

# Dendritic Cells

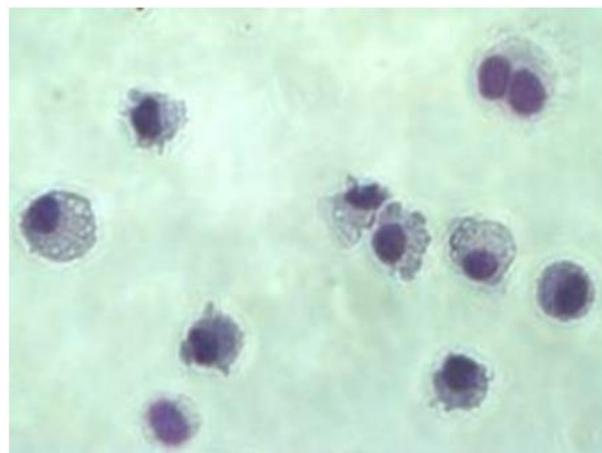
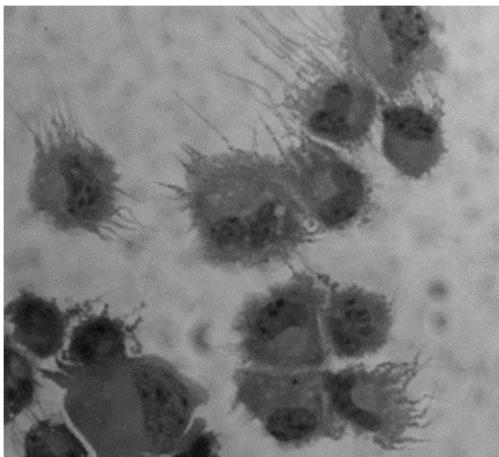


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Dendritic cells (DCs), named for their probing, 'tree-like' or dendritic shapes, are responsible for the initiation of adaptive immune responses and hence function as the 'sentinels' of the immune system. Paul Langerhans first described DCs in human skin in 1868 but thought they were cutaneous nerve cells. DCs are **bone marrow (BM)-derived leukocytes** and are the most potent type of antigen-presenting cells. They can also be propagated *in vitro* from BM and blood using various combinations of growth factors, such as **granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF)** and **Flt3 ligand**. DCs are specialised to capture and process antigens, converting proteins to peptides that are presented on major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules recognised by T cells. DCs are heterogeneous, e.g. **myeloid** and **plasmacytoid DCs**; although all DCs are capable of antigen uptake, processing and presentation to naive T cells, the DC subtypes have distinct markers and differ in location, migratory pathways, detailed immunological function and dependence on infections or inflammatory stimuli for their generation. During the development of an adaptive immune response, the phenotype and function of DCs play an extremely important role in initiating tolerance, memory, and polarised T-helper 1 (Th1), Th2 and Th17 differentiation.

## DCs linking innate and adaptive immunity

Since DCs have numerous cytoplasmic processes, they have a high surface area permitting intimate contact with a large number of surrounding cells, e.g. T cells, natural killer cells, neutrophils, epithelial cells etc. For instance, experimentally, only one mature DC (**mDC**) is required to stimulate 100–3000 T cells. DC precursors migrate from the BM through the blood stream to almost every non-lymphoid tissue, where they reside in an immature state (**iDC**), continuously sampling their environment by **endocytosis**, **macropinocytosis**, and **phagocytosis**. They can extend their processes through the tight junctions of epithelia to increase capture of antigens even when there is no overt infection/inflammation. During pathogen invasion, resident iDCs detect intruders via pattern recognition receptor (e.g. TLRs) capture antigens and quickly leave the tissue. They crawl through the cells, cross the endothelium of lymphatic vessels and migrate to the **draining lymph nodes (LN)** in response to a number of **chemokines** such as **CCL19** and **CCL21**. During their migration from the peripheral tissues, DCs undergo phenotypical and functional maturation. Most remarkably, they stop capturing antigens while up-regulating the expression of **co-stimulatory molecules** such as **CD80** and **CD86** and the **chemokine receptor CCR7**, and secrete pro-inflammatory cytokines such as **TNF- $\alpha$**  and **IL-12**. After reaching the **subcapsular sinus** of the LN, DCs move to **T-cell zones**. Here, the interdigitating DCs are actively involved in the **presentation of antigens to T cells**.



**Figure 1. Dendritic cell morphology:**

**Left:** LPS-matured murine BM-derived DCs.

**Right:** Isolated murine lung CD11c<sup>+</sup> and MHCII<sup>+</sup> DCs.