Abbreviations

| ACR | acute cellular graft rejection | HP | hypersensitivity pneumonitis | PCR | polymerase chain reaction |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| ADCC | antibody-dependent cell- | HPV | human papilloma virus | PD-1 | programmed death-1 |
| | mediated cytotoxicity | HS | hypersensitivity | nDC | plasmacytoid dendritic cell |
| AHR | acute humoral graft rejection | HSC | hematopoietic stem cell | pIgR | poly-Ig receptor |
| AICD | activation-induced cell death | HSCT | hematopoietic stem cell | pMHC | peptide-MHC complex |
| AID | activation-induced cytidine | | transplant | PMN | polymorphonuclear leukocytes |
| | deaminase | HSP | heat shock protein | PRM | pattern recognition molecule |
| AIDS | acquired immunodeficiency | HSV | herpes simplex virus | PRR | pattern recognition receptor |
| | syndrome | IBD | inflammatory bowel disease | pΤα | pre-T alpha chain |
| ALL | acute lymphocytic leukemia | IC | immune complex | PTK | protein tyrosine kinase |
| AML | acute myeloid leukemia | ICAM | intercellular adhesion molecule | RA | rheumatoid arthritis |
| APC | antigen-presenting cell | IFN | interferon | RAG | recombination activation gene |
| β2m | beta2-microglobulin | Ig | immunoglobulin | RBC | red blood cell |
| BALT | bronchi-associated lymphoid | Ii | invariant chain | RCA | regulator of complement |
| | tissue | IL | interleukin | Ren | activation |
| BCR | B cell receptor | iNOS | inducible nitric oxide synthase | RLR | retinoic acid inducible gene-1- |
| BMT | bone marrow transplant | ITAM | immunoreceptor tyrosine- | | like receptor |
| С | constant; or complement | | based activation motif | RNI | reactive nitrogen intermediate |
| GD | component | ITIM | immunoreceptor tyrosine- | ROI | reactive oxygen intermediate |
| CD | cluster of differentiation | | based inhibition motif | RSS | recombination signal sequence |
| CDR | complementarity-determining | iTreg | induced regulatory T cell | S | switch region |
| COD | region | IV-IG | intravenous immunoglobulin | SALT | skin-associated lymphoid tissue |
| CGR | chronic graft rejection | | replacement therapy | SCF | stem cell factor |
| CHS | contact hypersensitivity | J | joining | SCID | severe combined immunodefi- |
| CLL | chronic lymphocytic leukemia | KIR | killer Ig-like receptor | | ciency |
| CLP | common lymphoid progenitor | L | ligand; or light chain of Ig | sIg | secreted Ig |
| CLR | C-type lectin receptor | | molecule | SIg | secretory Ig |
| CML | chronic myelogenous leukemia | LC | Langerhans cell | SLC | surrogate light chain |
| CMP | common myeloid progenitor | LPS | lipopolysaccharide | SLE | systemic lupus ervthematosus |
| CMV | cytomegalovirus | LT | lymphotoxin | SMAC | supermolecular activation |
| CNS | central nervous system | mAb | monoclonal antibody | | cluster |
| CR | complement receptor | MAC | membrane attack complex | SNP | single nucleotide polymorphism |
| CSF | colony-stimulating factor | MAdCAM | mucosal addressin cellular | SP | single positive (CD4 ⁺ or CD8 ⁺) |
| cTEC | cortical thymic epithelial cell | | adhesion molecule | T1DM | type 1 diabetes mellitus |
| CTL | cytotoxic T lymphocyte | MALT | mucosa-associated lymphoid | TAA | tumor-associated antigen |
| | (effector) | | tissue | TAP | transporter associated with |
| D | diversity | MAMP | microbiota-associated | | antigen processing |
| DAMP | damage-associated molecular | MDI | molecular pattern | TB | tuberculosis |
| DC | pattern | MBL | mannose-binding lectin | Tc | cytotoxic T cell (naïve) |
| DC | dendritic cell | MBP | myelin basic protein | Tcm | central memory T cell |
| DN | double negative (CD4-CD8-) | мср | mast cell progenitor | TCR | T cell receptor |
| DP | double positive (CD4+CD8+) | MHC | major histocompatibility | Td | T-dependent |
| DIH | delayed type hypersensitivity | mIa | mombrane bound Ig | TdT | terminal dideoxy transferase |
| EBV | Epstein–Barr virus | MILLA | memorane-bound Ig | T _{DTH} | T cell mediating delayed type |
| ER | endoplasmic reticulum | МППА | antigen | | hypersensitivity |
| FAE | follicle-associated epithelium | MIIC | MHC class II compartment | TEC | thymic epithelial cell |
| FcR | Fc receptor | miDNA | micro DNA | Tem | effector memory T cell |
| FDC | follicular dendritic cell | MDD | multinotent progenitor | TGFβ | transforming growth factor |
| fTh | follicular Th cells | ME | multiple selenesis | | beta |
| GALT | gut-associated lymphoid tissue | MIS mTEC | multiple scierosis | Th | helper T cell |
| GC | germinal center | INTEC | cell | Ti | T-independent |
| GM-CSF | granulocyte-monocyte | N | neurominidose protein of | TIL | tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte |
| | colony-stimulating factor | 1 | influenza virus | TLR | Toll-like receptor |
| GvHD | graft-versus-host disease | NALT | nasopharynx-associated | TNFR | tumor necrosis factor receptor |
| GvL | graft-versus-leukemia effect | | lymphoid tissue | TSA | tumor-specific antigen |
| Н | heavy chain of Ig molecule; | NCR | natural cytotoxicity receptor | TSG | tumor suppressor gene |
| | or hemagglutinin protein of | NET | neutrophil extracellular trap | TSLP | thymic stromal lymphopoietin |
| IIAD | humana suta naisation | NHC | non-hematopoietic cancer | V | variable |
| ПАК | hyperacute rejection | NHEJ | non-homologous end joining | VAERS | Vaccine Adverse Events |
| HC | hematopoletic cancer | | pathway of DNA repair | | Reporting System |
| HAV | hepatitis A virus | NHL | non-Hodgkin's lymphoma | VCAM | vascular cellular adhesion |
| пву | hepatitis Grime | NK | natural killer cell | | molecule |
| HUV | nepatitis C virus | NKT | natural killer T cell | VEGF | vascular endothelial growth |
| HEV | nigh endothelial venule | NLR | NOD-like receptor | | factor |
| HIV | numan immunodeficiency | nTreg | natural regulatory T cell | VZV | varicella zoster virus |
| ш | vii us Hodakin'a lymphome | PALS | periarteriolar lymphoid sheath | WHO | World Health Organization |
| | human laukaanta antiaan | PAMP | pathogen-associated molecular | WT | wild type |
| пLA | numan leukocyte antigen | | pattern | XP | xeroderma pigmentosum |

The cover image portrays a myeloid-derived suppressor cell (MDSC; light-blue cell with short protrusions) as it differentiates into tumor-associated macrophages. Depending on the microenvironment surrounding the tumor (clumps of reddish-brown cells), MDSCs are thought to give rise to either M1 macrophages (dark-brown spherical cells with long protrusions) or M2 macrophages (light-blue spherical cells with long protrusions in the background). M1 macrophages have tumoricidal activities, whereas M2 macrophages promote tumor growth. This image, rendered by Cheng-Jung Lai, was taken from a 2011 article titled "Paired Immunoglobulin-like Receptor-B Regulates the Suppressive Function and Fate of Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cells," by Ma, G., Pan, P., Eisenstein, S., Divino, C., Lowell, C., Takai, T., and Chen, S. (*Immunity* 34: 385–395). This article is featured in the "Focus on Relevant Research" box in Chapter 16 of the textbook as well as in the corresponding chapter in the associated online study guide (see *Primer to The Immune Response, 2nd Edition* website: http://booksite. academicpress.com/Mak/ primerAC/).

Primer to The Immune Response

2nd Edition

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Preface

In 2008, we published the first edition of Primer to The Immune Response (by Drs. Tak W. Mak and Mary E. Saunders). Our goal was to create a compact textbook that would serve as a useful resource for undergraduates in the life sciences or health science professions, or for anyone else who wished to gain a solid grounding in the basic concepts of immunology and its clinical connections. The *Primer* was designed to be a clear and succinct distillation of the immunological essentials that were provided at a more advanced level in our 2005 reference book entitled The Immune Response. In 2010, we partnered with Academic Cell to issue the Update Edition of the Primer to The Immune Response, which comprised the first edition of the textbook enhanced by an accompanying online study guide. This study guide, authored by Dr. Bradley Jett, featured cases studies in immunology and links to relevant research articles published by Cell Press. Now we are pleased to present a second edition of the *Primer to The Immune Response* textbook and its accompanying online study guide, both of which have been fully updated to include the many exciting advances in immunology over the past few years. Specifically, all chapters now take into account the growing appreciation of the fundamental function of innate immunity as the foundation of all immune responses. As a result, the vital role of chronic inflammation in initiating and perpetuating autoimmune and inflammatory disorders as well as transplant rejection, hypersensitivity and cancer is highlighted. In addition, the critical importance of the body's commensal organism populations to immune protection and maintenance of homeostasis is emphasized, as is the role of local tissue microenvironments in directing immune responses. Lastly, a new chapter is included that draws together current information on immunodeficiencies that are caused by either a genetic abnormality (primary immunodeficiencies) or HIV infection (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS).

Our Contributors, educational consultant Wendy Tamminen and illustrator Maya Chaddah, have once again turned their outstanding talents and backgrounds in immunology toward making the *Primer* as useful as possible to readers needing a rapid, accurate and painless introduction to the immune system. We are truly grateful for the sound, logical pedagogy and crystal clear illustrations resulting from their efforts. During its evolution, the *Primer* has also benefitted greatly from the input of numerous experts on a vast array of immunological topics. These experts, many of whom consented to be listed on the Acknowledgements page, gave freely of their valuable time and perceptive insights to improve the quality and accuracy of both the text and the illustrations. Any remaining errors are solely the responsibility of the authors.

As in previous editions, the *Primer to The Immune Response*, 2nd Edition is divided into two major sections: Part I, "Basic Immunology," and Part II, "Clinical Immunology." In both sections, we have attempted to cover the relevant topics in an engaging way that is concise and clear but comprehensive. Part I (Chapters 1–12) describes the cellular and molecular elements of the immune system and immune responses, while Part II (Chapters 13–20) examines how these elements either combine to preserve good health or malfunction to cause disease. Parts I and II are followed by Appendices A–F, which present current information on topics ranging from historical milestones in immunology to comparative immunology to key techniques used in immunology labs. The textbook is completed by the inclusion of an updated and extensive Glossary that defines the key immunological terms shown in bold throughout the text.

With respect to specific textbook features, the most successful of the approaches used in the first edition have been maintained in the second edition, including the use of special topic *Boxes* that provide an extended discussion of a particular point of interest, and the *Take-Home Message* and *Did You Get It? A Self-Test Quiz* at the end of each chapter. Users of our first edition subsequently gave us feedback on additional

features that would increase the utility of our book, and we have listened. New features include tips in the page margins that provide small but important pieces of information for the reader, such as a link to a useful website on the topic under discussion or a cross-reference to another relevant part of the textbook or a salient statistic. Notes are small boxes that are embedded in the main text between paragraphs and allow a short, crisp expansion of an associated point. As part of the Academic Cell series, our second edition also contains Focus on Relevant Research boxes that give the reader a taste of front-line experimental work and introduce the Cell Press journal article used to build the case study in the corresponding chapter of the online study guide. In addition to these text enhancements, the second edition of the Primer contains Full Color *Illustrations* that are not only fully updated with respect to content but also use color as a means of identifying cell lineages and their products. Complete Figure Legends are now provided for each figure and plate. Our *Tables*, which are helpful in summarizing important points on a topic, have also been updated. Instructors will appreciate our inclusion at the end of each chapter of a new feature entitled Can You Extrapo*late? Some Conceptual Questions*, the answers for which are supplied online only. Also as requested by our audience, we have provided a supplemental reading list for each chapter entitled Would You Like to Read More? As always, we welcome any input that will help to make future editions of this book even more useful for its intended audience.

Our hope is that the *Primer to The Immune Response*, 2^{nd} *Edition* will propel students on a journey of immunological learning that is rewarding and exhilarating. We are confident that students who embark on this journey will be left in no doubt that the immune system is among the most vital and intriguing elements of the human body.

Tak W. Mak, Mary E. Saunders and Bradley D. Jett

In attending conferences and speaking with professors across the biological sciences, the editors at Academic Press and Cell Press learned that journal articles were increasingly being incorporated into the undergraduate classroom experience. They were told of the concrete benefits students received from an early introduction to journal content: the ability to view lecture material in a broader context, the acquisition of improved analytical skills, and exposure to the most current and cutting-edge scientific developments in a given field. Instructors also shared their concerns with the editors about how much additional preparation time was required to find relevant articles, obtain images for classroom presentations, and distill the content of the articles into a form suitable for their students. The desire to provide a solution to these difficulties led to a collaborative effort resulting in the birth of the Academic Cell line of textbooks.

The objective of the Academic Cell initiative is to offer instructors and their students the benefits of a traditional textbook combined with access to an online study guide that highlights the use of primary research articles. The textbook serves as a reference for students and a lecture framework for instructors, and the online study guide is divided into chapters that align with those of the textbook. Each study guide chapter contains a brief summary of the textbook chapter material plus a case study based on a relevant research article chosen from a Cell Press journal. Questions are posed that challenge the student to use the textbook information to understand the research article and work through the case study. The textbook and study guide articles are further integrated by Focus on Relevant Research boxes that appear in the textbook. These passages introduce the Cell Press article used for the accompanying case study and provide context that encourages students to delve further into the article. Instructors will be pleased to note that images from the Cell Press articles have been made available in a PowerPoint format that instructors can use freely. Additional materials contained in the online study guide are the answers to the Conceptual Questions posed in the textbook as well as optional test bank questions and flash cards.