

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY











The C.S. Mott Center for Human Development





















Immunological Acceptance of Pregnancy: Soul and Flesh

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Disclosure

Nothing



Creation and Reproduction: the immunological paradigm

Women and men are created independently

וַיִּבְרָא אֶלהַים ו אֶת־הֲאָדָם בְּצַלְמוֹ בְצָלֶם אֶלהִים בְּרָא אֹתוֹ זָבָר
 וּיְבָרָא אֶלהַים ו אֶת־הֲאָדָם בְּצַלְמוֹ בְצָלֶם אֶלהִים בְּרָא אֹתוֹ זָבָר
 וּיְבַרָּא אֹתֶם: וַיְבָרָ אֹתָם אֶלהִים אֶלהִים ווֹיאמֶר לְהָם אֶלהִים בְּרָוּ וּרְבָוּ

Women and men share their origin

ַבָּשֶׂר תַּחְתֶנָה: וַיִּבֶן יהוה אֶרהֵים ו אֶת־הַצֵּרָע אֲשֶׁר־רָקָח מִן־הָאָדֶם	כב
לְאִשֶׁה וַיְבִאֶהָ אֶלֹ־הָאָדָם: וַיֹּאמֶרֹ הָאָדָם זָאת הַפַּעַם עֶצָם מֵעֲצָמֵי	כג
וּבָשֶׁר מִבְּשָׁרֵי לְזֹאת יִקָרֵא אִשְׁה כִּי מֵאָיש לְקָחָה־זֹאת: עַל־כֵּן	כד



Women and men are created independently



Immunological Different



Women and men share their origin



Immunological Similarities

Pregnancy



Immunological Different



Is there ever an immunological similarities?

השר החתנה: ויבז יהוה אלהים ואחרהאלט אשר להח מירהאדם	7.
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ַלְאִשֶׁה וַיְבִאֶהָ אֶל־הָאָדֶם: וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם זֹאת הַפַּעַם עֵצָם מֵעֲצָמֵי	22
וּבָשֶׁר מִבְּשָׁרֵי לְזֹאת יִקָּרֵא אִשְׁה כִּי מֵאָיש לֲקָחָה־וֹאת: עַל־כֵּן	72



Immunological Similarities



Maternal Immune response to the fetus

 Pregnancy complications such as Haemolitic disease of the new born, implantation failure or recurrent pregnancy lose rise the question:





Haemolitic disease of the new born

Why Did your mother reject you?



Pregnancy is a unique immunological Condition





Human pregnancy is considered a unique immunological paradigm requiring maternal tolerance to the allogenic fetus and protecting agains infections

Immune System and Pregnancy

- Medawar proposed that the fetus, a semi-allograft, is similar to a tissue graft, that escapes rejection through mechanism involving Systemic immune suppression.
- The studies in the area of Immunology of Pregnancy have focused on Graft-Host response



Self vs non-self





Figure 9. The initiation and amplification of CVUD by allocations presentation. Noise description and contemportation and avail origination of CVUD by allocations presentation.



The Fetus as a Tissue Allograft



The Fetus as a Tissue Allograft



A: rejection

B: tolerance

C: rejection



Betz et al 2004

Immune System and Pregnancy

- Increased mortality during pregnancy due to infection has been attributed to maternal immune suppression necessary to prevent rejection.
- Pregnancy complications are (recurrent miscarriages, preeclampsia) are attributed to abnormal immune tolerance







- The embryo in early development divides into two groups of cells:
 - Inner cell Mass: Fetus
 - Trophoblast: Placenta
- Genetically, trophoblast cells are mainly of paternal origin
- The trophoblast cells are the only part of the fetus to directly interact with the maternal immune system.







Pregnancy is a unique immunological Condition



Immune-Reproduction

 The presence of immune cells at the implantation site has been considered as a proof of a response by the maternal immune system to the fetus following Medawar recognition of the paradox that the fetus is a semi-allograft which escapes rejection.





The Fetus as a Tissue Allograft



Immunological Different



Immunology of Pregnancy: mechanisms for immune evasion

- Suppression of the maternal Immune System
- Mechanical Barrier
- Inflammation



Suppression of the maternal Immune System

Pregnancy is characterized by a state of immune suppression





Systemic Immune Suppression

Similar as a graft, the maternal Immune system is suppressed during pregnancy allowing fetal growth.



Roll your cursor over each underlined label to learn more about that area.



Is she immune suppressed ?





Immune Suppression and Evolution





Suppression of the Maternal Immune System

- Maternal antiviral immunity is not affected by pregnancy
- HIV+ pregnant women do not suffer from AIDS-like disease
- The response to COVID-19 of pregnant people was not different from the general population.



Systemic Immune suppression represents a danger to the specie





Immunological Different





 The placenta prevents the movement of cells and antigens from the fetus to the mother and from the mother to the fetus





 Evidence for traffic in both directions across the maternalfetus interface includes studies reporting migration of maternal cells into the fetus, and the presence of fetal cells in the maternal circulation.





Maternal Chimerism





Kinder et al Nature Reviews Immunology



Immune system and pregnancy

- The immune system of a pregnant women is different and
- Will remind different for the rest of her life (Huang X, et al. Front Immunol. 2021 Jun 7;12:686676.)

Long term changes on the maternal immune system



Huang et al Front Immunol 2021 Jun 7;12:686676.

Immunological Different



Immunological Similarities



- Cells from the fetus are present in the maternal circulation
 - Provides a source of stem cells for tissue repair
 - Fetal cells in the mammary gland may prevent Breast Cancer
- Important message:

Young Ladies: Choose carefully your husband because you will become a chimeric with his DNA



Pregnancy and the Immune system

 The immunological milieu is continuously changing and adapting the the stages of fetal development





Differential Cytokine Profile According to the Pregnancy Stage



•Mor et al Nature Reviews Immunology June 2017

Human Implantation is an Inflammatory Process





Dendritic cells-Inflammation enhances Implantation







Inflammation and implantation.Dekel N, Gnainsky Y, Granot I, Mor G.
Am J Reprod Immunol. 2010 Jan;63(1):17-21.

Inflammation and Implantation

Is inflammation unique for mammalian implantation ?



Relationship between major groups of mammals.





Oliver W. Griffith et al. PNAS 2017;114:E6566-E6575

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 Opossum are marsupials with a partial implantation with a duration of 24 hours followed by detachment







Histological examination of the fetal—maternal interface in the opossum through the second half of gestation.





Gunter Wagner lab. Oliver W. Griffith et al. PNAS 2017;114:E6566-E6575

Expression of key markers (as labeled in A–F) of implantation in M. domestica through key days of pregnancy, as measured by real-time qPCR.



Inflammation and Implantation: an evolutionary maintained process



Gunter Wagner's lab. Oliver W. Griffith et al. PNAS 2017;114:E6566-E6575



Inflammation and Pregnancy



Immune cells at the maternal-fetal interface

- The maternal immune system is not suppressed during pregnancy.
- Functional maternal immune system is critical for the success of the pregnancy





Pregnancy is a unique Immunologic condition

- Depletion of immune cells at the maternal/fetal interface has detrimental effects to the survival of the fetus.
- High number of immune cells- They are recruited to the implantation site and are necessary for the success of the pregnancy: Implantation, trophoblast invasion and parturition.



Reviewed : Racicot et al 2015 AJRI/ Mor et al Nat Rev Immunol 2017

Graft vs Tumor Immunology

- Is the interaction between the fetal/placental unit and the maternal immune system more likely to be similar to:
 - Graft-host immune response
 - Tumor-host immune response

Organ transplantation Pregnancy-specific barriers to fetal rejection Discordant alloantigens expressed (reproductive immunetolerance) by the graft are recognized as immunologically foreign and prime Local factors activation of T cells that cause • Uterine entrapment of antigenrejection presenting cells Pregnancy-specific · Chemokine gene silencing by functions of immune cells decidual stromal cells Systemic factors uNK cells alter vasculature, • Expansion of maternal regulatory lymphatics T cells with fetal specificity Cytokines and chemokines signal endometrial remodeling for Release of tolerogenic placental implantation debris into maternal circulation Protection of fetus against Immune modulation by microbial challenge progesterone and its downstream factors Allograft organ Semiallogeneic fetus

Antigen Presentation:





Nature Reviews | Immunology

Mor G. et al 2017, Nature Reviews Immunology

Mor et al Nature Reviews Immunology 2017

Immune Modulation



Impact of Maternal Inflammation on Fetal Development







Maternal Transfer of Immune Cells



MIA-Maternal Immune Activation

Maternal immune activation (MIA) refers to an activated maternal immune system triggered by infection, stress, diet, pollution, etc.

A cascade of cytokines and immunologic alterations are **transmitted to the fetus**, resulting in adverse phenotypes most notably in the central nervous system.





Everything that affects the mother affects the fetus



What is the impact of MIA on the fetal immune system





MIA & Offspring

MIA has being associated with **neurodevelopmental disease (autism spectrum disorder and schizophrenia)**

