

## COURSE SYLLABUS

### Immunology

2324-2-E0201Q051

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#### Aims

The course aims at providing the basic concepts on the organization and functioning of the immune system. Students attending Immunology teaching are expected to achieve the following goals:

Knowledge and understanding. Knowledge on the bases of innate and adaptive immunity, the mechanisms underlying inflammation, the generation of antigen-receptor diversity, the activation of T and B lymphocytes, the structure and function of antibodies. Knowledge on the basic concepts and principles concerning vaccination.

Applying knowledge and understanding. Students will be able to understand the key role of the immune system in different pathologies and the importance of immunology, also through history.

Making judgments. Students will be able to link the different topics, judge the resolved and unresolved aspects concerning the complexity of the immune system, highlight the shortcomings of current knowledge on the functioning of the immune system.

Communication skills. Students will be able to effectively describe the contents of the course, in both written and oral form, using the most appropriate technical terms.

Learning skills. Students will be able to consult scientific texts regarding the topics covered and integrate the knowledge acquired with the contents of other scientific disciplines (i.e. cellular and molecular biology, biochemistry etc).

#### Contents

- 1) General features of the immune system
- 2) The antigen
- 3) The B cell antigen receptor (BCR)
- 4) The T cell antigen receptor (TCR)
- 5) The major histocompatibility complex (MHC)
- 6) The process of antigen presentation
- 7) T and B lymphocyte activation
- 8) Cytokines and their receptors

- 9) Pattern Recognition Receptors
- 10) cells of the innate immunity: myeloid cells and lymphoid cells
- 11) Complement
- 12) The inflammatory process
- 13) Effector mechanisms of humoral immunity
- 14) Effector mechanisms of cell-mediated immunity
- 15) Tolerance
- 16) Autoimmunity
- 17) Vaccines
- 18) Monoclonal antibodies

## **Detailed program**

### **1: General characteristics of the immune system**

Description : Innate and adaptive immunity; Organization of the immune system, general characteristics of organs, tissues and cells of the immune system. Primary and secondary lymphoid organs. Distribution and circulation of the cells of the immune system .

### **2: The antigen**

Description: Concept of antigen, immunogen, antigenic determinant or epitope, carrier, aptene.

### **3: The B cell antigen receptor (BCR)**

Description: Immunoglobulins. structure and function of antibodies and of the BCR. The generation of repertoire diversity. Isotypes and idiotypes. Biological functions of immunoglobulins classes and subclasses. Cellular distribution of FC receptors . Cellular functions mediated by antibodies. monoclonal antibodies. Concept, methodology, applications.

### **4: The T cell receptor (TCR)**

Description: organization, rearrangements and expression of TCR and coreceptors; biochemical structure of the TCR; generation of the repertoire diversity

### **5: The major histocompatibility complex (MHC)**

Description: Genic organization and polymorphisms. Molecular structure and classification of MHC of class I and II molecules. The groove for antigen binding. MHC of class I and II in antigen presentation. The ternary complex, MHC-peptide-TCR

### **6: Antigen presentation**

Description: Antigen recognition by T and B cells. Extracellular and intracellular antigen processing.

### **7: Professional antigen presenting cells**

Description: Dendritic cells

### **8: B and T cell activation.**

Description: Signal transduction. Adhesion molecules and costimulatory molecules for T cell activation.

### **9: Cytokines and their receptors.**

Description: Origin and molecular structure. Mechanism of action and target cells. Role of cytokine in leukocyte differentiation. Role of cytokines in Th1, Th2 and Th17 cell differentiation.

### **10: Interazioni microrganismi-ospite**

Description: Pattern recognition receptor and Danger theory. PAMPs and DAMPs

## 11: The complement system

Description: Mechanism of complement activation, functions of the complement

## 12: The inflammatory process

Description: Activation of inflammation, leukocyte recruitment, the role of inflammation in response to infection, from inflammation to the activation of adaptive immunity

## 13: Effector mechanisms of humoral immunity.

Description: T and B cell cooperation. Plasmacells. Isotype switch, hypermutation and affinity maturation. Kinetic of primary and secondary response

## 14: Effector mechanisms of cell-mediated immunity

Description: macrophage activation. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes and cell killing, effector mechanisms of t helper cells and NK cells

## 15: Immunological memory

Description: memory of T cells; memory of B cells

## 16: Vaccines

Description: active and passive vaccination, prophylactic vaccines, therapeutic vaccines, adjuvants

## Prerequisites

Background: none

Specific prerequisites: none.

General prerequisites: Students can take the exams of the second year after passing the examinations of Introductory biology, General and inorganic chemistry, Mathematics, and Foreign Language.

## Teaching form

Classroom lectures supported by slides.

Teaching language: italian.

## Textbook and teaching resource

Learning material (slides of the lessons) is available at the e-learning platform of the course.

Recommended textbooks:

- Immunobiology from Janeway
- Cellular and Molecular Immunology from Abul Abbas e Andrew Lichtman

## Semester

First semester

## **Assessment method**

Oral examination.

The number of questions can vary from a minimum of two to a maximum of five, depending on the level of preparation of the student. The questions are related to the entire content of the course. The critical level reached is evaluated by the teacher on the basis of the student's ability to connect the different topics, to judge the resolved and unsolved aspects concerning the complexity of the immune system, to highlight the shortcomings of current knowledge on the functioning of the immune system, highlight the role key to the immune system in different diseases and highlight, also through historical notes, the importance of immunology.

## **Office hours**

Contact: on demand, upon request by mail to lecturer

## **Sustainable Development Goals**

QUALITY EDUCATION

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