

The Leukocyte in Cardiovascular Disease

Geneva, January 2011

Vaccination against Atherosclerosis

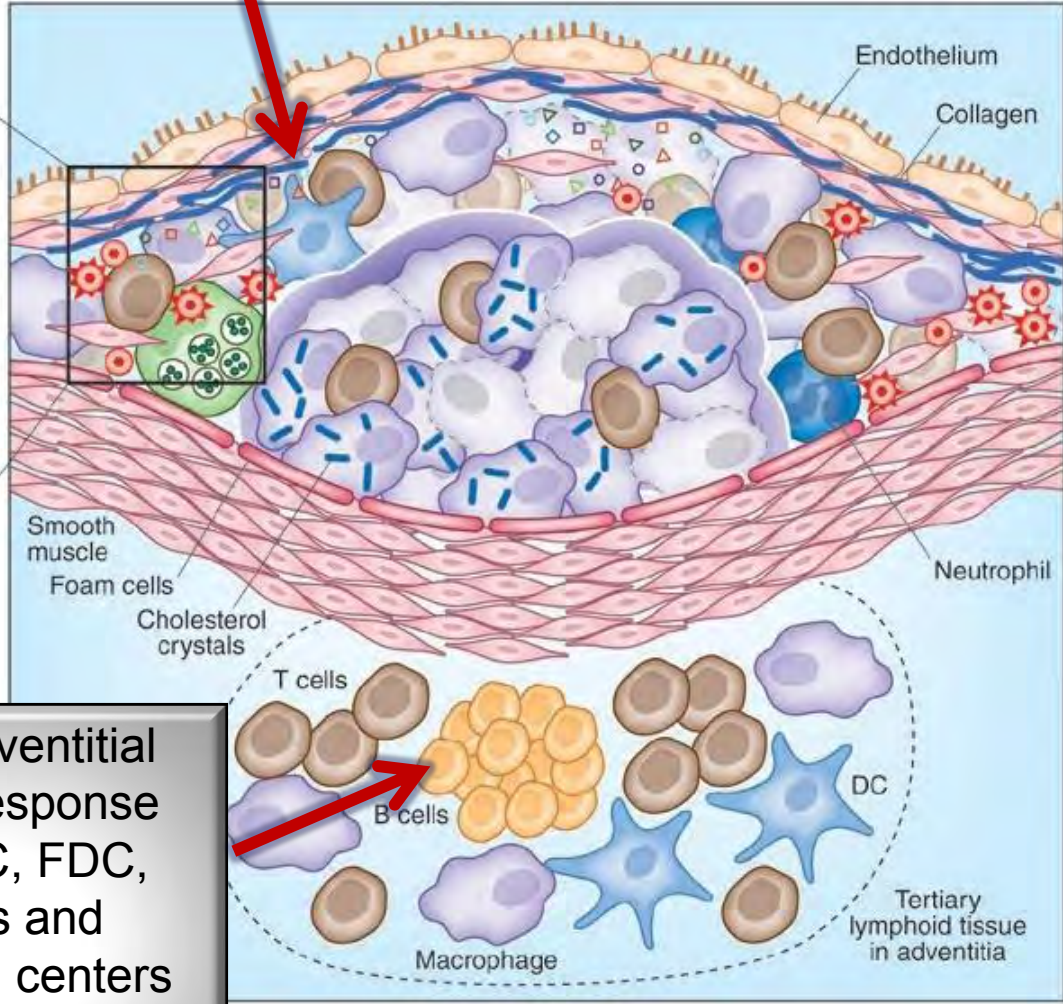
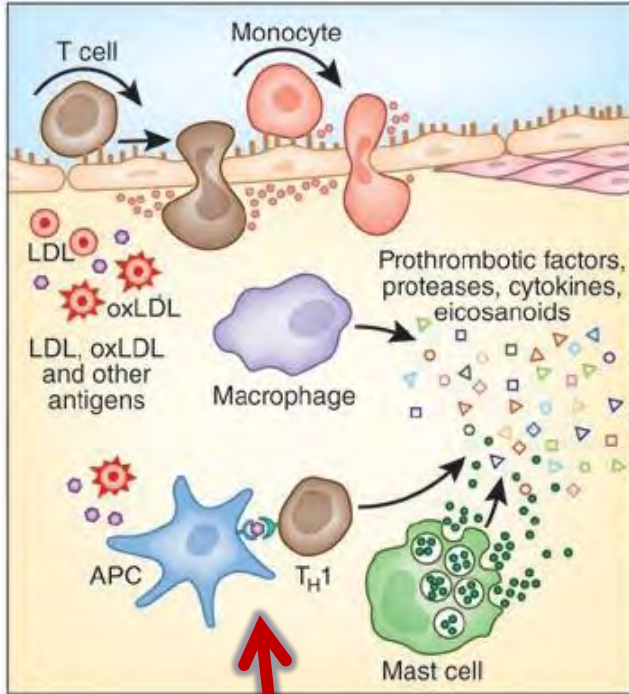


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Immunopathology of atherosclerosis

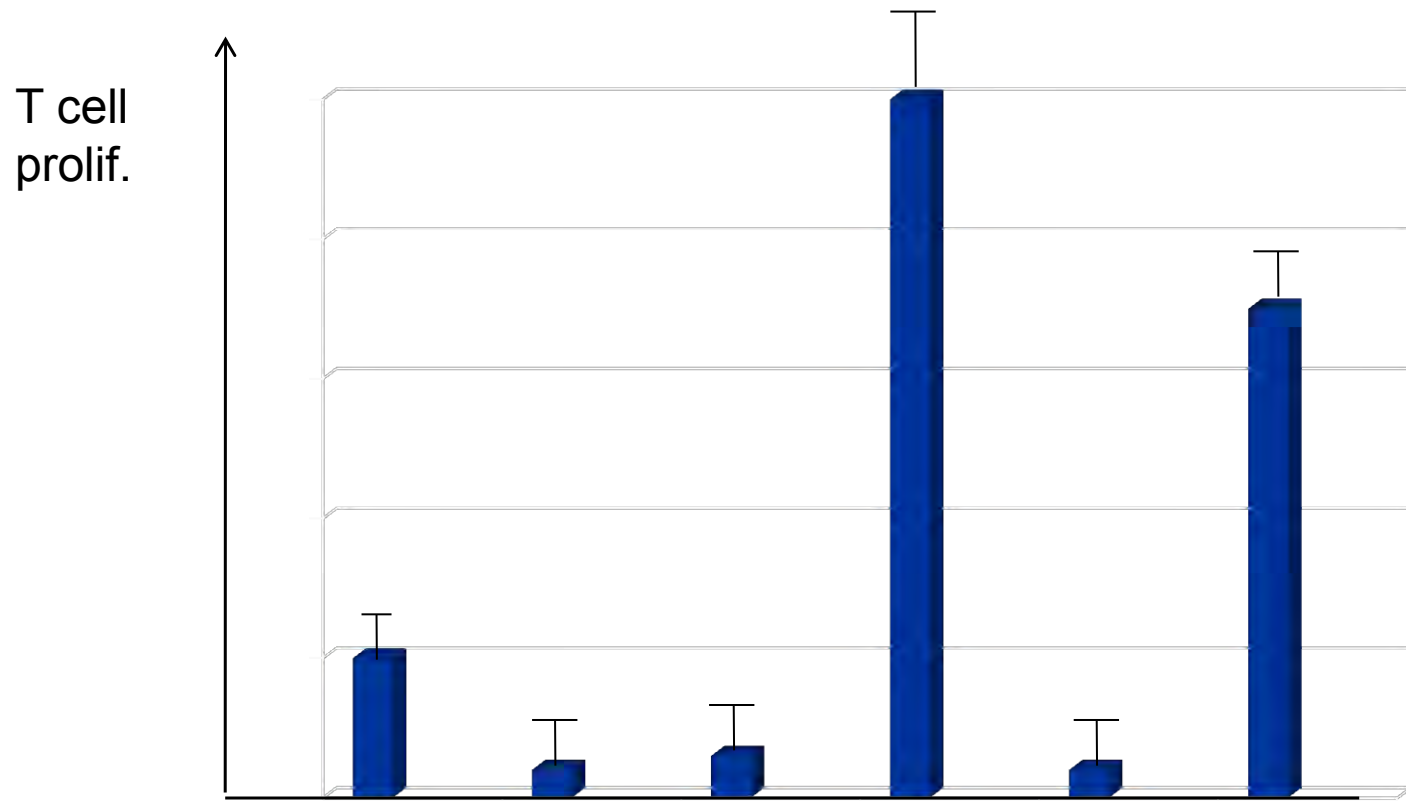
Inflammatory activation triggers plaque rupture and thrombosis



Early macrophage + T cell response in intima and forming atherosclerotic plaque

Late adventitial B cell response with DC, FDC, T cells and germinal centers - adventitial tertiary lymphoid organ -

T cells of human plaques recognize LDL components as antigen



*Stemme et al
PNAS 1995*

oxLDL	-	-	+	+	+	+
MC	+	-	-	+	+	+
MAb	-	-	-	-	anti-DR	Ctrl ab

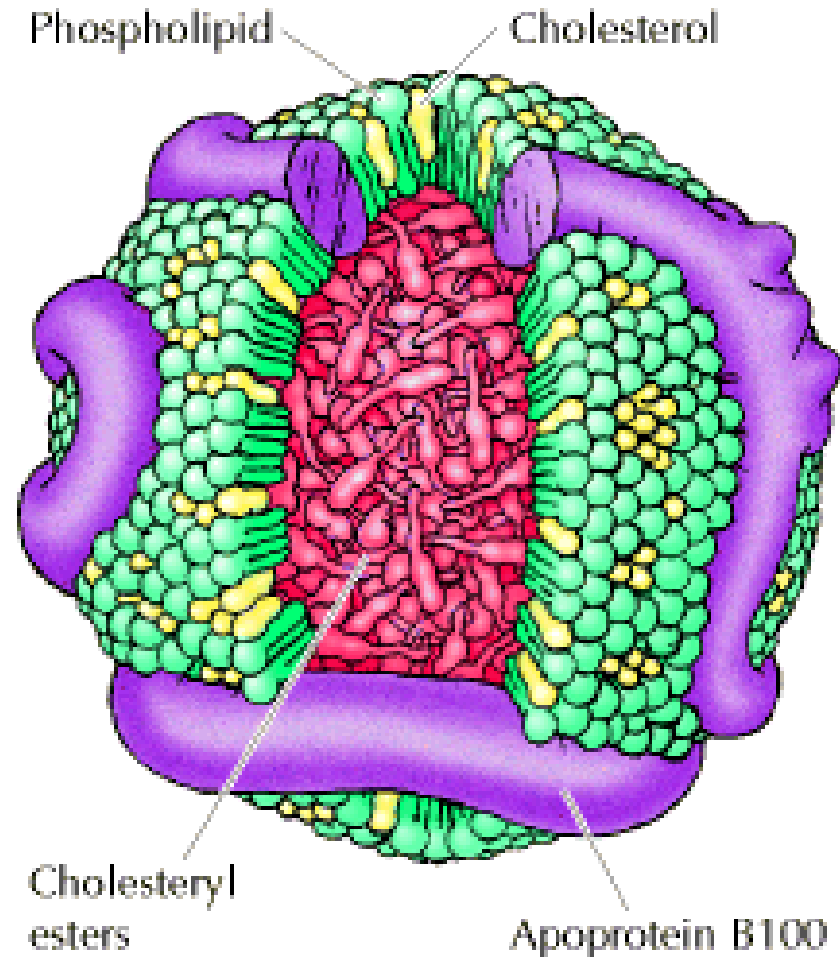
Immunization against LDL components reduces atherosclerosis

- With (ox)LDL
 - *Palinski, PNAS 1995; Ameli ATVB 1996; George 1998; Zhou 2001*
- With native apoB100 sequences
 - *Fredrikson et al, ATVB 2003*
- By mucosal administration
 - Oral tolerance to oxLDL
 - *Van Puijvelde et al, Circ 2006*
 - Nasal immunization with apoB100-CTB fusion protein
 - *Klingenberg et al, ATVB 2010*
- With pneumococci – phosphocholine target of molecular mimickry
 - *Binder et al, Nat Med 2003*

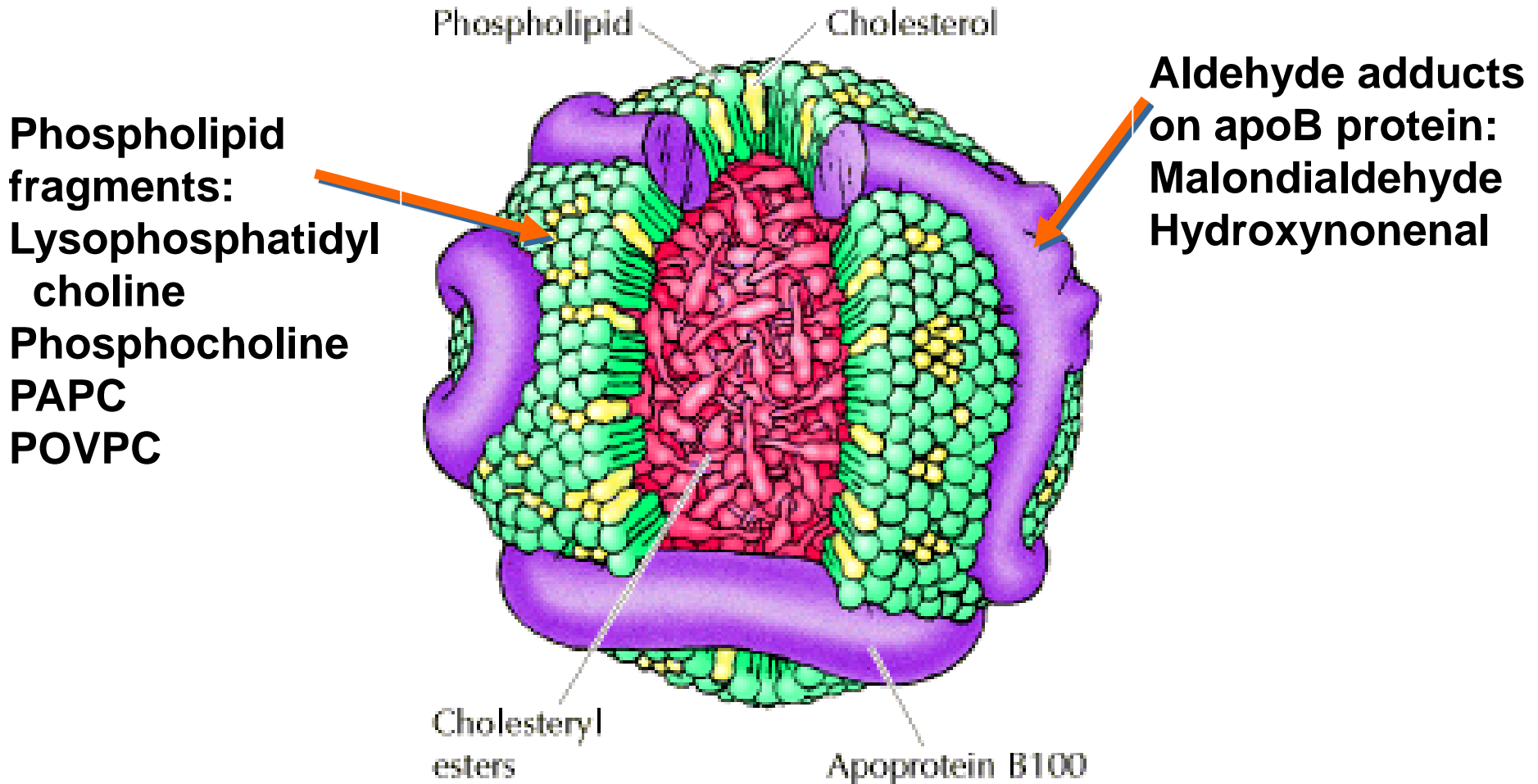
Immunization against LDL components reduces atherosclerosis - But how does it work?

- Complete LDL particles will not be useful for vaccination in humans
 - Expensive, difficult to standardize, potentially dangerous
- Immunodominant epitopes must be identified
- Mechanisms must be clarified
 - Immunomodulation?
 - Antigen (LDL) elimination?

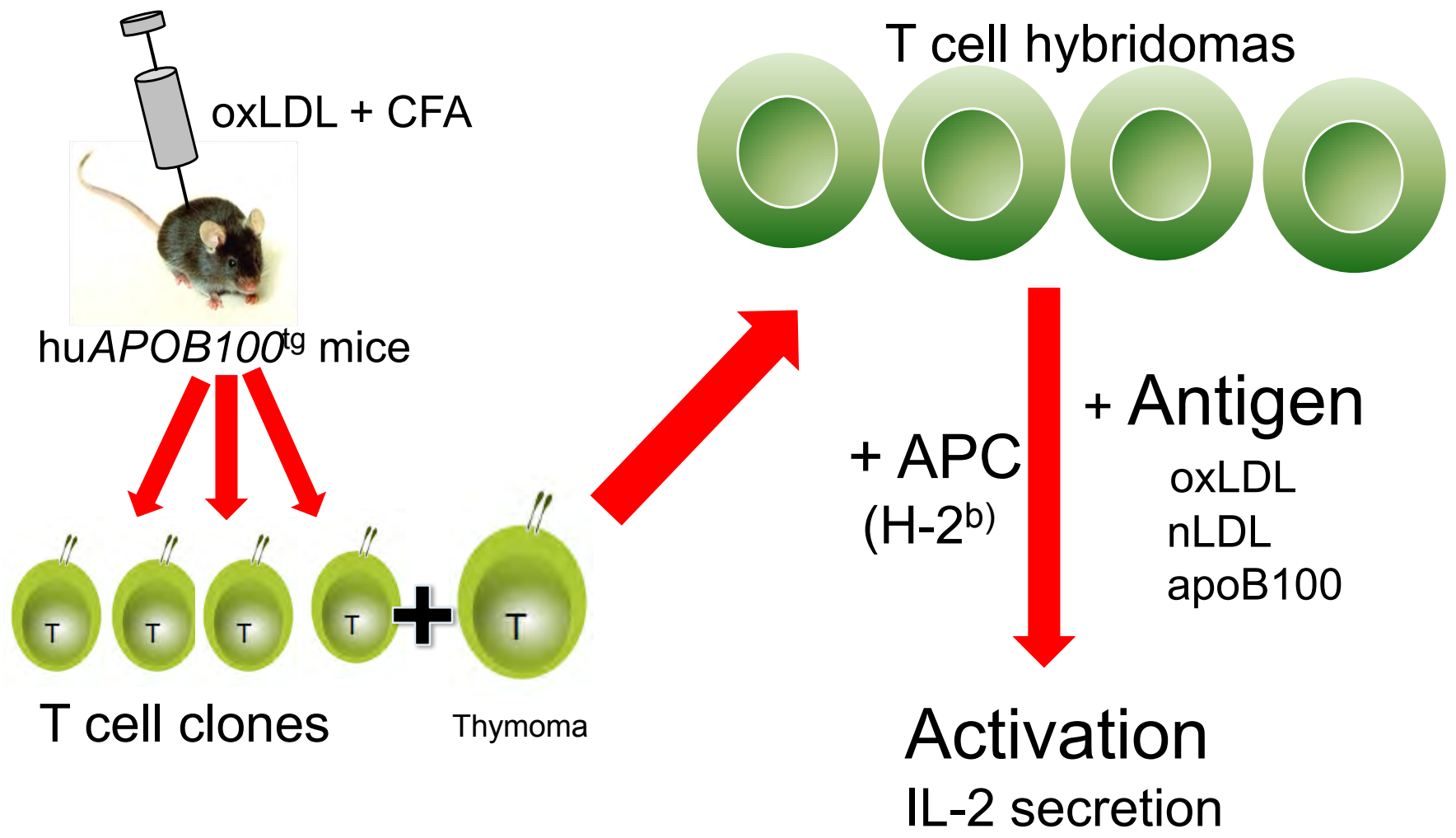
The LDL particle - at the heart of atherosclerotic disease



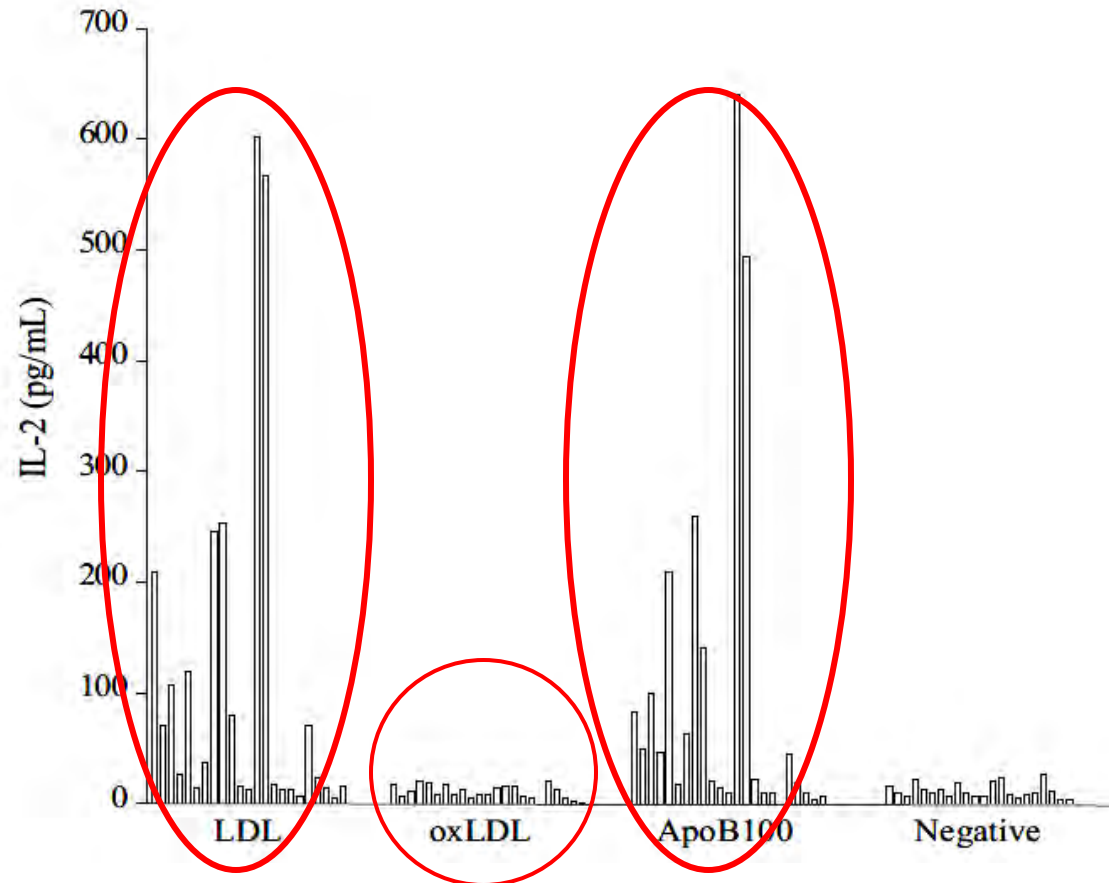
Can oxidative modifications of the LDL particle break immunological tolerance?



Strategy to identify T cell epitope in oxLDL



Specificity of LDL reactive T cell hybridomas

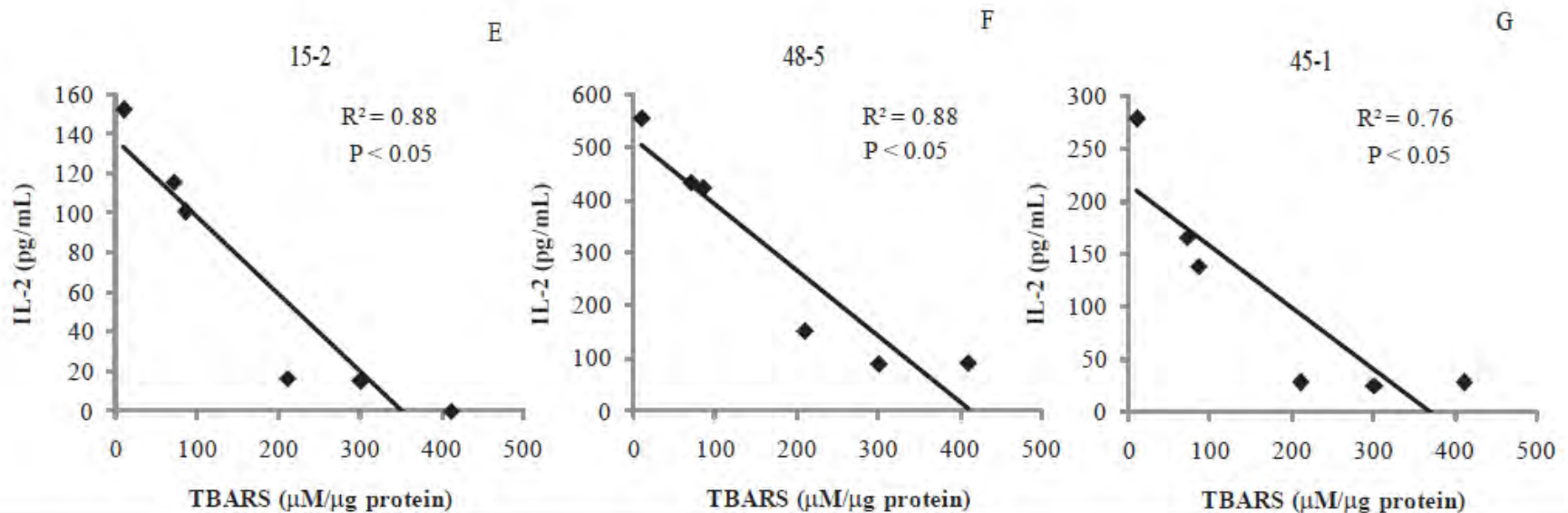


*Hermansson,
Ketelhuth et al
J Exp Med 2010*

T cells from oxLDL immunized mice recognize apoB100 and native LDL, not oxLDL!

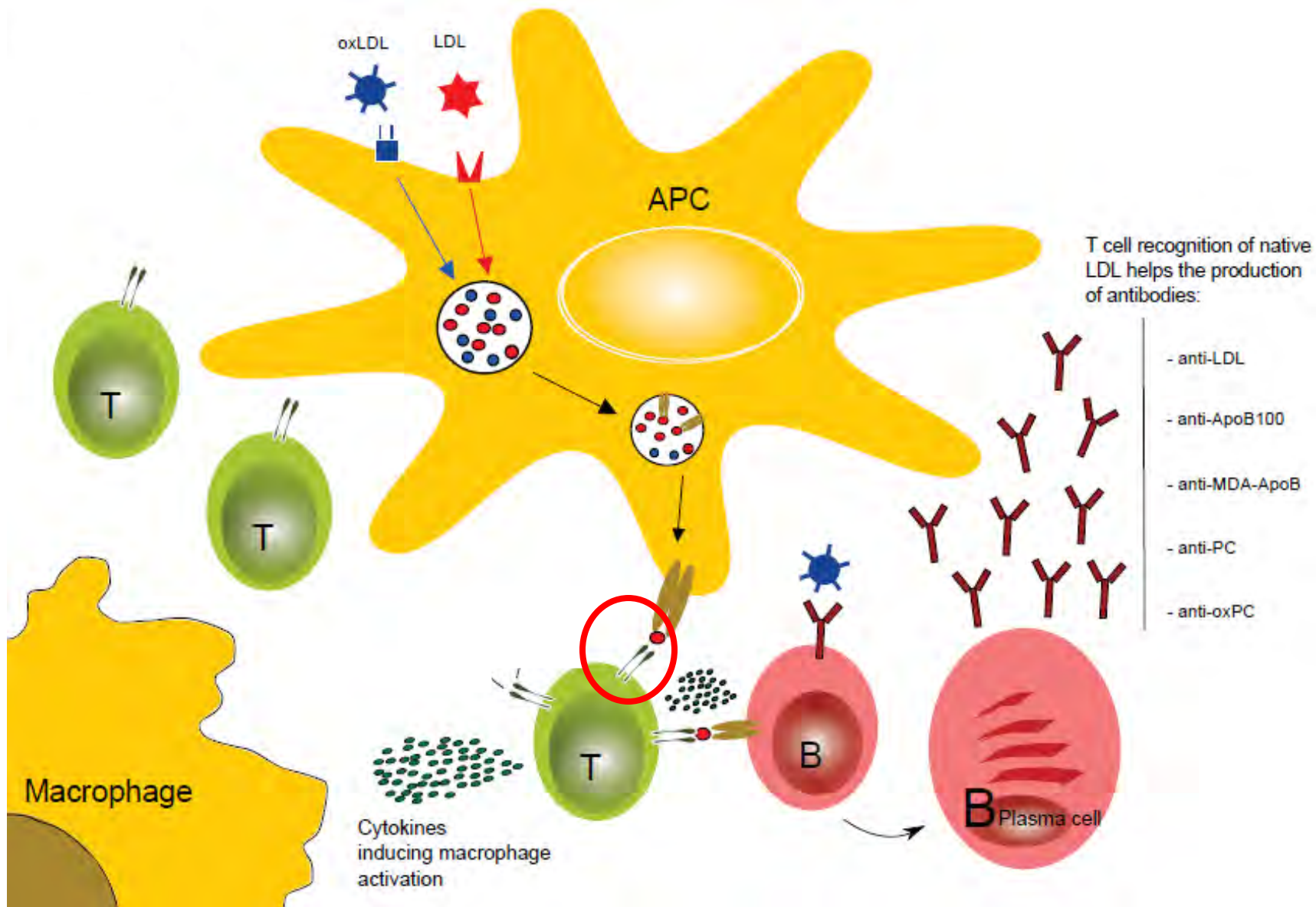
Oxidation inhibits T cell response!

What happens to LDL immunogenicity when we oxidize?



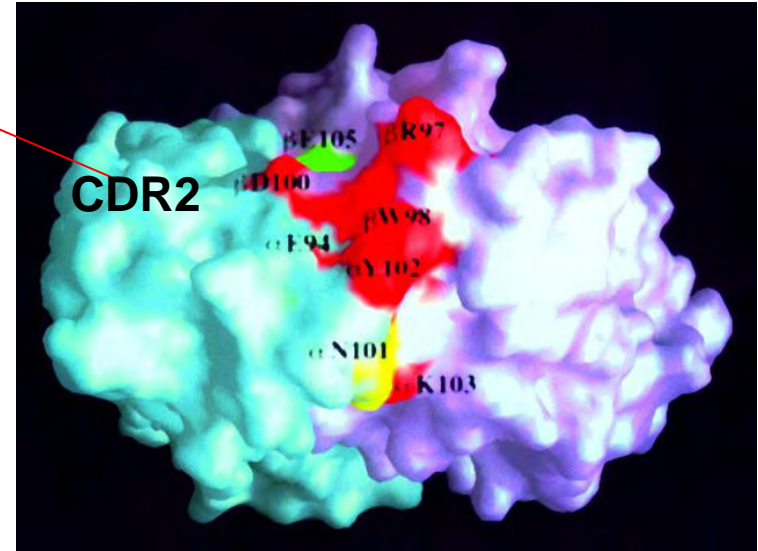
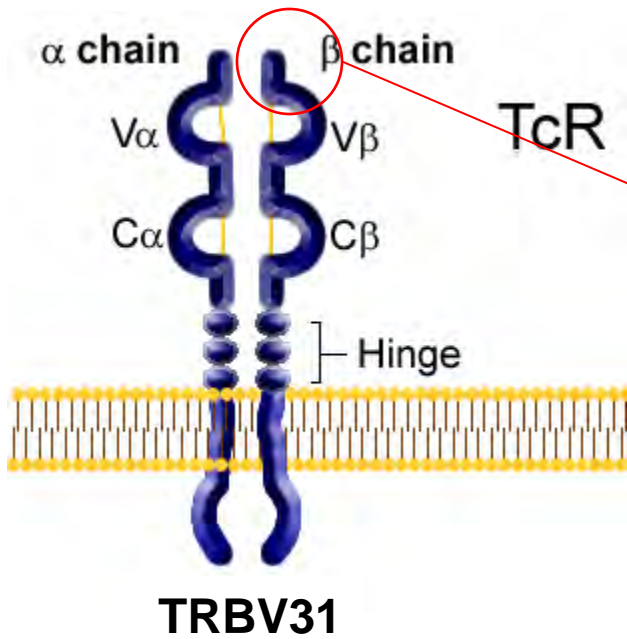
T cell clones were exposed to LDL preparations that had been Cu oxidized to varying extent

T cells recognize apoB100 motifs and help B cells make anti-oxLDL antibodies



T cells recognizing LDL express TCR with TRBV31-type β chains

<i>Clones recognizing LDL/ApoB100</i>			<i>Clones not recognizing LDL/ApoB100</i>		
<i>Clone</i>	<i>Vα gene</i>	<i>Vβ gene</i>	<i>Clone</i>	<i>Vα gene</i>	<i>Vβ gene</i>
15-2	TRAV14 and 3	TRBV31	96-7	TRAV13	TRBV19
15-3	TRAV14 and 3	TRBV31	97-3	TRAV13	TRBV19
15-4	TRAV14 and 3	TRBV31	32-1	TRAV20	TRBV19
15-5	TRAV14 and 3	TRBV31	32-4	TRAV20	TRBV19
15-6	TRAV14 and 3	TRBV31	117-1	TRAV5 and 3	TRBV3
45-1	TRAV4	TRBV31	117-3	TRAV5 and 3	TRBV3
45-2	TRAV4	TRBV31	117-5	TRAV5 and 3	TRBV3
45-4	TRAV4	TRBV31	117-7	TRAV5 and 3	TRBV3
48-5	TRAV12 and 13	TRBV31	50-0	TRAV20	TRBV29
48-8	TRAV12 and 13	TRBV31	50-2	TRAV20	TRBV29
			50-3	TRAV20	TRBV29
			50-4	TRAV20	TRBV29
			50-5	TRAV20	TRBV29

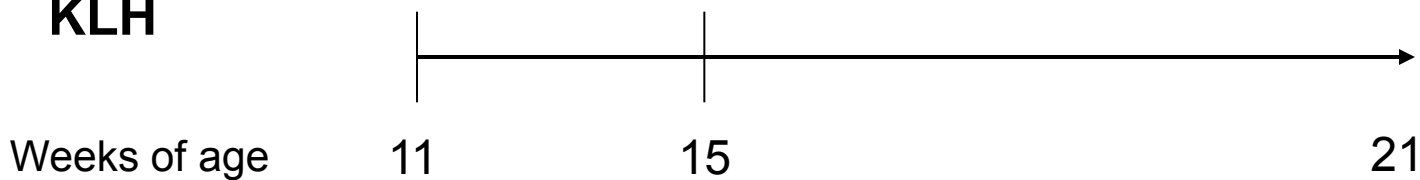


hApoB100tg x *Ldlr*^{-/-}

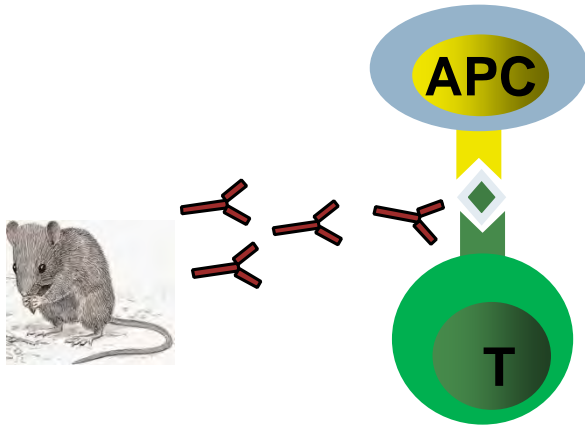


**TRBV31-KLH
 or
 KLH**

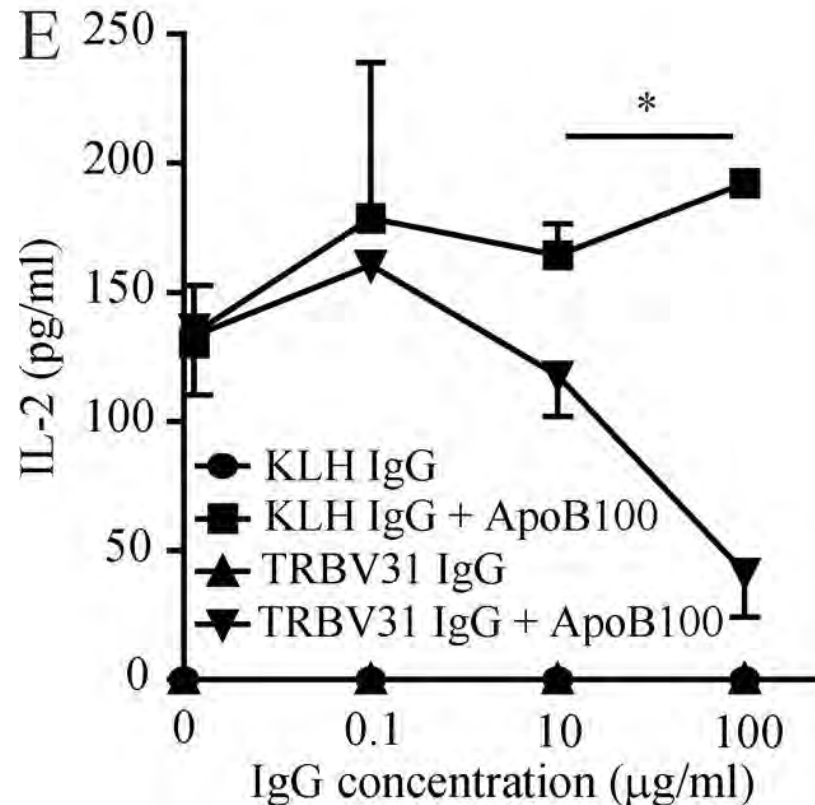
1st shot 2nd shot
 100 ug Ag+CFA 100 ug Ag+IFA



Immunization with TRBV31 peptide induces TCR blocking antibodies



Anti-TRBV31 impairs hybridoma response to ApoB100

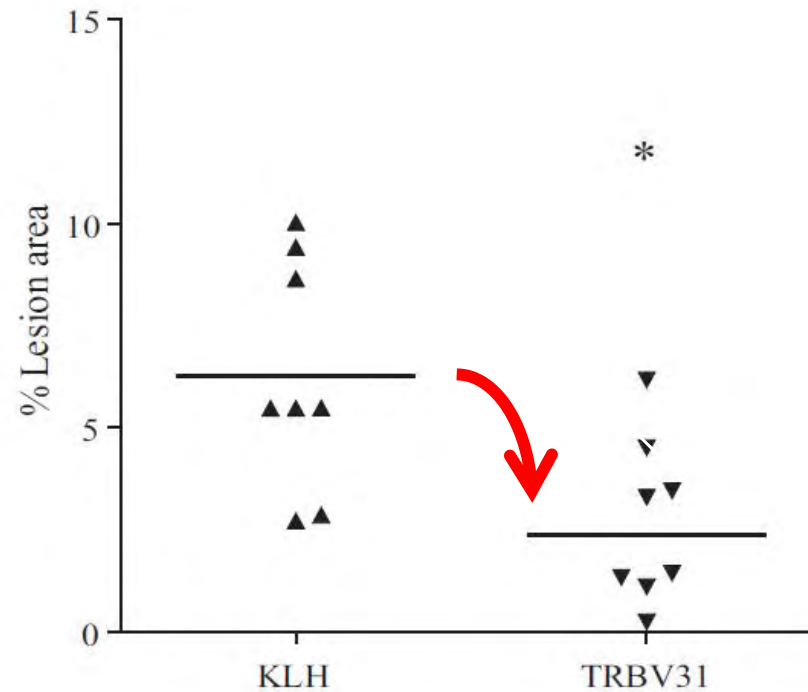


Immunization against TRBV31 reduces atherosclerosis in hypercholesterolemic mice

HuB100tg x Ldlr- mice
immunized w/
TRBV31 peptide-KLH
Western diet 10 wk

**57% lesion reduction
in aortic arch**

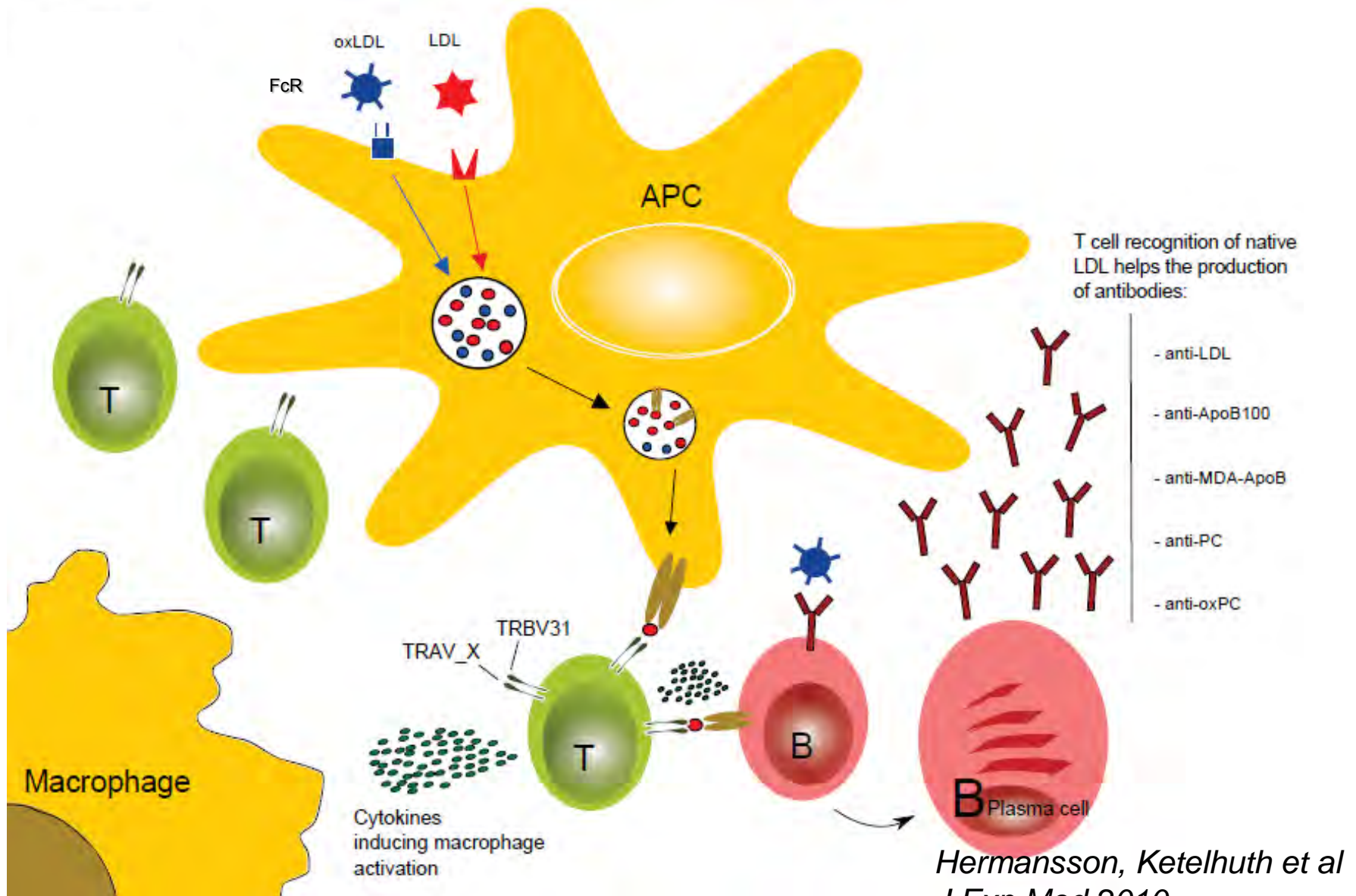
**65% lesion reduction
in aortic root**



*Hermansson, Ketelhuth et al
J Exp Med 2010*

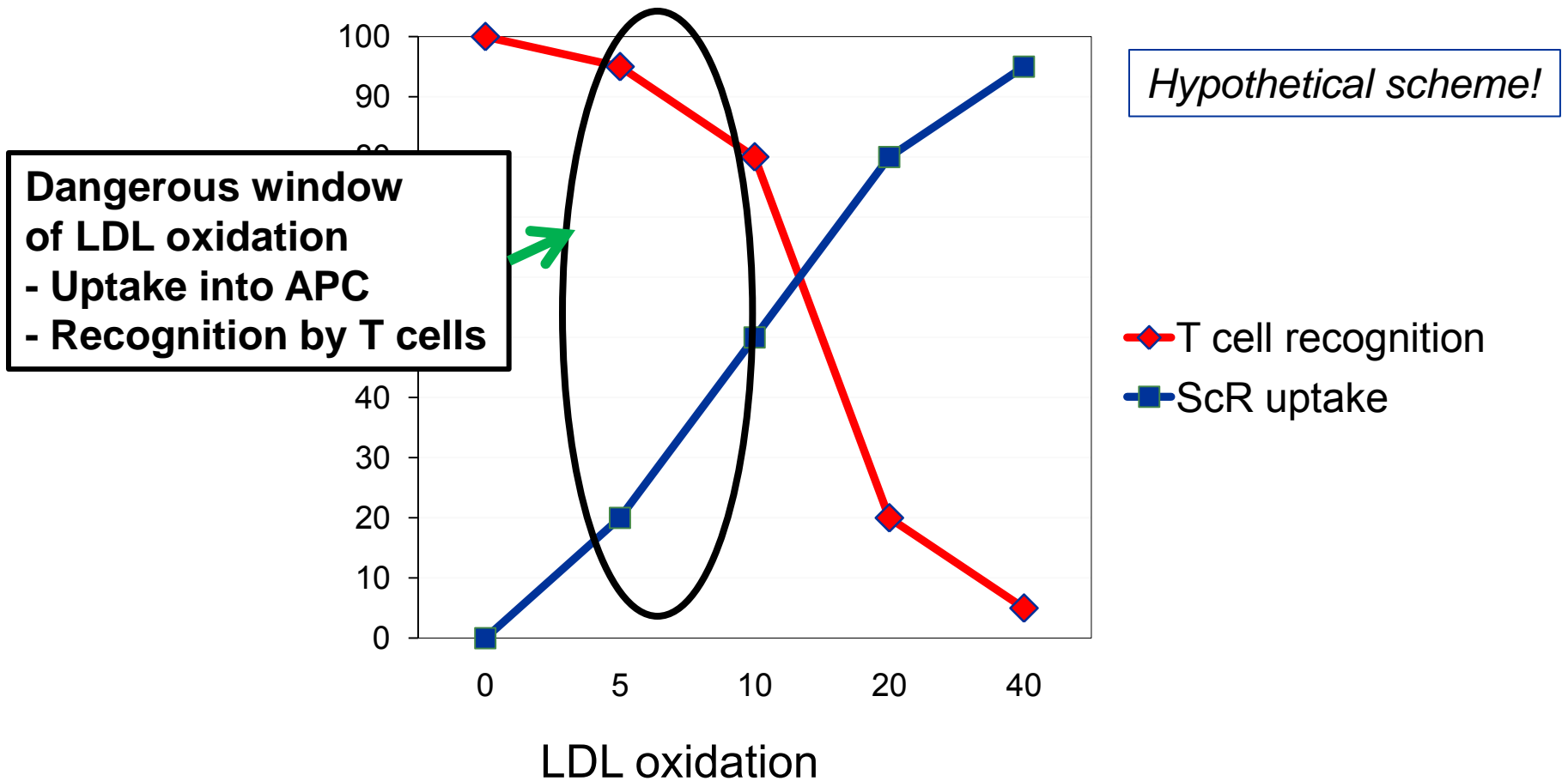
- ApoB100 reactive T cells
 - Express TRBV31+ TCR
 - Recognize native apoB100 epitopes
 - Help B cells make antibodies to oxLDL epitopes
 - Promote atherosclerosis
 - Increase lesion inflammation

T cells recognizing apoB100 motifs trigger plaque inflammation and anti-oxLDL antibodies

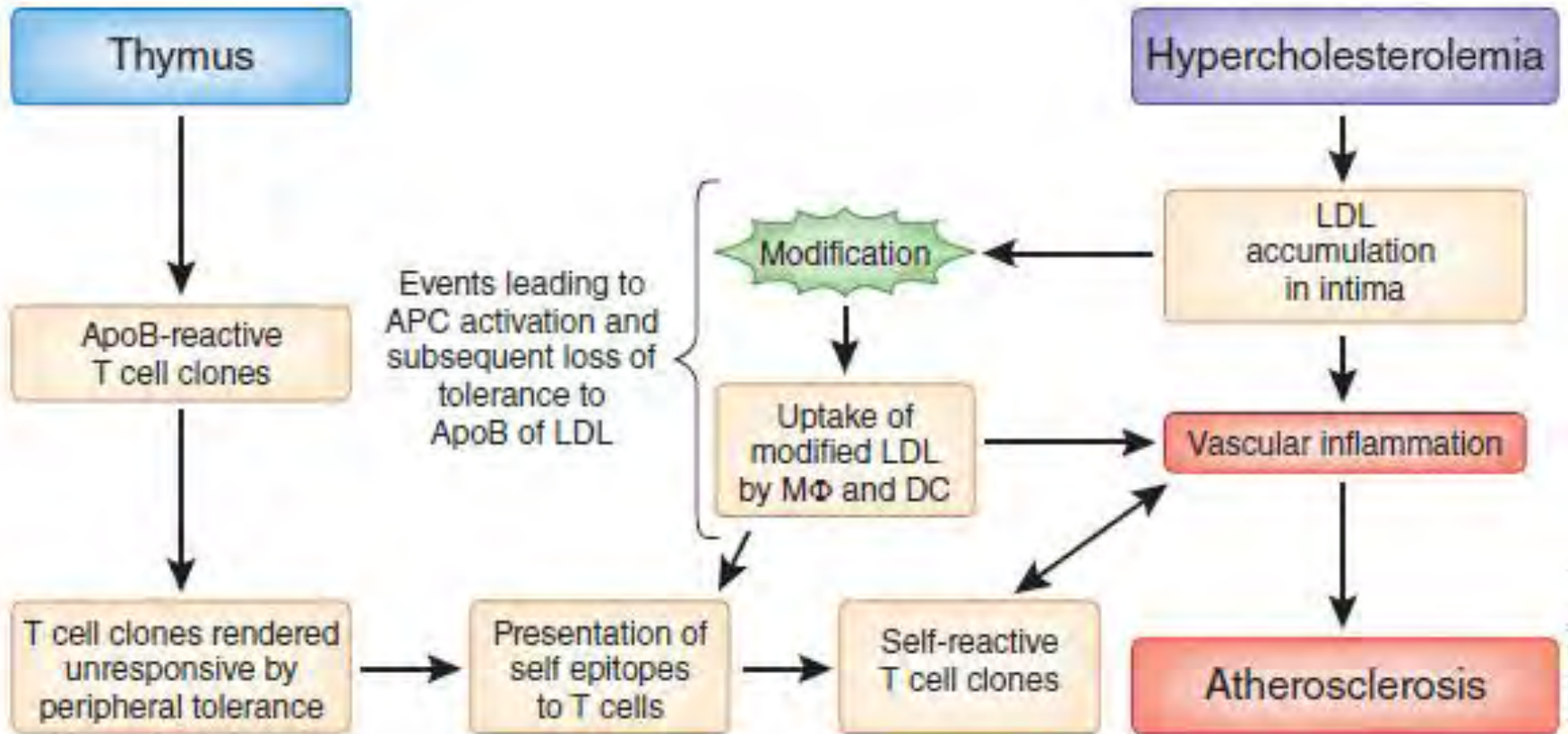


*Hermansson, Ketelhuth et al
J Exp Med 2010*

Inverse relationship between oxLDL uptake into APC and T cell recognition of LDL epitopes



Vascular inflammation breaks peripheral tolerance to LDL

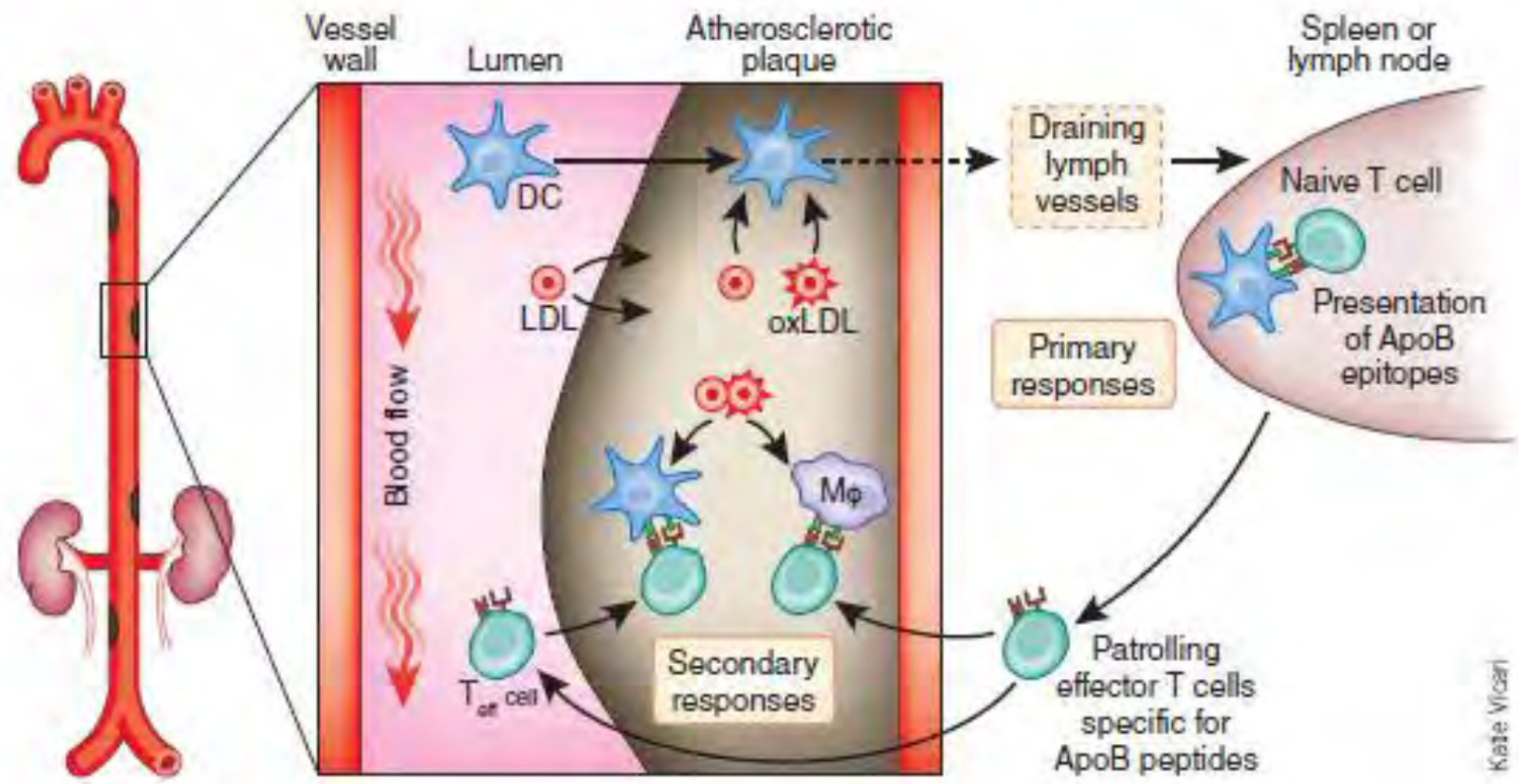


Dendritic cells and atherosclerosis



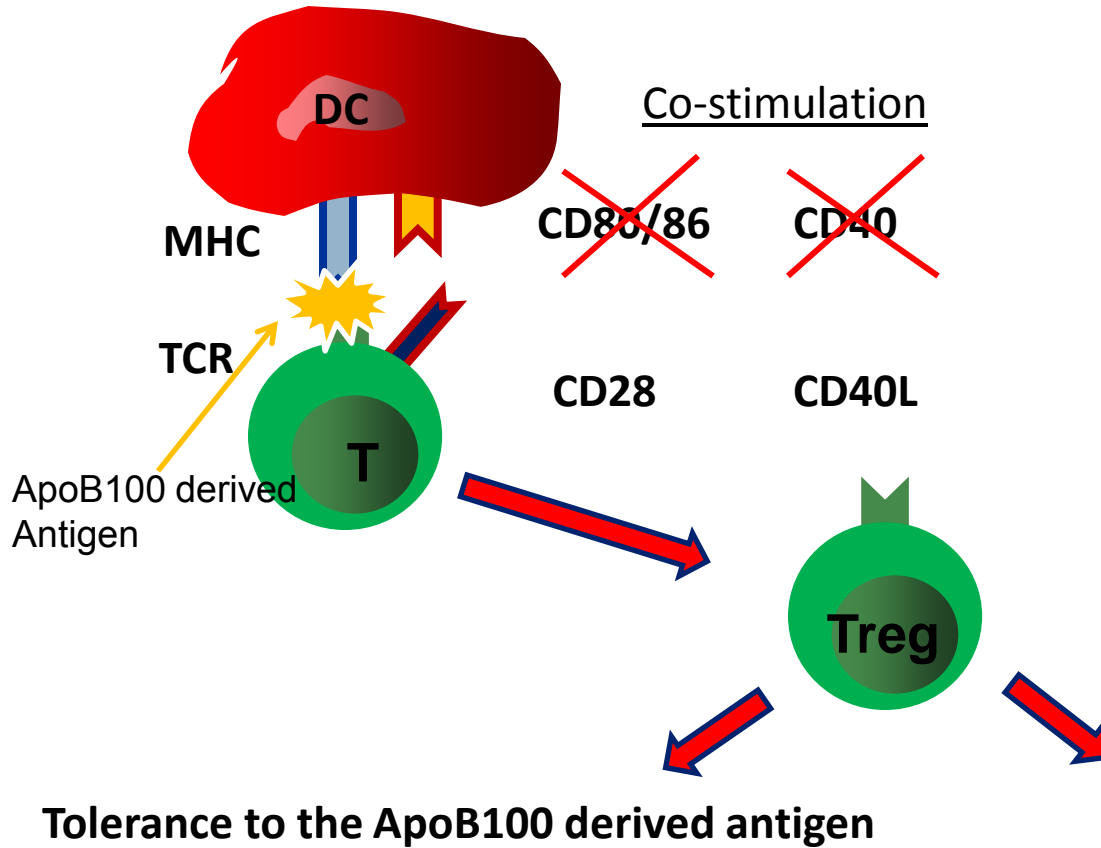
- Professional antigen-presenting cells
- Present in atherosclerotic lesions (Bobryshev YV et al, *Histol Histopathol.* 2001; Niessner et al, *Circ* 2006)
- Patrol artery wall to bring antigen to lymph nodes
(Angeli et al, *Immunity* 2004)
- Plaque DCs are able to present antigen to T cells in vitro (Choi JH et al, *J Exp Med*, 2009)

Dendritic cells patrol artery, move to lymph nodes, and activate naïve T cells



Induction of tolerogenic dendritic cells

IL-10 treatment

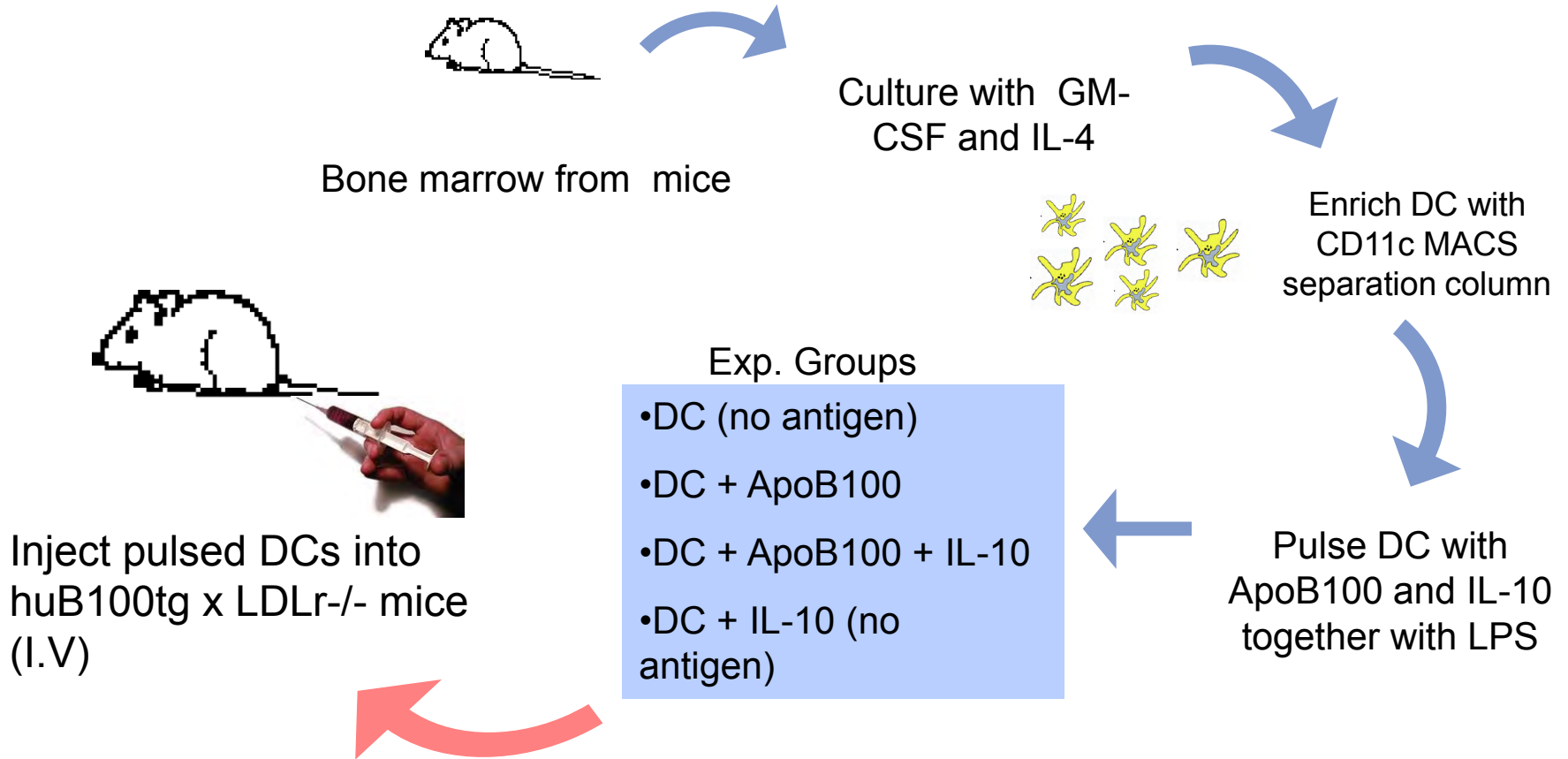


- Activation of effector T cells
- DC secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines: ~~IL-12, IL-6, TNFalpha, MCP-1~~

Increase atherosclerosis

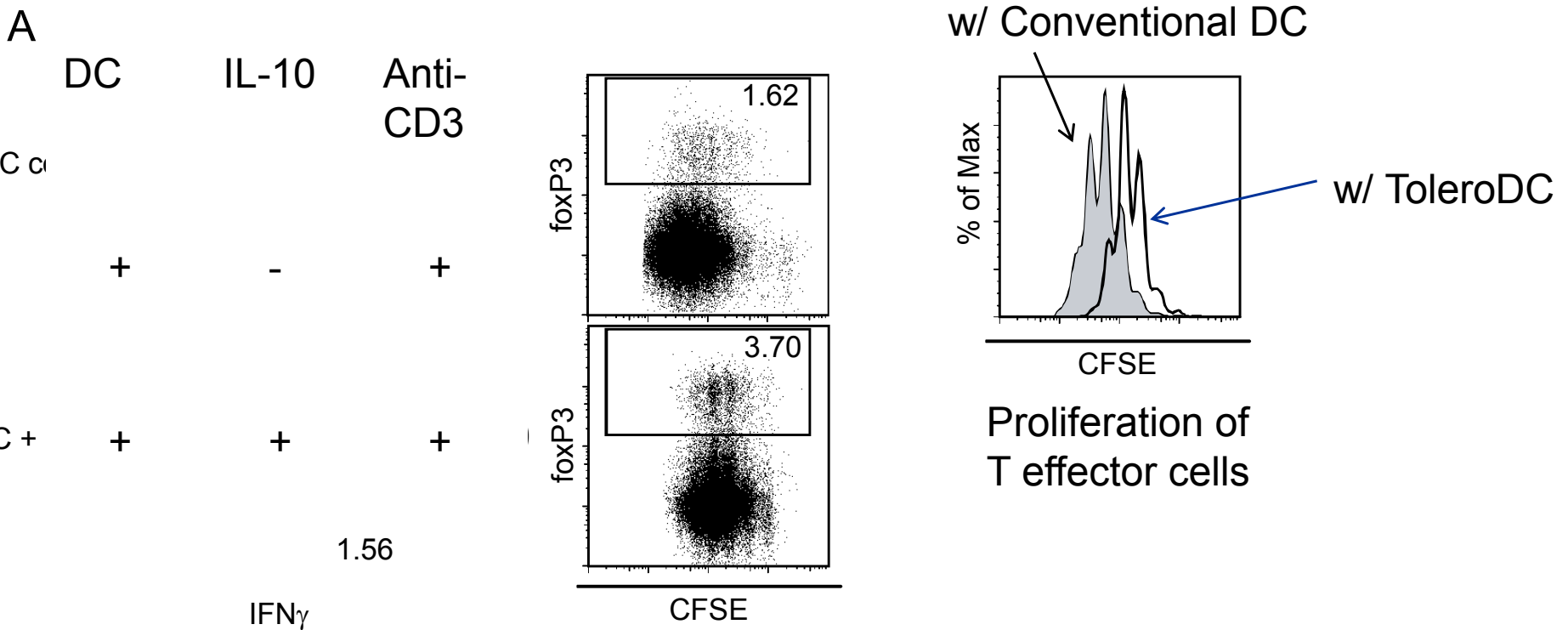
Decrease atherosclerosis?

DC therapy



Tolerogenic DC induce Treg and inhibit T effector responses

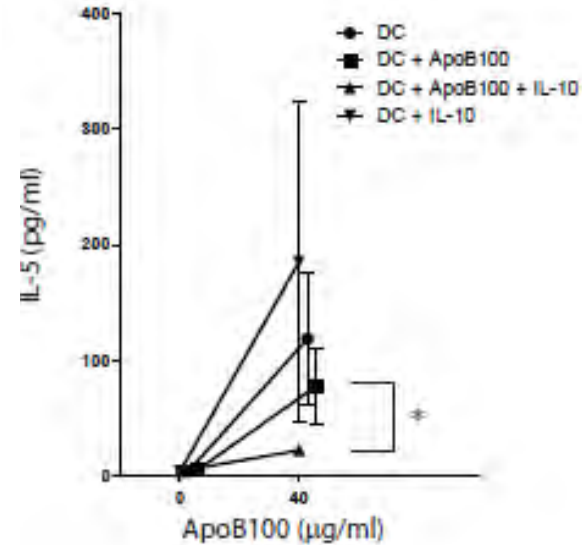
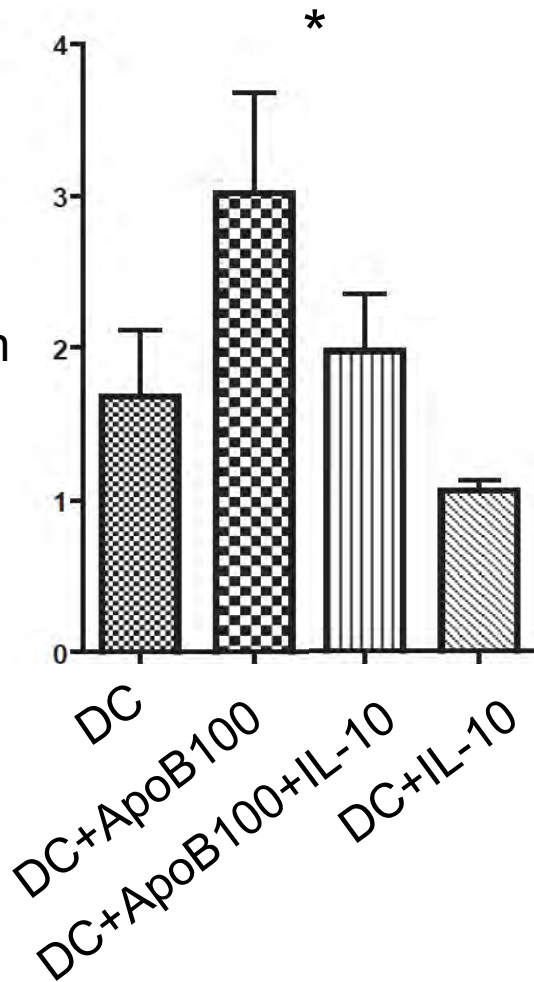
Figure 2



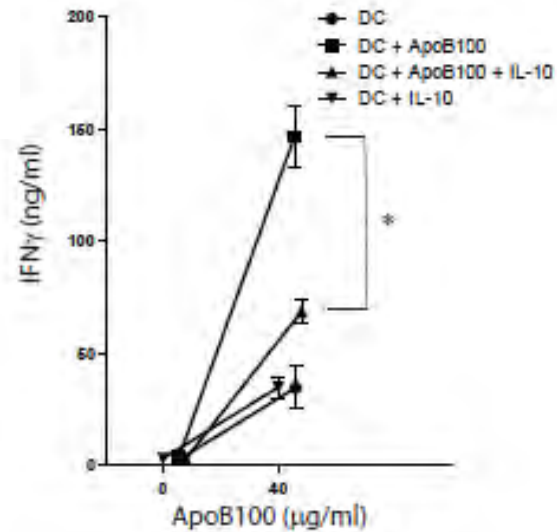
D

The T cell response to ApoB100 is modulated in mice receiving DC

Proliferation Index



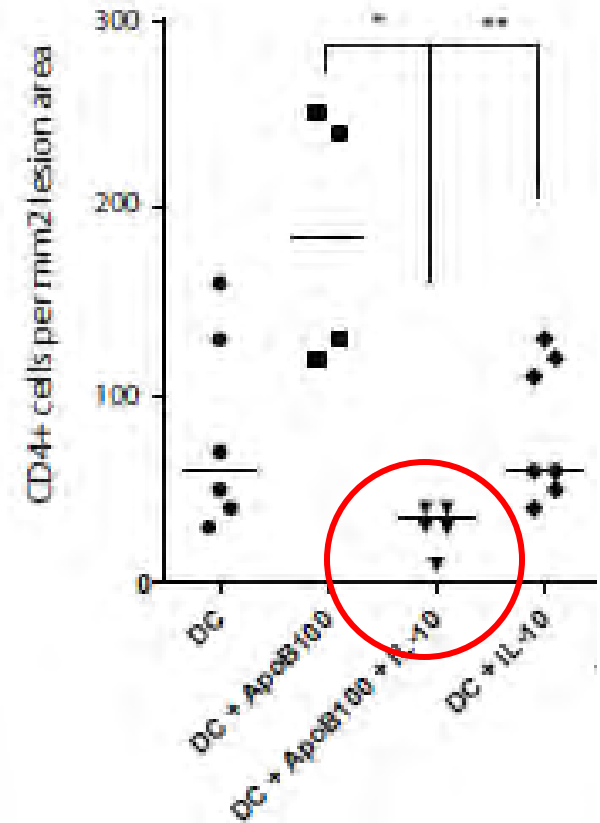
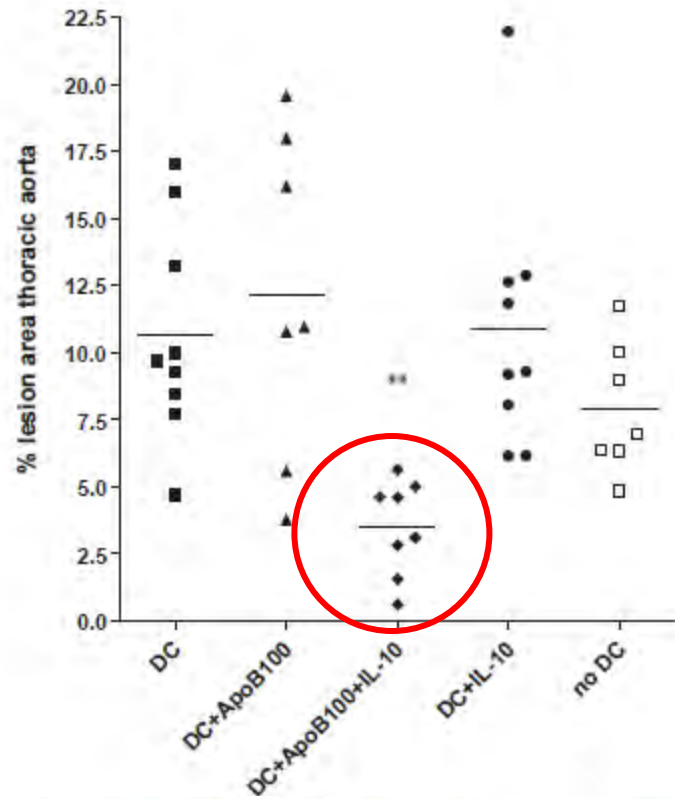
Th2



Th1



IL-10 treated DC reduce atherosclerosis and CD4+ T cell infiltration in lesions



Hermansson et al
Circ 2011

Immunization with ApoB100 loaded tolerogenic DC reduces atherosclerosis

- Mice receiving IL-10-treated DC presenting ApoB100 show significantly reduced atherosclerosis.
- In vivo transfer of IL-10-treated ApoB100-pulsed DC dampens the autoreactive cellular immune response to ApoB100 and reduces pro-inflammatory cytokine responses.
- DC pulsed with ApoB100 and treated with IL-10 can suppress the specific T cell response to ApoB100 and induce foxP3+ regulatory T cells.

Induction of mucosal immunity to p210-CTB



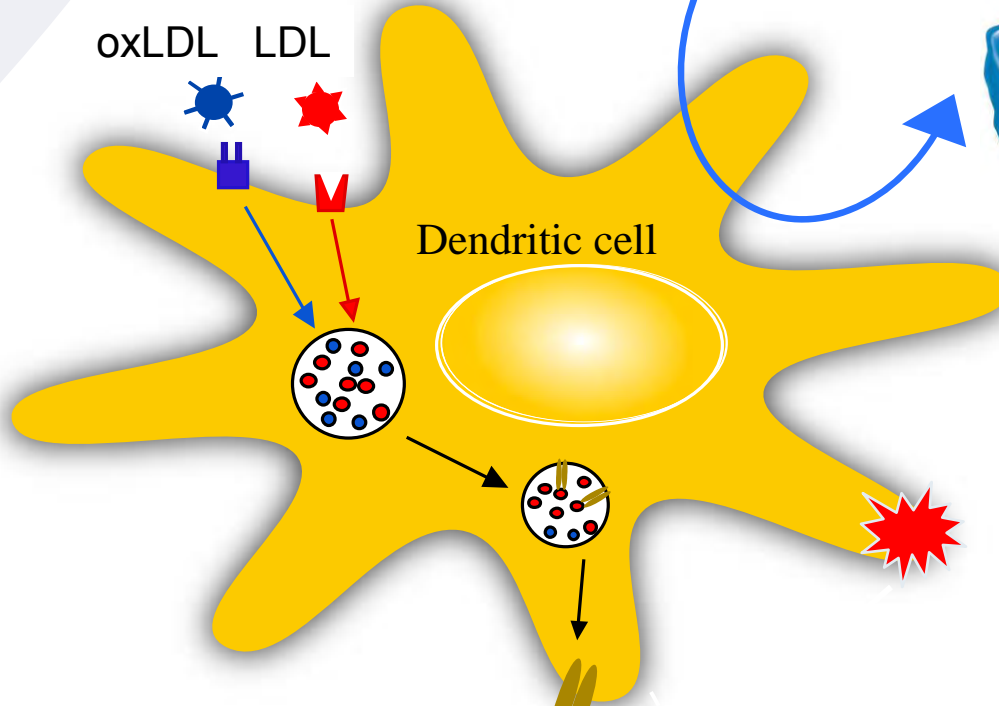
IL-10



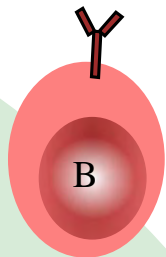
Induction of Tolerogenic DC



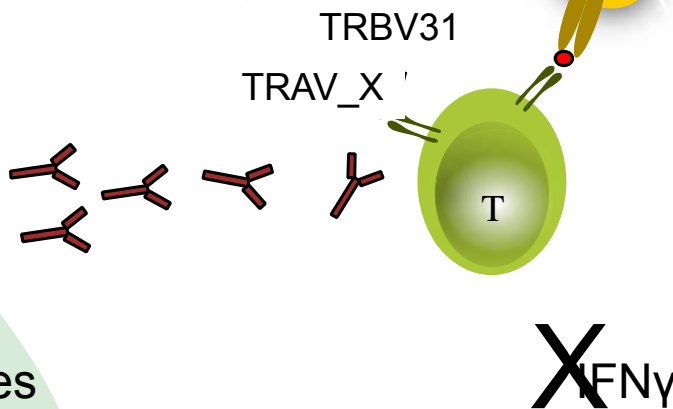
oxLDL LDL



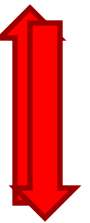
IL-10



Induction of TCR blocking antibodies



Inflammation and Atherosclerosis





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Thank you!