

# The Complement System

## An overview

**Anastasios E. Germenis**

*Associate Professor of Immunology*

Laboratory of Immunology and Histocompatibility

Faculty of Medicine – University of Thessaly

University Hospital of Larissa – Greece

[agermen@med.uth.gr](mailto:agermen@med.uth.gr)



# The Complement System

---

A major system of innate immunity  
and one of the main effector mechanisms  
of antibody-mediated immunity

# The Complement System

## A. Complement components

Inert soluble proteins that upon activation exert enzymatic activity whose the substrate is the next protein of the cascade

## B. Complement receptors

Ligands of the CRs are the cleavage products and/or the protein complexes produced during complement activation

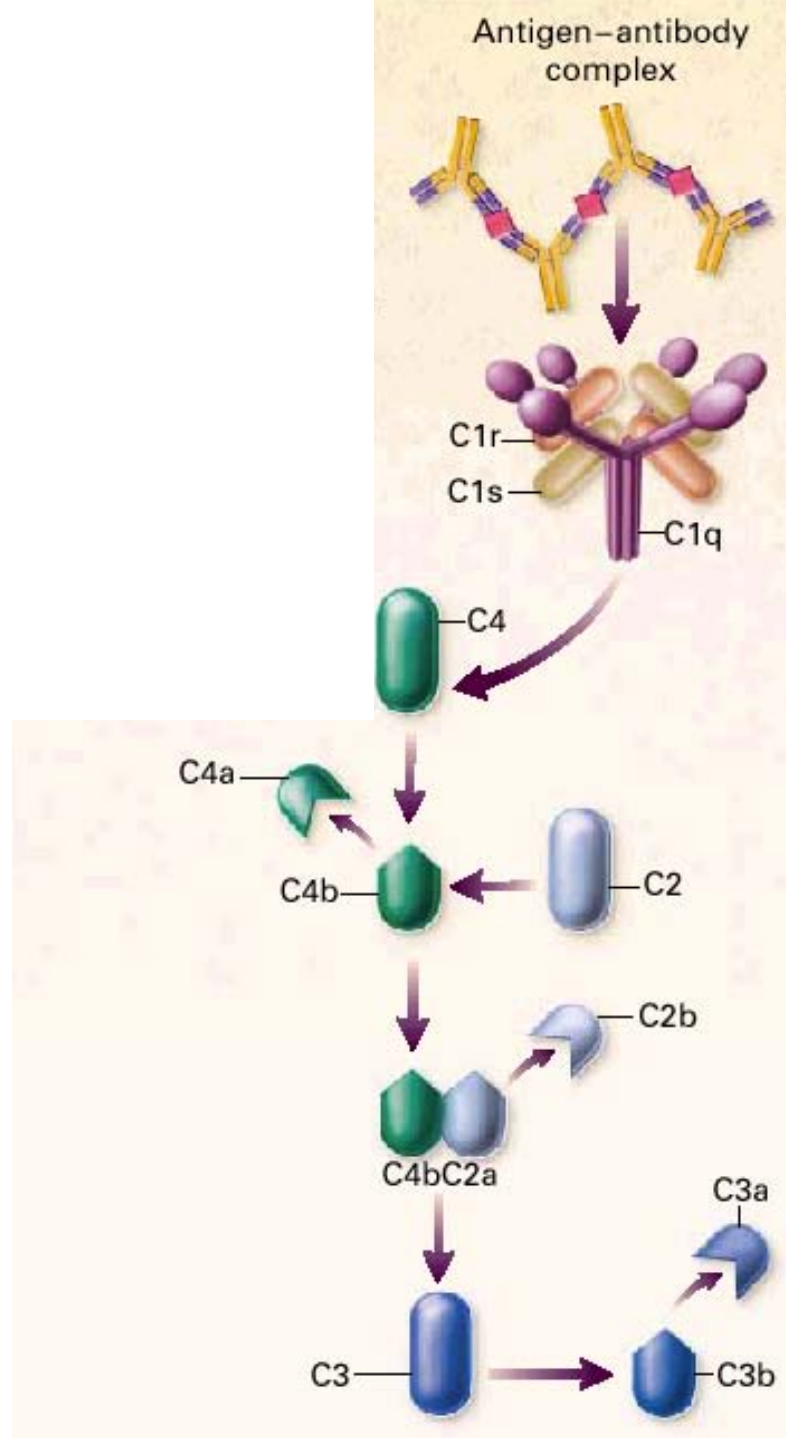
## C. Regulatory proteins (soluble and membrane-associated)

Along with a series of physicochemical regulatory mechanisms, aim to:

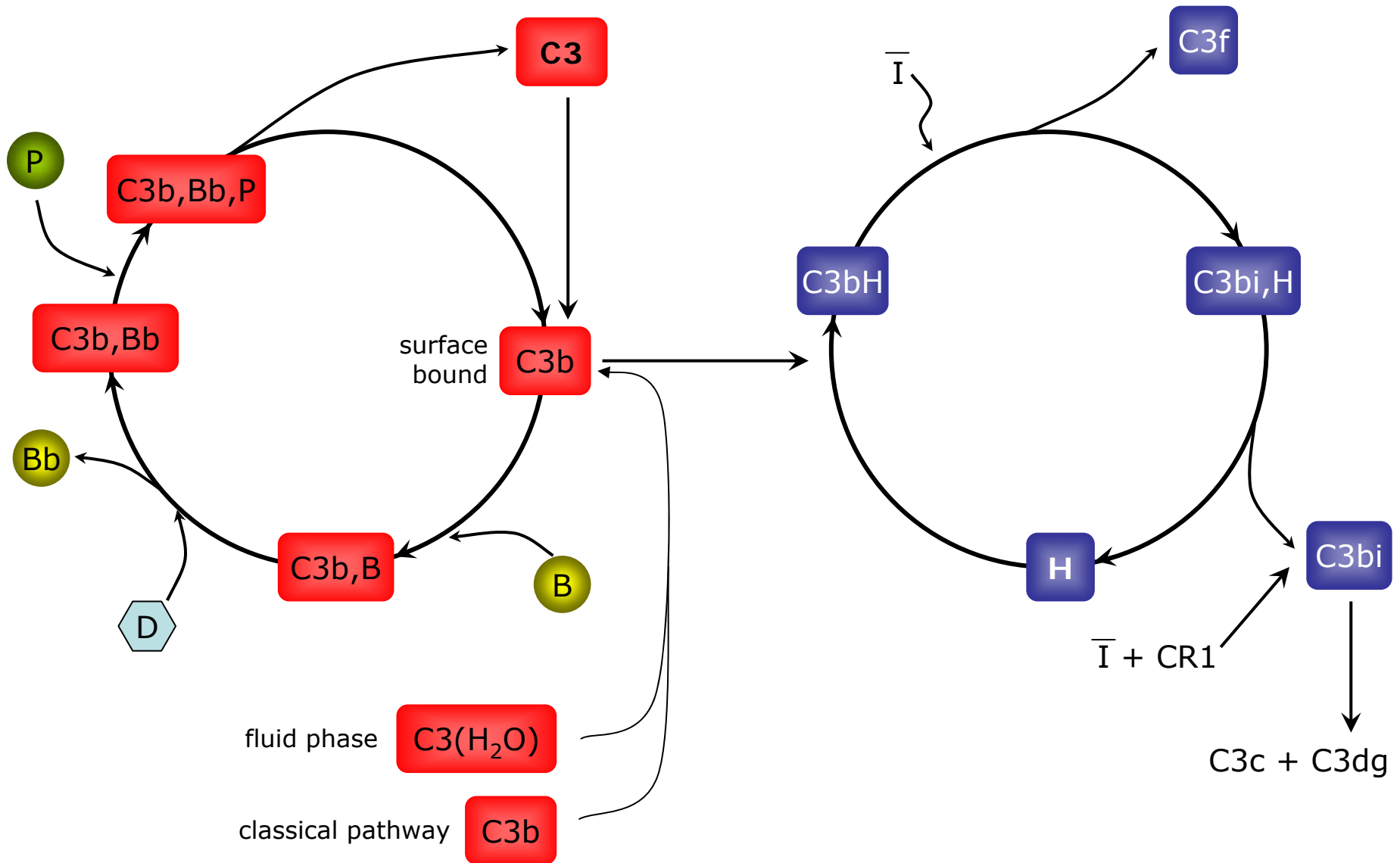
- focus the complement activation on the surface of invading pathogens
- limit the deposition of complement on normal/homologous cells and tissues

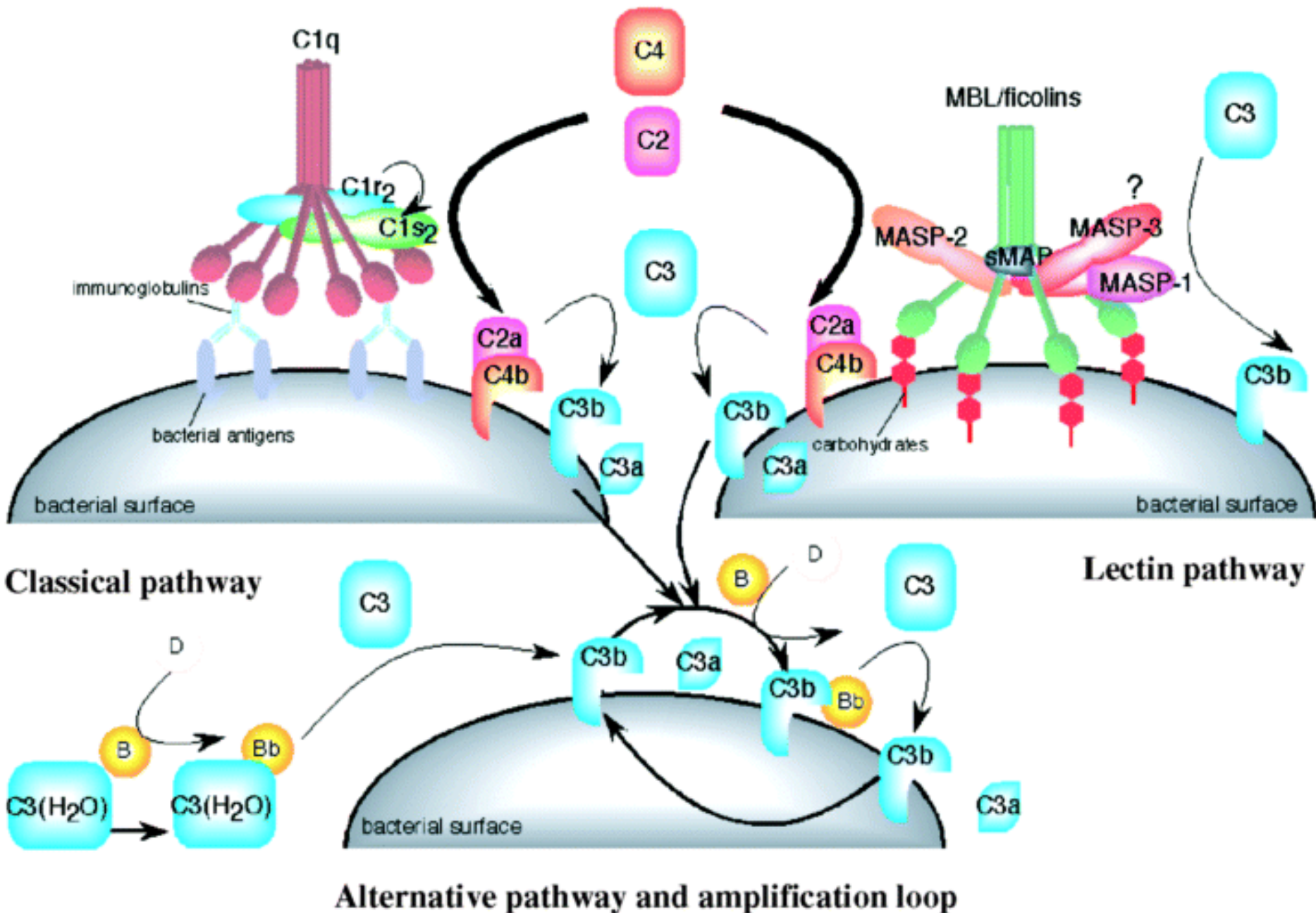
Lectin pathway

Classical pathway



# Alternative pathway and amplification loop



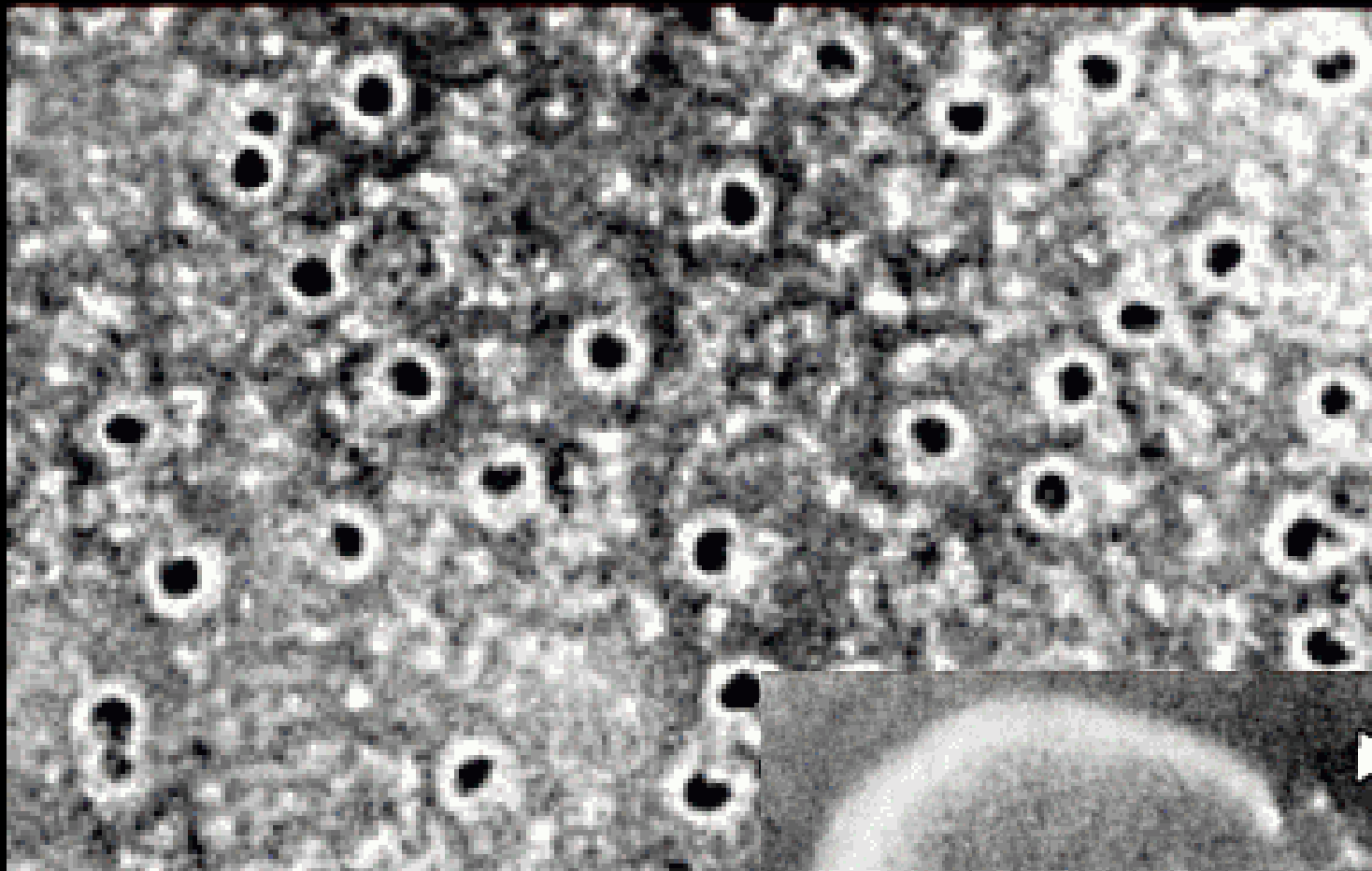


**Classical pathway**

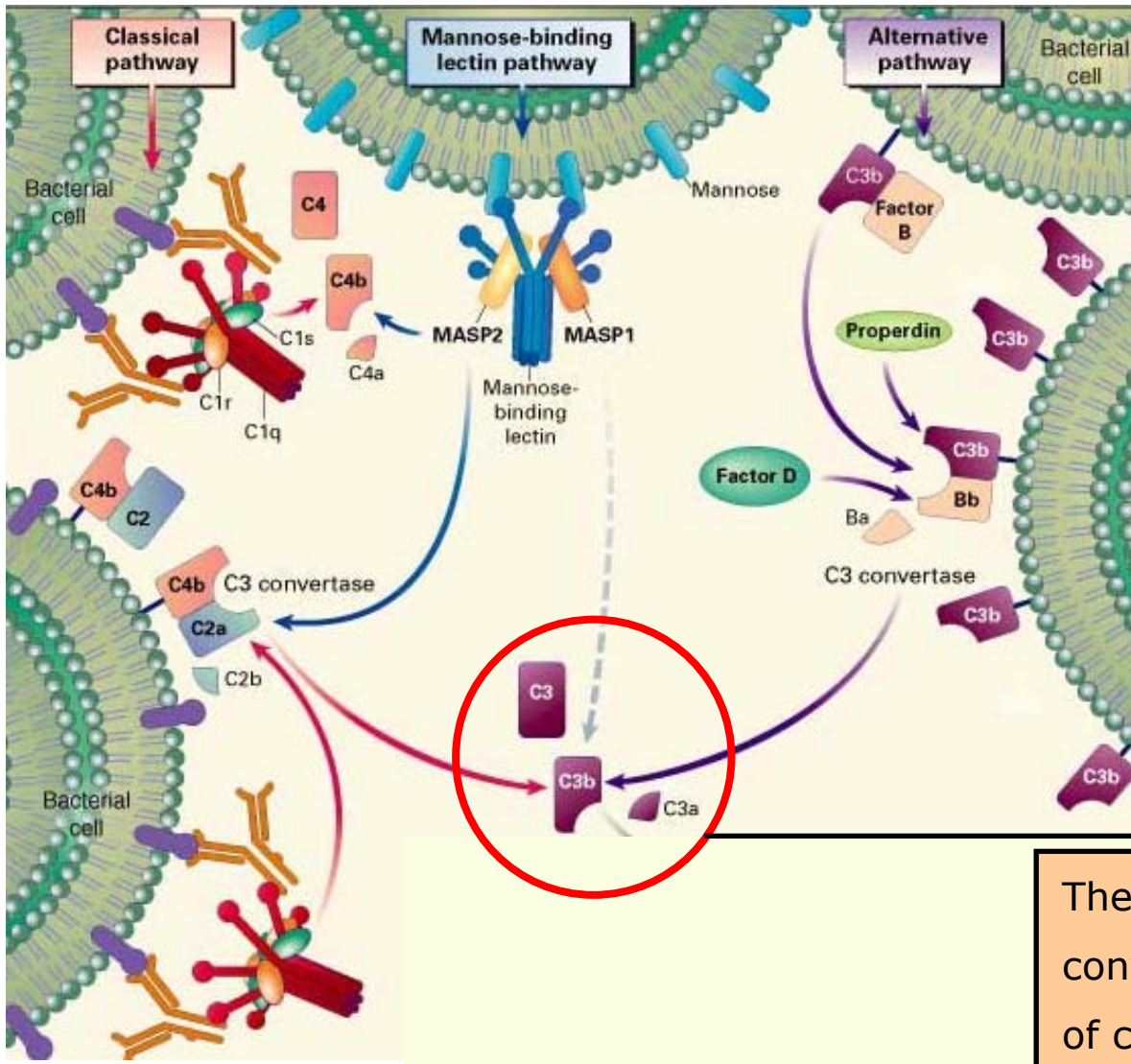
**Lectin pathway**

**Alternative pathway and amplification loop**

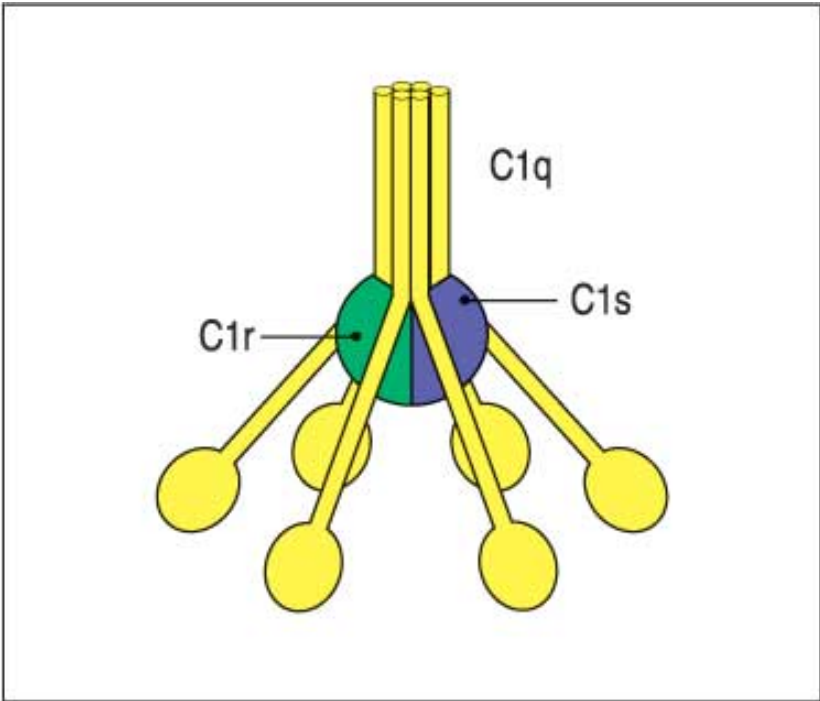


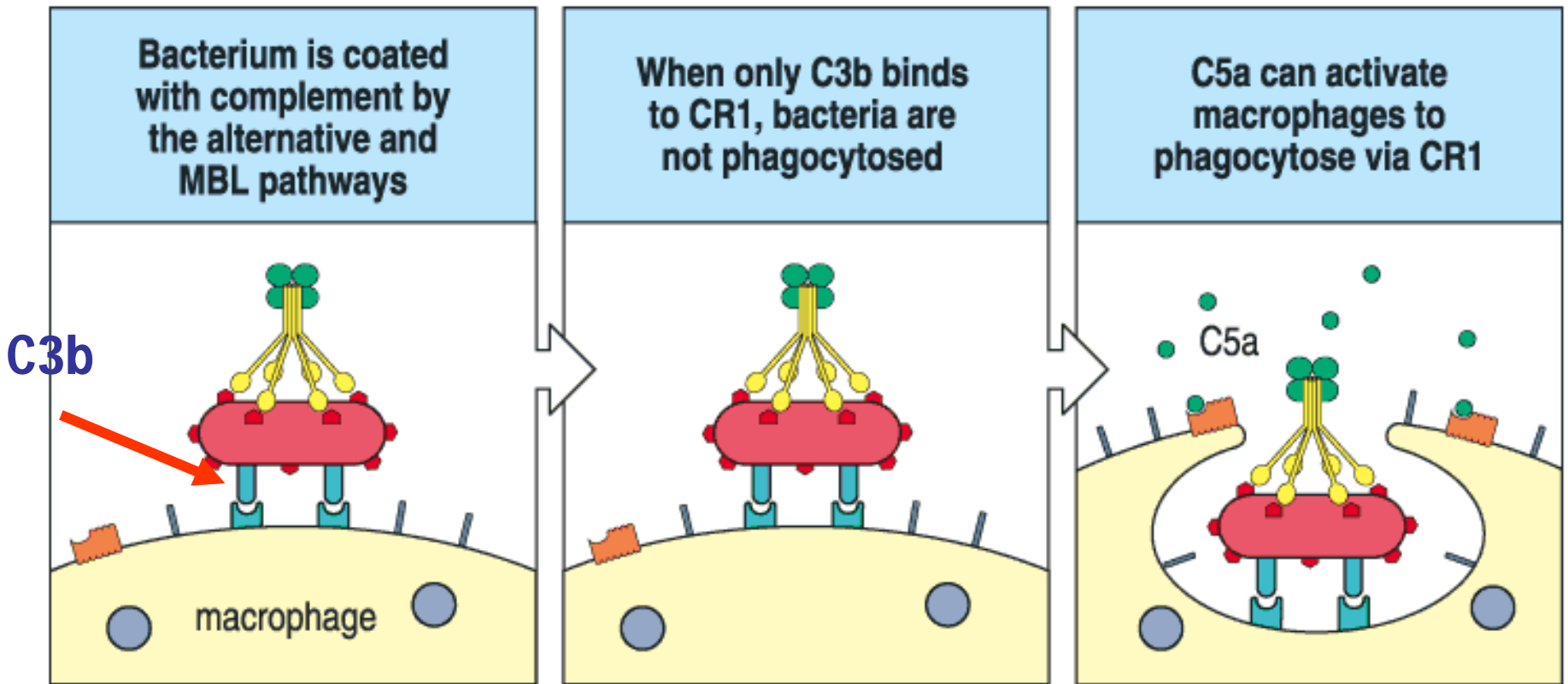






The three complement pathways converge at the point of cleavage of C3





**Fig 2.21 © 2001 Garland Science**

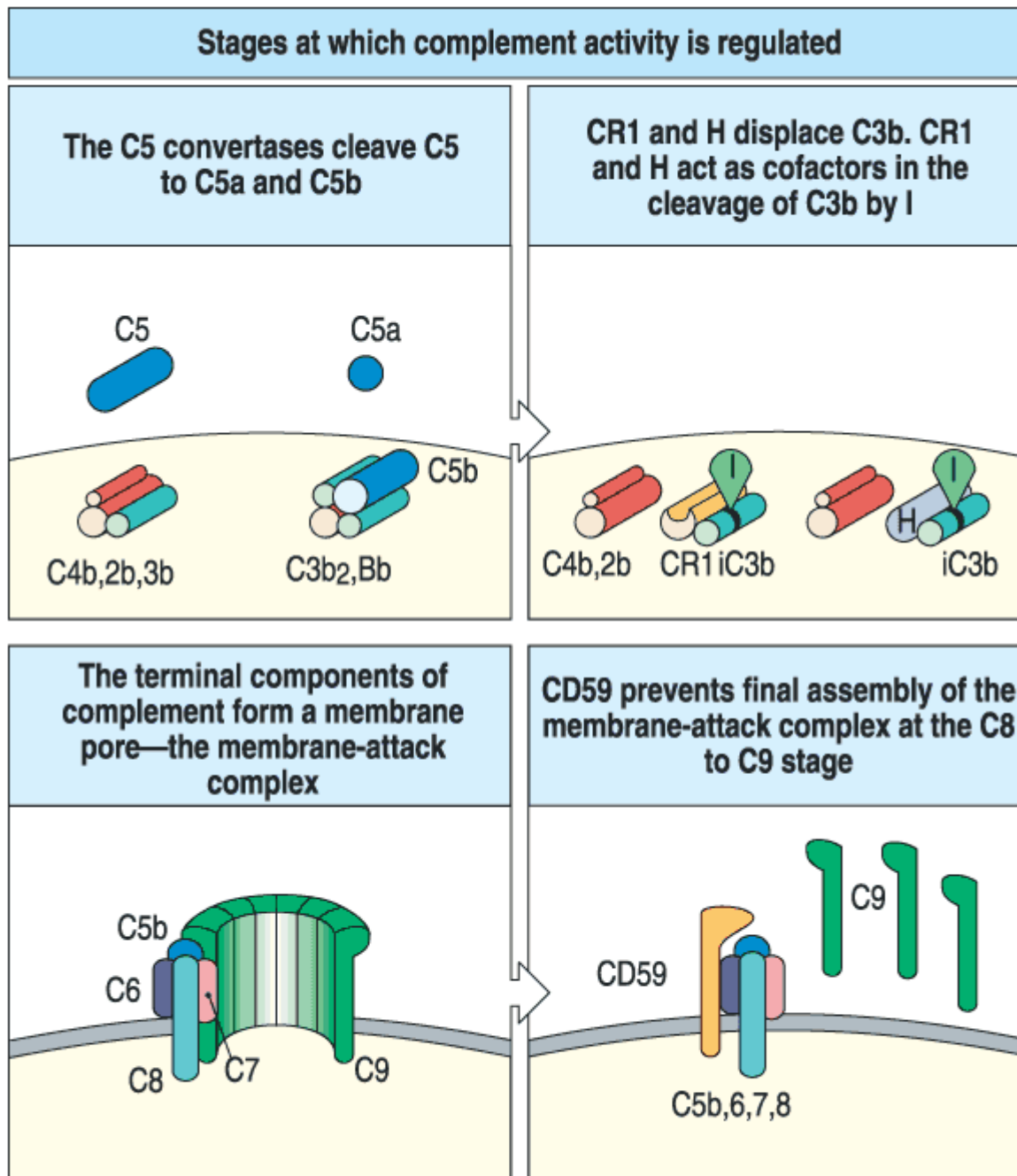
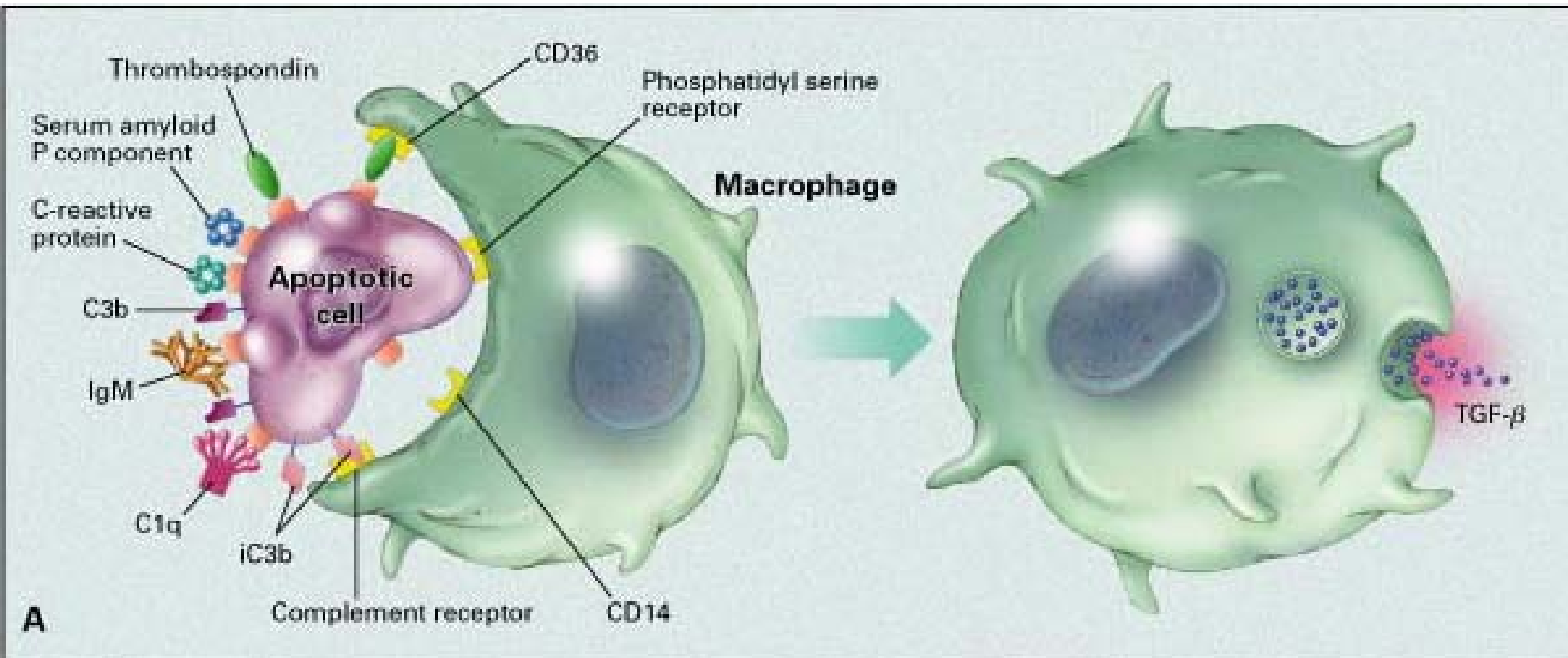
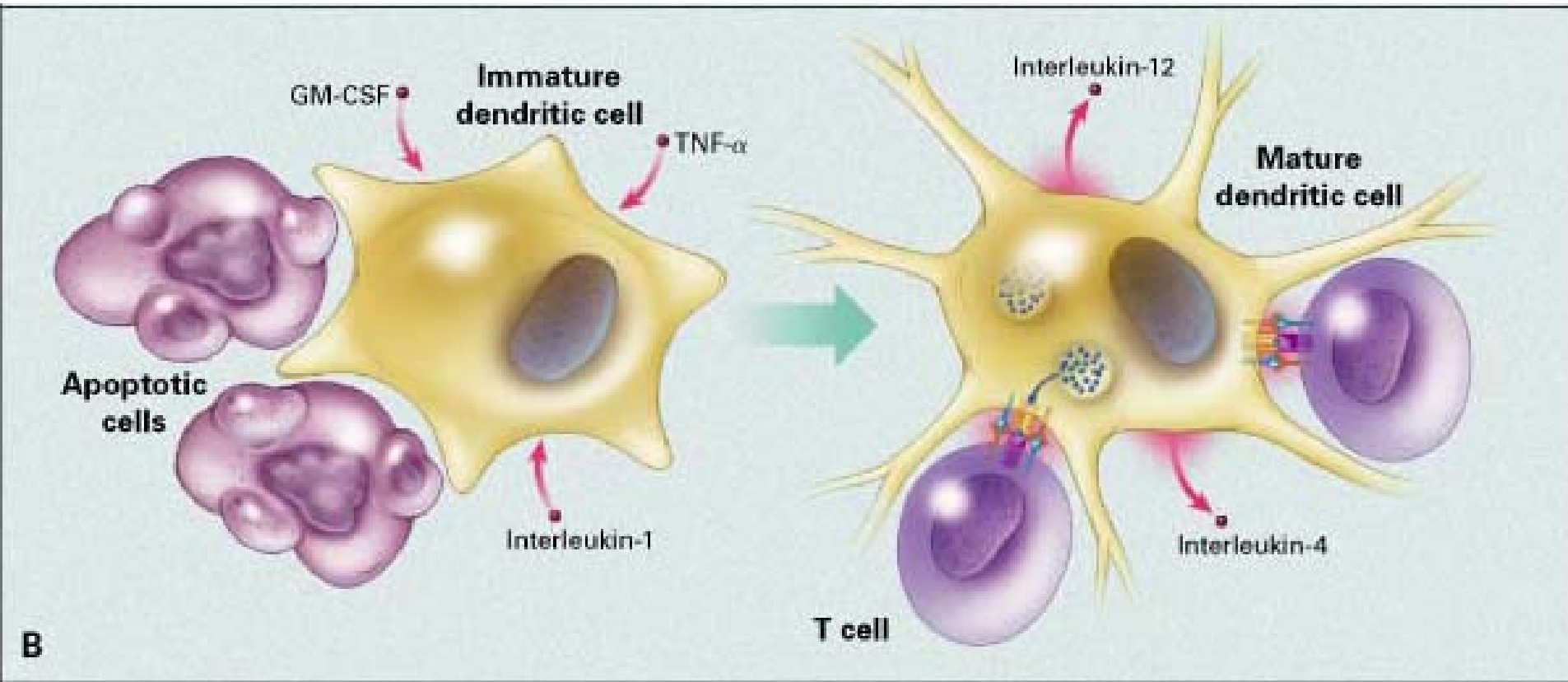


Fig 2.26 part 2 of 2 © 2001 Garland Science

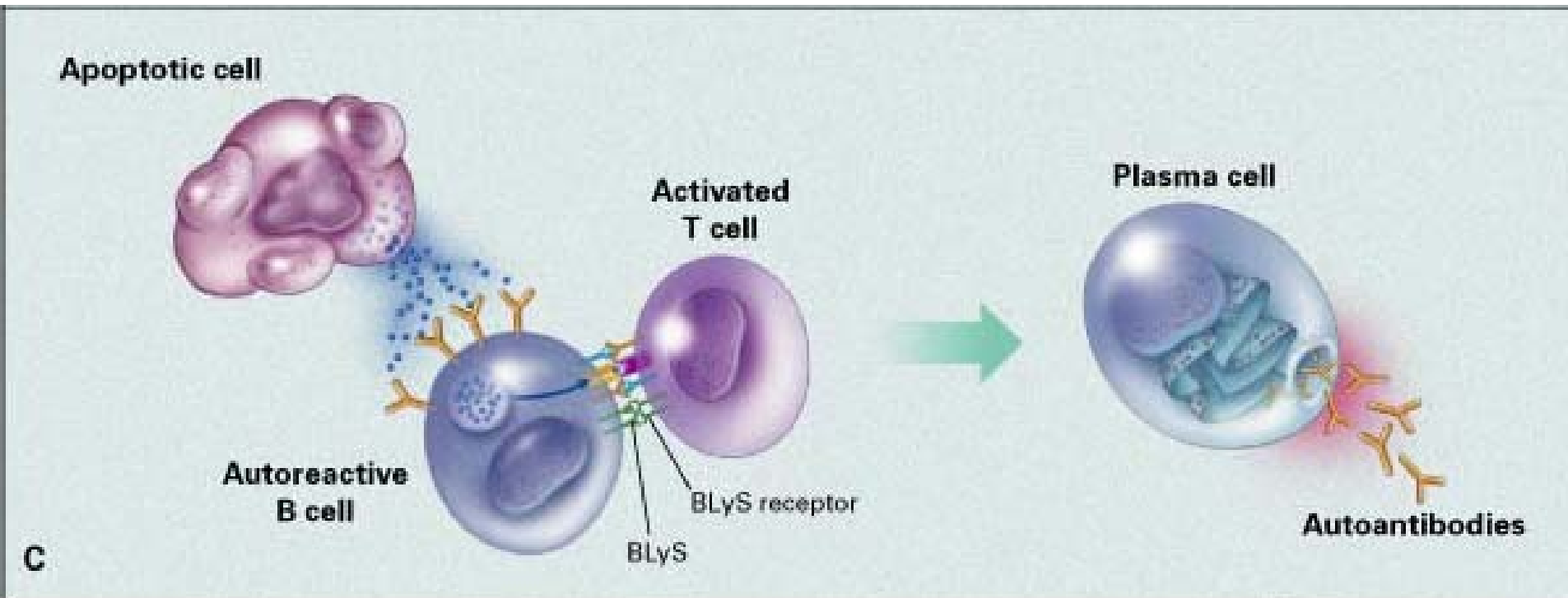
# The Waste-Disposal Hypothesis for Systemic Lupus Erythematosus



# The Waste-Disposal Hypothesis for Systemic Lupus Erythematosus



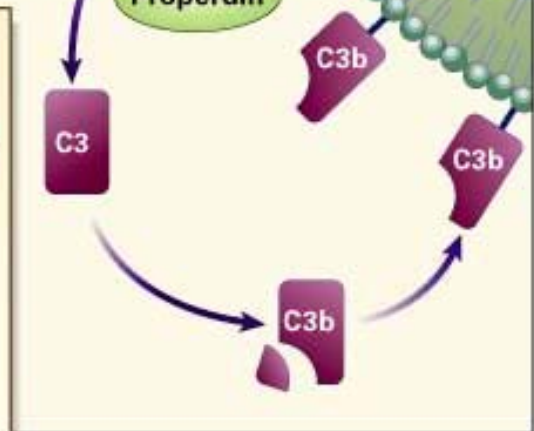
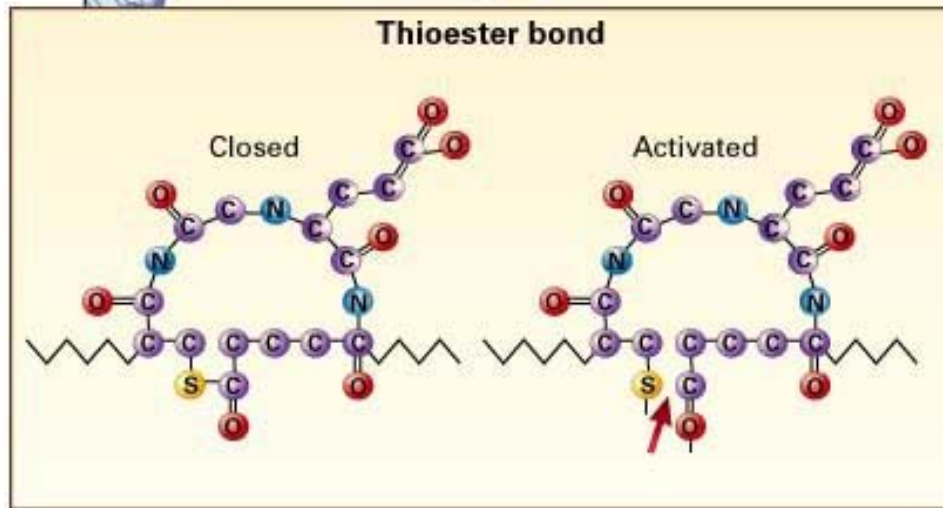
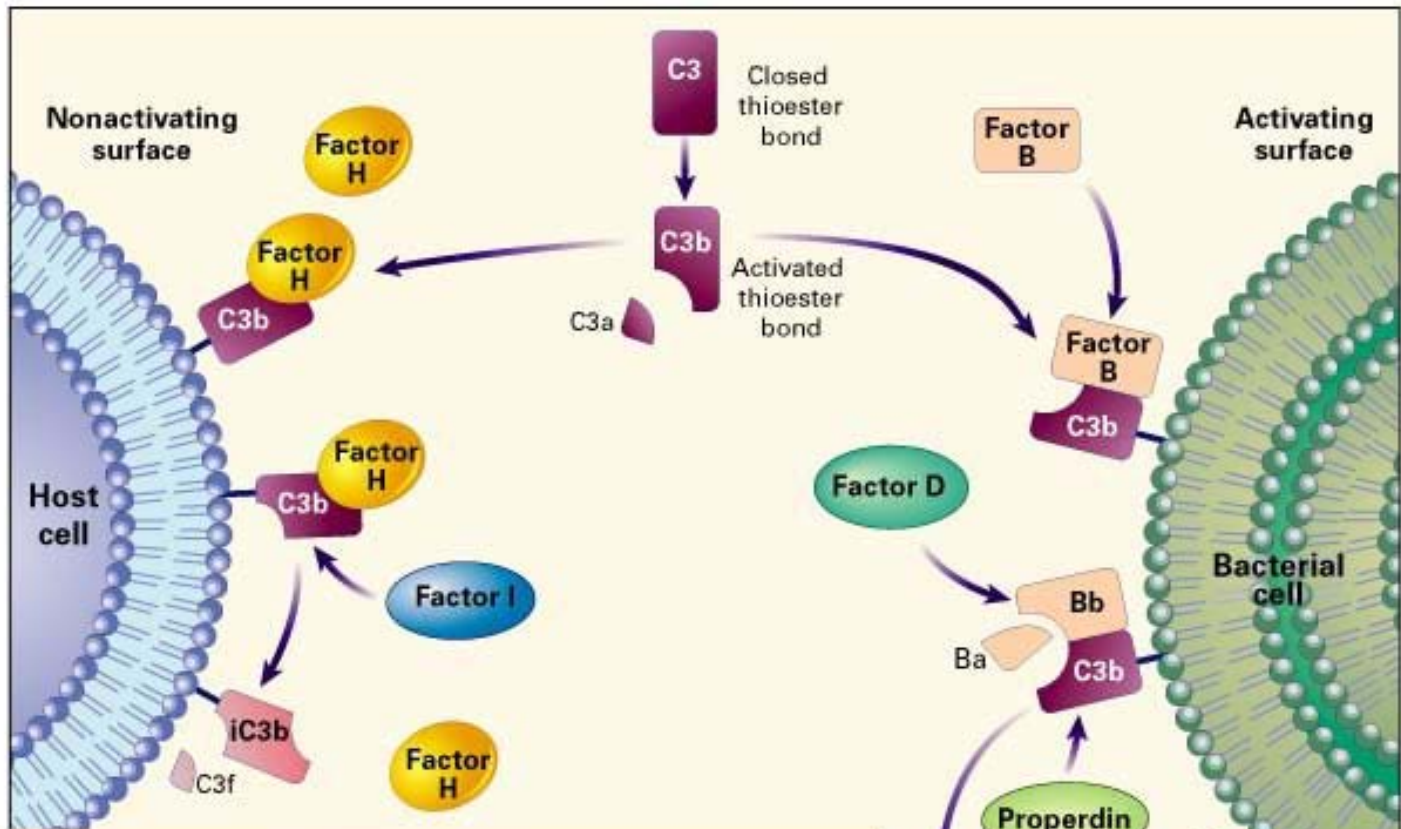
# The Waste-Disposal Hypothesis for Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

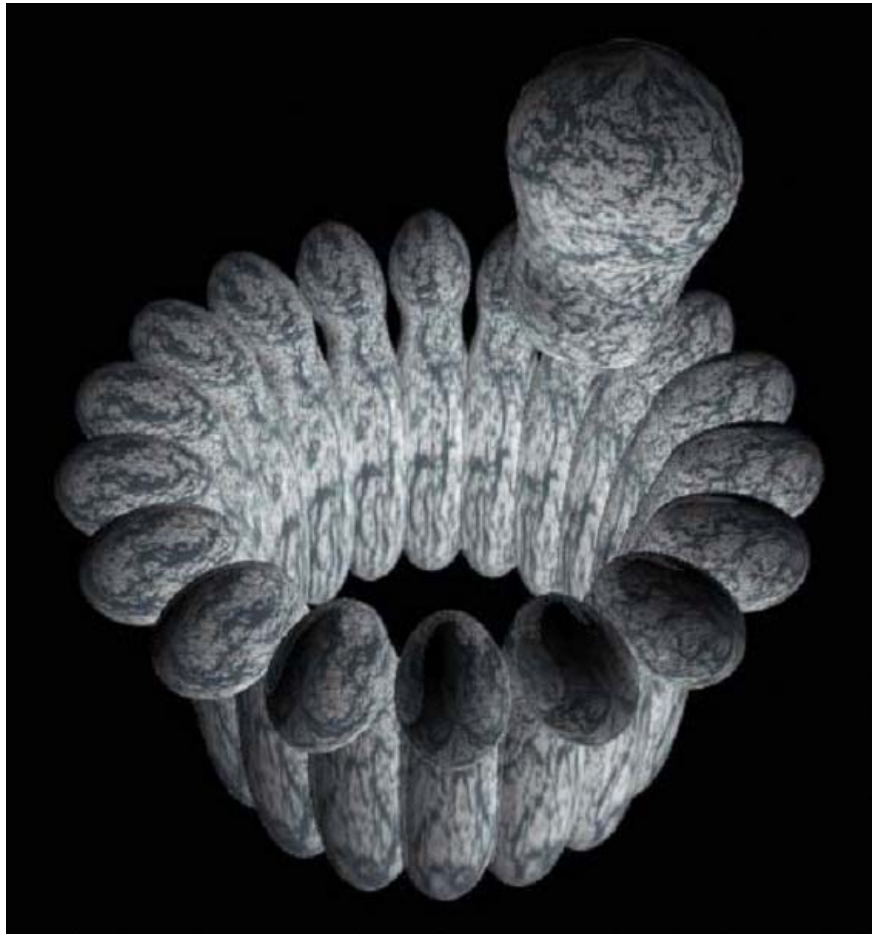
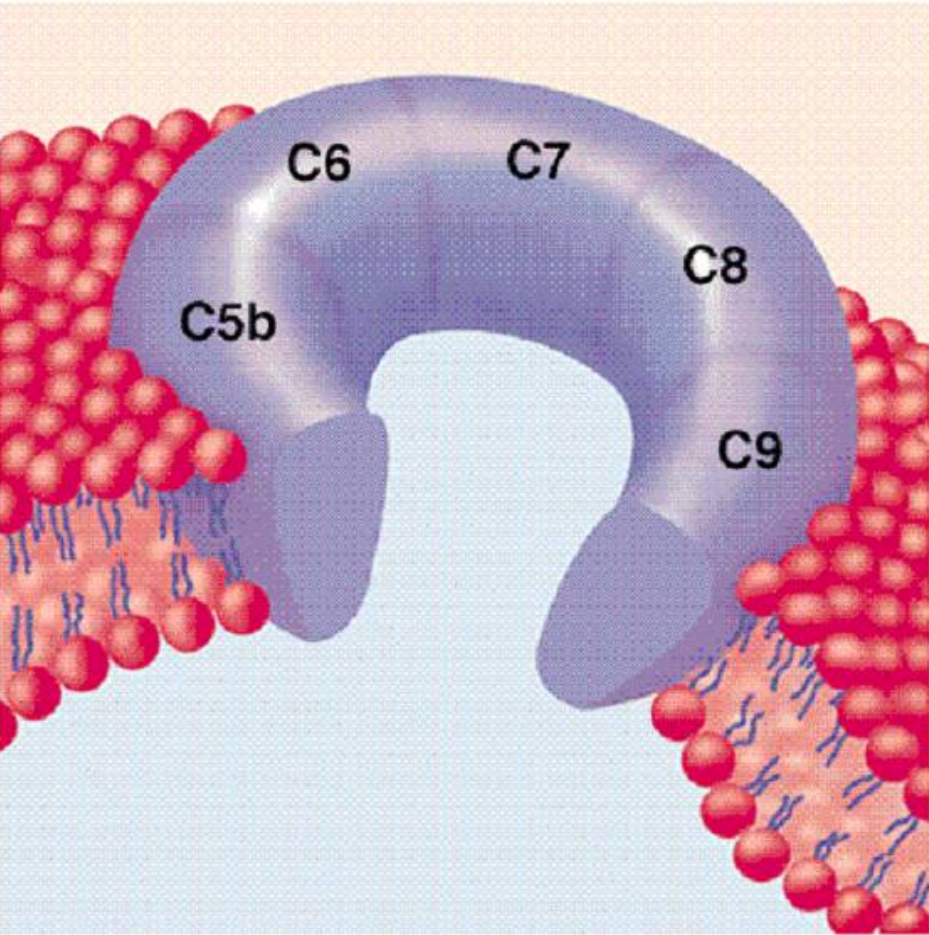


**TABLE 1. THE THREE MAIN PHYSIOLOGIC ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPLEMENT SYSTEM.**

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>COMPLEMENT PROTEIN RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTIVITY</b>
<b>Host defense against infection</b>	
Opsonization	Covalently bound fragments of C3 and C4
Chemotaxis and activation of leukocytes	Anaphylatoxins (C5a, C3a, and C4a); anaphylatoxin receptors on leukocytes
Lysis of bacteria and cells	Membrane-attack complex (C5b–C9)
<b>Interface between innate and adaptive immunity</b>	
Augmentation of antibody responses	C3b and C4b bound to immune complexes and to antigen; C3 receptors on B cells and antigen-presenting cells
Enhancement of immunologic memory	C3b and C4b bound to immune complexes and to antigen; C3 receptors on follicular dendritic cells
<b>Disposal of waste</b>	
Clearance of immune complexes from tissues	C1q; covalently bound fragments of C3 and C4
Clearance of apoptotic cells	C1q; covalently bound fragments of C3 and C4







# "Danger signals"

Pathogens  
Toxic cell debris

## 1. Recognition Opsonization

Opsonins:

C1q

C3

MBL

## 2. Phagocytosis

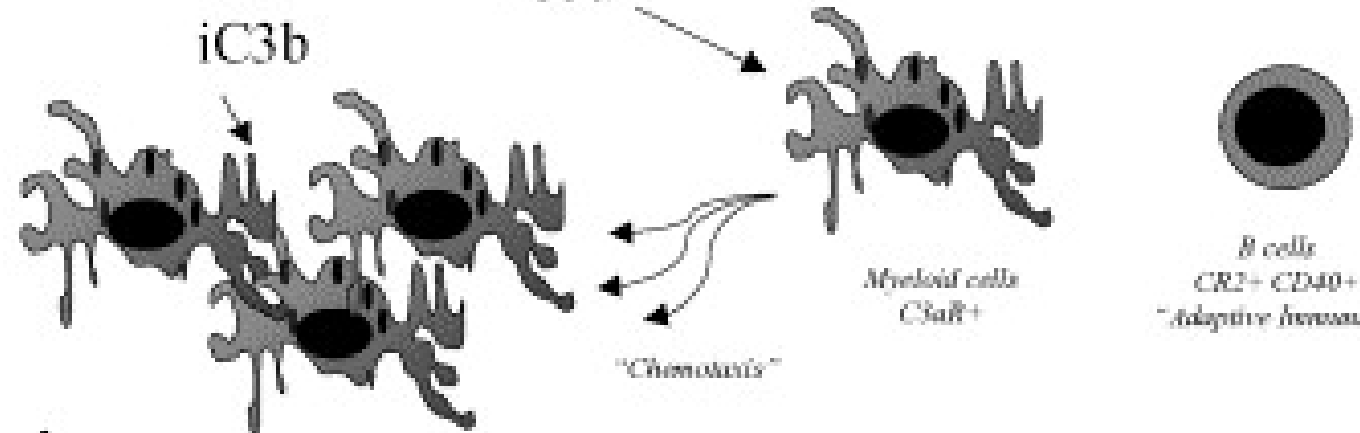
C1q/ C1qRs  
MBL/ MBLRs  
C3b, iC3b/ CR3, CR4

C3b  
iC3b

C3a

## 3. Cell activation

C3a/C3aR  
 $\alpha$ C4BP/CD40  
C3d/CR2



## 4. Activation and lysis

C5a/ C5aR  
C5b-9/ Pore formation

Cellular and humoral mechanisms  
of the complement system  
involved in host defense



# The regulatory proteins

