

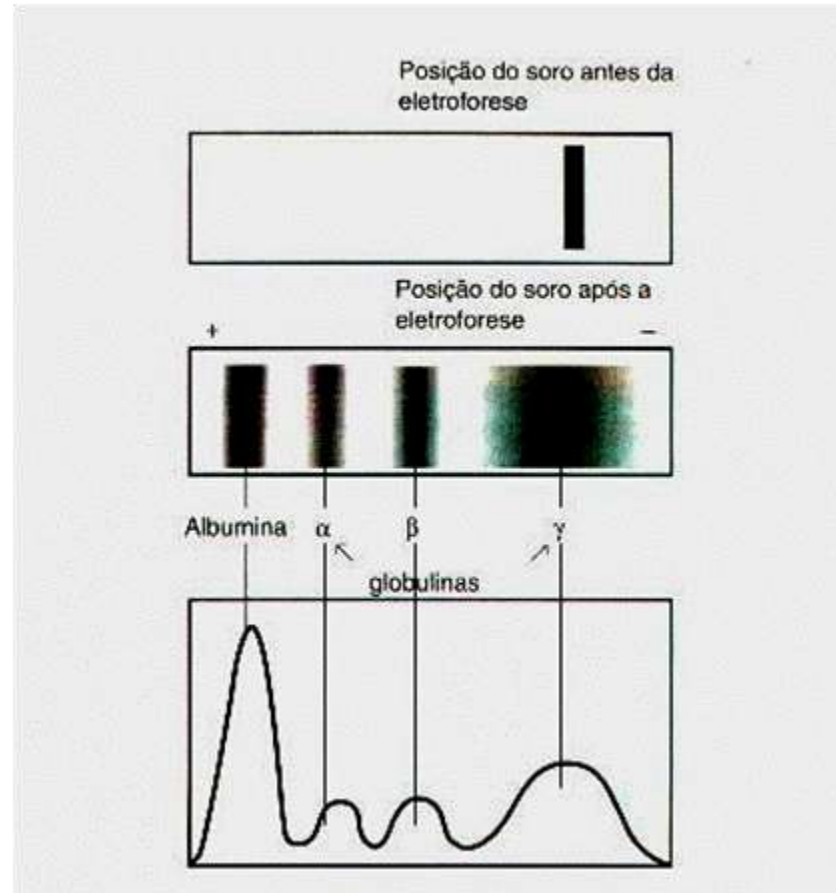
O sistema Complemento

Características Gerais

Histórico:- o Sistema Complemento foi descoberto por Bordet & Gengou muitos anos atrás (≈ 1890), como proteínas termo-lábeis presentes no plasma ou no soro sanguíneo que atuavam na lise de bactérias |(bacteriolise) ou no aumento da fagocitose de bactérias (opsonização), daí deriva o nome **Complemento**, i.e., que complementa as atividades antibacterianas dos anticorpos.

Definição:- é um conjunto formado na sua maior parte de cerca de 30 proteínas plasmáticas ou séricas, sintetizadas por hepatócitos e por macrófagos que podem ser ativadas através, por meio de 3 diferentes vias, com reações sequenciais ou em cascata, i.e., cada componente ativado é capaz de ativar um outro componente do sistema complemento.

O Sistema Complemento é composto por proteínas plasmáticas / séricas pertencentes às frações gama, beta e alfa globulinas por causa do seu comportamento de migração na eletroforese de proteínas do soro.



Eletroforese: processo de migração de proteínas em um campo elétrico

Resumo das funções das proteínas do Complemento

Benéficas:

- Opsonização para potenciar a fagocitose
- Quimiotaxia e ativação de fagócitos
- Lise de bactéria e células infectadas ou transformadas
- Regulação da resposta de anticorpos
- Limpeza de imune-complexos
- Fagocitose de células apoptóticas

Maléficas:

- Inflamação, anafilaxia

Tabela – Principais Proteínas do Sistema Complemento

Via Clássica	Via das Lectinas	Via Alternativa	Via Lítica
Proteínas de Ativação C1q,r,s, C2, C3 e C4	Proteína Ligante de Manose (MBP) Serina-Protease Associada a Manose (MASP1, MASP2)	C3, Fatores B, D* Properdina	C5, C6, C7, C8, C9
Proteínas de Controle C1-INH, C4-BP, Fatores I* e H, DAF, CR1			Proteína S - Vitronectina

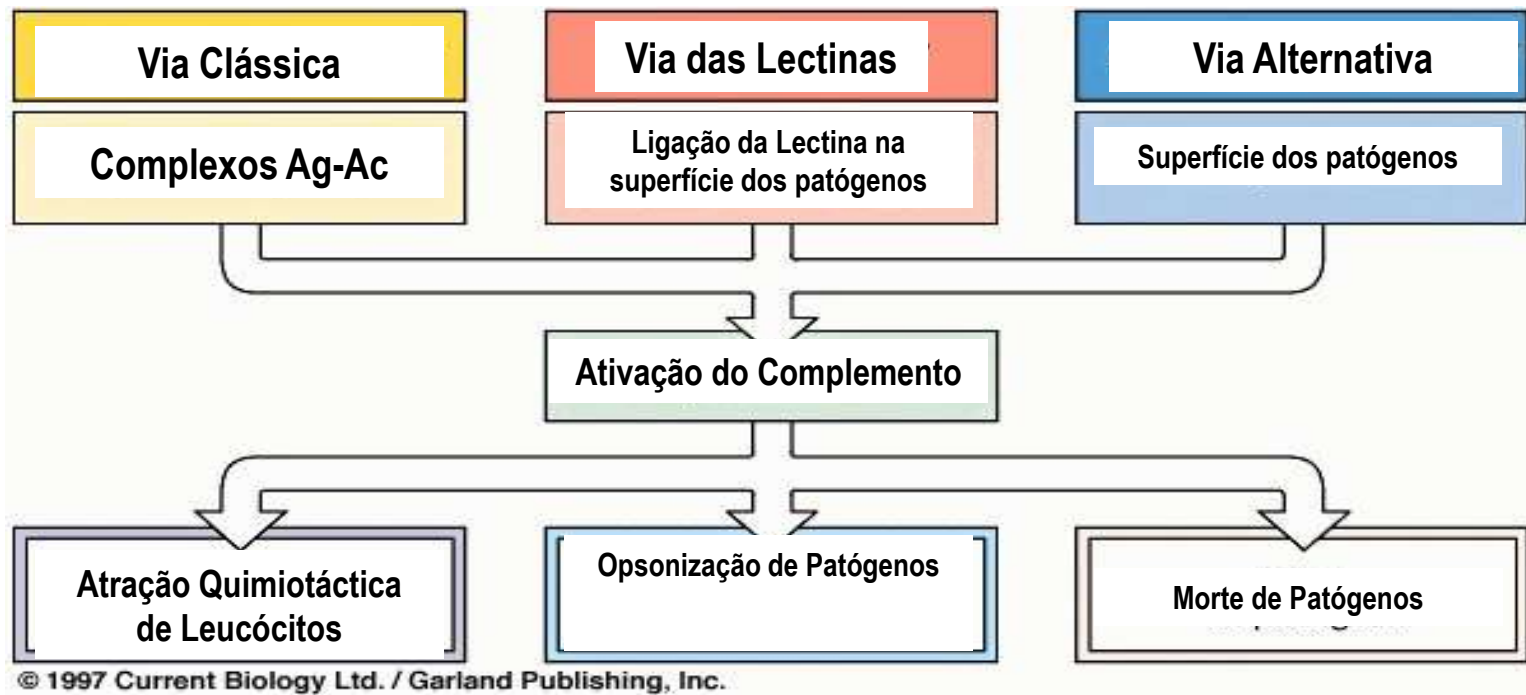
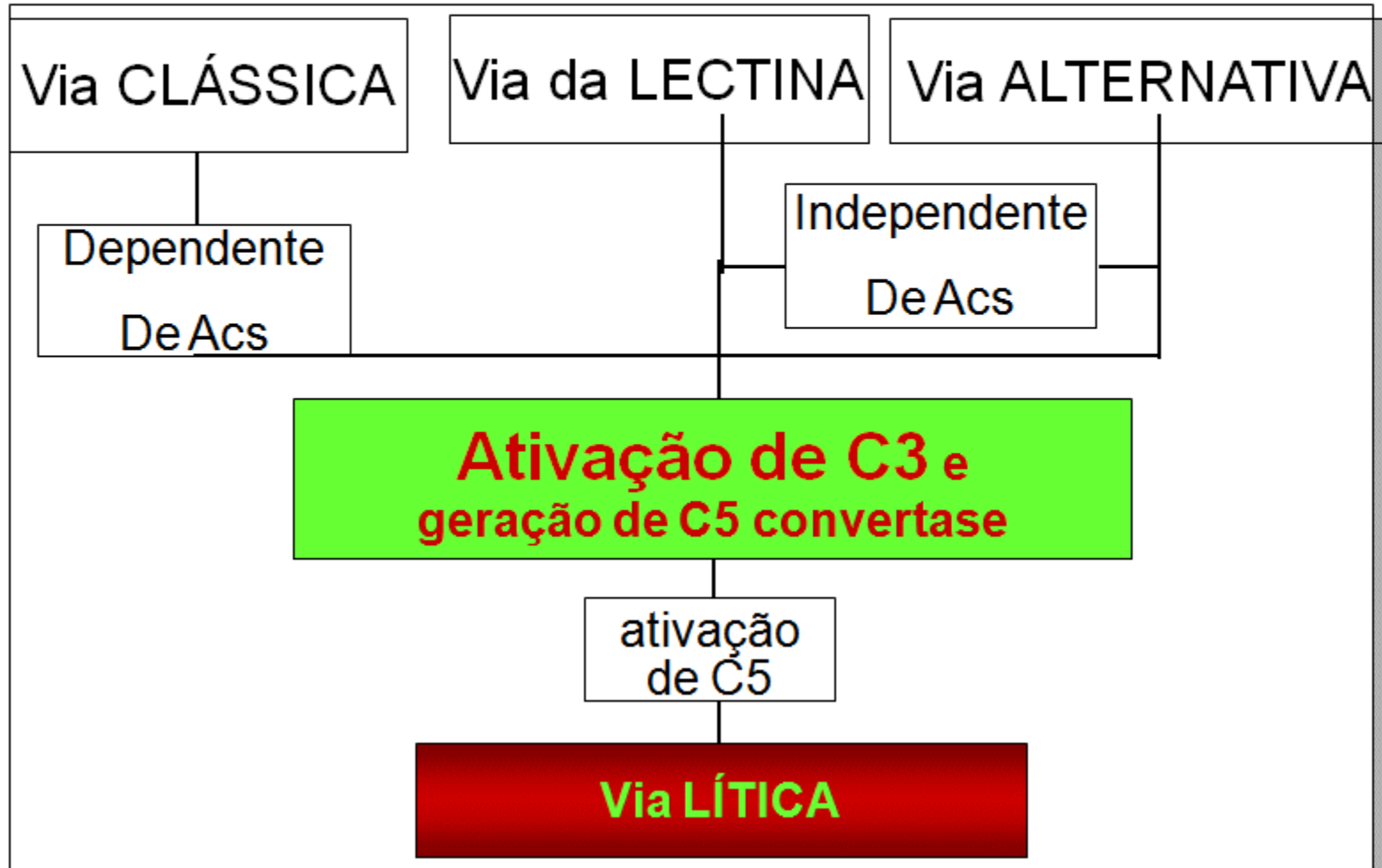


Fig. Vista Esquemática da Ativação da Cascata do S. Complemento

Vias de Ativação do S. complemento



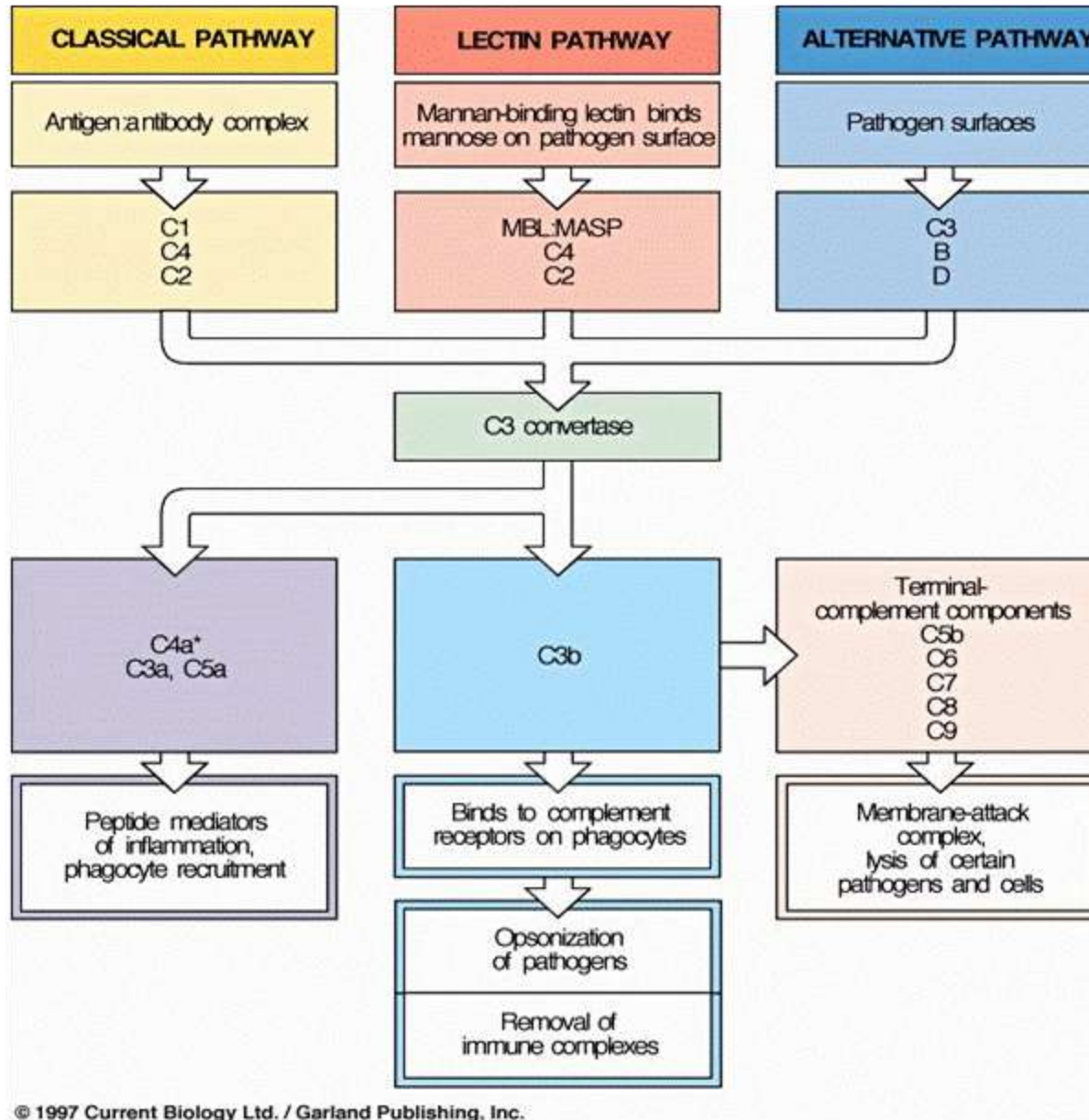
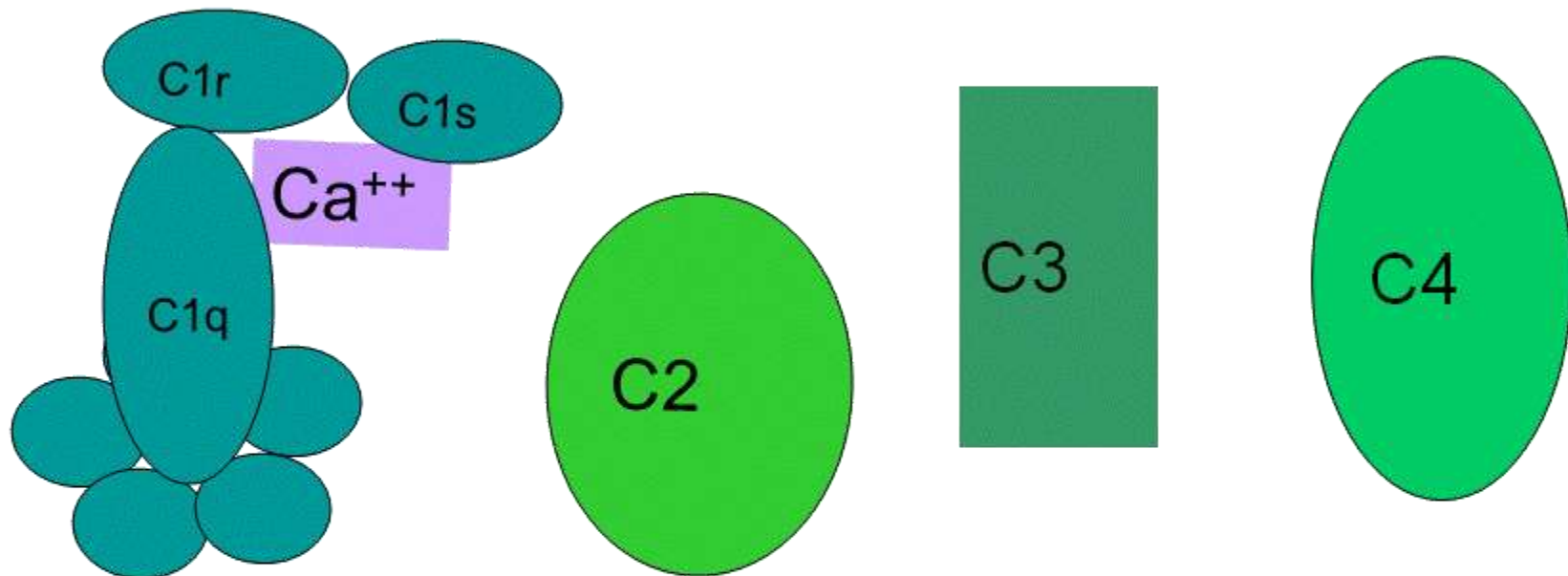


Fig. Vista dos principais componentes e atividades efetoras do S. complemento

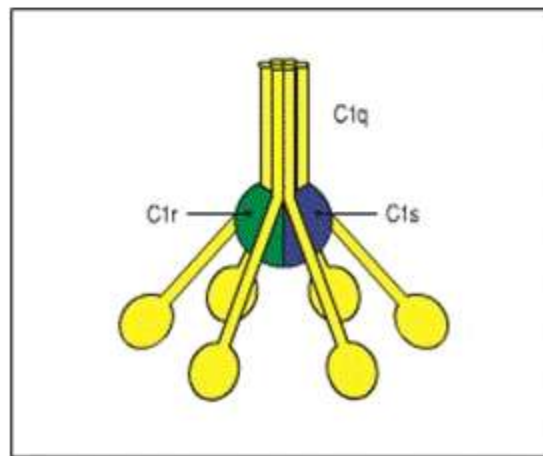
VIA CLÁSSICA

- É ativada por uma interação (Ag-Ac).
- A ligação Ag-Ac provoca uma mudança conformacional no Ac, que abre um sítio de ligação para C1.
- C1: 6 moléculas C1q, 2 C1s, 2 C1r
- C1qr2s2 liga-se a 1 IgM ou 2 IgG
- IgM>IgG3>IgG1>IgG2

Componentes da primeira fase da Via Clássica

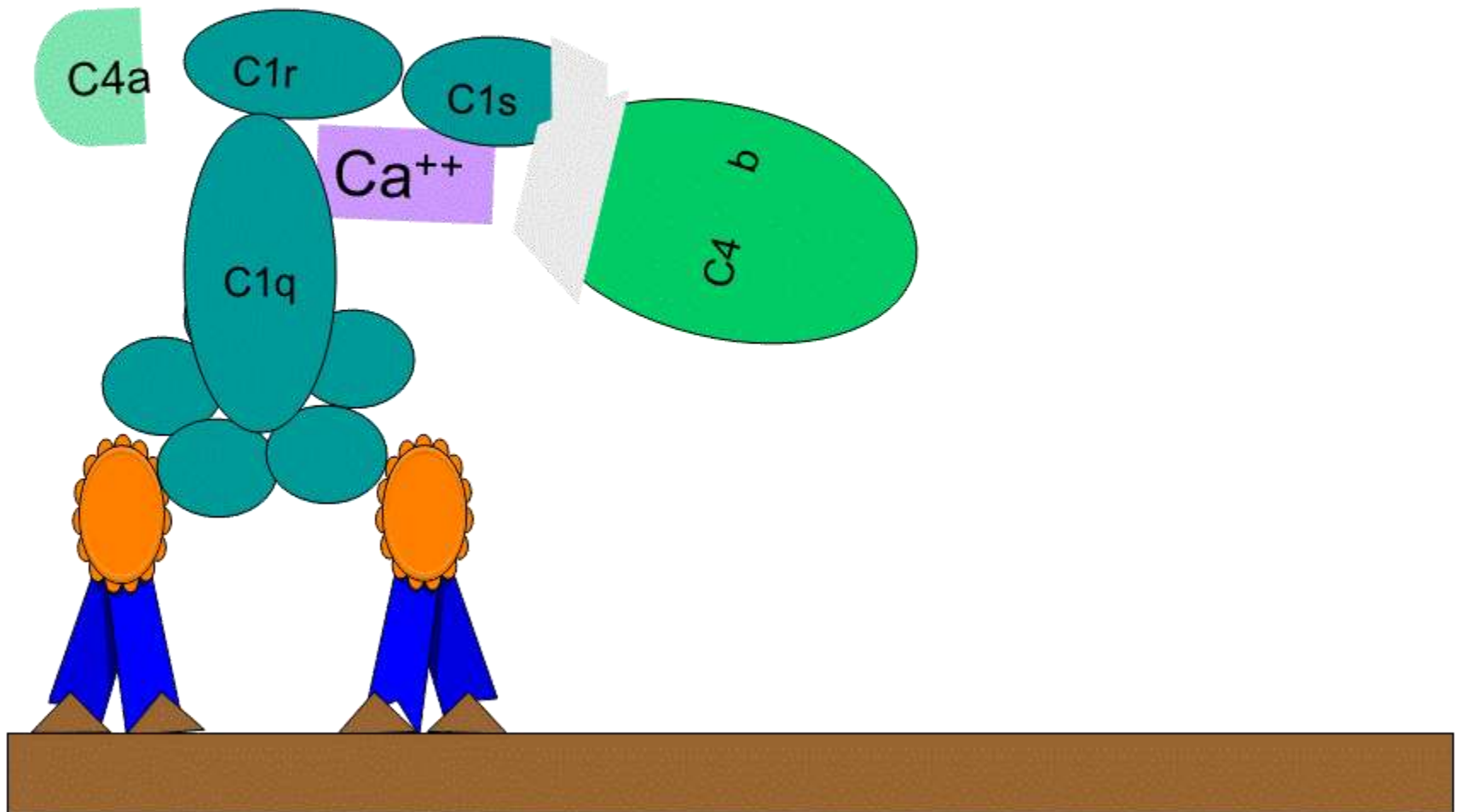


Complexo
C1



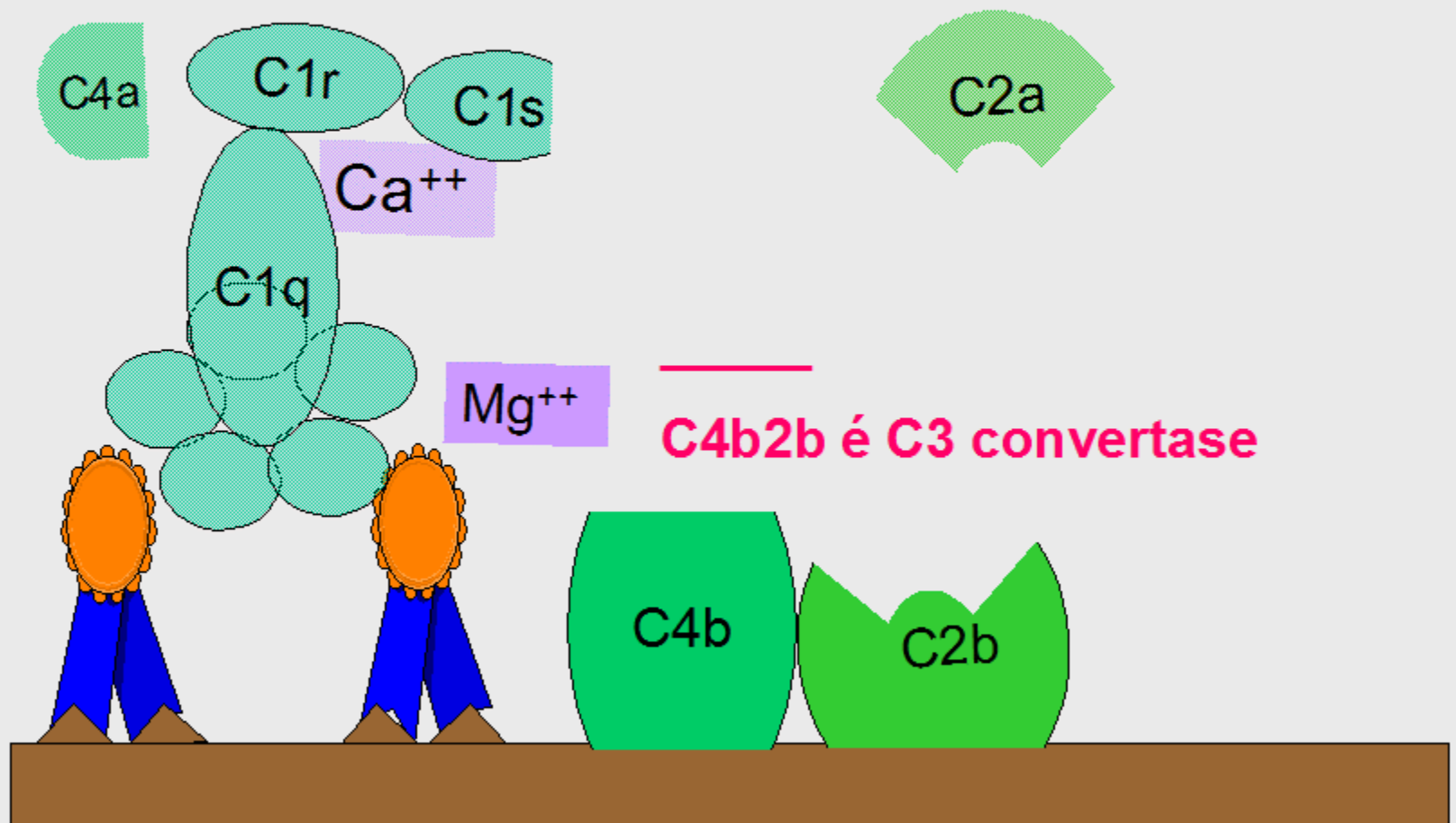
Via Clássica

Geração de C3 convertase



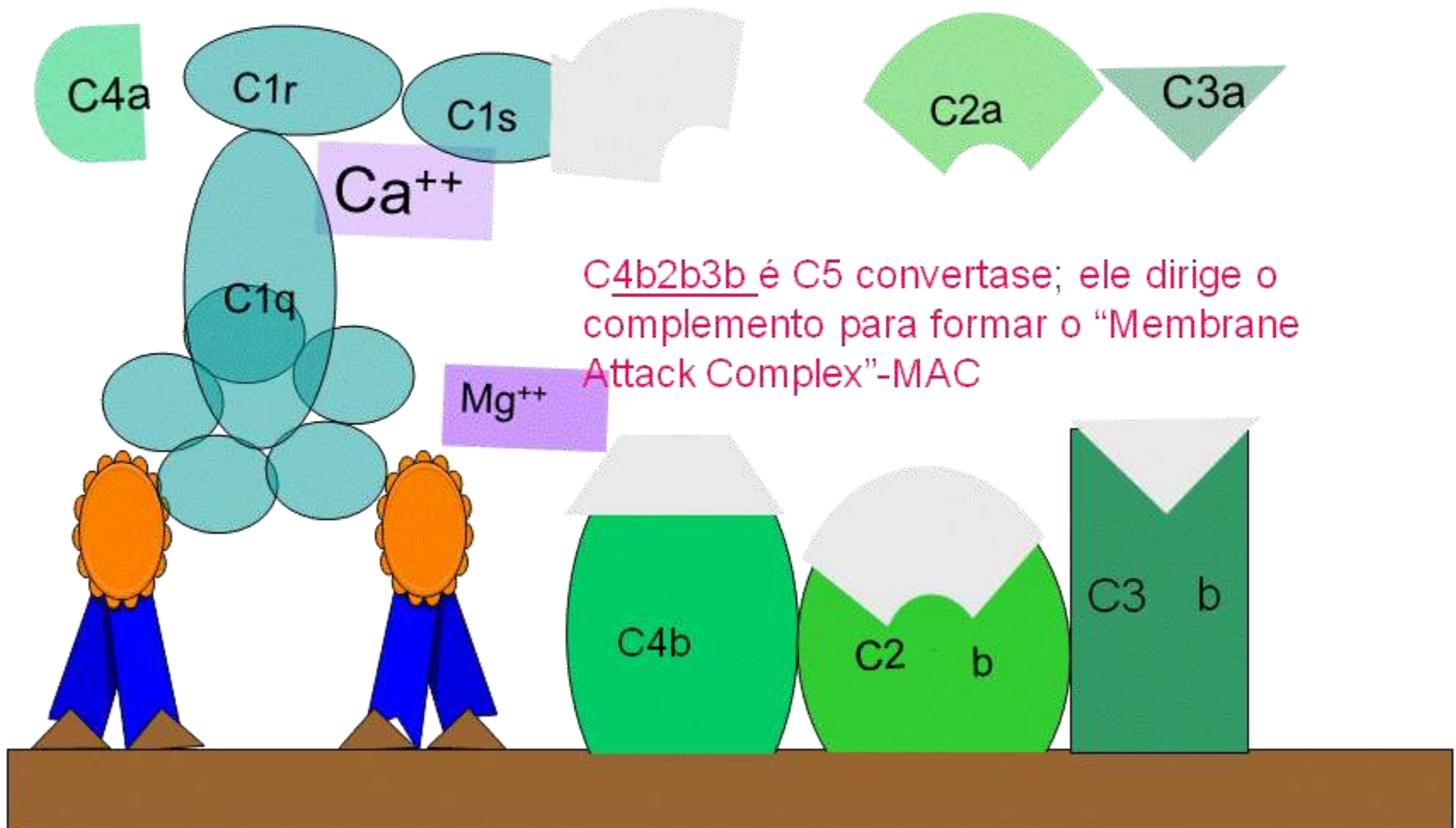
Via Clássica

Geração de C3 convertase

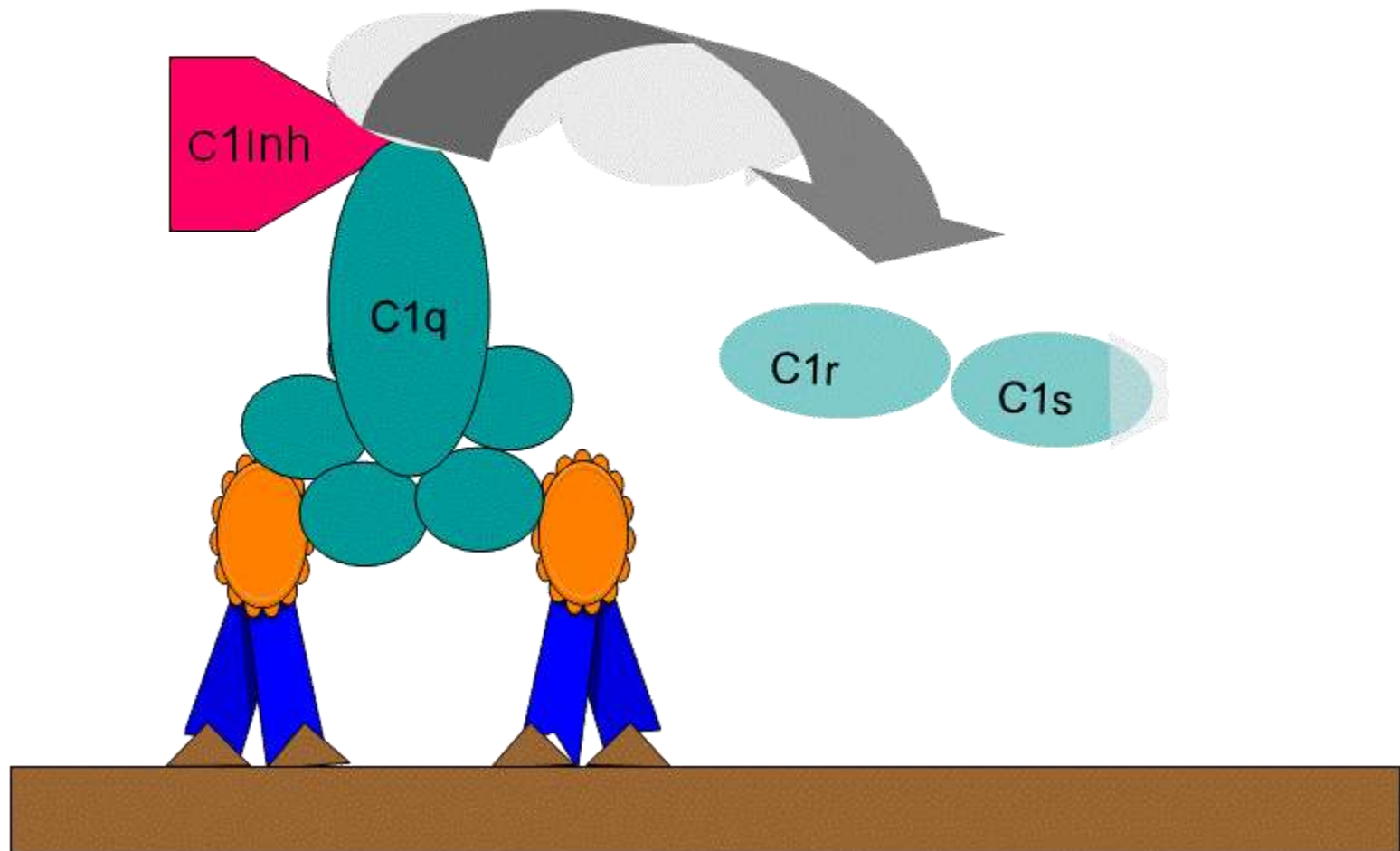


Via Clássica

Geração de C5-convertase



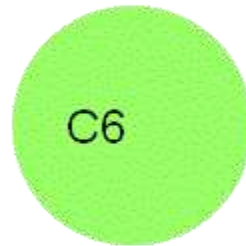
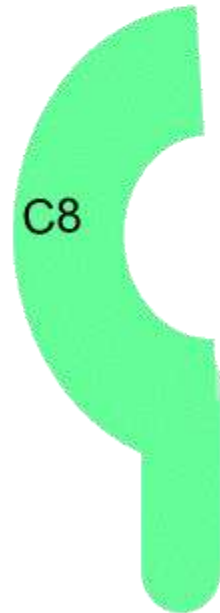
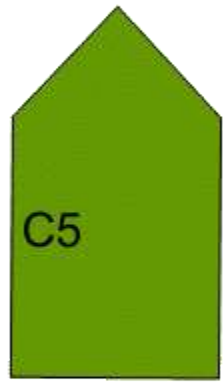
Regulação da via Clássica do S. Complemento – degradação de C1qrs



Via Lítica

Geração de C5 convertase leva ao
início da
Via Lítica

Componentes do MAC

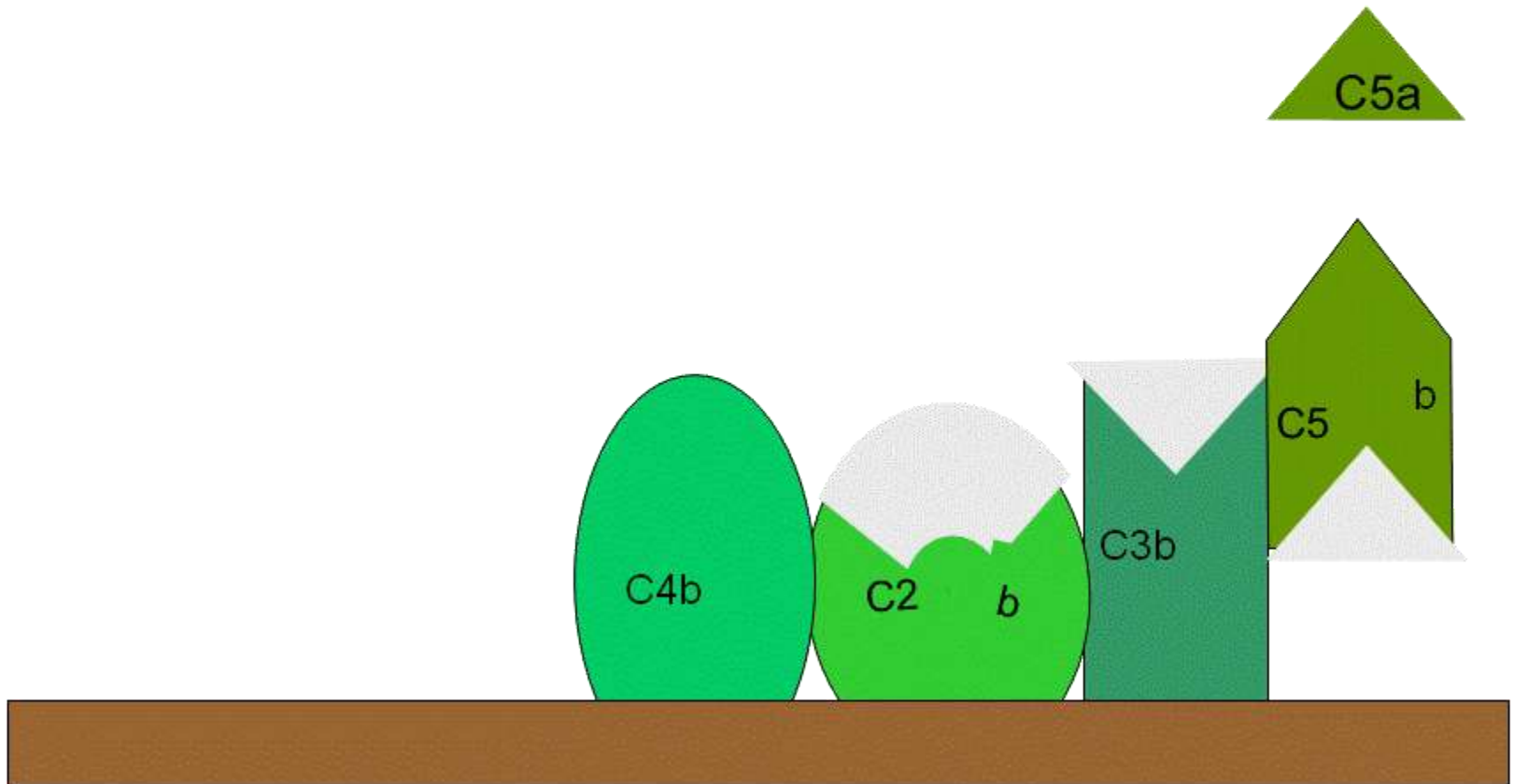


SISTEMA COMPLEMENTO VIA LÍTICA

The terminal complement components that form the membrane-attack complex

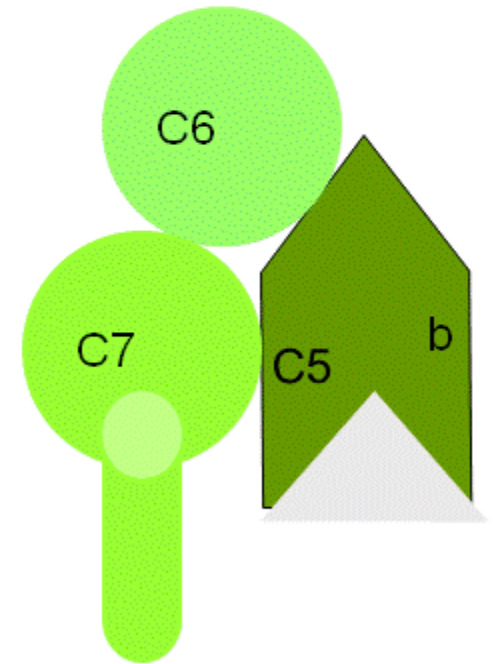
Native protein	Active component	Function
C5	C5a	Small peptide mediator of inflammation
	C5b	Initiates assembly of the membrane-attack system
C6	C6	Binds C5b, forms acceptor for C7
C7	C7	Binds C5b,6, amphiphilic complex inserts in lipid bilayer
C8	C8	Binds C5b,6,7, initiates C9 polymerization
C9	C9n	Polymerizes to C5b,6,7,8 to form a membrane-spanning channel, lysing membrane

Via Lítica-MAC Ativação de C5



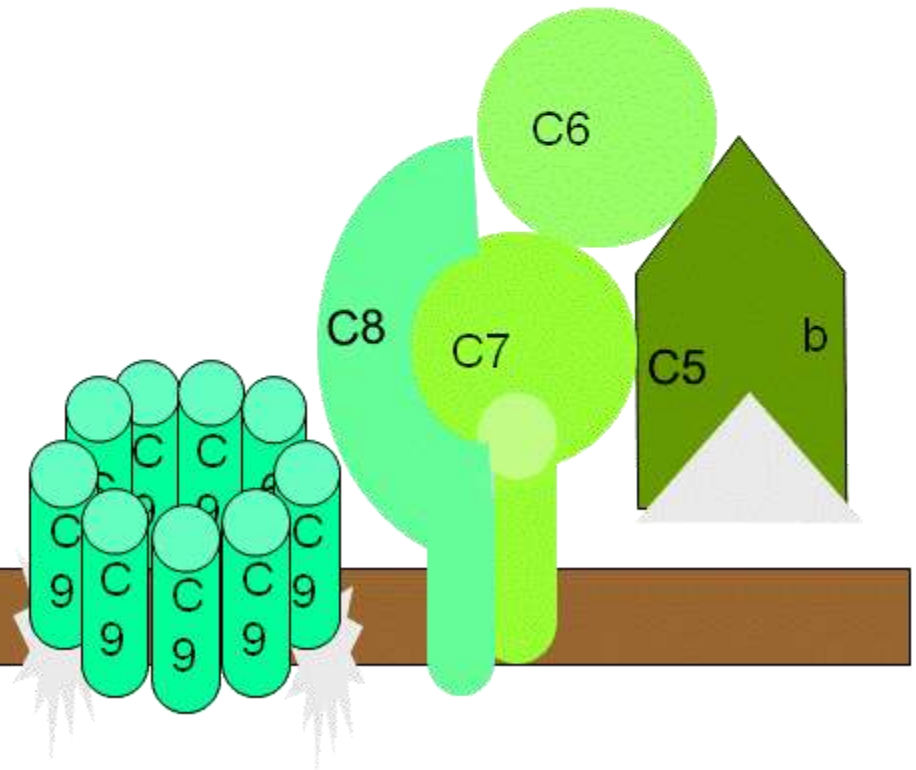
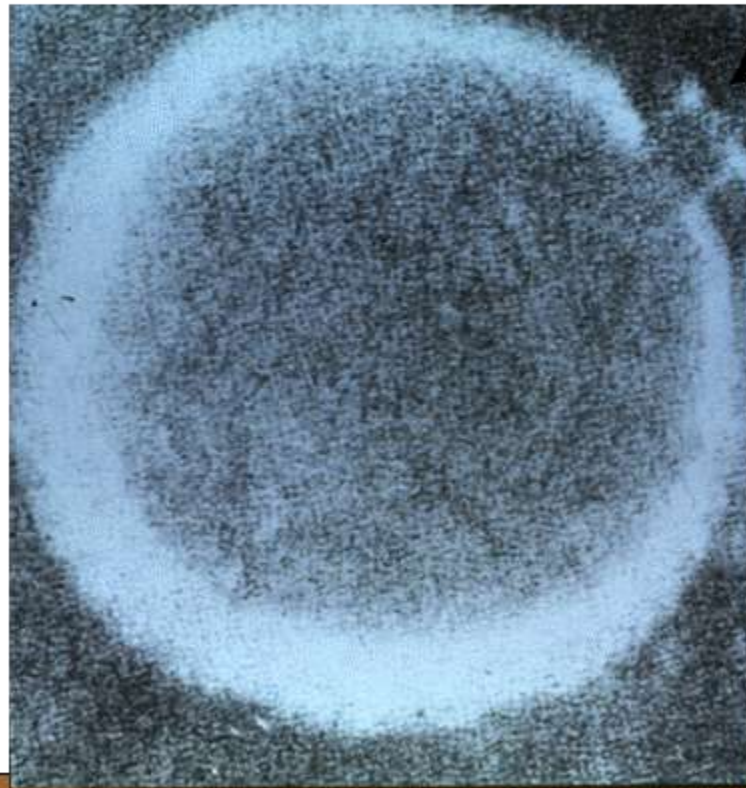
Via Lítica-MAC

Formação do complexo lítico



Via Lítica-MAC

inserção do complexo lítico na membrana celular



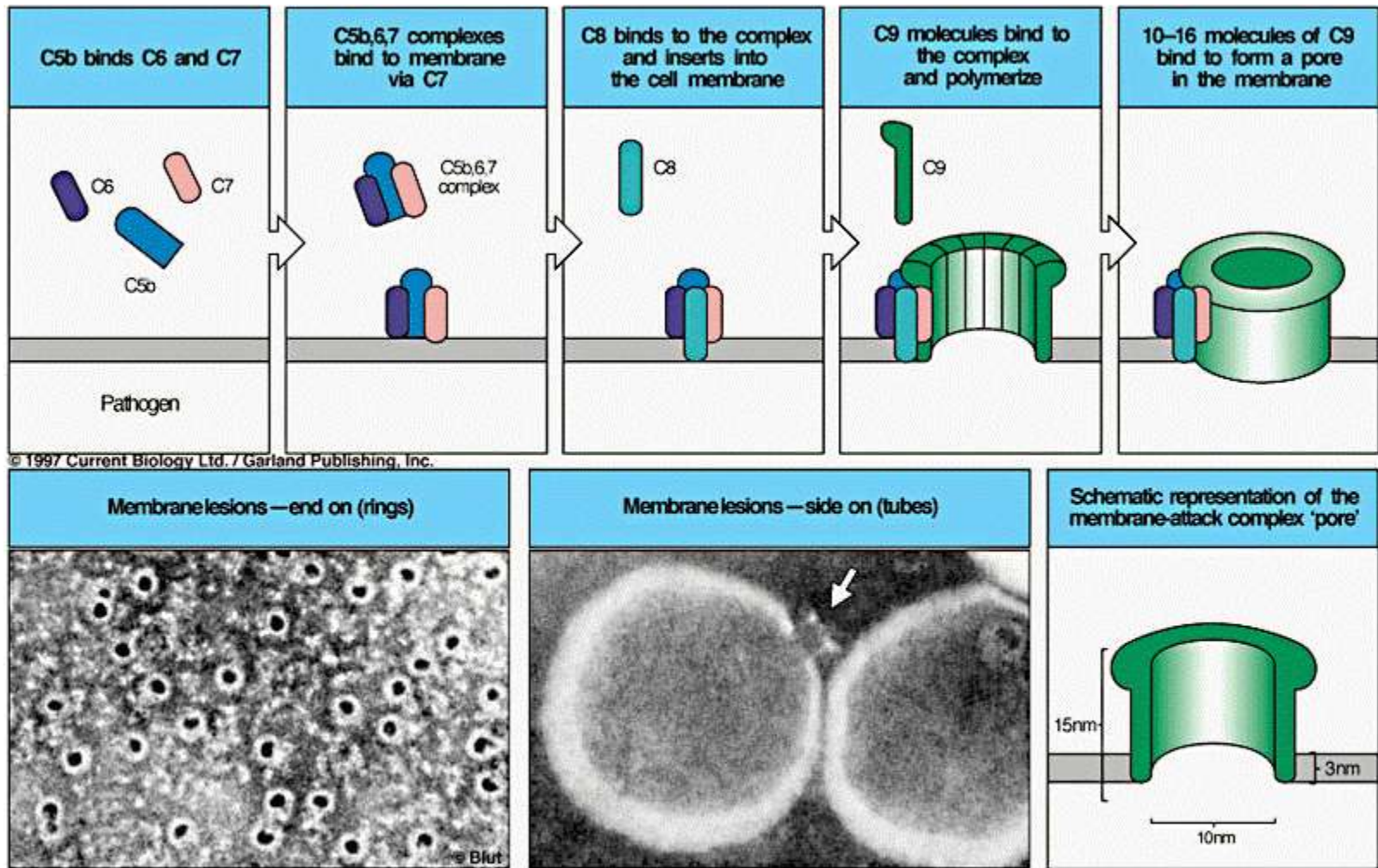


Fig. 8.49. The membrane-attack complex assembles to generate a pore in the lipid bilayer membrane.

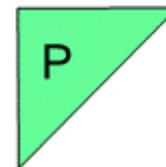
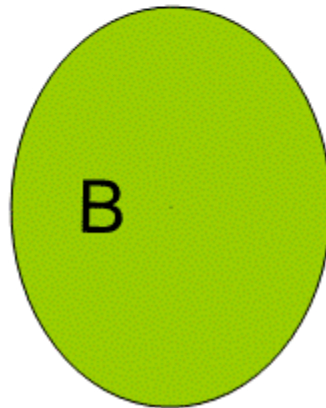
SISTEMA COMPLEMENTO VIA ALTERNATIVA

- Não há formação do complexo Ag-Ac.
- Pode ser ativada pelas C3b ou C3.H₂O, ou por alguns tipos de parede celular.
- Properdina ou fator P (estabiliza a C3 convertase)

Proteins of the alternative pathway of complement activation

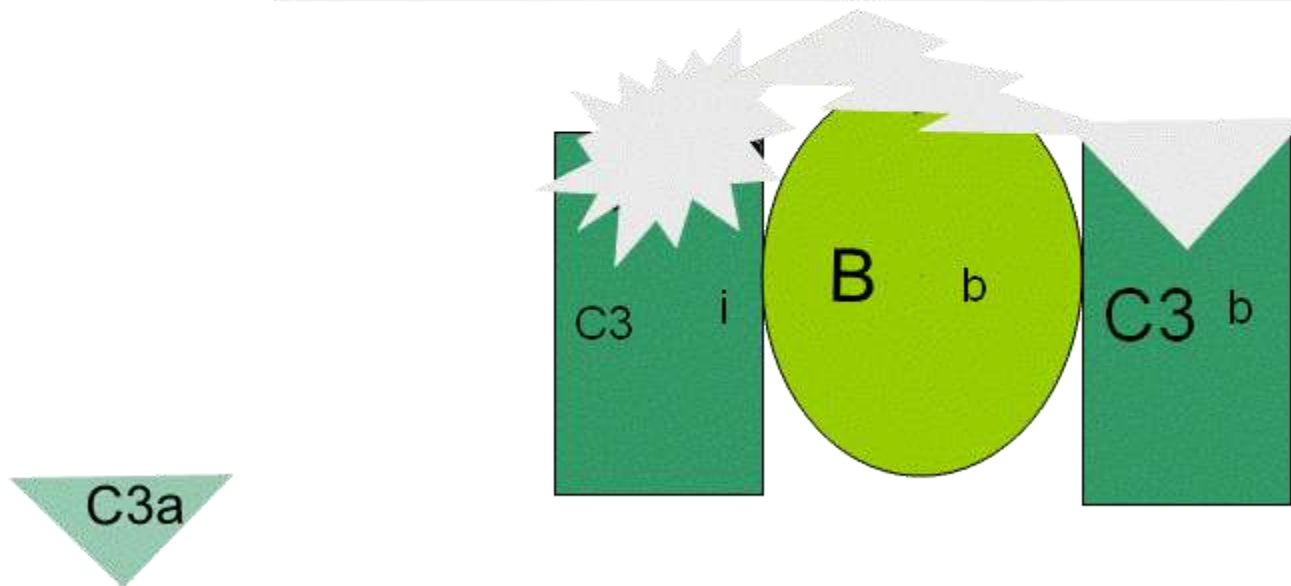
Native component	Active fragments	Function
C3	C3b	Binds to pathogen surface, binds B for cleavage by D, C3b,Bb is C3 convertase and C3b ₂ Bb is C5 convertase
Factor B (B)	Ba	Small fragment of B, unknown function
	Bb	Bb is active enzyme of the C3 convertase C3b,Bb and C5 convertase C3b ₂ Bb
Factor D (D)	D	Plasma serine protease, cleaves B when it is bound to C3b to Ba and Bb

Componentes da primeira fase da Via alternativa



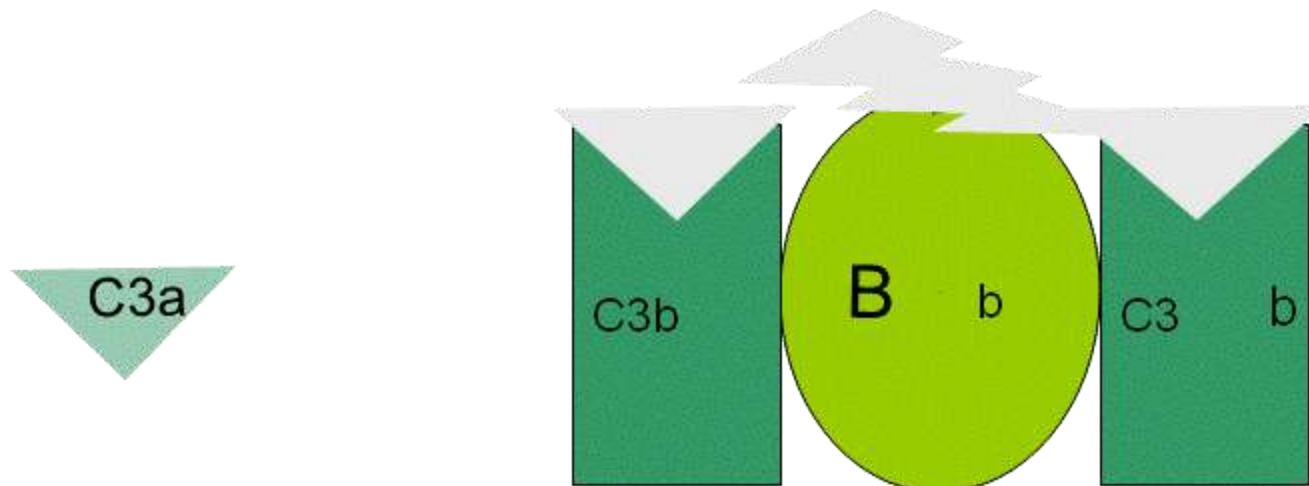
Clivagem espontânea de C3

Geração de C3 convertase

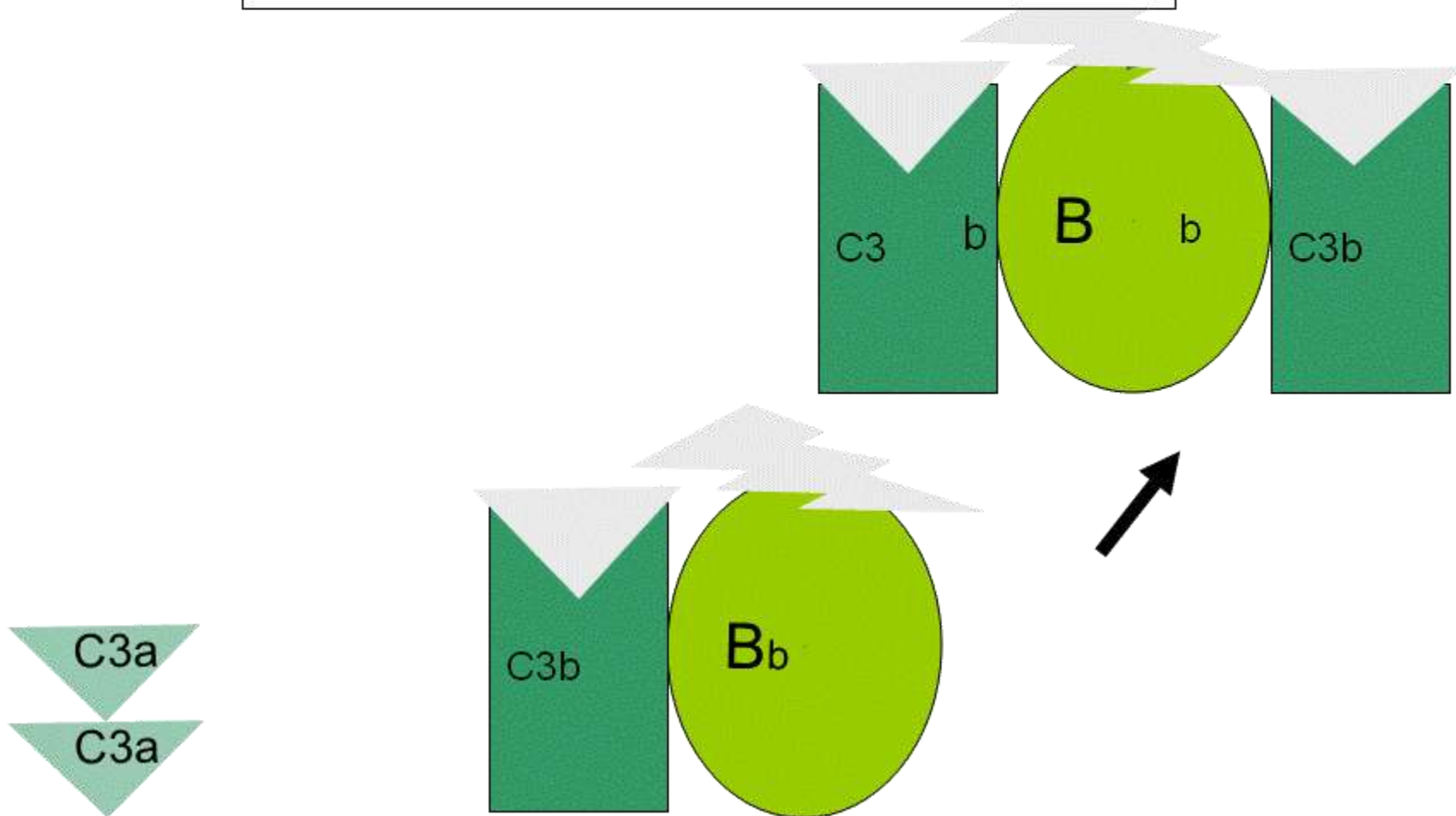


complexo C3iBb tem uma meia vida muito curta!!!

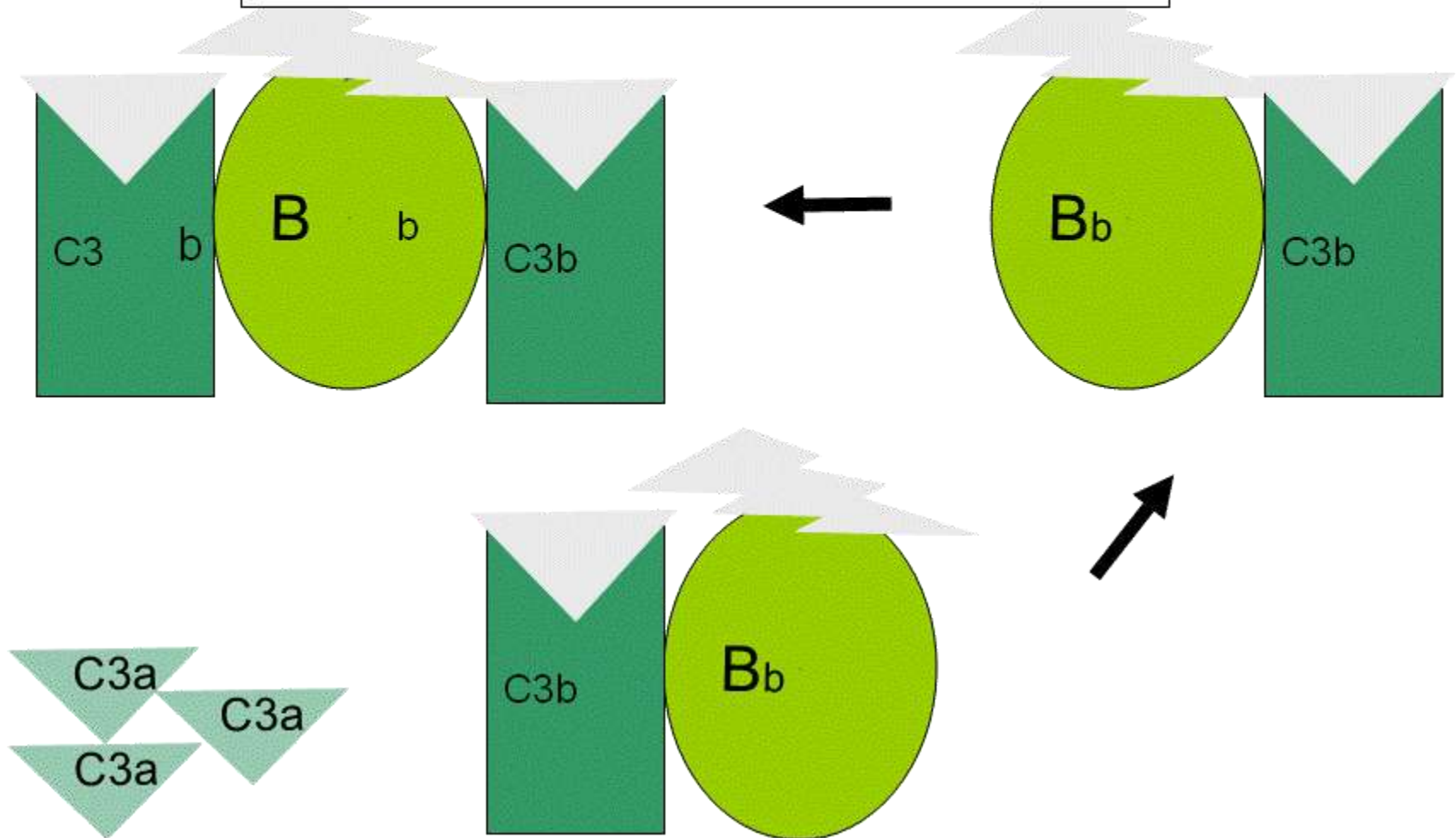
Ativação de C3: Loop de amplificação de formação de C3b



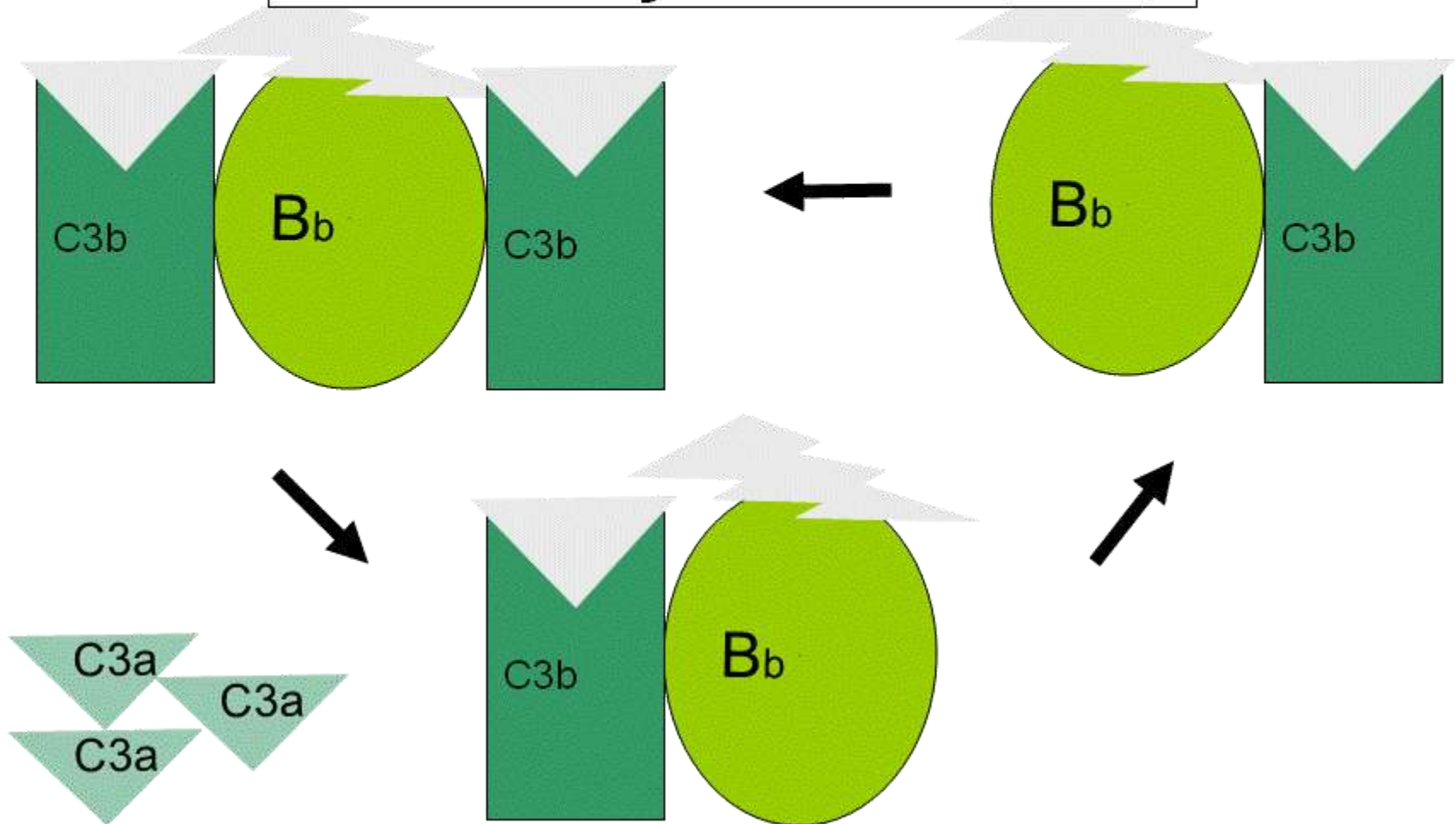
Ativação de C3: Loop de amplificação de formação de C3b



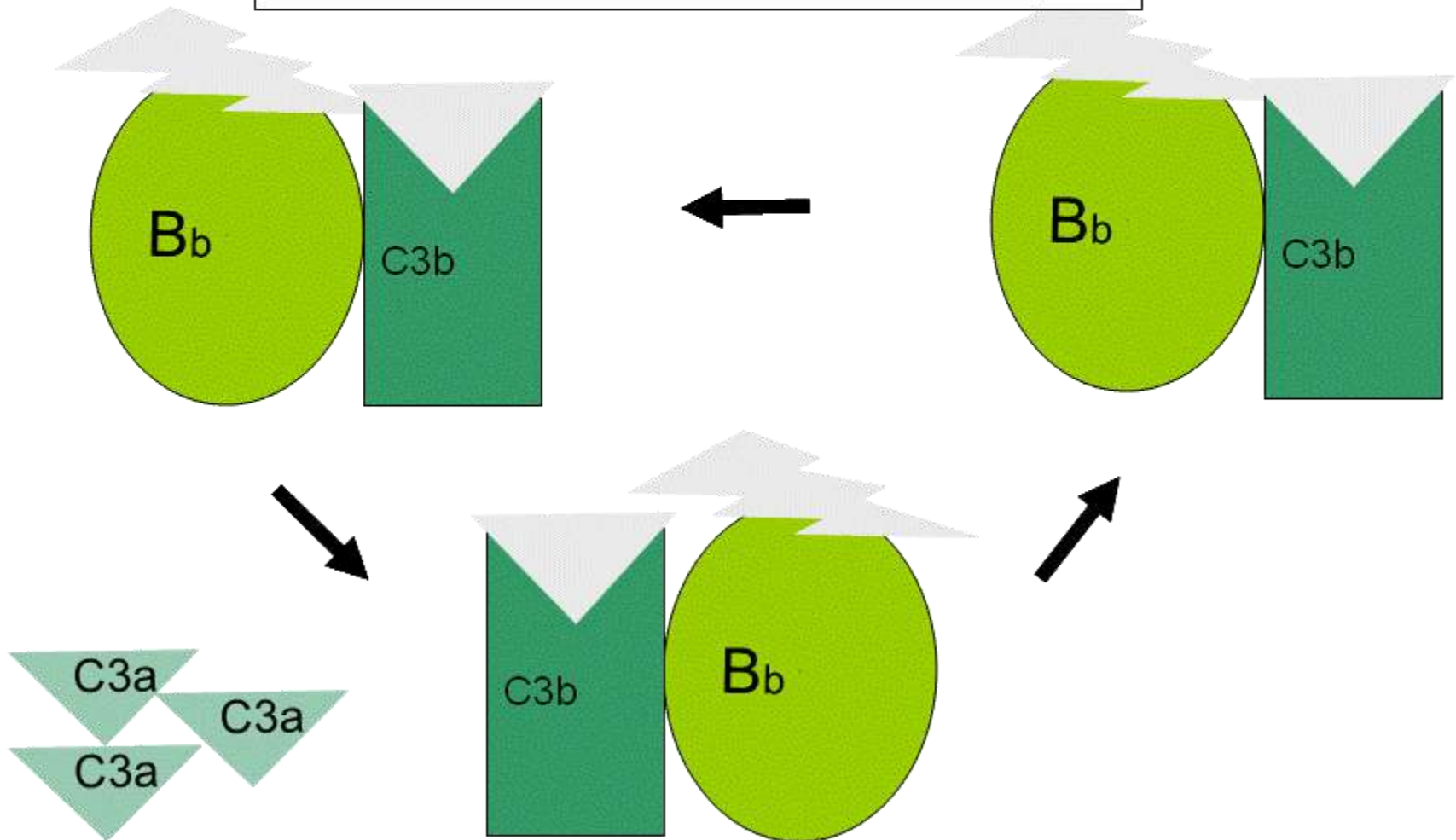
Ativação de C3: Loop de amplificação de formação de C3b



Ativação de C3: Loop de amplificação de formação de C3b



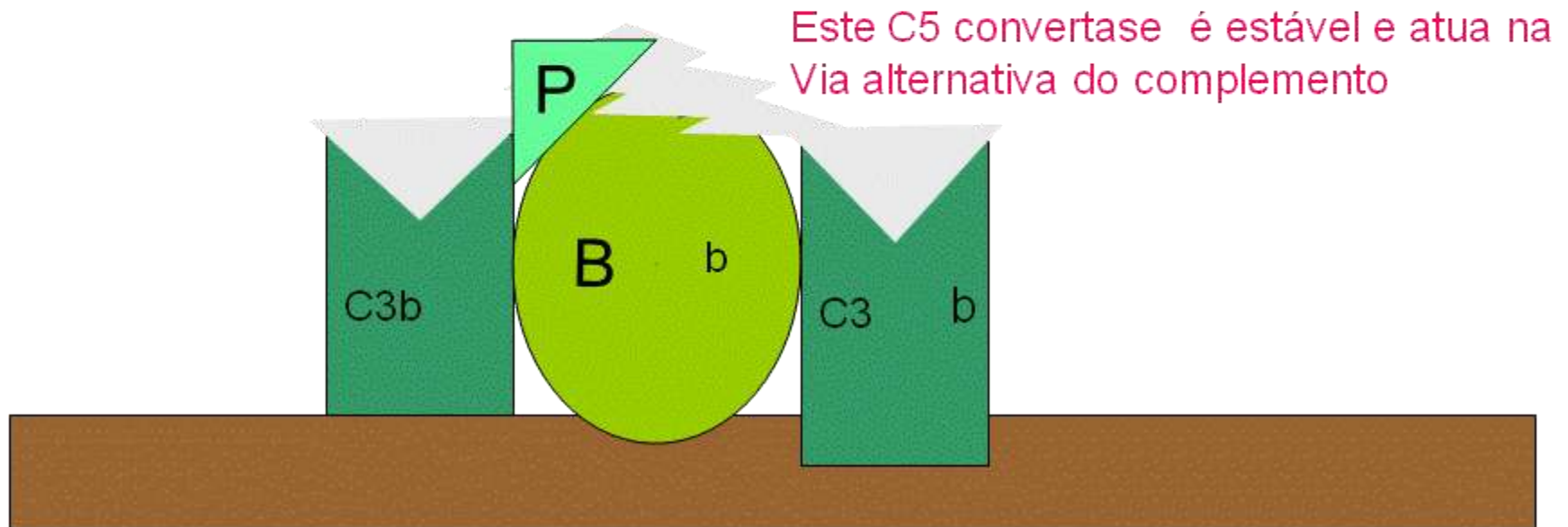
Ativação de C3: Loop de amplificação de formação de C3b



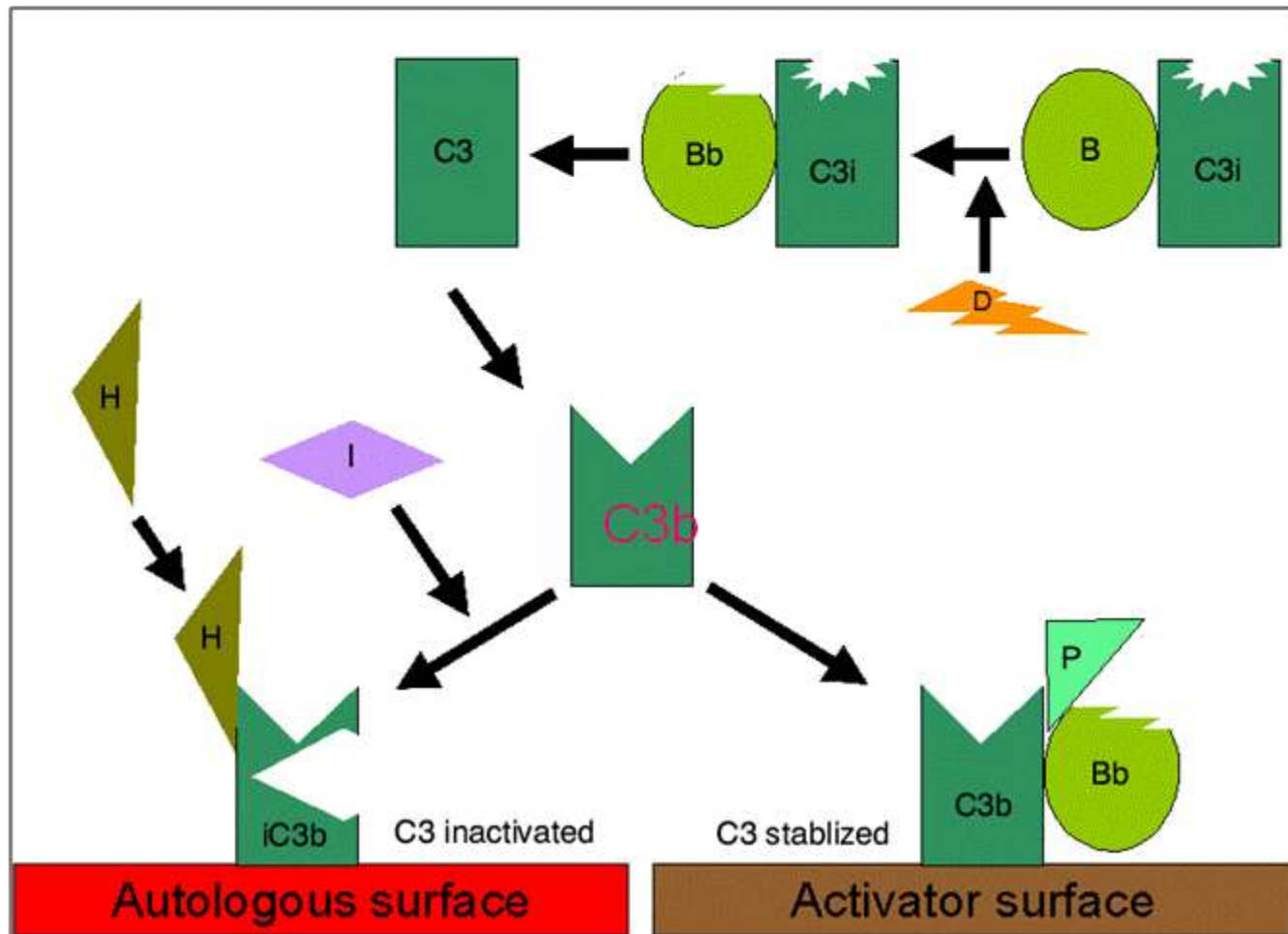
Estabilização de C3b e ativação de C5

C3b encontra um protetor na membrana

C3a

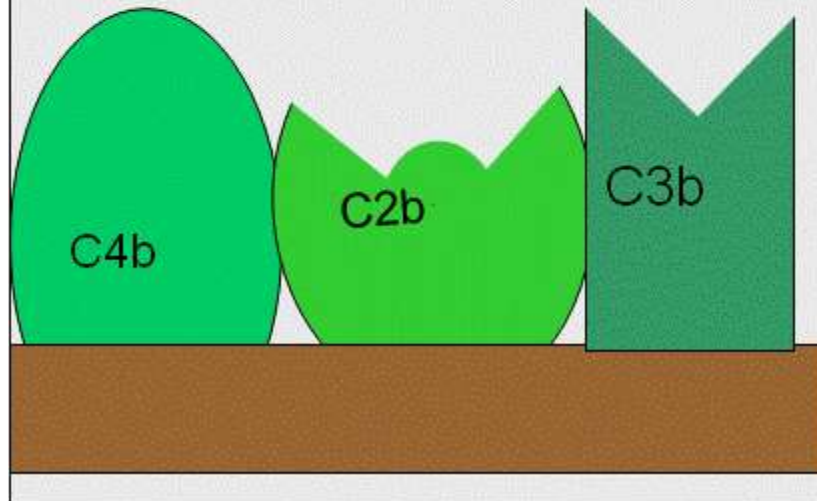


Regulação de C3b em superfícies do Próprio Organismo ou em Superfícies Ativadoras

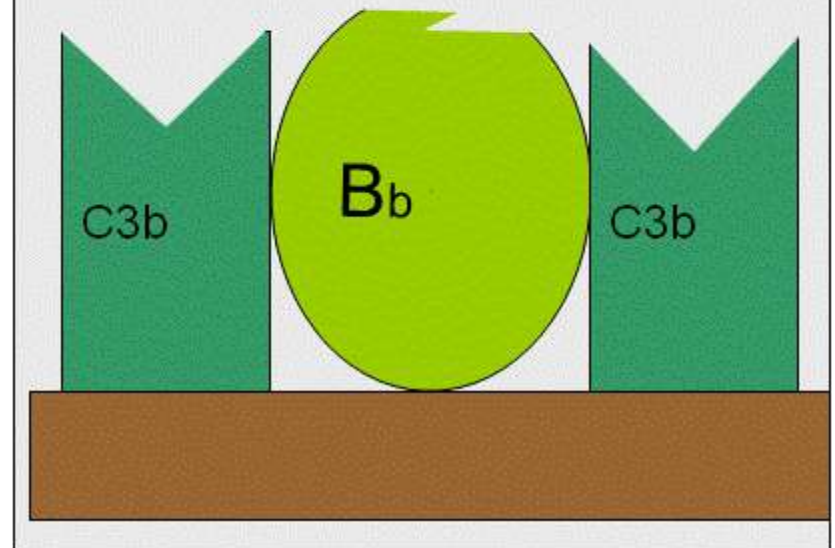


C5-convertase das 3 vias

C5-convertase das vias
Clássicas e das lectinas



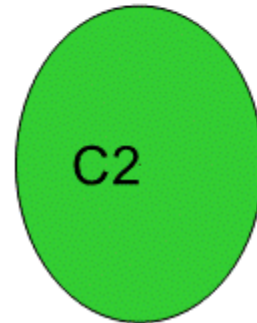
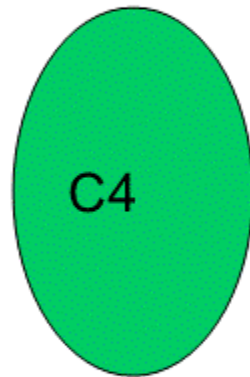
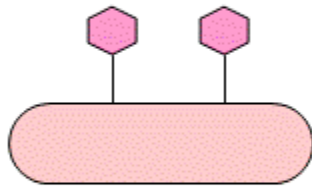
C5-convertase da Via Alternativa



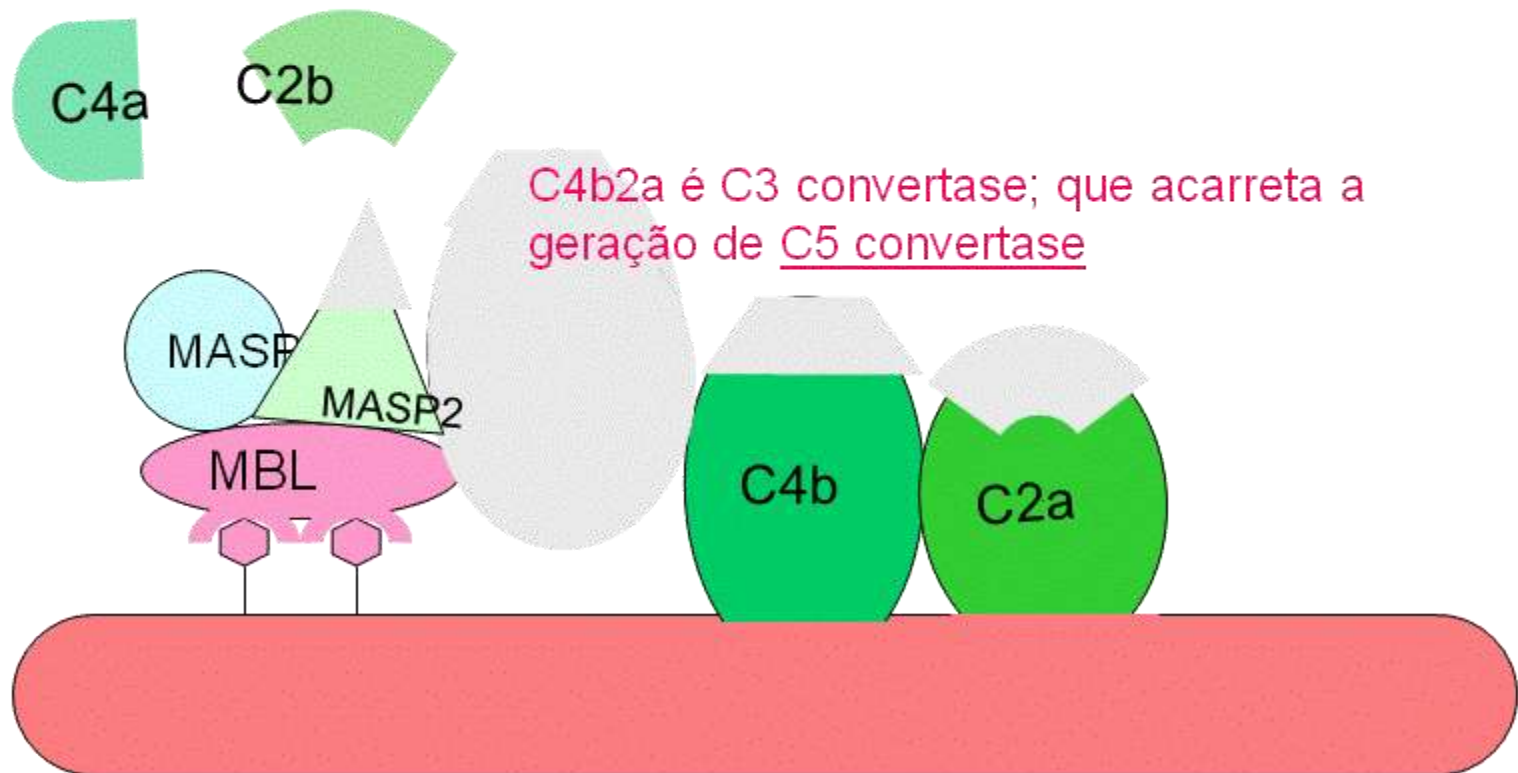
SISTEMA COMPLEMENTO VIA DAS LECTINAS

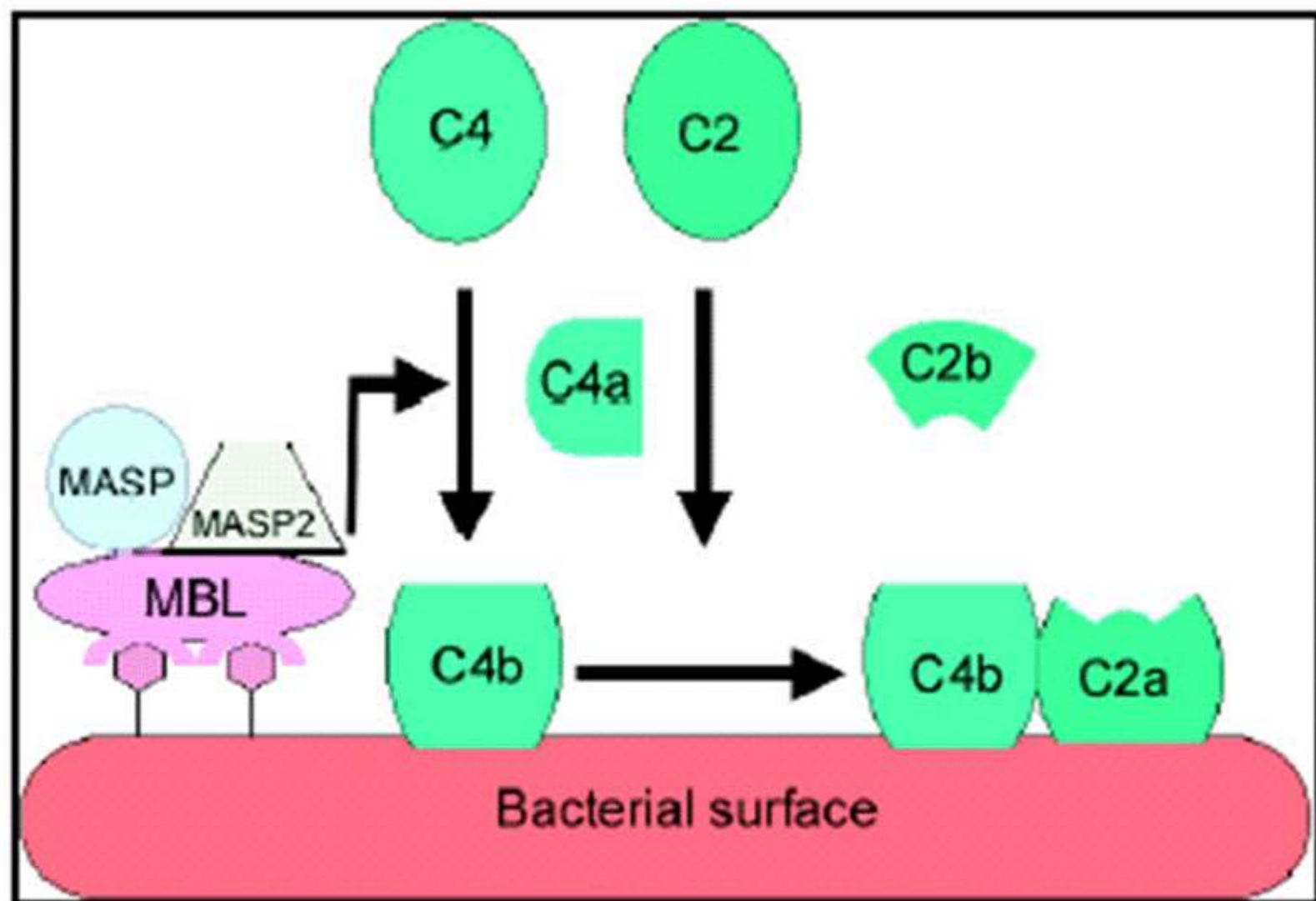
- Não há formação do complexo Ag-Ac.
- Pode ser ativada pela Proteína Ligante de Manose (MBP) que se ligam a resíduos desse monossacarídeo presente na parede celular de microrganismos.
- Além da MBP, atuam as serina-proteases 1 e 2 associadas à MBP (MASP-1 e MASP-2), que são capazes de se combinar à MBP, que previamente se ligou a um microrganismo. MASP-1 e 2 atuam na clivagem de C4 e C2.

Components da Via da mannose-binding lectin

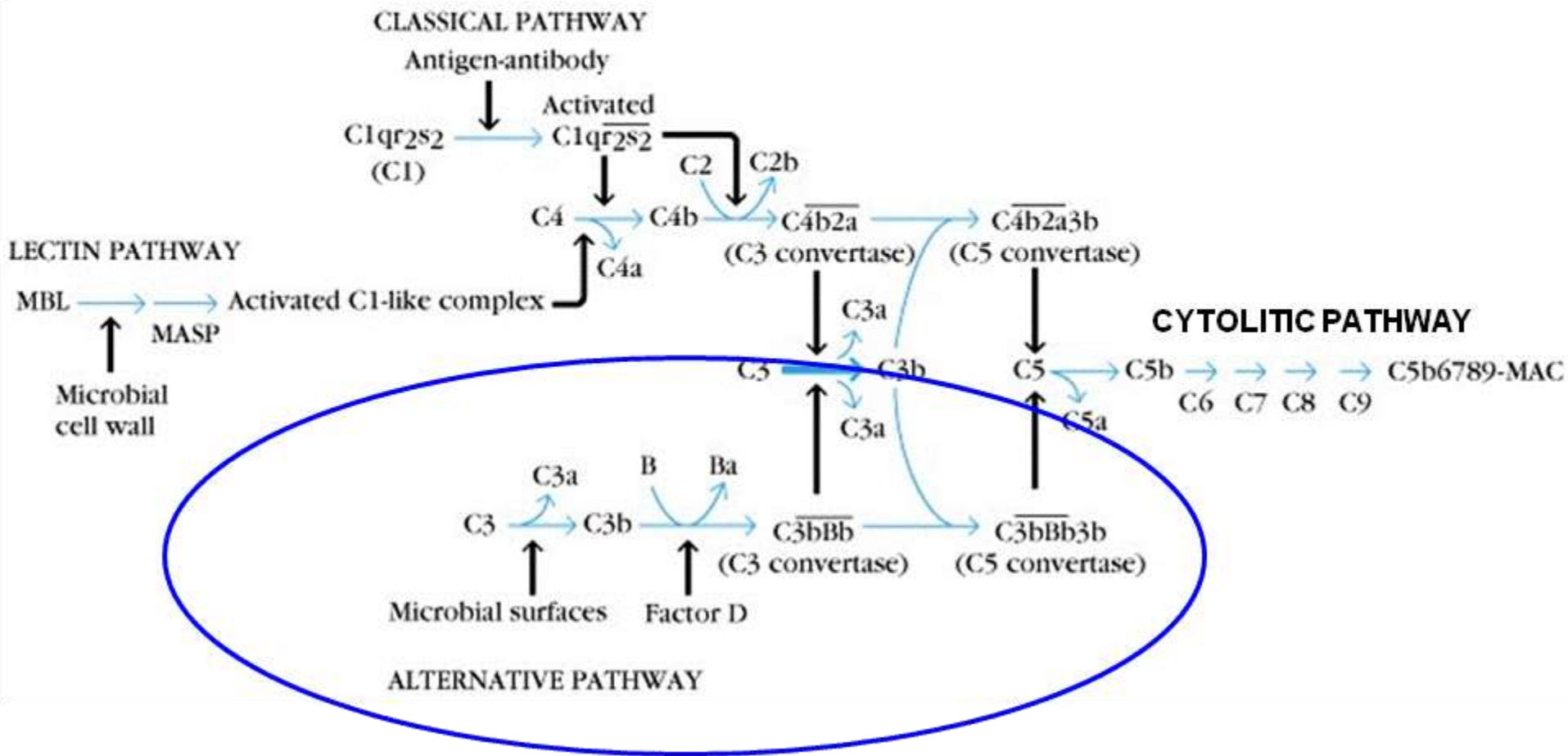


Via Mannose-binding lectin





VIAS DE ATIVAÇÃO DO SISTEMA COMPLEMENTO



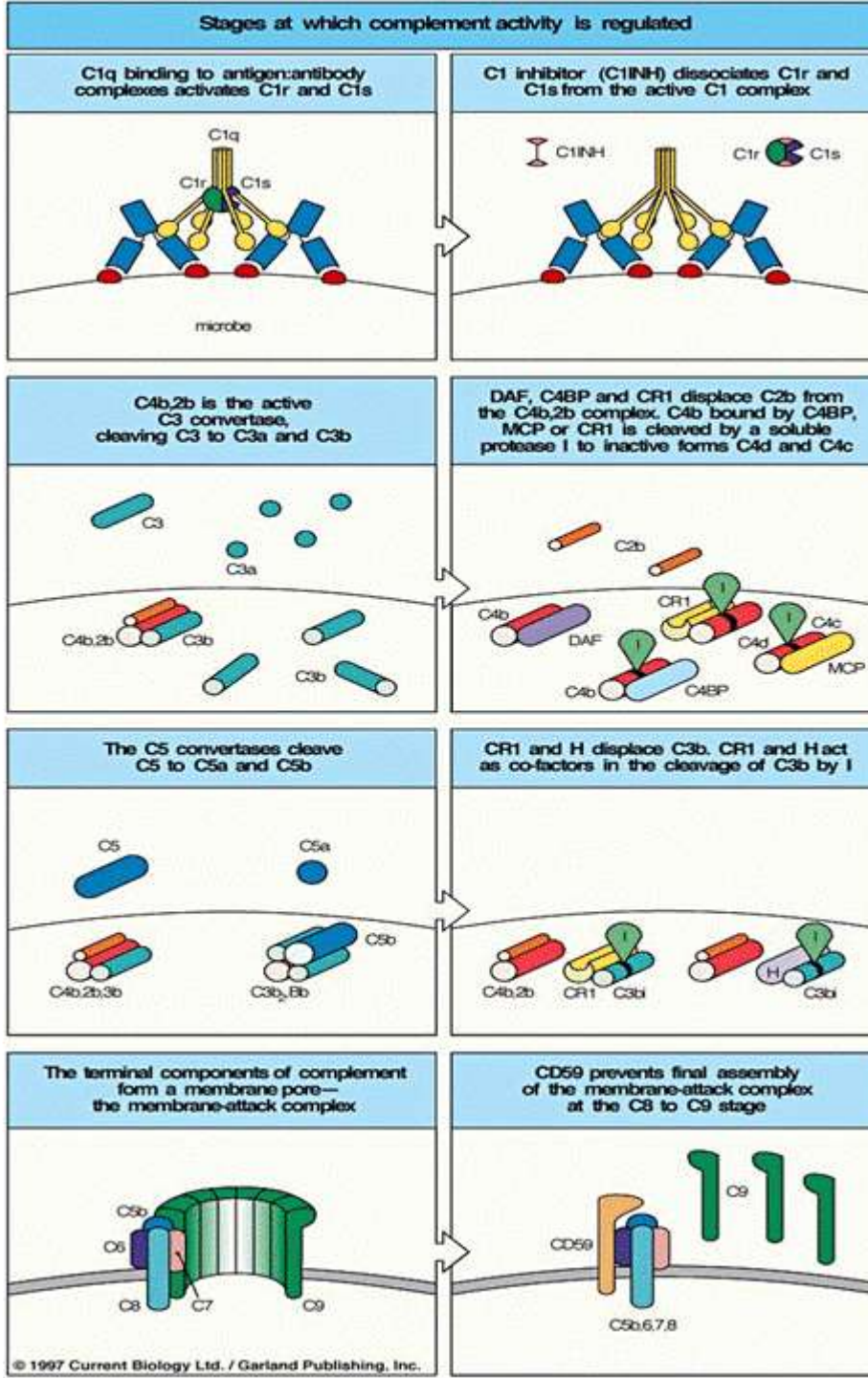
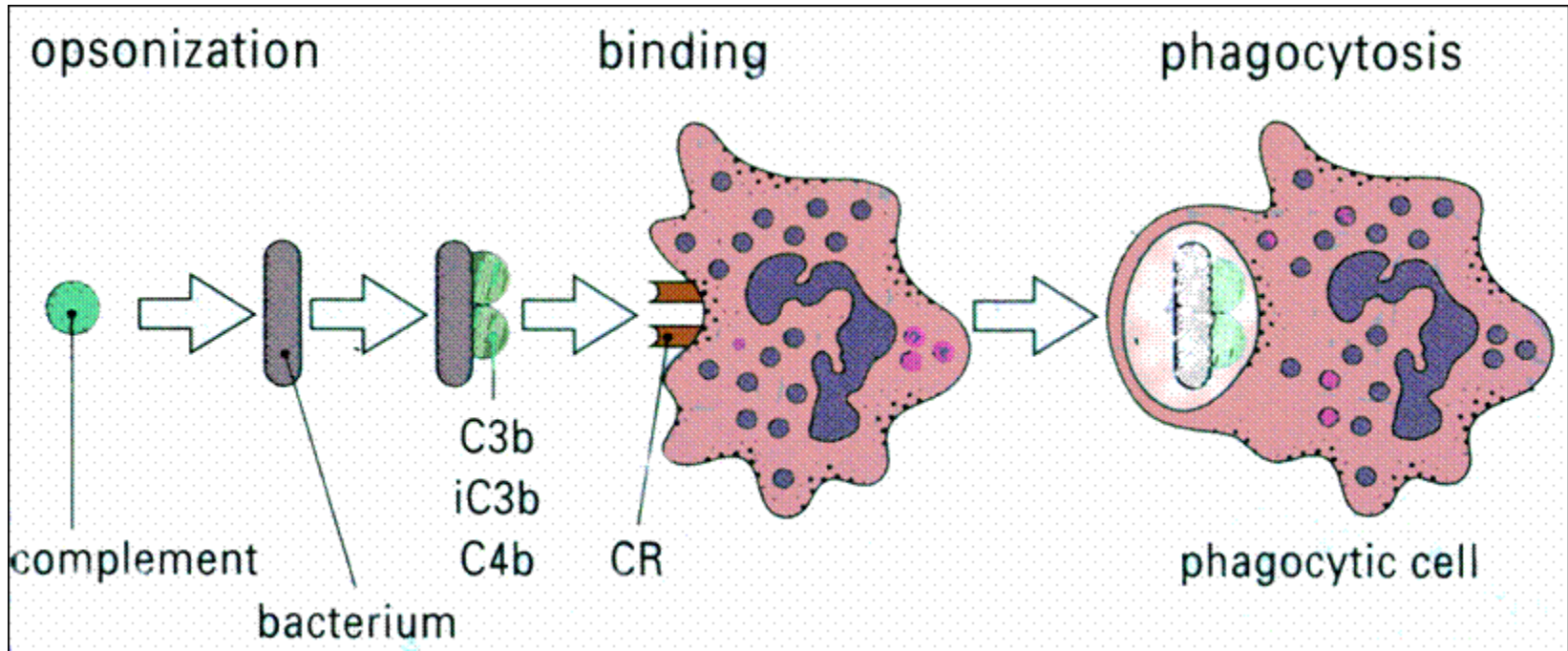


Fig. 8.51. Complement activation is regulated by a series of proteins that serve to protect host cells from accidental damage.

CONSEQUÊNCIAS BIOLÓGICAS DA ATIVAÇÃO DO SISTEMA COMPLEMENTO

- **Opsonização:**
 - C3b é uma importante opsonina.
 - Reveste o microrganismo e se liga aos receptores (CR1-4) nos macrófagos e neutrófilos.
- **Recrutamento celular e ativação:**
 - C4a, C3a, C5a (anafilotoxinas-desgranulação)
 - C3a, C5a (quimiotáticos)
- **Lise Celular (bactérias, vírus envelopados)**
- **Remoção dos complexos imunológicos**
 - C3b-Ac-Ag liga-se aos receptores CR1 nos eritrócitos, passam pelo fígado, baço onde são capturados pelos macrófagos.

Opsonização e fagocitose



Propriedades Biológicas da ativação de componentes do S.Complemento

Produto	Efeitos Biológicos	Regulação
C2b (prokinin)	edema	C1-INH
C3a (anafilatoxina)	mastócito degranulação; aumento permeabilidade vascular	carboxi- peptidase- B (C3-INA)

Propriedades Biológicas dos Componentes Ativados do S. Complemento

Produto	Efeitos Biológicos	Regulação
C3b (opsonina)	opsonização ativação de fagócito	fatores H & I
C4a (anafilatoxina)	como C3a, mas menos potente	(C3-INA)
C4b (opsonina)	opsonização; fagocitose	C4-BP, factor I

Propriedades Biológicas dos Componentes Ativados do S.Complemento

Produto	Efeitos Biológicos	Regulação
C5a (fator quimiotático)	anafilático como C3a, mas muito mais potente; Atrai e ativa PMN causa agregação neutrofílica agregação, estimulação de explosão respiratória e liberação de leucotrienos	carboxi-peptidase-C (C3-INA)
C5b67	Quimiotaxia, combina-se com outras membranas	proteína-S

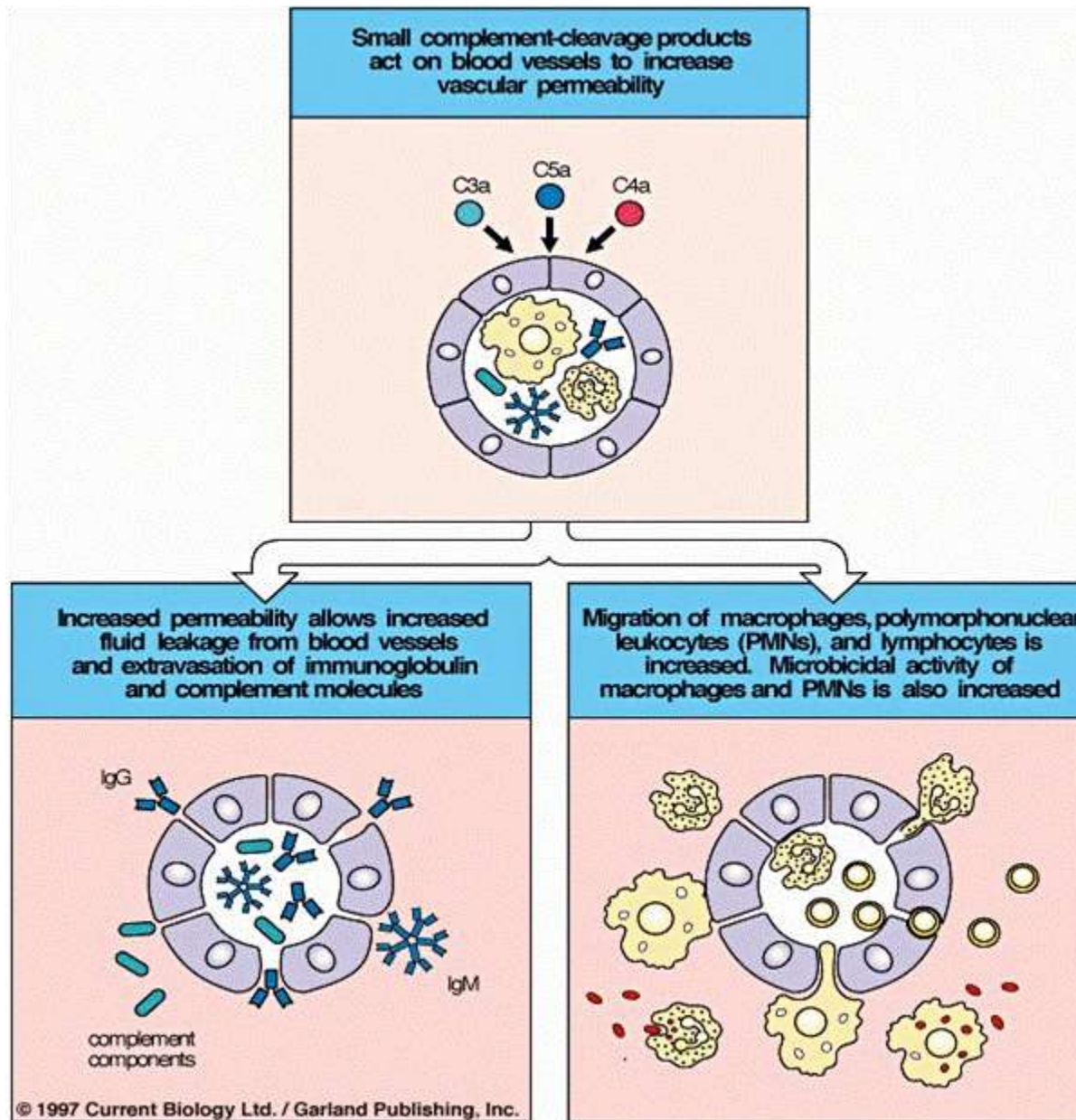
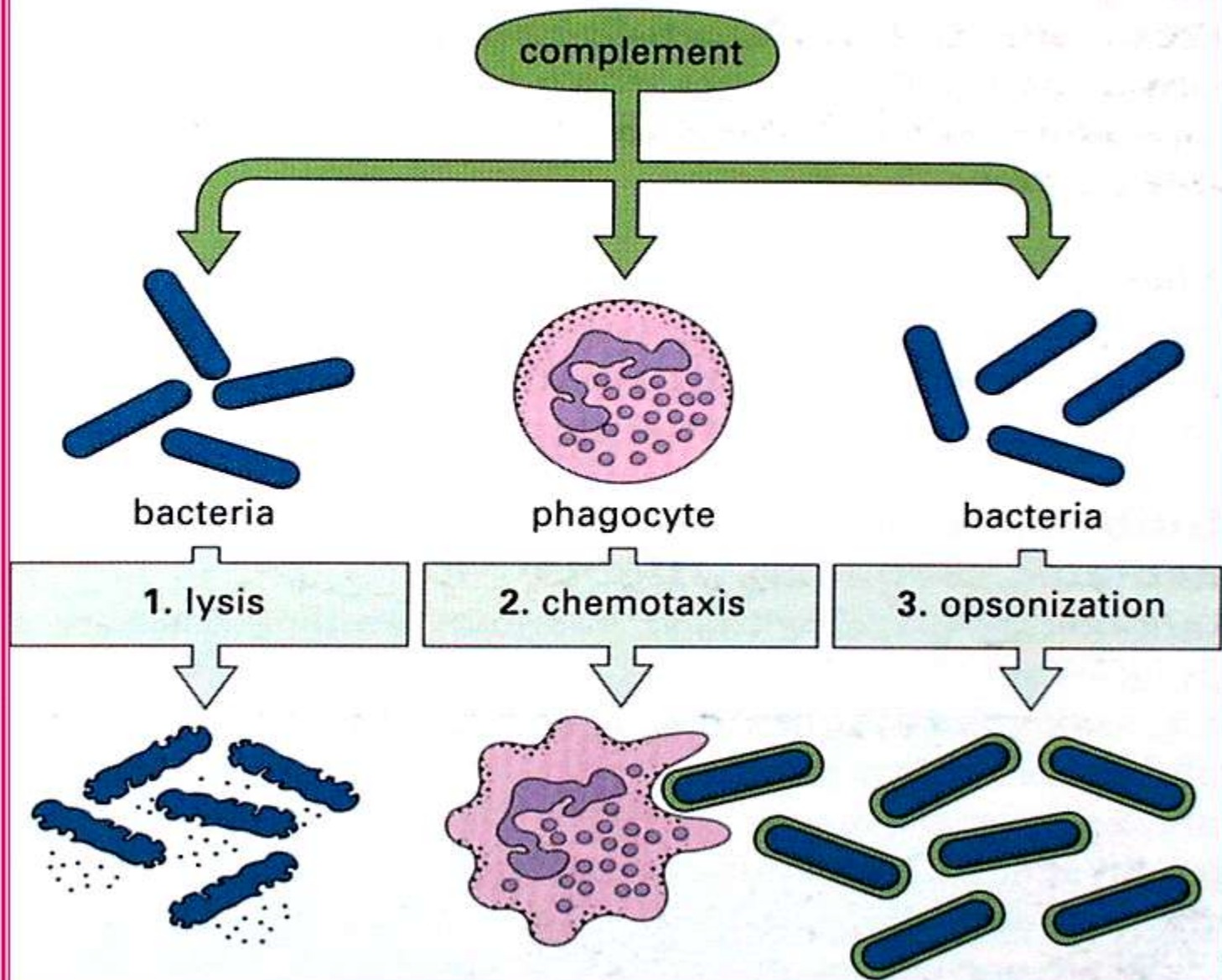


Fig. 8.46. Local inflammatory responses can be induced by small complement fragments, especially C5a.

Overview: Complement functions



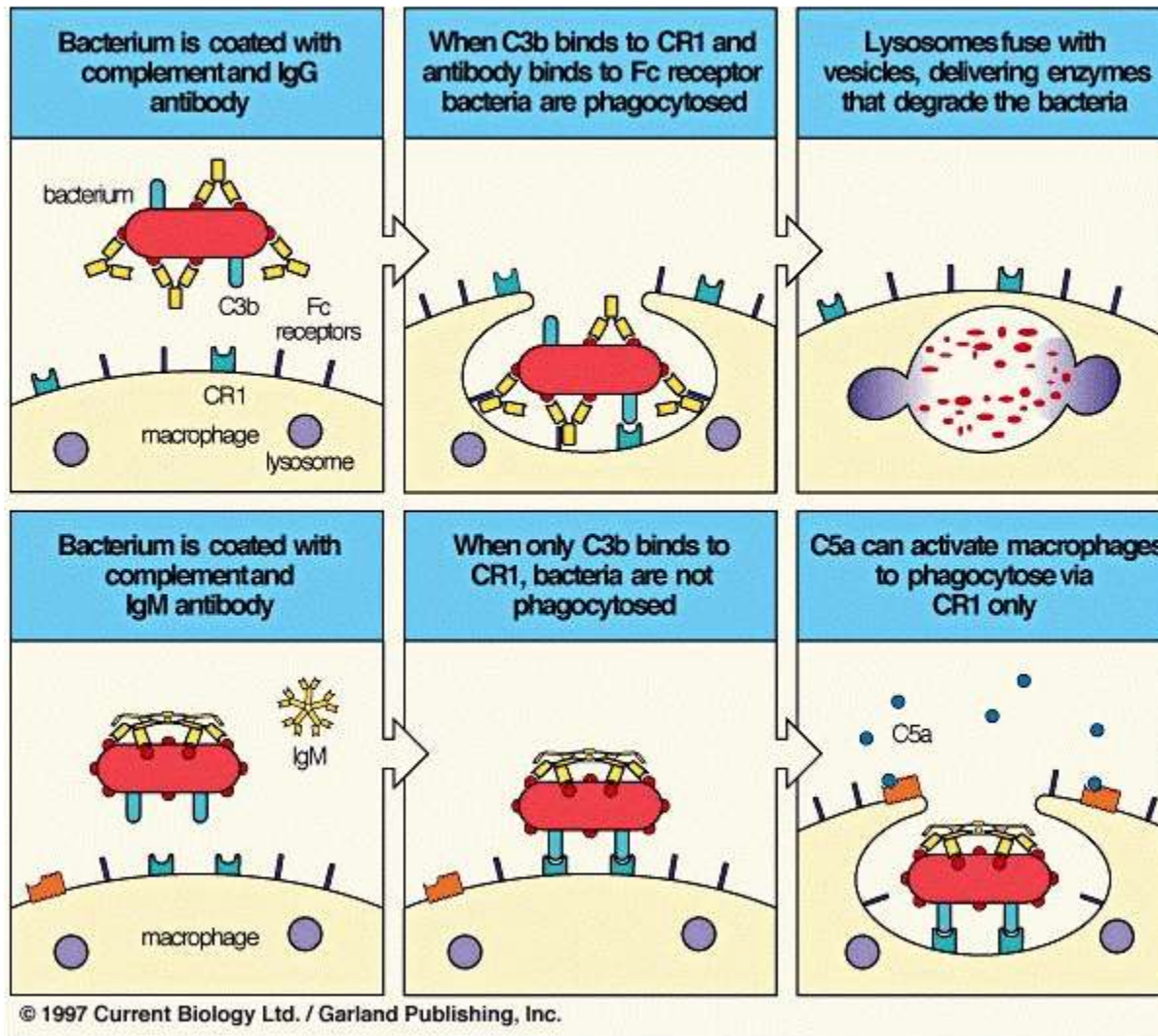


Fig. 8.44. Complement CR1 receptors require ancillary activating signals to participate in phagocytosis.

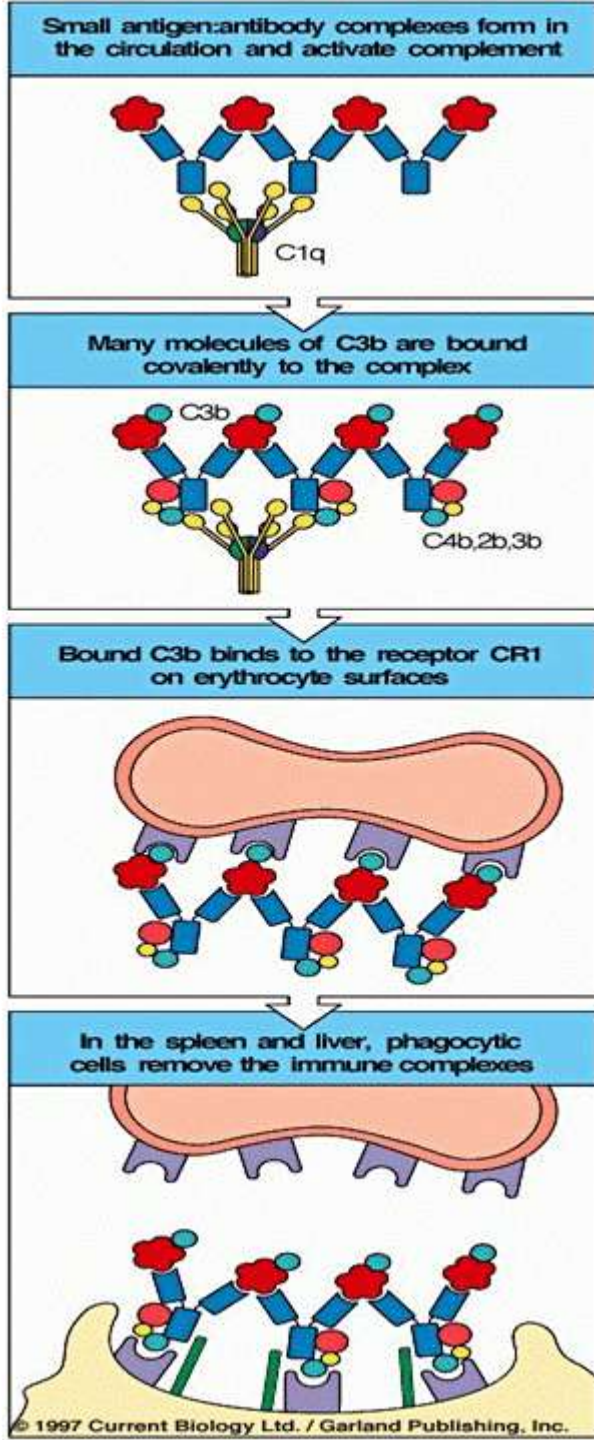


Fig. 8.45. Erythrocyte CR1 helps to clear immune complexes from the circulation.

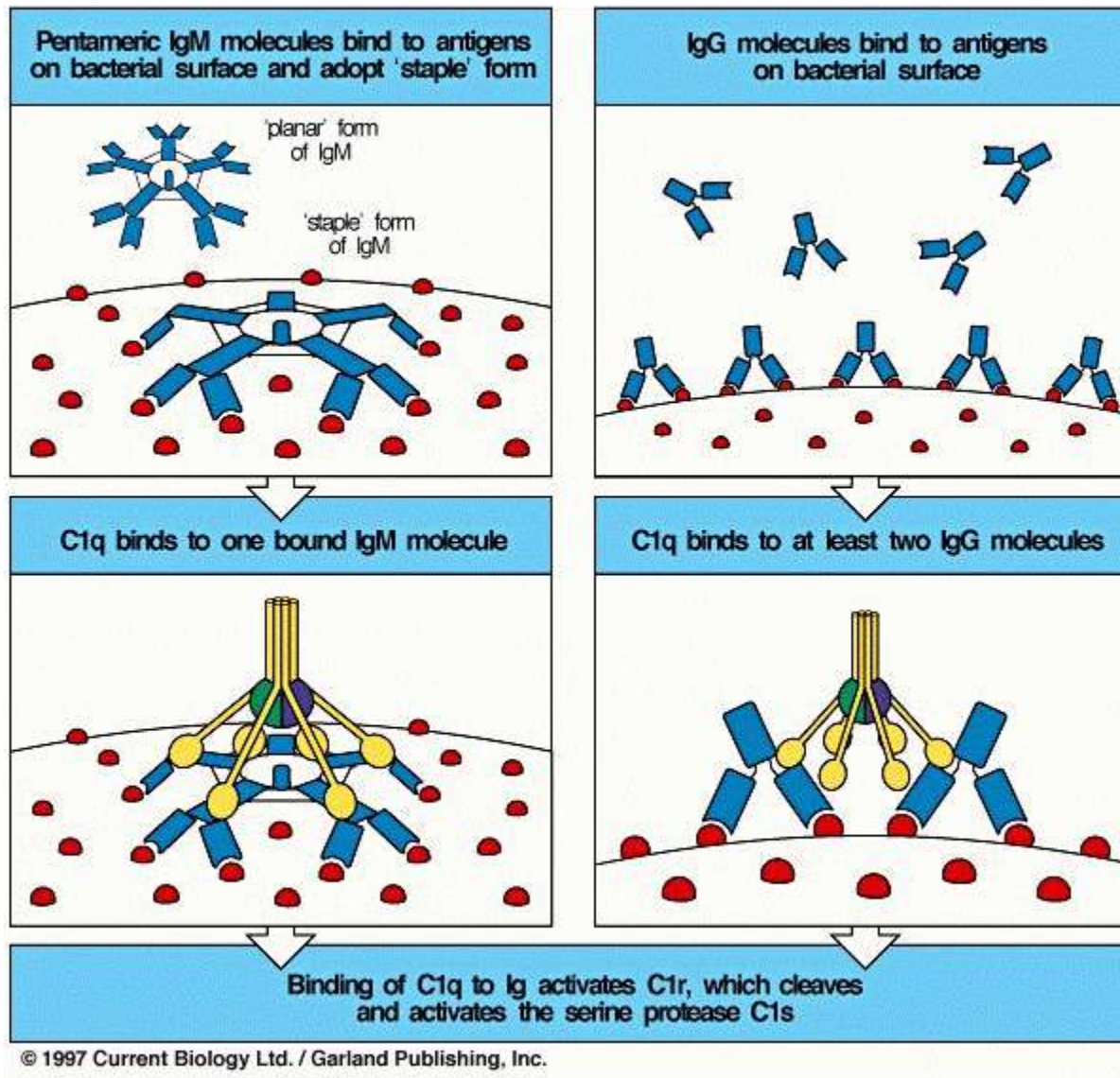


Fig. A via clássica de ativação do S. complemento é iniciada pela ligação do C1q ao Ac na superfície bacteriana

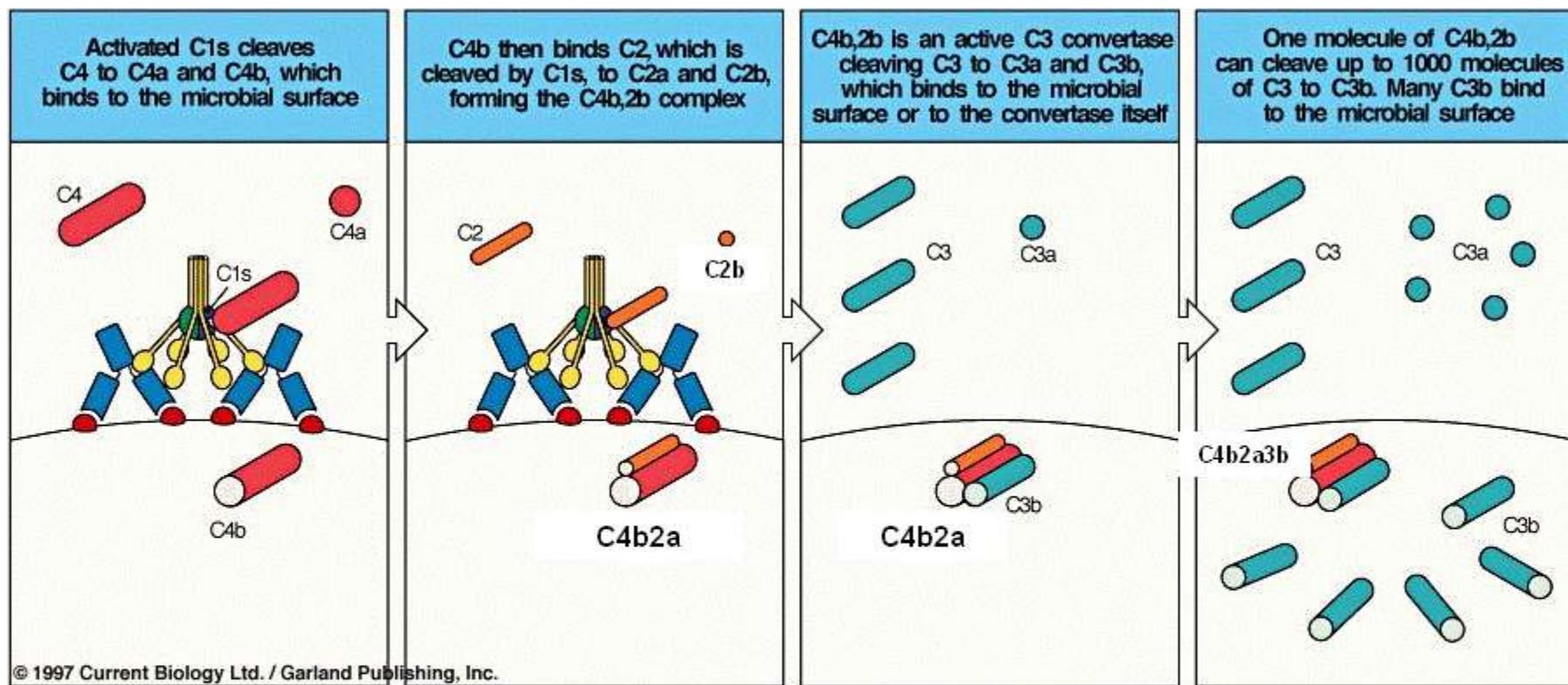


Fig. A via clássica de ativação do S. complemento gera a enzima C3-convertase que cliva C3 e deposita um grande número de moléculas de C3b na superfície dos patógenos.

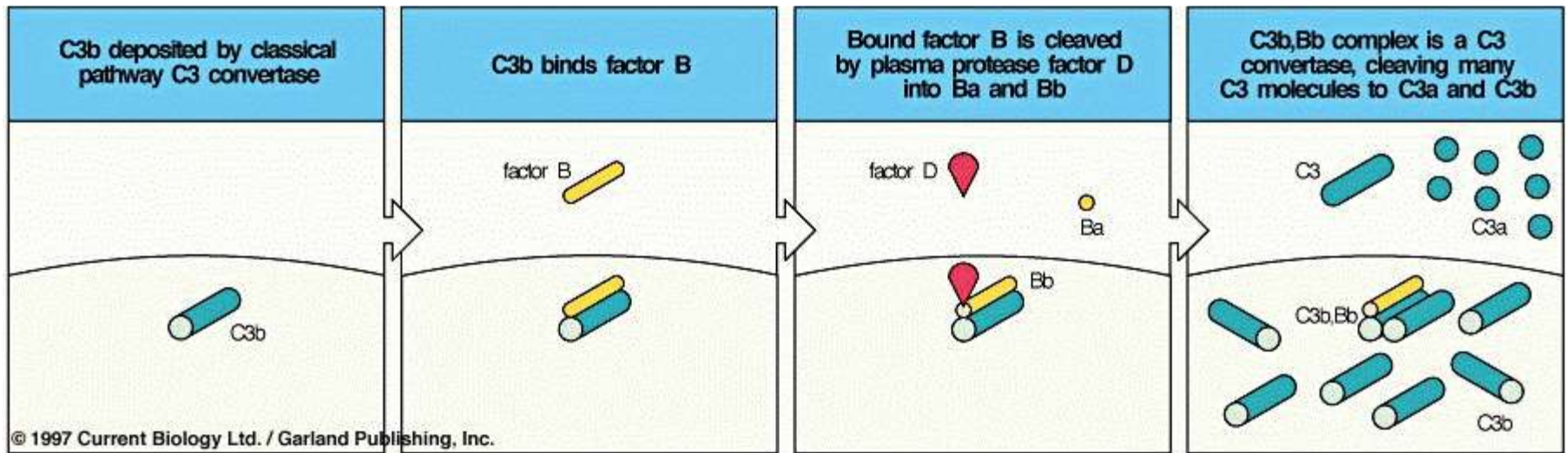


Fig. 8.40. The alternative pathway of complement activation can amplify the classical pathway by depositing more C3b molecules on the pathogen.

Proteins of the classical pathway of complement activation

Native component	Active form	Function of the active form
C1 (C1q; C1r ₂ C1s ₂)	C1q	Binds to antibody that has bound antigen, activates C1r
	C1r	Cleaves C1s to active protease
	C1s	Cleaves C4 and C2
C4	C4b	Covalently binds to pathogen and opsonizes it. Binds C2 for cleavage by C1s
	C4a	Peptide mediator of inflammation (weak)
C2	C2b	Active enzyme of classical pathway C3/C5 convertase; cleaves C3 and C5
	C2a	Precursor of vasoactive C2 kinin
C3	C3b	Many molecules bind pathogen surface and act as opsonins. Initiates amplification via the alternative pathway. Binds C5 for cleavage by C2b
	C3a	Peptide mediator of inflammation (intermediate)

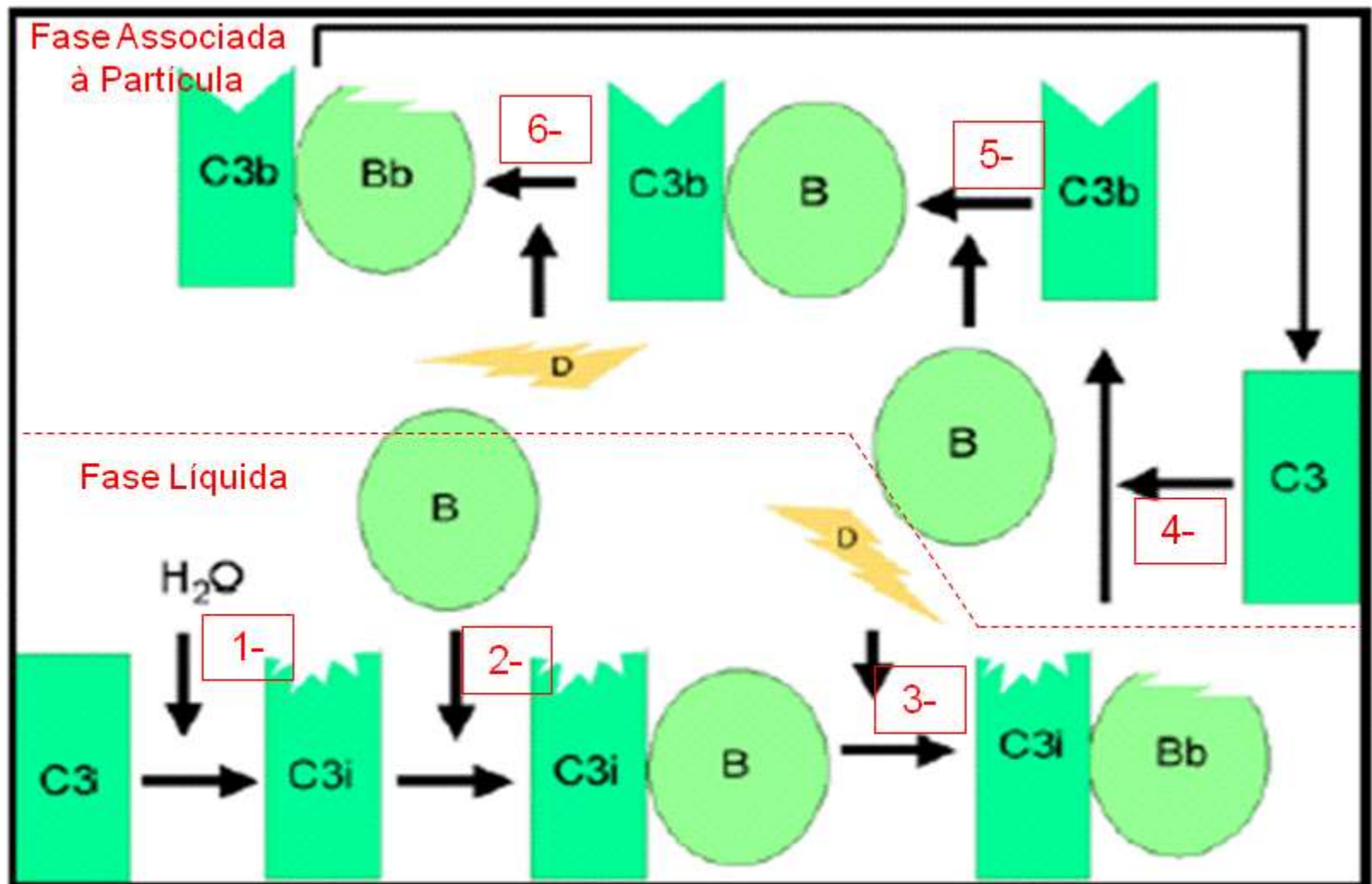


Figure 3. Spontaneous activation of C3 (C3-tickover)

Receptor	Specificity	Functions	Cell types
CR1	C3b, C4b	Promotes C3b and C4b decay, Stimulates phagocytosis, Erythrocyte transport of immune complexes	Erythrocytes, macrophages, monocytes, polymorphonuclear leukocytes, B cells, FDC
CR2 (CD21)	C3d, C3dg, C3bi Epstein- Barr virus	Part of B-cell co-receptor, Epstein-Barr virus receptor	B cells, FDC
CR3 (CD11b/ CD18)	C3bi	Stimulates phagocytosis	Macrophages, monocytes, polymorphonuclear leukocytes, FDC
CR4 (gp150,95) (CD11c/ CD18)	C3bi	Stimulates phagocytosis	Macrophages, monocytes, polymorphonuclear leukocytes
C1q receptor	C1q (collagen region)	Binding of immune complexes to phagocytes	B cells, macrophages, monocytes, platelets, endothelial cells

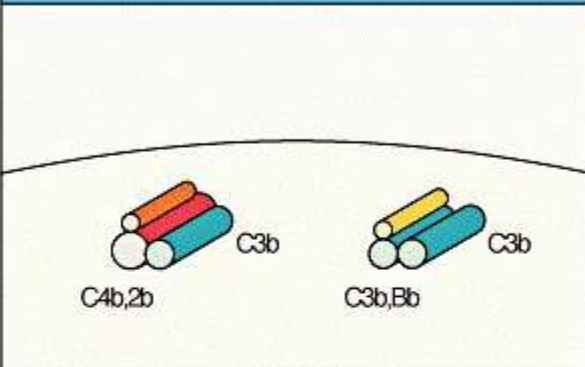
© 1997 Current Biology Ltd. / Garland Publishing, Inc.

Fig. 8.42. Distribution and function of receptors for complement proteins on the surfaces of cells.

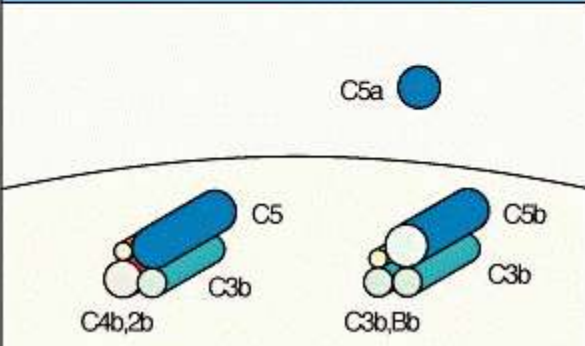
The terminal complement components that form the membrane-attack complex

Native protein	Active component	Function
C5	C5a	Small peptide mediator of inflammation
	C5b	Initiates assembly of the membrane-attack system
C6	C6	Binds C5b, forms acceptor for C7
C7	C7	Binds C5b,6, amphiphilic complex inserts in lipid bilayer
C8	C8	Binds C5b,6,7, initiates C9 polymerization
C9	C9n	Polymerizes to C5b,6,7,8 to form a membrane-spanning channel, lysing membrane

C3b binds both to C4b,2b and C3b,Bb forming the active C5 convertases C4b,2b,3b and C3b₂Bb



C5 binds to C3b and is cleaved to form C5b, releasing C5a



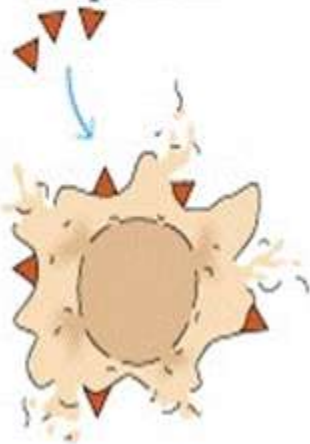
3.48. Complement component C5 is activated by a C5 convertase when C5 is complexed to C3b.

Control proteins of the classical and alternative pathways

Name(symbol)	Role in the regulation of the complement activation
C1 inhibitor (C1INH)	Binds to activated C1r,C1s, removing it from C1q
C4-binding protein (C4BP)	Binds to C4b displacing C2b; co-factor for C4b cleavage by I
Complement-receptor 1 (CR1)	Binds C4b displacing C2b, or C3b displacing Bb; co-factor for I
Factor H (H)	Binds C3b displacing Bb; co-factor for I
Factor I (I)	Serine protease that cleaves C3b and C4b; aided by H, MCP, C4BP or CR1
Decay-accelerating factor (DAF)	Membrane protein that displaces Bb from C3b and C2b from C4b
Membrane co-factor protein (MCP)	Membrane protein that promotes C3b and C4b inactivation by I
CD59 (protectin)	Prevents formation of MAC on homologous cells. Widely expressed on membranes

LYSIS

Complement



Target cell

OPSONIZATION

Bacteria

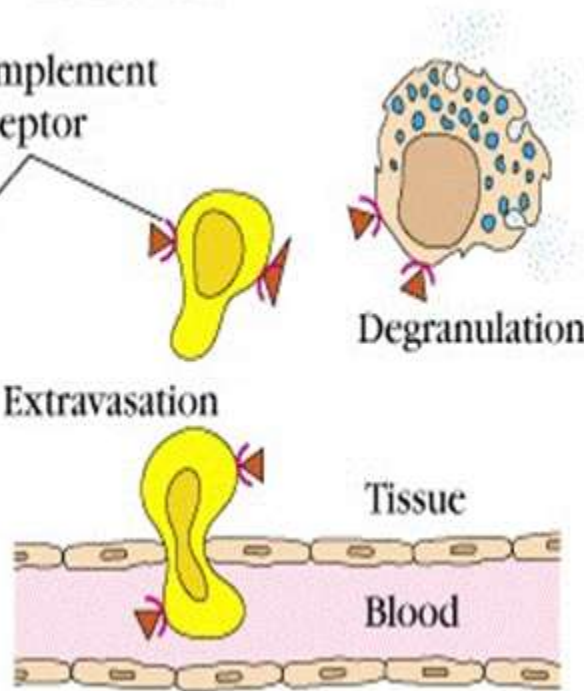


Phagocyte

ACTIVATION OF INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE

Complement receptor

Extravasation



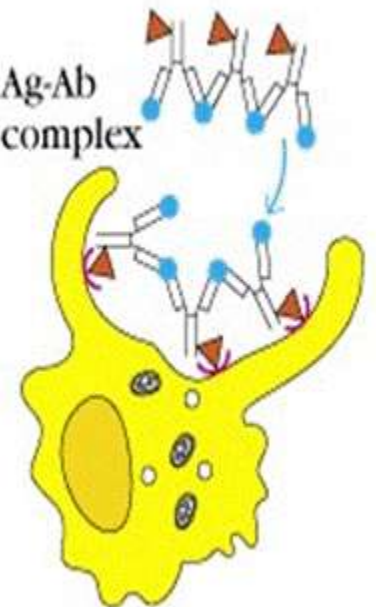
Degranulation

Tissue

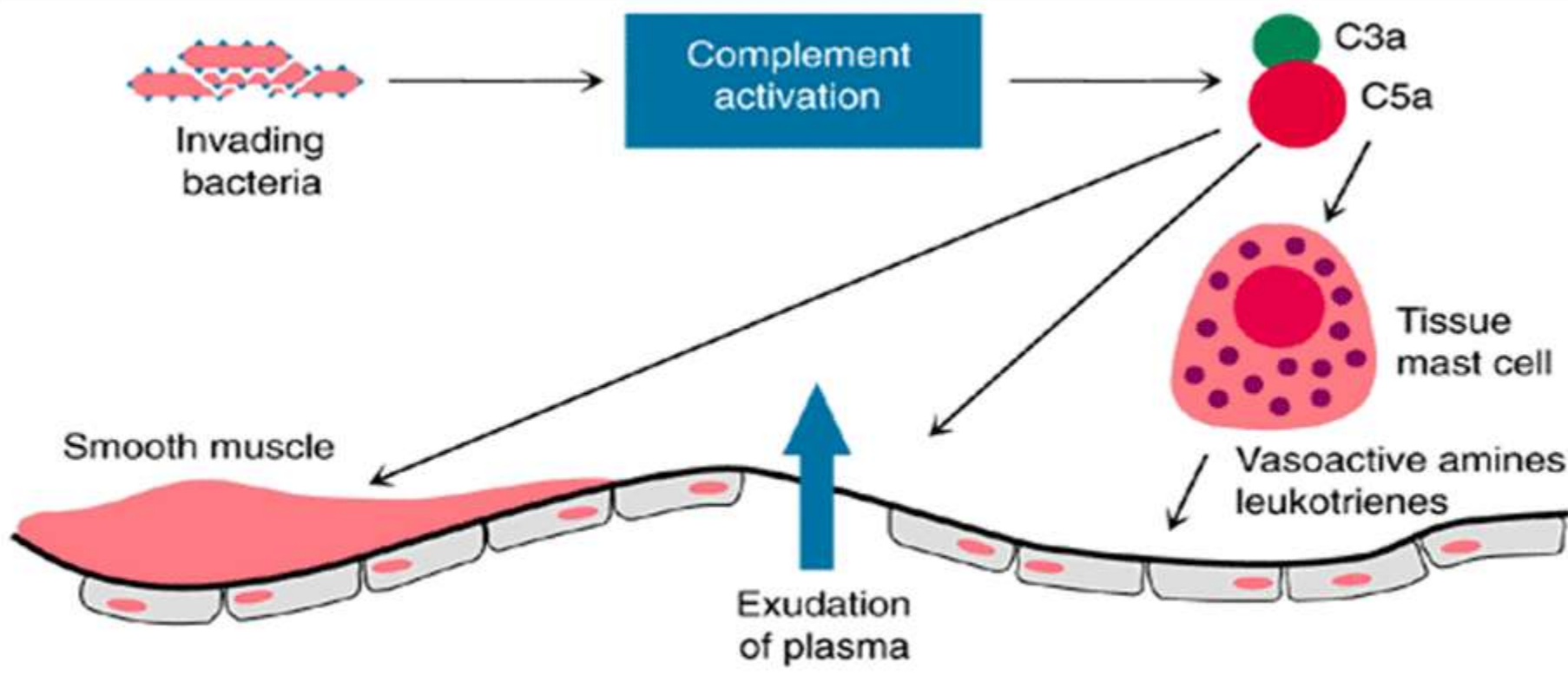
Blood

CLEARANCE OF IMMUNE COMPLEXES

Ag-Ab complex



Phagocyte



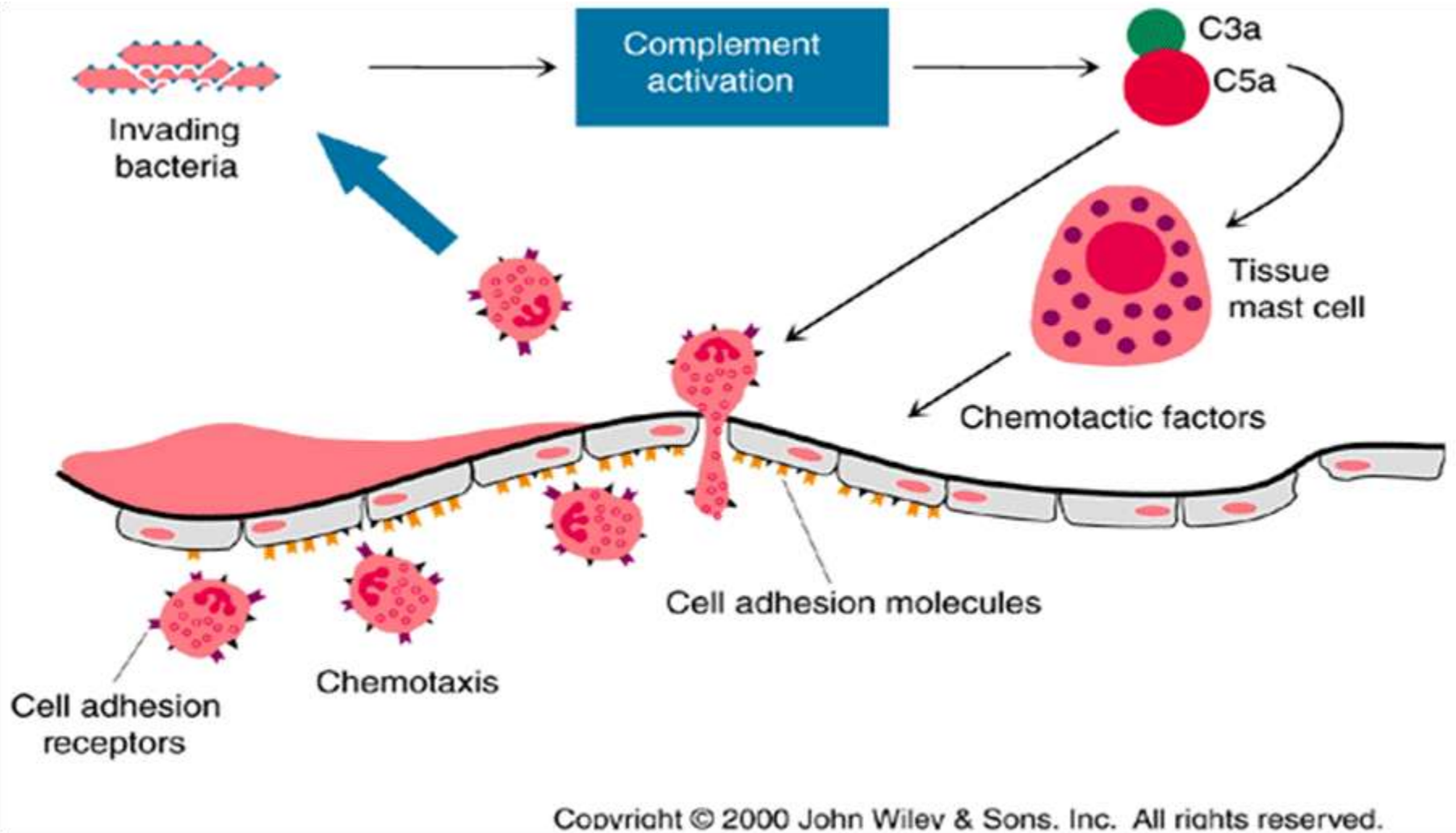


TABLE 13-7 SUMMARY OF BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS MEDIATED BY COMPLEMENT PRODUCTS

Effect	Complement product mediating*
Cell lysis	C5b-9, the membrane-attack complex (MAC)
Inflammatory response	
Degranulation of mast cells and basophils [†]	C3a, C4a, and C5a (anaphylatoxins)
Degranulation of eosinophils	C3a, C5a
Extravasation and chemotaxis of leukocytes at inflammatory site	C3a, C5a, C5b67
Aggregation of platelets	C3a, C5a
Inhibition of monocyte/macrophage migration and induction of their spreading	Bb
Release of neutrophils from bone marrow	C3c
Release of hydrolytic enzymes from neutrophils	C5a
Increased expression of complement receptors type 1 and 3 (CR1 and CR3) on neutrophils	C5a
Opsonization of particulate antigens, increasing their phagocytosis	C3b, C4b, iC3b
Viral neutralization	C3b, C5b-9 (MAC)
Solubilization and clearance of immune complexes	C3b