

COMPLEMENT DEFICIENCIES

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IDF Lunch & Learn

January 18, 2024

Disclosures

- I have relationships with the following commercial entities:
 - ❖ Consulting or Speaker Bureau: Pharming Healthcare, Inc., Enzyvant Therapeutics, Inc.
 - ❖ Research/Clinical Trials: AbbVie, Amgen, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Janssen

Objectives

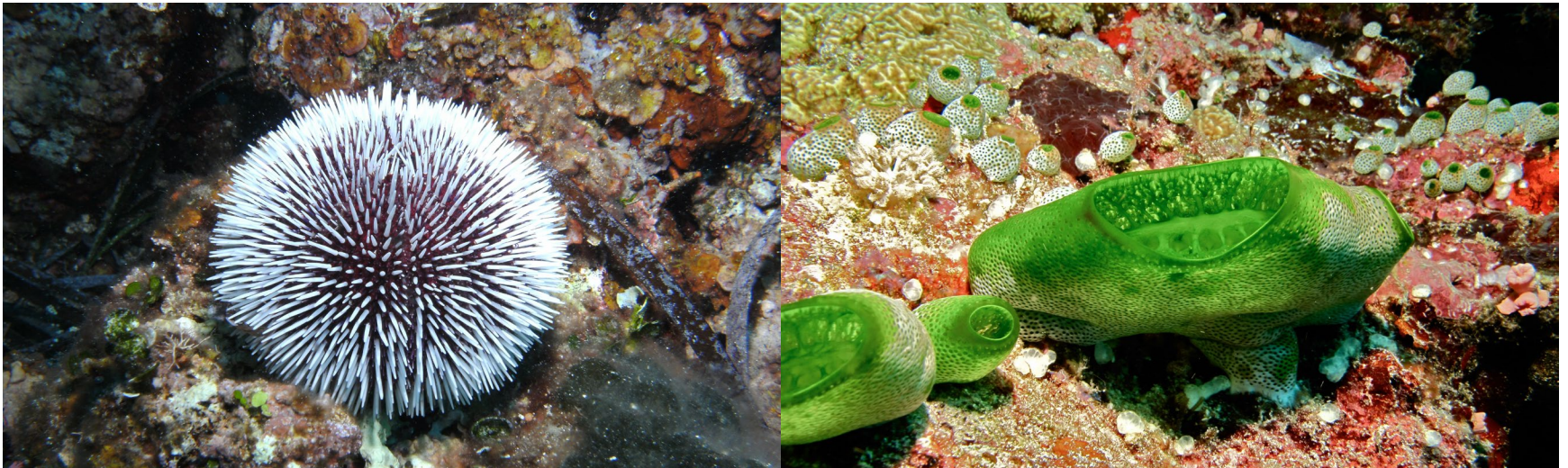
- Provide an overview of complement and its important functions, including defense against infection
- Discuss studies available for the evaluation of the complement system
- Review complement deficiencies and their management

Objectives

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The Complement System

- Major component of the innate immune system
- Also an important helper in humoral immunity
- Collection of more than 30 proteins
- Generally produced by the liver



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:White_sea_urchin.jpg;

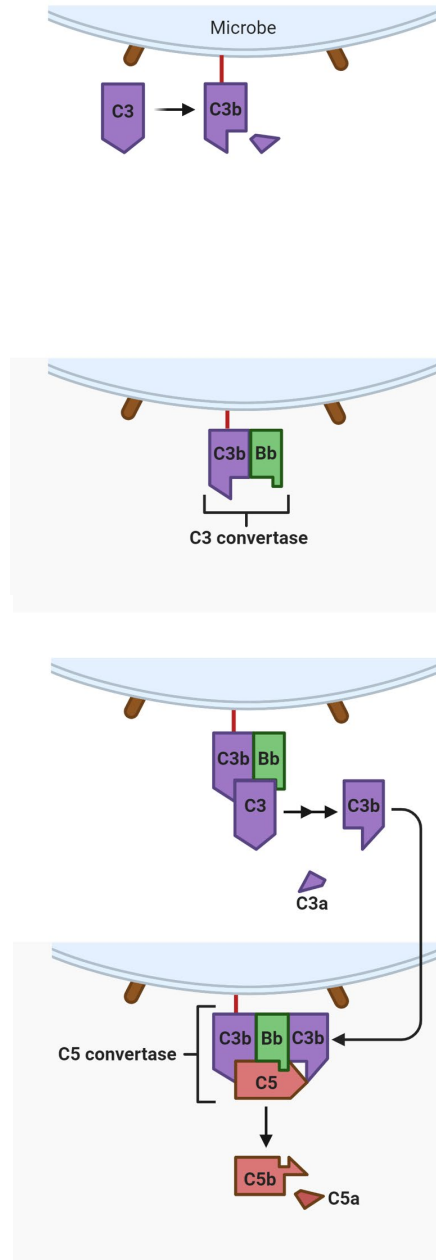
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sea_Squirt_\(Didemnum_molle\)_ \(6059268666\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sea_Squirt_(Didemnum_molle)_ (6059268666).jpg)

The Complement System

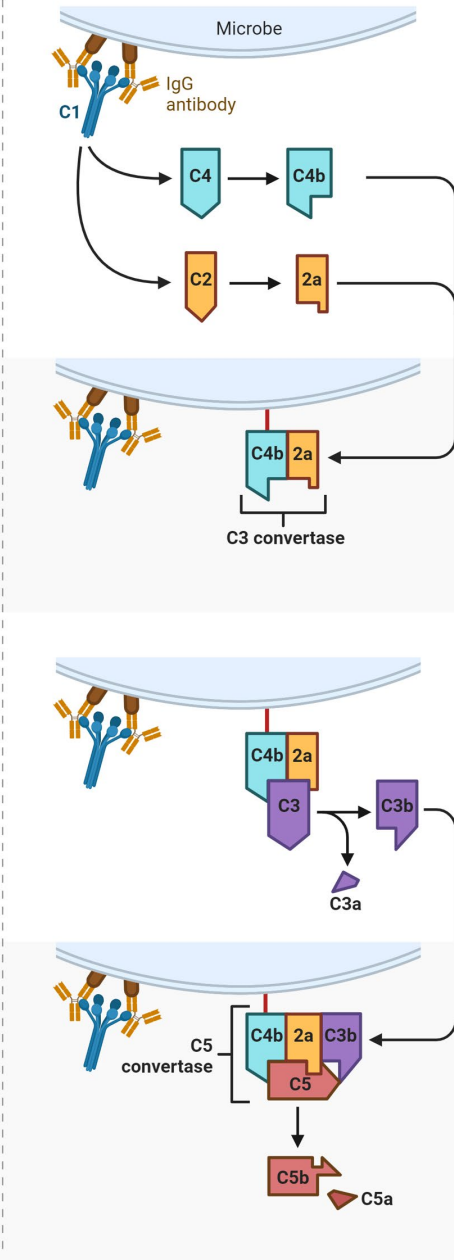
- Normally circulate in a functionally inactive precursor form or “zymogen”
- Activated through a sequence of triggered, enzymatic reactions



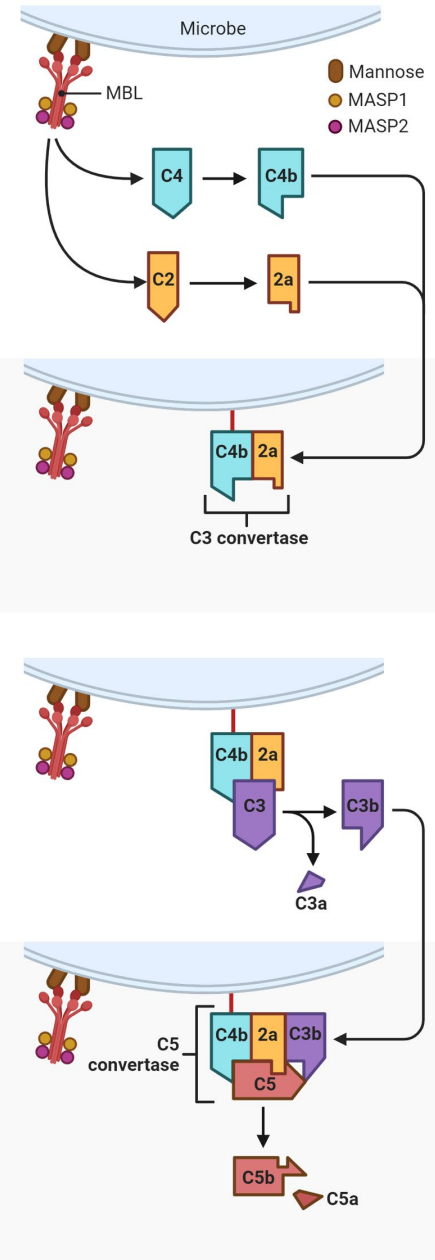
Alternative Pathway



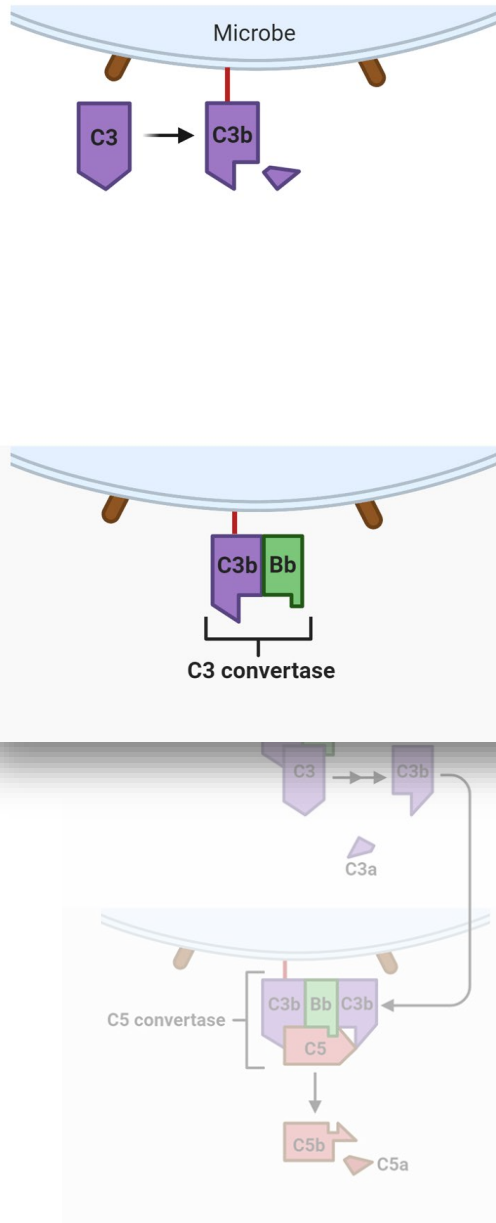
Classical Pathway



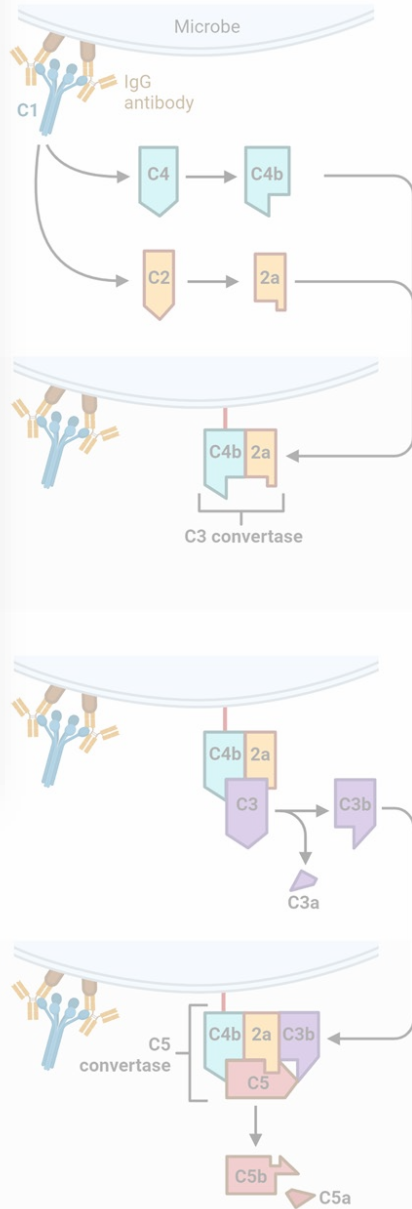
Lectin Pathway



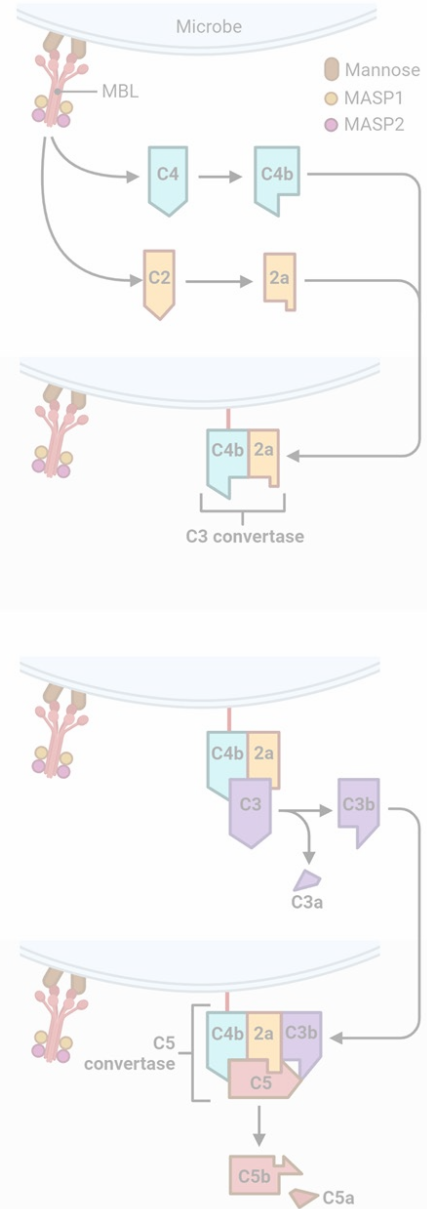
Alternative Pathway



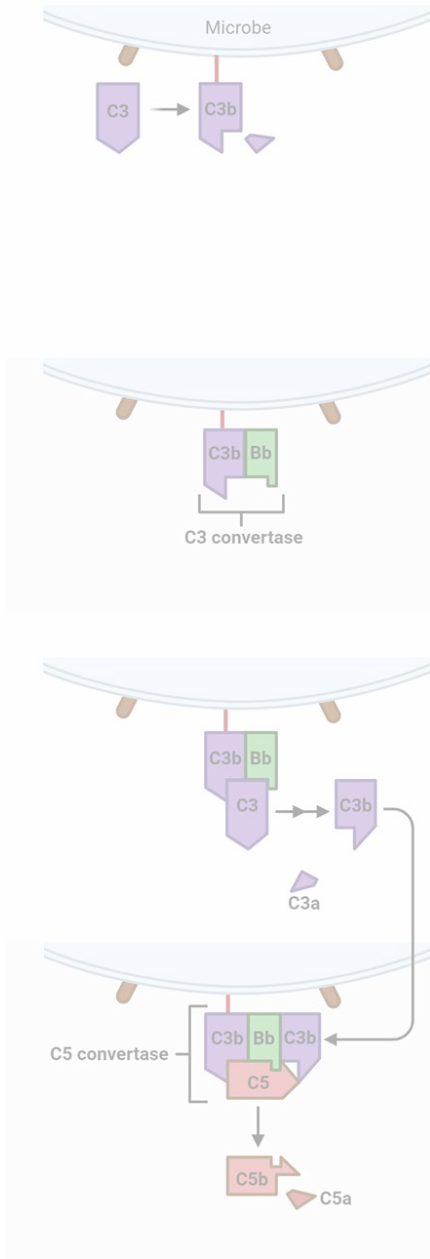
Classical Pathway



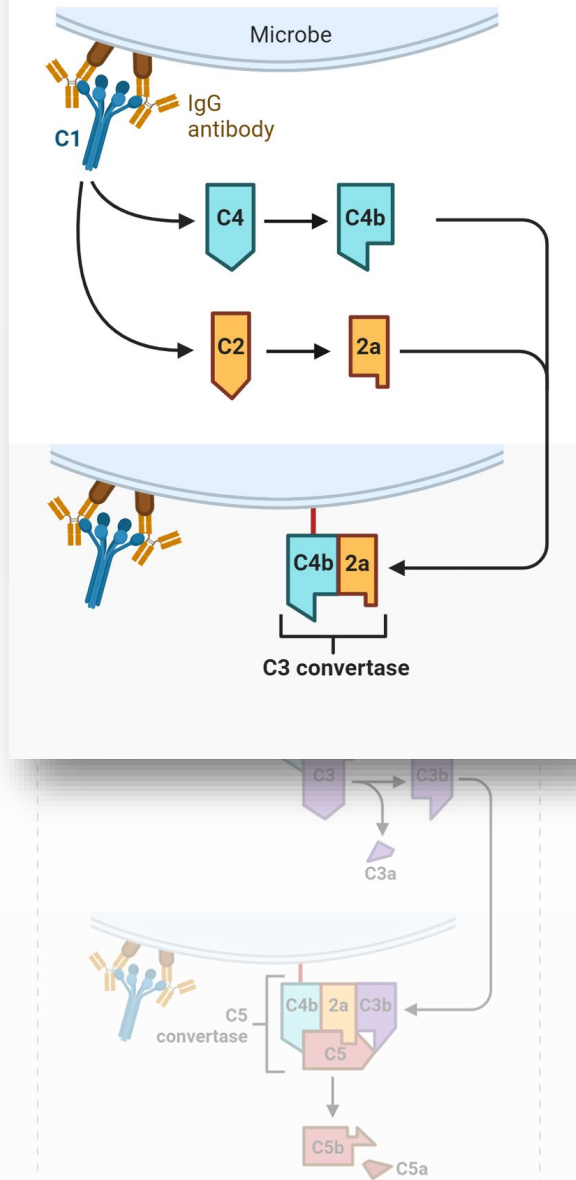
Lectin Pathway



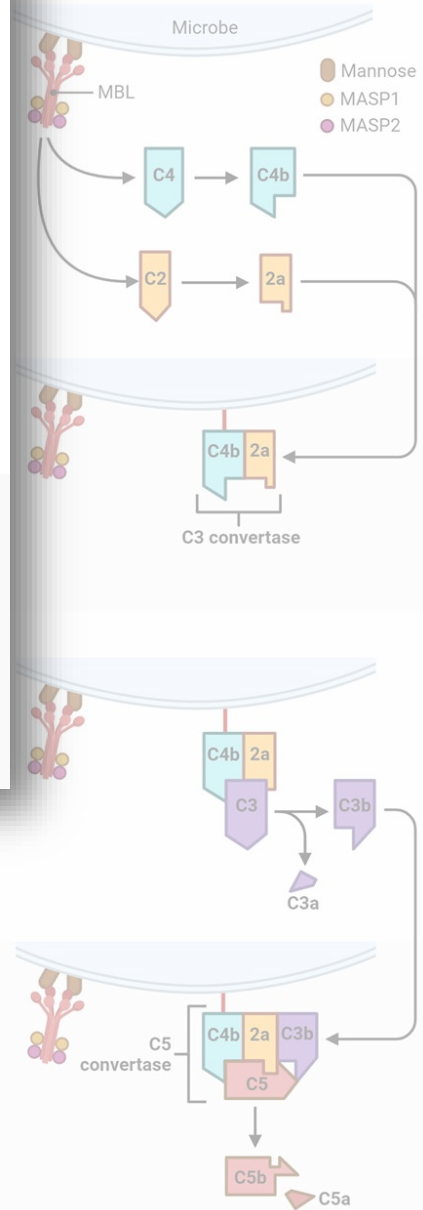
Alternative Pathway



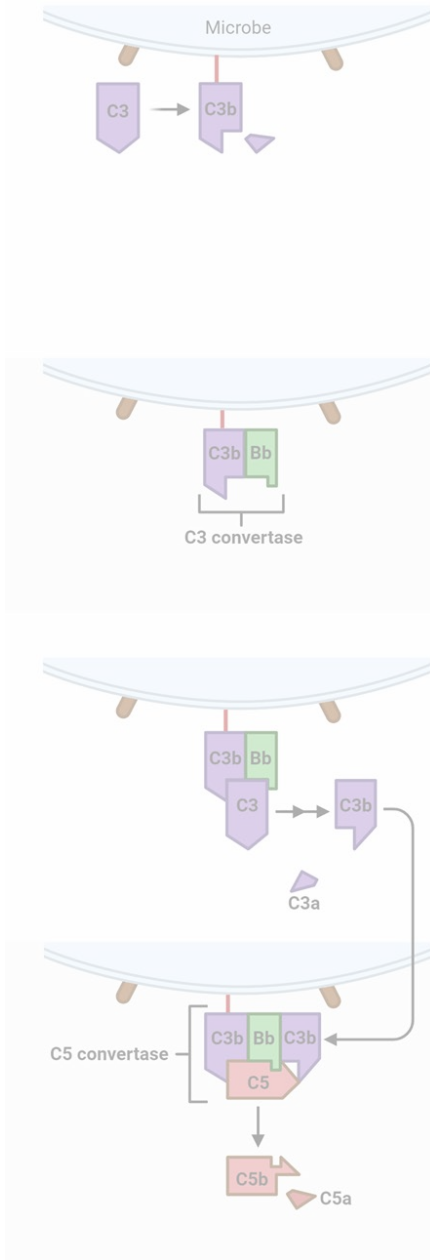
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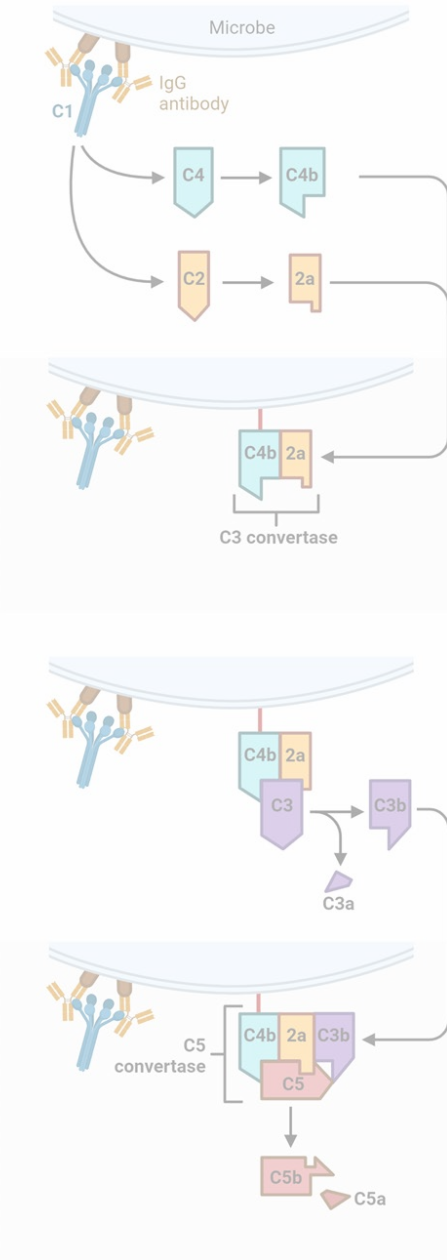
Lectin Pathway



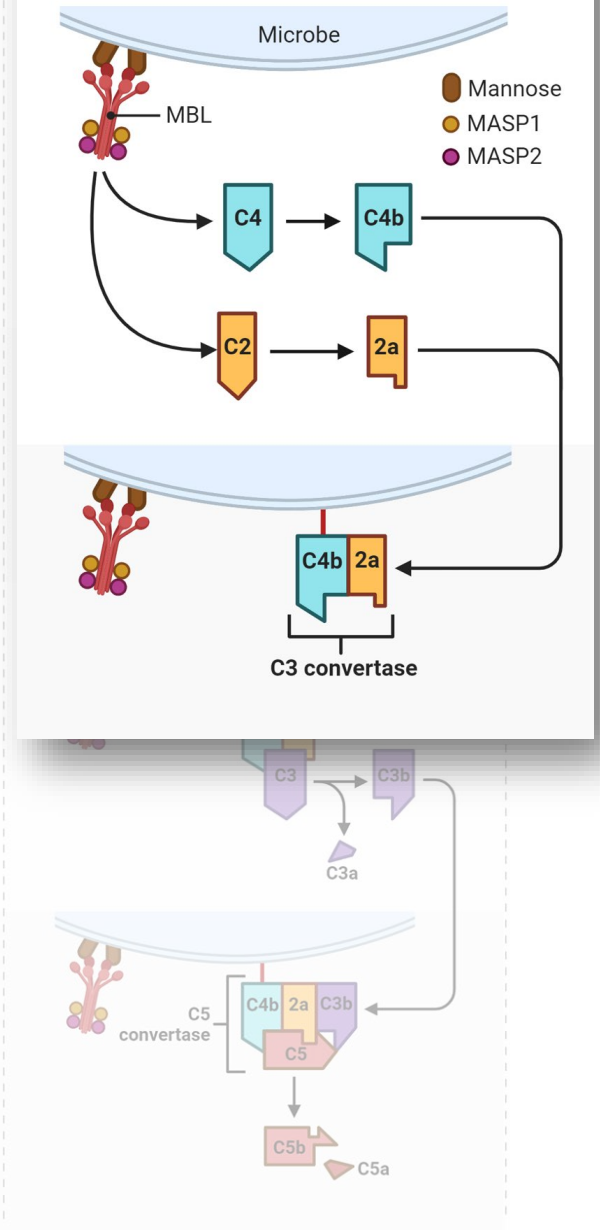
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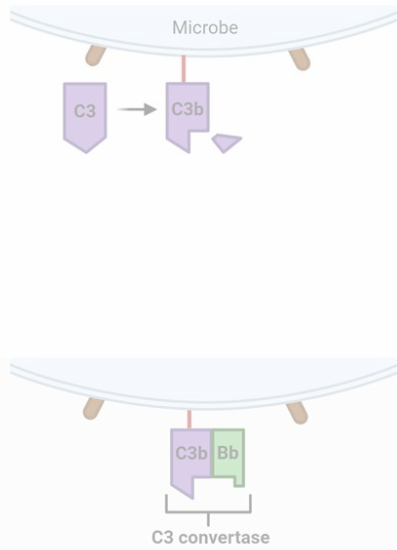
Classical Pathway



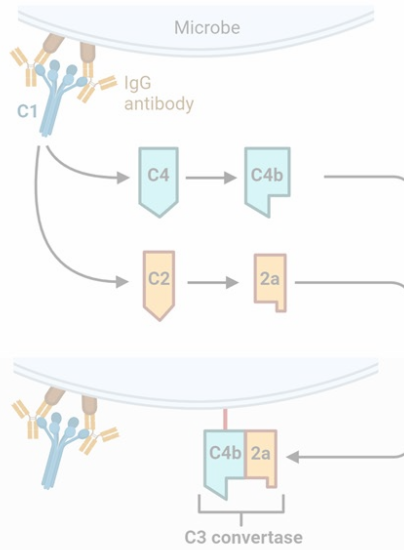
Lectin Pathway



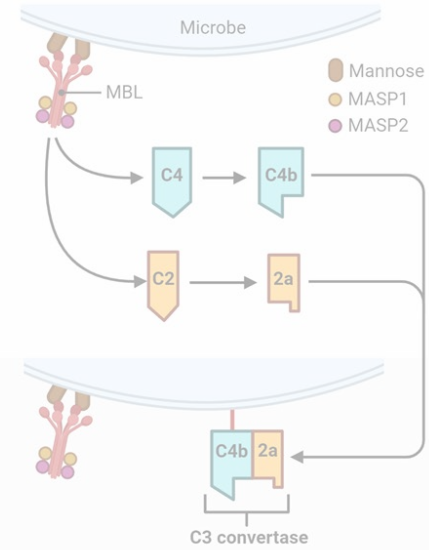
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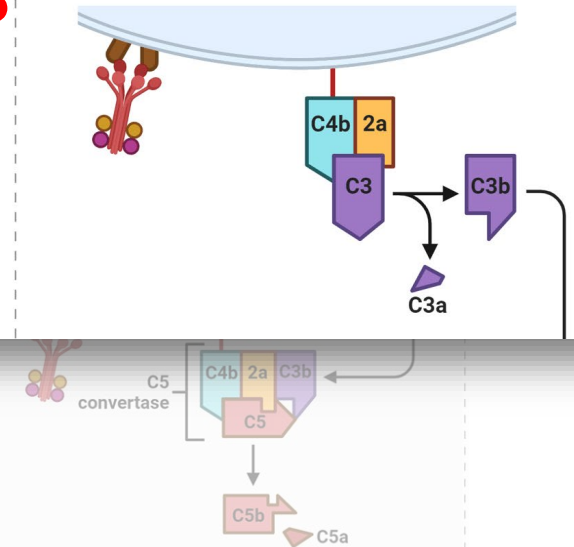
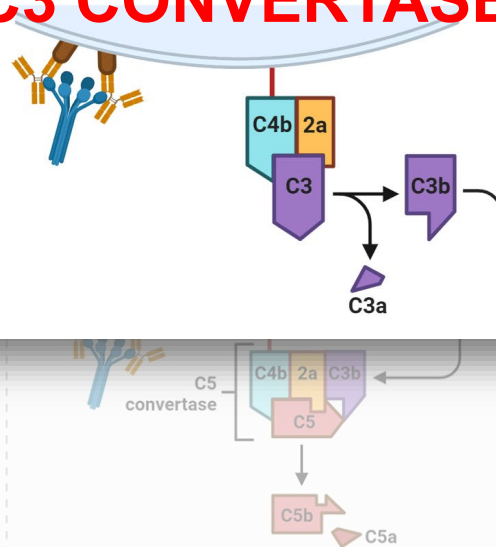
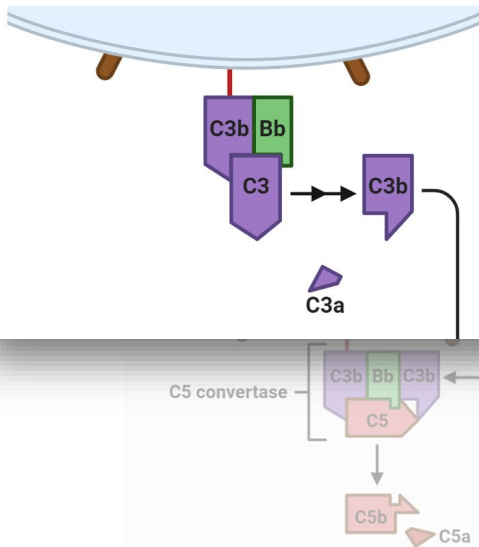
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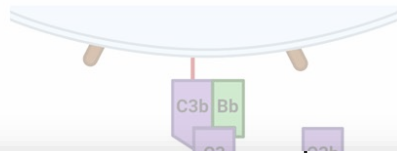
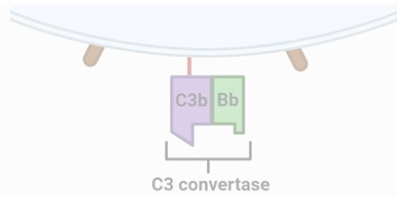
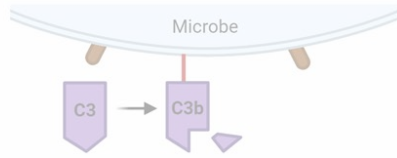
Lectin Pathway



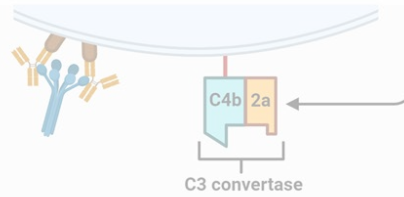
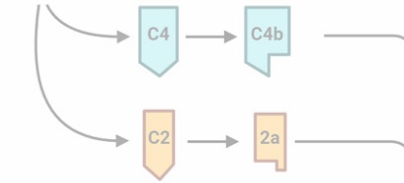
C3 CONVERTASES



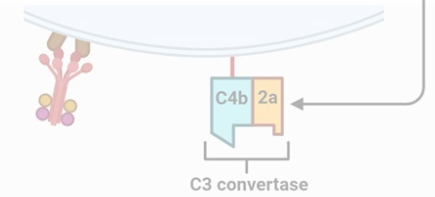
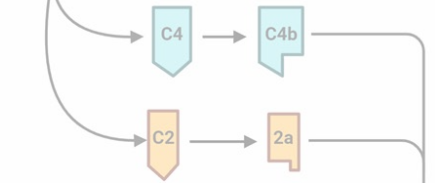
Alternative Pathway



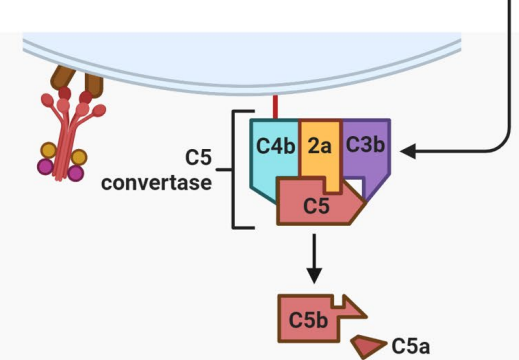
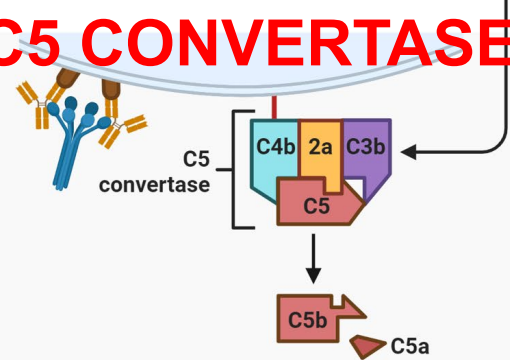
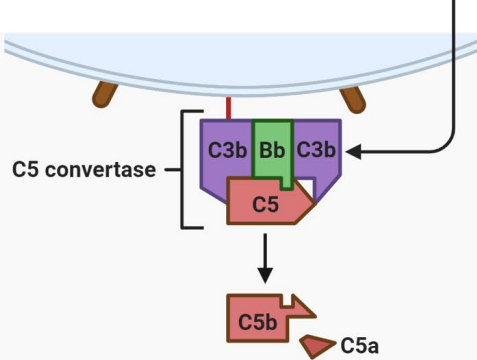
Classical Pathway



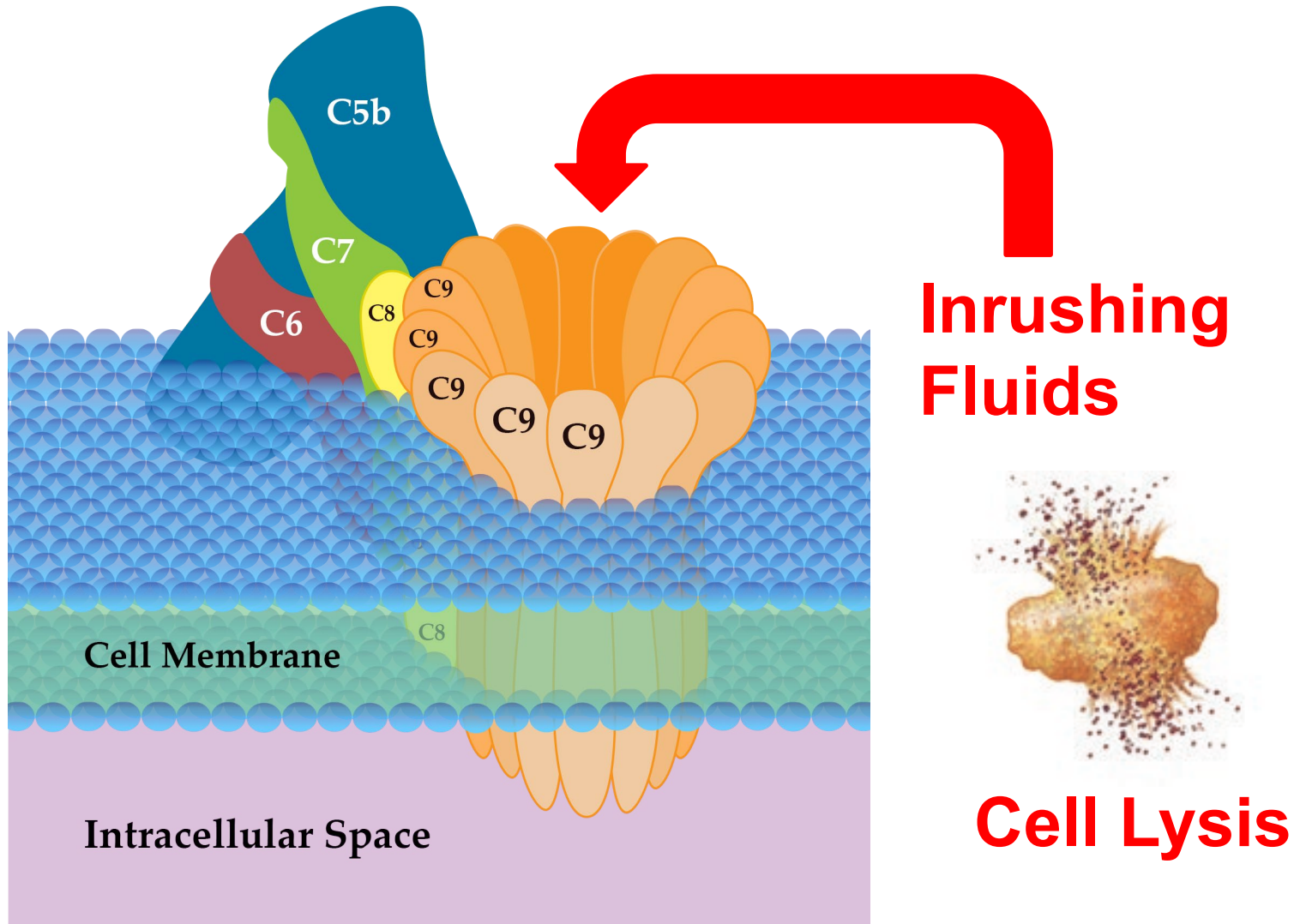
Lectin Pathway



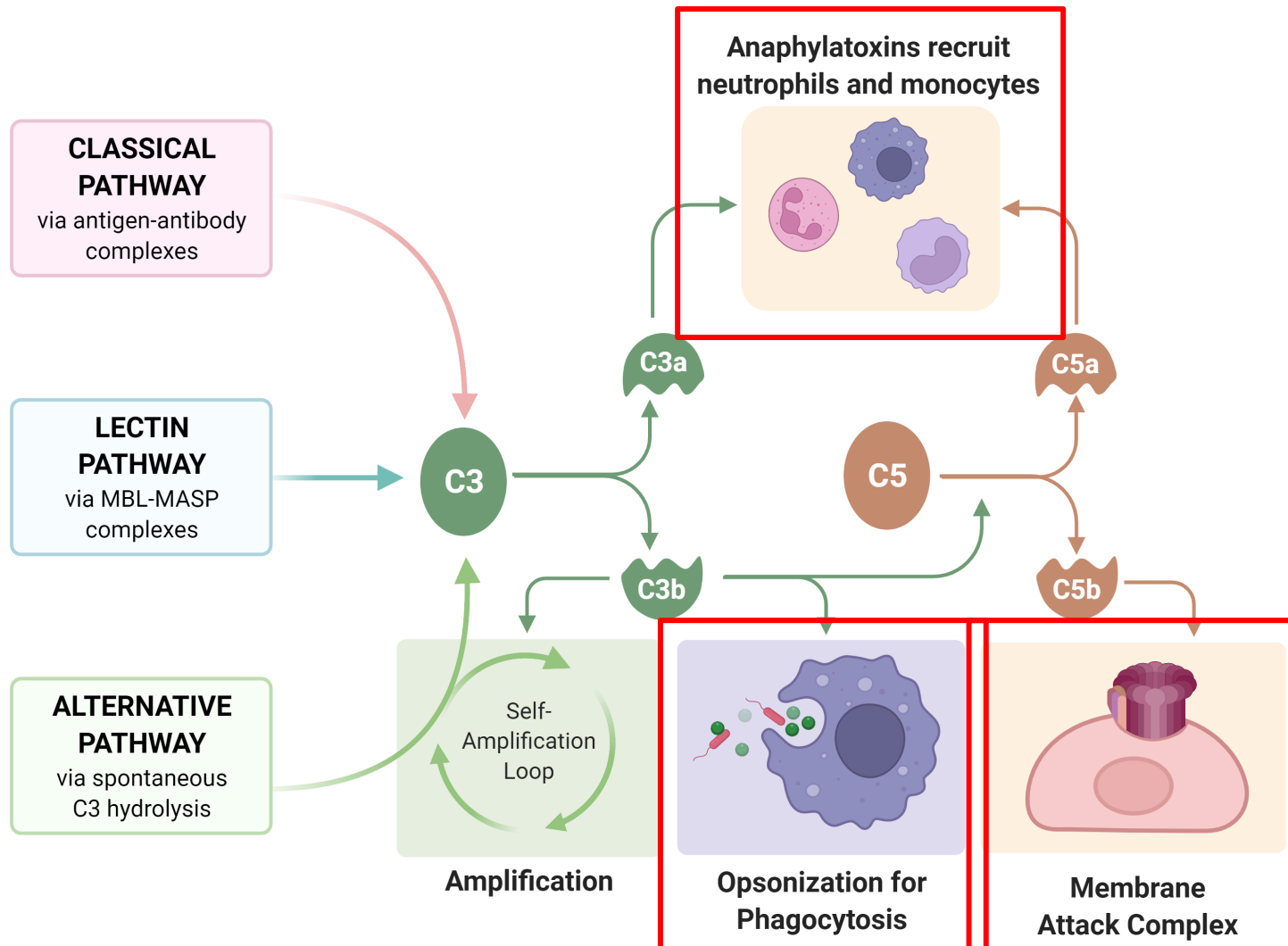
C5 CONVERTASES



Membrane Attack Complex

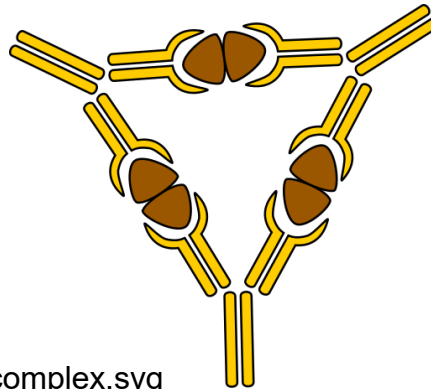
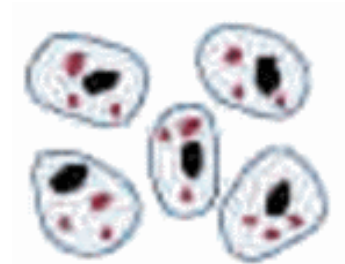


Complement has Several Important Roles in Defense Against Infection



Complement's Other Important Activities

- Interface between innate and adaptive immunity
 - Augmentation of antibody responses
- Disposal of waste
 - Clearance of cellular debris after cell death
 - Clearance of immune complexes



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Immune_complex.svg

<https://vectorportal.com/vector/sweeping/35070>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Structural_changes_of_cells_undergoing_necrosis_or_apoptosis-es.png

Regulation of Complement Activation

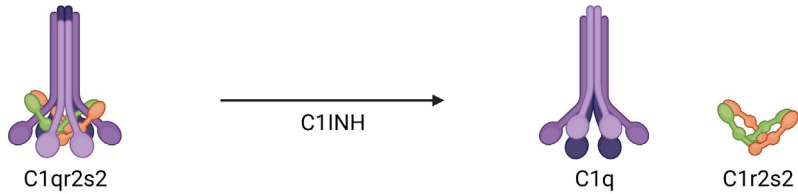


Complement regulation is important to prevent complement-mediated damage to the host

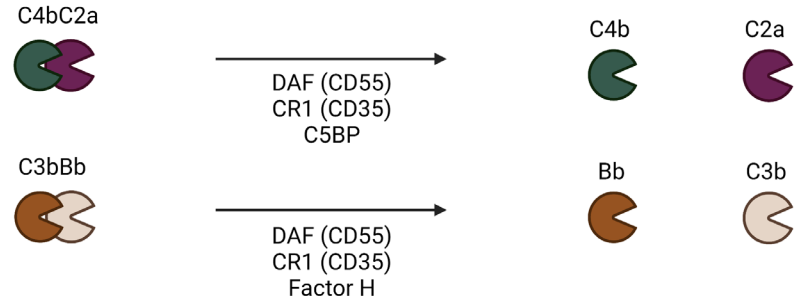


Complement regulation occurs through multiple checkpoints to suppress activation

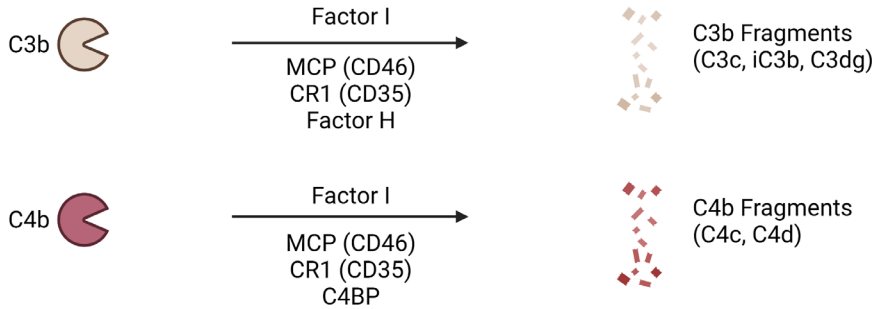
1. C1 Complex Disassembly



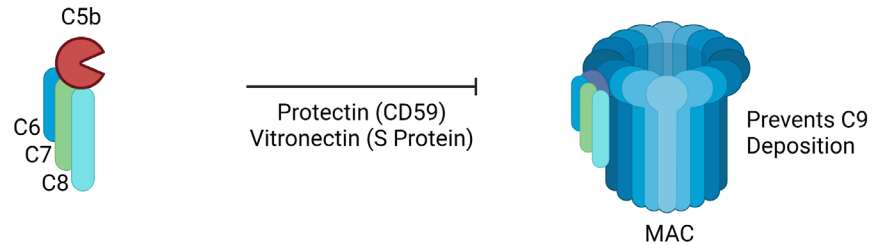
2. C3 Convertase Decay



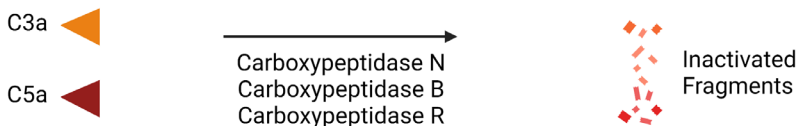
3. Factor I Dependent C3b/C4b Breakdown



4. MAC Inhibition



5. Anaphylatoxin Cleavage



Objectives

- Provide an overview of complement and its important functions, including defense against infection
- **Discuss studies available for the evaluation of the complement system**
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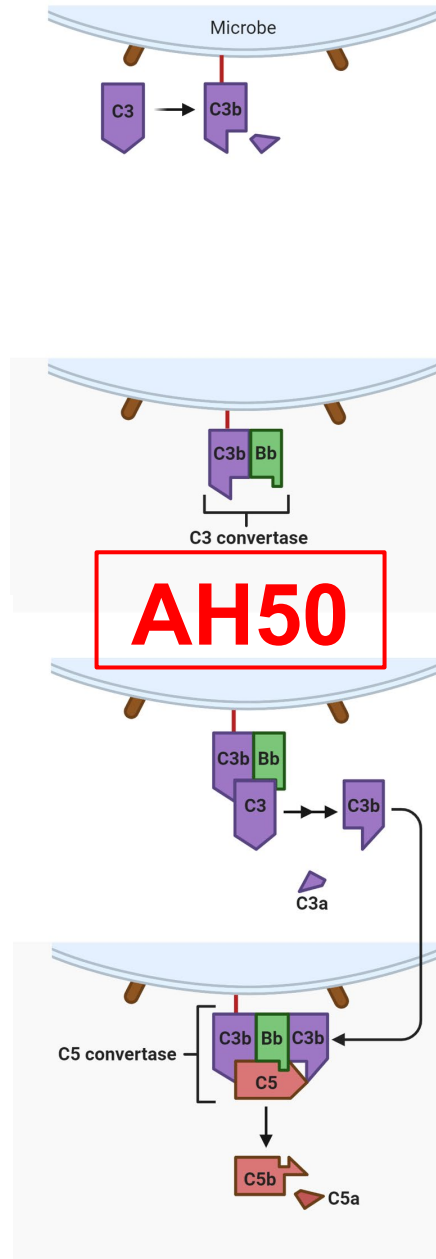
Quantify Complement Components

- Quantifying intact complement factors
 - ❖ Measuring C3 and C4 levels are most used in clinical practice and available in many clinical laboratories
- Quantifying other complement factors or activation fragments usually performed by more specialized laboratories
 - ❖ Mayo Clinic Laboratories
 - ❖ National Jewish Health

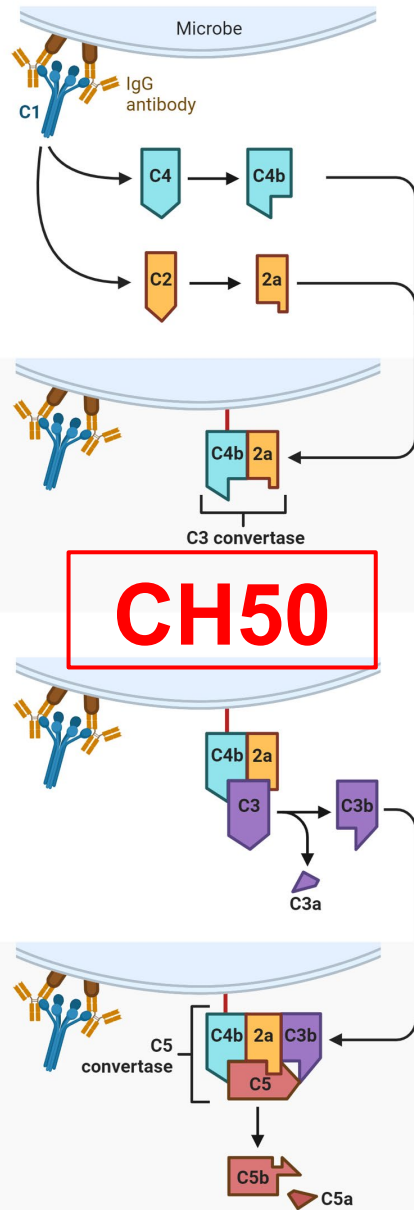
Measure Complement Function

- AH50: alternative pathway, functional
- CH50: classical pathway, functional
- MBLF: mannose binding lectin pathway, functional

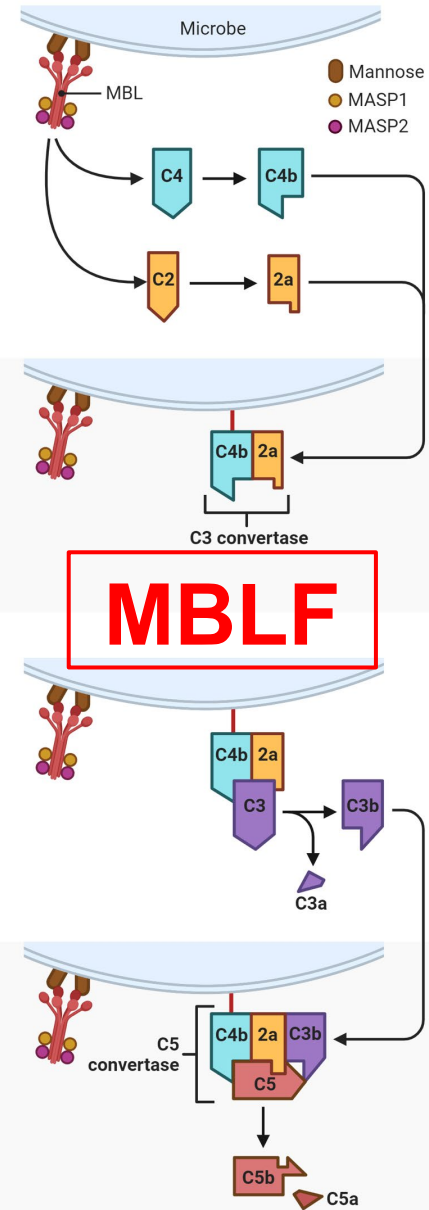
Alternative Pathway



Classical Pathway



Lectin Pathway



Complement Factor	AH50	CH50	MBLF
C1		✓	
C2		✓	✓
C3	✓	✓	✓
C4		✓	✓
C5	✓	✓	✓
C6	✓	✓	✓
C7	✓	✓	✓
C8	✓	✓	✓
C9	✓	✓	✓
Factor B	✓		
Factor D	✓		
Factor P	✓		
MBL			✓

Lab Results for Complement Deficiencies

CH50 is 0 or very low
AH50 OK



Missing C1q, C1r,
C1s, C2, or C4

AH50 is 0 or very low
CH50 OK



Missing
Factor B, D, or P

CH50 and AH50 are
0 or very low



Missing C3, C5, C6,
C7, C8, or C9

CH50 and AH50 OK
and MBLF low



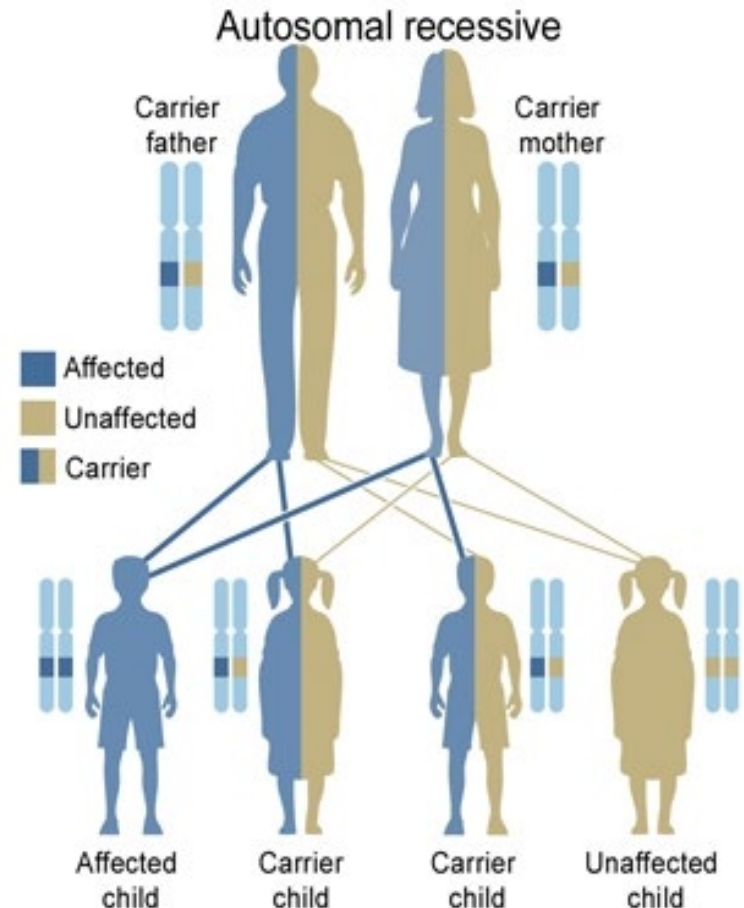
Missing MBL

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Complement Deficiencies

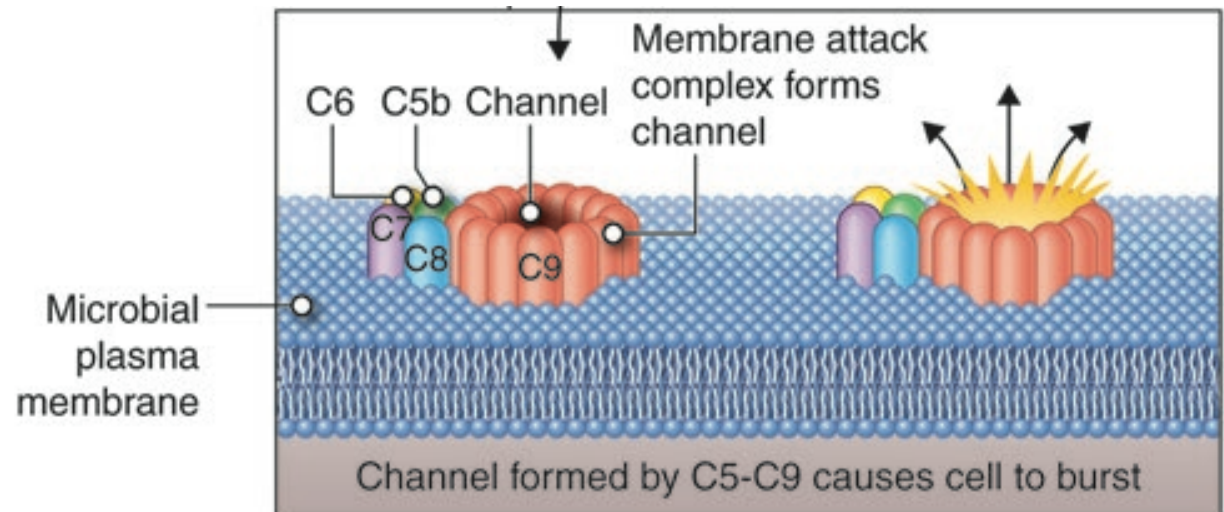
- Represent ~5% of all primary immune deficiencies
- Majority inherited in autosomal recessive fashion
 - ❖ C1 inhibitor – autosomal dominant
 - ❖ properdin – X-linked
- Most carriers of complement deficiencies are clinically normal or without symptoms



Clinical Features of Complement Deficiencies

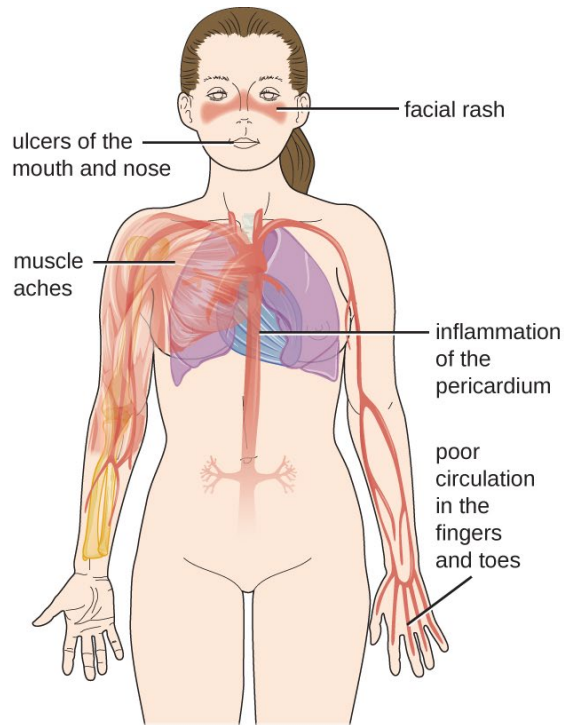
■ Infections

- ❖ Recurrent sinus and pulmonary infections, particularly with encapsulated bacteria
- ❖ Recurrent infections due to *Neisseria*

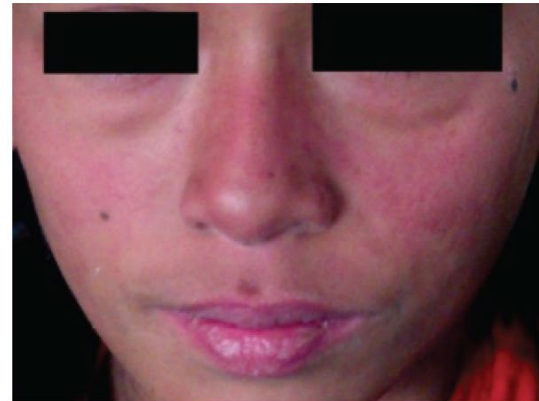


Clinical Features of Complement Deficiencies

- Autoimmunity
 - ❖ Systemic lupus erythematosus
 - ❖ Kidney disease



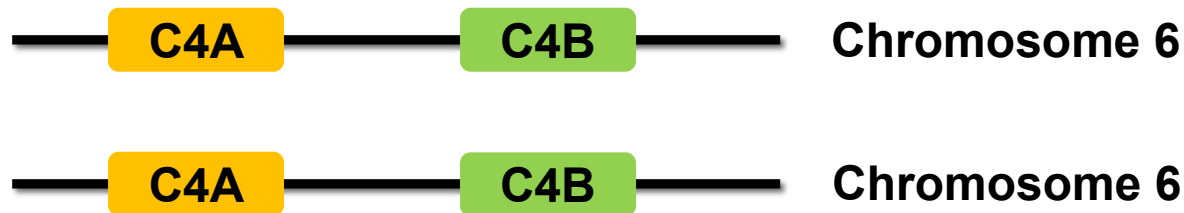
(a)



(b)

Complement Deficiencies: Recurrent Infections + Lupus

Deficiency	Cases Reported	Clinical Features	Diagnostic Findings
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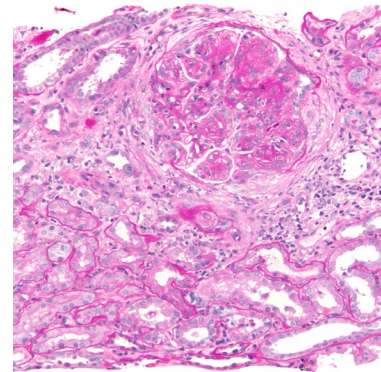
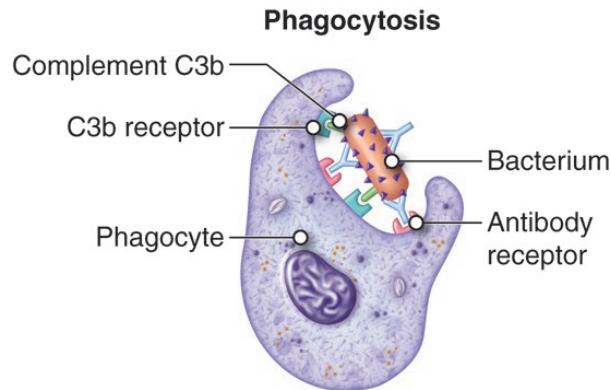


Complement Deficiencies: Neisseria Infections

Deficiency	Cases Reported	Clinical Features	Diagnostic Findings
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Other Complement Deficiencies

Deficiency	Cases Reported	Clinical Features	Diagnostic Findings
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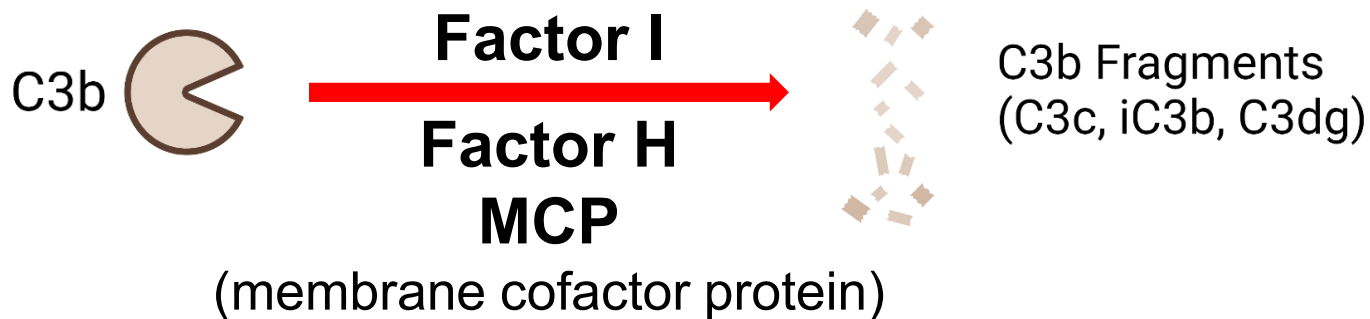
<https://pressbooks.ccconline.org/bio106/chapter/lymphatic-levels-of-organization/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Membranoproliferative_glomerulonephritis_-_high_mag.jpg

Adapted from: Sullivan KE (2014). The Complement System. In N. Franklin Adkinson Jr [et al, eds] Middleton's Allergy.

Deficiencies in Regulators of Complement

Deficiency	Cases Reported	Clinical Features	Diagnostic Findings
Factor I	10-100	<i>Neisseria</i> infection Hemolytic uremic syndrome Macular degeneration	C3 may be low
Factor H	10-100	<i>Neisseria</i> infection Hemolytic uremic syndrome Macular degeneration	C3 may be low
MCP	<10	Hemolytic uremic syndrome	Genetic testing



Deficiencies in Regulators of Complement

Deficiency	Cases Reported	Clinical Features	Diagnostic Findings
C1 inhibitor	Many	Hereditary angioedema	C1 inhibitor levels and function



<https://sml.snl.no/angioødem>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Complement_Regulation.png

Adapted from: Sullivan KE (2014). The Complement System. In N. Franklin Adkinson Jr [et al, eds] Middleton's Allergy.

Management of Complement Deficiencies

Take Home Points

- Complement deficiencies are not uncommon
- Recurrent sinus and pulmonary infections, *Neisseria* infections, lupus, angioedema, and kidney disease are the most common clinical presentations
- Diagnosis begins with measuring complement levels and function
- Management is tailored to the deficiency and individual

Thank You!

