

MAJOR HISTOCOMPATABILITY COMPLEX - GENETICS

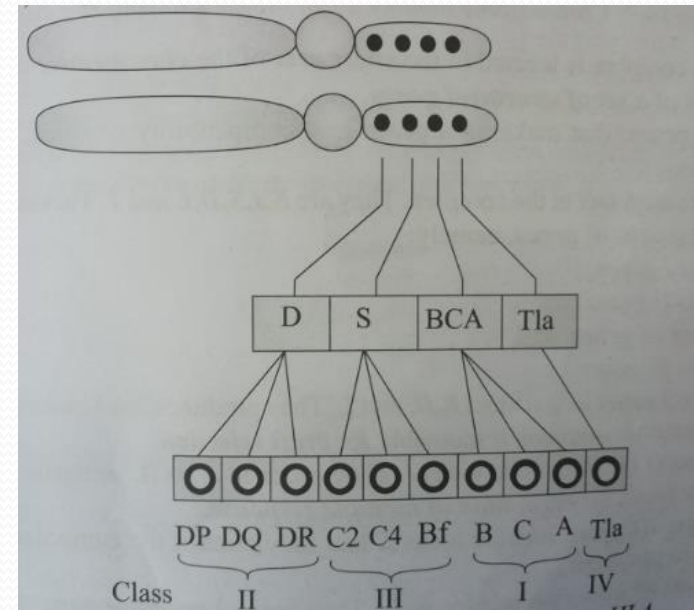
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Introduction

- ❖ The MHC system in humans was subsequently discovered in early 1950s.
- ❖ The MHC has genes (including the HLA) that form part of the normal function of the immune system.
- ❖ The MHC is an extreme gene-dense region of the genome, and it can be divided into three sub-regions; the class I, the class II and the class III regions. All encoded by a gene complex located on the short arm of 6.

Introduction

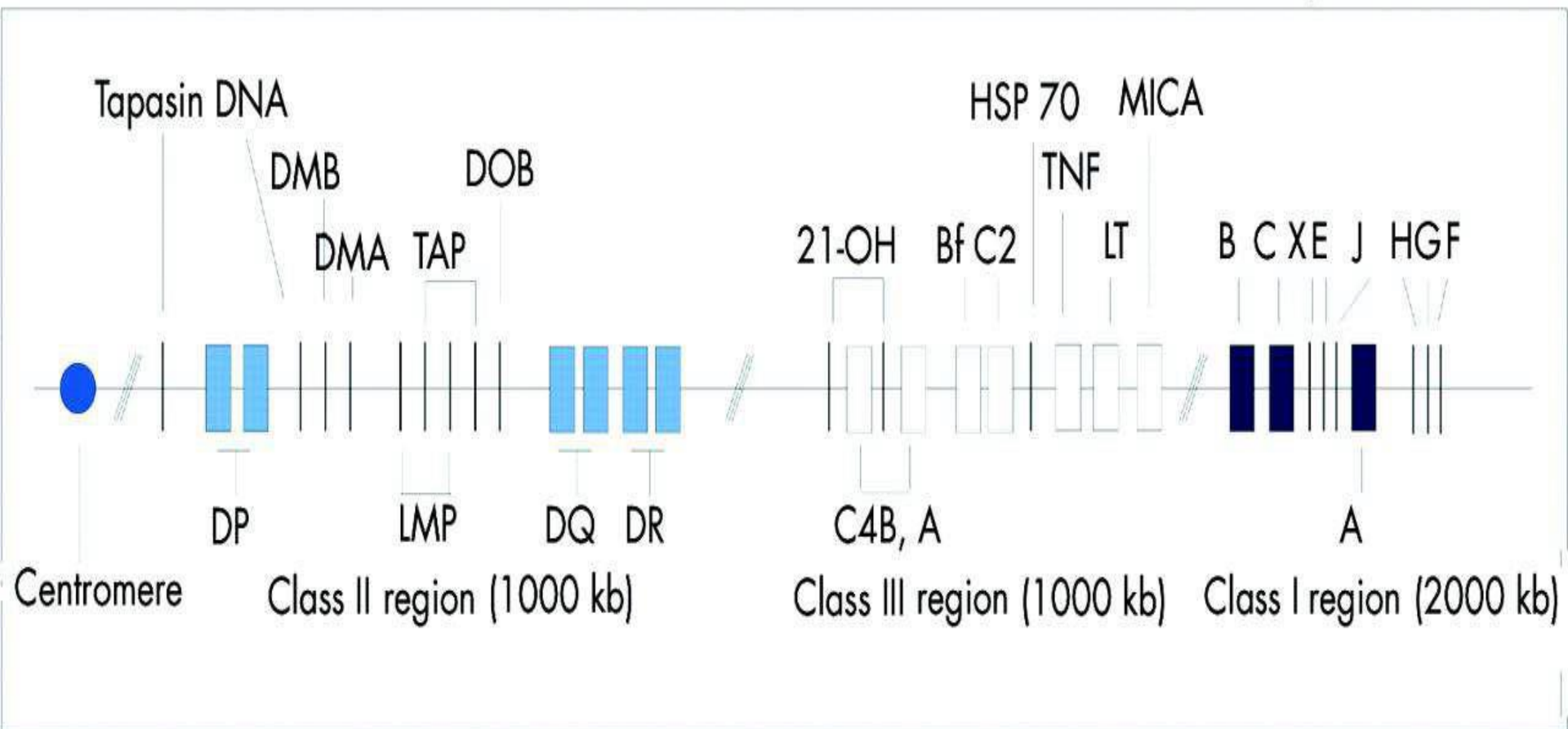
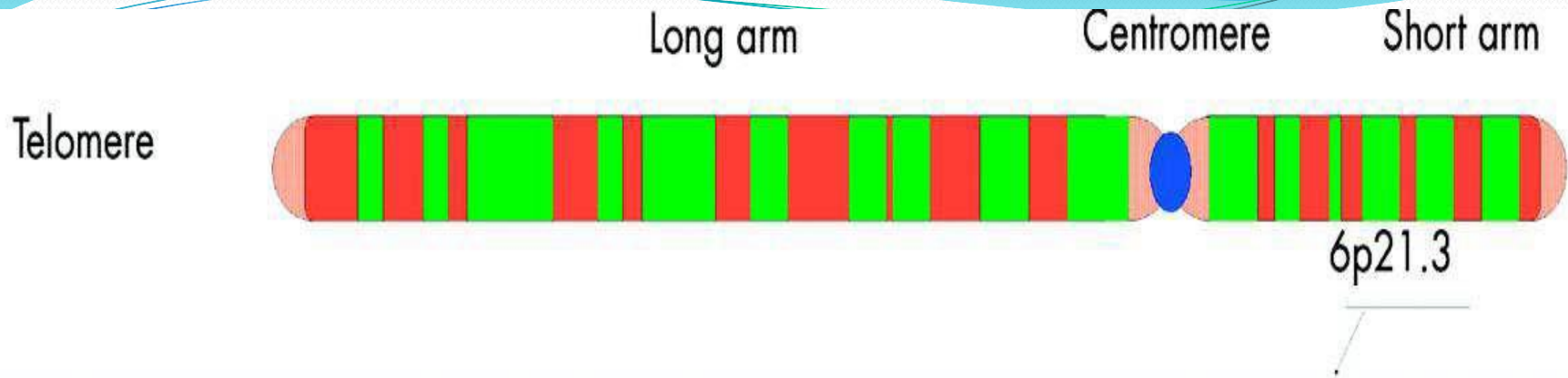
- ❖ The complex genes has **SIX loci** and they are named as **B, C, A, D, S** and **Tla**.
- ❖ **BCA** produces **class I MHC molecules**.
- ❖ **D** produces **class II MHC molecules**.
- ❖ **S** produces **class III MHC molecules**.
- ❖ **Tla** produces **class IV MHC molecules**.



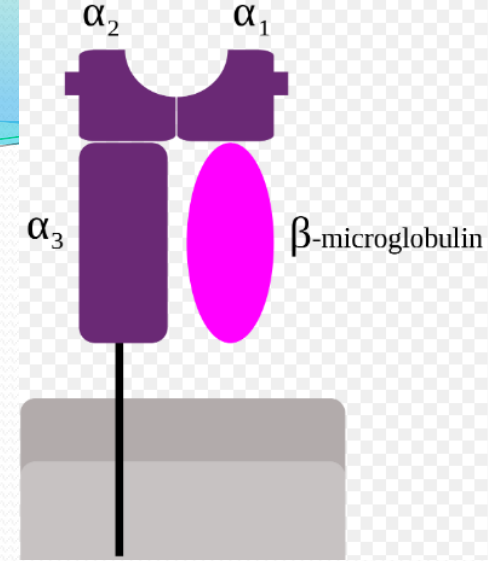
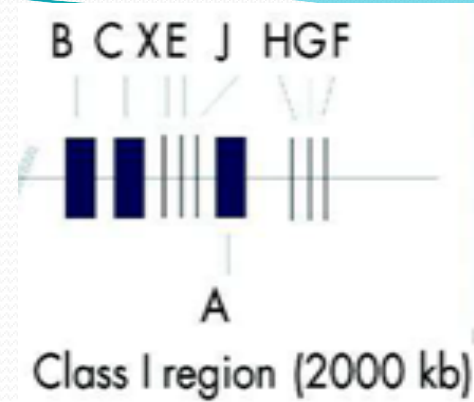
- ❖ The **locus D** is further divided into **3 loci, DR, DQ & DP**
- ❖ **Tla** is located adjacent to **A**
- ❖ **S** is located between **B & D**
- ❖ The **locus S** is further divided into **3 loci, C2, C4 & Bf (factor B)**

Major Histocompatibility complex- Genes

- ❖ **The class I region** of approximately 2000 kilobases include; the polymorphic HLA-A, B, C loci; non classical class HLA E,F, G,..
- ❖ **The class II region** of approximately 1000 kilobases include; HLA-DR, DQ and DP loci,and non classical class HLA class II HLA-DM, DO,.
- ❖ **The class III region** of approximately 1000 kilobases encode genes with diverse functions and does not contain any HLA
- ❖ genes. Contain loci responsible for the complement, hormones,...



CLASS I REGION MHC GENES

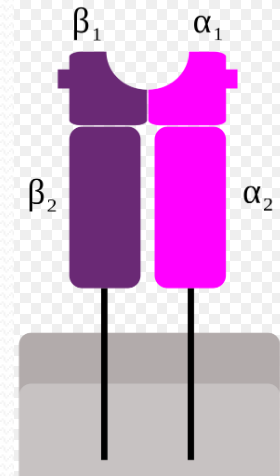
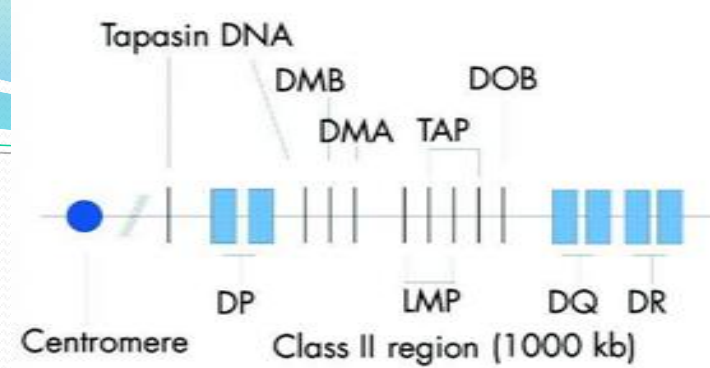


- ❖ Encoded by A,B,C etc loci.
- ❖ Expressed on all nucleated cells and platelets.
- ❖ Present antigenic peptides from within the cells (endogenous) to CD8 + T cell.
- ❖ MHC restriction of cell mediated cytotoxicity , the acceptance and rejection of grafts.
- ❖ These antigens also function as complement of hormone.

CLASS II MHC GENES

D region –DR, DQ & DP loci

- ❖ Protein that regulate the immune response.
- ❖ These are found only on the cell of immune system such as macrophage, dendritic cell activated T cell and B cell.
- ❖ These are the heterodimer consists of an alpha and beta chains.
- ❖ Each chain has two domain – a proximal constant region and a distal variable region.
- ❖ The distal region constitute the antigen-binding site for reorganization by CD4 Lymphocyte.
- ❖ The immune response genes, which control immunological response to specific antigen, are situated in this class 2 antigen.
- ❖ These are responsible for the graft versus host response and mixed leucocytes reaction (MLR).



CLASS III MHC GENES

complement region---

- ❖ This group contains genes for C₂ and C₄ of classical pathway, properdin factor of alternative, heat shock protein, and tumor necrosis factor.
- ❖ These are important component of complement system and are responsible for various cellular activities.
- ❖ HLA loci are multiallelic, that is the genes occupying the locus can be any one of the of several alternative forms (alleles).
- ❖ As each allele determines a distinct product (antigen), the HLA system is very **pleomorphic** .
- ❖ For examples, at least 24 distinct allele have been identified at HLA locus A and 50 at B.

Expression of MHC Genes

MHC Region	Gene Product	Tissue location	Function
HLA-class I	HLA-A-B-C	Nucleated cells	Recognition of tumor and virus infected cells by CD8+ T lymphocytes
HLA-class II	HLA-DR-DQ-DP	Antigen presenting cells. B lymphocyte, Macrophage, Dendritic cells and Endothelial cells	Recognition of foreign antigens cells by CD4+ T lymphocytes
HLA-class III	Complement C2,C4,B	Plasma	Lysis of extracellular pathogens

References

Immunology –by – Janis Kuby

Essential immunology ---Ivan M. Roitt

<https://www.slideshare.net/drnisha22/hla-92546736>