

RESPOSTA DO SISTEMA
IMUNOLÓGICO À
VACINAS

A vacinação é um processo de imunização ATIVO!

IMUNIDADE ATIVA: adquirida devido o contato com o antígeno. Ex.: após infecção ou vacinação

IMUNIDADE PASSIVA: adquirida devido a transferência de células ou anticorpos de um indivíduo imunizado. Ex.: imunidade transferida pelo **colostro** ou **soro**

TIPOS DE RESPOSTA IMUNE

- Inata (ou Inespecífica)

- Adaptativa (ou Específica) *

* Resposta imune humoral

* Resposta imune celular

(Ambas respostas contribuem na
geração da imunidade)

RESPOSTA IMUNE INATA

É a primeira linha de defesa:

- funciona basicamente da mesma forma independente do tipo de agente
- pode reconhecer uma grande variedade de produtos microbianos: utiliza sistemas de reconhecimento inespecíficos.
- não gera memória imunológica

RESPOSTA IMUNE INATA

Quem participa?

- Barreiras físicas / Barreiras químicas

- Substâncias solúveis:

Citocinas (Ex: interferon)

Sistema Complemento

Proteínas de fase aguda

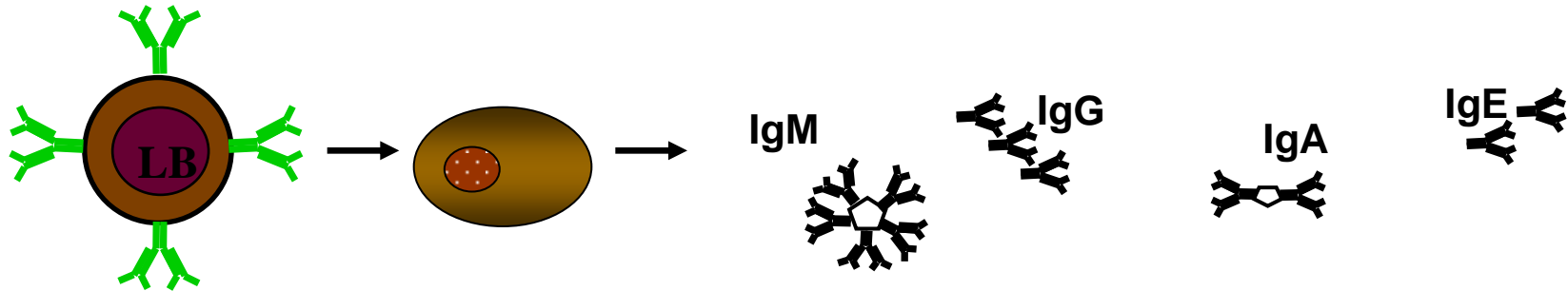
- Células:

neutrófilos, macrófagos, células dendríticas, células NK e outras

Resposta Imune Adaptativa (específica)

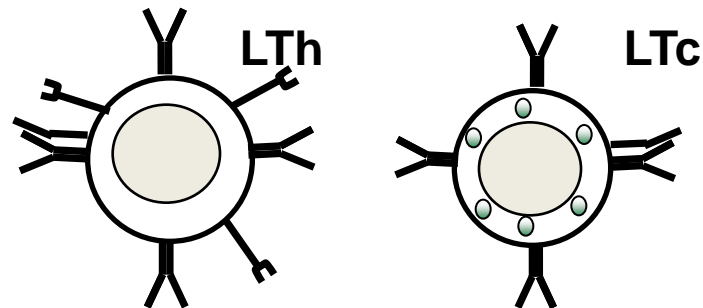
⇒ Humoral

(mediada por anticorpos, os quais são produzidos por plasmócitos gerados a partir de linfócitos B ativados)



⇒ Celular

(mediada por linfócitos T)



Innate immunity
(rapid response)

Adaptive immunity
(slow response)

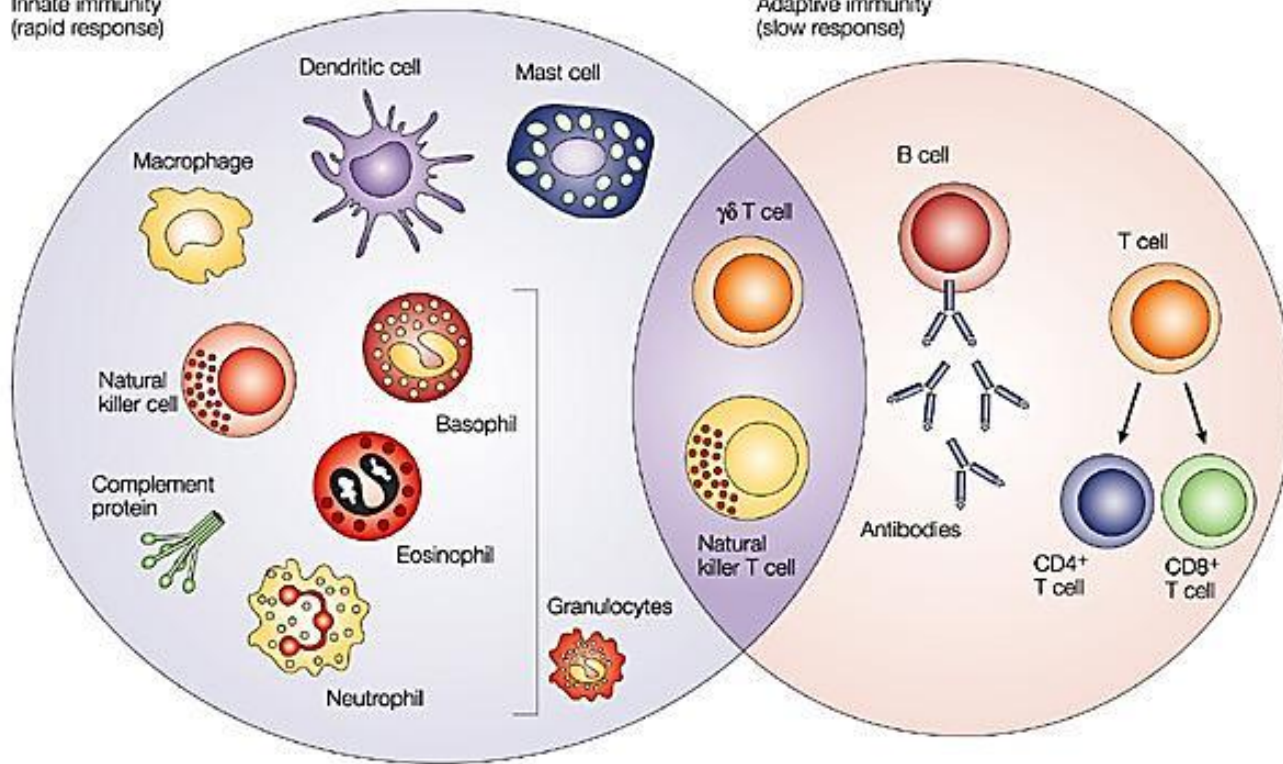
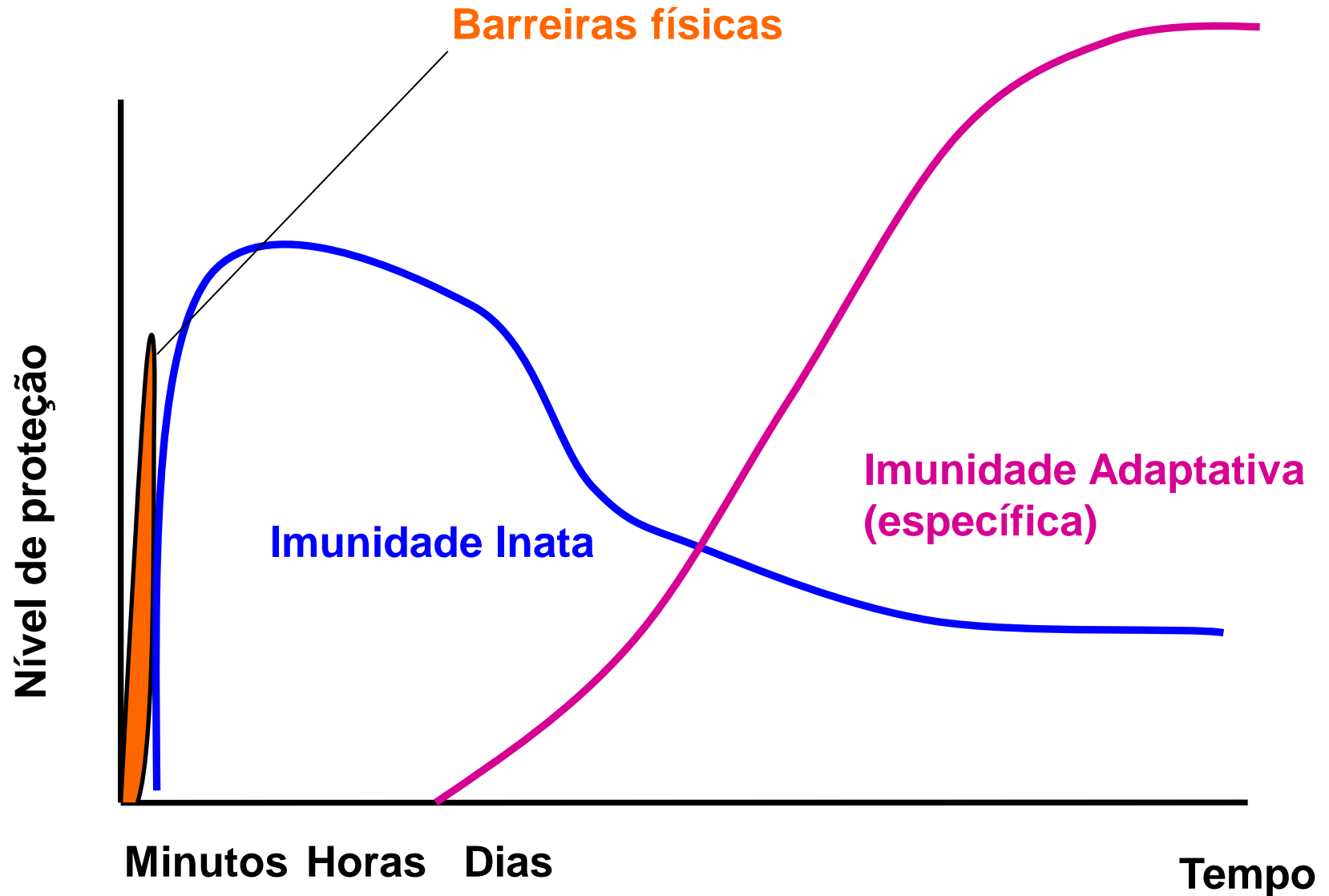
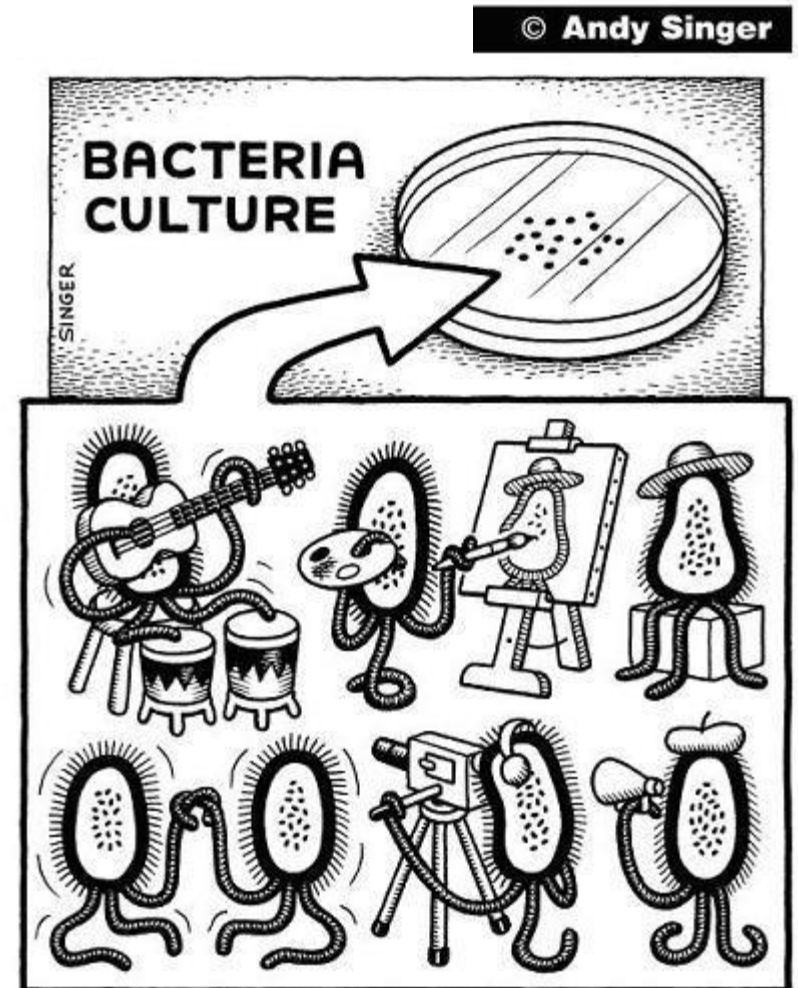
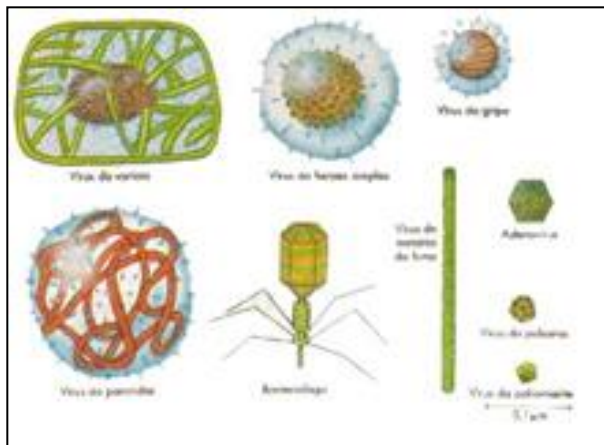
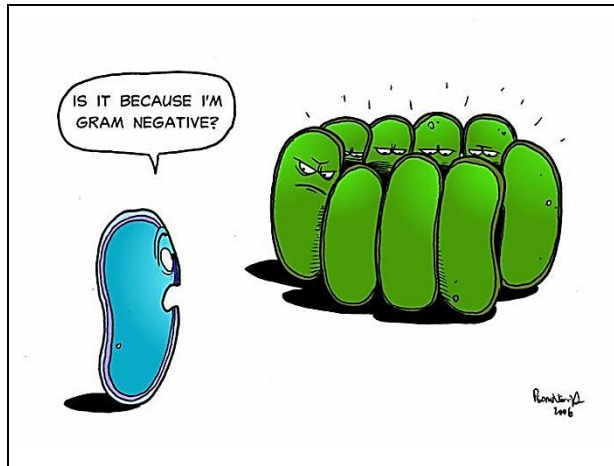


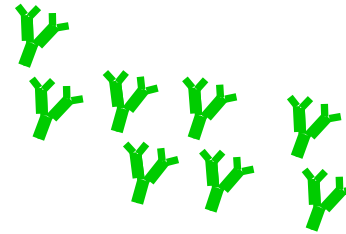
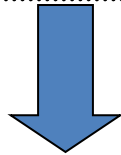
Fig. Tempo para desenvolvimento das imunidades



RESPOSTAS IMUNES DIFERENTES PARA AGENTES DIFERENTES !

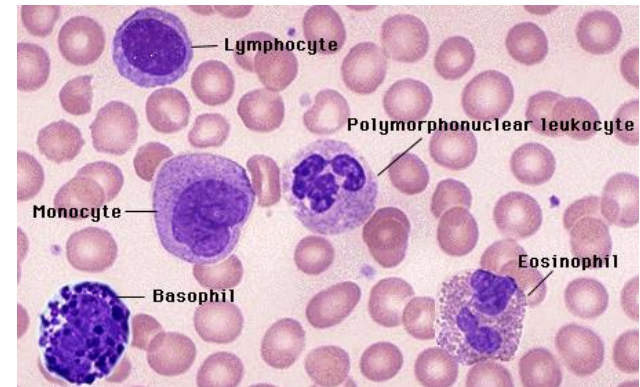
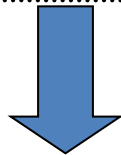


**AGENTE ESTRANHO
(ANTÍGENO) EXÓGENO**

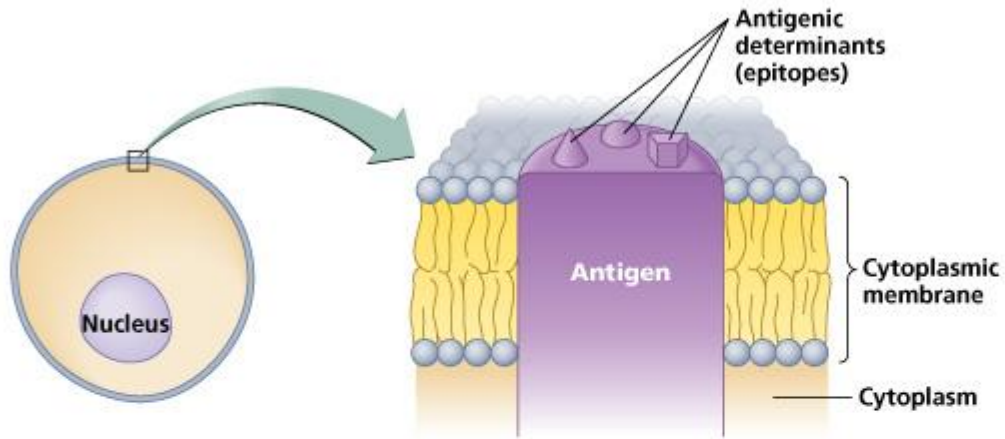


Resposta imune humoral (principal)

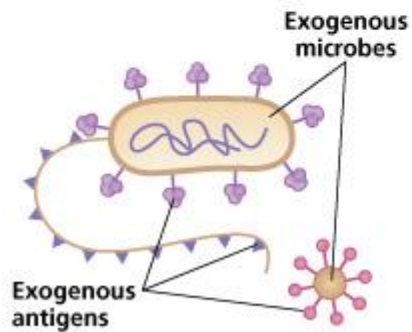
**AGENTE ESTRANHO
ENDÓGENO**



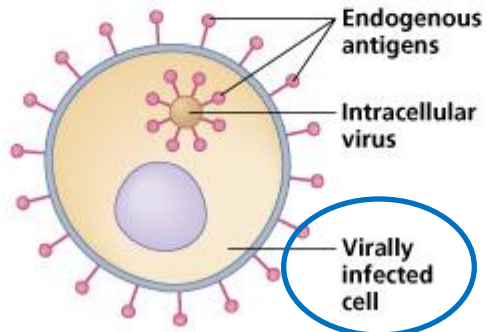
Resposta imune celular (principal)



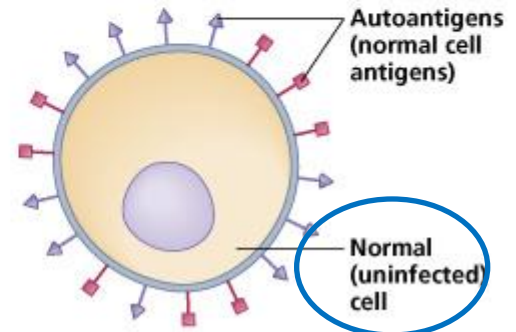
(a) Antigenic determinants



(b) Exogenous antigens

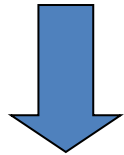


(c) Endogenous antigens



(d) Autoantigens

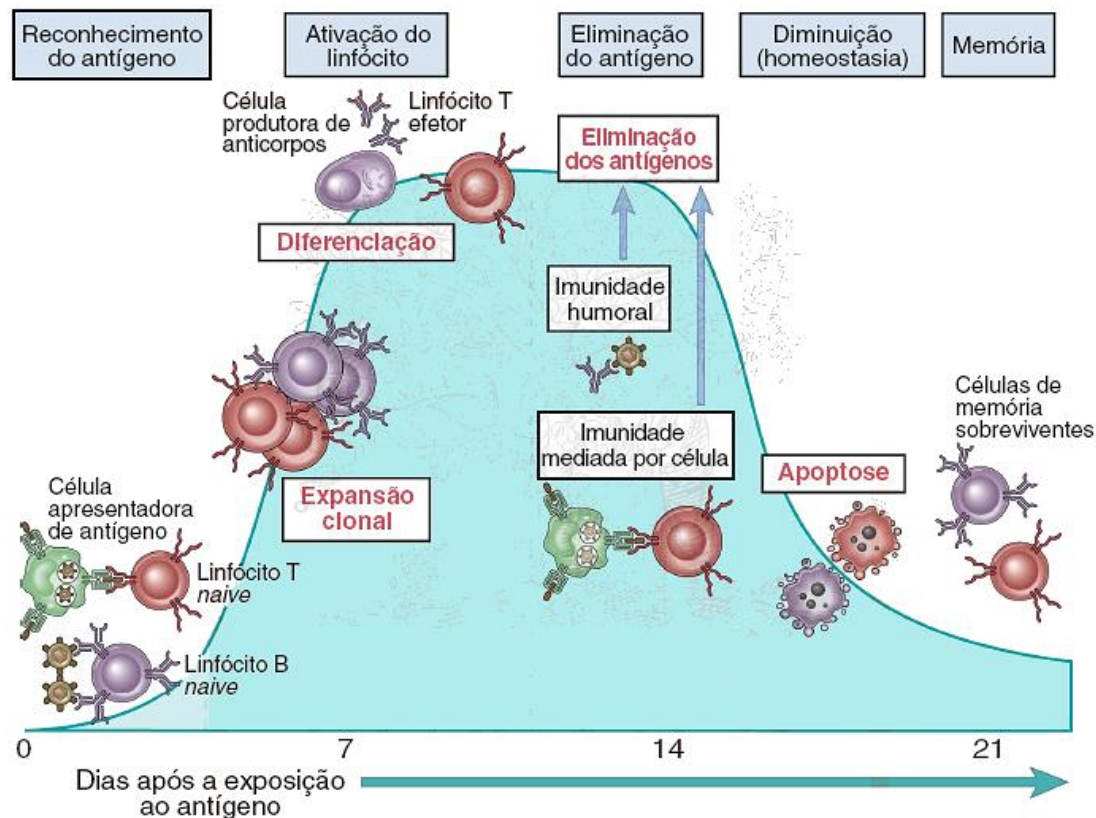
***IMUNIDADE SISTÊMICA e ou
IMUNIDADE LOCAL***



**PENETRAÇÃO E PATOGENIA DO
PATÓGENO**

MEMÓRIA IMUNOLÓGICA

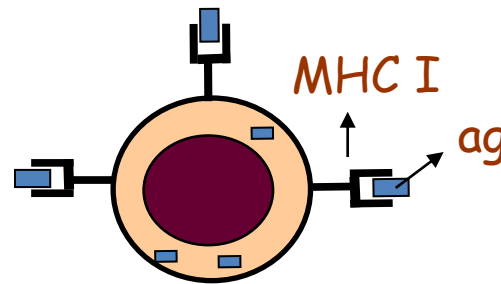
constituída sub-populações de linfócitos T e B, chamados células de memória.



“moléculas apresentadoras de antígenos”

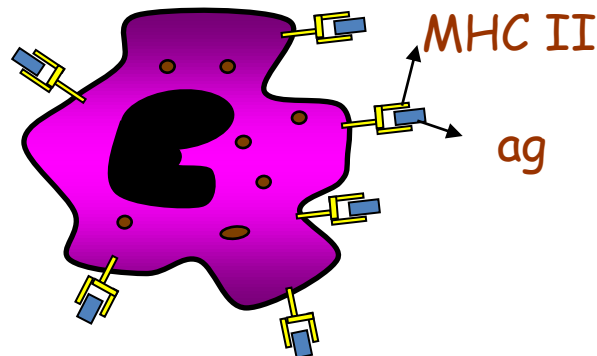
Moléculas do complexo de histocompatibilidade principal (MHC):

* MHC Classe I:



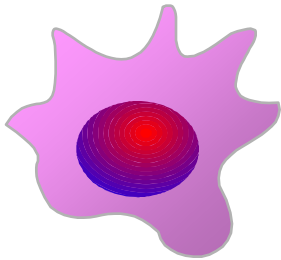
Célula apresentando MHC I + ag

* MHC Classe II:

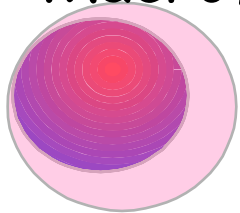


Célula apresentando MHC II + ag

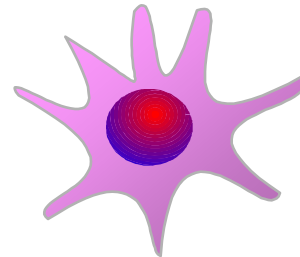
CÉLULAS APRESENTADORAS DE
ANTÍGENOS (APCS) PARA LINFÓCITOS
T HELPER : = Expressam MHC II



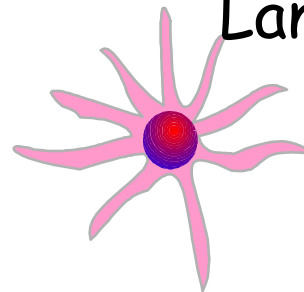
Macrófago



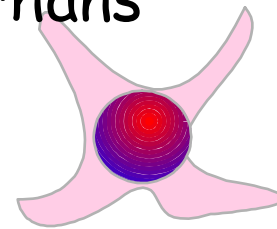
Linfócito B



Langerhans



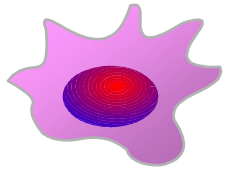
Dendríticas



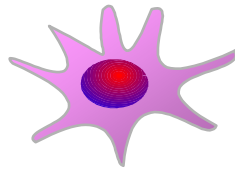
interdigitantes

CÉLULAS APRESENTADORAS DE ANTÍGENOS PARA LINFÓCITOS T CITOTÓXICOS :

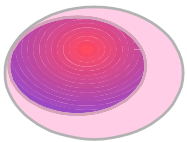
= Expressam MHC I



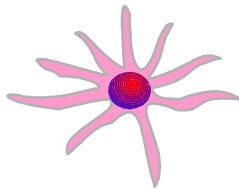
Macrófago



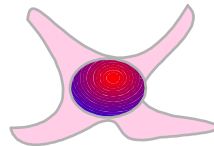
Langerhans



Linfócito B

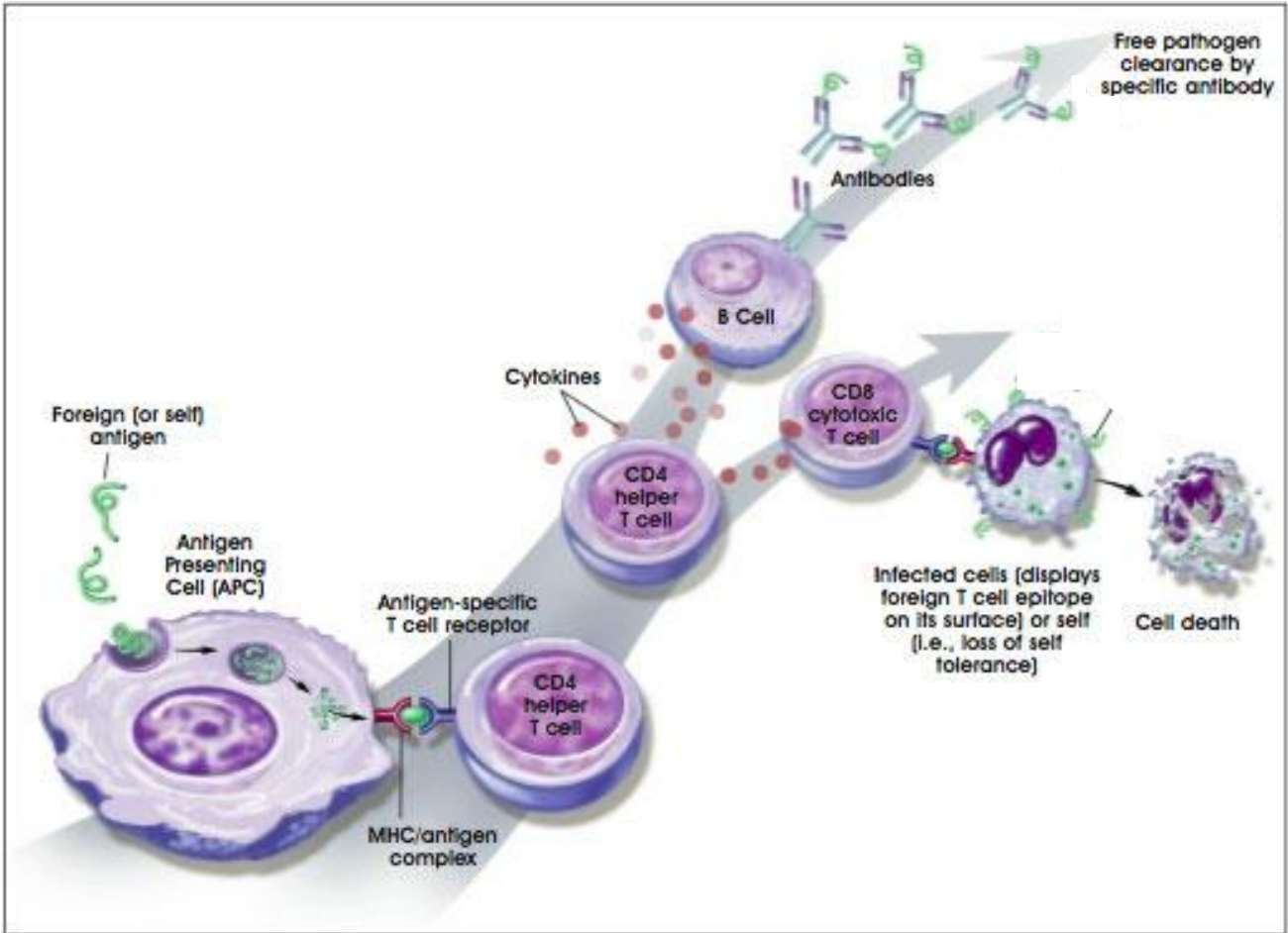


Dendríticas



interdigitantes

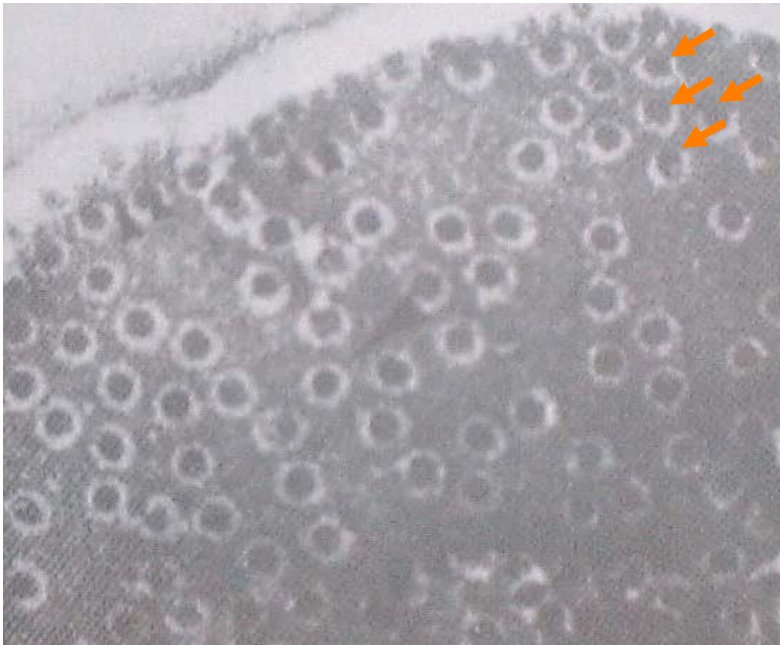
São qualquer célula do organismo !!!!



Imunidade Específica Celular



LTcitotóxico



Célula sendo
destruída pelo
linfócito
T citotóxico

Imunidade Específica Humoral

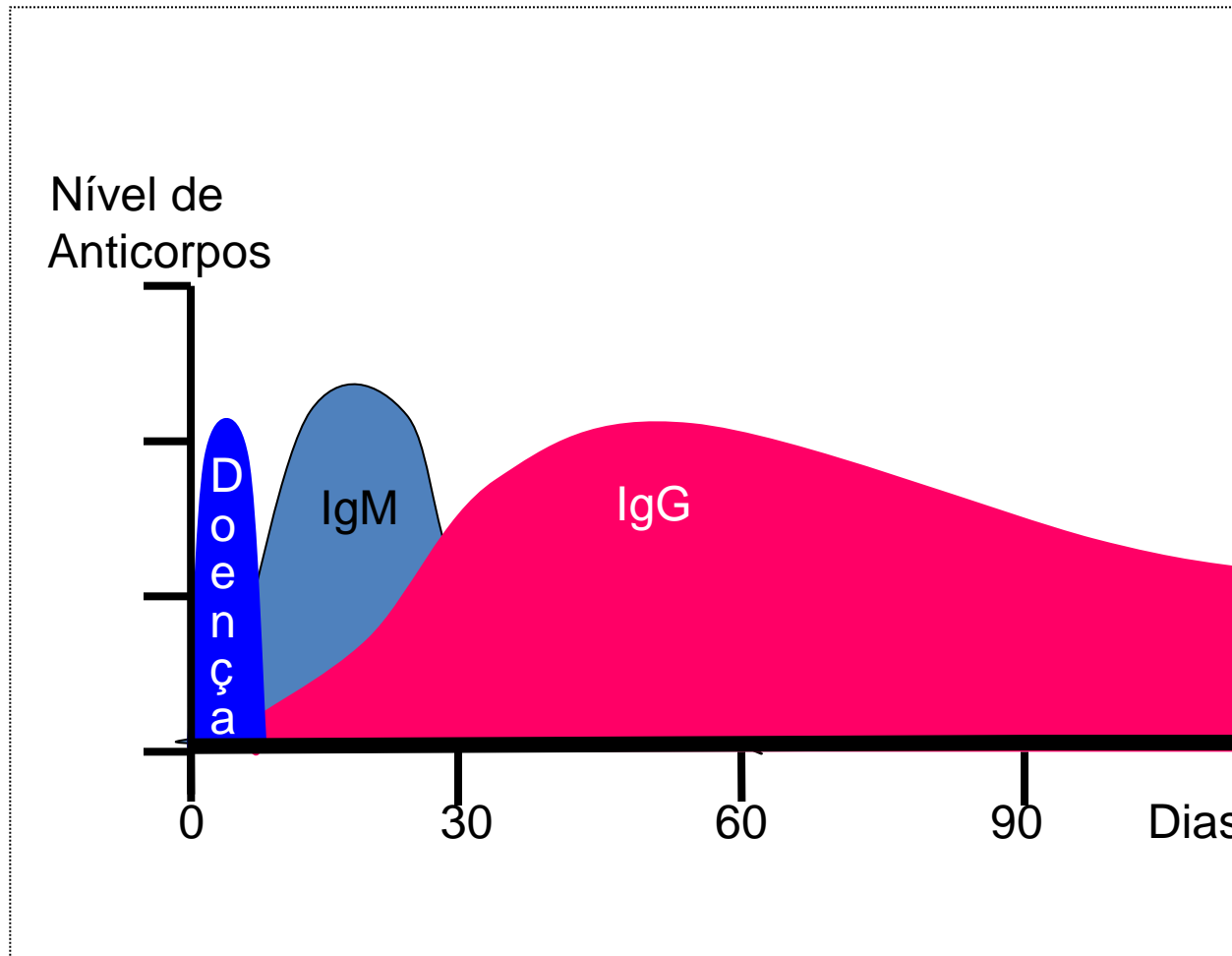


anticorpos

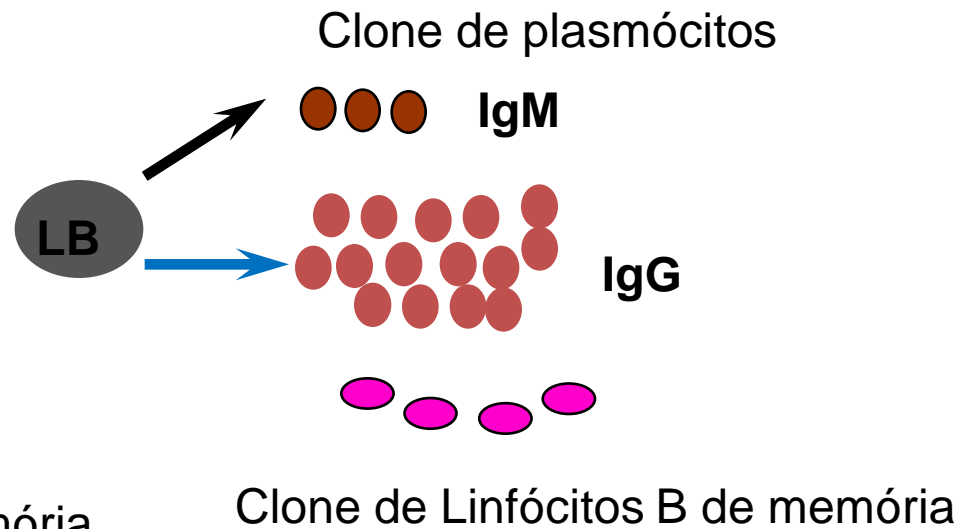
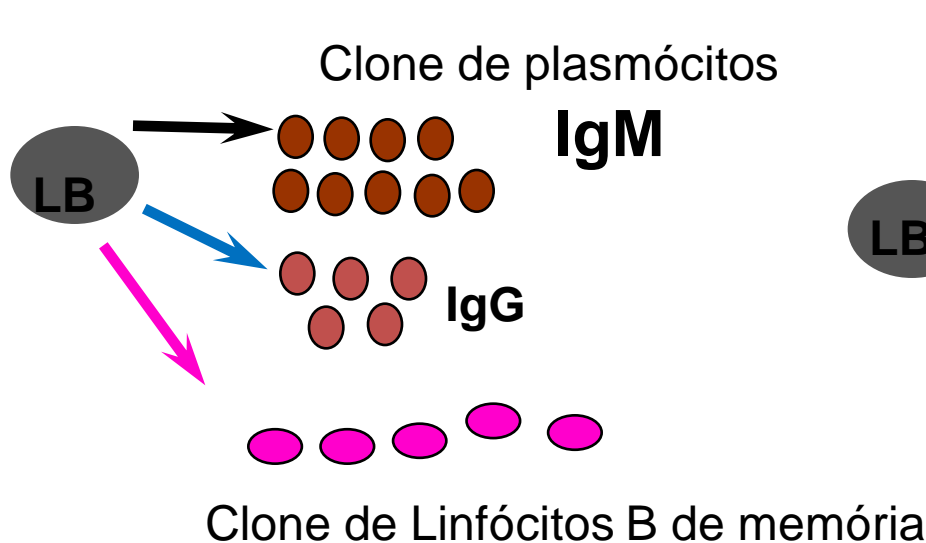
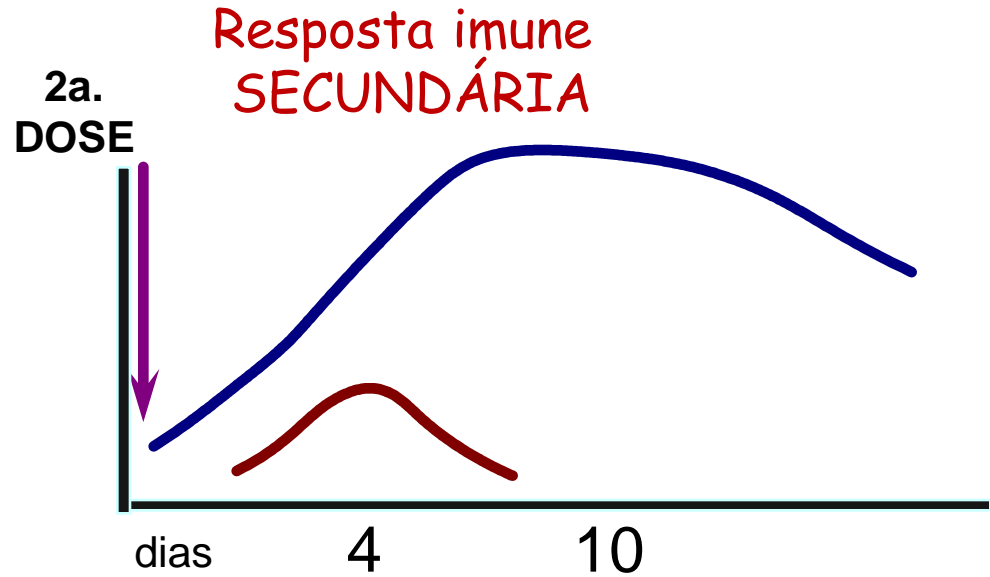
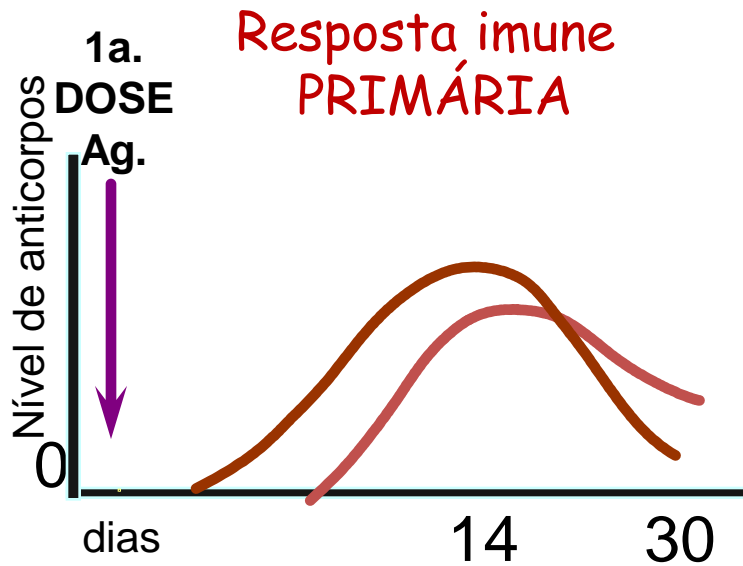
Table 16.1 Characteristics of the Five Classes of Immunoglobulins

Name	Function(s)	Structure (Molecular Weight in Daltons)	Location(s)	Percentage in Serum
IgG	Complement activation, agglutination, opsonization, and neutralization; crosses placenta to protect fetus	Monomer (150,000)	Serum, intercellular fluid	85
IgM	Complement activation, agglutination, and neutralization	Pentamer (970,000)	Serum	5–10
IgA	Agglutination and neutralization	Monomer (160,000); dimer (385,000)	External secretions, including milk	5
IgE	Triggers release of histamines from basophils and mast cells	Monomer (188,000)	Serum, mast cell surfaces	<1
IgD	Unknown	Monomer (184,000)	B cell surface	<1

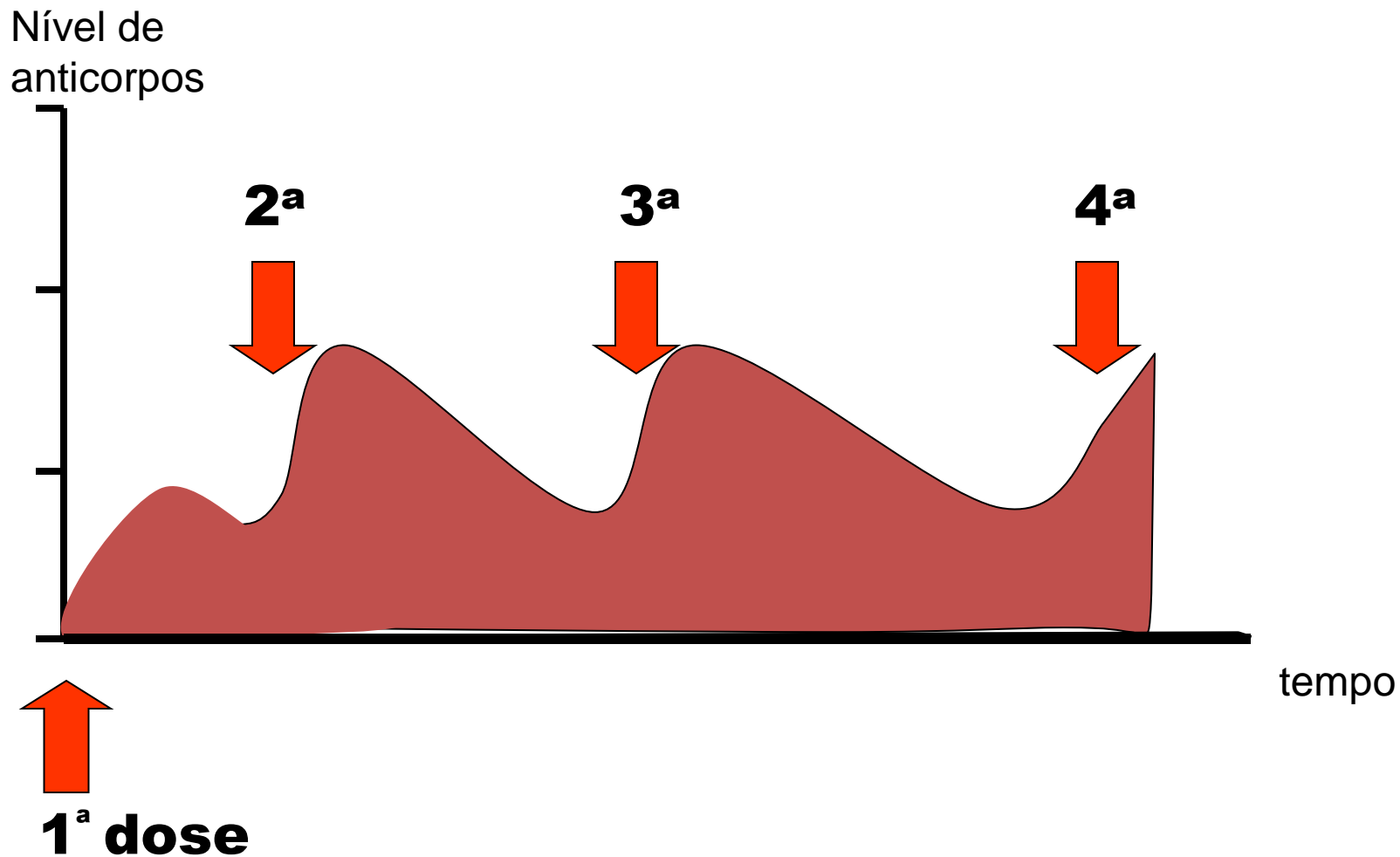
TÍPICA RESPOSTA DE ANTICORPOS APÓS UMA EXPOSIÇÃO A ANTÍGENO:



RESPOSTA HUMORAL PRIMÁRIA X SECUNDÁRIA



Efeito da vacinação e doses de reforço nos níveis de anticorpos



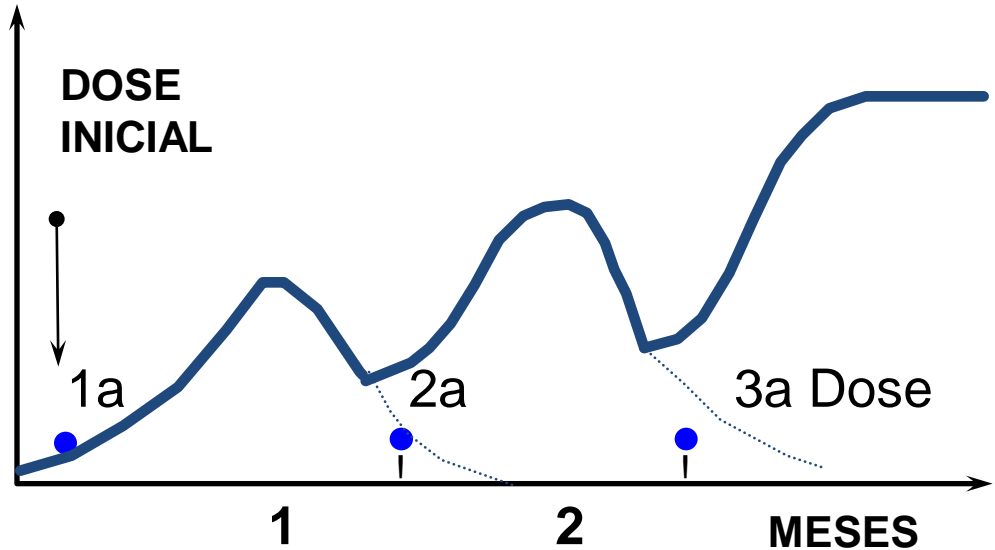
Vacina inativada X vacina viva

VACINA

INATIVADA

Resposta Imune

Antígenos Inativados

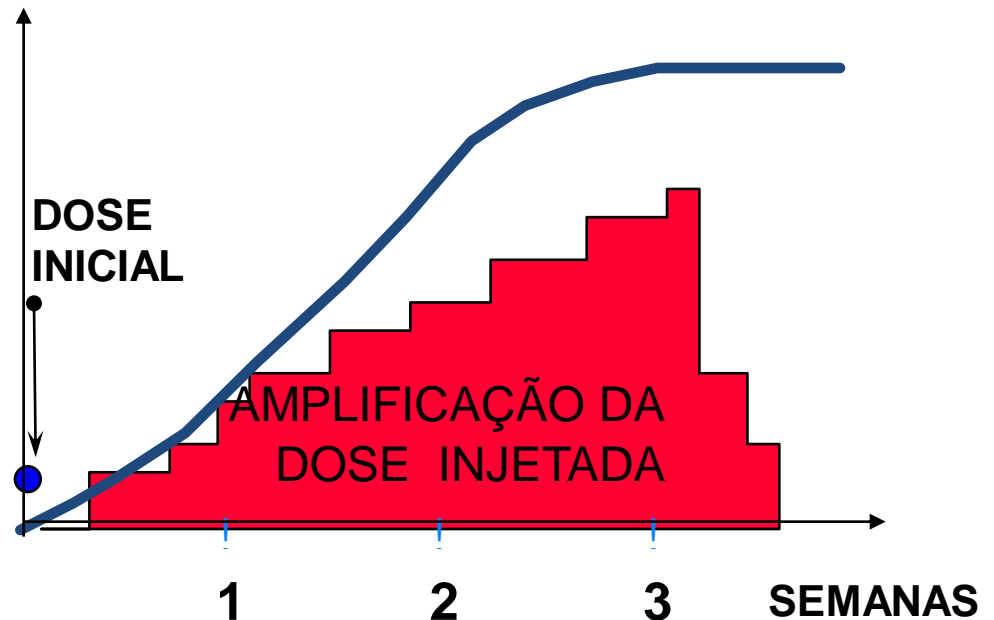


VACINA

VIVA

Resposta Imune

Antígenos Replicantes



Distribuição normal de resposta imunológica protetora em uma população de animais vacinados

Nível de imunidade

