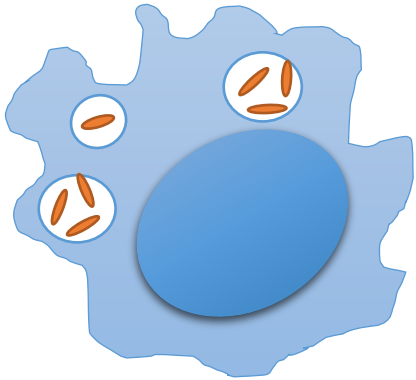


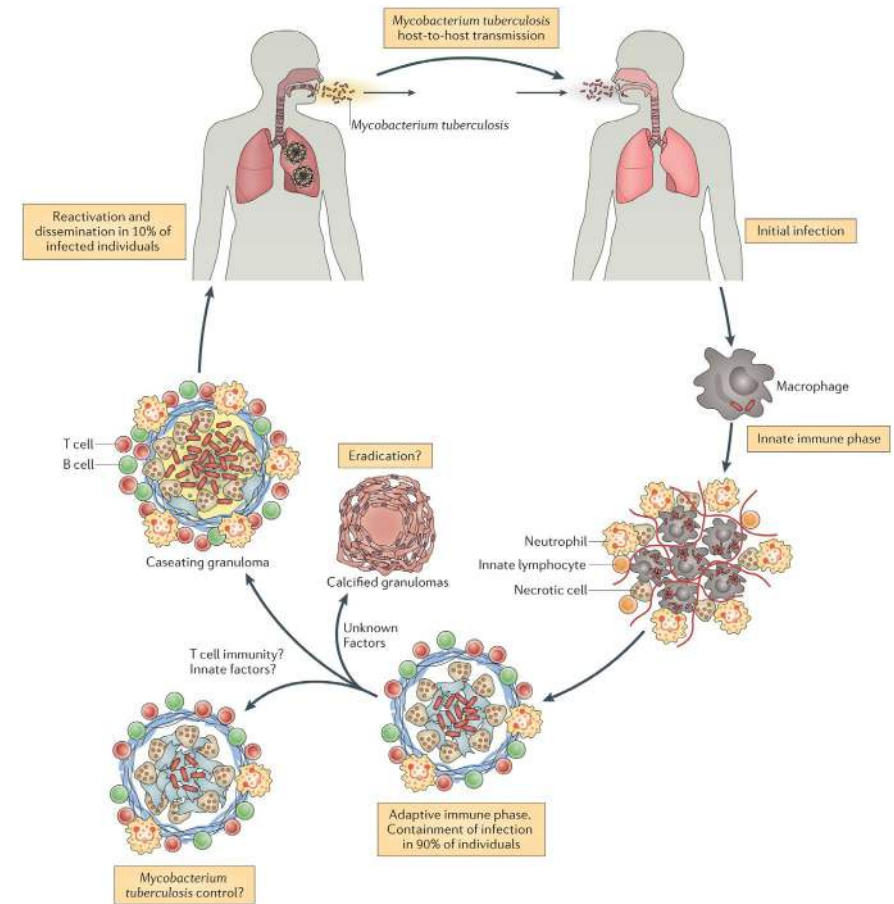
Recognizing the problem:

Is poor T cell recognition of infected cells a barrier to protective immunity?

Immune evasion as a microbial pathogenesis strategy



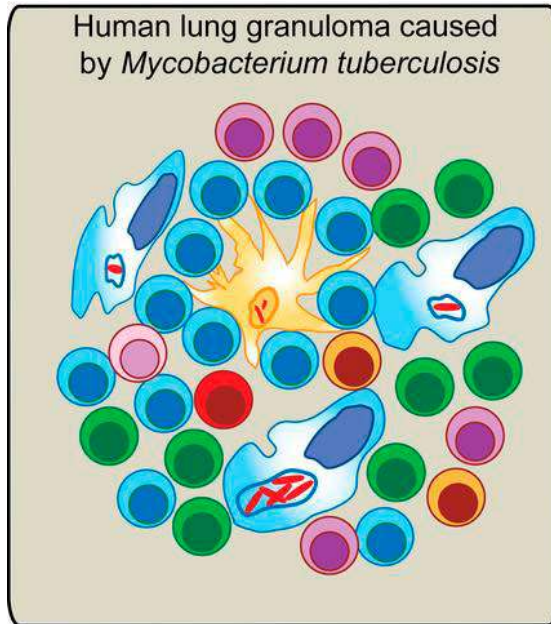
- An intracellular “lifestyle” helps microbes to evade “humoral” immunity
- Intracellular microbes inhibit or avoid intrinsic antimicrobial pathways
- Successful pathogens also evade or tolerate cell-mediated immunity



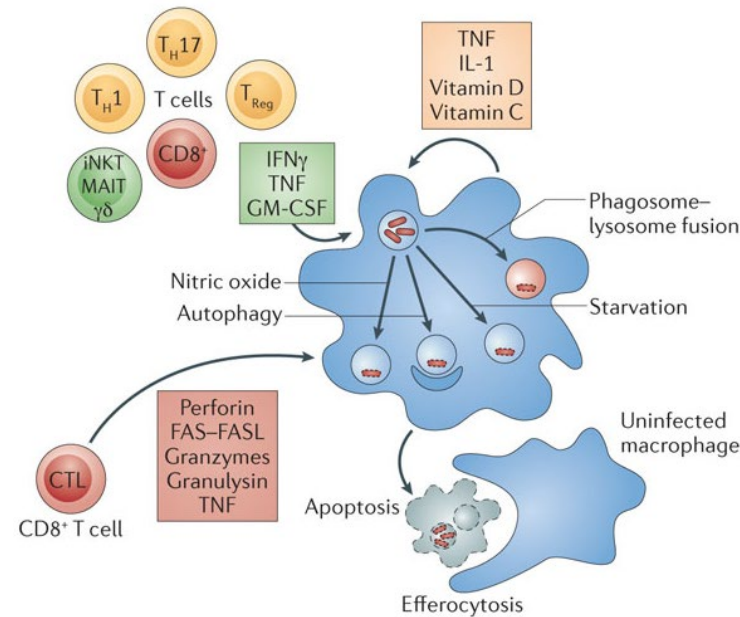
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Ultimately, disease is required for transmission

The T cell response to Mtb is complex



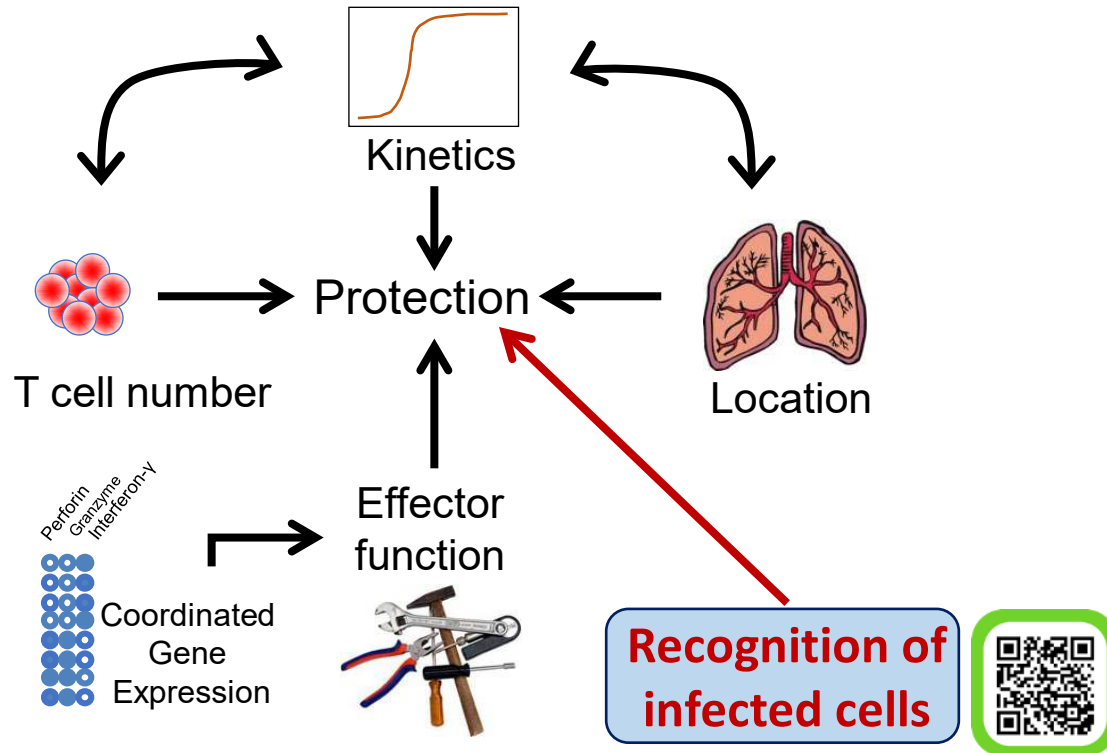
- conventional CD4s
- conventional CD8s
- $\gamma\delta$ TCR T cells
- MAIT cells
- iNKT cells
- GEM T cells



- The T cell response is diverse
- Many different intracellular compartments are surveilled
- Diverse antigens are presented to T cells
- T cells stimulate different effector pathways

Despite protective host response, Mtb survives, persists, and is transmitted

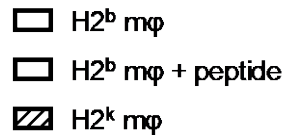
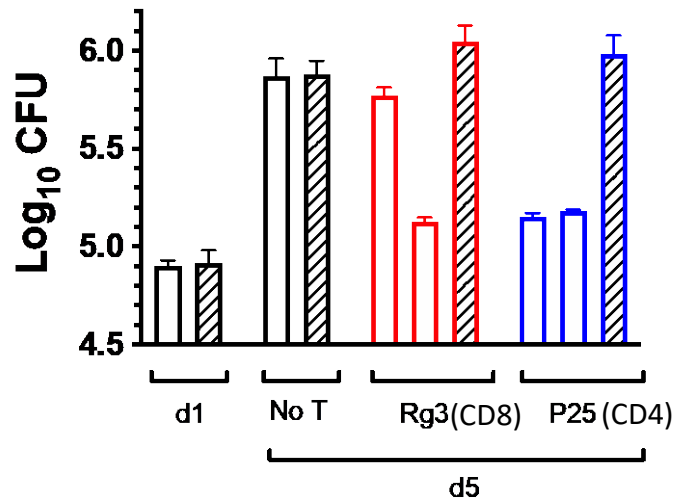
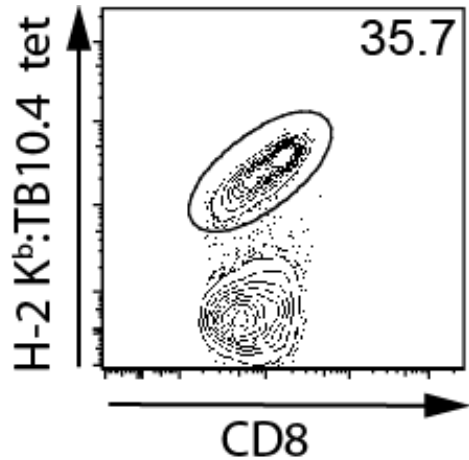
Hypothesis: Mtb avoids T cell recognition



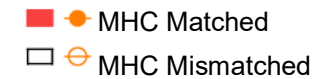
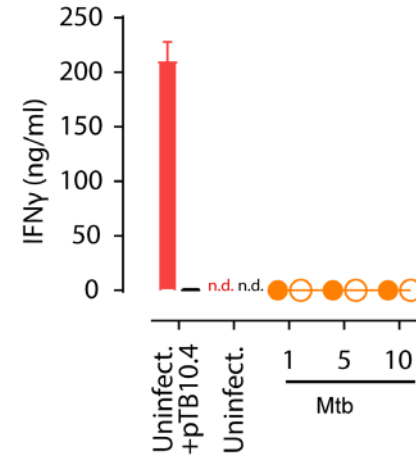
Implications for vaccines

- Evasion of T cell immunity may pose a roadblock to vaccine development
- Infected macrophages containing single bacteria may be difficult for T cells to recognize
- Vaccines may elicit functional T cells; however, they fail because Mtb-infected macrophages are inefficient APC.
- Identifying antigens that are presented by infected cells may be an effective way to select vaccine targets

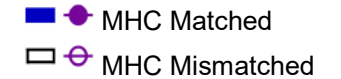
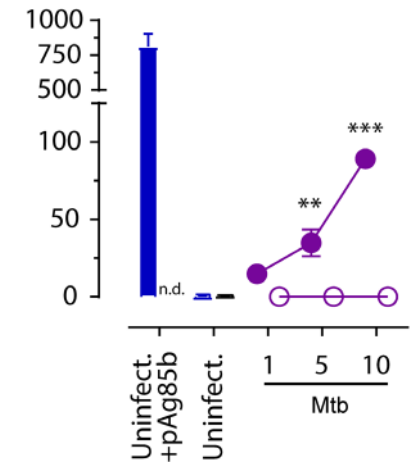
Mtb elicits an immunodominant CD8 T cell response that doesn't recognize infected macrophages



TB10.4-specific CD8 T cells

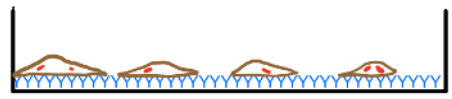


Ag85B-specific CD4 T cells



How many T cells recognize Mtb-infected macrophages?

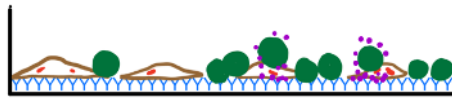
Mtb-infected macrophage elispot



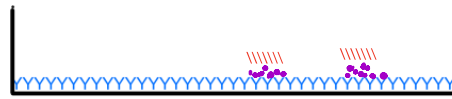
Mtb-infected macrophages



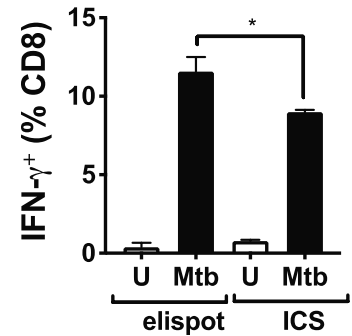
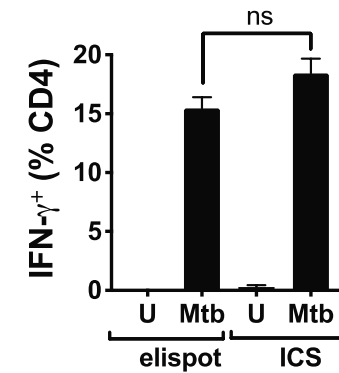
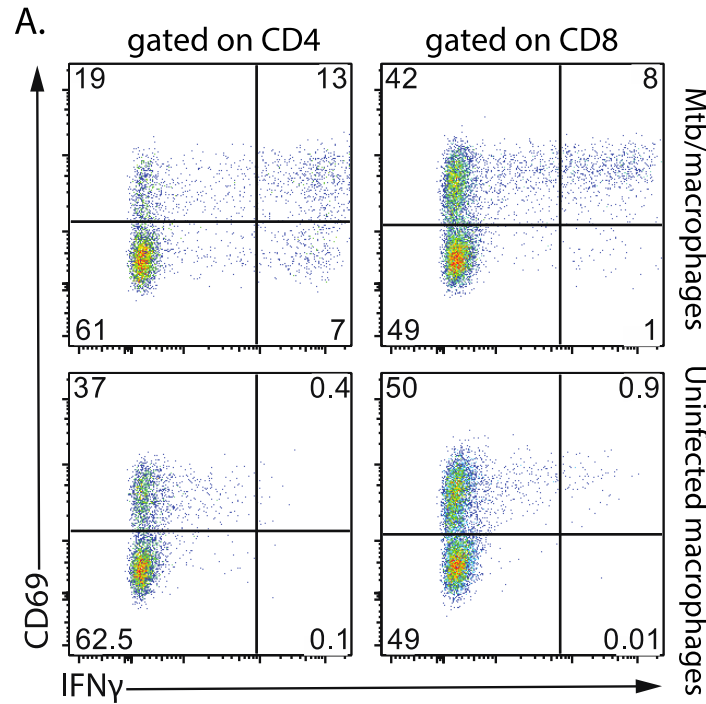
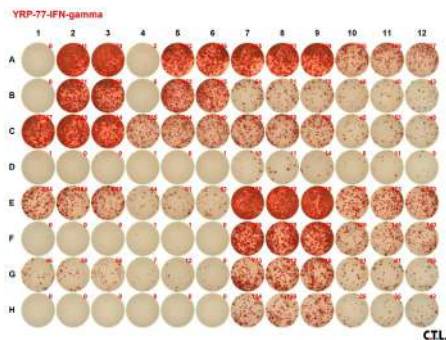
Culture T cells with Mtb-infected cells



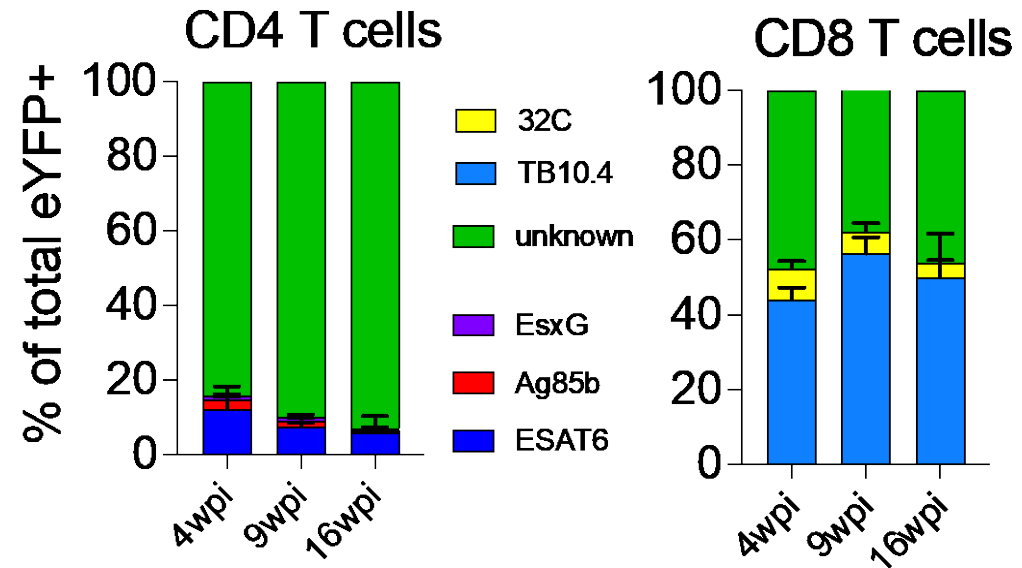
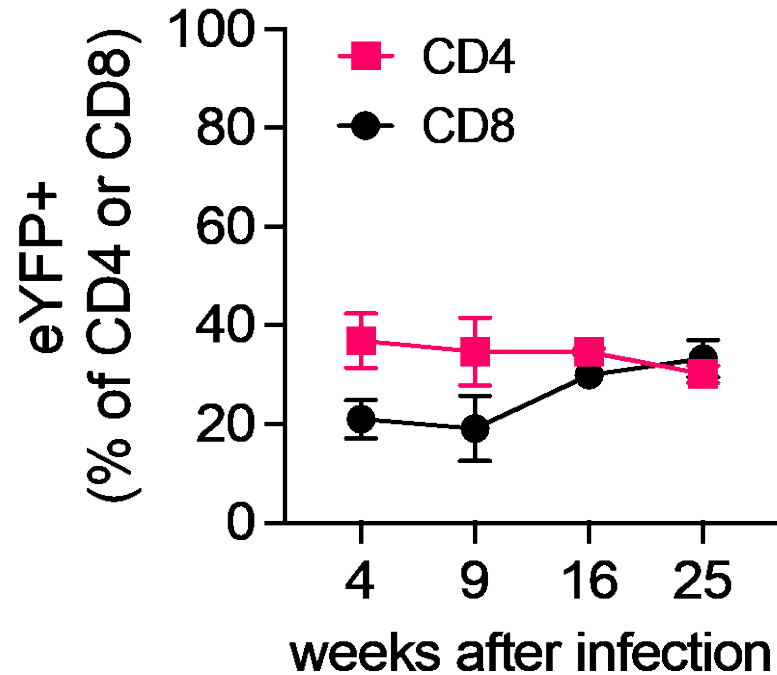
Mtb-specific T cells secrete IFN γ



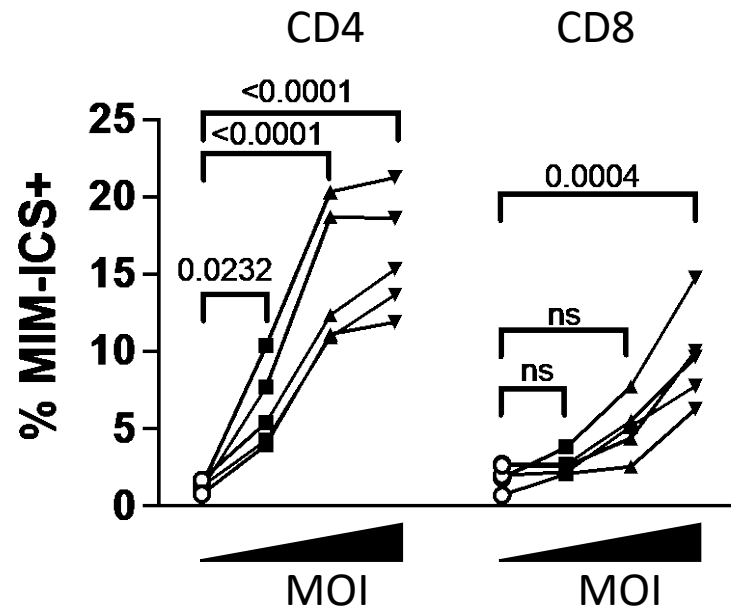
Develop Elispot



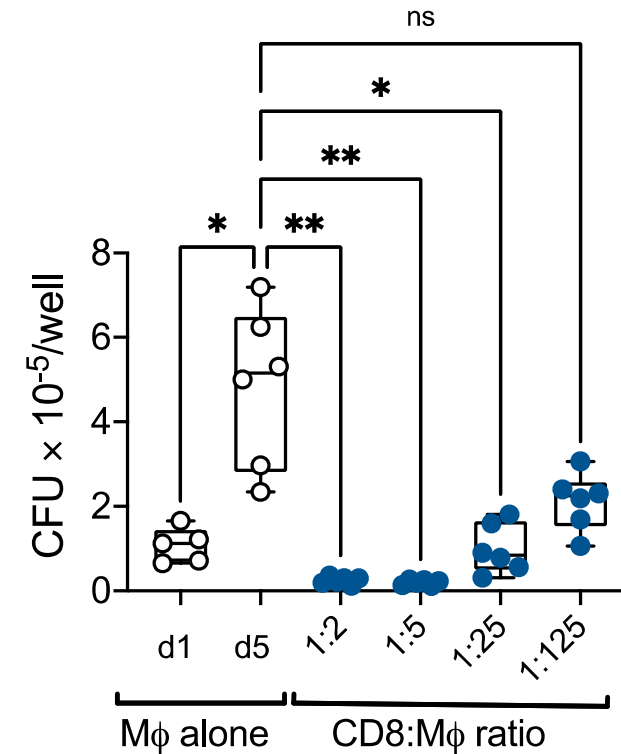
T cell activation in vivo during Mtb infection



Polyclonal CD8 T cells recognize heavily infected macrophages



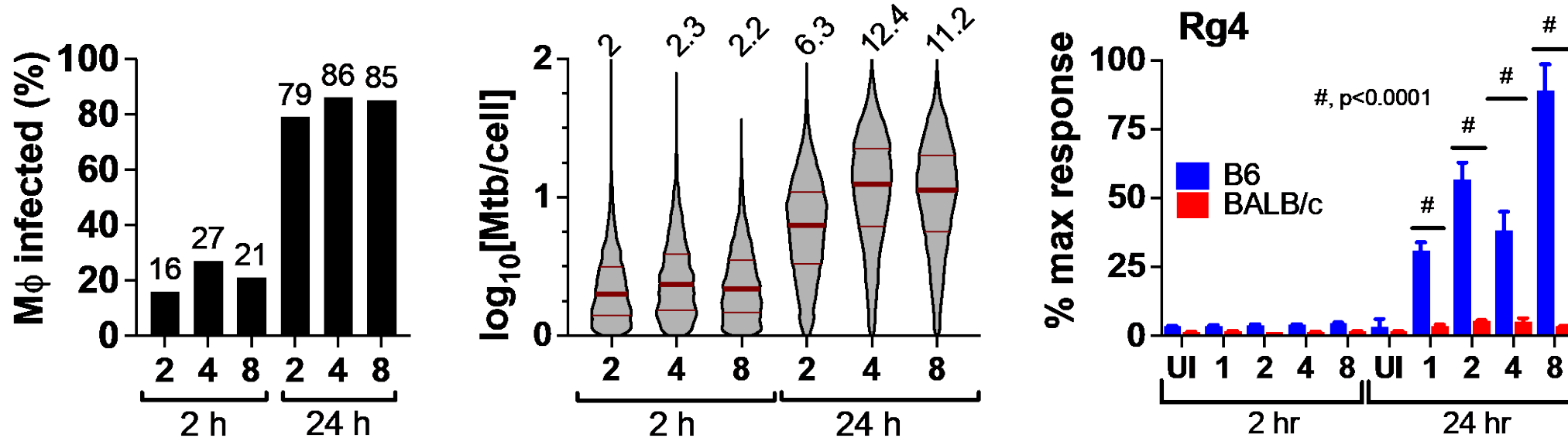
Erdmann infected mice
H37Rv infected macrophages



Antigens



TB10.4-specific CD8 T cells recognize heavily infected macrophages



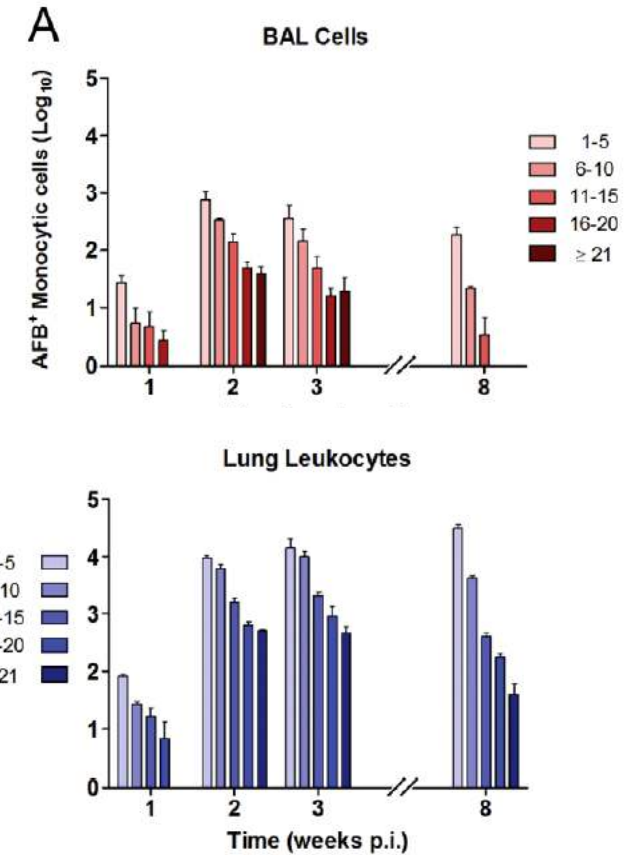
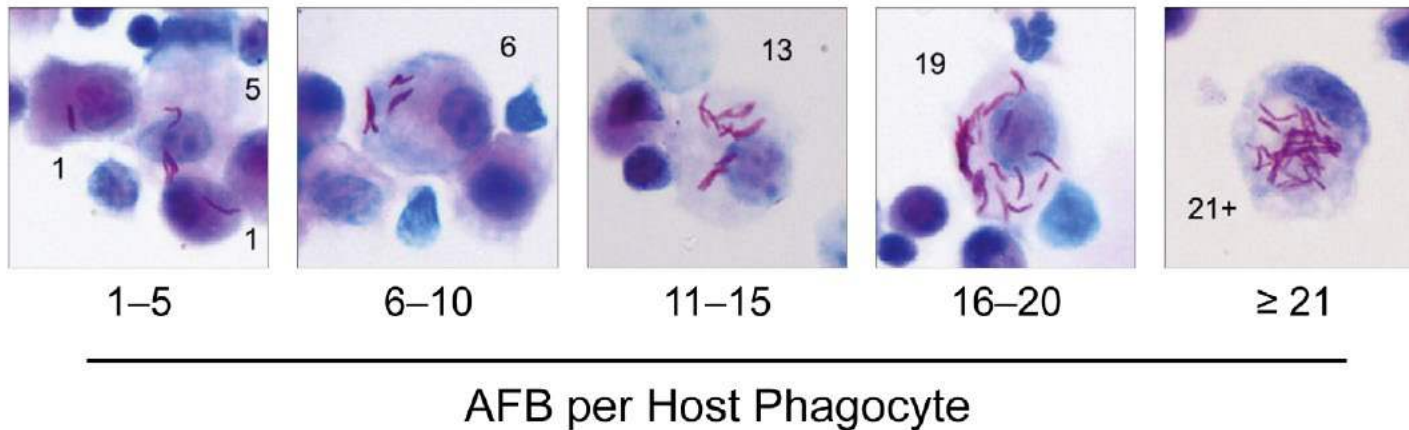
High intracellular burden after aerosol Mtb infection

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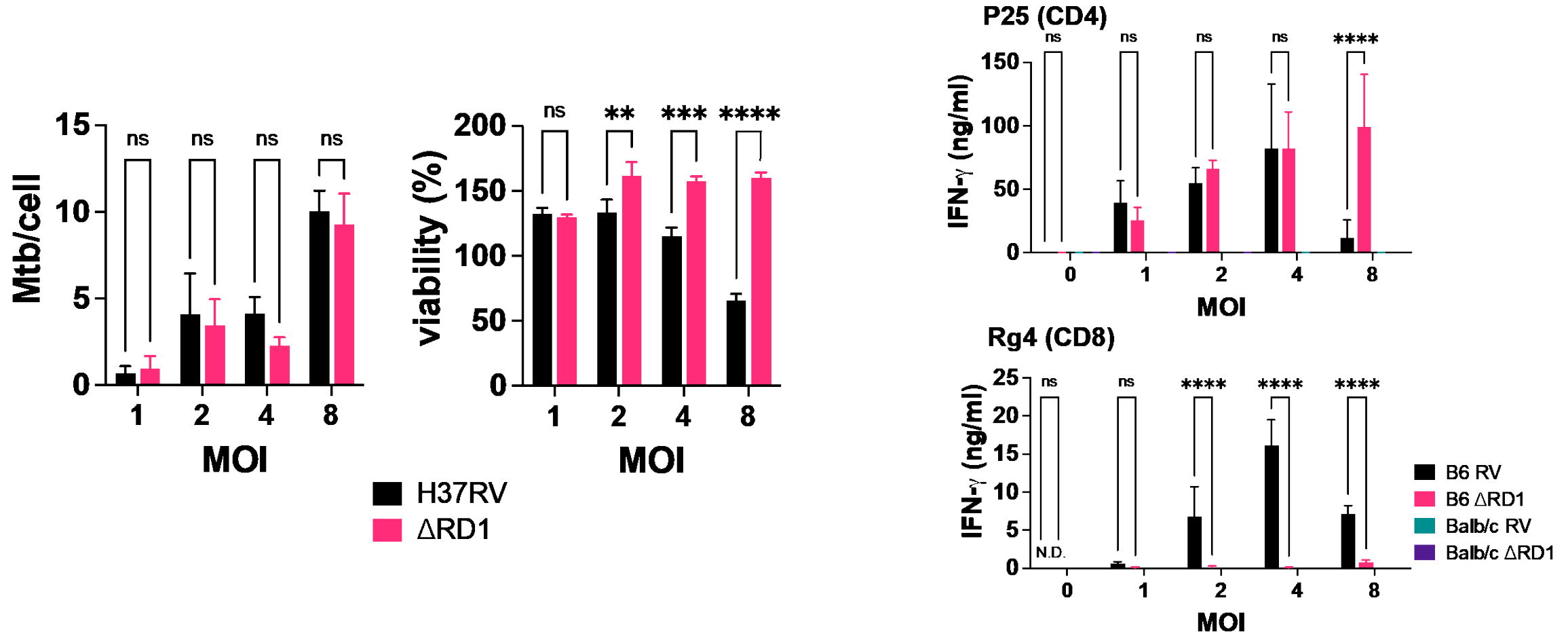
PLOS PATHOGENS

Intracellular Bacillary Burden Reflects a Burst Size for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* In Vivo

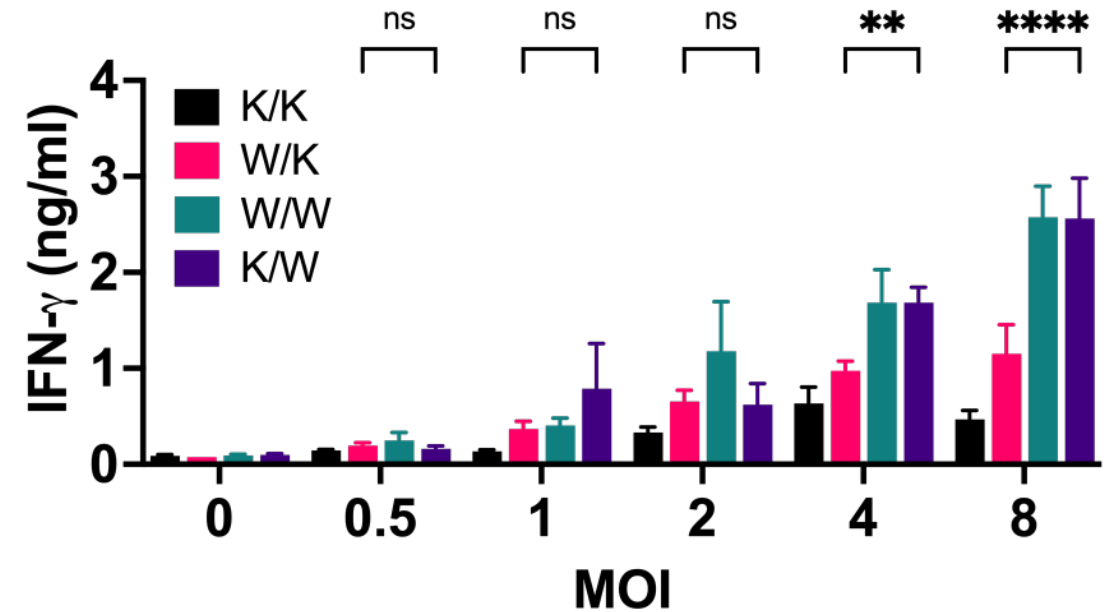
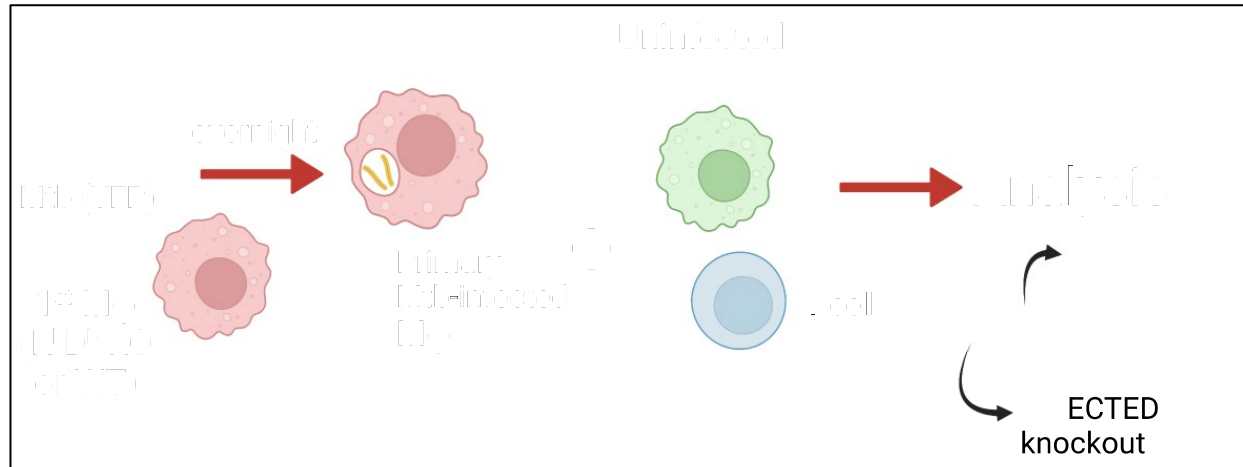
Teresa Repasy¹, Jinhee Lee¹, Simeone Marino², Nuria Martinez¹, Denise E. Kirschner², Gregory Hendricks³, Stephen Baker⁴, Andrew A. Wilson⁵, Darrell N. Kotton⁵, Hardy Kornfeld^{1*}



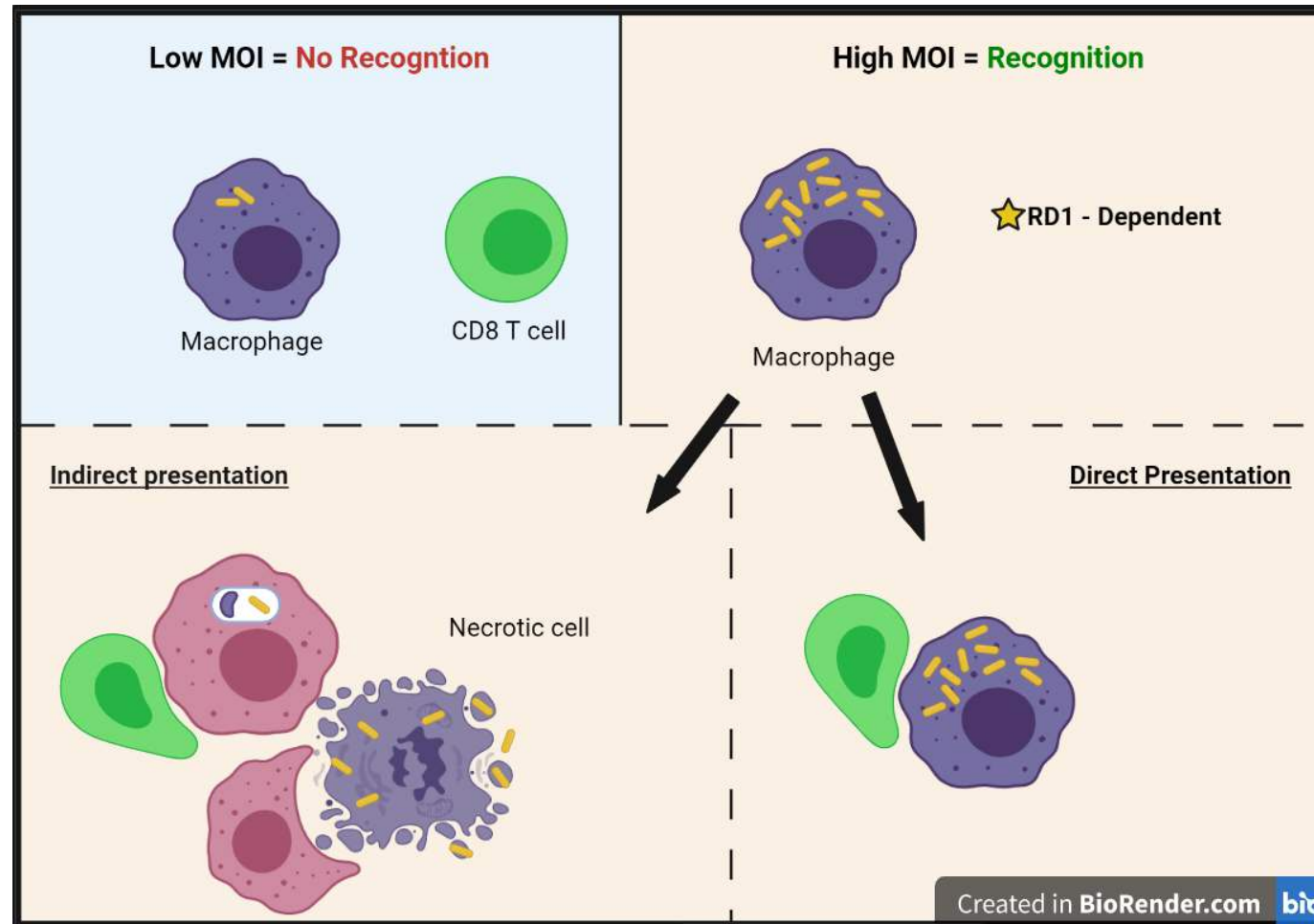
The ESX1 type VII secretion system leads to cell death and is required for antigen presentation to CD8 T cells



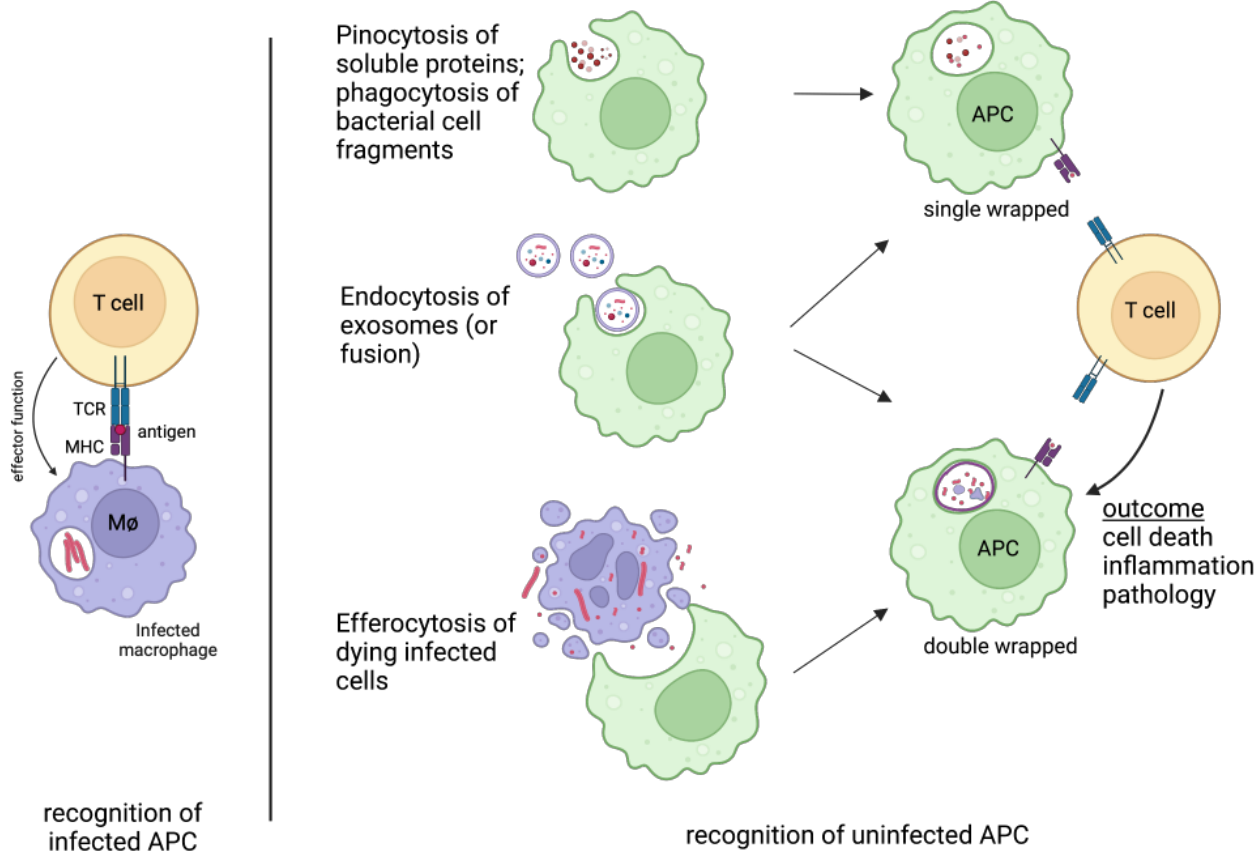
TB10.4 is more efficiently presented by bystander macrophages than directly infected macrophages



Recognition of heavily infected macrophages by CD8 T cells requires ESX-1



What are Mtb-specific T cells in the lung recognizing?



1. Direct recognition of infected cells:

- Are certain antigens more likely to be presented by Mtb-infected cells?
- Does this depend on the antigen, the Mtb strain or host genetics (e.g., HLA)?
- Are such antigens the targets of protective T cells?
- Can they be identified and developed into vaccine candidates?
- Could T cell recognition of infected cells serve as a correlate of protective immunity?

2. Presentation of antigens by uninfected bystander cells:

- Is bystander activation of T cells beneficial? Does it contribute to anti-mycobacterial immunity?
- Is bystander activation of T cells detrimental? Does T cell recognition of uninfected cells lead to inflammation, cell death, and exacerbate pathology, which could promote Mtb transmission?
- Does bystander activation distract T cells from focusing on infected cells?

3. Why is antigen presentation by Mtb-infected cells suboptimal?

- Is it passive inhibition of recognition (limiting amounts of antigen)?
- Is it active inhibition of antigen presentation?
- Is it inhibition of APC function (costimulation, etc)?

The Behar lab: Immunity to TB

Claudio
Alves Nunes



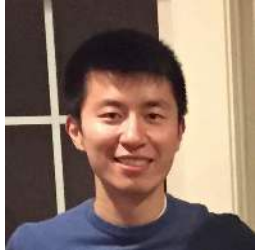
Steve
Carpenter



Matt
Booty



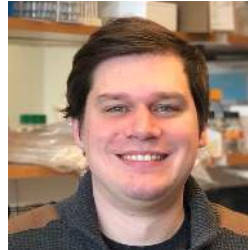
Dr. Christina Baer



Jason Yang



Yash Patankar



Dan Mott



Pak
Sutiwisesak



Yu-Jung Lu



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"Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm."
--Ralph Waldo Emerson

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Sarah Fortune (HSPH)
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Al Leslie (K-RITH)
Christophe Benoist (BWH)

