# HILA Polymonphism HILA bolymonbursin



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#### Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC)

- The immune system is regulated by molecules coded by some genes.
- These are genes of the histocompatibility system which code for Human leukocyte antigens (HLA).
- HLA: Located in the short arm of chromosome 6 (part of MHC).

#### Classes

MHC class I:

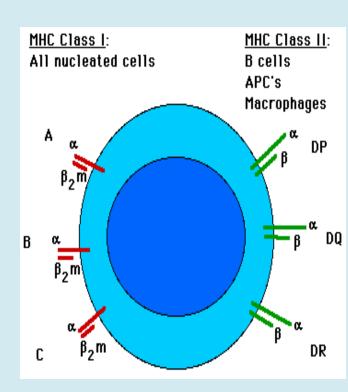
code the molecules ≈

HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C (present in almost all somatic cells)

MHC class II :

code the molecules ≈

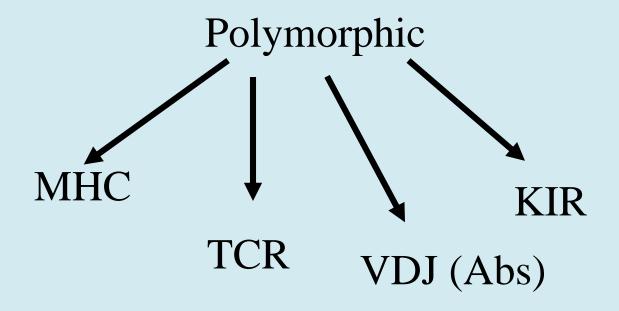
HLA-DR, HLA-DQ, HLA-DP (expressed in APC, B- cells, activated T-cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, Thymic epithelial cells.



#### **MHC Polymorphism**

- Selection pressure
  - Pathogens
  - Hosts (MHC diversity is driven by disassortative mating preferences)
- Cause of MHC polymorphism
  - Heterozygote advantage
    - Different MHC molecules bind different peptides.
    - Heterozygous hosts have a broader immune response.
    - Degree of MHC heterozygosity correlates with a delayed onset of progress to AIDS.
  - Frequency-dependent selection by host-pathogen coevolution
    - Pathogens adapt to the most common MHC alleles.
    - Rare alleles have a selective advantage.

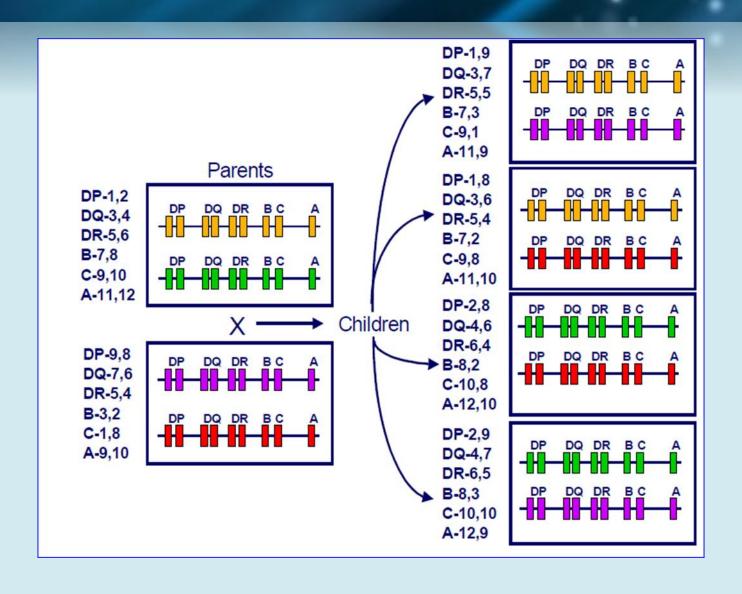
## Nature's Mystery



- Each individual have:
  - \* 2 antigens in each locus.
  - \* One half inherited from each parent.

- Expression of MHC alleles is Co-dominant.
  - \* One haplotype inherited from each parent

## Inheritance of MHG Haplotypes



# HLA: The Most Polymorphic System in Human

- Numerous alleles.
- Various possible combinations.
- Polymorphism contribute to :
  - ✓ The genetic diversity of the species.
  - ✓ Differences in susceptibility to diseases.

(among genetically distinct groups.)

\* This make it difficult for large-scale epidemics to occur.

- MHC-binding peptides
  - Each human usually expresses:
    - √ 3 types of MHC class I (A, B, C) and
    - √ 3 types of MHC class II (DR, DP,DQ)
- ❖ The number of different T cell antigen receptors is estimated to be 1,000,000,000,000,000.
- Each of which may potentially recognize a different peptide antigen
- ➤ How can 6 invariant molecules have the capacity to bind to 1,000,000,000,000,000 different peptides?

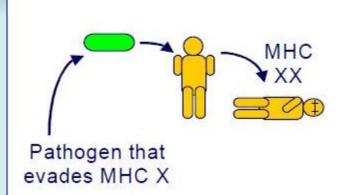
#### The Antigenic Universe

- Scientists estimate that the antigenic universe contain between  $10^6$  - $10^7$  epitopes (antigens).
- This mean that there are at least  $10^6$  - $10^7$  epitope –specific T-cell and B-cell. (specific mean that there is a cell, T or B for each of the  $10^6$  - $10^7$  epitopes).
- T-cells only recognize microbial peptides in association with MHC (restricted).

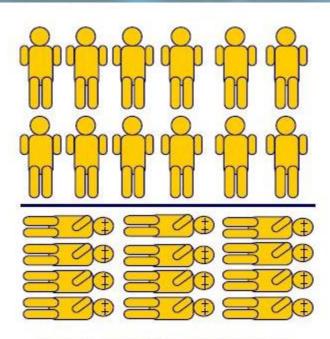
# Diversity of MHC Molecules in the Population

- ~6 x 10<sup>15</sup> unique combinations are possible because-
  - Each individual had 6 types of MHC.
  - The alleles of each MHC type were randomly distributed in the population.
  - Any of the 1,200 alleles could be present with any other allele.
  - In reality MHC alleles are NOT randomly distributed in the population.
  - Alleles segregate with lineage and race.

	Frequency (%)		
Group of alleles	CAU	AFR	ASI
HLA-A1	15.18	5.72	4.48
HLA- A2	28.65	18.88	24.63
HLA- A3	13.38	8.44	2.64
HLA- A28	4.46	9.92	1.76
HLA- A36	0.02	1.88	0.01

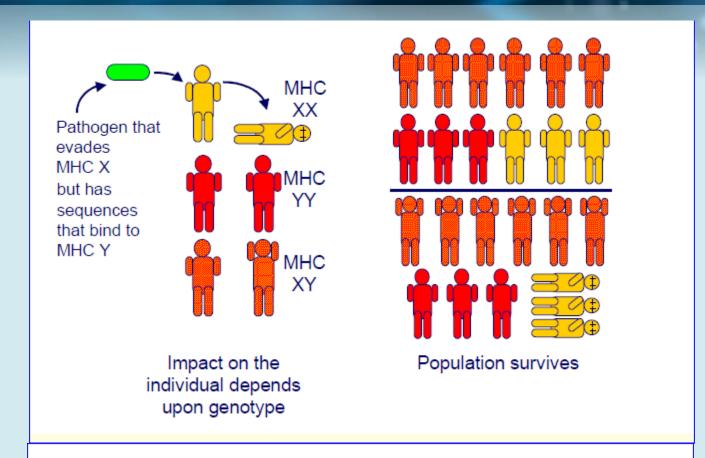


Survival of individual threatened

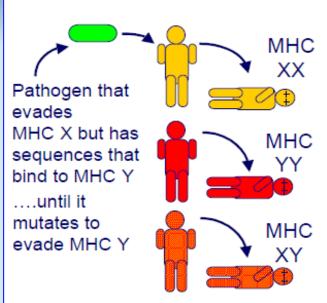


Population threatened with extinction

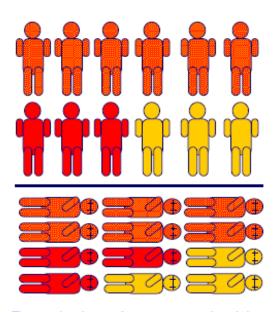
Example: If MHC X was the only type of MHC molecule



**Example:** If each individual could make two MHC molecules, MHC X and Y



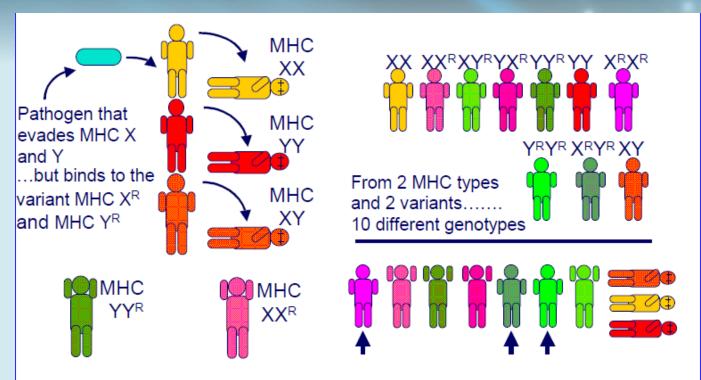
Survival of individual threatened



Population threatened with extinction

The number of types of MHC molecule can not be increased ad infinitum

Example: If each individual could make two MHC molecules, MHC X and Y.....and the pathogen mutates



Variants – alleles - of each type of MHC gene encode proteins that increase the resistance of the population from rapidly mutating or newly encountered pathogens without increasing the number of types of MHC molecule

#### Variant MHC molecules protect the population

### Heterozygous Advantage

