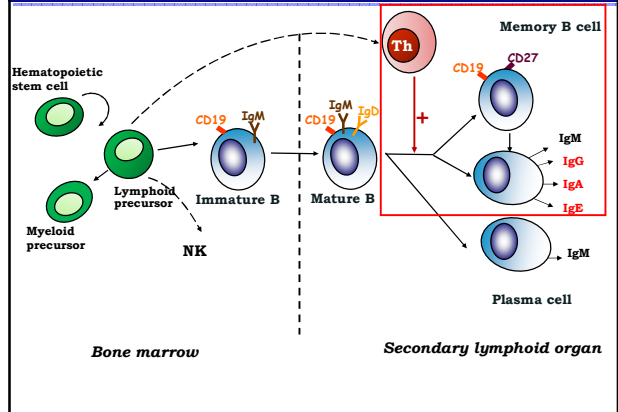


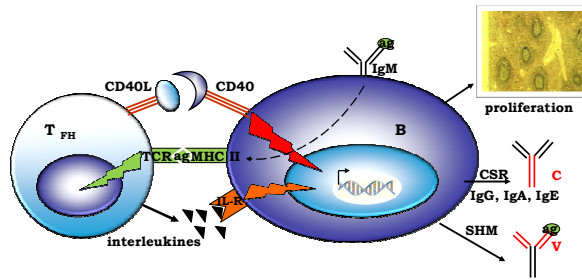
Hyper IgM Syndromes

ANN DURANDY

B lymphocyte differentiation

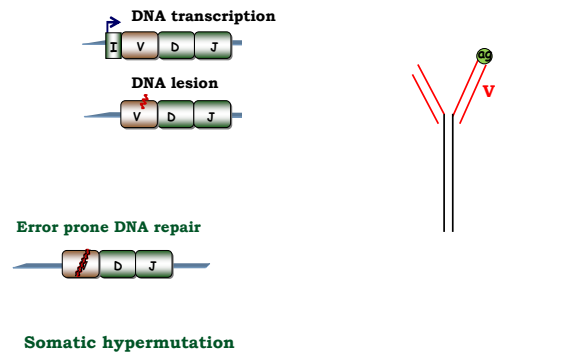


T:B cell cooperation in germinal centres

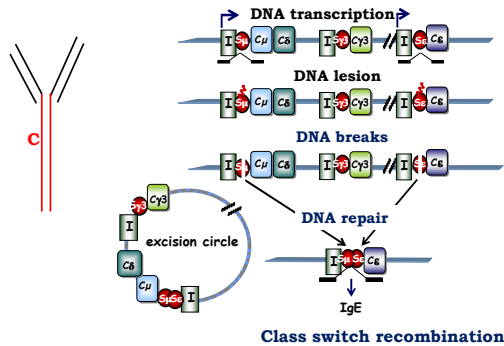


T_{FH}: T follicular helper, TCR: T cell receptor, MHC II: major histocompatibility complex class II, CD40L: CD40 Ligand, IL-R: interleukine receptor, CSR: Ig class switch recombination, SHM: Somatic hypermutation

Schematic representation of antibody maturation: Somatic hypermutation



Schematic representation of antibody maturation: Class switch recombination

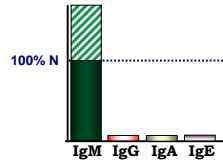


Antibody maturation: class switch recombination and somatic hypermutation

- Class switch recombination (CSR) ⇒ diverse antibodies**
 IgM ⇒ IgG, IgA, IgE
 IgG: longer half-life, binding to Fc_γ receptors, complement activation
 IgA: mucosae localization
 IgE: anti-parasite infection
- Somatic hypermutation (SHM) ⇒ efficient antibodies**
 Mutations in V regions
 ⇒ selection of B cells expressing a BCR with high affinity for antigen (role of follicular dendritic cells)

Ig class switch recombination deficiencies

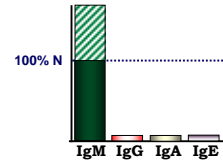
- Rare primary immunodeficiency (1:500,000 births)
- Serum Ig levels:



- Defective or normal somatic hypermutation generation
- Defective T/B cooperation (50%)
- Intrinsic B cell defect (50%)

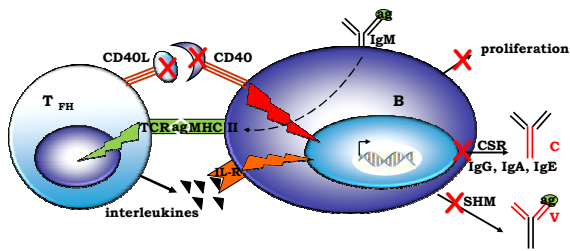
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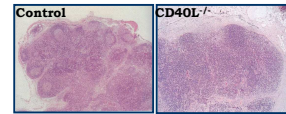
T/B cooperation deficiencies



T_{FH}: T follicular helper, TCR: T cell receptor, MHC II: major histocompatibility complex class II, CD40L: CD40 Ligand, IL-R: interleukine receptor, CSR: Ig class switch recombination, SHM: Somatic hypermutation

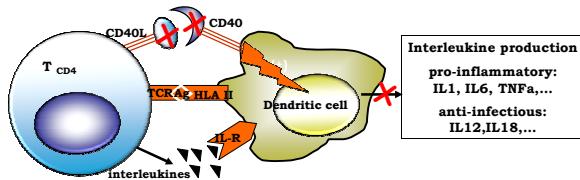
Ig CSR-deficiencies caused by impaired T/B cooperation: X-CD40L or AR CD40-deficiency

- **X-linked CD40L-deficiency** (most frequent of Ig-CSR deficiencies)
- **AR-CD40-deficiency** (very rare cause of Ig-CSR deficiency)
- Susceptibility to bacterial infections from the first years of age
- Lack of germinal centres in secondary lymphoid organs



- Defective CSR and SHM

Associated T cell defect in CD40L or CD40-deficiency



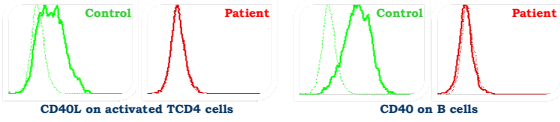
Susceptibility to viral and opportunistic infections
Pneumocystis Jirovici, Giardia Lamblia, Cryptosporidium...

CD40L/CD40 deficiencies combine a B and a T cell defect

- **Impaired B cell immunity:**
 - ⇒ susceptibility to bacterial infections (100%)
- **Impaired T cell immunity**
 - ⇒ susceptibility to opportunistic infections (100%)
- Liver disease: sclerosing cholangitis (20%)
- Neutropenia (68%)
- Auto-immunity (5%)
- Cancers (3%)

X-CD40L or AR CD40-deficiency: diagnosis and treatment

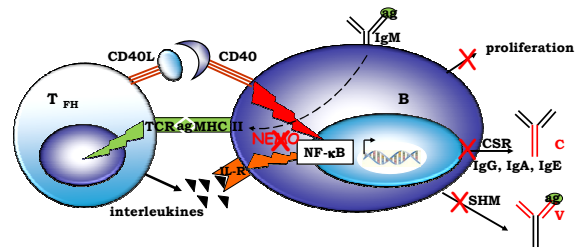
- Ig levels (Normal or increased IgM, decreased IgG and IgA)
- Neutropenia
- Decrease number of CD27+ memory B cells
- Defective expression of CD40L on activated T cells (X-linked CD40L def.) or of CD40 on B cells (AR CD40 def.)



- Genetic analysis : mutations in *CD40L* or *CD40* genes

- Treatment: Ig, AB, bone-marrow transplantation

CD40-induced NF- κ B activation defect



NF- κ B: nuclear factor κ B, NEMO: NF- κ B essential modulator, CSR: Ig class switch recombination, SHM: Somatic hypermutation

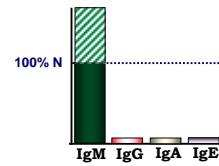
Ig CSR-deficiency associated to anhydrotic ectodermal dysplasia

- X-linked anhydrotic ectodermal dysplasia
- Variable defect in CSR and SHM
- Defective response to polysaccharidic antigens
- Hypomorphic mutations in *NEMO* (NF- κ B essential modulator)
- Treatment: Ig, AB, bone-marrow transplantation



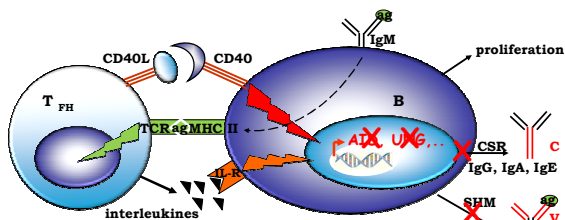
Ig class switch recombination deficiencies

- Rare primary immunodeficiency (1:500,000 births)
- Serum Ig levels:



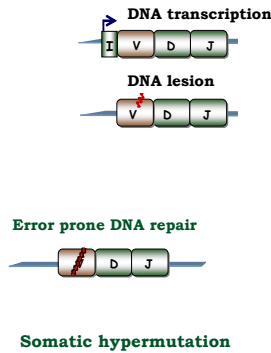
- Defective or normal somatic hypermutation generation
- Defective T/B cooperation (50%)
- Intrinsic B cell defect (50%)

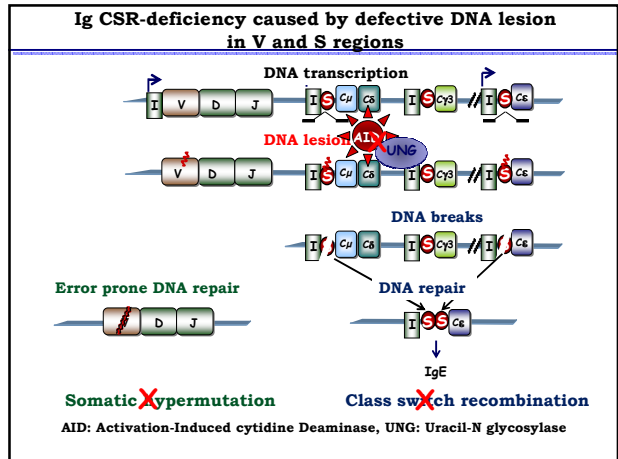
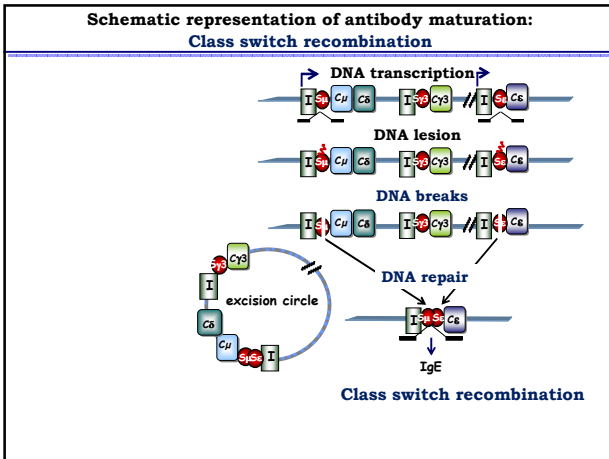
Ig CSR-deficiencies caused by an intrinsic B cell defect



AID: Activation-Induced cytidine Deaminase, UNG: Uracil-N glycosylase
CSR: Ig class switch recombination, SHM: Somatic hypermutation

Schematic representation of antibody maturation: Somatic hypermutation





Activation-Induced cytidine Deaminase deficiency

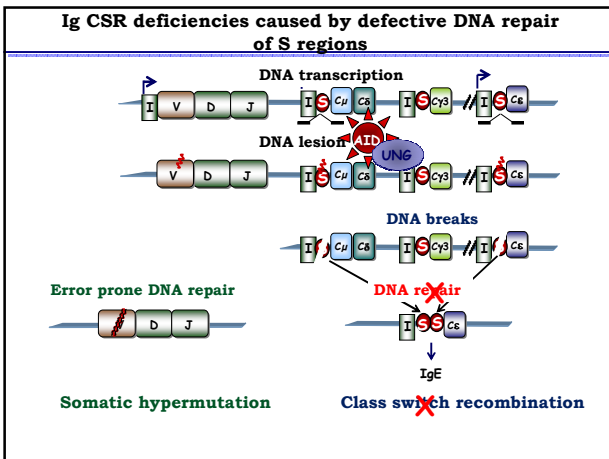
- Autosomal recessive inheritance (consanguinity: 10-62%)
- Susceptibility to bacterial infections: 100%
- Lymphadenopathies: 50-72%

Control Patient

- Auto-immunity: 21% (AIHA, ITP, AI hepatitis, RA, LED...)
- Defective CSR and SHM

Ig CSR-deficiencies caused by defective DNA lesion

- Ig levels (Normal or increased IgM, complete lack of IgG and IgA)
- Lymphadenopathies
- Normal number of CD27+ memory B cells
- Genetic analysis:
 - Activation induced cytidine deaminase (AID) 40%
 - Uracil-N glycosylase (1%)
 - Most are molecularly undefined: AID cofactor?(60%)
- Treatment: Ig substitution



An Ig CSR-deficiency associated to a DNA repair defect

- Autosomal recessive inheritance
- Susceptibility to bacterial infections (100%)
- Lymphadenopathies (50%)

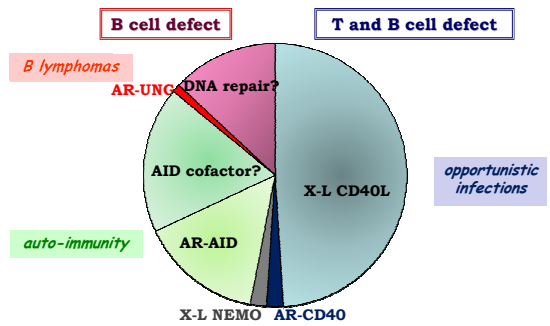
control patient Mab anti-AID labelling

- Autoimmunity (AIHA, ITP, SLE, uveitis) (21%)
- EBV(-) B lymphoproliferative disorder (11%), AML (4%)
- Defective CSR, normal SHM

**Ig CSR-deficiency associated to a DNA repair defect:
diagnosis and treatment**

- Ig levels (Normal or increased IgM, decreased IgG and IgA)
- Decrease number of CD27+ B cells
- Molecularly undefined
- Differential diagnosis: Ataxia Telangiectasia++
- Treatment: Ig substitution, follow-up++

Ig CSR-deficiencies



あ AID

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UNG ん



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