

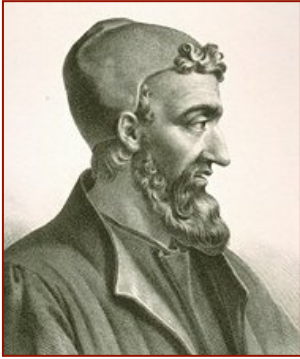
Le Thymus en 2013 :

D'un organe 'vestigial' à la tolérance immunitaire
vis-à-vis du Soi et à l'auto-immunité

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Professeur d'Embryologie et
d'Histoire de la recherche biomédicale à l'ULg*

The moving place of the thymus in the history of medicine

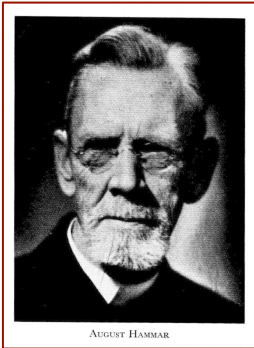


Claude Galen – 2nd father of Western medicine (129 – 210 AD)

Thymos (Θψμοσ) = physical association between breath and blood (soul, energy and courage).

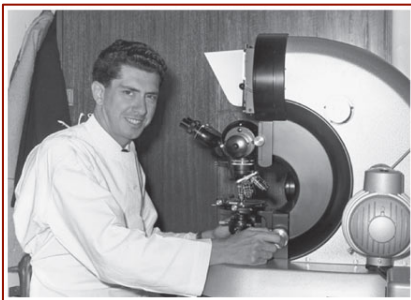
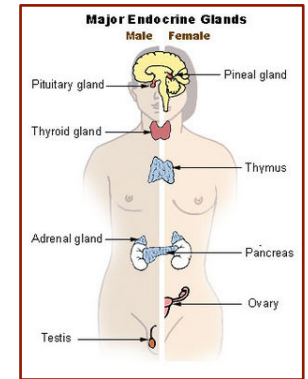
Refers to the spirited part of Plato's three constituents of psyche (with logical and appetitive).

'*Troubles thymiques*' in French medical language = mood disorders, *i.e.* bipolar and unipolar depression.



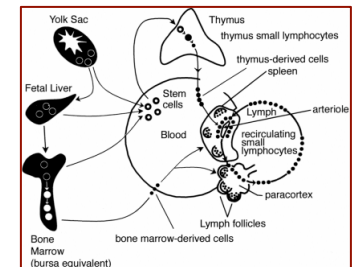
"The new views as to the morphology of the thymus gland and their bearing on the problem of the function of the thymus"

J August Hammar *Endocrinology* (1921) 5:43-73

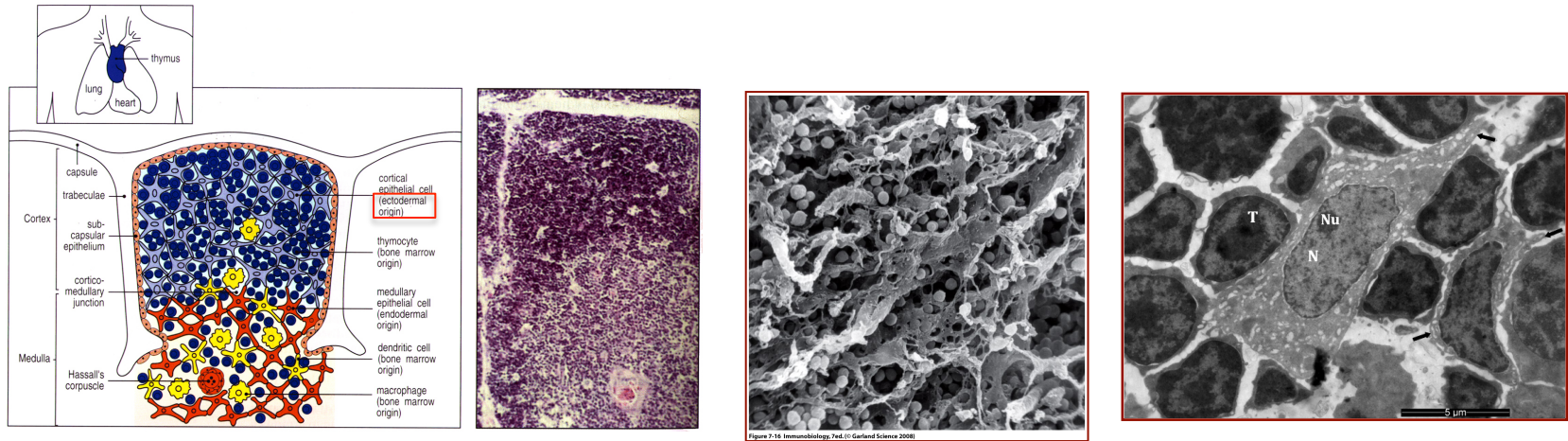


Jacques FAP Miller

Role of the thymus in murine leukaemia. *Nature* (1959) 183:1069.
Immunological function of the thymus. *Lancet* (1961) 2:748-9.



Cell populations in the thymus & Developmental biology



HOXA3

At ED10.5 expression in the 3rd pharyngeal pouch endoderm and neural crest mesenchyme. Absence of thymus and parathyroid hypoplasia in *Hoxa3*^{-/-} mice.

FOXN1

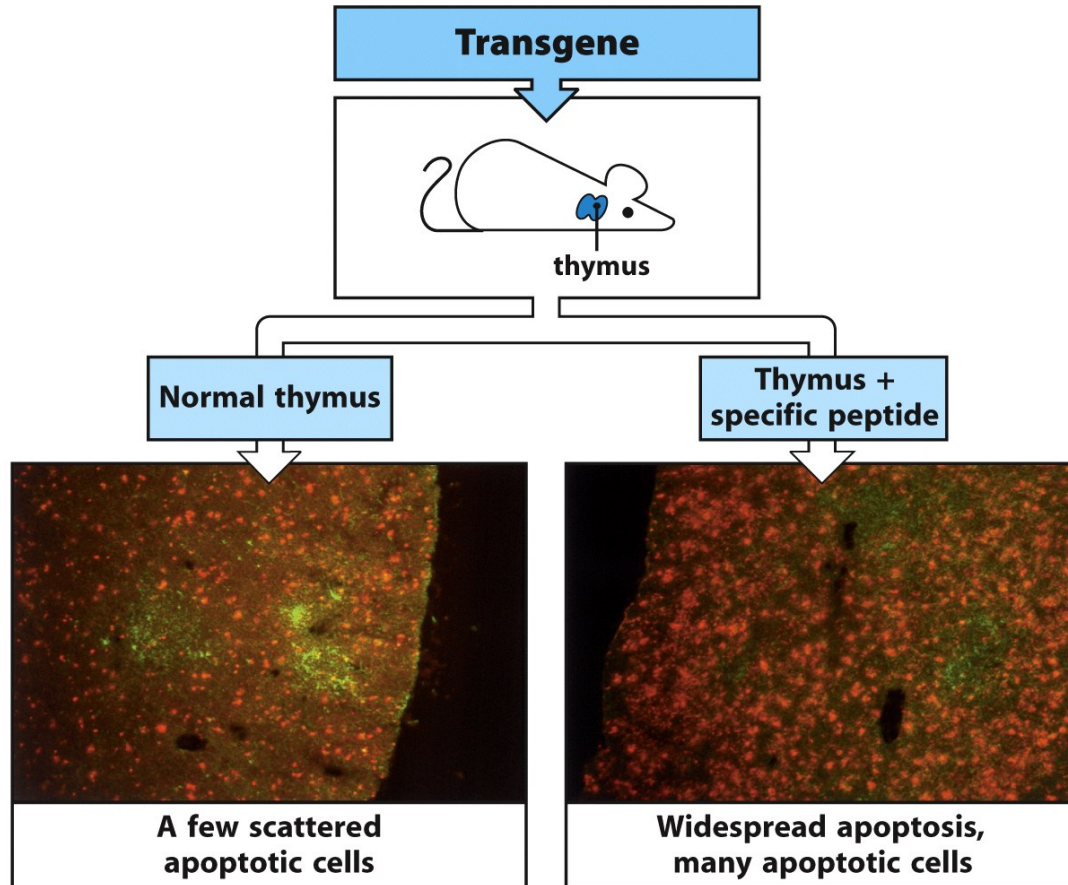
First expressed at ED12.5 in the 3rd pharyngeal pouch endoderm, then in thymic epithelial cells. *Foxn1* mutation results in the 'nude mouse' phenotype.

'Central' self-tolerance induction in the thymus

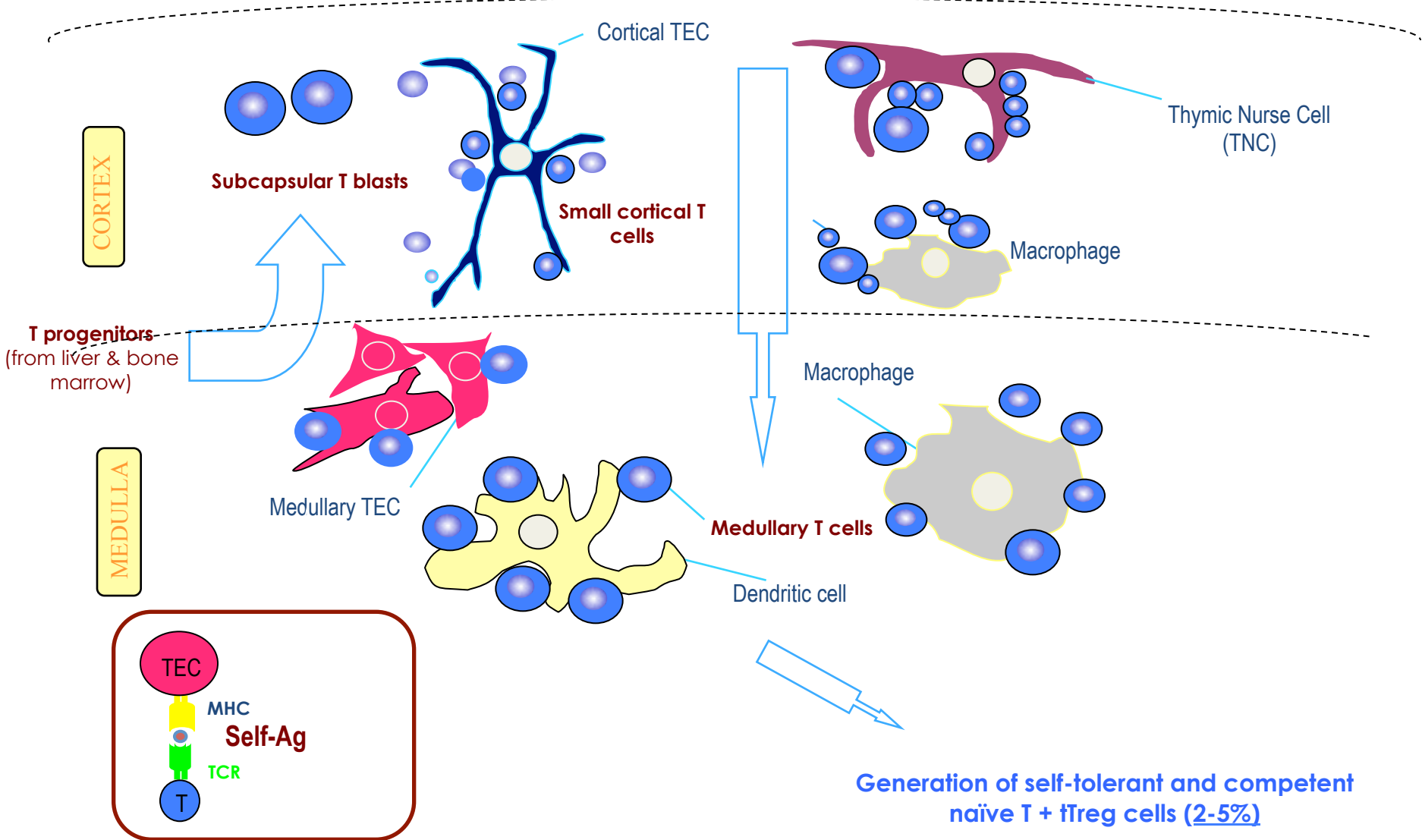
Ohki H, Martin C, Corbel C, Coltey M & Le Douarin NM *Science* 1987

Kappler JW, Roehm N & Marrack P *Cell* 1987

Kisielow P, Bluethmann H, Staerz UD, Steinmetz M & von Boehmer H *Nature* 1988



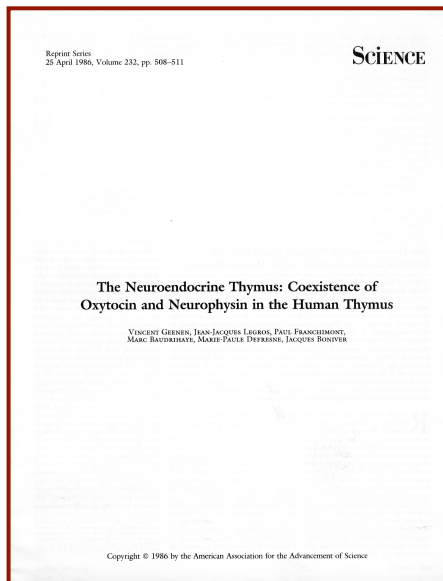
T-cell differentiation in the thymus



1. Negative selection of self-reactive T cells during fetal life
2. Generation of self-specific tTreg cells early after birth

Thymic neuropeptides: Organisation of the repertoire

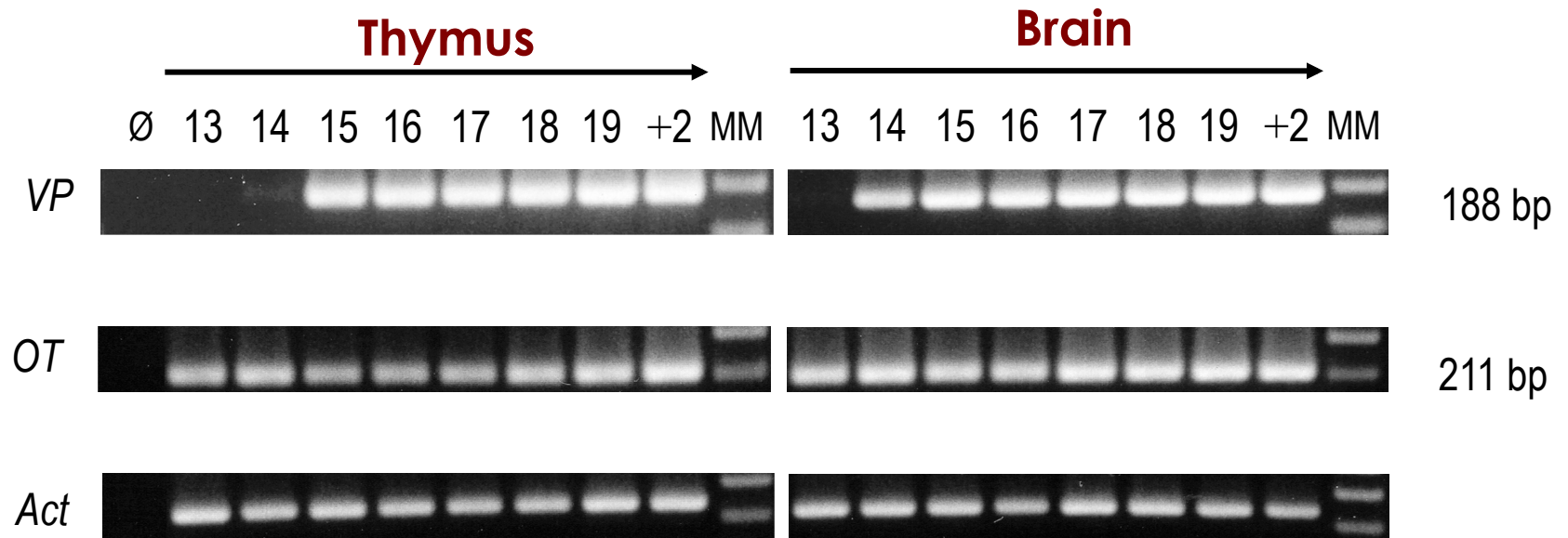
The galactogogue action of the thymus and corpus luteum.
 Ott I & Scott JC
Proc Soc Exp Biol Med (1910) 8:49-54



FAMILY	THYMIC NEUROPEPTIDES
Neurohypophysial family	Oxytocin / OT (> Vasopressin / VP)
Neuromedins	Neurotensin / NT
Tachykinin family	Neurokinin A
Natriuretic peptide family	ANP
Somatostatin family	Cortistatin
Insulin family	IGF-2 (> IGF-1 > Insulin)

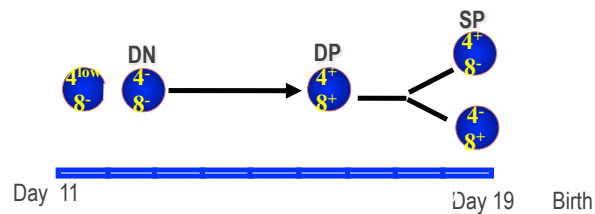
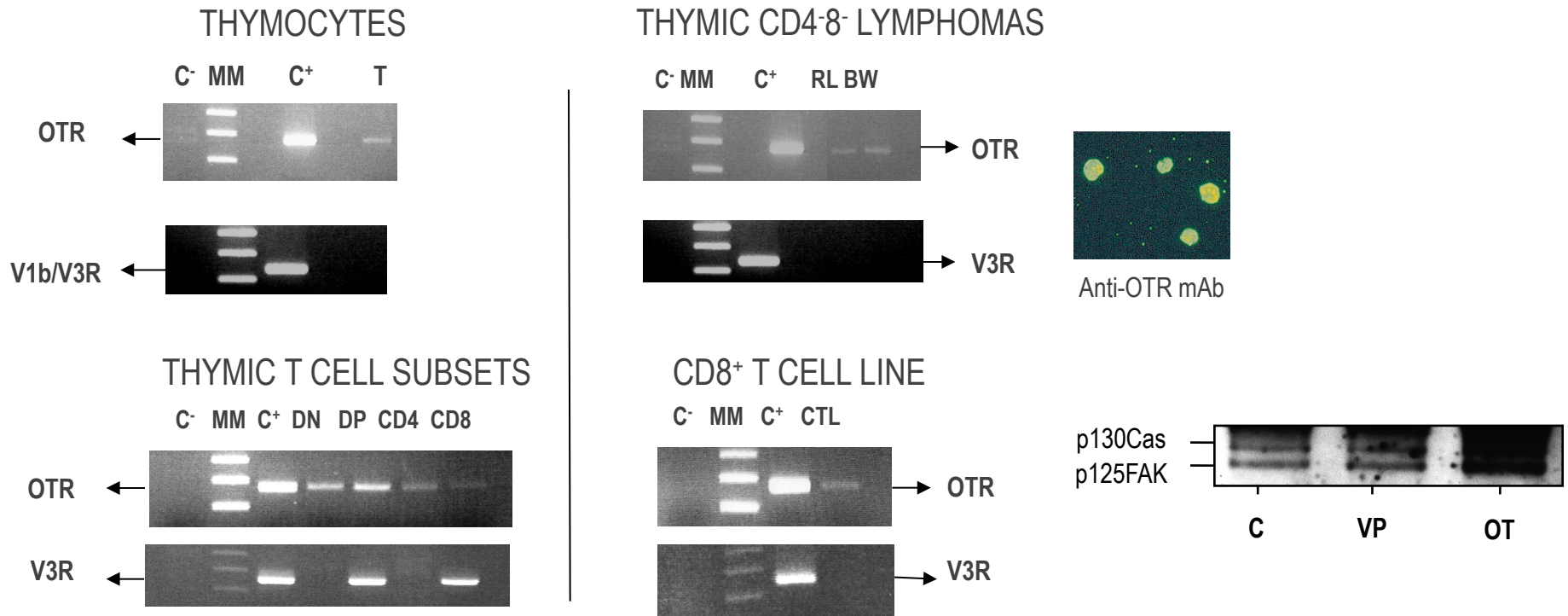
Goxe B, Martens H & Geenen V *Immunol Today* (1996) 17:312-7
 Geenen V et al. *Encyclopedia of Neuroscience 3rd Edition* (2003)

Ontogeny of *OT* and *VP* expression



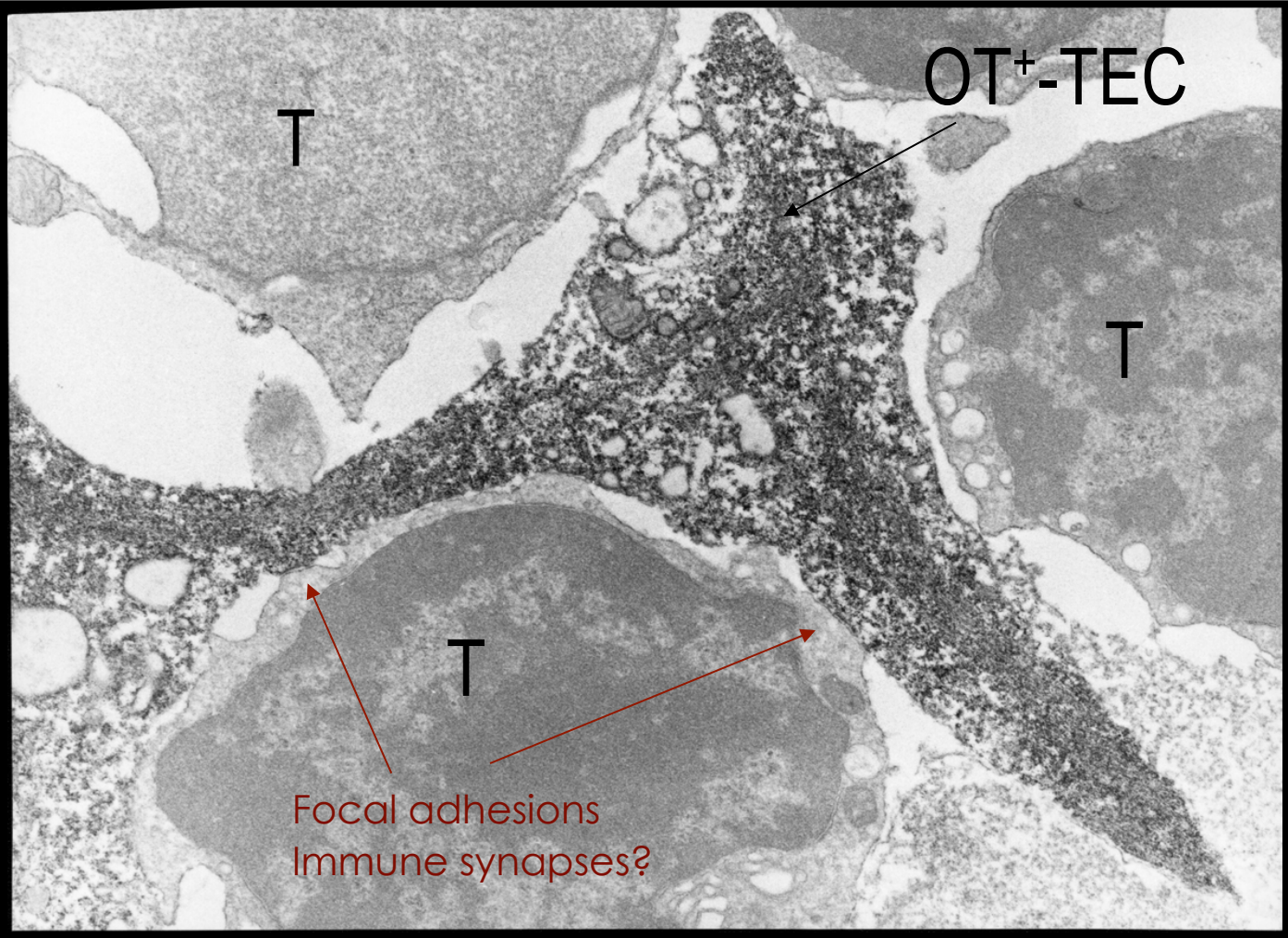
OT expression coincides in brain and thymus, but precedes onset of *VP* transcription in both sites

Neurohypophysial receptor expression by thymic T cells



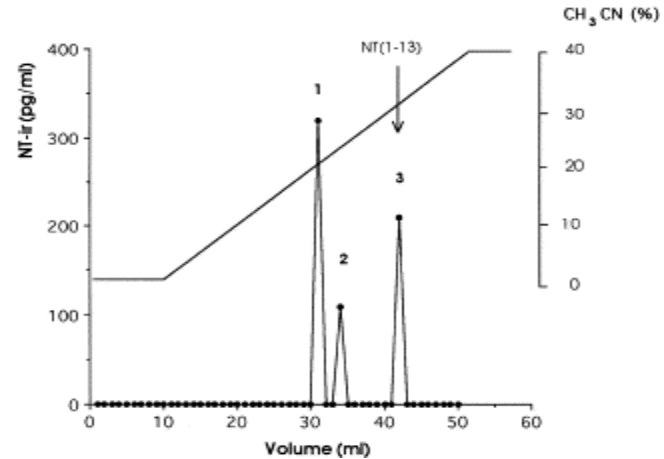
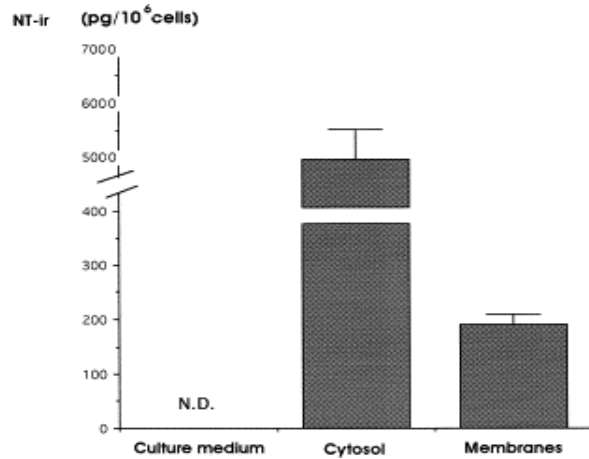
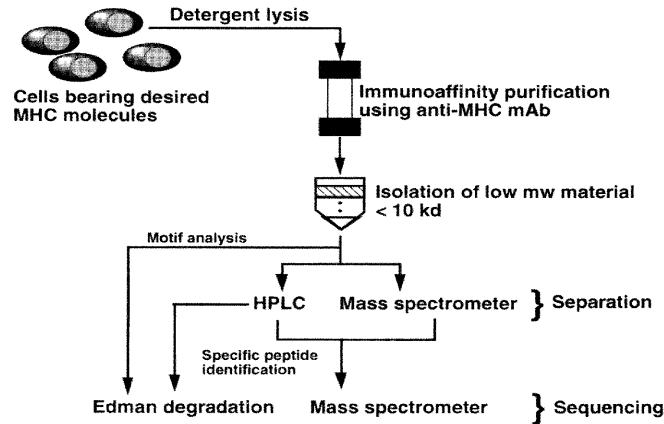
Martens H et al. *Neuroendocrinology* (1998) 67:282-9
 Hansenne I et al. *Clin Dev Immunol.* (2004) 11:45-51
 Hansenne I et al. *J Neuroimmunol* (2005) 158:67-75

OT cryptocrine secretion in human TEC



MHC-I presentation of neurotensin by human TEC

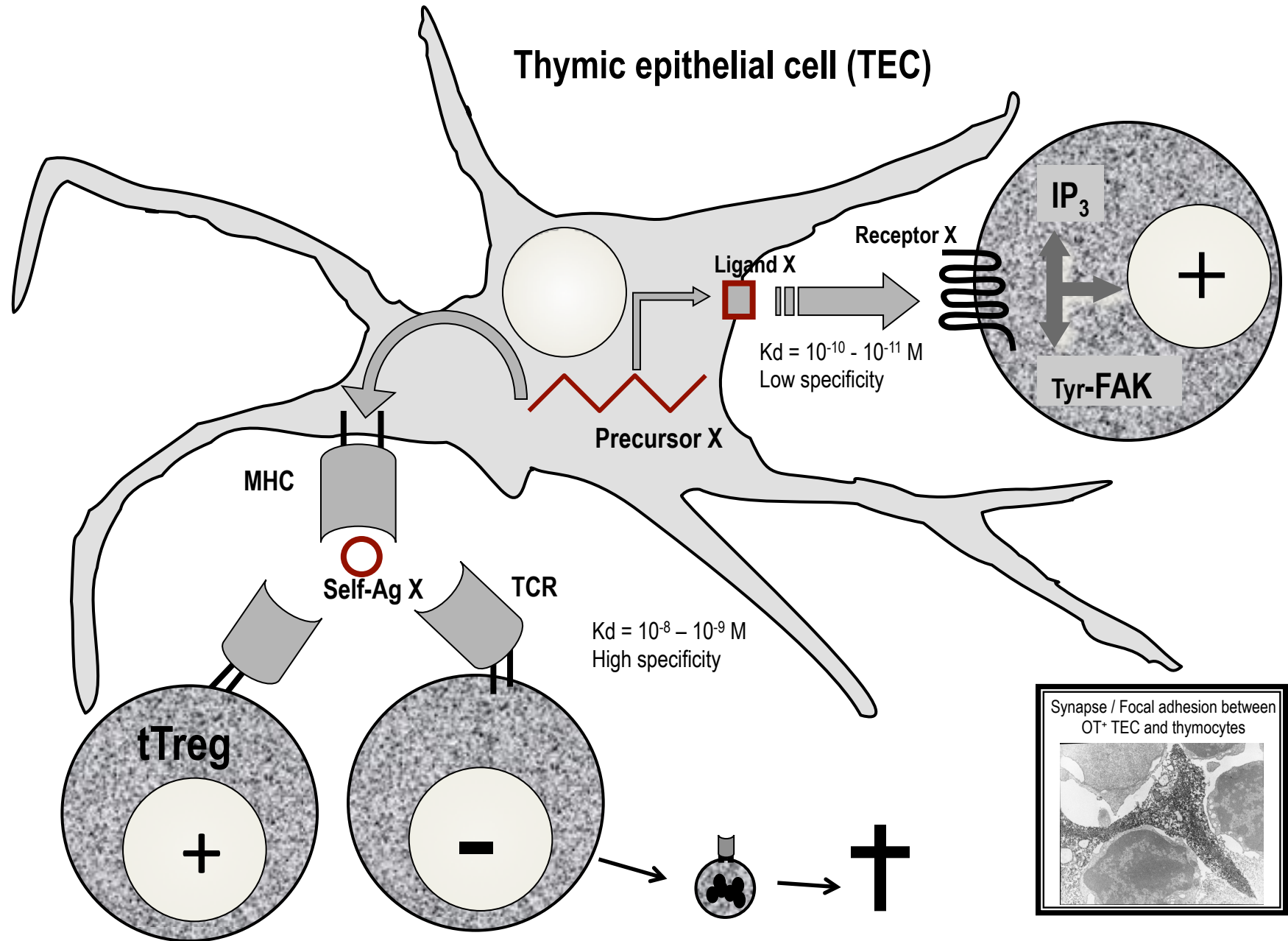
Neurotensin (NT) = Glu - **Leu** - Tyr - Glu - Asn - Lys - Pro - Arg - Arg - **Pro** - Tyr - **Ile** - **Leu**
 = **ELYENKPRRPYIL**



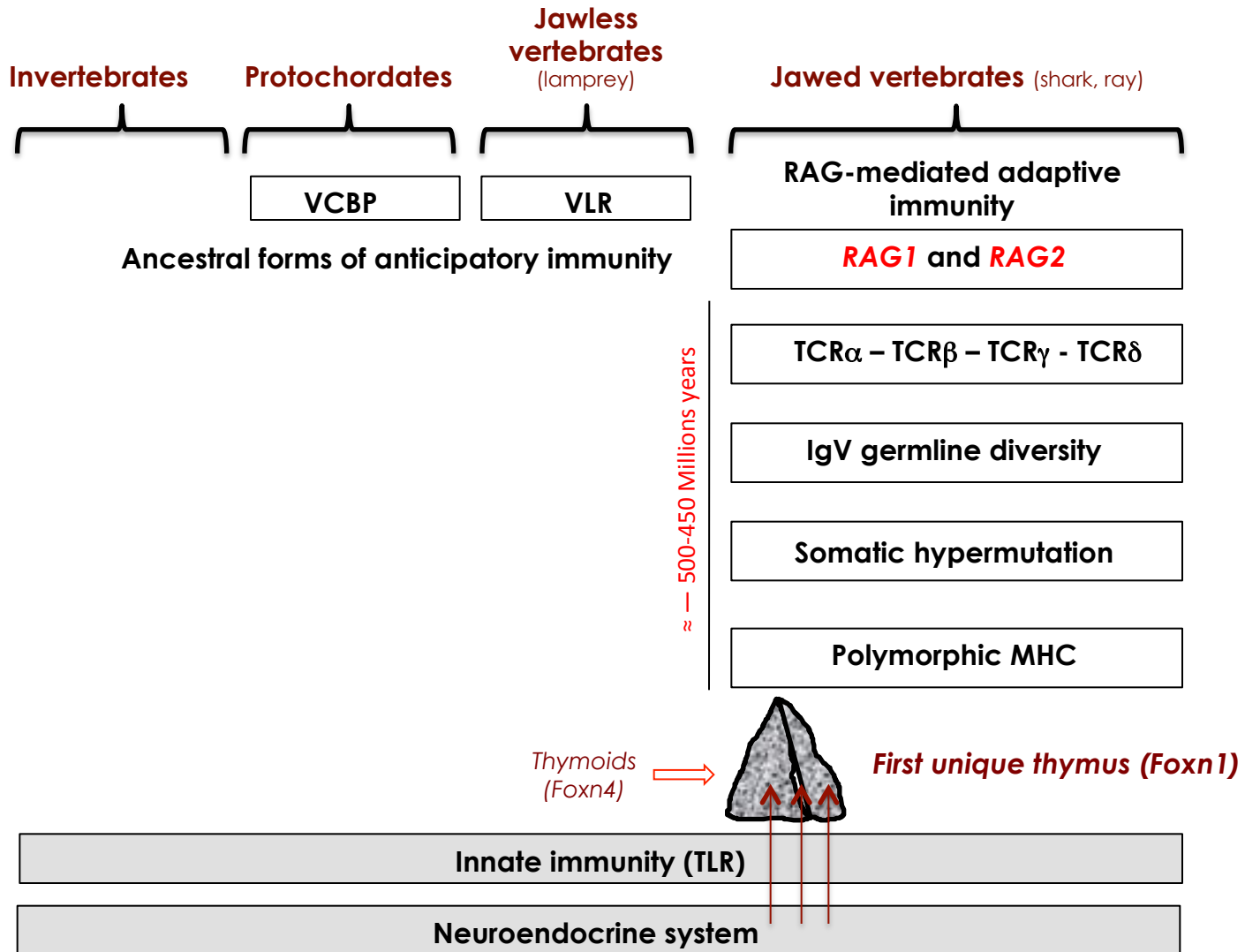
A paradigm shift: from thymic neuropeptides to *'neuroendocrine self-peptides'*

- Dominant member of a neuroendocrine gene family expressed in the thymus.
- Highly conserved sequences throughout evolution of a family.
- Intrathymic transcription before expression in orthotopic tissues (*i.e.* OT).
- Importance for species preservation (*OT > VP*).
- Thymus-specific epigenetic regulation (*i.e.* IGF2).
- NO SECRETION but processing through MHC pathways for antigen presentation.

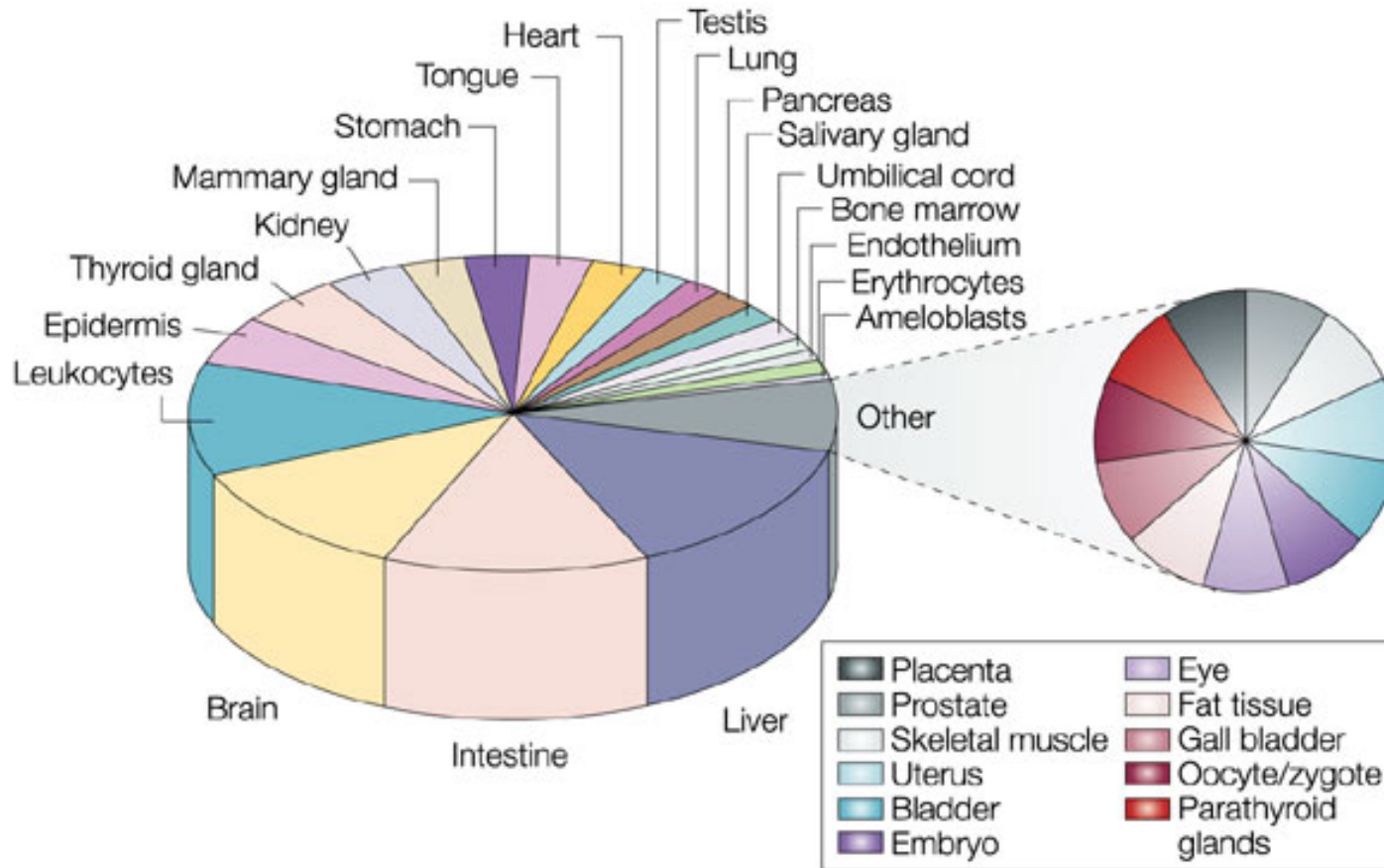
The dual role of neuroendocrine self-antigen precursors



Integrated coevolution of the immune and neuroendocrine systems



Intrathymic expression of tissue-restricted antigens



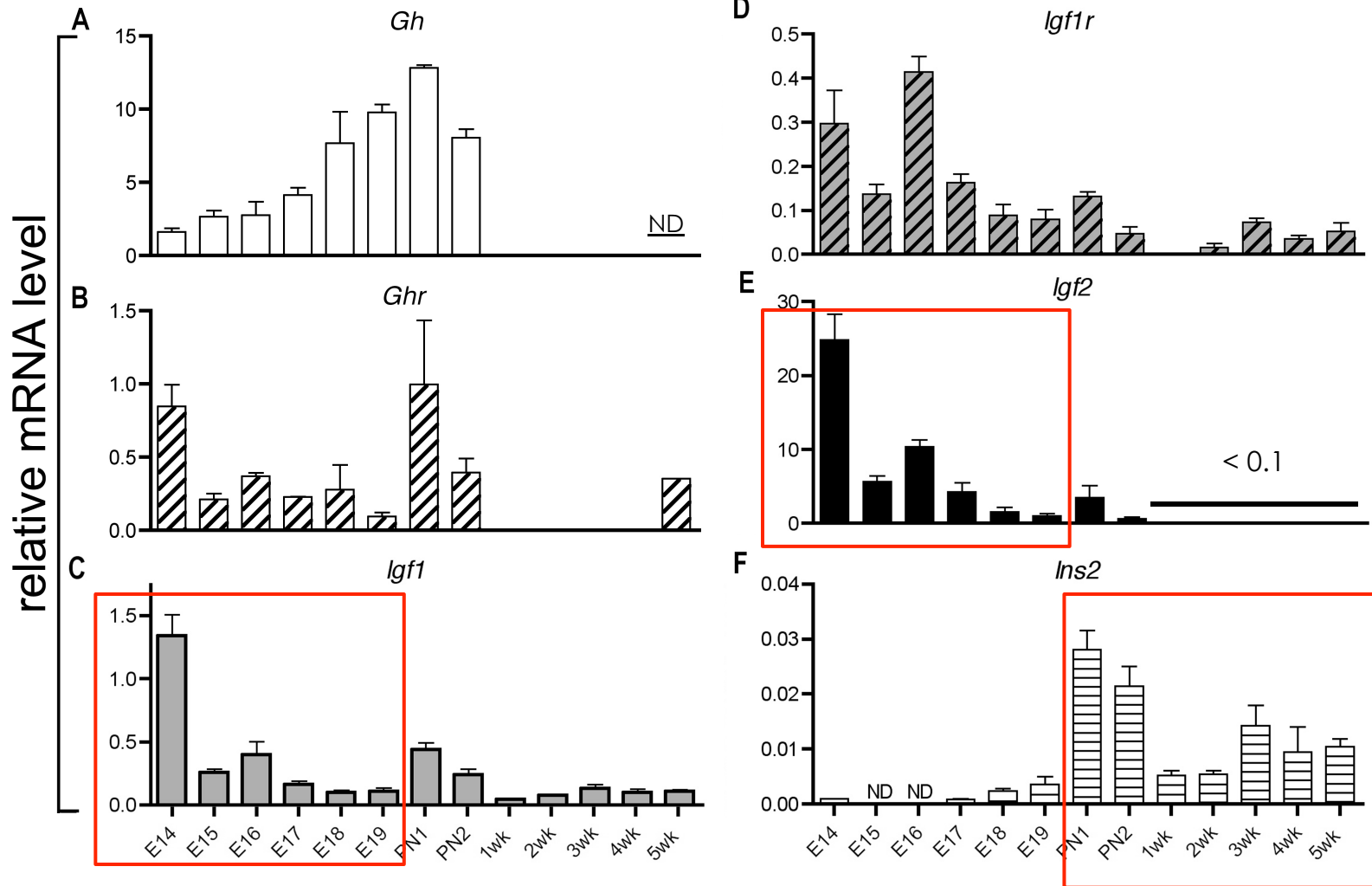
Nature Reviews | Immunology

Kyewski B et al. (2004)

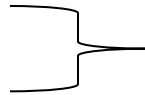
The Origin of Organ/Cell-Specific Autoimmunity:

A Thymus Defect in Programming Self-Tolerance?

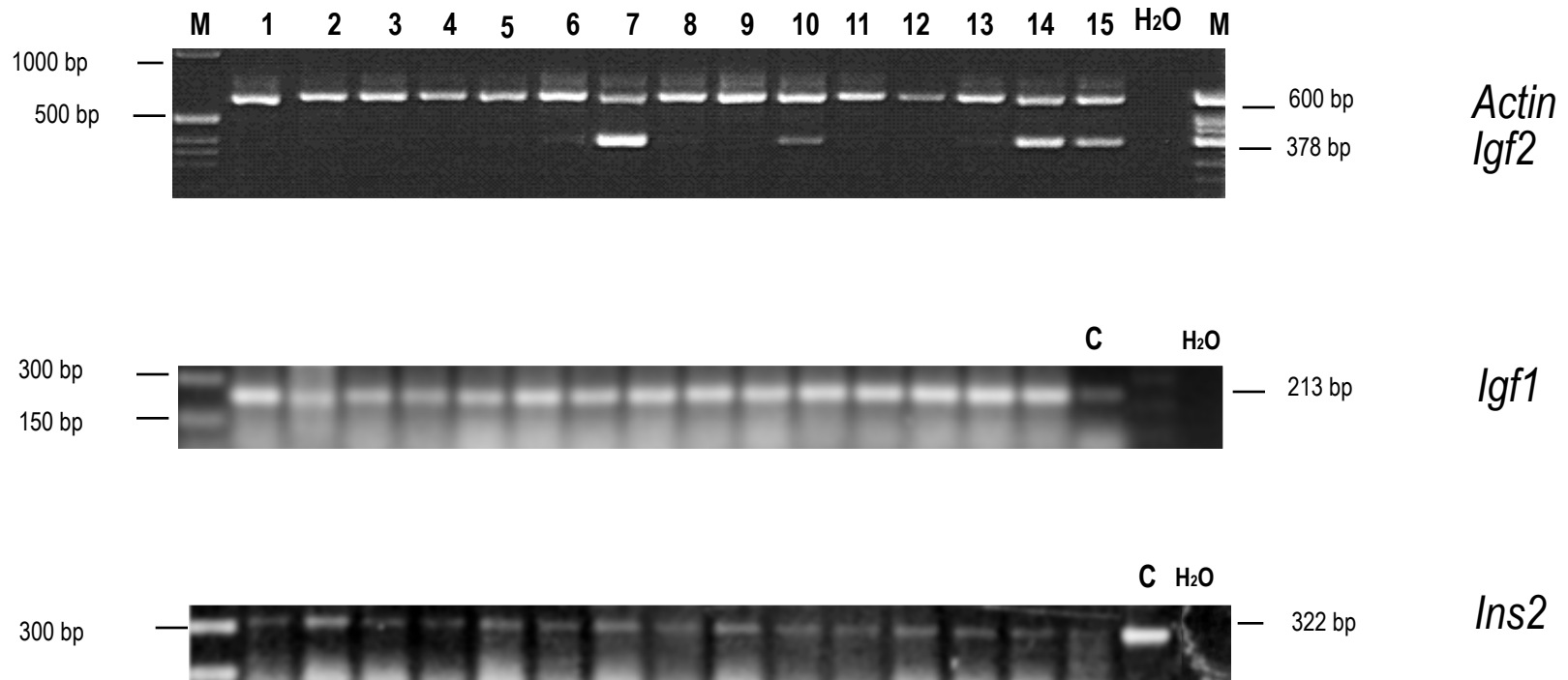
Ontogeny of gene expression in Balb/c thymus



Thymic expression of *INS*-related genes and tolerance to β cells

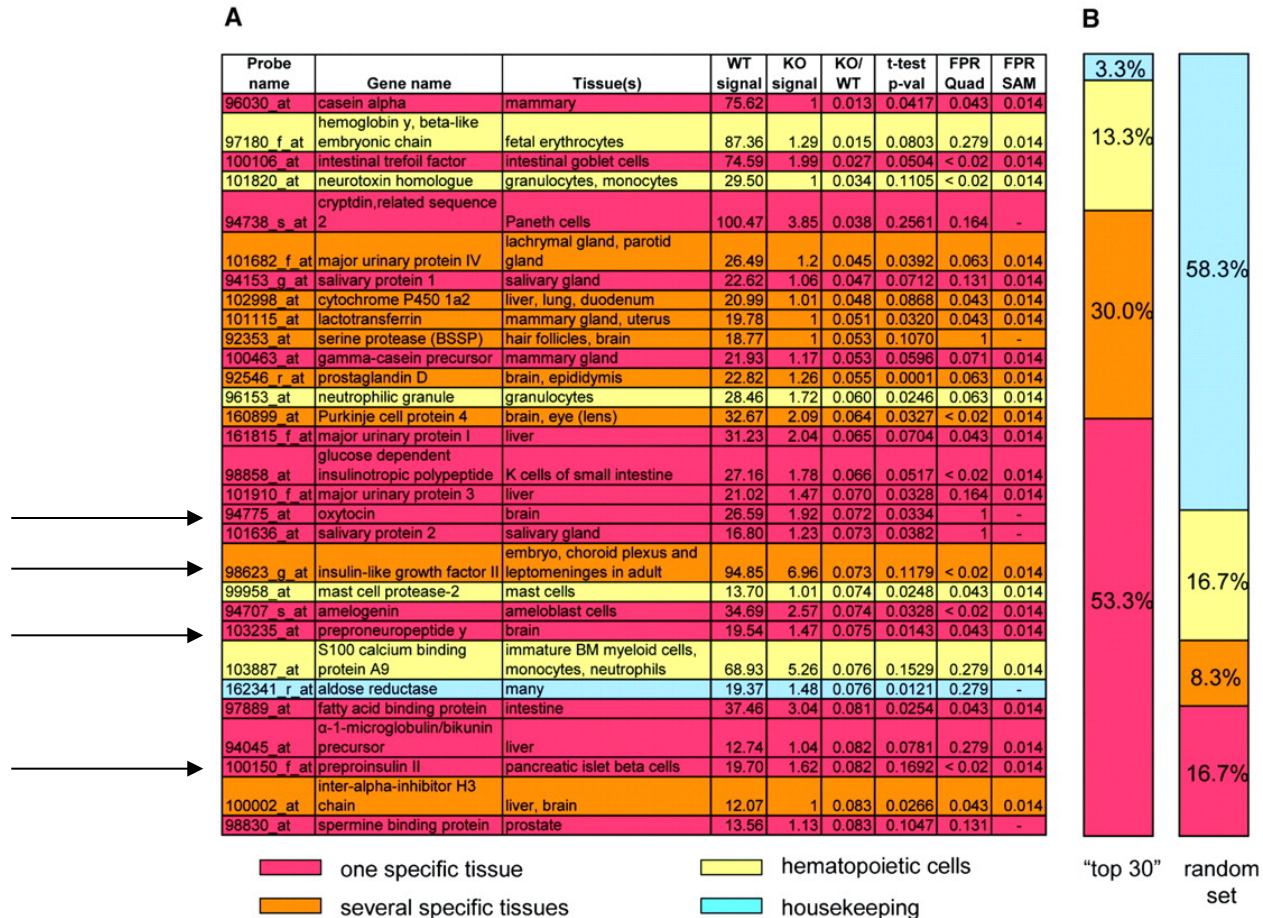
- ❖ Hierarchy and topography of intrathymic transcription:
 $IGF2$ (cTEC + mTEC) > $IGF1$ (cTEC + mTEC) >> INS (rare subsets of mTEC)
- ❖ Tolerance primarily concerns dominant epitopes
 - Tolerance to IGF-2 > IGF-1 >> Insulin
 - Active immunization (experimental breakdown of tolerance) :
Frequency and titers of Abs to IGF-2 < IGF-1 << Insulin
- ❖ Oral Insulin and residual β cell function
DPT (insulin administration to children at high risk)  **No tolerance !**
Anaphylaxis in NOD mice vaccinated with Insulin B9-23
- ❖ Immunogenicity of Insulin and prevalence of IAA (\pm 5% of whole population): related to the very low level of *INS* transcription in the thymus?

Transcription of *Insulin*-related genes in the thymus of BB rats



APS-I or APECED syndrome

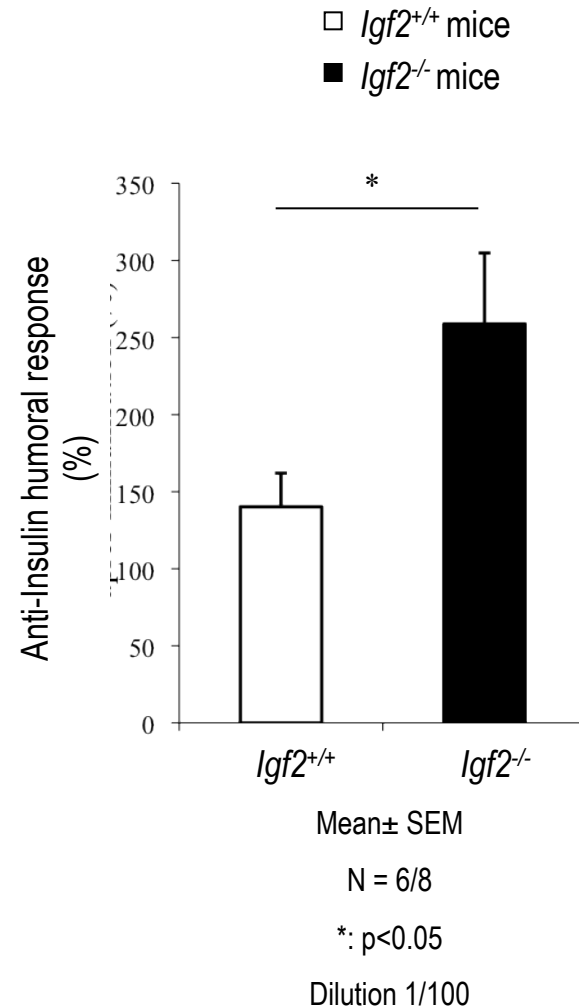
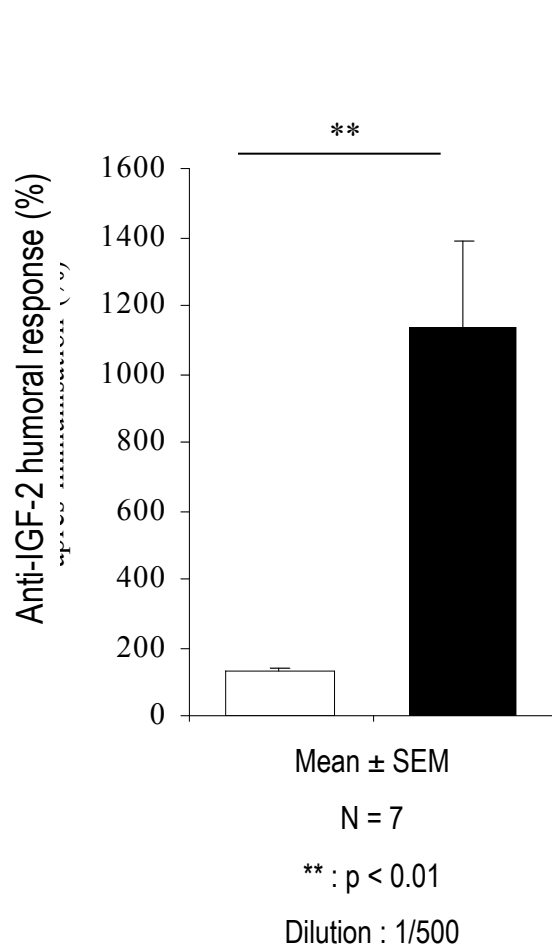
- Very rare monogenic autosomal recessive disease (AI polyendocrinopathy)
- *AIRE* identified on 21q22.3 (positional cloning)
- 14 exons, transcription factor of 545 aa, > 45 mutations
- Maximal transcription in **thymic epithelium**



Transgenic mice models in autoimmune diabetes

T1D auto-antigens	Characteristics	Transgenic NOD	Influence on diabetes
GAD	Catalyzes GABA synthesis. Two isoforms : GAD65 and GAD67 GAD67 >> GAD65 in mTEC	<p><i>GAD65</i>^{-/-} NOD</p> <p><i>GAD67</i>^{-/-} mouse</p> <p><i>GAD65/GAD67</i> antisense transgene (insulin promoter)</p>	<p>Insulinitis/diabetes</p> <p>Death</p> <p>Suppression of diabetes</p>
IA-2	Protein tyrosin phosphatase-like molecule. Two isoforms: IA-2 and IA-2b.	<p><i>IA-2</i>^{-/-} NOD</p> <p><i>IA-2b</i>^{-/-} NOD</p>	<p>Insulinitis/diabetes</p> <p>Insulinitis/diabetes</p>
ICA69	Neuroendocrine protein. Unknown function	<i>ICA69</i> ^{-/-} NOD	Insulinitis/diabetes
Insulin	Two genes present in the mouse genome: <i>Ins1</i> and <i>Ins2</i> <i>Ins1</i> predominates in islet β cells <i>Ins2</i> predominates in mTEC	<p><i>Ins1</i>^{-/-} NOD</p> <p><i>Ins2</i>^{-/-} NOD</p> <p><i>Ins1</i>^{-/-} x <i>Ins2</i>^{-/-} NOD</p> <p><i>Ins1</i>^{-/-} x <i>Ins2</i>^{-/-} Thy</p>	<p>Reduced insulinitis/diabetes and T1D auto-antibodies</p> <p>Increased insulinitis/diabetes and T1D auto-antibodies</p> <p>No insulinitis/diabetes No T1D auto-antibodies</p> <p>T1D diabetes in 3 weeks</p>

Contribution of *Igf2* expression to immunological tolerance toward INS

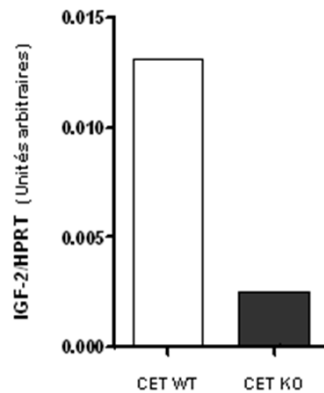
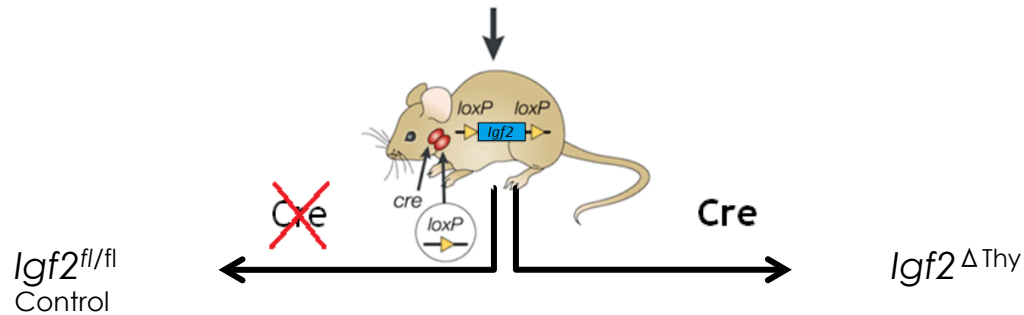


Specific deletion of *Igf2* in thymic epithelium – Development of *Igf2*^{ΔThy} mouse

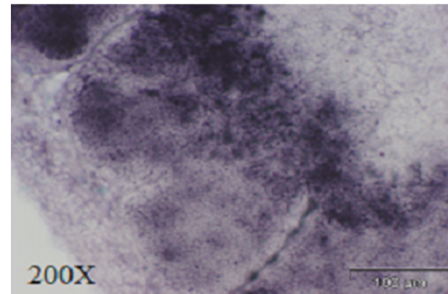
(Pr M. Constancia,
University of Cambridge)



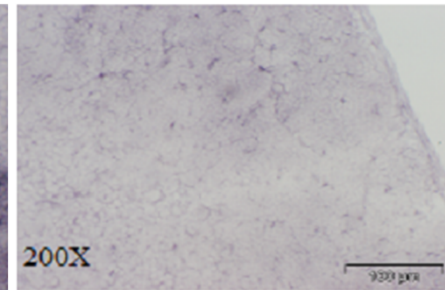
(Pr G. Holländer,
University of Basel)



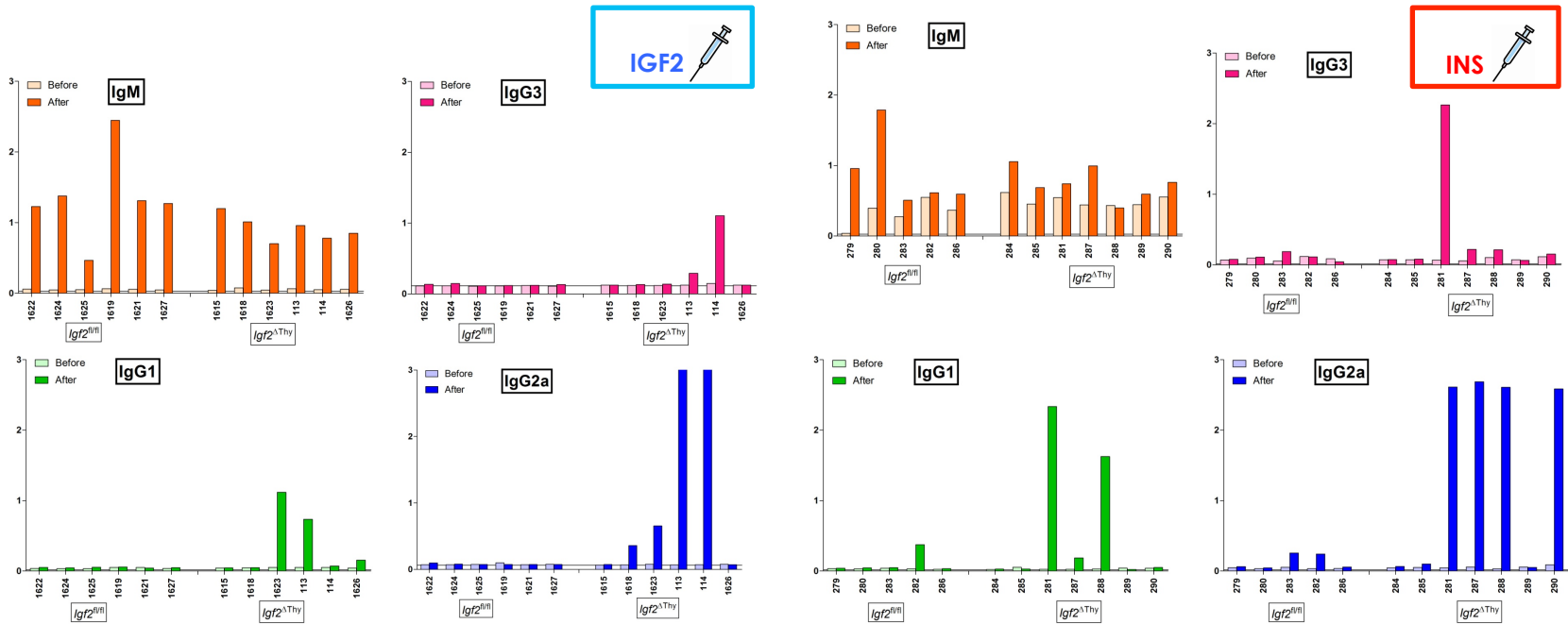
Thymus *Igf2*^{fl/fl} 20 μm



Thymus *Igf2*^{ΔThy} 20 μm



Titres and isotypes of Ig's after immunization with IGF2 or INS

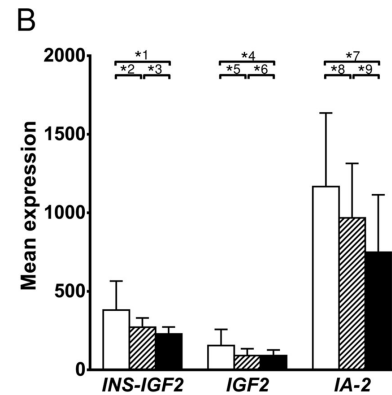
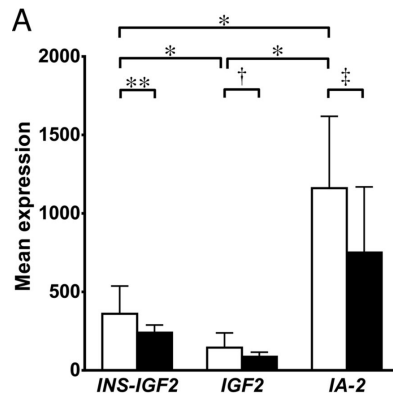
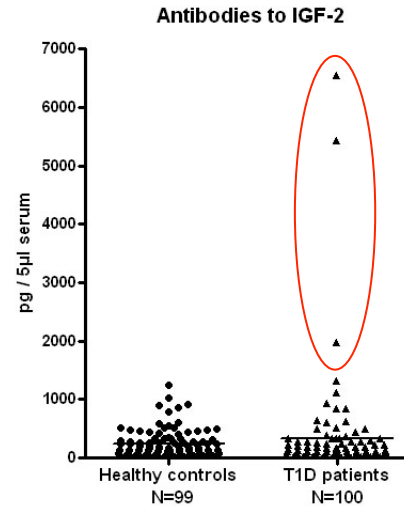


- Despite its ubiquitous expression, *Igf2* deletion in the sole thymus leads to loss of tolerance toward IGF2.
- *Igf2* deletion in the sole thymus also lowers the level of immunological tolerance toward INS (central cross-tolerance between IGF2 and INS).

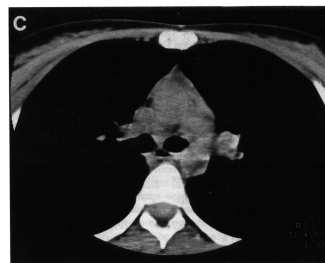
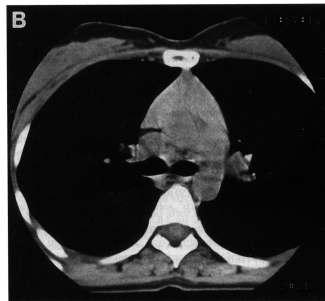
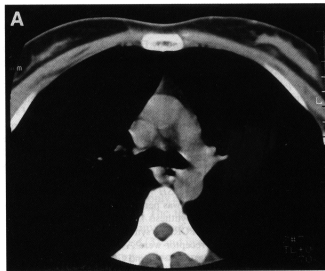
Humoral response to IGF-2 in T1D patients

Method
Specific and sensitive radio-binding assay using ^{125}I -IGF-2

Quantification
Standard curve of a monoclonal antibody anti-human IGF-2 (CBL82)



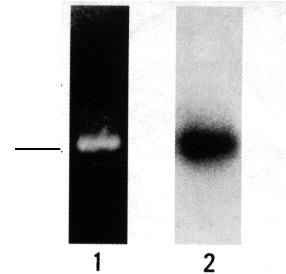
Thymus and Graves' disease (Type 3 AI thyroiditis)



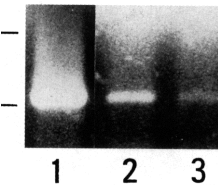
CT-scan

- A. Control
- B. Before treatment
- C. After treatment

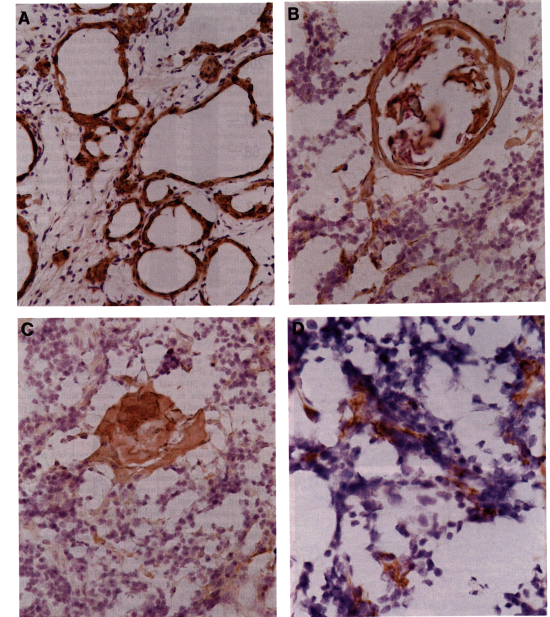
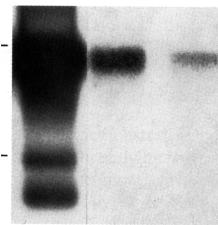
TSHR



1. Thyroid
2-3. Thymus



Northern
1. Thyroid
2-3. Thymus

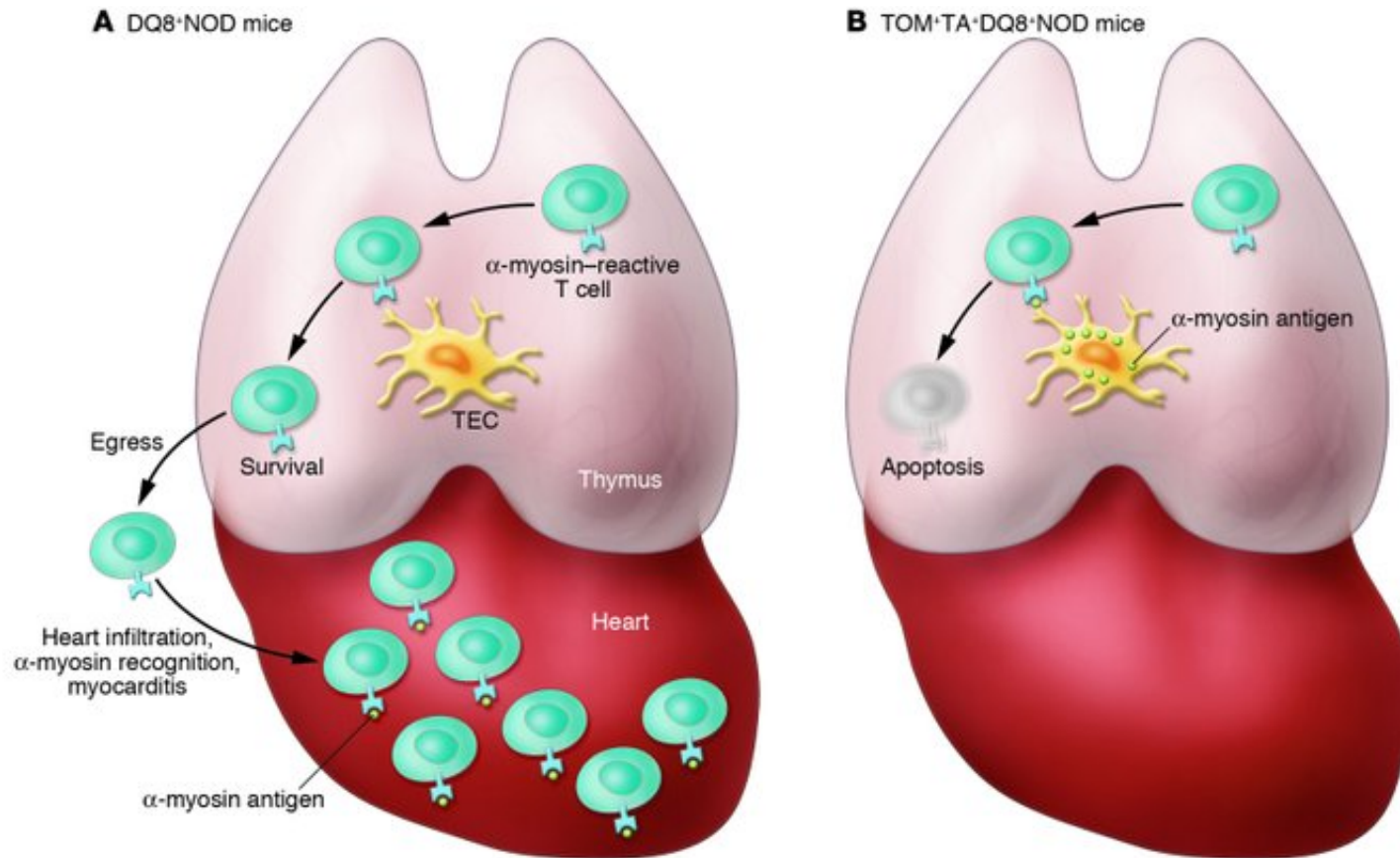


ICC for TSHR

A. Thyroid
B-D. Thymus

Paschke R & Geenen V *J Mol Med* (1995) 73:577-80
Murakami M et al. *J Clin Invest* (1996) 98:2228-34
Colobran R et al. *Hum Mol Genet* (2011) 20:3415-23

Defect in thymic tolerance to α -myosin promotes autoimmune myocarditis



A thymus defect in autoimmune neuroendocrine diseases

Thymus physiology

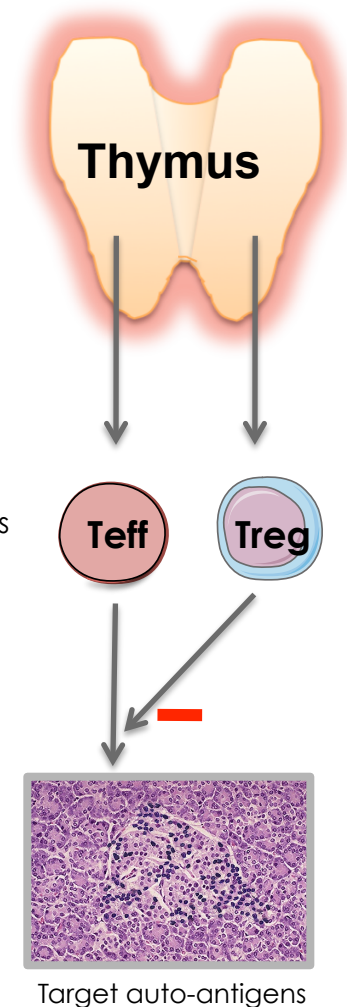
- AIRE-regulated transcription of neuroendocrine self-peptides in thymus epithelium.
- Deletion of T cells with high affinity for MHC/neuroendocrine self-peptide complexes.
- Selection of CD4+ CD25+ Foxp3+ tTreg, specific of neuroendocrine self-peptides.

Thymus physiopathology

- Absence or decrease in expression/presentation of neuroendocrine self-peptides in the thymus (APECED/APS-1, Graves' disease, Down syndrome, BB rat, etc.)
- Enrichment of T-cell repertoire with 'forbidden' self-reactive effector T cells (Teff).
- Decrease in selection of tTreg with specificity to neuroendocrine self-peptides.

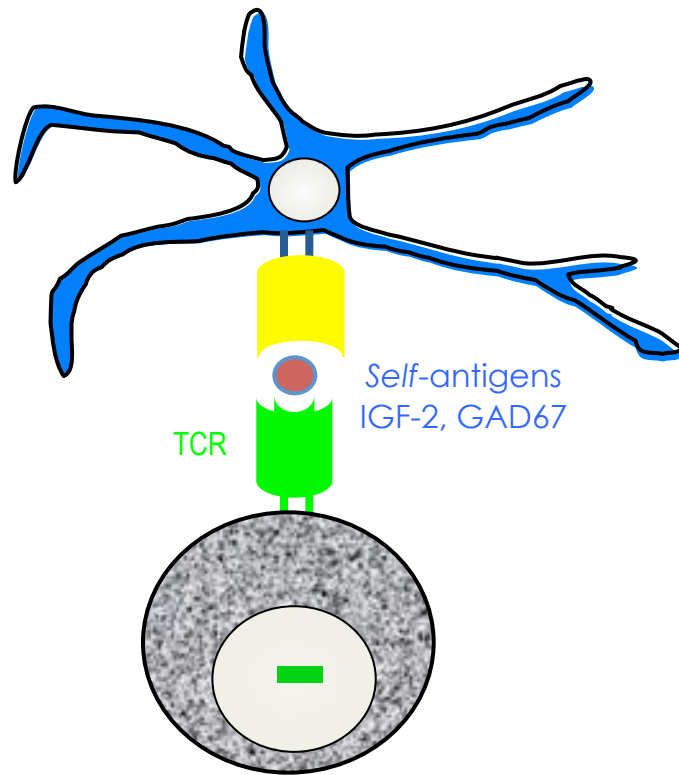
Bridge between self-reactive Teff and target auto-antigens

- Role of environmental factors (**viruses**, diet, vitamin D deficiency, stress...)



The concept of « negative self-vaccination »

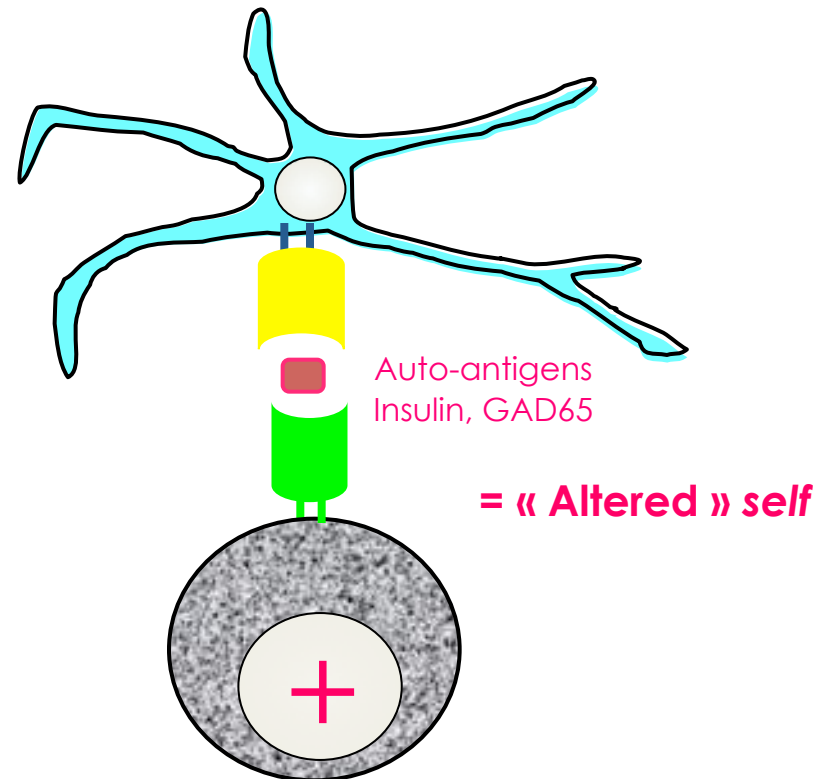
Thymus antigen-presenting cell



SELF-TOLERANCE TO β CELLS

Clonal deletion of self-reactive T cells
Generation of specific γ Treg

Islet antigen-presenting cell



AUTOIMMUNITY TO β CELLS

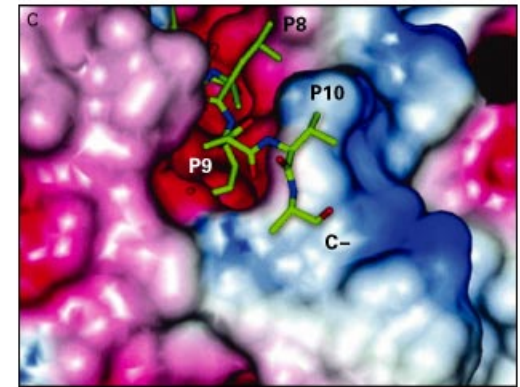
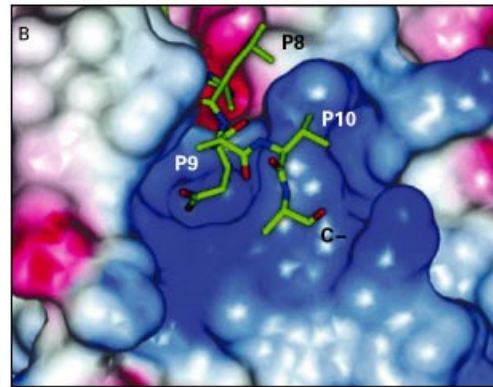
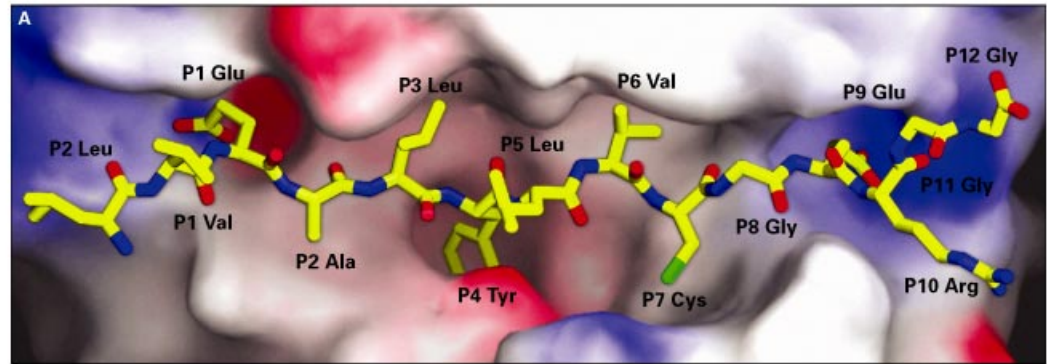
Activation of self-reactive T cells
Induction of memory T cells

DQ8 presentation of Insulin B₉₋₂₃

In memoriam



Don Craig WILEY
(1944-2001)



Lee W, Wucherpfennig K & Wiley D, *Nat Immunol* (2001)

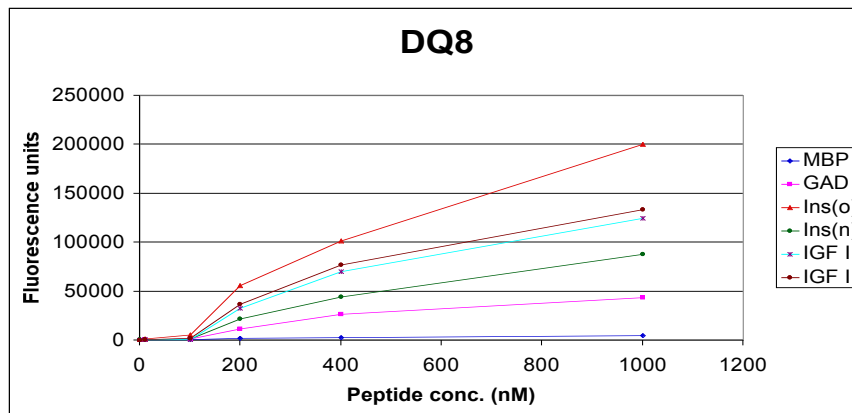
HLA-DQ8 = combination chain α (HLA-DQA1*0301) + β (HLA-DQB1*0302)

HLA-DQ2 = combination chain α (HLA-DQA1*0501) + β (HLA-DQB1*0201)

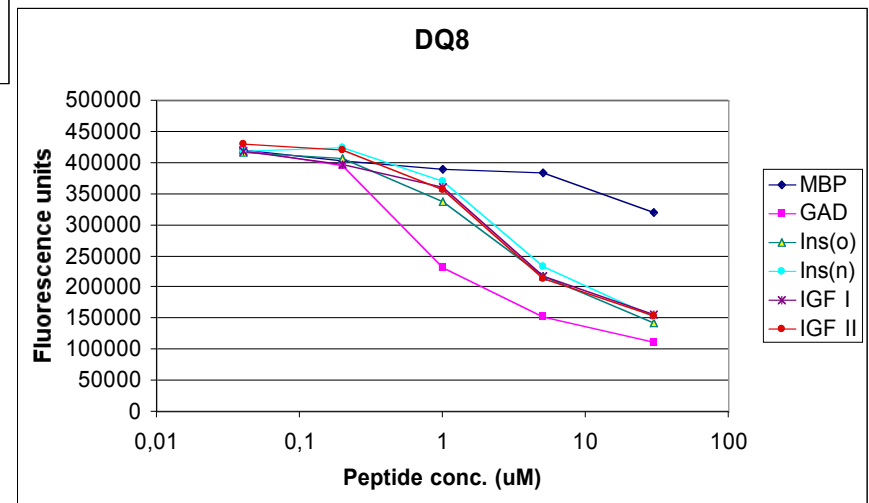
Both alleles confer major susceptibility to T1D

Binding to DQ8 of INS and IGF-2 homologous sequences

Direct binding



Competition

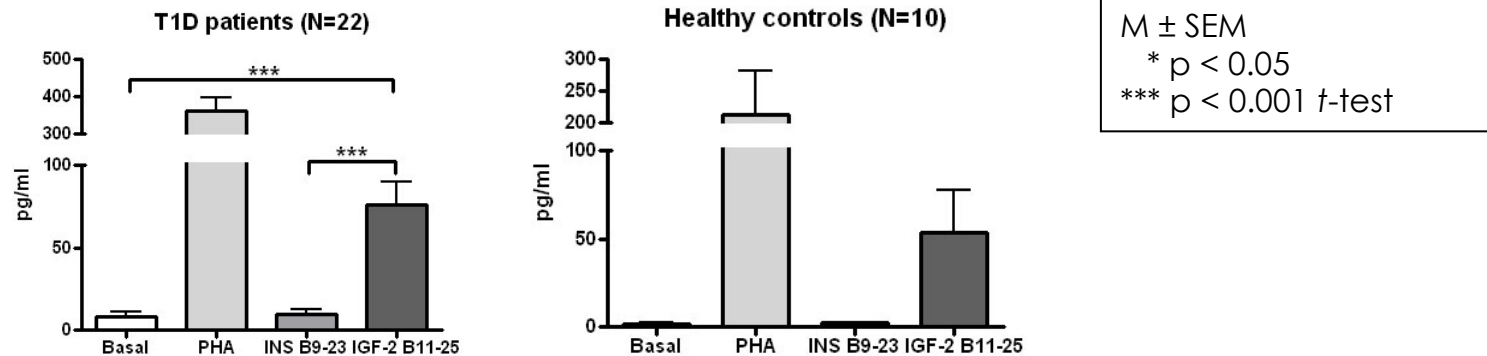


Ins B9-23 = SHLVEALYLVCGERG

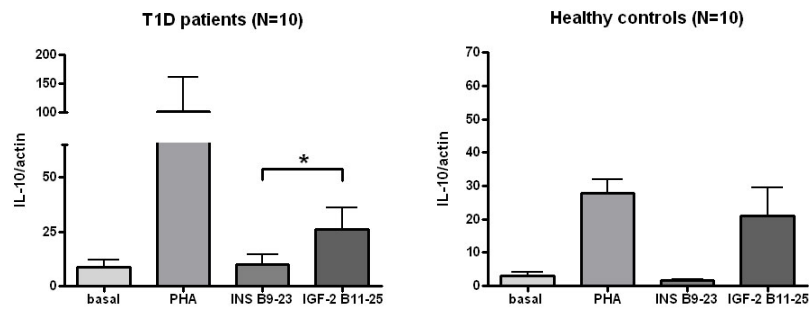
IGF-2 B11-25 = GELVDTLQFVCGDRG 53% (8/15) homology

Immune cellular response to IGF-2

IL-10



IL10 transcripts



The Role of Environment in T1D Pathogenesis

N-S gradient in MS and T1D incidence

A Prevalence of Multiple Sclerosis



B Incidence of Type 1 Diabetes in Children



Concordance of T1D in monozygotic twins: $\pm 40\%$

Coxsackie B (CVB)

- Epidemiological studies (serology, PCR)
 - Virus isolated in pancreas of T1D dead child, able to induce autoimmune diabetes after injection to *susceptible* mice
- BUT LACK OF ANY DIRECT EVIDENCE**

Coxsackievirus CVB4, thymus and T1D pathogenesis

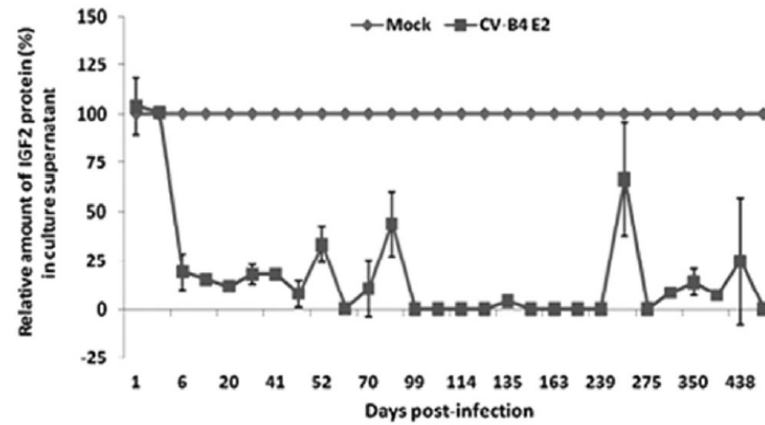
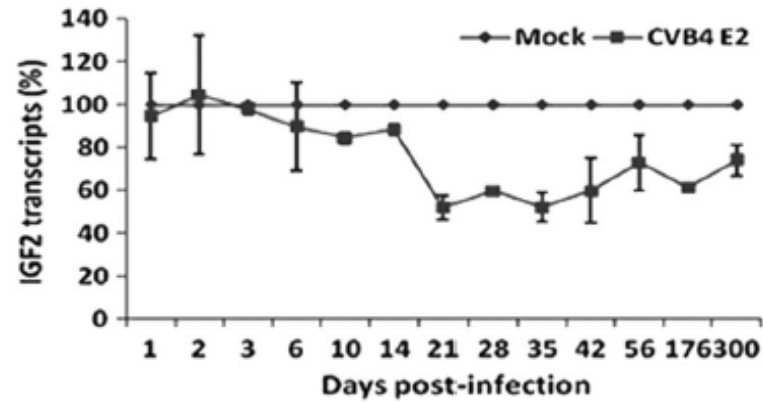


Background

- Coxsackievirus B4 infection of murine fetal thymus organ cultures.
F. Brilot *et al. J Med Virol* (1998) 80:659-666.
- Persistent infection of human thymic epithelial cells by Coxsackievirus B4.
F. Brilot *et al. J Virol* (2002) 76:5260-5265.
- Coxsackievirus B4 infection of human fetal thymus cells.
F. Brilot, V. Geenen, D. Hober & C. Stoddart, *J Virol* (2004) 78:9854-9861.
- Prolonged viral RNA detection in blood and lymphoid tissues from Coxsackievirus B4 orally-inoculated Swiss mice.
H. Jaïdane *et al. Microbiol Immunol* (2006) 50:971-974.

Question: Does thymus infection by CVB4 interfere with programming of central self-tolerance toward insulin family?

Igf2 transcription and IGF-2 synthesis in a murine mTEC line



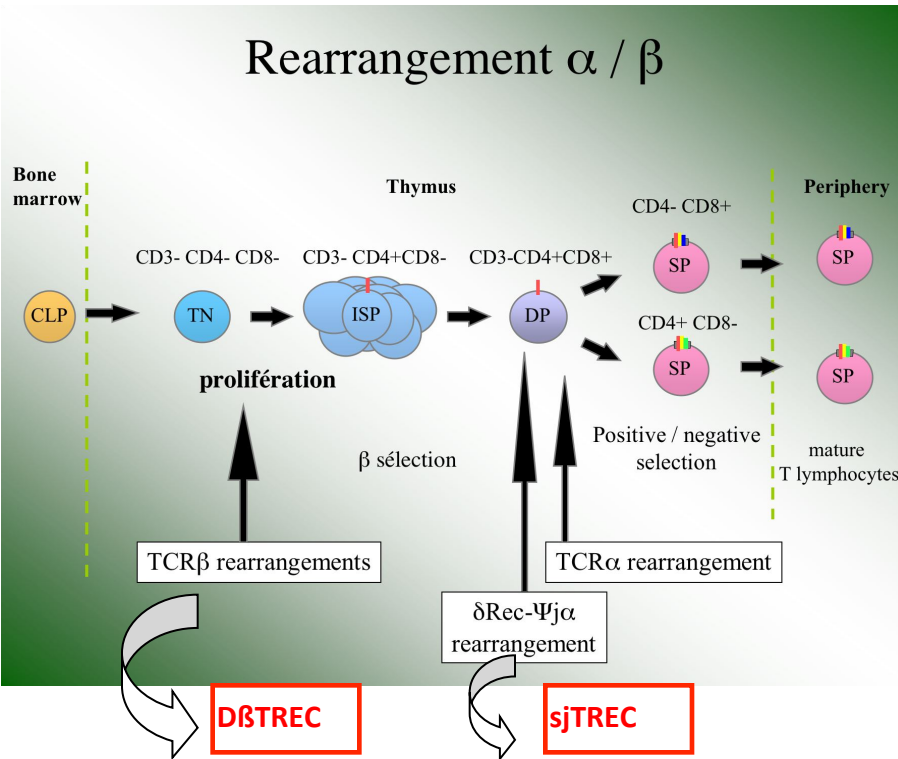
Conclusions

- The presentation of **neuroendocrine self-peptides** in the thymus ensured an integrated and harmonious evolution between the neuroendocrine and adaptive immune systems.
- A thymus dysfunction in programming central self-tolerance plays a primary role in the development of a specific autoimmune response directed against neuroendocrine organ/cell-restricted antigens.
- Resulting from this thymus defect, repertoire enrichment with self-reactive T cells and depletion of self-specific tTreg cells is a condition necessary but not sufficient for appearance of autoimmune endocrine diseases.

Clinical Investigation of Thymus Function

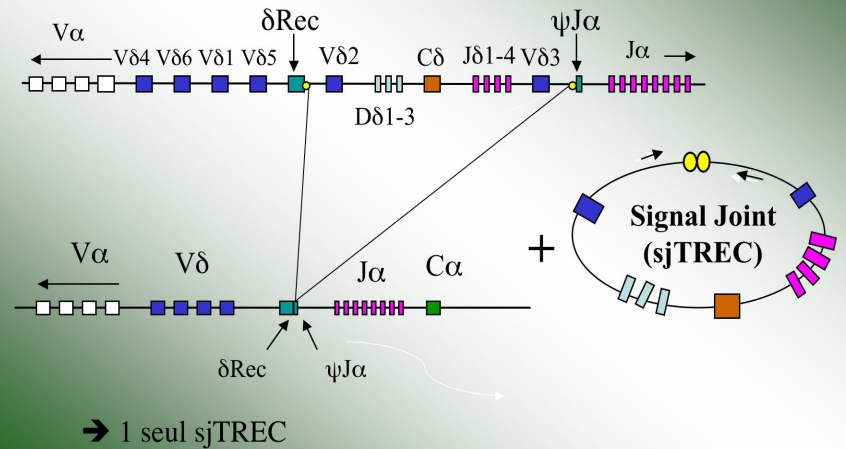
TCR excision circles: D β TREC and sjTREC

Rearrangement α / β

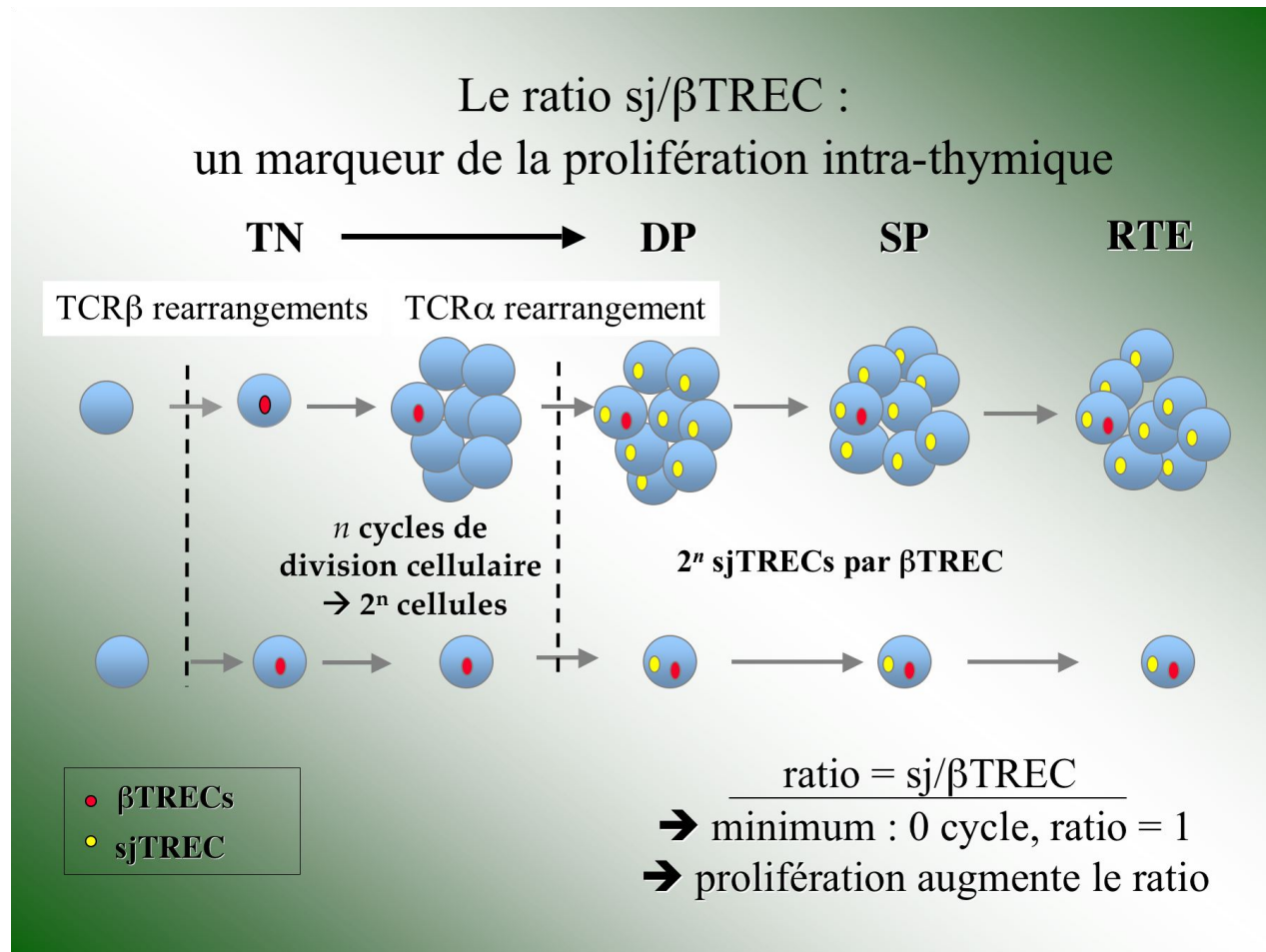


génération du sjTREC avant le réarrangement de la chaîne α

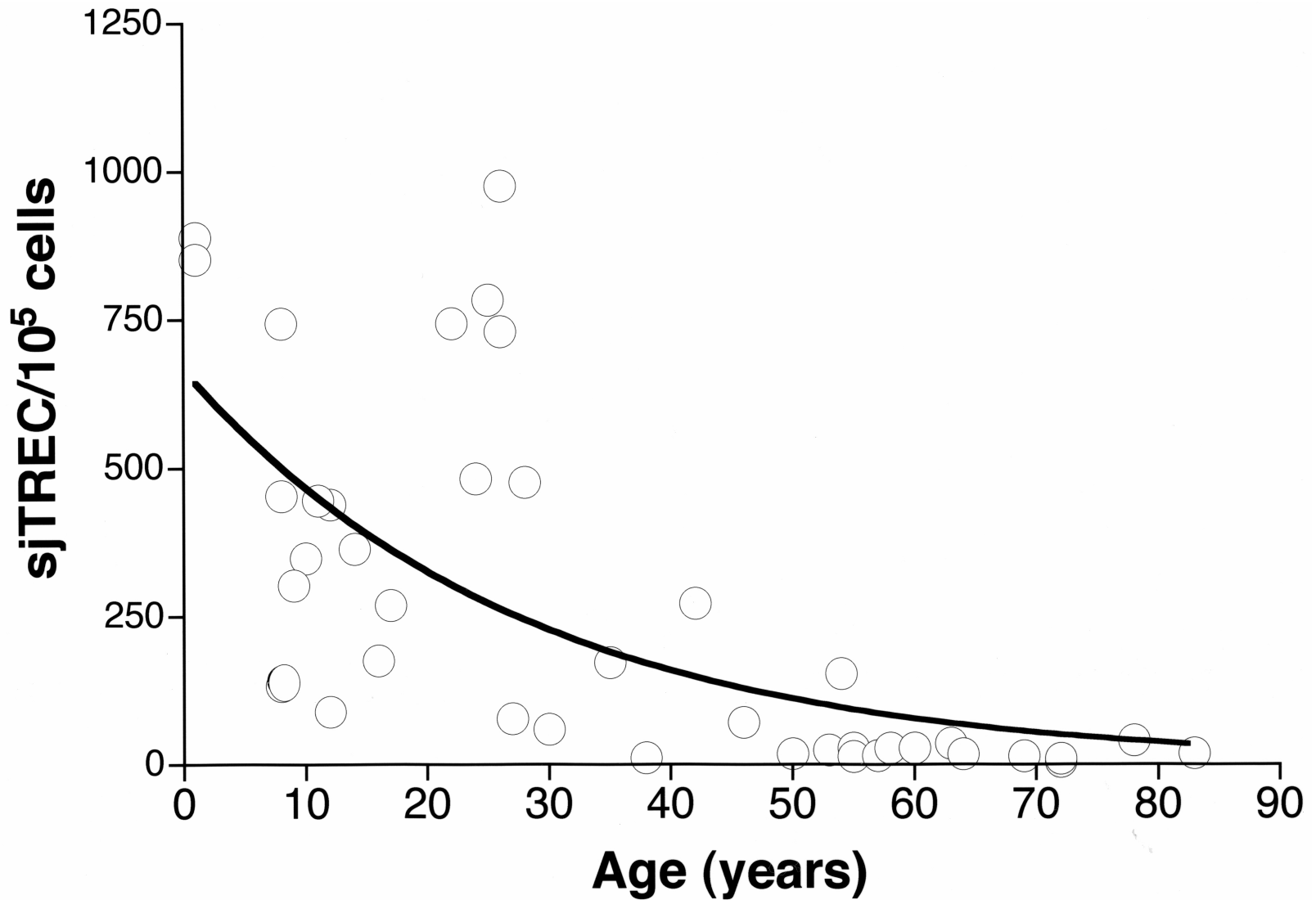
(lors de la délétion du locus delta)



Sj/DβTREC ratio: a marker of intrathymic pre-T cell proliferation



SjTREC frequency during aging



The somatotrope GH/IGF-1 axis regulates the maintenance of adult thymopoiesis

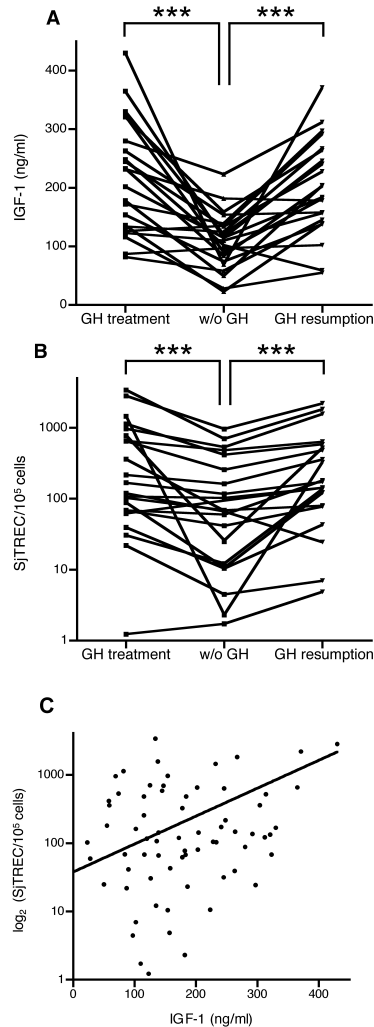


Figure 1

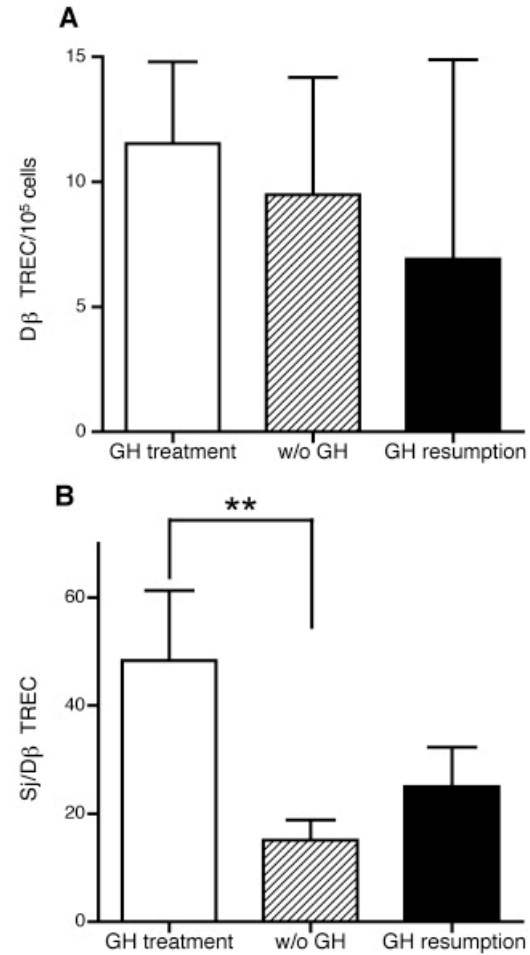


Figure 2

Acknowledgments

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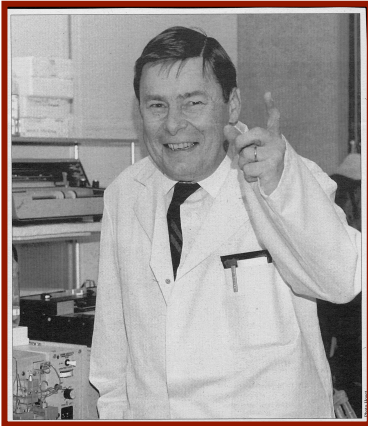
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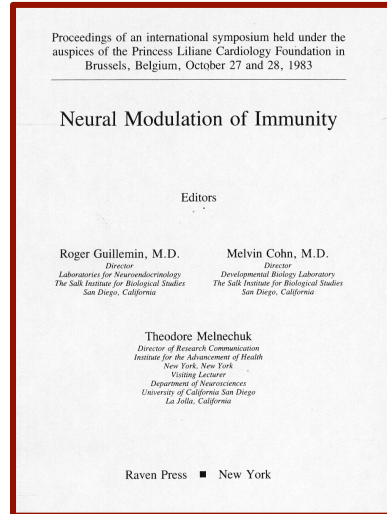


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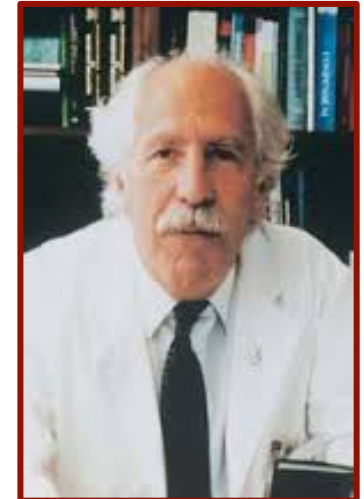
Thanks to my 'educating environment'



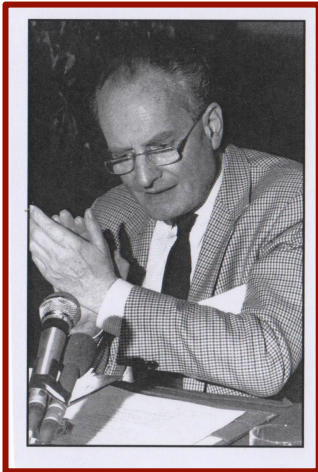
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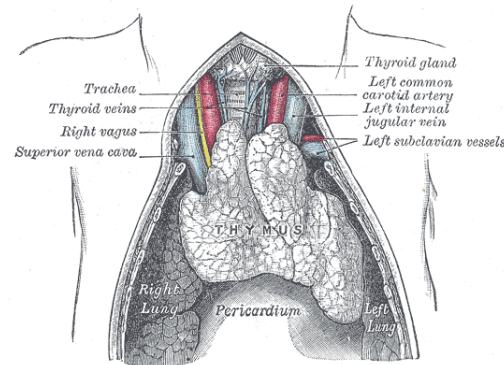


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