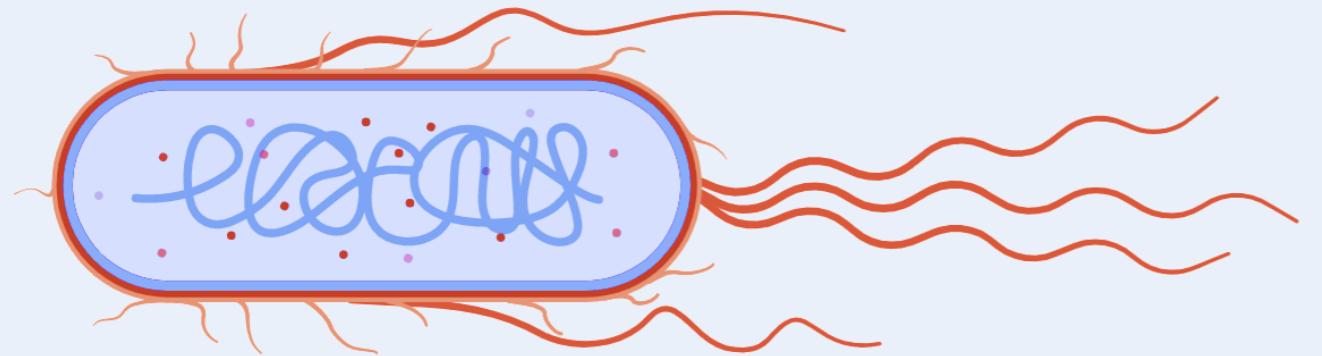


THE EFFECTS OF β -1,3-1,6-GLUCANS ON INNATE IMMUNE RESPONSES IN PIGS.

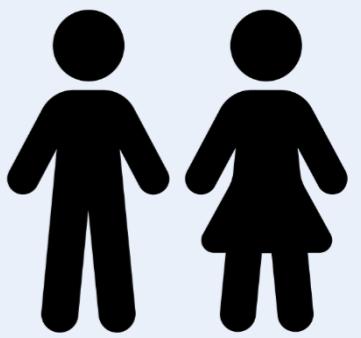
Hermans L., Devriendt B., Favoreel H., Cox E.





STEC infection

Haemolytic uremic syndrome



Renal failure

Haemolytic anaemia

Thrombocytopenia

Oedema

Ataxia

Death

Modulate

innate immune response
in pigs

Public health

Economic losses

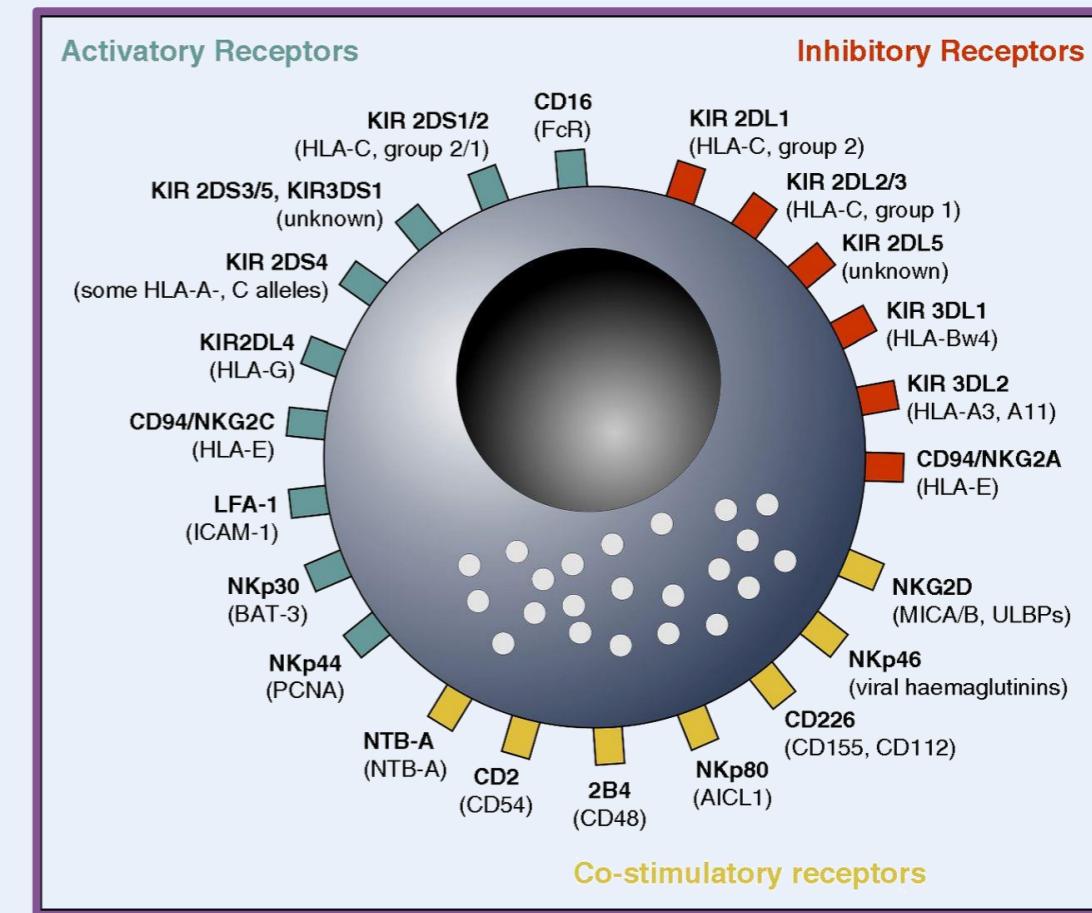
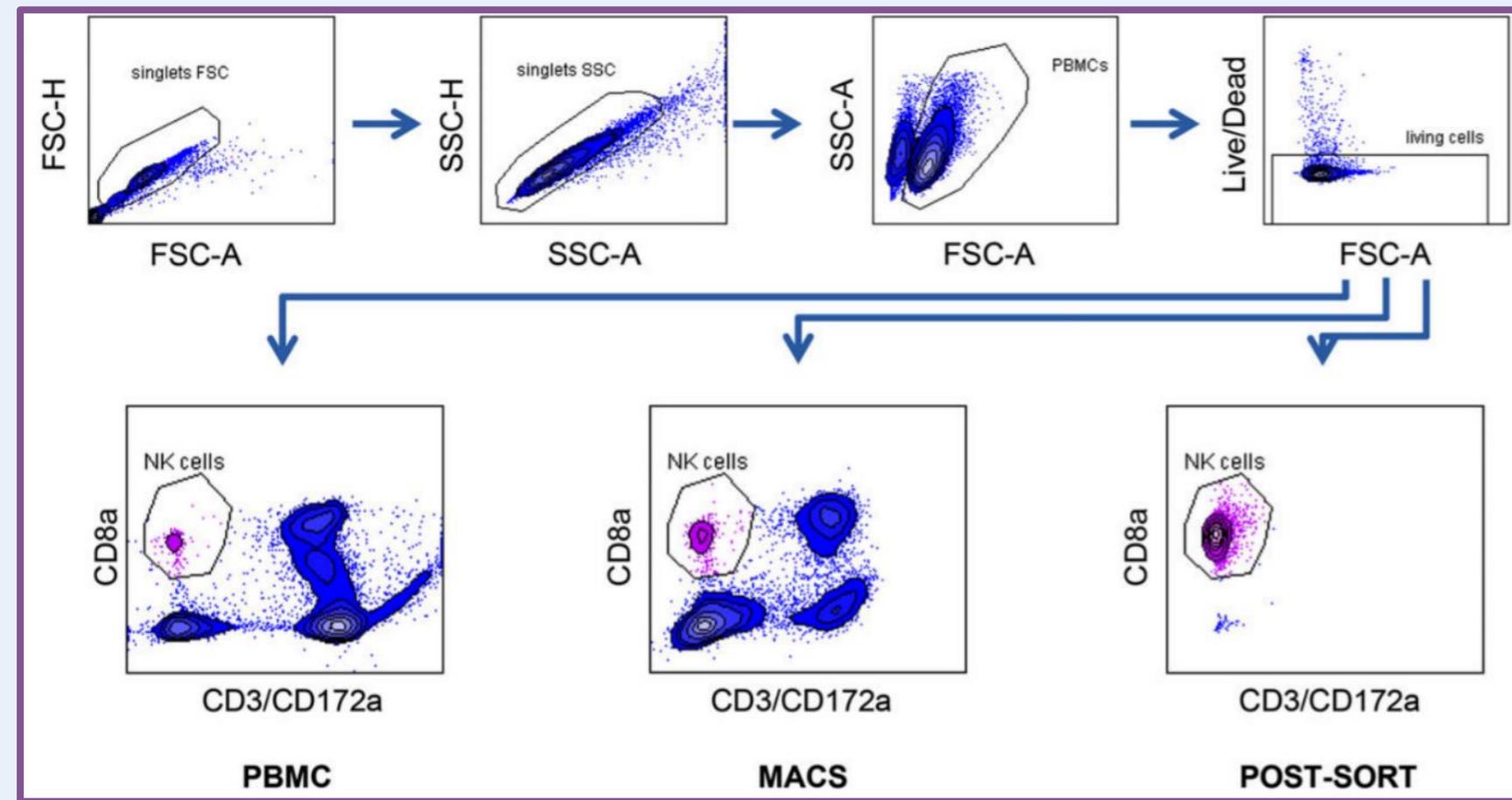
β -glucans

β -glucans stimulate PBMC

→ cytokine production

→ NK cell activation





NK cells

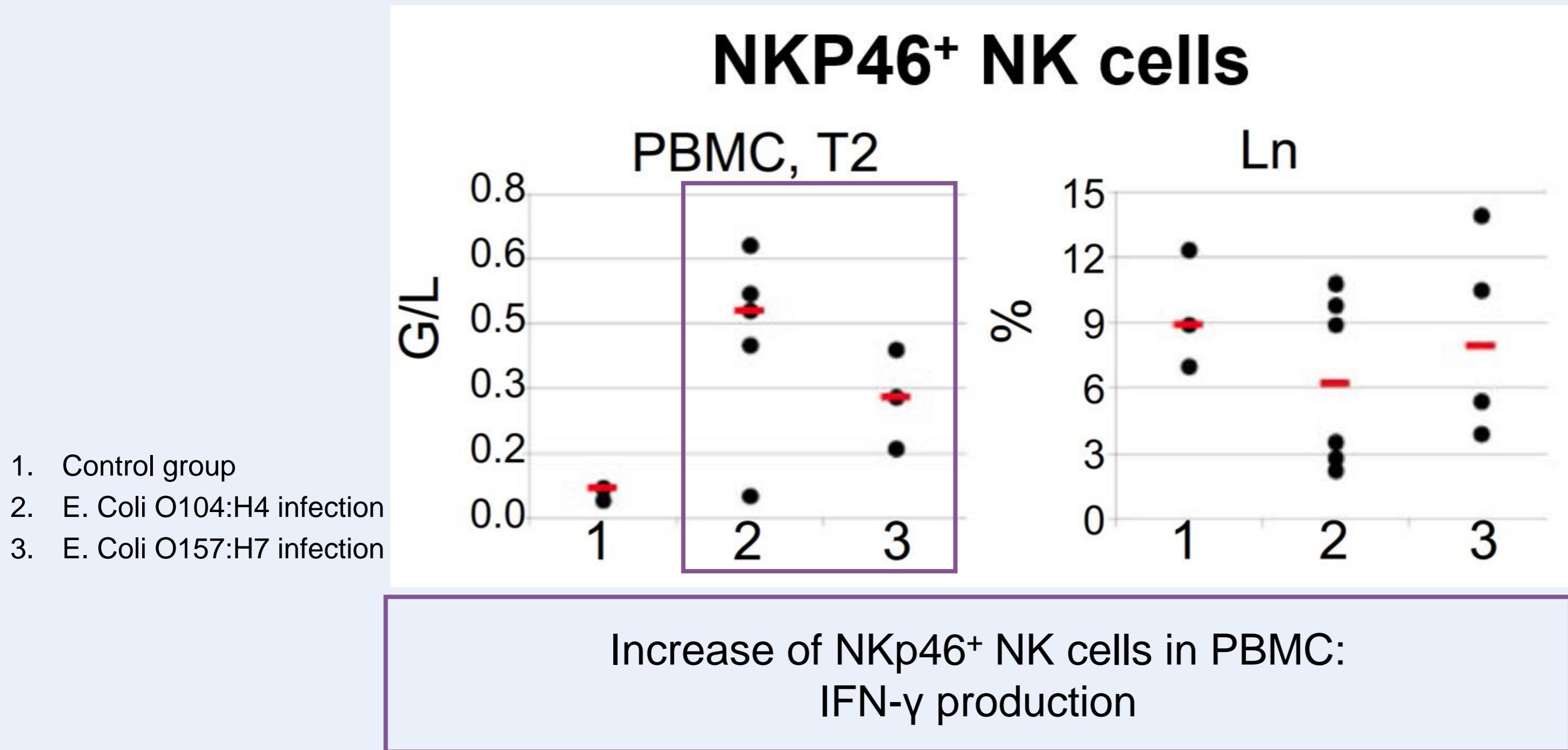
CD3⁻
CD172a⁻
CD8a⁺

Cytotoxicity

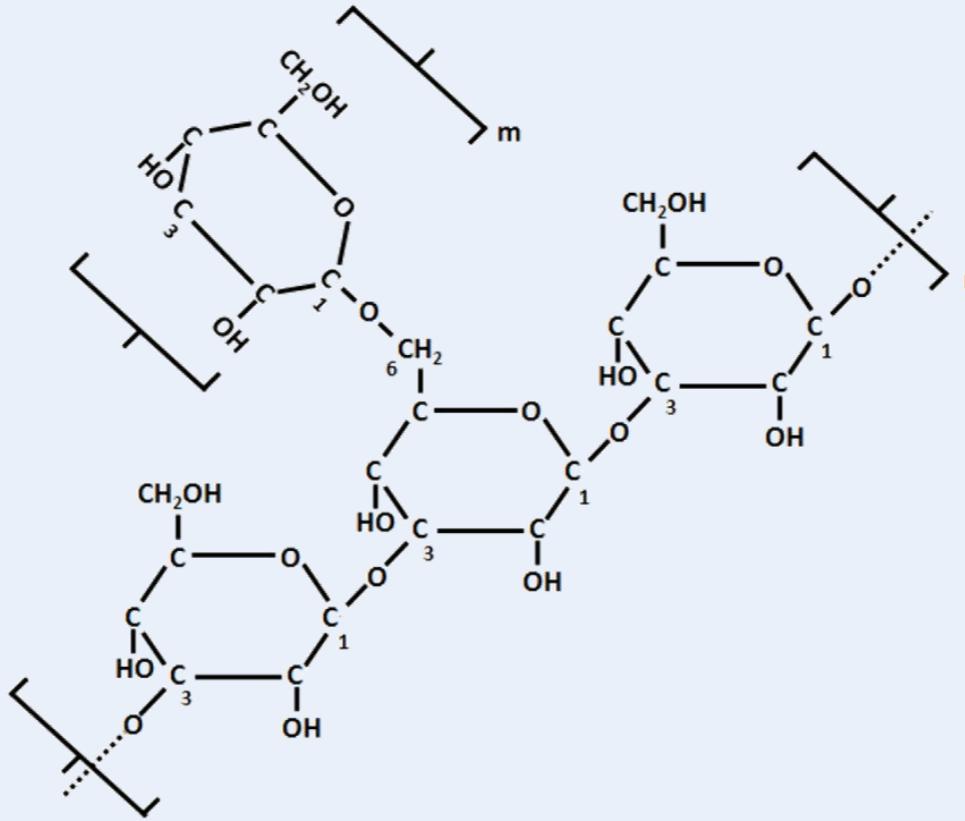
Shape immune responses

APC features
Memory-like PT

STEC INFECTION IN GNOTOBIOTIC PIGLETS



Potential role for NK cells during STEC infection



Beta-glucans?!

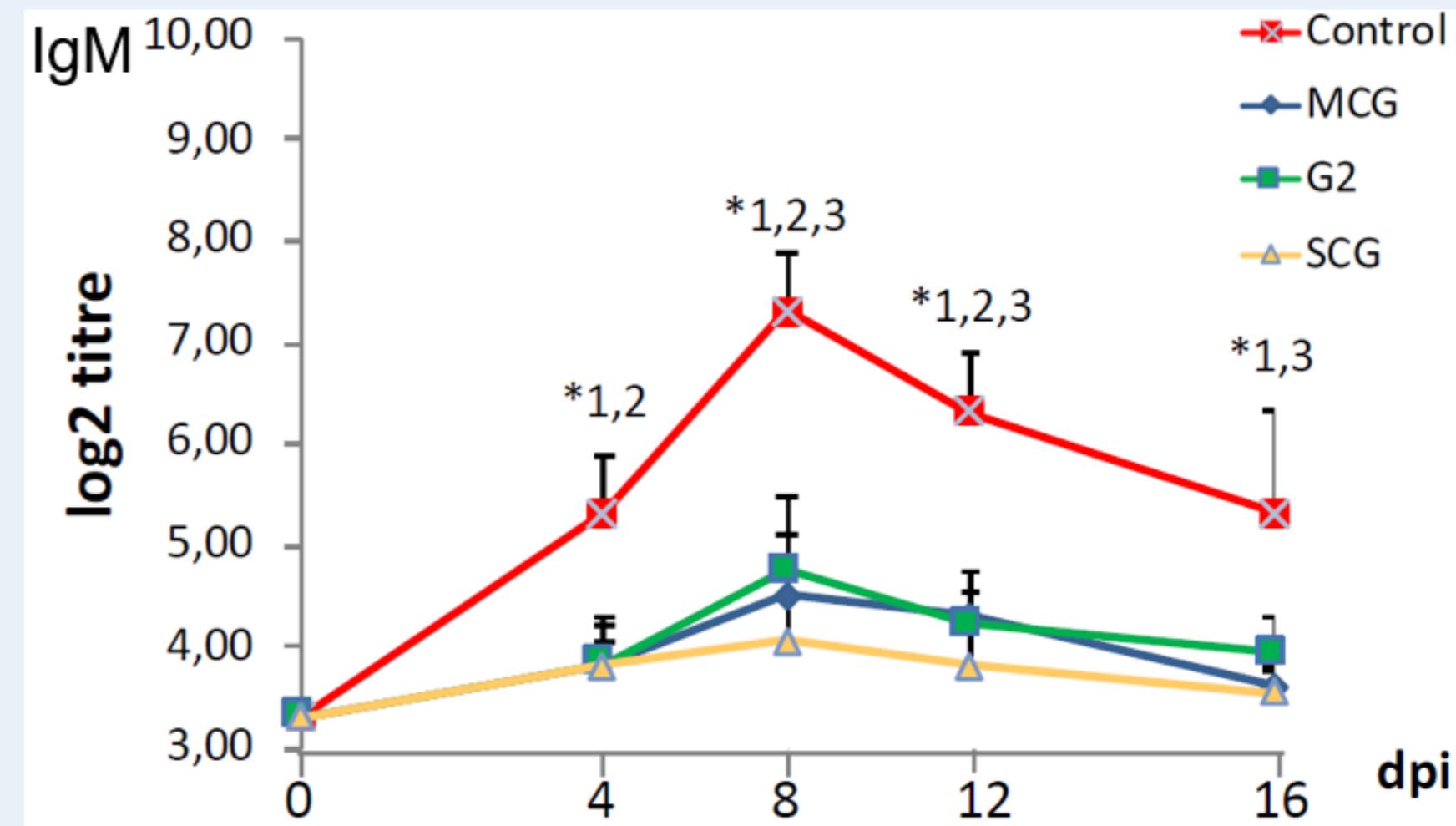
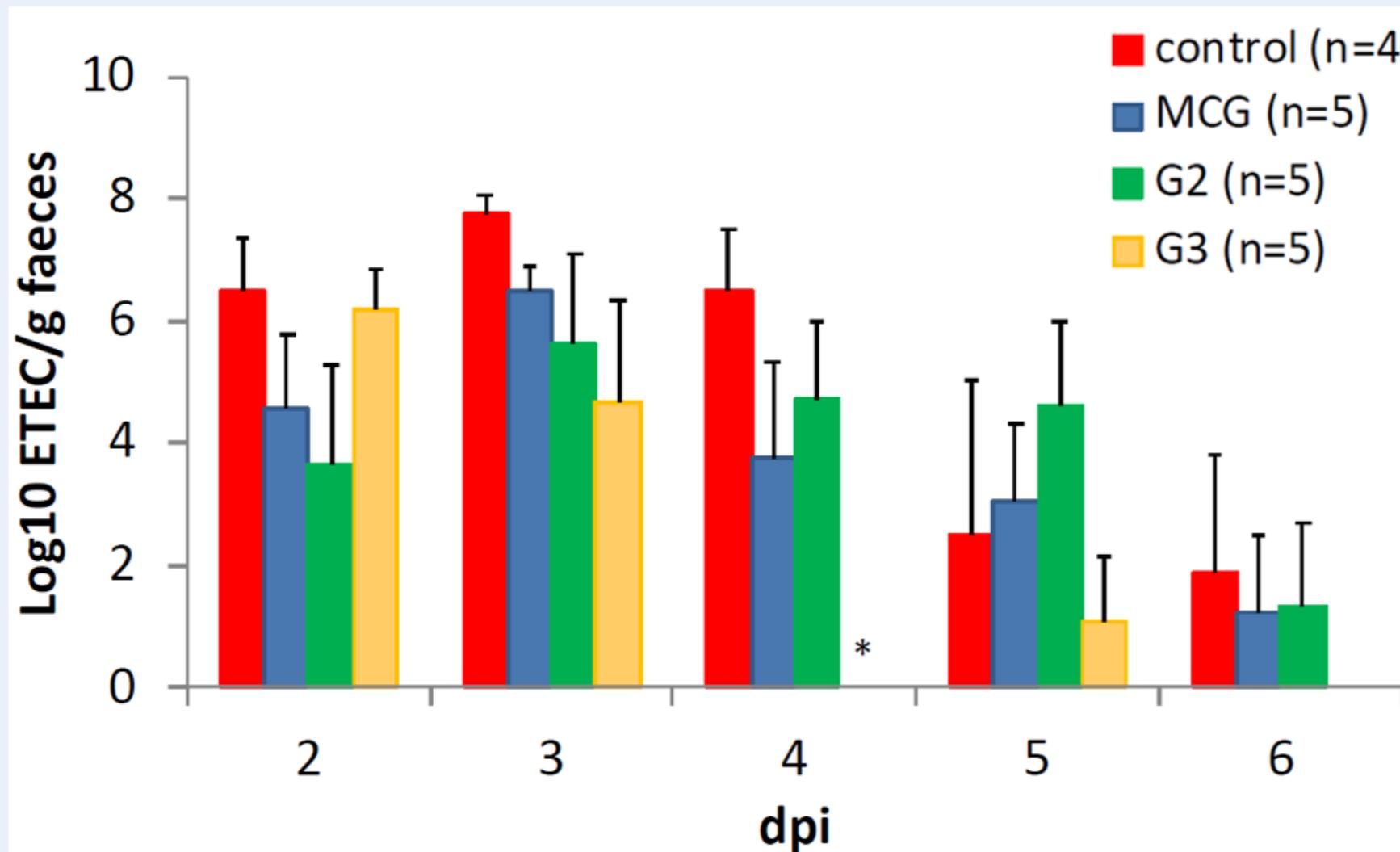
Carbohydrate polymers

MAMP

- PRR
- Dectin-1
 - CR3

Proven to modulate
immunity

FEED TRIAL WITH ETEC CHALLENGE



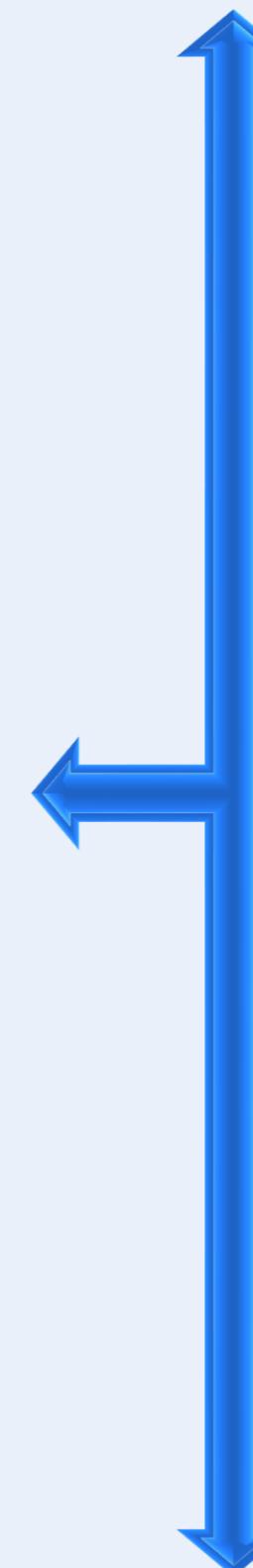
Decrease in faecal ETEC excretion

Lower antigen-specific IgM response

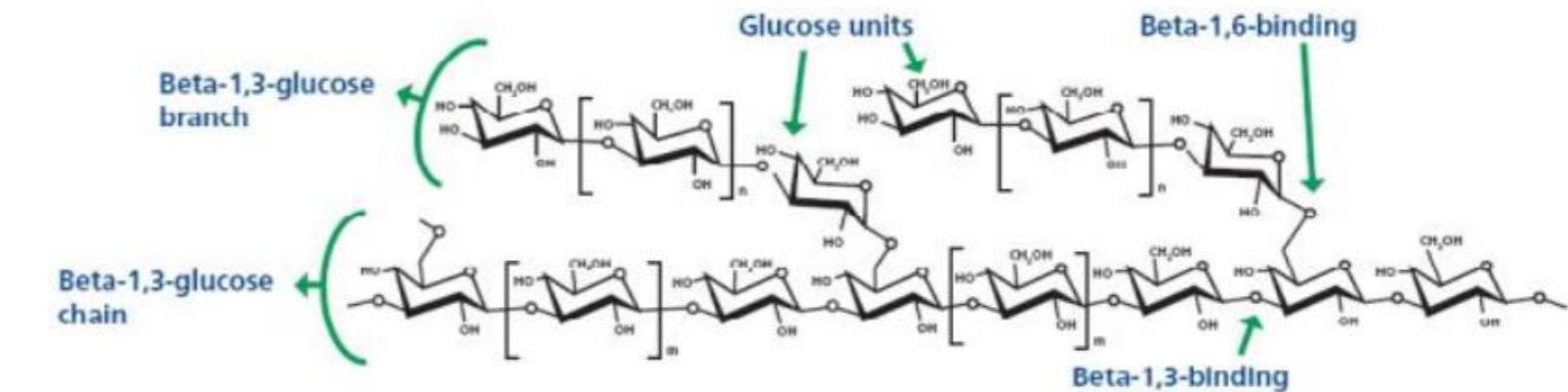
In-feed administered β-glucans can protect against ETEC infection

STRUCTURE?!

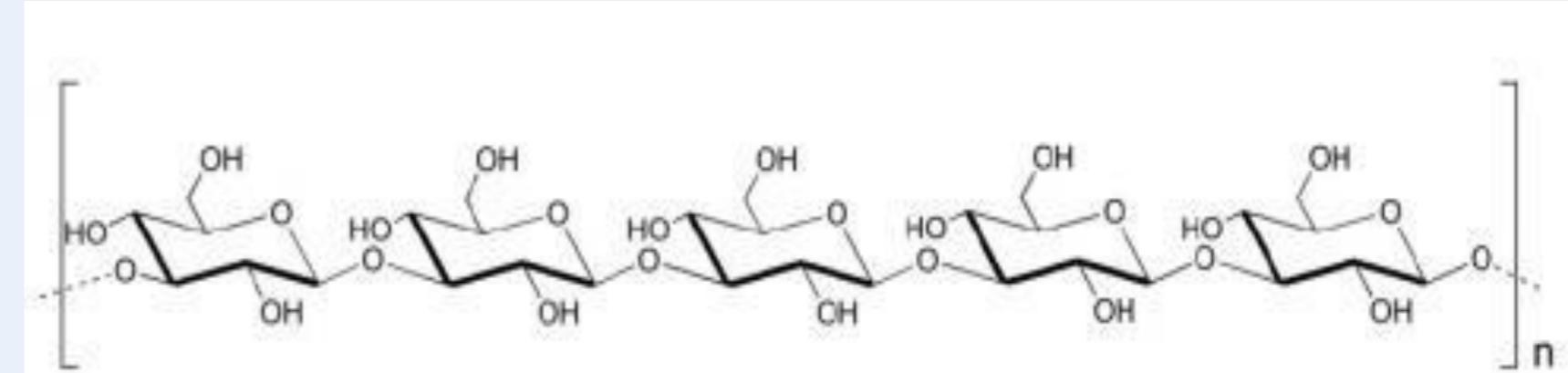
- Solubility
- Size
- Branching frequency
- Length of the branches
- Molecular conformation

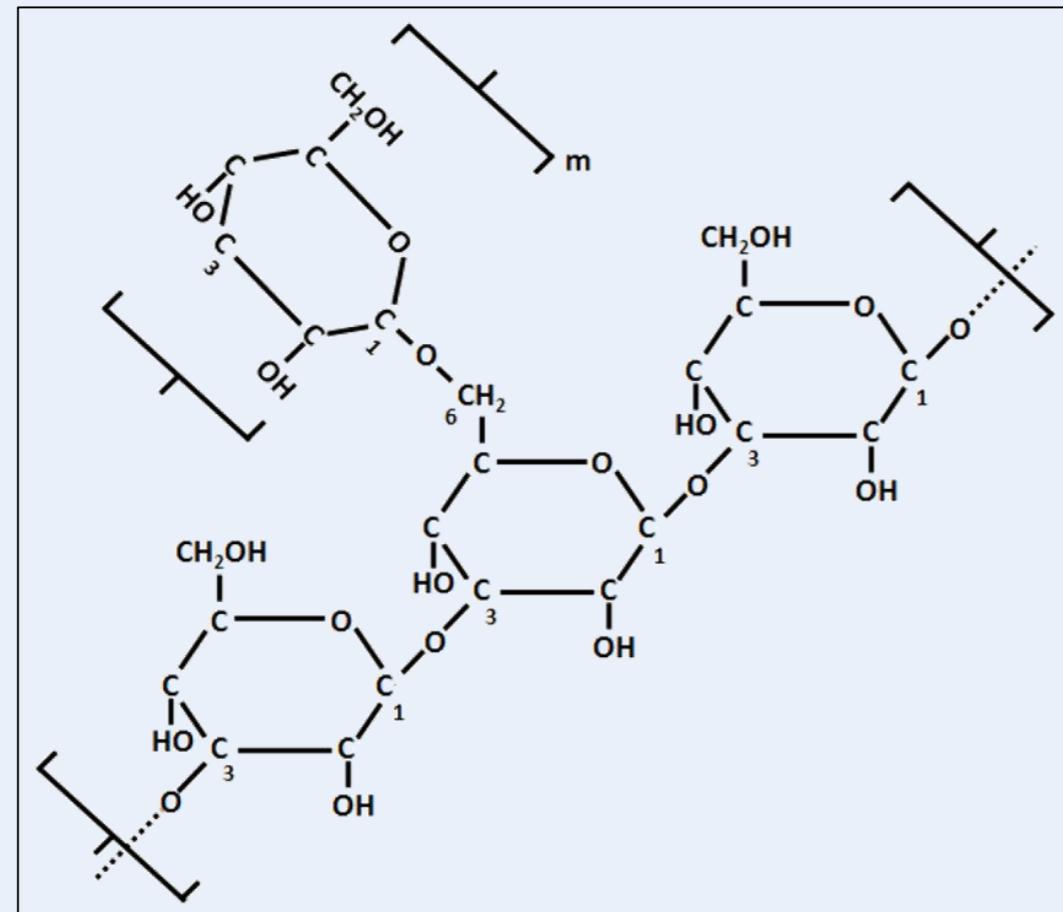


Macrogard (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)

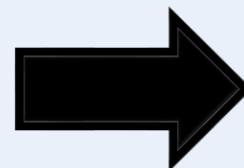


Curdlan (*Alcaligenes faecalis*)

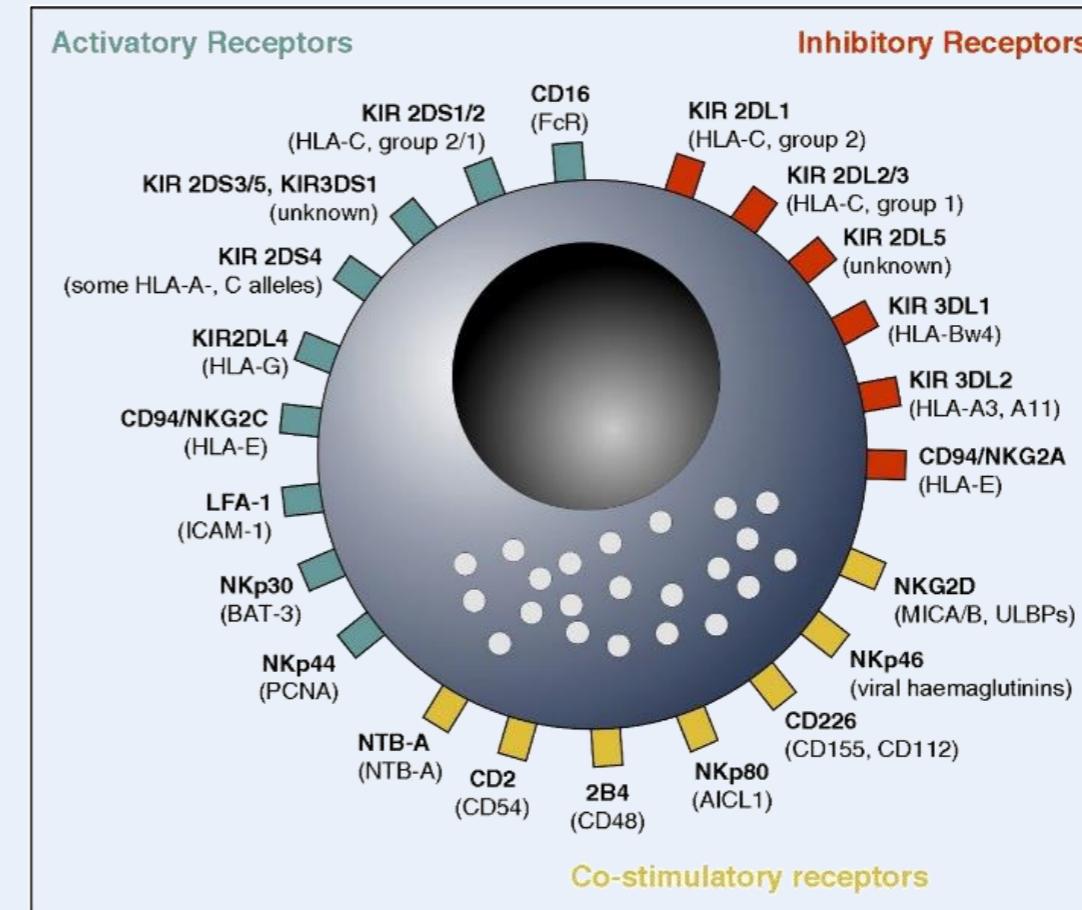




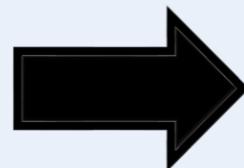
Beta-glucans



Activation



NK cells



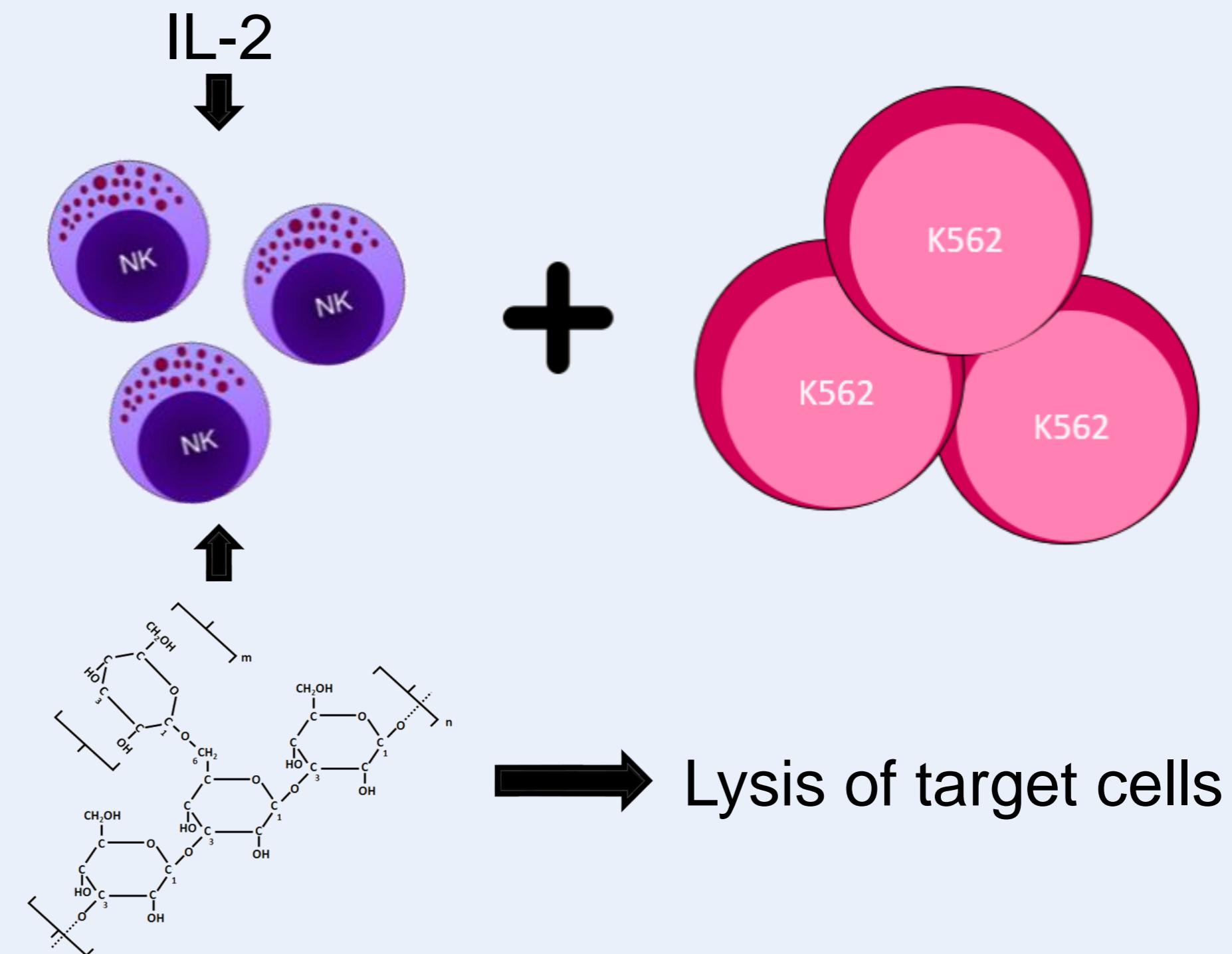
Effects on innate immune responses

EFFECTS OF β -GLUCANS

ON PORCINE NK CELLS

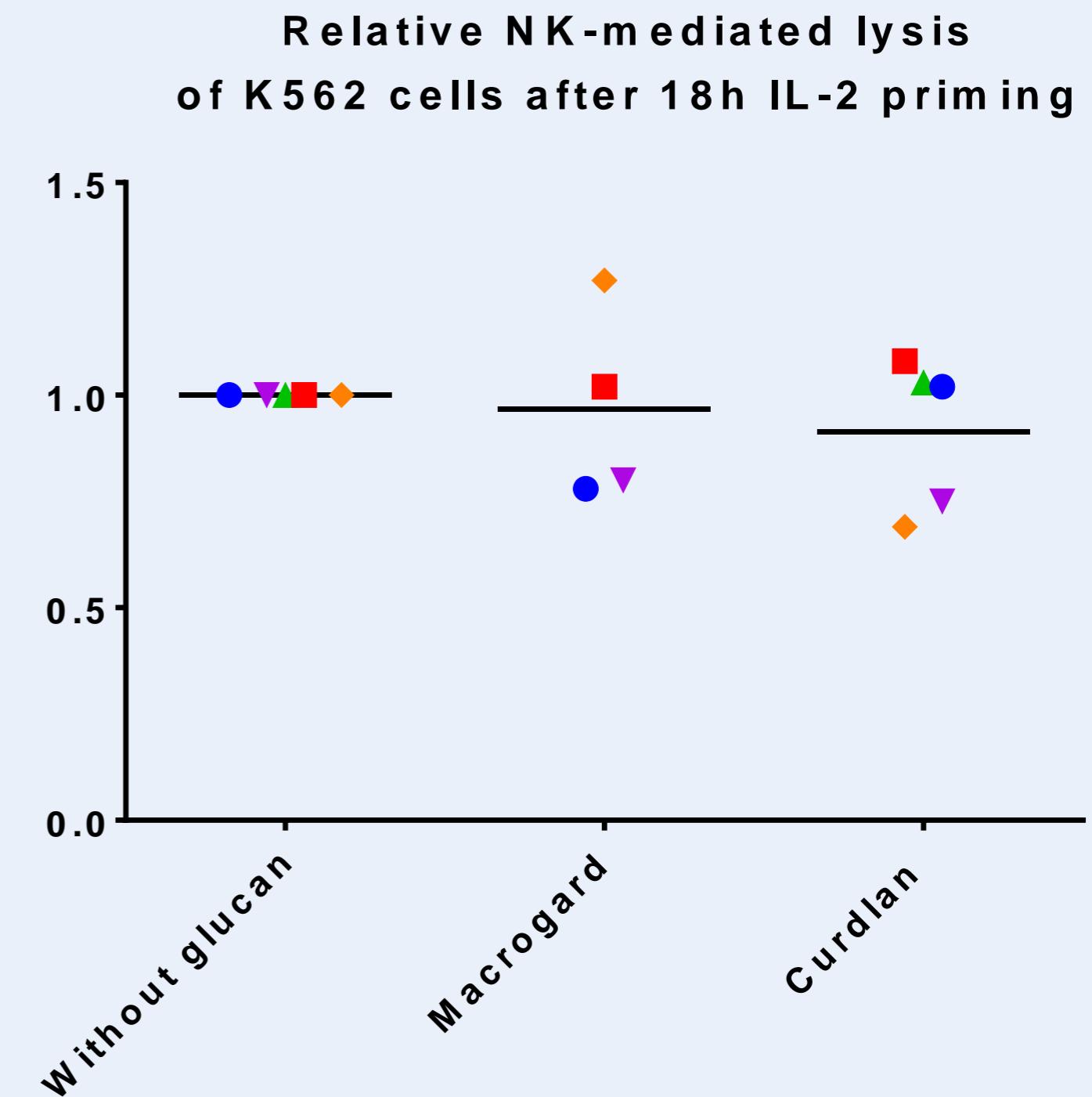
Direct effects of β -glucans on pNK cells

- NK isolation
- IL-2 Priming (16-18h)
- Beta-glucan (50 μ g/ml) (2h)
- CFSE-labelled K562 (4h)



Direct effects of β -glucans on pNK cells

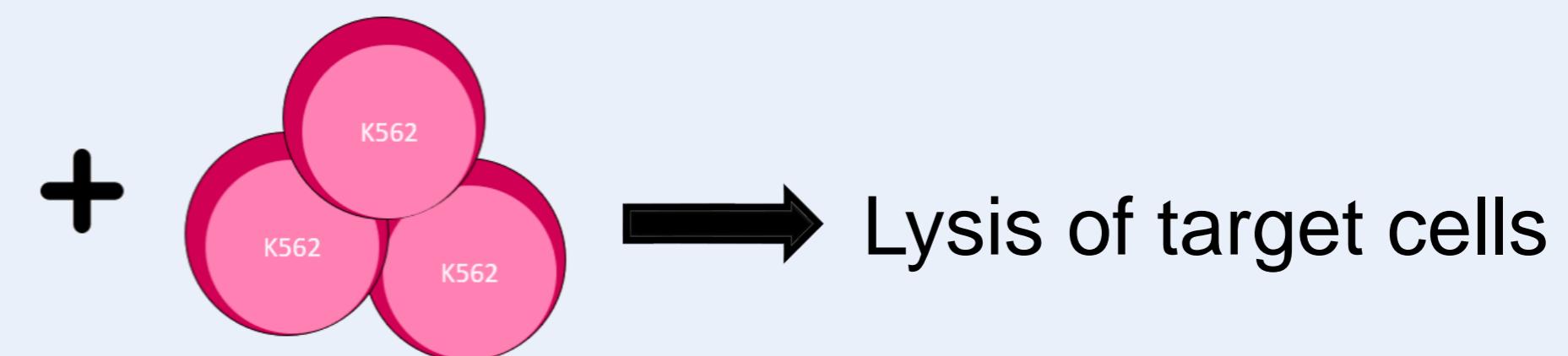
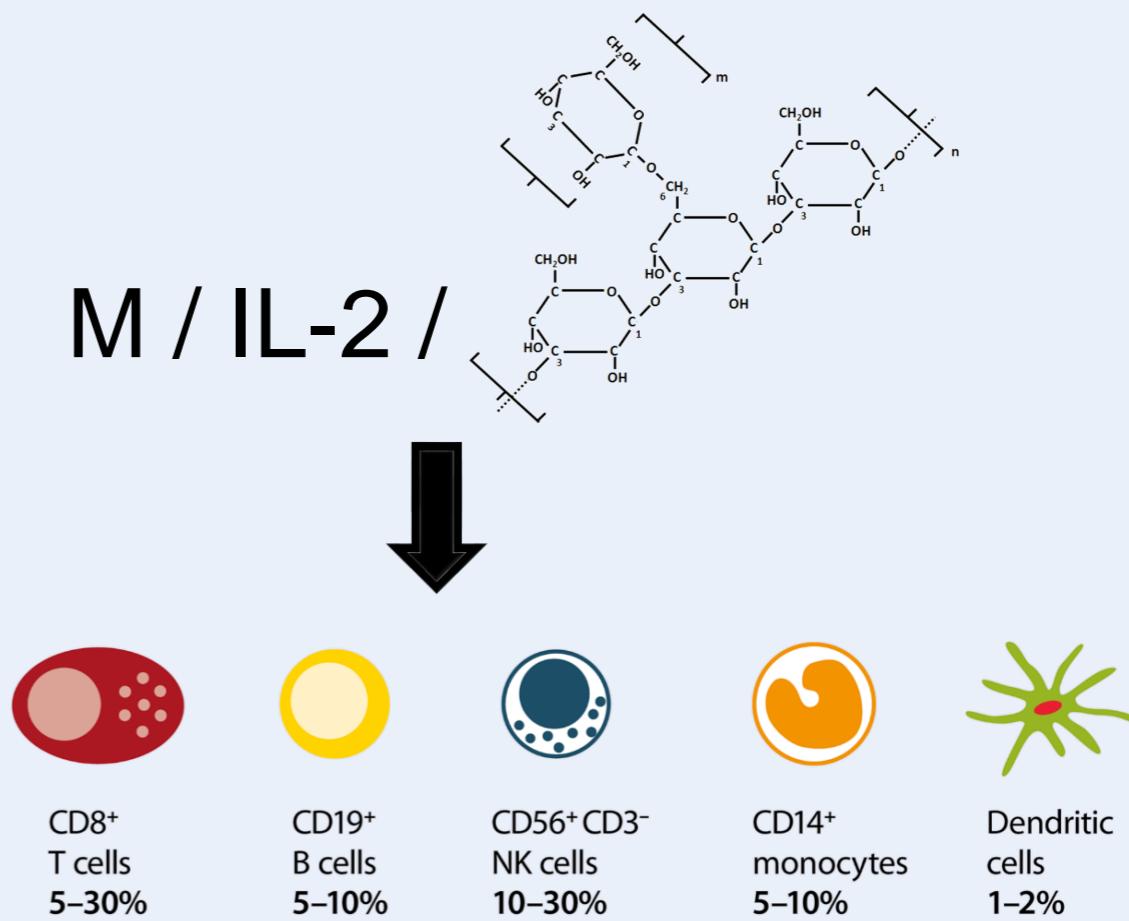
- NK isolation
- IL-2 Priming (16-18h)
- Beta-glucan (50 μ g/ml) (2h)
- CFSE-labelled K562 (4h)



No direct effect of β -glucans on pNK cells

Indirect effects of β -glucans on pNK cells

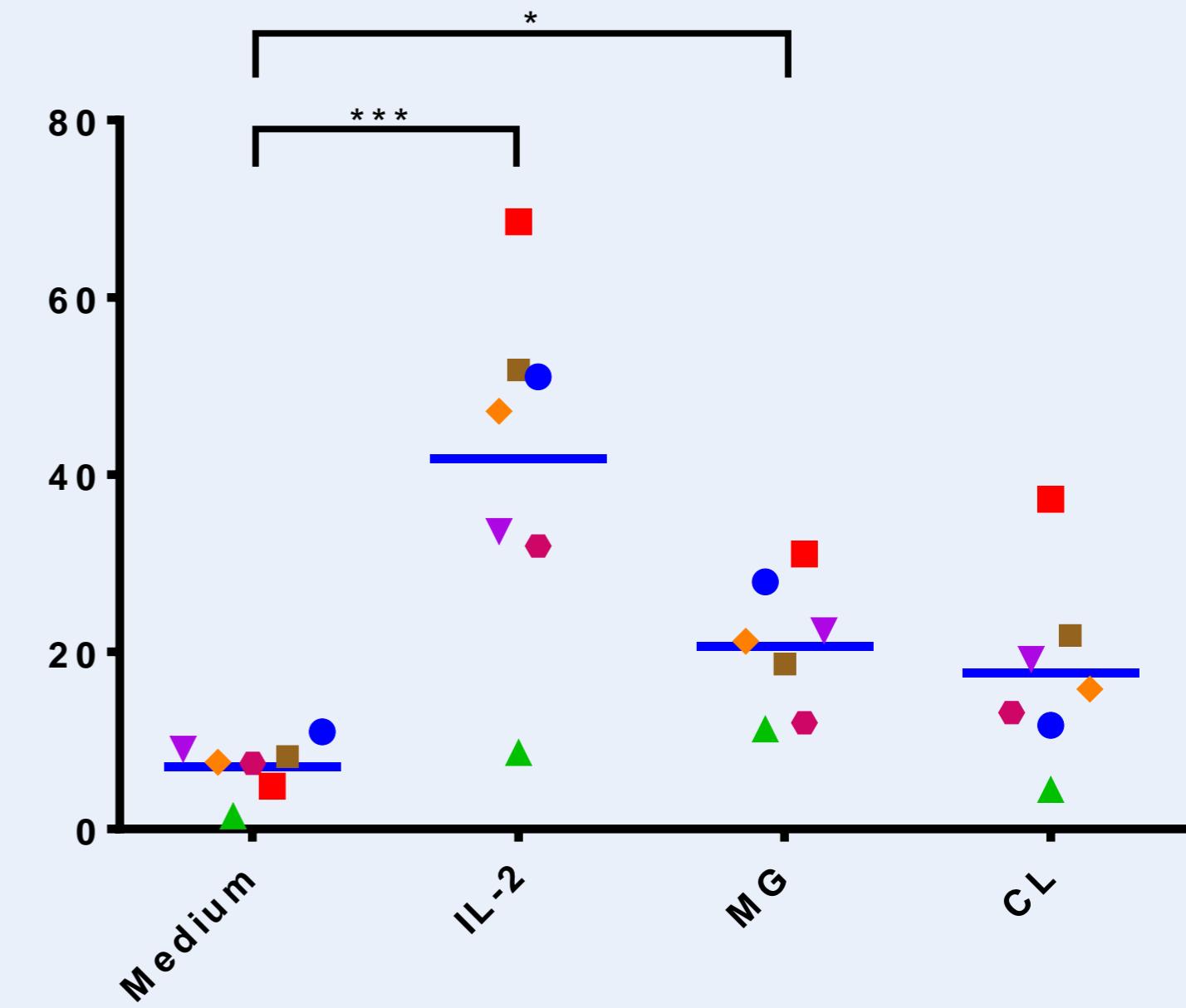
- PBMC isolation
- β -glucan priming (10 μ g/ml)/
IL-2 priming (50ng/ml) (18h)
- Medium (2h)
- CFSE-labelled K562 (4h)



Indirect effects of β -glucans on pNK cells

- PBMC isolation
- β -glucan priming (10 μ g/ml)/
IL-2 priming (50ng/ml) (18h)
- Medium (2h)
- CFSE-labelled K562 (4h)

Absolute PBMC-mediated lysis

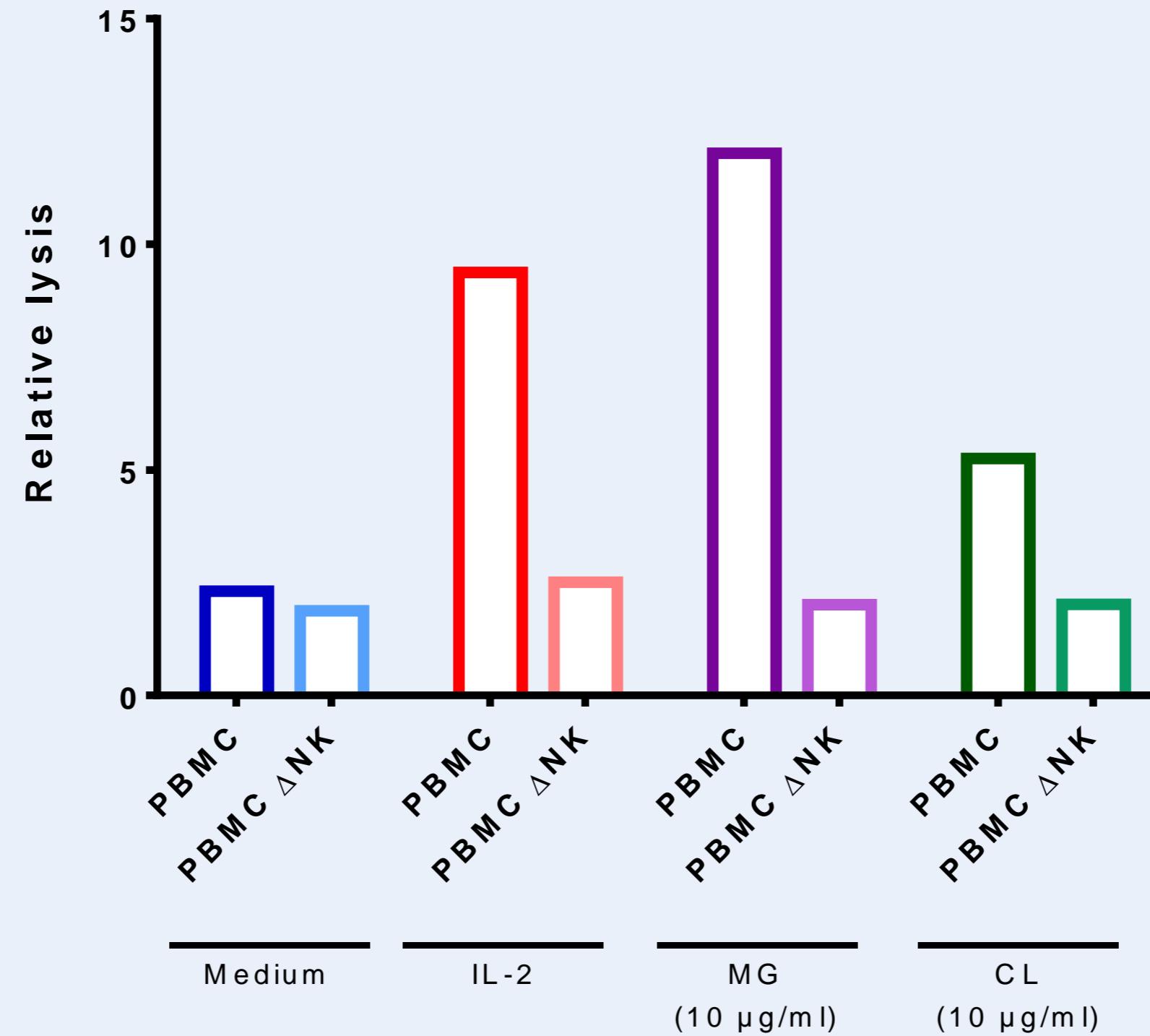


MG: Macrogard
CL: Curdlan

p<0,05: * ; p<0,001: ***

β -glucans do indirectly activate pNK cells

Are these effects NK-mediated?

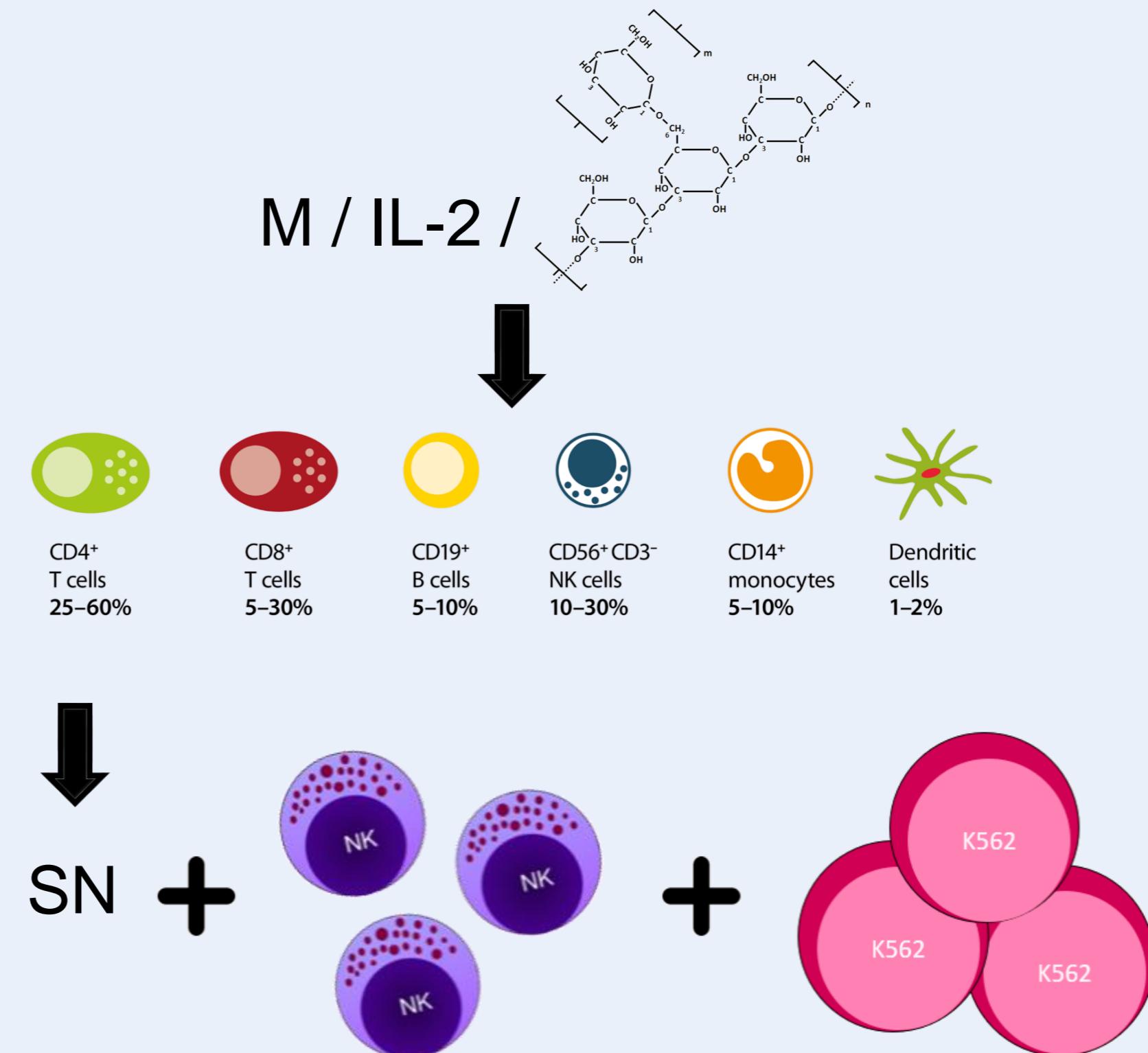


Yes

HOW DOES THIS WORK?

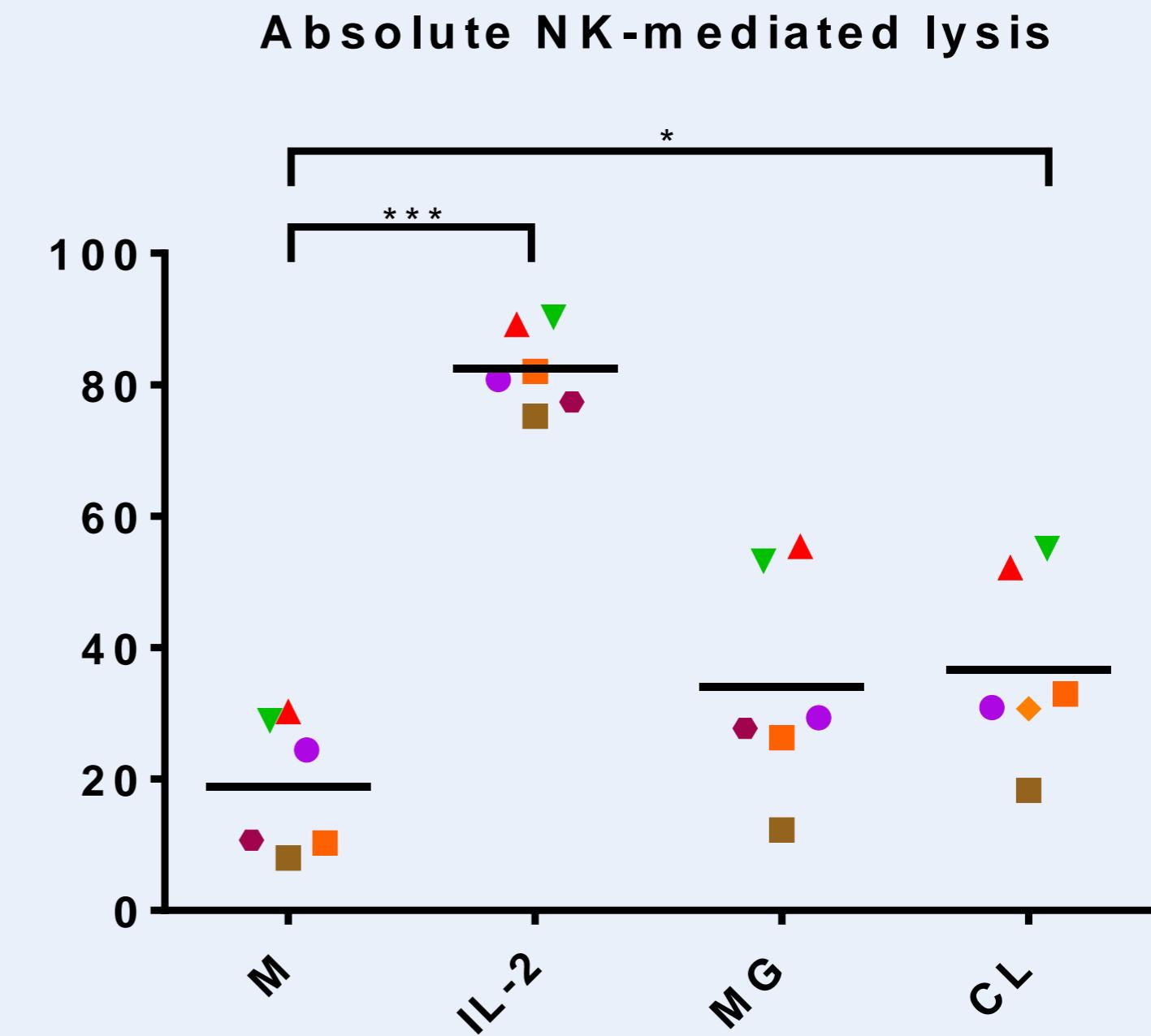
Effect of supernatant on pNK cells

- PBMC isolation
- β -glucan priming (10 μ g/ml)/
IL-2 priming (50ng/ml) (18h)
- Collecting culture SN
- FACS purified NK cells (18h)
- CFSE-labelled K562 cells (4h)



Effect of supernatant on pNK cells

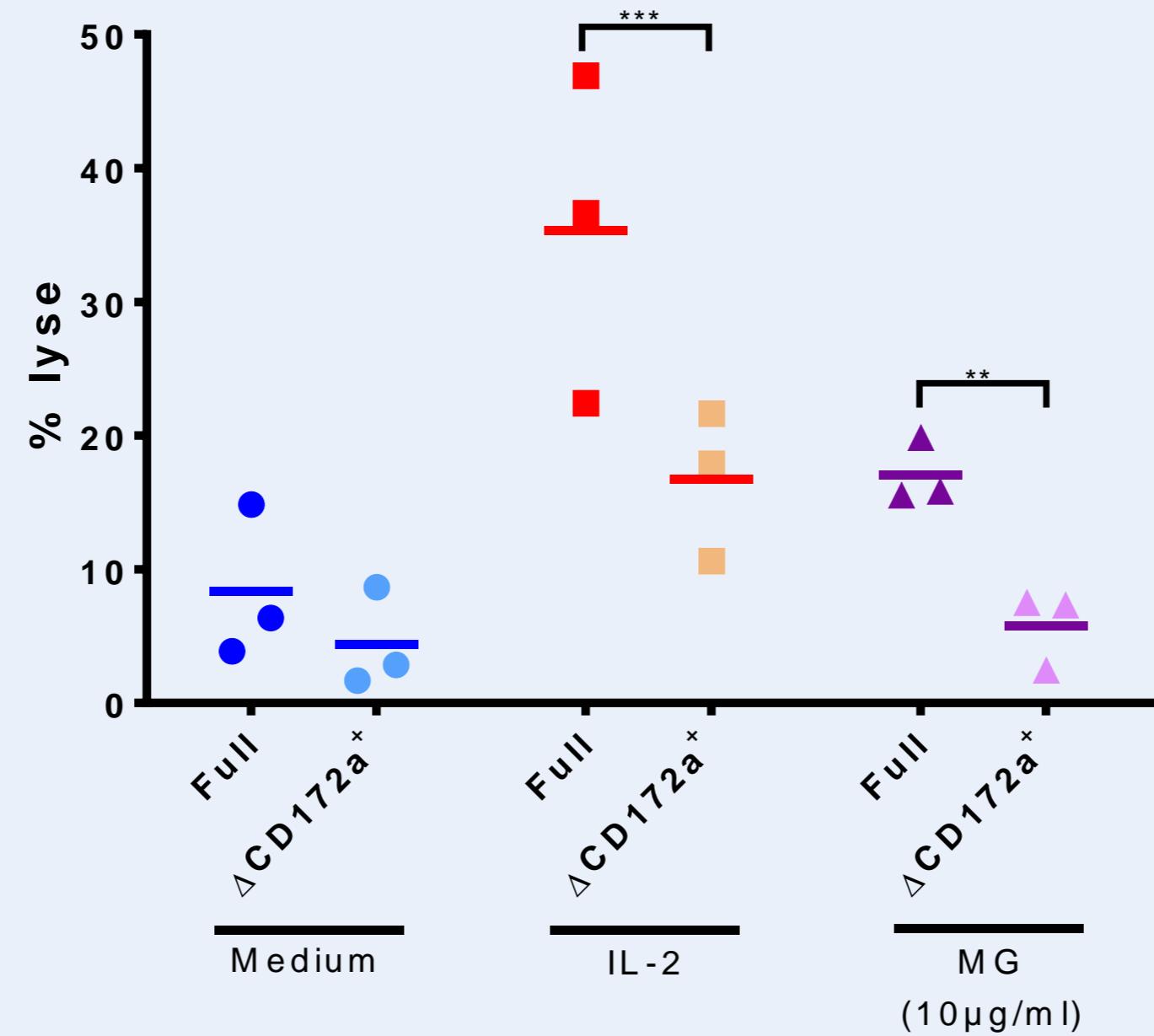
- PBMC isolation
- β -glucan priming (10 μ g/ml)/
IL-2 priming (50ng/ml) (18h)
- Collecting culture SN
- FACS purified NK cells (18h)
- CFSE-labelled K562 cells (4h)



PBMC produce NK cell stimulating factors upon β -glucan priming

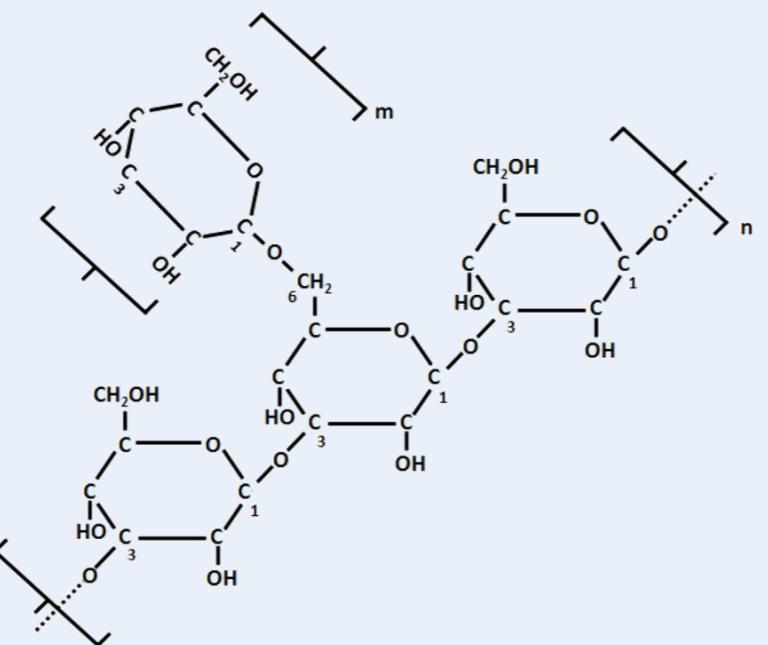
Effect of monocytes/DC

P B M C -m e d i a t e d l y s i s o f K 5 6 2 c e l l s

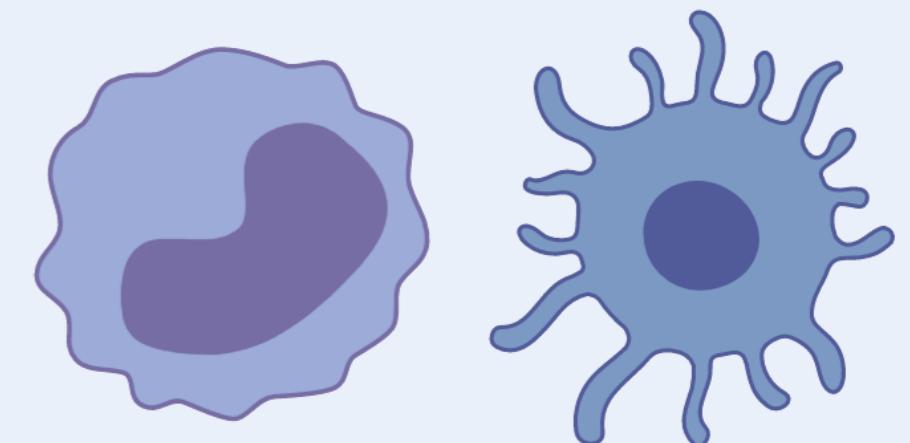
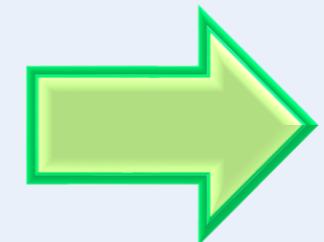


Role for CD172a+ cells: monocytes and/or DC

CONCLUSIONS



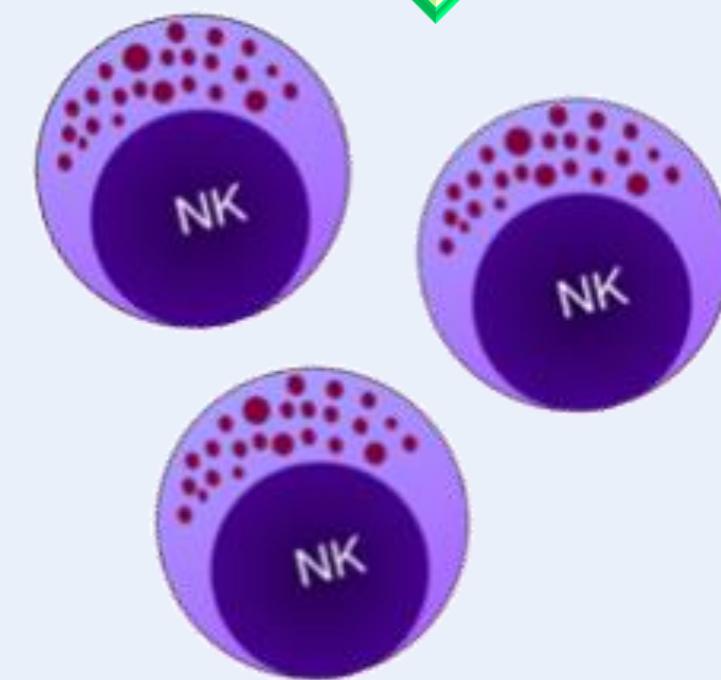
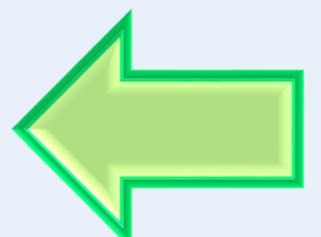
Beta-glucans



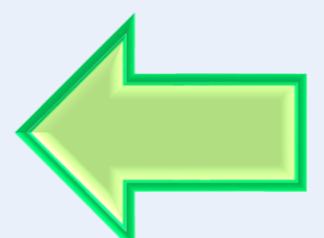
Monocytes / DC



Cytotoxicity



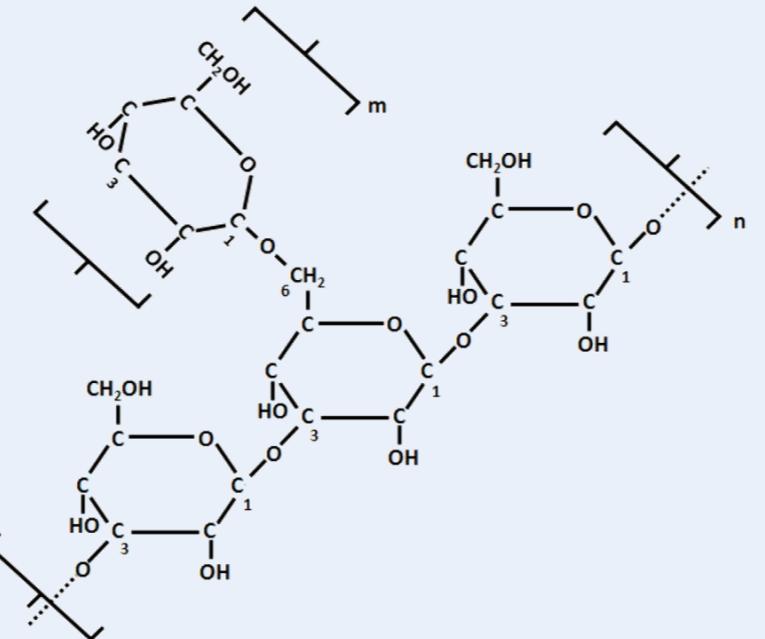
Cytokines ???



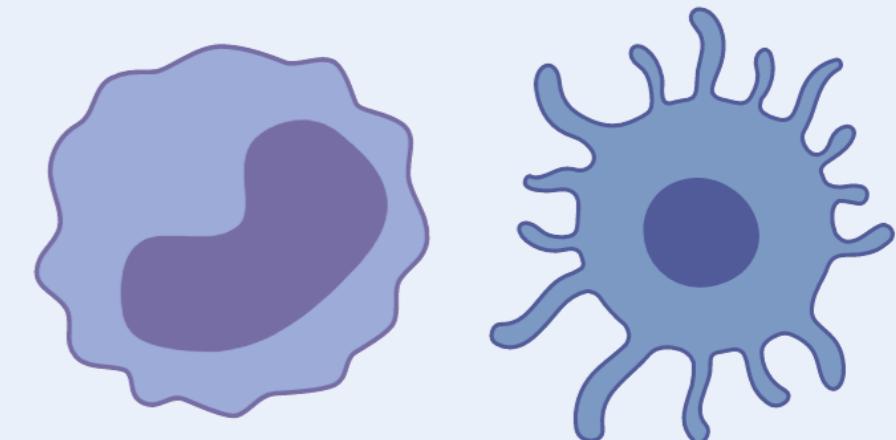
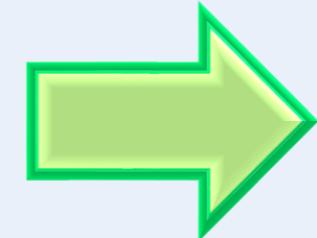
Maturation of DC

Activation of monocytes

Activation of Th1



Beta-glucans

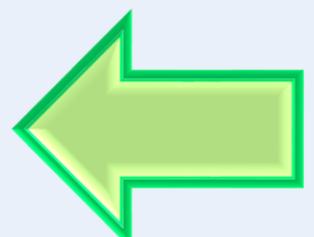


Monocytes / DC

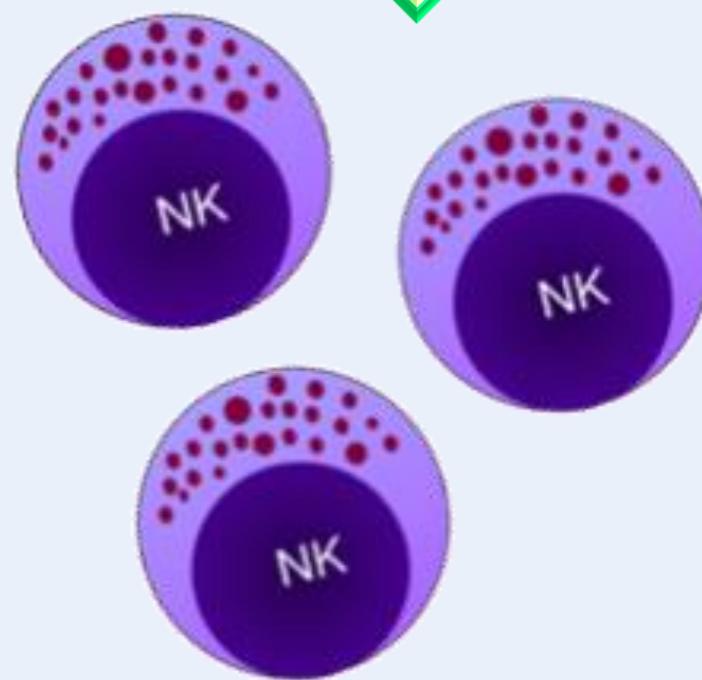
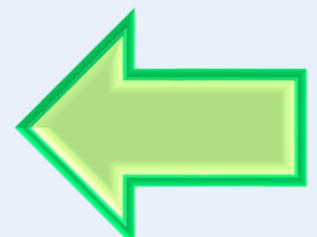


Cytokines

Cytotoxicity



Cytokines ???



Shape innate immune response → Stronger resistance to infection

Leen Hermans

DEPARTMENT VIROLOGY, PARASITOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY

Acknowledgements

Promotors: Prof. Eric Cox, Prof. Herman Favoreel

Co-promotor: Dr. Bert Devriendt

ICONS AND FIGURES

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BioRender

