<td>Newcastle disease virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEMO</td>
<td>NF-κB essential modulator</td>
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<tr>
<td>NF</td>
<td>nuclear factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NK</td>
<td>natural killer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOD</td>
<td>nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nod-LRR</td>
<td>nucleotide oligomerization domain-leucine-rich repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVA</td>
<td>chicken ovalbumin</td>
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</table>
PAMP  pathogen associated molecular patterns
pDC  plasmacytoid DC
PGN  peptidoglycan
PI3P  phosphoinositol-3-phosphate
PKR  protein kinase R
PP  Peyer’s patches
PPAR peroxisome-proliferator-activated receptor
PRR  pathogen recognition receptor
RICK  Rip-like interacting caspase-like apoptosis-regulatory protein kinase
RIG  retinoic acid-inducible protein
RIP  receptor interacting protein
SARM  sterile α and HEAT-Armadillo motif
siRNA  small interfering RNA
SLE  systemic lupus erythematosus
SPI  Salmonella pathogenicity island
ssRNA  single-stranded RNA
STAT  signal transducer and activator of transcription
TAB  tubulin antisense-binding protein
TAK  TGFβ-activating kinase
TAP  transporter associated with antigen processing
TBK  TANK-binding kinase
TGF  transforming growth factor
TipDC  tumor infiltrating pDC
TIR  Toll/IL1 receptor
TIRAP  TIR domain-containing adaptor protein
TJ  tight junction
TLR  Toll-like receptor
TNF  tumor necrosis factor
TRAM  TRIF-related adaptor molecule
TRIF  TIR domain-containing adaptor inducing IFNβ
TSLP  thymic stromal lymphopoietin
VSV  Vesicular stomatis virus
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