### Basic Immunology: IgE Memory

### Hannah Gould

School of Basic and Biomedical Sciences King's College London

MRC & Asthma UK Centre in Allergic Mechanisms of Asthma







### The discovery of IgE

S. G. O. Johansson, MD, PhD Stockholm, Sweden

In 1919, the search began for the factor, later called reagin, that could mediate an altergy, such as altergic asthma, in sera of altergic subsets. In 1976, the fifth case of immunoplobulins, IgE, was discovered and found to be able to carry reagin activity. This discovery has had immense importance for the understanding, diagnosis, and treatment of altergic diseases. (J Altergy Clin Immont 2016;157:1671-3.)

Key words: Allergy, inflammation, mast cell, immunoglobulin,

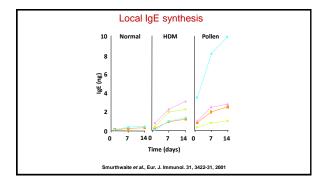
In 1919, one of Dr Ramirez's patients with aplastic anemia who had just received a blood transfusion had an asthma tatack white taking a horse ride in Central Park in New Kork, Ramirez was observant and noticed that the blood came from a donor with allergy to horses. He published a case report sating that blood could transfer allergy to horses and cases export sating that blood could transfer allergy to horses and easier assumar. Two years tater, in 1921, Parustiz and Kistner passive sensitized the skin of healthy subjects and transferred positive

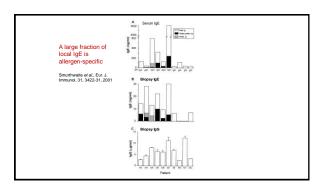
### Importance of Bone Marrow Plasma Cells in IgE Memory

- . Holt et al. Long-lived IgE and IgG-secreting cells in rodents manifesting persistent antibody responses. Cellular Immunol 89, 281-8, 1984
- Eckle-Dorna et al., The majority of allergen-specific IgE in the blood of allergic patients does not originate from blood-derived B cells or plasma cells. Clin Exp Allergy 42, 137-55 , 2012
- Luger et al. Induction of long-lived allergen-specific plasma cells by mucosal allergen challenge. J Allergy Clin Immunol, 124, 819-26, 2009
- Luger et al. Allergy for a lifetime. Allergol Int 2010, 59, 1-8

### Our "Projectory"

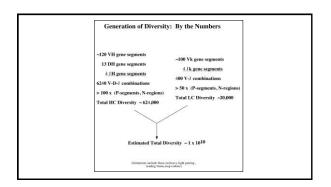
- Look back at some of our earlier work relating to IgE plasma cells in the respiratory tract
- Describe ongoing studies by next generation sequencing (NGS) of the expressed immunoglobulin genes in rhinitis, asthma
- End with possible implications of results for future directions

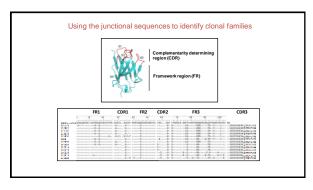


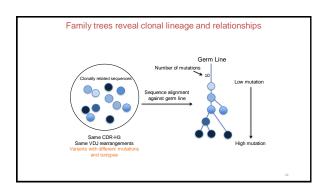


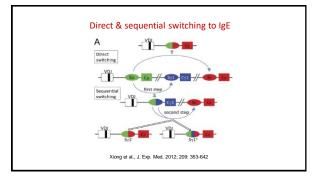
# Relevance of local IgE synthesis Rate of IgE synthesis ex vivo = 3.6x10° molecules/day/mm³ Rate of loss of IgE from mast cells = 10° molecules/day/mm³ Assumptions: 1. number of mast cells/mm³ 2. number of glE receptors/mast cell 3. rate of dissociation of IgE from mast cells in tissues IgE synthesis = 3.6x10° >> IgE loss = 10° molecules/day/mm³ Conclusion: Local IgE Production is 100X more than required to saturate the mast cells in the tissue and maintain immediate hypersensitivity. Gould et al., Annu Rev Immunol 2003, 21:579-628

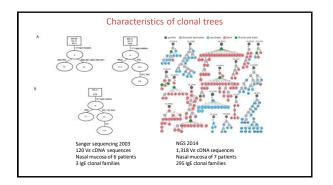
### What drives these events and what are the underlying mechanisms and functional outcomes? What can we learn from next generation sequencing(NGS) of the B cell repertoires?



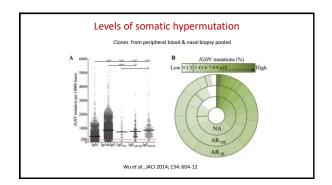


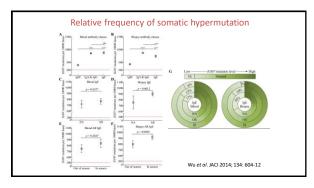


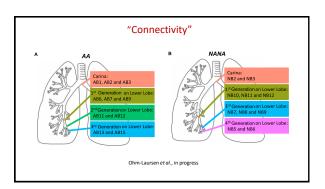


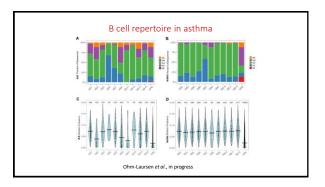


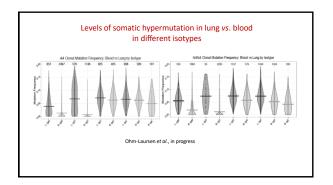
## Mining data from 4 different studies • Influence of seasonal exposure to grass pollen on local tissue and peripheral blood IgE repertoires in patients with allergic rhinitis. Wu et al., J Allergy Clin Immunol 134, 604-12, 2014 • Antibodies and superantibodies in patients with chronic rhinosinustits with nasal polyps. Chen et al., J Allergy Clin Immunol 138, 1195-204, 2016 • Relation between the B cell repertoire, local inflammation and the clinical response to allergen in allergic rhinitis. James et al., in progress • Both local and distant connectivity between immunoglobulin clones in the human lung muscas revealed by new generation sequencing. Ohm-Laursen et al., in progress

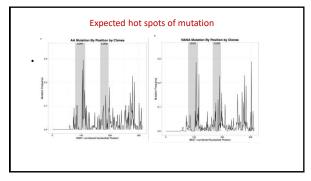


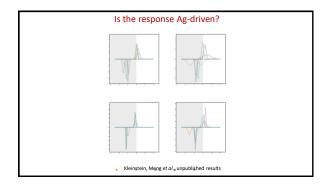


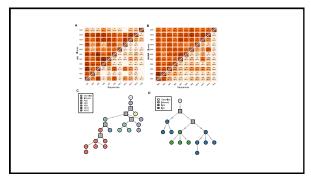


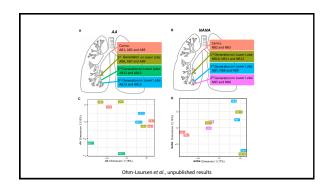


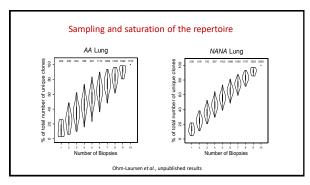












### **Summary with Questions:**

The respiratory tract mucosa is a site for the development of IgE plasma cells.

- B cells migrate into the mucosa and undergo (antigen-dependent?) somatic  $mutation\ and\ immunoglobulin\ class\ switching\ to\ multiple\ isotypes,\ including\ lgE.$
- Clonal expansion (selection?) and cell differentiation into plasma cells occurs in the mucosa.
- Cells migrate out of the mucosa and may re-enter at other sites.
- We don't know the fates of all the various cells, but in immunized mice, nasal allergen challenge generates short-lived plasma cells some of which migrate to the bone marrow to become IgE memory plasma cells (Luger et al., 2009).
- We can't rule out a contribution of local lymphoid tissue and mucosal tissue to some of these processes, e.g. class switching and somatic hypermutation  $% \left( \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{r}}\right) =\left( \mathbf{r}_{\mathbf{r}}\right)$
- Followed by homing (chemotaxis) of selected B cell populations into the mucosa.

### Ontogeny of IgE B cells?

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### Biopsy donors



