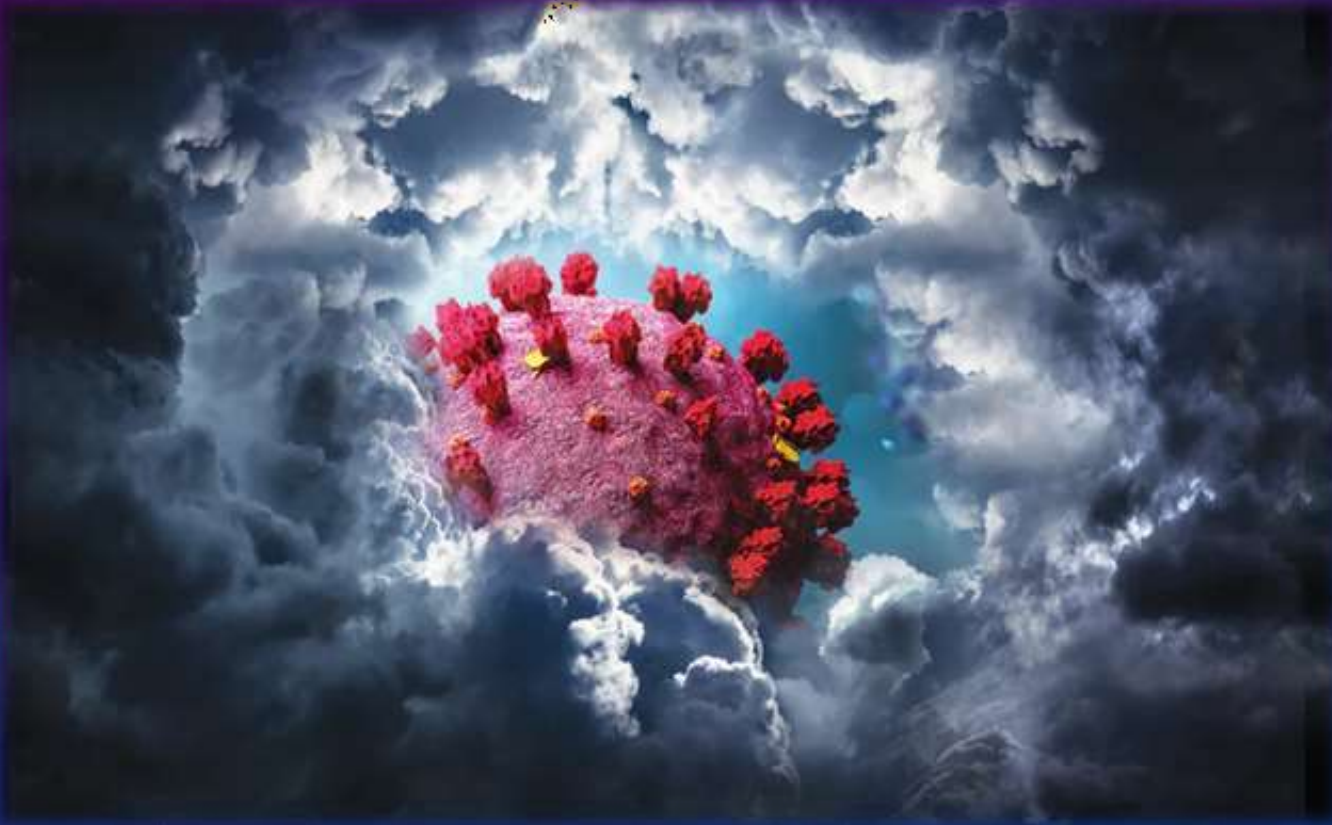


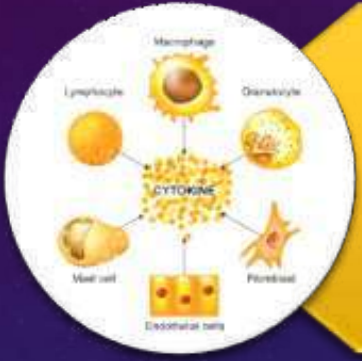
SARS COV-2 SİTOKİN FIRTINASI VE İMMÜN HASAR MEKANİZMALARI



PROF.DR.ALİ İNAL
BAŞKENT ÜNİVERSİTESİ TIP FAKÜLTESİ
İMMÜNOLOJİ AD

SİTOKİN

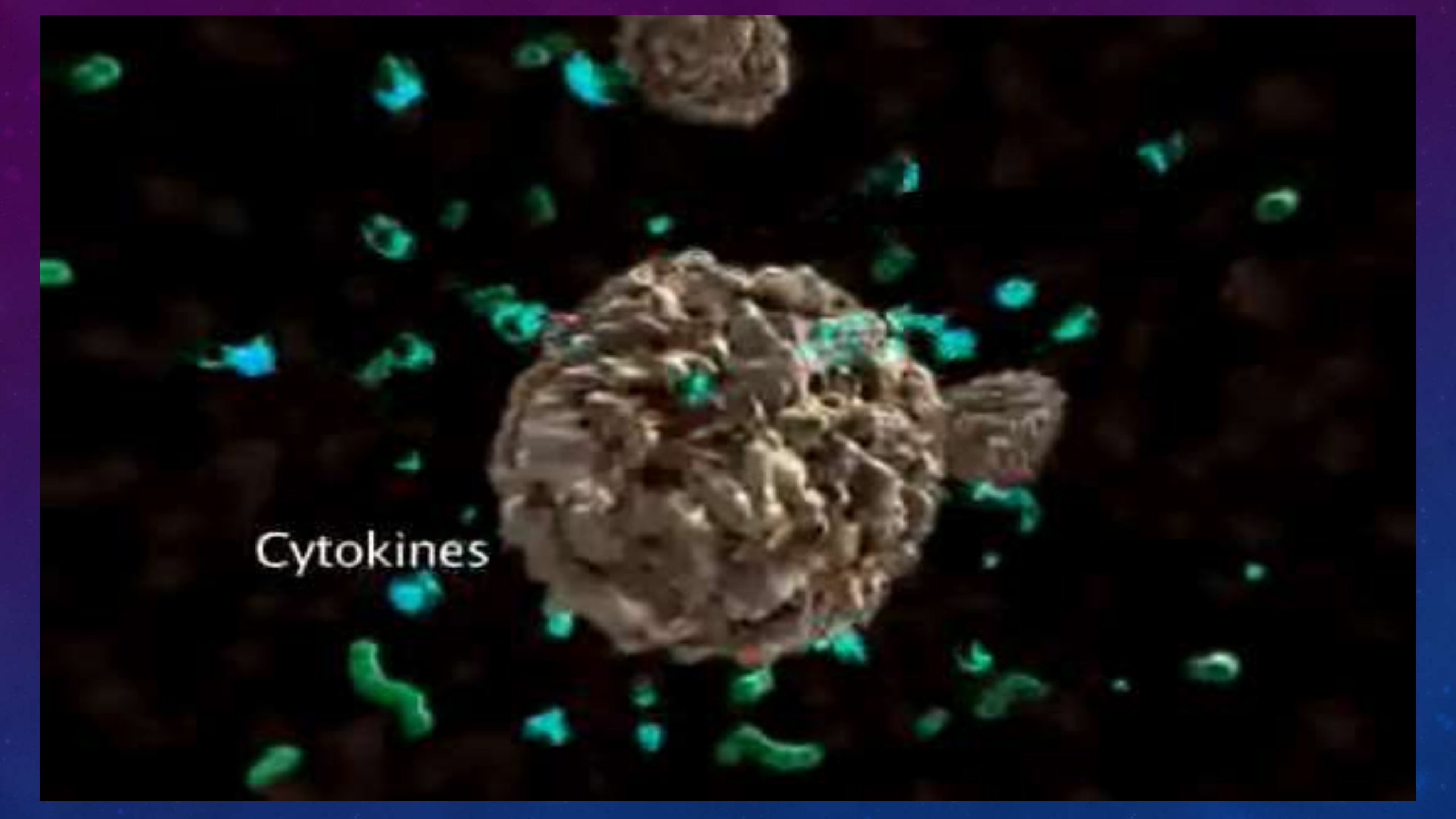
Yunancada kytos kavitos kinesis (hücre boşluğundaki hareketlilik) teriminden gelmektedir.



Sitokinler, bağışıklık sisteminin spesifik hücreleri tarafından salgılanan büyük bir protein, peptit veya glikoprotein grubudur. Bağışıklık, enfeksiyon ve hematopoezise aracılık eden ve düzenleyen bir sinyal molekülleri ağıdır

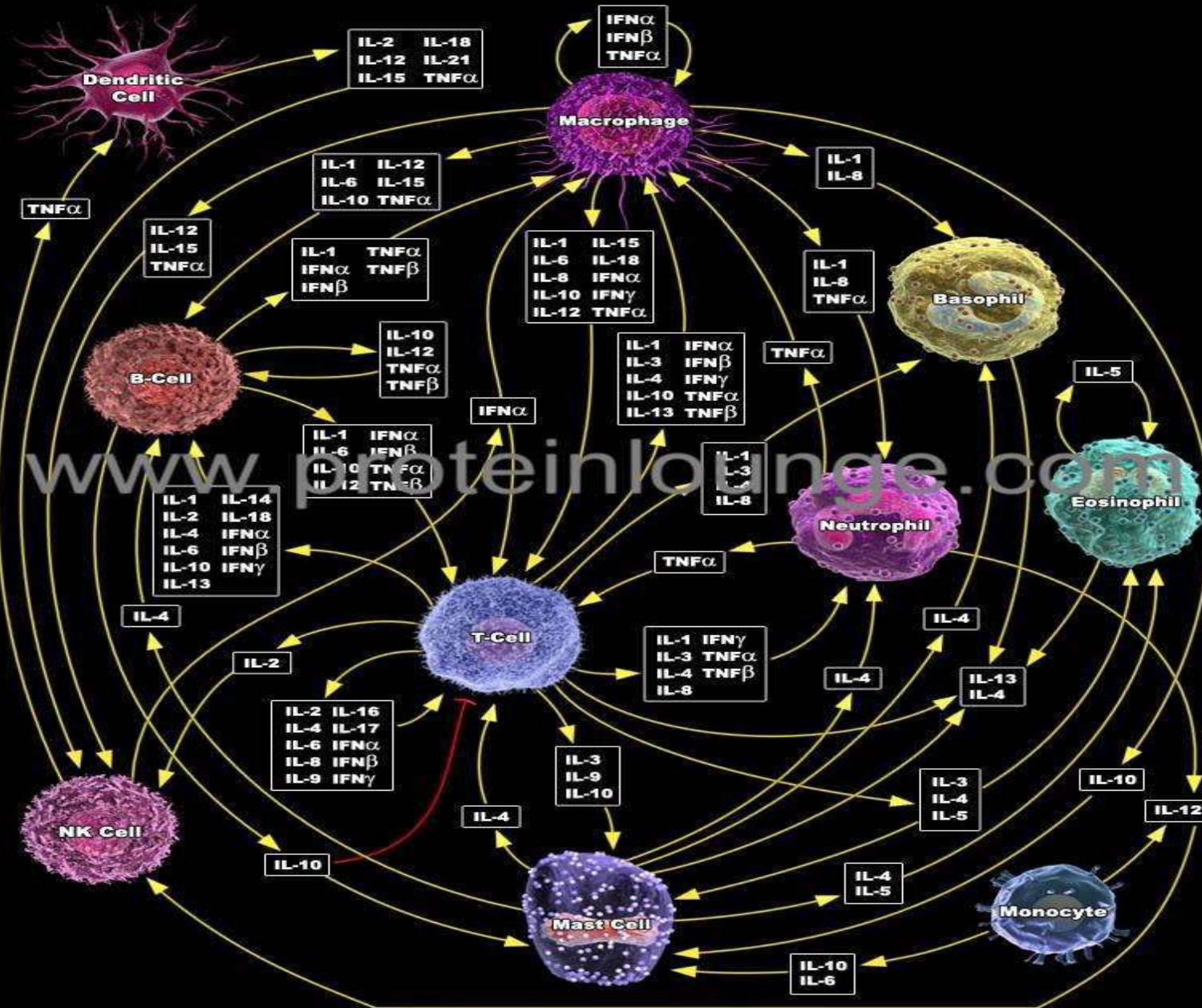


Sitokinler, çeşitli hücreler tarafından üretilen ve salgılanan,immün cevabı,hematopoezi, enfeksiyon, yara onarımını ve doku morfogenezini kontrol eden düzenleyici proteinlerdir.

A 3D visualization of a cell cluster, possibly a tumor or a large cell aggregate. The cluster is composed of many small, brownish, textured spheres. Numerous bright green fluorescent spots are scattered throughout the cluster and in the surrounding space, representing cytokines. The background is dark, and the overall scene is set against a blue gradient.

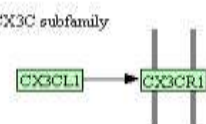
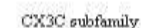
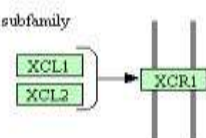
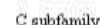
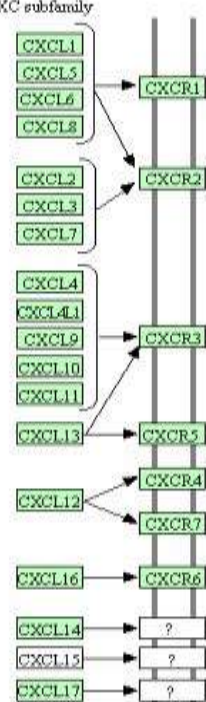
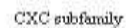
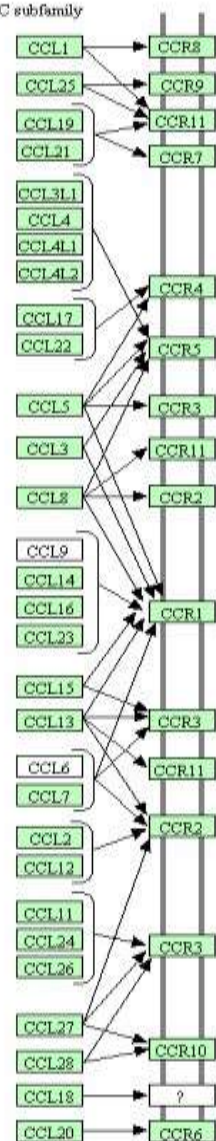
Cytokines

Copyright ProteinLounge.com

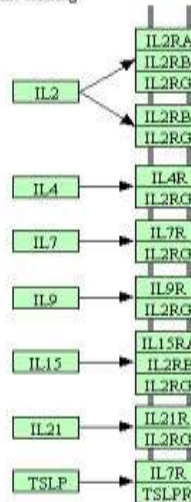


Sitokinler imm n yanıtı uyarmak i in Mesajlar yayarlar.

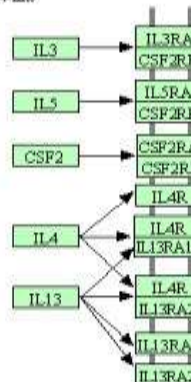
CYTOKINE-CYTOKINE RECEPTOR INTERACTION



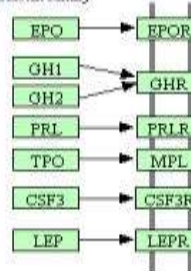
The class I helical cytokines

 γ -chain utilising

IL4-like

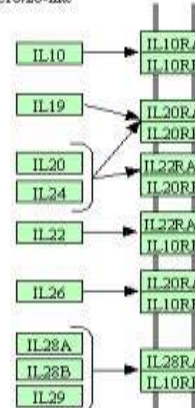


Prolactin family

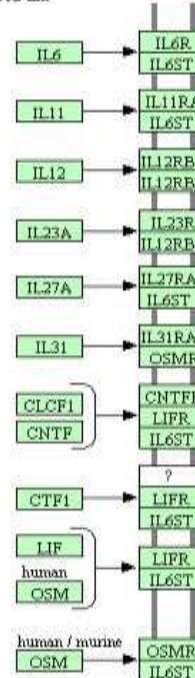


The class II helical cytokines

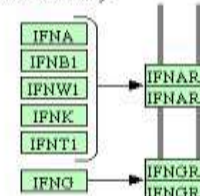
IL10/28-like



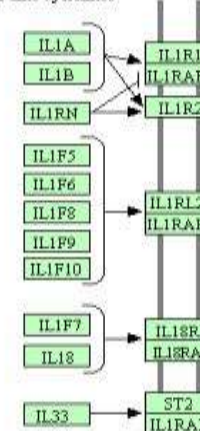
IL6/12-like



Interferon family

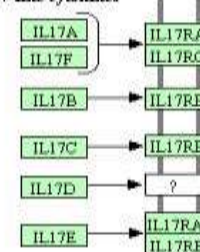


IL-1-like cytokines

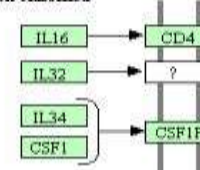


☐ No signal transduction

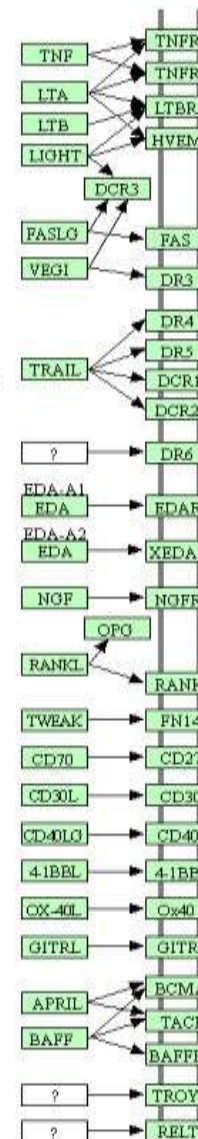
IL17-like cytokines



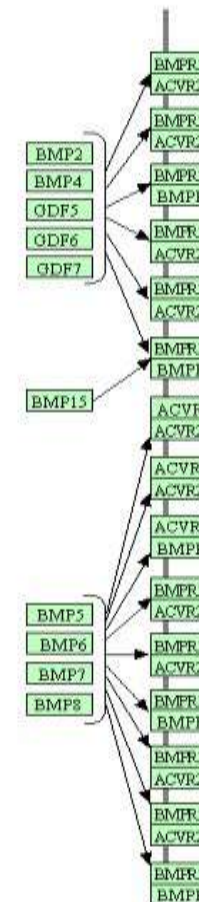
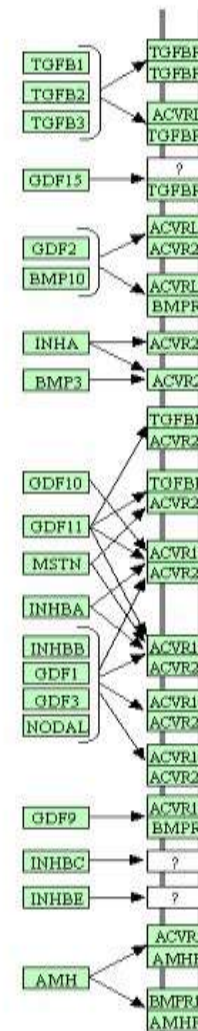
Non-classified



TNF Family



TGF- β family





Sitokinler salgılanabilir ya da hücre zarına bağlı olabilir

Salgılanan sitokinler, otokrin veya parakrin faktörler olarak lokal olarak etki ederler veya bir hormon gibi belirli bir mesafede hareket edebilirler.

Pro-inflammatory cytokines

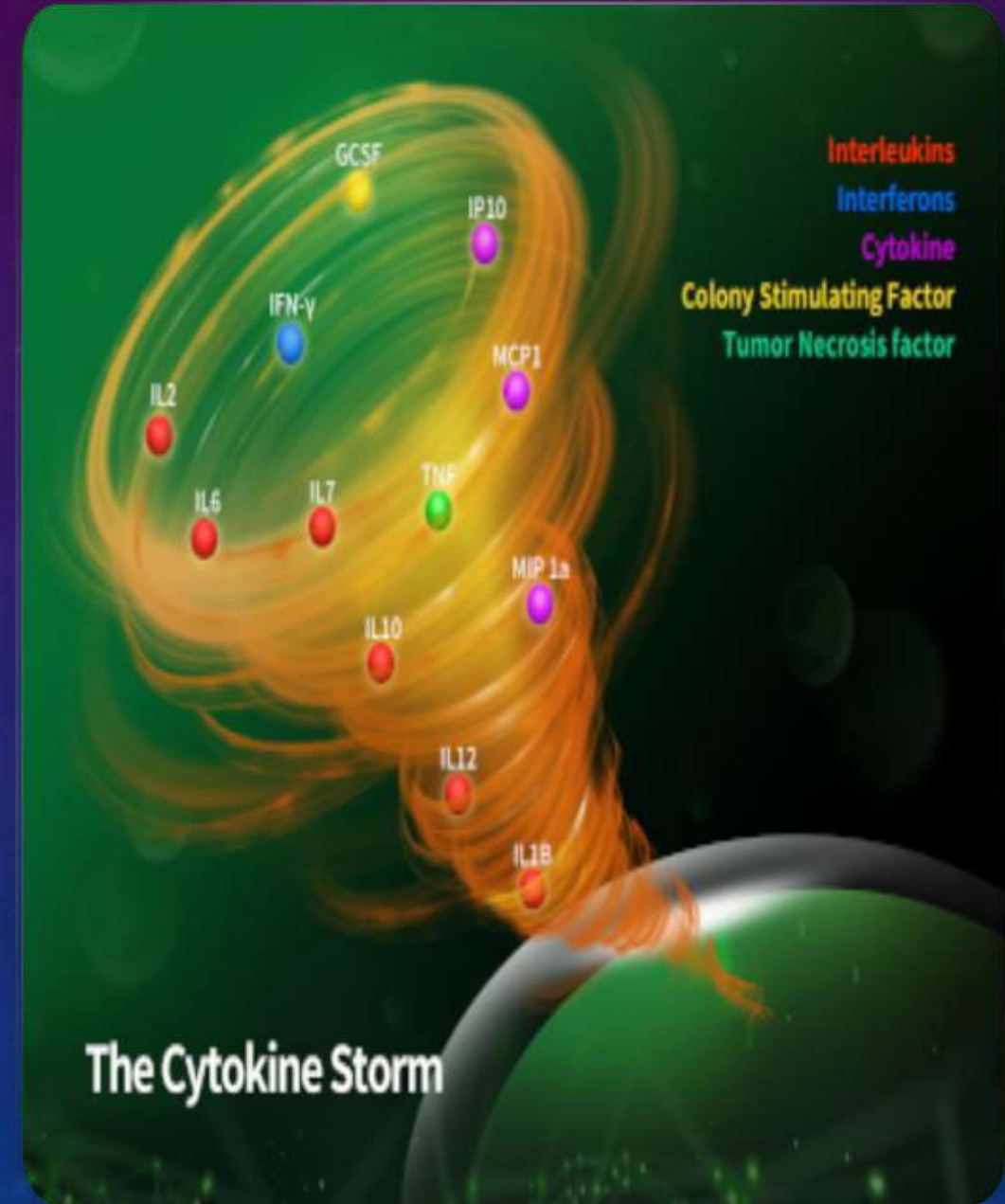
- IL-1 β , IL-2, and its soluble receptor, IL-6, IL-8, IL-17, G-CSF, GM-CSF, TNF- α , MCP1 or CCL2 and MIP-1 α or CCL3

anti-inflammatory cytokine

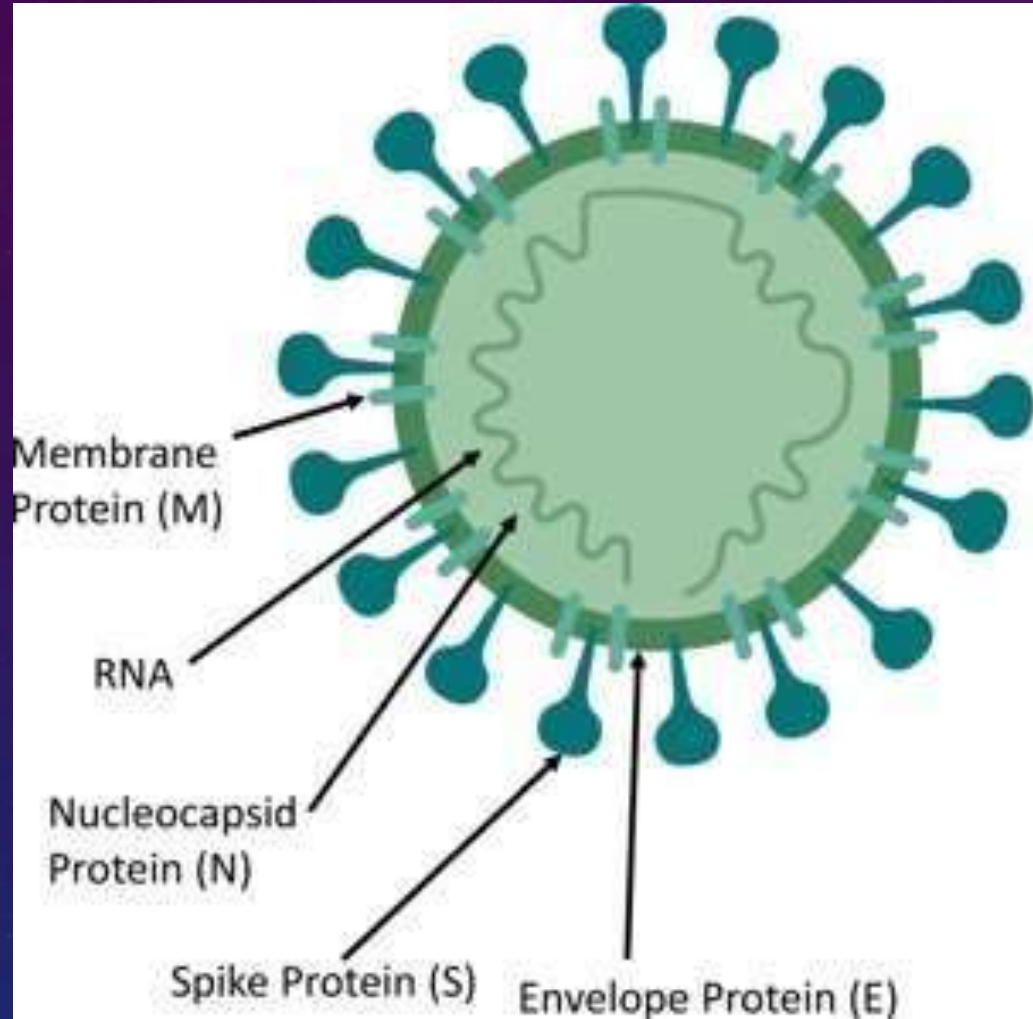
- IL-10, IL-4, TGF-Beta, IL-1Ra, IL-13

SİTOKİN FIRTINASI

Pro- ve anti-inflamatuvar sitokin düzensizliğinin neden olduğu yoğun ve kontrolsüz bir inflamatuvar yanıtın oluşturduğu sistemik semptom ve bulgularla karakterize bir tabludur



KORONA VİRÜSLERİN YAPISAL ÖZELLİKLERİ



Structural Protein	Function of Protein
Nucleocapsid Protein (N)	Bound to RNA genome to make up nucleocapsid
Spike Protein (S)	Critical for binding of host cell receptors to facilitate entry of host cell
Envelope Protein (E)	Interacts with M to form viral envelope
Membrane Protein (M)	- Central organiser of CoV assembly - Determines shape of viral envelope

- It has been noted that some CoVs do not need to have the full ensemble of structural proteins to make virions, highlighting that certain proteins may be dispensable or compensated by the function of non-structural proteins.

VİRAL ENFEKSİYONLARDA NORMAL İMMÜN YANIT

- Normal bir İmmün yanıtta, bir dizi farklı tipte immün sistem hücresi (lenfositler) ve kimyasal haberciler karmaşık bir sırayla salınır ve bu da hafif lokalize bir inflamatuvar cevaba neden olur.
- Serbest bırakılan ilk sitokinler interlökin 1β (IL- 1β) ve tümör nekroz faktörü- α (TNF- α)dır.
- Bu sitokinler de Nötrofiller, monositler, makrofajlar (dokulara göç etmiş monositler) dahil olmak üzere dolaşımdaki beyaz kan hücreleriniN (enfekte ve neoplastik hücreleri ortadan kaldıracılen NK hücreleri) enfeksiyon bölgesine toplanmasını sağlarlar.

VİRAL ENFEKSİYONLARDA NORMAL İMMÜN YANIT

- Bu hücreler tarafından patojenlere karşı salınan bazı kimyasallar(örn:**kompleman** gibi)doğal immün yanıt cevabının kapsamındadır.
- Bu hücreler direk olarak yabancı patojenlere saldırır ve **IL-6** başta olmak üzere ilave sitokinler de salgırlar.
- IL-6 **yardımcı T, ve B hücrelerini** enfeksiyon bölgesine çağıran kazanılmış immün yanıtı başlatmak için gereklidir.
- IL-6 aynı zamanda makrofajların **aktivasyon ve proliferasyonunun güçlendirilmesini** de uyarır.

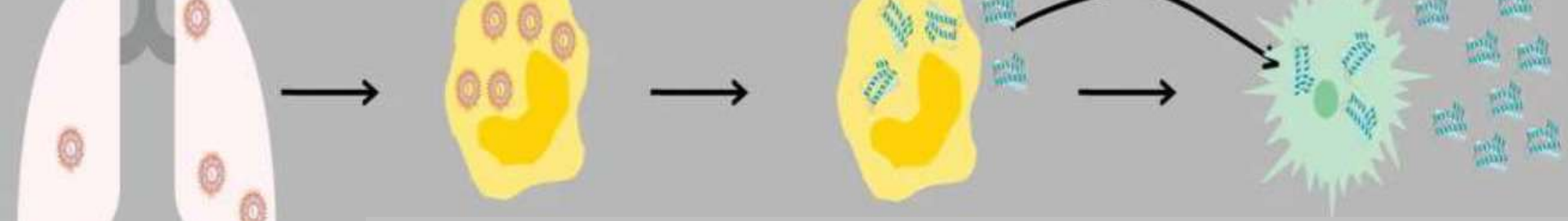
VİRAL ENFEKSİYONLARDA NORMAL İMMÜN YANIT

T HÜCRELER PATOJENLE ENFEKTE OLMUŞ HÜCRELERİ ORTADAN KALDIRIR.BU ENFEKTE EDEN PATOJENE KARŞI ÇOK DAHA SPESİFİK BİR CEVAPTIR.

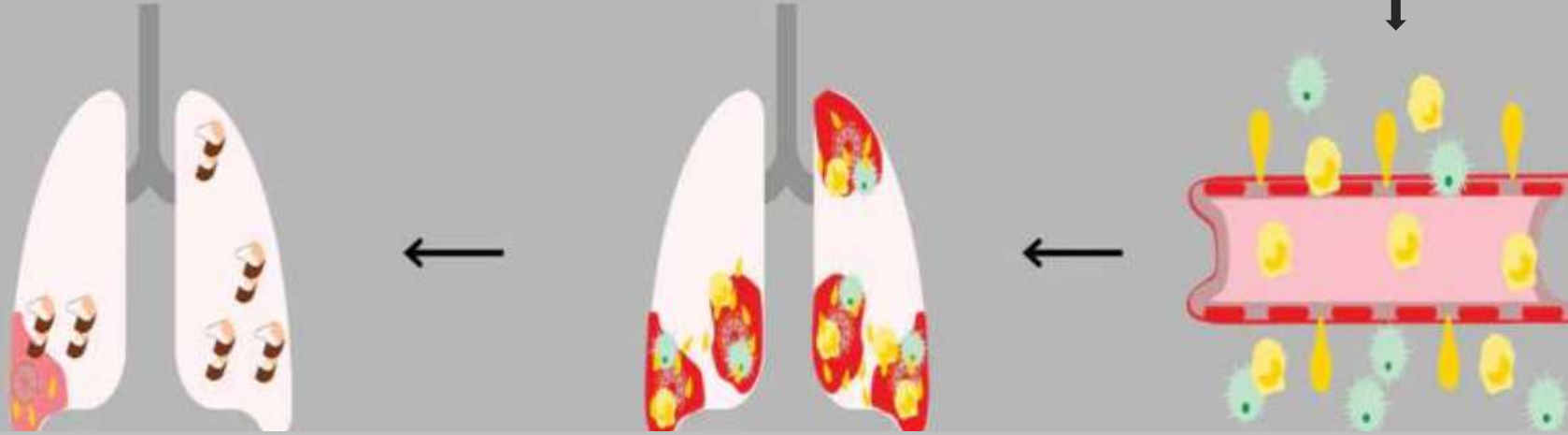
AKTİVE B HÜCRELER PATOJENİN ANTİJENLERİNİ ORTADAN KALDIRMAK İÇİN ONLARI HEDEFLEYEN SPESİFİK ANTİKORLAR ÜRETİR.

YARDIMCI T HÜCRELER AYNI ZAMANDA T VE B HÜCRE AKTİVASYON VE PROLİFERASYONUNUN DÜZENLENMESİ VE SÜRDÜRÜLMESİ SÜRECİNE YARDIMCI OLAN IL-6 VE DİĞER SİTOKİNLERİN SALINIMINI SAĞLARLAR

IL-6 VE DİĞER SİTOKİNLER DOĞRUDAN DAMAR SİSTEMİ VE ORGANLARI KAPLAYAN ENDOTEL HÜCRELERİNİN HAFİF GEÇİRGEN HALE GELMESİNE NEDEN OLUR VE BU DA İMMÜN SİSTEM HÜCRELERİNİN HAREKETLERİNİ KOLAYLAŞTIRIR VE ENFEKTE DOKUYA GEÇERLER.



VİRAL ENFEKSİYONLARDA NORMAL SİTOKİN CEVABI



PROFESSIONAL APCs
CD4+ TH1-CELLS

IL-2
microba
IFN-gamma

CD4+ Th1-Cell

Macrophage



TNF-alpha

PROFESSIONAL APC

CD4+ TH2-CELLS

IL-5, IL-6, IL-10

IL-4

Th2-Cell

PLASMA CELL

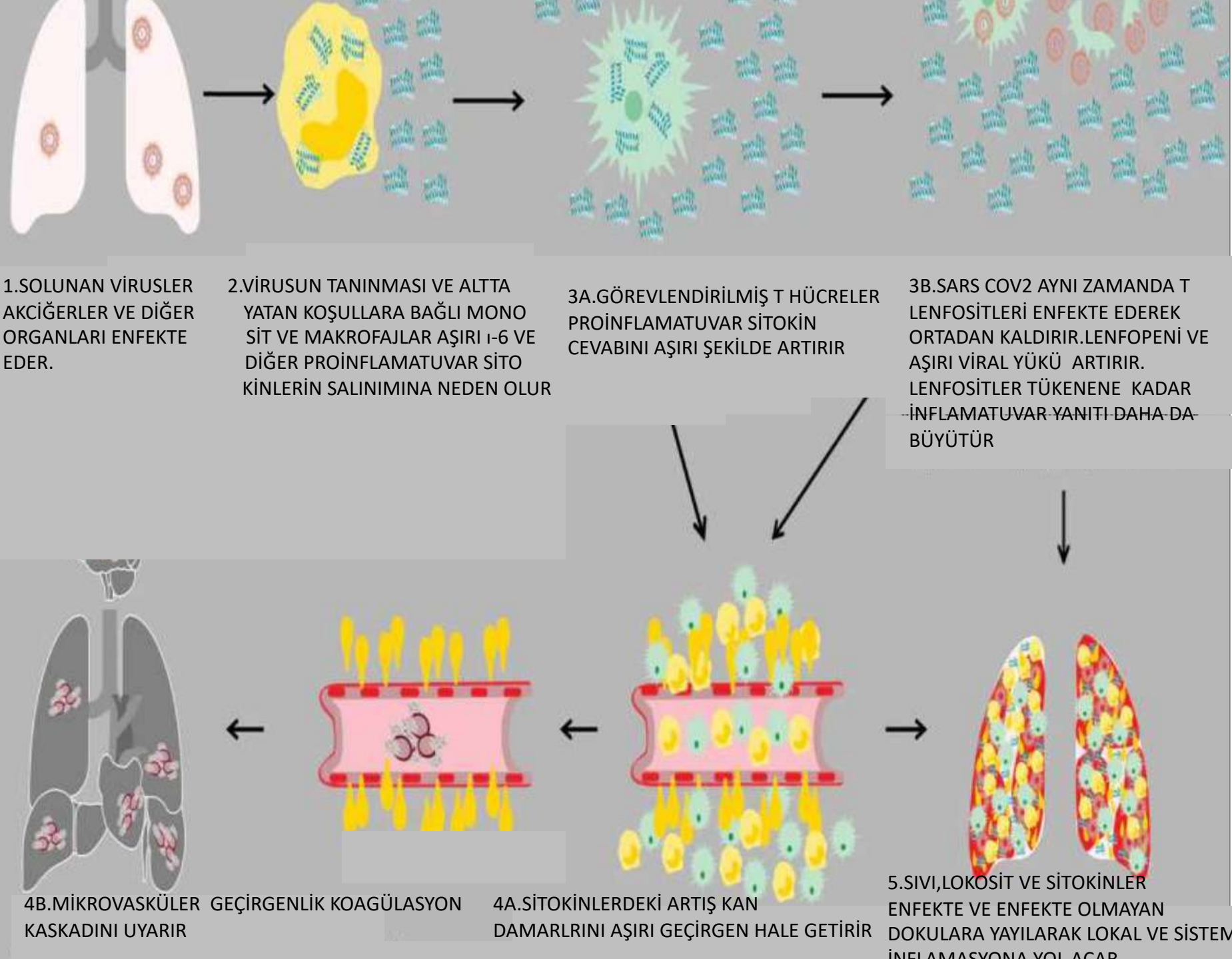


ENFEKSİYONLARDA ANORMAL İMMÜN YANIT

- Anormal immün yanıtlar geri dönüşümsüz doku hasarlarına yol açabilirler.
- Anormal immün yanıtın en ölümcül tablolarının ortaya çıktığı durum ise “Sitokin Fırtınası” sendromudur.
- Bu yanıt aynı zamanda bazıları tarafından sitokin salınımı sendromu(CRS) olarak da adlandırılmaktadır.

SİTOKİN FIRTINASINDA DÜZENSİZ İMMÜN YANITIN SONUÇLARI

COVID-19 and cytokine storm syndrome. 2020.
Medical Laboratory Observer. www.mlo-online.com



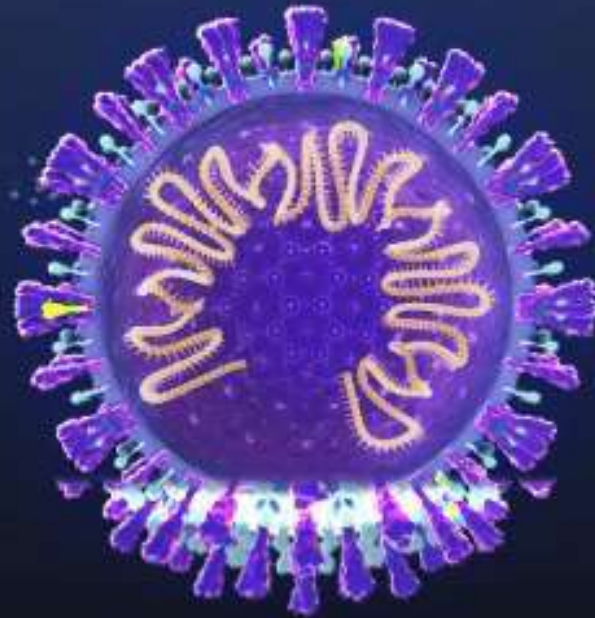
FARKLI HASTALIKLARDA SİTOKİN FIRTINASINA DAHİL OLAN MAJÖR SİTOKİNLER

Disease background	Cytokines
MAS	IFN- γ , TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-2, sIL2R α , IL-6, IL-10, IL-12, IL-18
CAR T cell therapy	IFN- γ , TNF- α , IL-1, IL-2, sIL2R α , IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-12, MCP-1, MIP-1a, GM-CSF
H5N1 influenza	IFN- γ , IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, MCP-1, MIG, IP-10,
H1N1 influenza	IFN- γ , TNF- α , IL-6, IL-8, IL-9, IL-17, IL-15, IL-12p70
SARS	IFN- γ , IL-1, IL-6, IL-12, TGF- β , MCP-1, MIG, IP-10, IL-8
MERS	IFN- α , IL-1 β , IL-2, IL-6, IL-8, MCP-1, MIP-1a, CCL-5

AĞIR VE KRİTİK COVID-19 HASTALARI

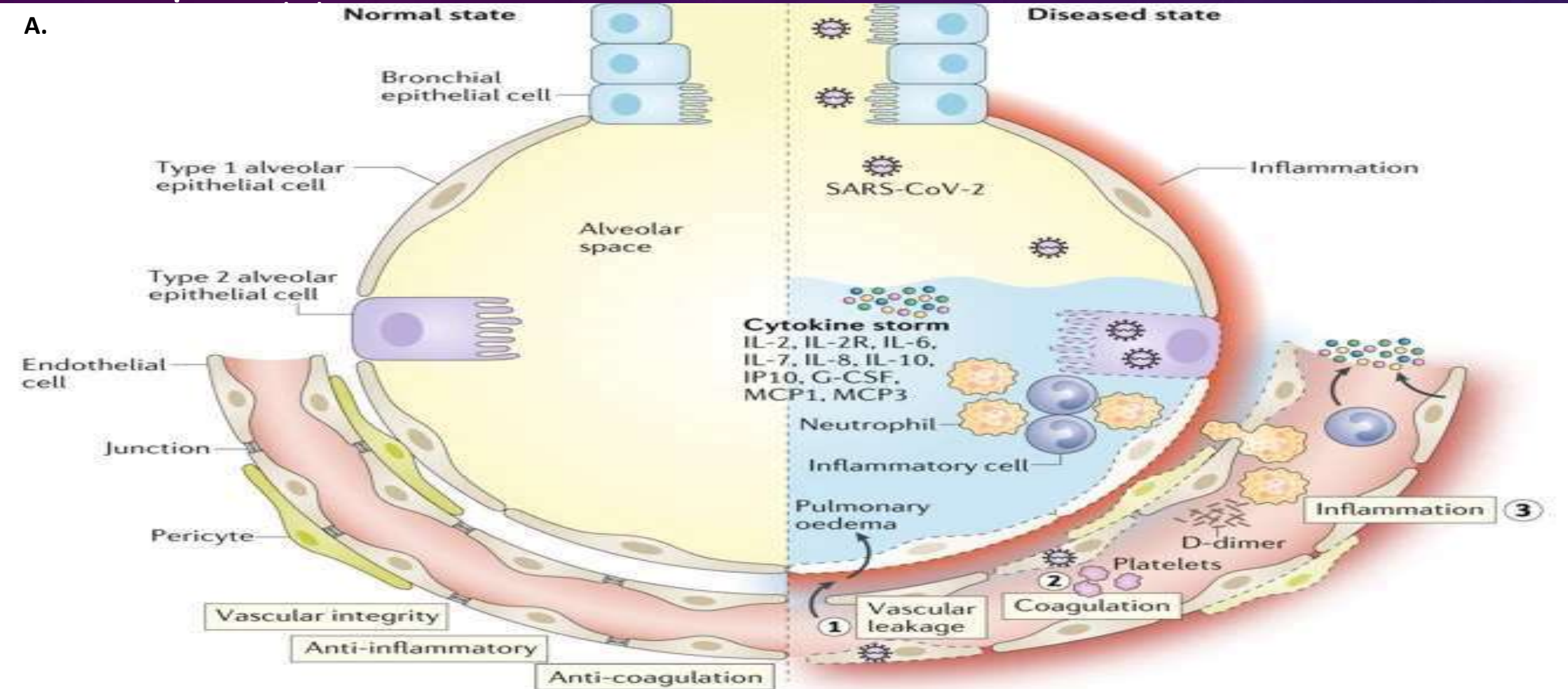
- Akciğerlerdeki yüksek lenfosit volümüne rağmen periferik kandaki lenfosit sayısı düşüktür.(Primer hedef organlar hangileridir)
- Dalak,timus ve diğer lenfoid organlarda azalmış lenfosit düzeyi immün tükenmişliğin de bir göstergesidir

SARS-COV-2 SİTOKİN FIRTINASINA
NASIL NEDEN OLUR ?



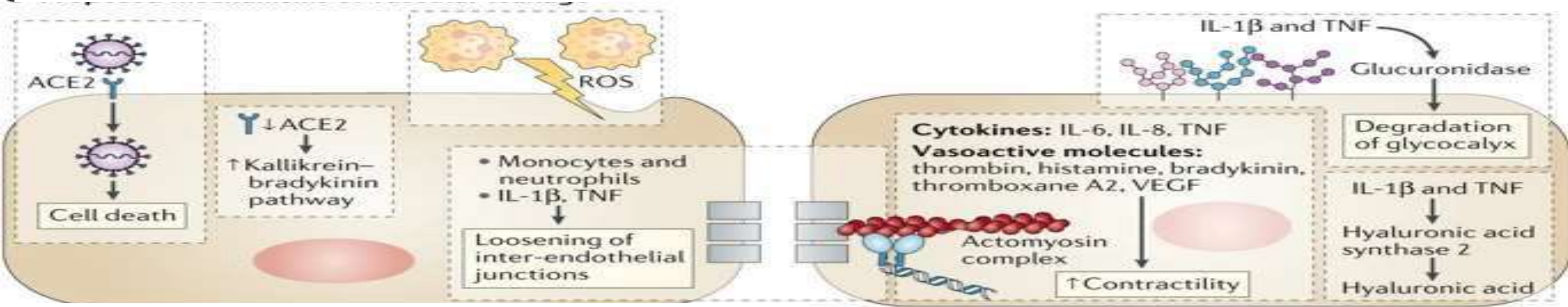
COVID-19 AKCİĞERLERDEKİ VASKÜLER BÜTÜNLÜK KAYBI DA DAHİL OLMAK ÜZERE ÖNE ÇIKAN PATOFİZYOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİ DE

A.

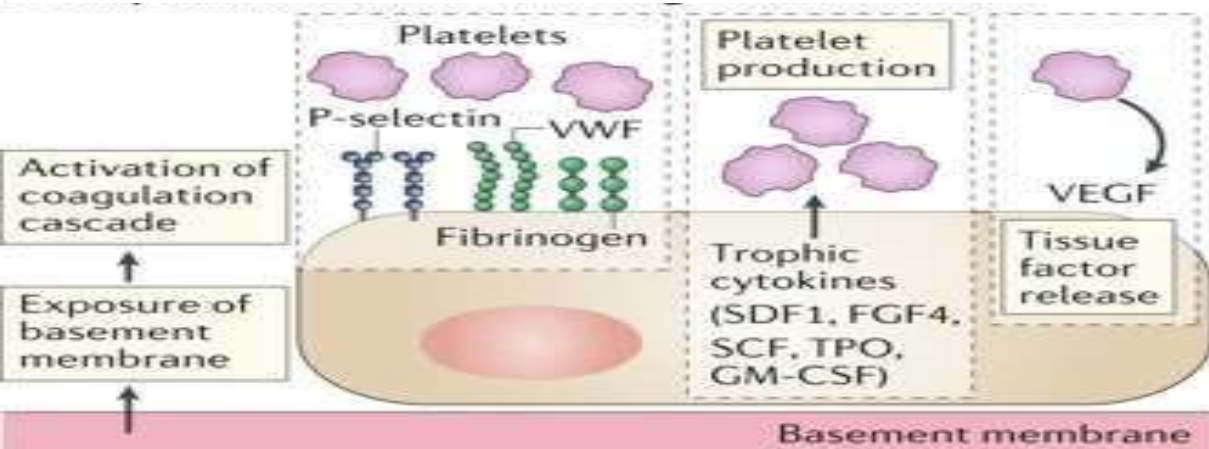


COVID-19 AKCİĞERLERDEKİ VASKÜLER BÜTÜNLÜK KAYBI DA DAHİL OLMAK ÜZERE ÖNE ÇIKAN PATOFİZYOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİ DE

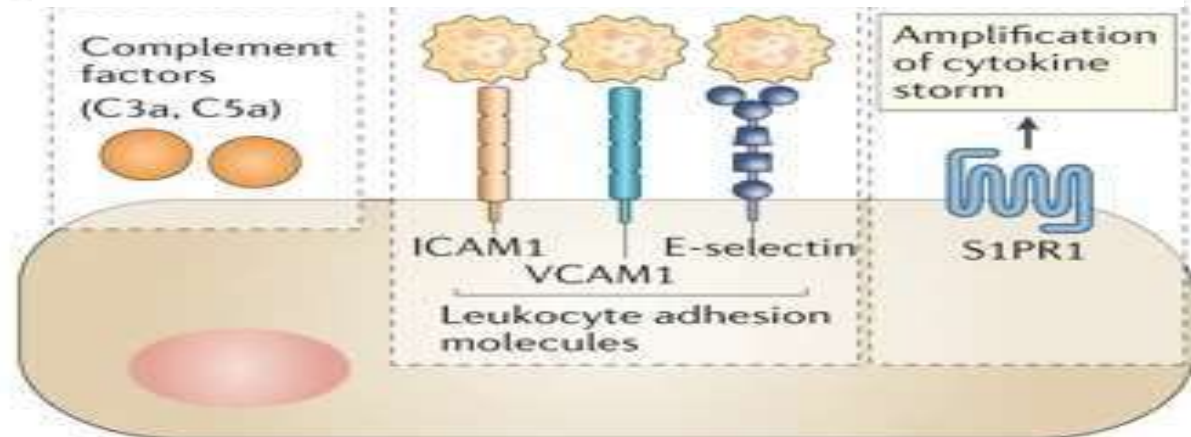
B.ÖNGÖRÜLEN VASKÜLER SIZINTI MEKANİZMALARI



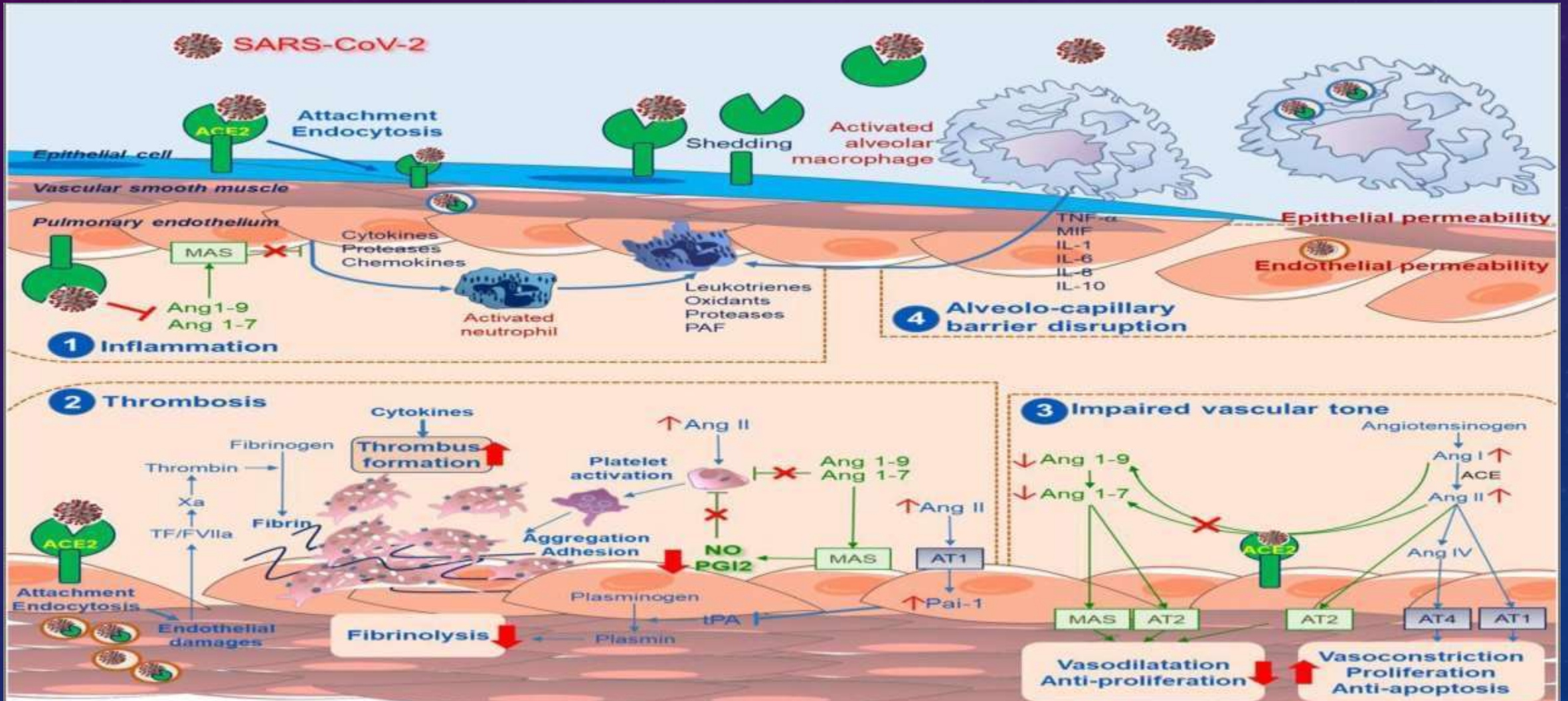
C.ÖNGÖRÜLEN PIHTILAŞMA BAŞLATMA MEKANİZMALARI



D.ÖNGÖRÜLEN İNFLAMASYON UYARI MEKANİZMALARI



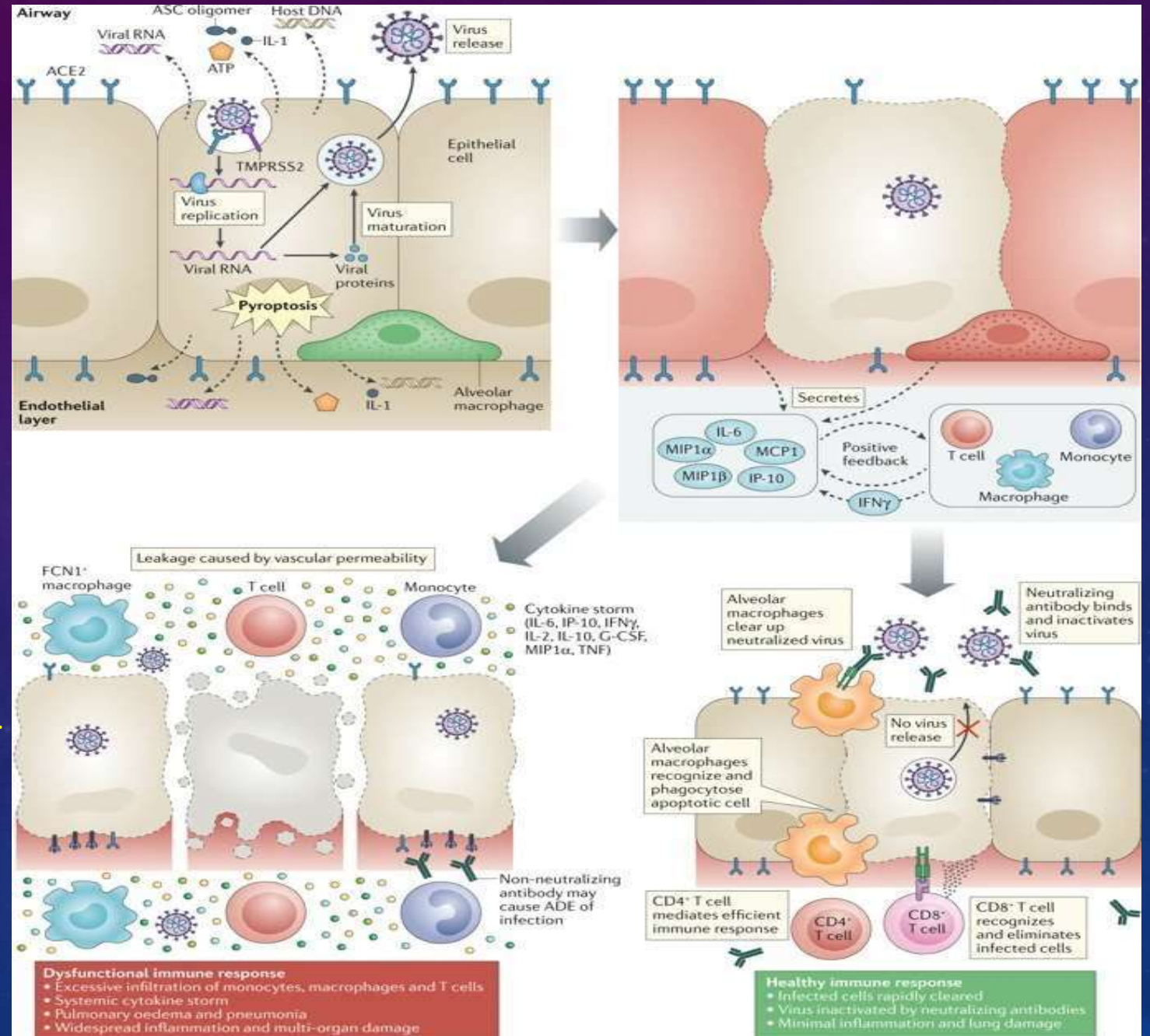
SARS-COV2 ENDOTELYAL DİSFONKSİYON VE PULMONER VASKÜLER DEĞİŞİKLİKLERE NEDEN OLUR



SARS-COV2 ENFEKSİYONUNDA Kİ OLAYLARIN KRONOLOJİK SIRASI

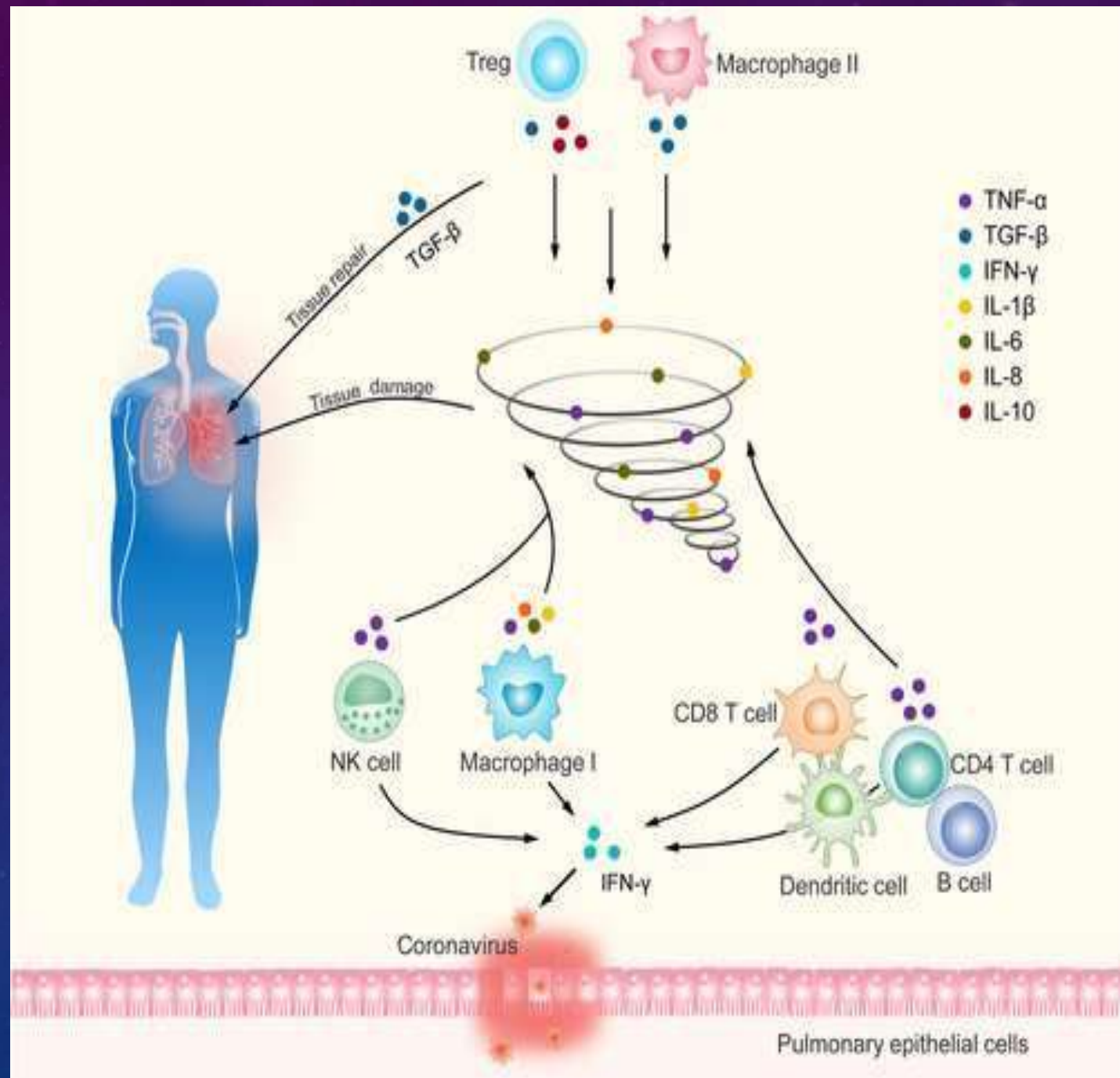
Teuwen L-A, Geldhof V, Pasut A, Carmeliet P
2020. Nature Reviews Immunology.
20(7):389–91

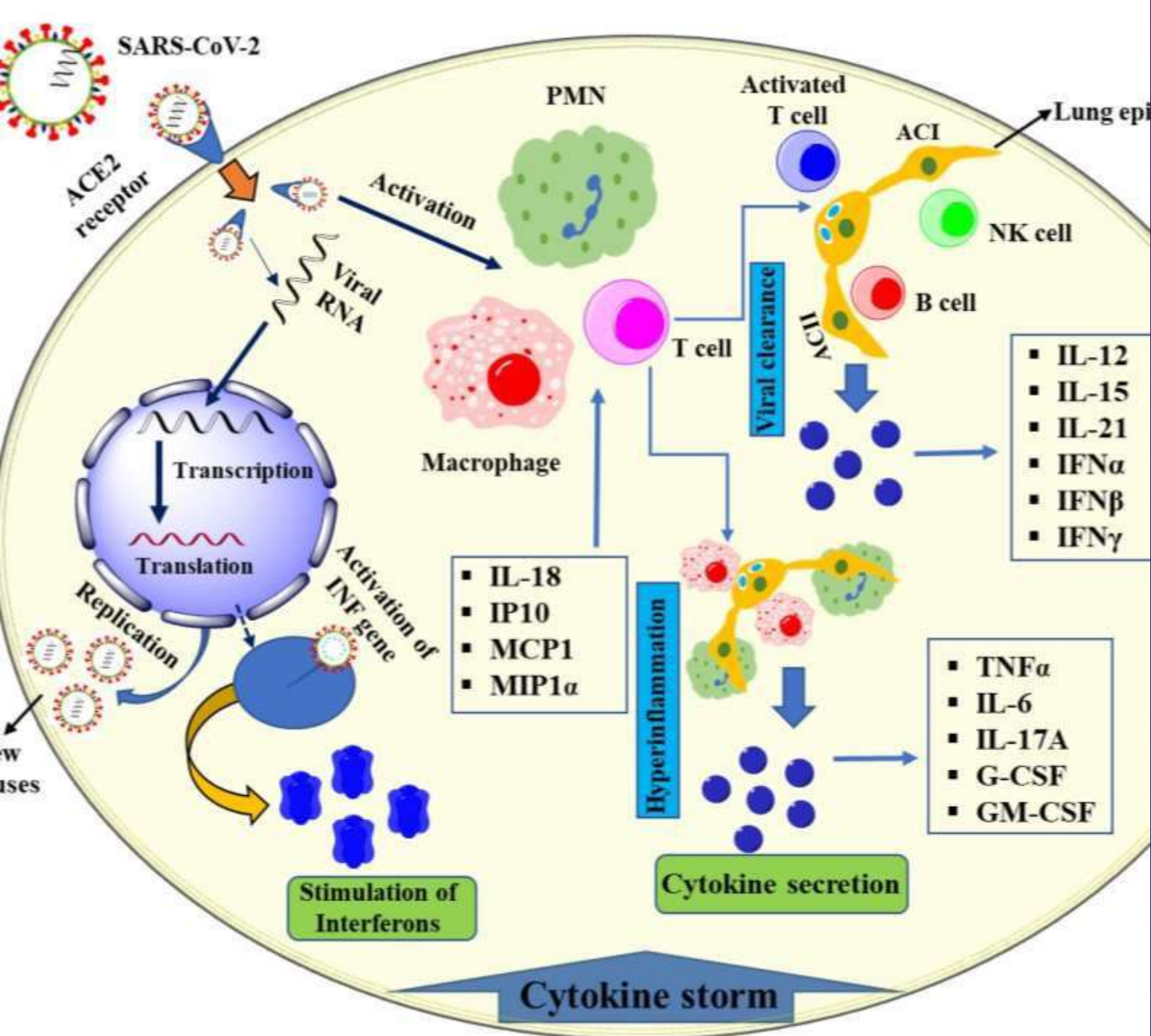
- | DİSFONKSİYONE İMMÜN YANIT | SAĞLIKLI İMMÜN YANIT |
|--|---|
| • Monosit, makrofaj ve T lenfositlerde aşırı sızma | • Enfekte hücrelerin hızla temizlenmesi |
| • Sistemik sitokin fırtınası | • /Nötralizan Ab.ile virüs inaktv. |
| • Pulmoner ödem ve pnömoni | • /Minimal inflam.ve AC hasarı |
| • Yaygın inflamasyon ve multiorgan hasarı | |



CORONAVİRÜS ENFEKSİYONU SONRASINDA AKCİĞER DOKUSUNDA İMMÜN YANIT

Liu Y, Qi G, Bellanti JA, Moser R, Ryffel B, Zheng SG. MedComm. n/a(n/a):

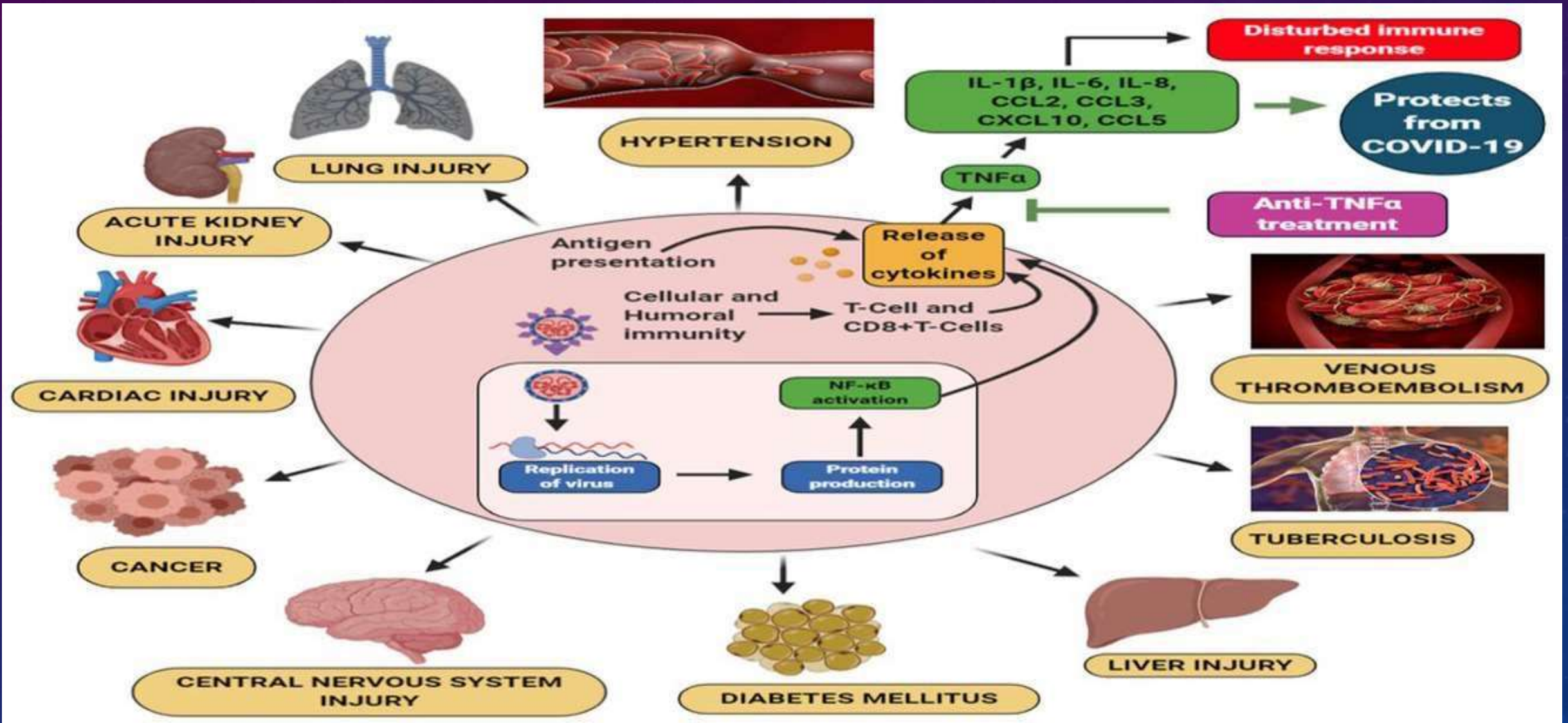




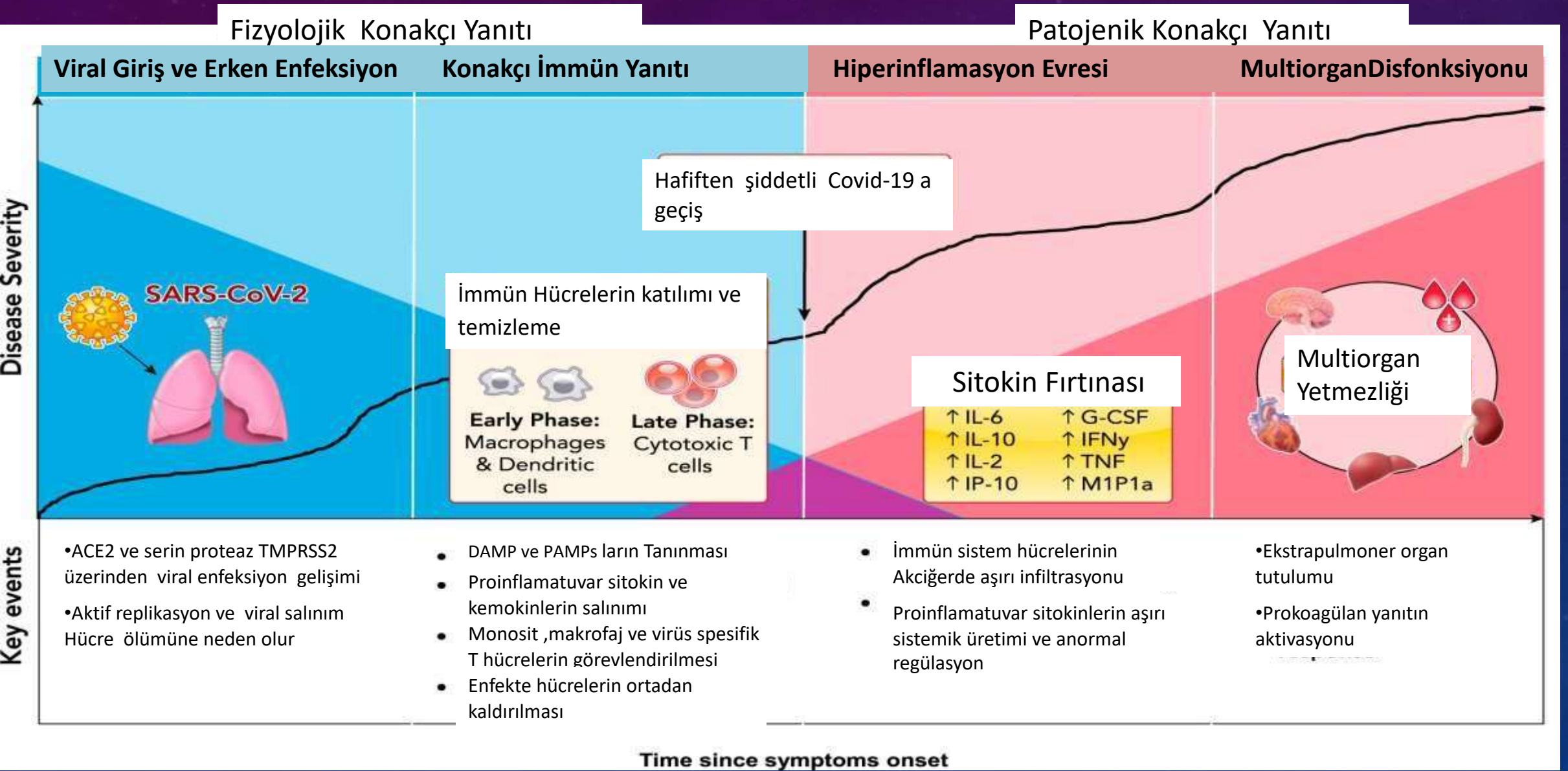
SARS-CoV-2 İmmunopatogenezi ve Sitokin Fırtınasının Mekanizmaları

Nile SH, Nile A, Qiu J, Li L, Jia X, Kai G. 2020.
Cytokine & Growth Factor Reviews. 53:66–70

COVID-19 PATOGENEZİNDE KOMORBİTLER VE MULTIORGAN HASARLARI



COVID -19 HASTLIĞININ FİZYOPATOLOJİK SEYRİNDE ÖNEMLİ OLAYLARIN KARAKTERİZASYONU



COVID-19 HASTALIĞINDA 3 EVRE

Immune response over time:
Self-limiting in 80%
Severe in 15%–20%
Fatal in 1%–2%

Stage 1
 Asymptomatic

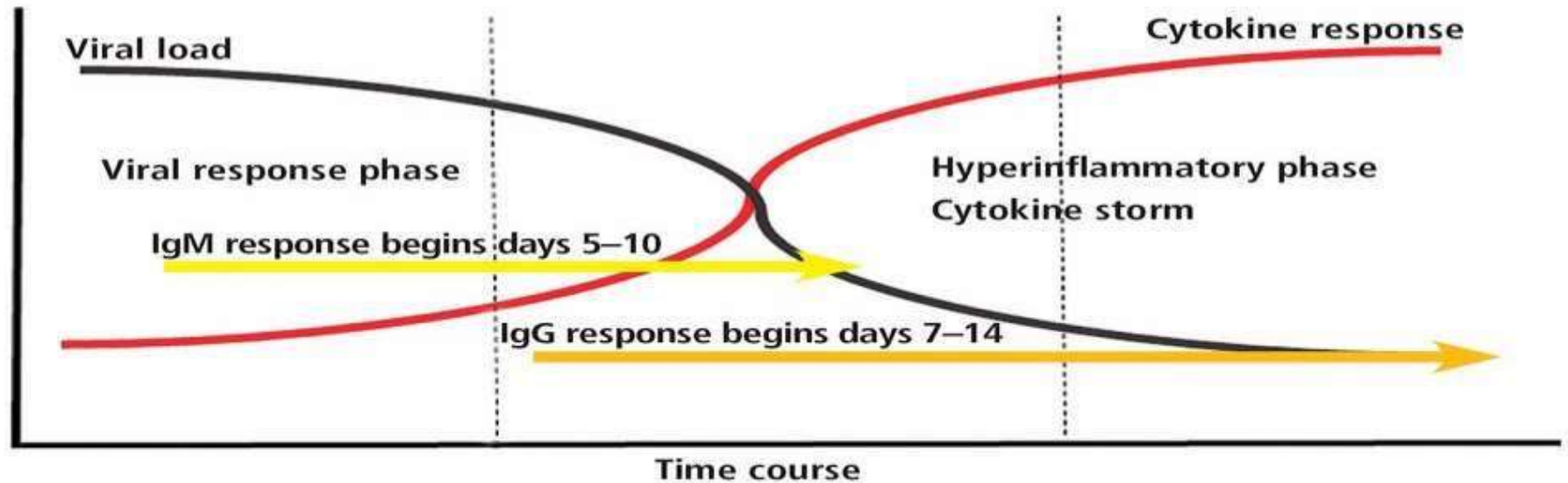
Innate immune activation
 Viral engagement of PAMPs
 Low type 1 IFN

Stage 2
 Nonsevere symptomatic

Adaptive immune activation
 Generation of specific antibodies and T-cell response
 Release of DAMPs

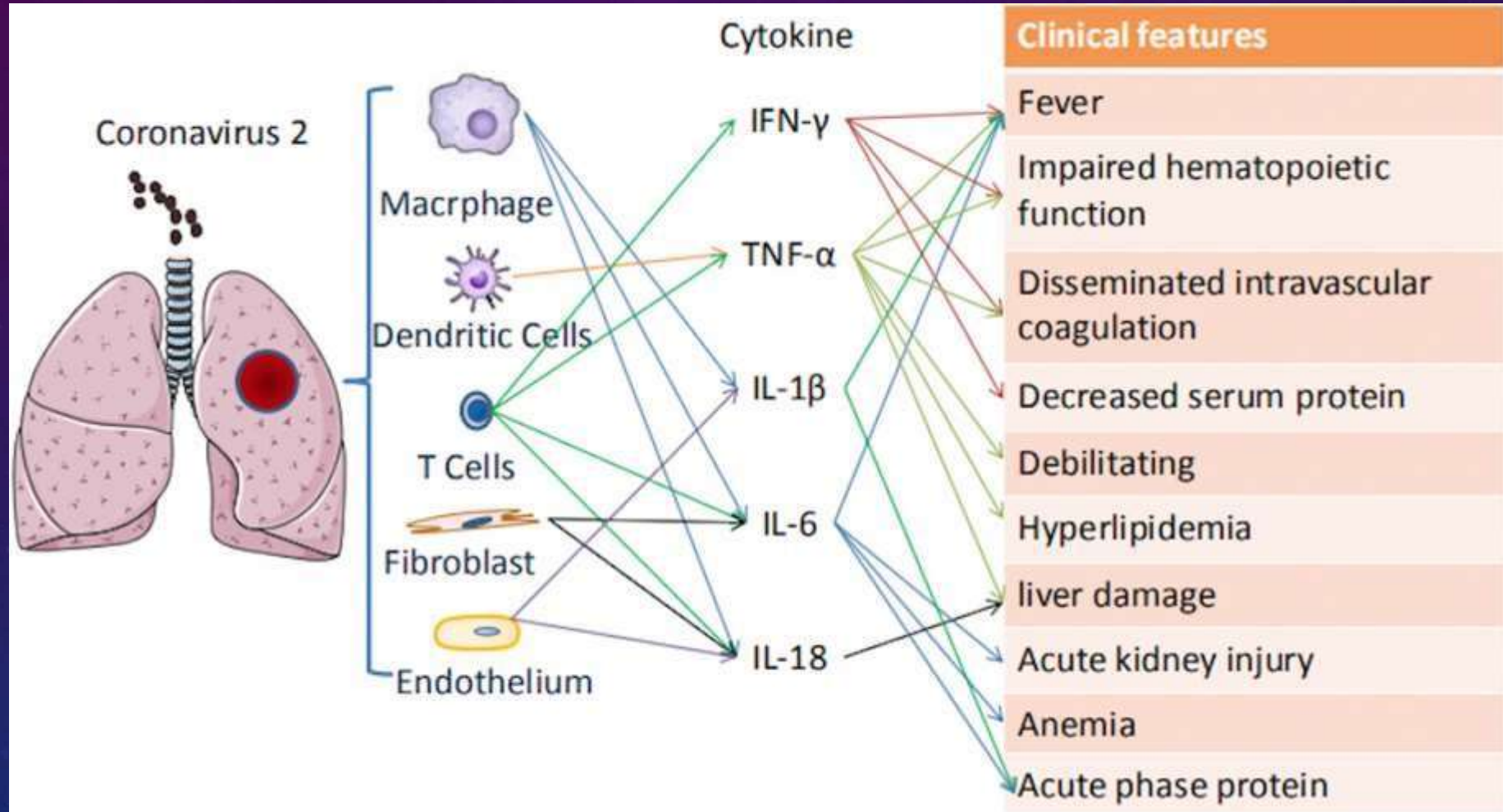
Stage 3
 Severe respiratory-inflammatory

Cytokine release syndrome
 IL-1, IL-6, TNF, GM-CSF, IFN-gamma, others
 Coagulopathy
 Complement

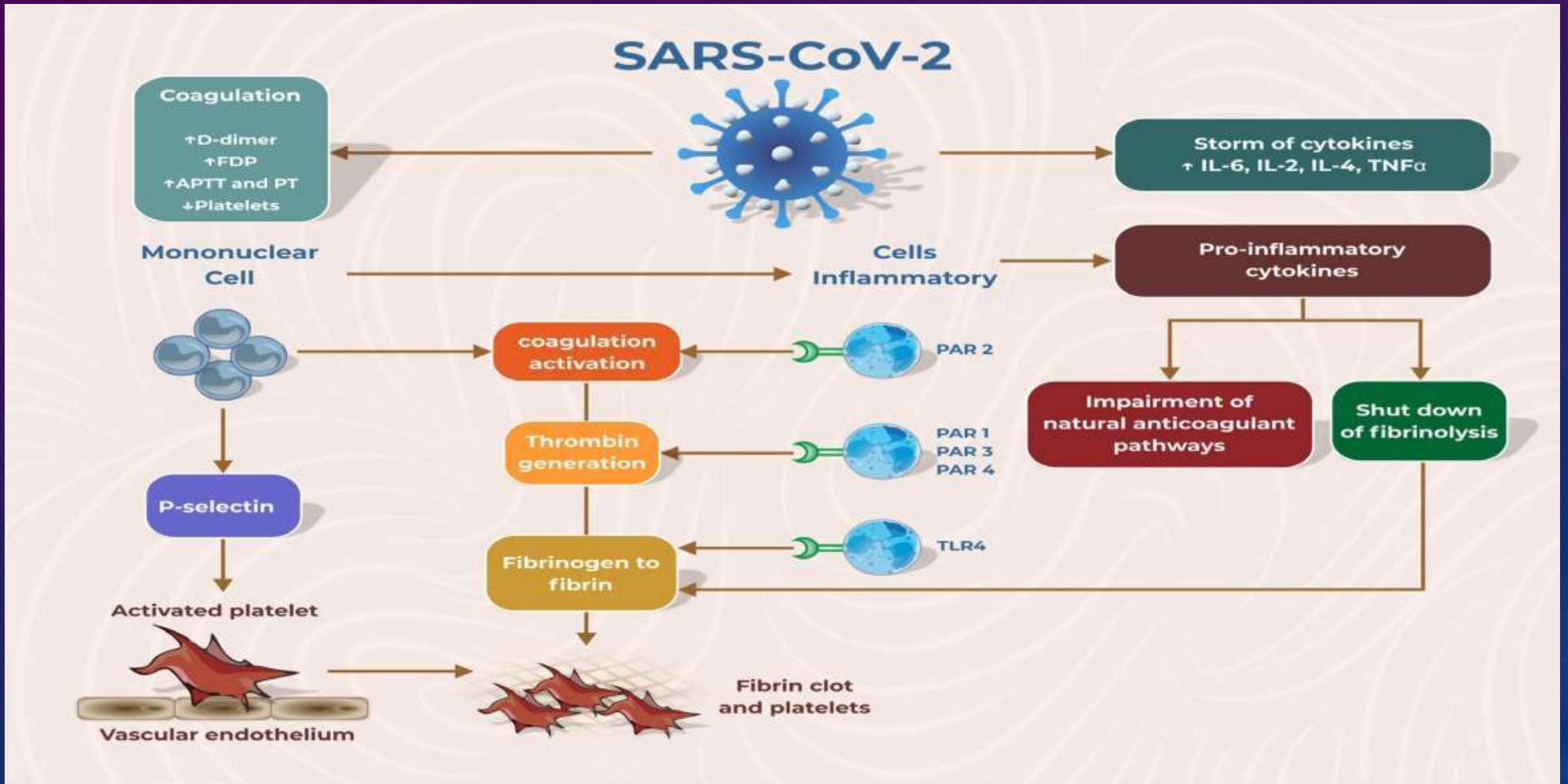


DAMPs= damage-associated molecular patterns; GM-CSF = granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating factor; IFN = interferon; IgM = immunoglobulin M; IL-1 = interleukin 1; IL-6 = interleukin 6; PAMPs = pathogen-associated molecular patterns; TNF = tumor necrosis factor

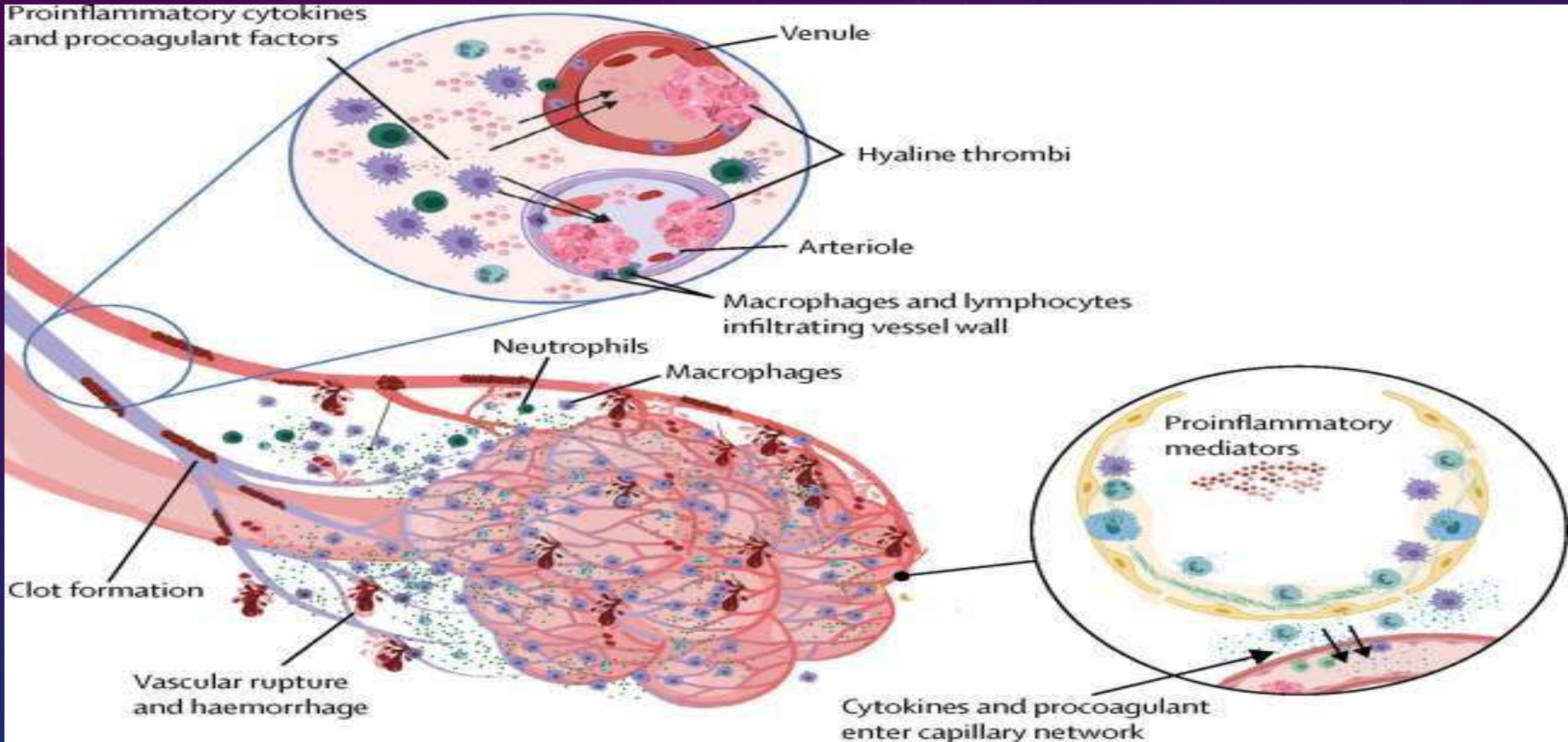
PATOJENİK İNFLAMATUVAR SİTOKİN YANITINA KARŞI GELİŞEN KLİNİK BULGULAR

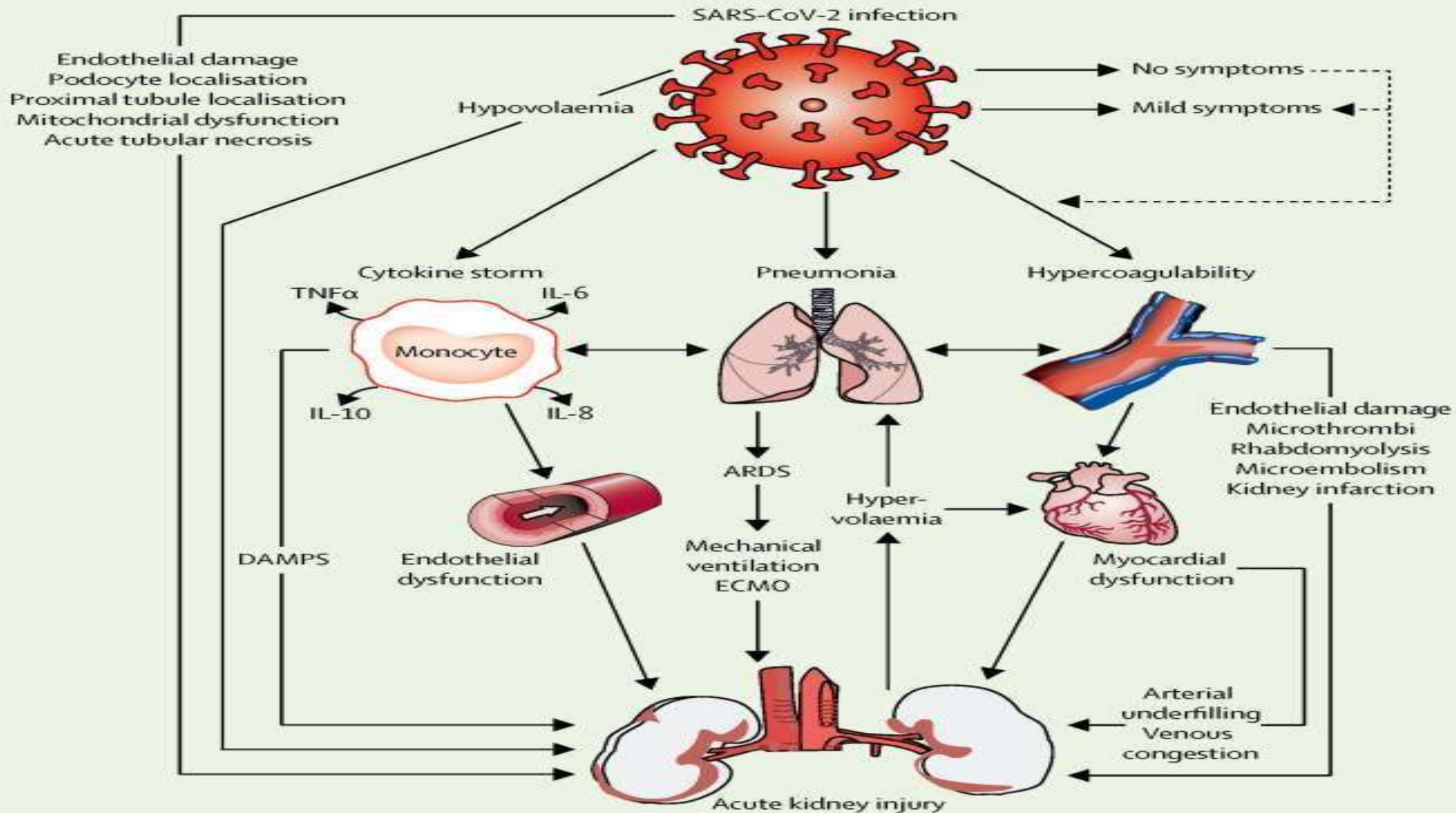


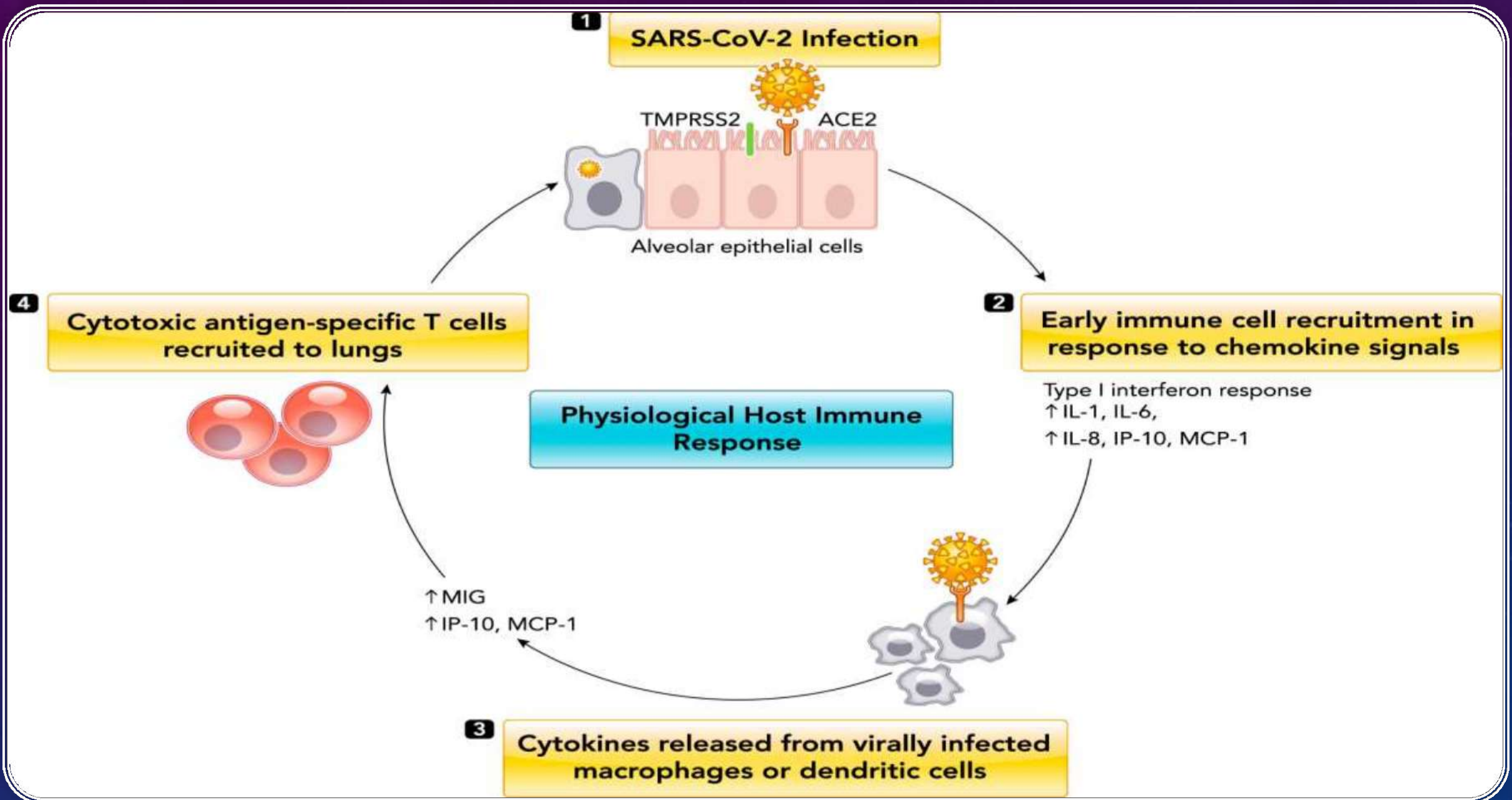
SİTOKİN FIRTINASI VE KOAGÜLASYON

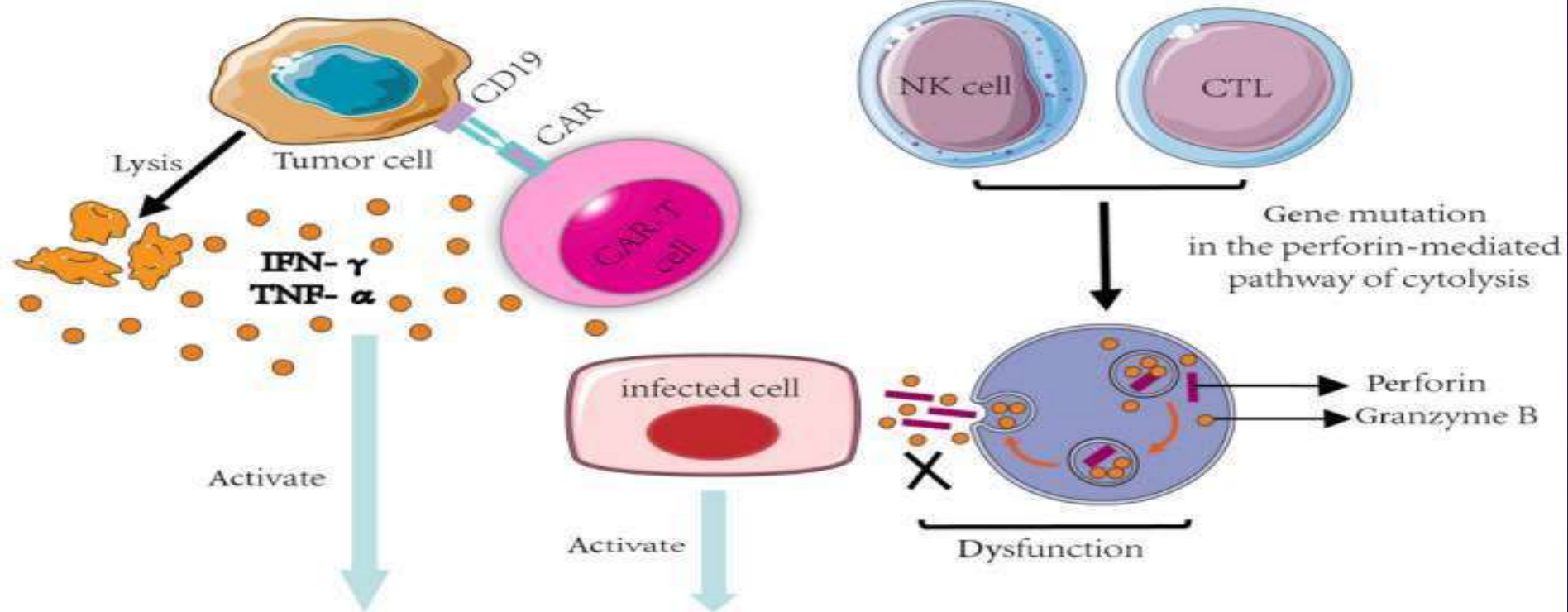


COVID-19 PNOMONİSİNDE PULMONER İNTRAVASKÜLER KOAGÜLASYON

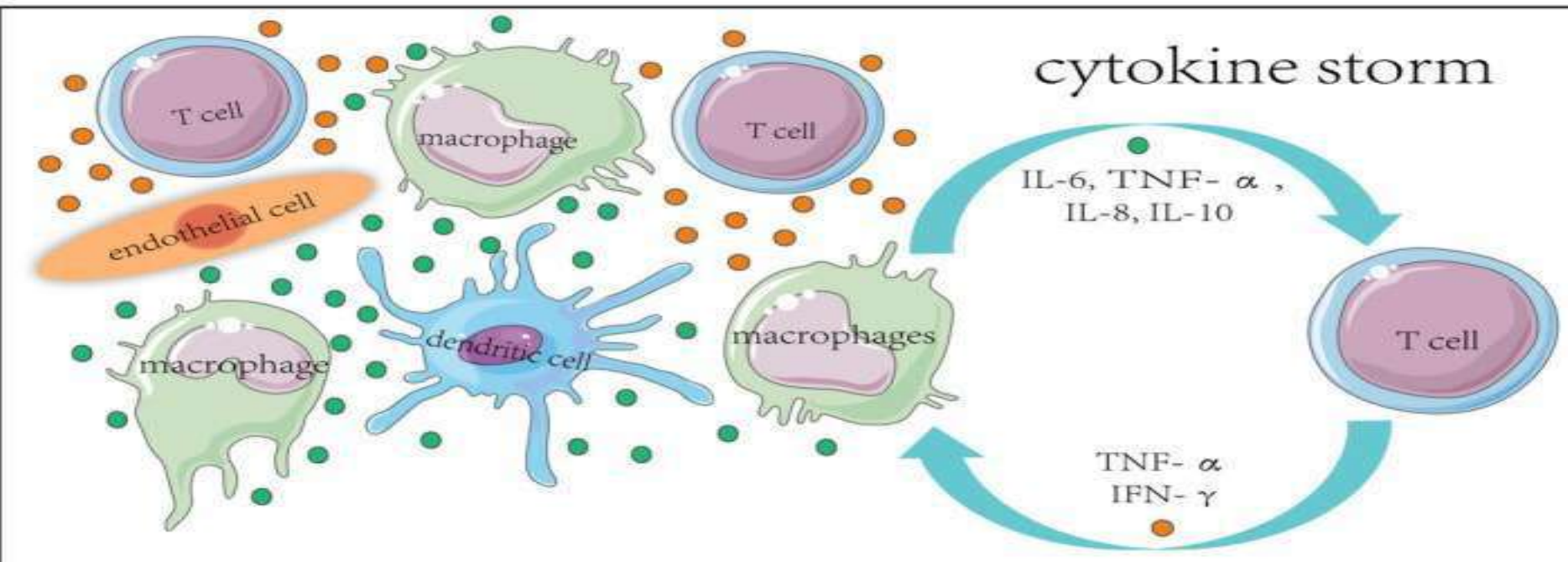




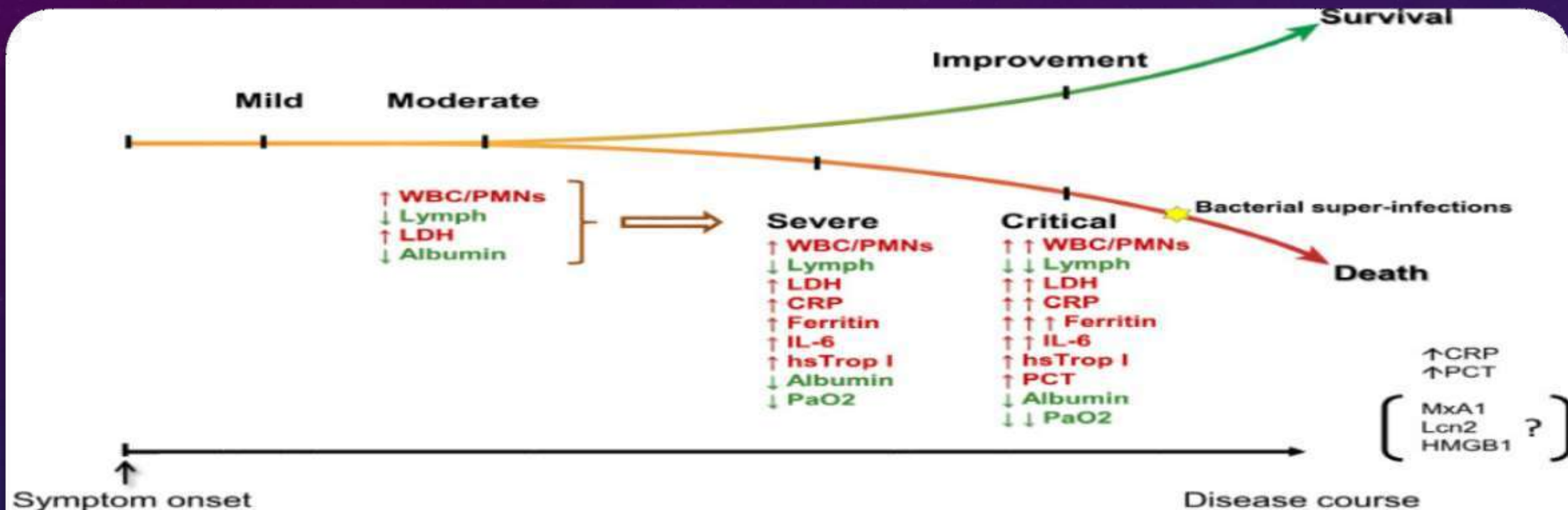




SİTOKİN FIRTINASINDA İMMÜNOPATOGENEZ



SARS-COV2 İNFEKSİYONU SÜRESİNCE KARAKTERİSTİK LABORATUVAR BULGULARI

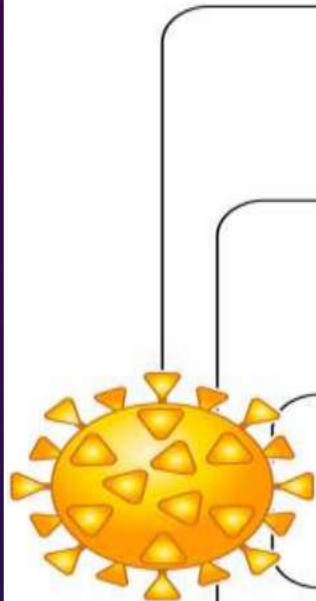


Mild: Mild symptoms, no imaging findings of pneumonia.
Moderate: Fever **OR** respiratory symptoms.
Severe: Respiratory distress and the respiratory rate >30/min **OR** saturation <93% at rest **OR** PaO₂: FIO₂ ratio ≤300mmHg.
Critical: Respiratory failure requiring mechanical ventilation (including ARDS) **OR** shock **OR** other organ failure requiring ICU.

Extrapulmonary Involvement in COVID-19

Laboratory/Clinical Profile

Key Potential Mechanisms

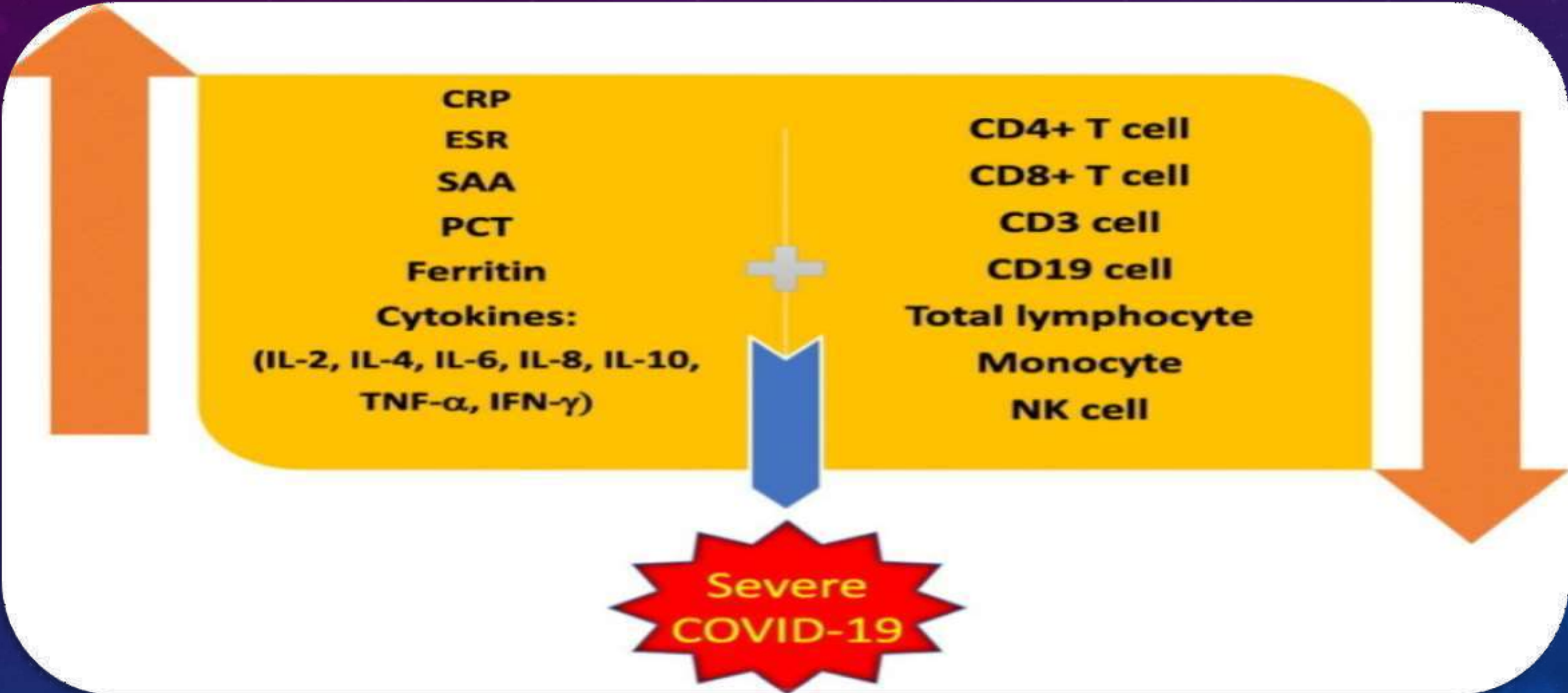


 • Headache, dizziness • Confusion, epilepsy • Ataxia, anosmia, ageusia etc.	• Direct viral infection • Systemic inflammation and cerebral edema • Pulmonary hypoxia, metabolic acidosis
 ↑ Cardiac troponins ↑ NT-proBNP, BNP	• Direct viral infection • Systemic inflammation • Myocarditis • Stress-induced cardiomyopathy
 ↑ Serum creatinine ↑ Urea • Proteinuria	• Direct viral infection • Systemic inflammation
 ↑ ALT & AST ↑ Lipase, amylase ↑ Albumin • Vomiting, nausea	• Direct viral infection • Systemic inflammation, IL-6 pleiotropic effects • Drug-induced liver injury • Hypoxic-mediated dysfunction
 ↑ Prothrombin time ↑ D-dimer ↑ Fibrinogen ↑ aPTT	• SARS-CoV-2-mediated endothelial dysfunction • Systemic inflammation (e.g. cytokine, complement pathways)
 ↑ Ferritin ↑ C-reactive protein ↑ ESR • Lymphopenia, fever	• Systemic inflammation

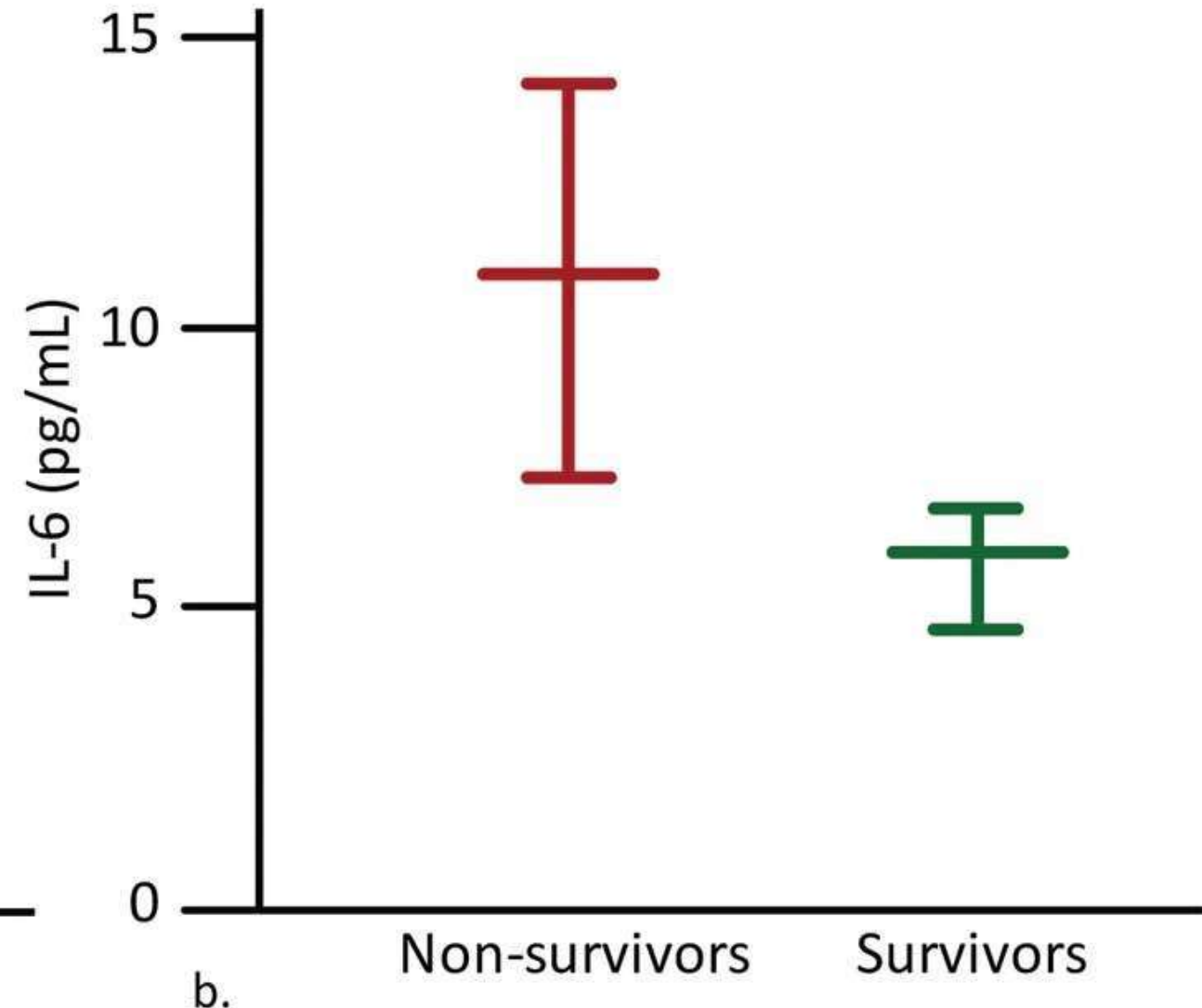
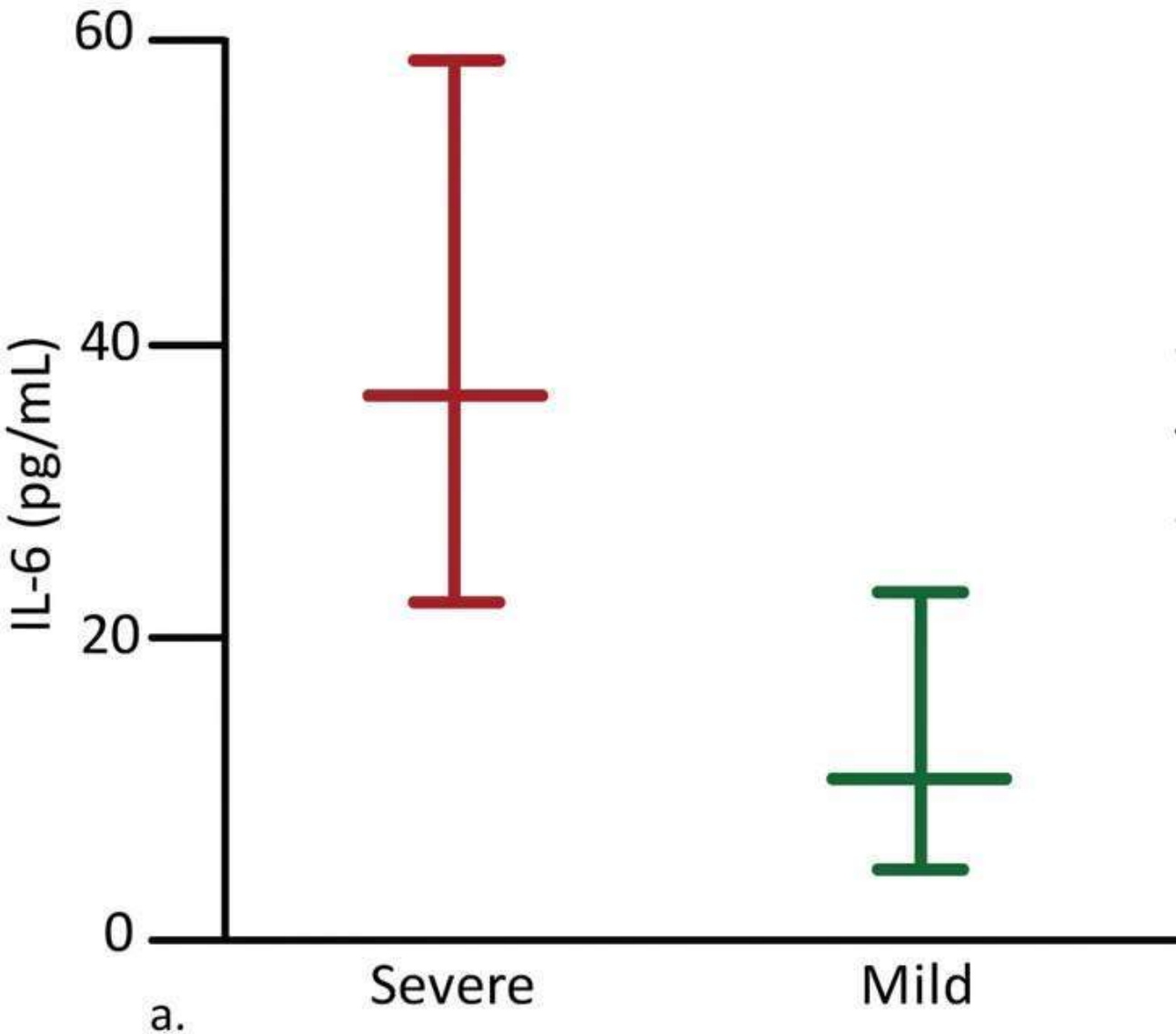
SİTOKİN FIRTINASI İLE İLİŞKİLİ LABORATUVAR BULGULARI

- High levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT)
- High Levels aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
- High level Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)
- High Level Ferritin
- High level CRP
- High Level D Dimer
- **LENFOSİT,FAGOSİTİK MONOSİT VE FAGOSİTİK MAKROSİT AKTİVASYONU DÜŞÜNDÜRÜR**

CİDDİ COVID-19 OLGULARINDA SİTOKİN PROFİLİ VE LENFOSİT SUBSETLERİNİN ROLÜ

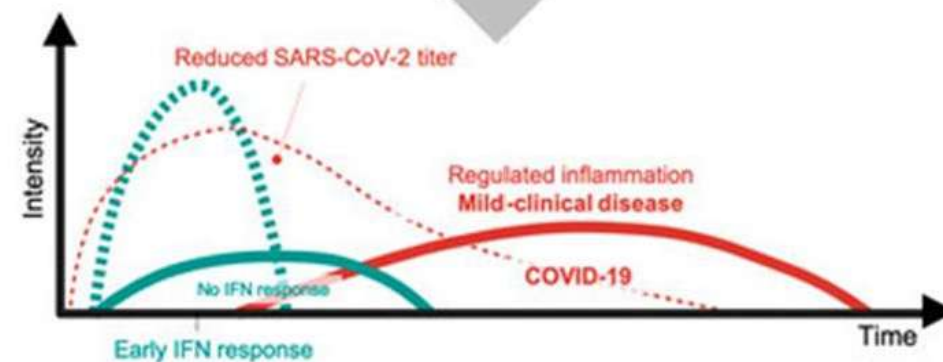
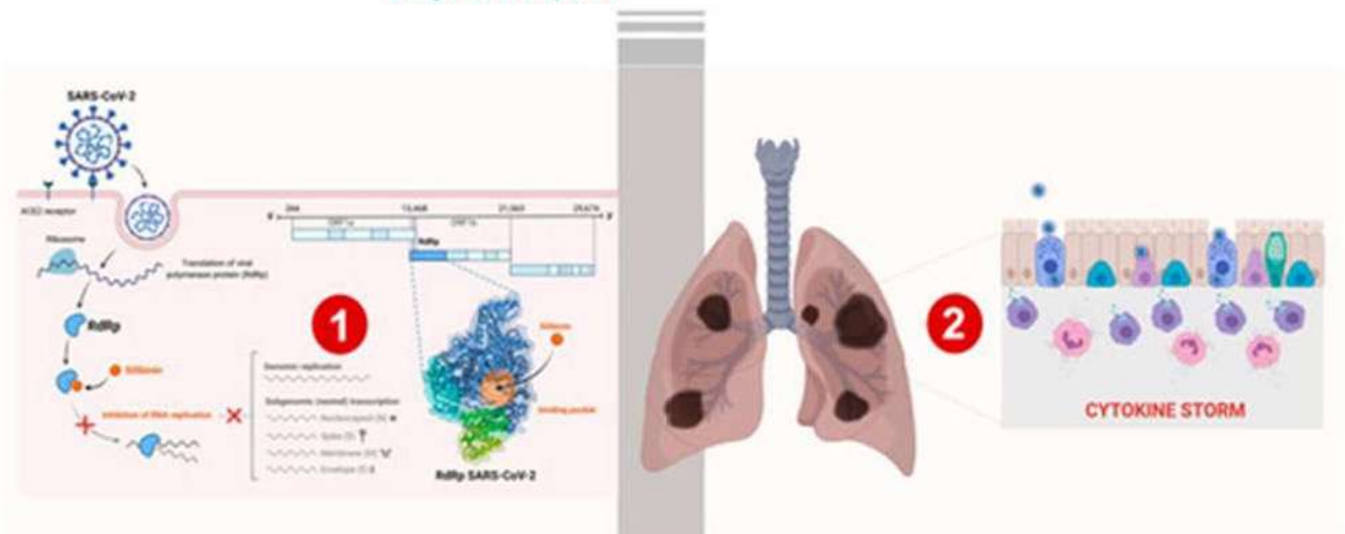
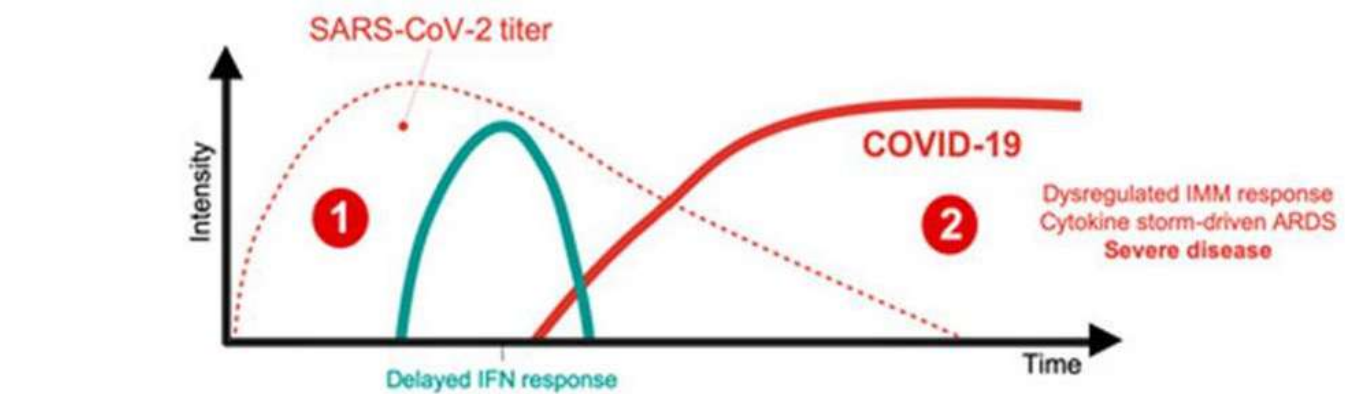


ŞİDDETLİ HASTALIĞI HAFİFTEN AYIRAN IL-6 SEVİYELERİ



Cytokine Storm Syndrome in Coronavirus Disease 2019

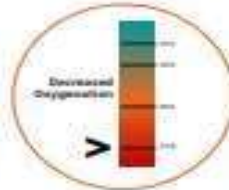
a Narrative Review



SİTOKİN FIRTINASINDA ÖNE ÇIKAN BULGULARIN ÖZETİ

Testing for key inflammation markers

1 of 5
COVID-19 patients
develop severe
pneumonia¹



As fluid and damage accumulate in the lungs, it becomes more and more difficult for the lungs to absorb oxygen and exchange it for carbon dioxide.

COVID-19 pneumonia is caused by inflammation and fluid accumulation in the **alveoli**, the site of oxygen absorption and diffusion into the blood stream.

The SARS-CoV-2 virus utilizes the **ACE 2 receptor** to bind to alveolar cells which are rich in ACE2 receptors. ACE2 receptors are also found in multiple organs and blood vessels.

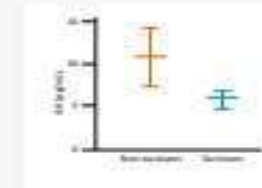
~5%
of severe COVID-19
patients develop a **systemic
dysregulated
cytokine response**^{1,2}

IL-6
activity
blockers
such as
tocilizumab,
sarilumab
and others

**Early detection of
inflammation markers**
can indicate the onset of a cytokine storm
and assist clinicians with timely interventions

The onslaught of cytokines can cause multi-organ failure and disseminated intravascular coagulation, both contributing to death.

IL-6 levels were higher in COVID-19 patients who did not survive.²



High serum levels of **pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines** were found in patients with severe COVID-19.^{4,5}

Key Marker
IL-6*

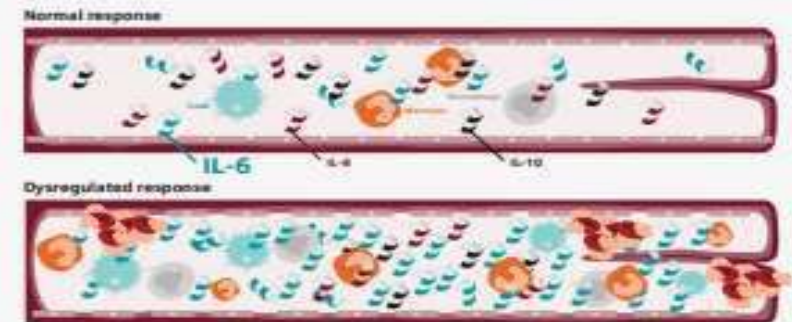
IL-1B*	TNF-α*	IL-8*
IL-2 R*	IL-10*	

Other useful lab tests for cytokine storm patients:

ALT	AST	BIL	LDH	CRE KIN
PT/INR	D-DIMER	PCT	CREA	CYS C
SAA*	CTNI	CRP	FERR	

Extreme immune response that can cause wide-scale cellular and organ tissue damage

Dysregulated cytokines can cause fluid leakage from capillaries generating the formation of multiple blood clots.



TEŞEKKÜRLER

