

### e. Externally Acquired Antigens Versus Internally Acquired Antigens

DCs can present internally acquired antigens, that is, antigens newly biosynthesized in the DC, and these are presented by MHC class I (144,145). DCs can present externally acquired antigens, and these are presented by MHC class II.

### f. Polypeptide Antigens can Contain Both MHC Class I and MHC Class II Epitopes

During processing of a polypeptide antigen by a DC, the polypeptide is cleaved into dozens of distinct oligopeptides. For any given polypeptide, some of these oligopeptides are presented by way of MHC class I, while others are presented by way of MHC class II. Where a polypeptide contains only regions that are eventually presented by way of MHC class I, the result is formation of an immune synapse with CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. Where a polypeptide contains only regions that are eventually presented by way of MHC class II, the result is formation of an immune synapse with CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. Using MHC class I, DCs present antigens

to CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (146). Using MHC class II, DCs present antigens to CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells.

### g. Two Different Mechanisms of CTL Response (Fas-Dependent and Perforin-Dependent)

CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells kill target cell either by a Fas-dependent mechanism or a perforin-dependent mechanism (147).

### h. Naive Response and Memory Response

The response of T cells takes the form of either naive immune response or memory immune response (148,149). Naive immune response occurs where the T cell is, for the first time, presented with a given antigen. Memory immune response occurs where the same T cell is presented, on a second later occasion, with the same antigen.

### i. Innate Immunity and Specific Immunity

Immune response takes two forms, namely, innate immunity and specific immunity.

<sup>144</sup>Qian SB, Reits E, Neeffes J, Deslich JM, Bennink JR, Yewdell JW. Tight linkage between translation and MHC class I peptide ligand generation implies specialized antigen processing for defective ribosomal products. *J. Immunol.* 2006;177:227–33.

<sup>145</sup>Boes M, Stoppelenburg AJ, Sillé FC. Endosomal processing for antigen presentation mediated by CD1 and Class I major histocompatibility complex: roads to display or destruction. *Immunology* 2009;127:163–70.

<sup>146</sup>Lauvau G, Glaichenhaus N. Mini-review: presentation of pathogen-derived antigens in vivo. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 2004;34:913–20.

<sup>147</sup>Harty JT, Tvinnereim AR, White DW. CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell effector mechanisms in resistance to infection. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 2000;18:275–308.

<sup>148</sup>Griffin JP, Orme IM. Evolution of CD4 T-cell subsets following infection of naive and memory immune mice with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Infect. Immun.* 1994;62:1683–90.

<sup>149</sup>Serbina NV, Flynn JL. CD8<sup>+</sup> T Cells participate in the memory immune response to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Infect. Immun.* 2001;69:4320–8.