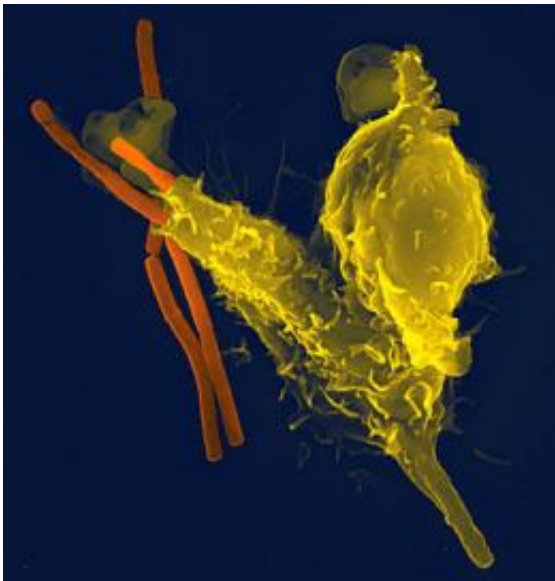


How unchecked alarms can spark autoimmune disease

November 29 2011, By Carly Hodes



A neutrophil (yellow), the most abundant white blood cell type and the first line of defense against invading microbes, engulfs *Bacillus anthracis* (orange), the agent of anthrax. The bacteria break down, releasing DNA that triggers an immune response. Electron micrograph scan by Volker Brinkmann

(Medical Xpress) -- One in five Americans suffers from autoimmune disease, in which the immune system goes off-track and attacks the body's own cells. Cornell researchers have identified a signaling mechanism in immune-system cells that may contribute to this mistake, opening the door for possible new therapies for autoimmune diseases such as lupus and arthritis.

Cynthia Leifer, assistant professor of microbiology and immunology in the College of Veterinary Medicine, and colleagues described the mechanism in the August issue of the *European [Journal of Immunology](#)*. The problem lies in what are called innate immune cells, the first responders to infection.

"Innate immune cells have internal watchdogs called TLR-9 [receptors](#) that set off alarms whenever they encounter invaders," said Leifer. "They look for general classifying patterns [in DNA] to determine whether something is a virus, bacterium, protozoan, or part of self."

However, some of these patterns exist both in invading organisms and the body's own cells, so mistakes can arise.

"We are mapping the critical regulatory mechanisms that keep these receptors from responding to self-DNA so that we can know if and how they predispose people to [autoimmune disorders](#) when they fail," Leifer said.

Innate immune cells engulf things that look dangerous, tear them open, and release their components, including DNA. When TLR-9 receptors see DNA that identifies [microbes](#), they send a signal to fire up more immune-system activity, including inflammation and the creation of antibodies. But before a receptor can work, enzymes in the cell must prepare it by chopping off part of the [receptor molecule](#) and leaving a part that can bind to microbe DNA.

From there, Leifer believes it's a numbers game. If too many receptors are prepared, they may respond to the small amount of self-DNA that makes its way into [immune cells](#), triggering an [autoimmune response](#). So the immune cell has a [regulatory mechanism](#), an enzyme pathway that cuts prepared receptors in a second place.

Working with cells in culture, Leifer identified this second chopping event, which cuts TLR-9 at a different site. This produces a molecule that binds to DNA, blocking it from reaching the prepared receptors, and does not send a signal.

"People without [autoimmune diseases](#) have the right balance of these two chopping events," Leifer said. "Our studies suggest that people with a propensity for these diseases might have a defect in this pathway that allows more prepared receptors to signal for immune responses. This may be a potential target for therapies designed to help quiet those alarms."

A second but interrelated problem Leifer has tackled involves how TLR-9 moves through an immune cell from the place where it is created to its working site. In earlier work she described the protein sequences in TLR-9 that act as address labels guiding where the receptor travels.

"We think they're interrelated because if you don't travel properly you don't get chopped properly," she said. "If TLR-9 ends up in the wrong place at the wrong time, it can sound a false alarm."

Leifer's research is supported by the National Institutes of Health.

Provided by Cornell University

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