Directing Traffic in Lymph Nodes

Stephen W. Carmichael and Ellen D. Remstein¹ Mayo Clinic

carmichael.stephen@mayo.edu

How do the right cells get to the right place in lymph nodes? It is known that lymphocytes known as B cells (that originate in the bone marrow) migrate to follicles within the nodes, whereas T cells (that originate in the bone marrow and migrate to the thymus gland) reside in an adjacent region known as the paracortex. By combining confocal, electron, and intravital microscopy, Marc Bajénoff, Jackson Egen, Lily Koo, Jean Pierre Laugier, Frédéric Brau, Nicolas Glaichenhaus, and Ronald Germain have demonstrated a role for the stroma of the node in directing these cells to the appropriate location.² The stromal cells that are critical in the B cell follicles are follicular dendritic cells (FDCs) and in the paracortex it's the fibroblastic reticular cells (FRCs).

Bajénoff et al. employed a variety of strategies to demonstrate the movement of lymphocytes, but their primary model was a mouse chimera. These mice were genetically engineered to express ubiquitin promoter-GFP (green fluorescent protein) then the mice were irradiated to kill all the hemopoietic tissue. These mice were then injected with normal bone marrow cells and the bone marrow was allowed to reconstitute. The cells of the host mice fluoresced when properly illuminated, whereas the "new" bone marrow cells did not. Using this model, they found FRCs provide direction for T cell migration. For example, T cells changed directions along FRC fibers about 93% of the time. Also, the FRCs appeared to be arranged along blood vessels of the lymph node, including the high endothelial venules, and regulated egress of T cells to the paracortex through cell-cell junctions referred to as "exit ramps." Further studies showed that FRCs played a role

CrossMark in defining the border between T and B cell-occupied areas.

The movement of B cells also appeared to be influenced by FRCs, particularly as they moved through the paracortex. Their movement along the FRC network may enhance B cell stimulation as this would increase the likelihood of their encounters with antigen-laden dendritic cells. Once the B cells arrived in the follicles, their location appeared to be determined by FDCs.

The various imaging studies performed by Bajénoff et al. revealed that FRCs do not form an enclosed labyrinth of "corridors" that simply confine the lymphocytes, but rather they form a 3-dimensional meshwork of cell bodies and extended processes that physically interact with the lymphocytes. This provides guidance cues that direct T and B cell movement in the paracortex, and FDCs influence the B cells congregating in follicles.

S1551929500061150

Published online

A few decades ago, the stroma of an organ was generally considered the passive scaffolding that provided the spatial organization for the parenchymal cells that in turn performed the activities of the organ. Evidence has been increasing that the stroma plays more than a passive role. In an elegant series of studies using a variety of microscopic techniques, Bajénoff et al. have provided convincing evidence that the stroma of the lymph node plays a key guidance role in facilitating the interaction between rare antigen presenting cells and the corresponding antigen-specific lymphocytes within a densely populated lymph node. Bajénoff et al. hypothesized that this in turn promoted a normal immune response.

References

- by Cambridge University Press The authors gratefully acknowledge Drs. Ronald Germain and Marc Bajénoff 1 for reviewing this article.
- 2 Bajénoff, M., J.G. Egen, L.Y. Koo, J.P. Laugier, F. Brau, N. Glaichenhaus, and R.N. Germain, Stromal cell networks regulate lymphocyte entry, migration, and territoriality in lymph nodes, Immunity 25:1-13, 2006.

INDEX OF ARTICLES

| Directing Traffic in Lymph Nodes 3 Stephen W. Carmichael and Ellen D. Remstein, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN Multi-Length Scale Characterization of the Gibeon Meteorite using Electron Backscatter Diffraction Matthew M. Nowell and John O. Carpenter, EDAX-TSL, Draper UT SEM Provides Critical Process Information in Pharmaceutical Applications Multi-Length Noise Filters in High-Resolution Electron Microscopy Mathimatsuyama, Japan, *Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands, **University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan Quantification of Contaminant Removal by Evactron Cleaning Using Quartz Crystal Thickness Monitors XEI Scientific, Inc., Redwood City, CA Reconstructing What Was: Software Applied to Serial Section TEM Marcia D. Feinberg and John C. Fiala, Boston University, Boston MA Overcoming Challenges in Material Science Testing with the use of Large Specimen SEM Analysis | Applications of Focused Ion Beam (FIB) on Yeast Cell & SARS Virus H. L. Hing¹, C. Burkhardt², P. Gnauck², S. Sall bloms⁴, Y. Muranaka⁵ M.A. Kaswandi1, A.H. Sahalan¹. ¹National University of Malaysia, Kuala Reutlingen, Germany, ³National University, Canber ert Koch Institut, Berlin, Germany, ⁵ Hamamatsu U Medicine, Hamamatsu, Japan Advanced Metallographic Techniques App Diesel Particulate Filters Natalio Saenz, Heather Dillon, Shelley Carlsor & Gary Maupin, Battelle PNNL, Richland, WA New Approaches to Managing, Marketing, for Maintaining a Core Facility (4Ms) Part 3: Marketing and Managing a Research Core/Facility Pankaj Sharma, Purdue University The Beginnings of the Southeastern Microscop W. Gray (Jay) Jerome, SEMS Historian Industry News Advertiser's Index |
|--|--|
| Adriana Romero, VisiTec of America LLC, Knoxville, TN Microscopic analysis of magmatic crystals – Part 2: A SEM study of the stability of accessory zircon under increasing metamorphic conditions | ABOUT THE COVER The cover micrograph was obtained from a set meteorite using Electron Backscatter Diffraction (I analyze this size of sample, a combination beam-stag was used. A Widmanstatten structure commonly at iron meteorites is observed. See the article by No starting on page six. |

| Yeast Cell & SARS Virus 42 |
|--|
| H. L. Hing ¹ , C. Burkhardt ² , P. Gnauck ² , S. Sally ³ , H. Gelder- |
| bloms [*] , Y. Muranaka ³ , M.A. Kaswandi1, A.H. A. Aziz1 & A.Z. |
| Sahalan ^{1, 1} National University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, ² (NMI), Reutlingen, Germany, ³ National University, Canberra, Australia, ⁴ Rob- ert Koch Institut, Berlin, Germany, ⁵ Hamamatsu University School of |
| Reutlingen, Germany, ³ National University, Canberra, Australia, ⁴ Rob- |
| ert Koch Institut, Berlin, Germany, ³ Hamamatsu University School of |
| Medicine, Hamamatsu, Japan |
| Advanced Metallographic Techniques Applied to |
| Diesel Particulate Filters |
| Natalio Saenz, Heather Dillon, Shelley Carlson, |
| & Gary Maupin, Battelle PNNL, Richland, WA |
| New Approaches to Managing, Marketing, and Money |
| for Maintaining a Core Facility (4Ms) |
| Part 3: Marketing and Managing a |
| Research Core/Facility |
| |

Purdue University the Southeastern Microscopy Society52 rome, SEMS Historian

ABOUT THE COVER

crograph was obtained from a section of the Gibeon lectron Backscatter Diffraction (EBSD) mapping. To sample, a combination beam-stage scanning approach nanstatten structure commonly associated with many observed. See the article by Nowell and Carpenter ix.

COMING EVENTS

2007

- Course: Raman Microspectroscopy October 2-4, 2007, Westmont, IL www.collegeofmicroscopy.com
- Workshop on Piezoresponse Force Microscopy October 8-9, 2007 Oak Ridge National Lab www.cnms.ornl.gov/workshops/CNMS_PFM_Workshop.pdf
- Advanced Techniques in Live Cell Microscopy October 22-25, 2007, Univ. of Connecticut Health Center www.ccam.uchc.edu.
- Optical Microscopy and Imaging in the Biomedical Sciences October 9-18, 2007, MBL, Woods Hole, MA www.mbl.edu/education/courses/special_topics/om.html
- AVS 54th Symposium and Exhibition, (In-situ e.m. symp.) October 14-19, 2007, Seattle, WA
- www.avs.org ✓ Neuroscience 2007 November 3-7, 2007, San Diego, CA www.sfn.org/index.cfm
- Wkshp on Advanced Topics in EM Structure Determination November 10-16, 2007, San Diego, CA nramm.scripps.edu/seminars/2007/cryoem/
- ✓ EAS 2007 Symposium November 12-15, 2007, Somerset, NJ www.eas.org
- ✓ The American Society for Cell Biology December 1-5, 2007, Washington, DC www.ascb.org

2008

- ✓ ACCM-20 & IUMAS-IV February 10-15, 2008, Perth, Australia microsocpy.org.au/ACCM20/
- PITTCON 2008
 March 3-6, 2008, New Orleans, LA www.pittcon.org
- American Soc. for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology April 3-9, 2008, San Diego, CA www.asbmb.org
- MSC/SMC 2008
 May 21-23, 2008, Montreal, QC, Canada msc-smc2008.rsvs.ulaval.ca
- Lehigh Microsocpy School June 1-13, 2008, Bethlehem, PA www.lehigh.edu/microscopy
- Microscopy and Microanalysis 2008 August 3-7, 2008, Albuquerque, NM www.msa.microscopy.com
- EMC 2008 Symposium August 18-22, 2008, Detroit, MI www.emc2008.org/
- ✓ 14th Electron Microsocpy Congress, EMC 2008 September 1-5, 2008, Aachen, Germany www.eurmicsoc.org/emc2008.html

2009

 Microscopy and Microanalysis 2009 August 3-6, 2009, TBA www.msa.microscopy.com

> Please check the "Calendar of Meetings and Courses" in the MSA journal "Microscopy and Microanalysis" for more details and a much larger listing of meetings and courses.

MICROSCOPY TODAY

The objective of this publication is to provide material of interest and value to working microscopists!

The publication is owned by the Microscopy Society of America (MSA) and is produced six times each year in odd months, alternating with MSA's peer-reviewed, scientific journal *Microscopy and Microanalysis*. We greatly appreciate article and material contributions from our readers—"users" as well as manufacturers/suppliers. The only criterion is that the subject matter be of interest to a reasonable number of working microscopists. *Microscopy Today* has authors from many disparate fields in both biological and materials sciences, each field with it's own standards. Therefore *MT* does not have a rigid set of style instructions and encourages authors to use their own style, asking only that the writing be clear, informative, and accurate. Length: typical article length is 1,500 to 2,000 words plus images, longer articles will be considered. Short notes are encouraged for our Microscopy 101 section. See our "Instructions to Authors" document on our website.

MICROSCOPY TODAY

ISSN 1551-9295

Ron Anderson, Editor

randerson20@tampabay.rr.com

Phil Oshel, Technical Editor

oshel1pe@cmich.edu

Thomas E. Phillips, Contributing Editor PhillipsT@missouri.edu

Dale Anderson, Art Director

microscopytoday@tampabay.rr.com

Renée Stratmoen, Advertising Director

oshel1pe@cmich.edu

Regular Mail to: Microscopy Today, P.O. Box 247, Largo, FL 33779

Courier Mail to:

1001 Starkey Road, Lot #374, Largo, FL 33771

Telephones:

1-(727)507-7101 • Fax: (727)507-7102 • Cell: (727) 631-1022

e-Mail:

microscopytoday@tampabay.rr.com

www Page:

http://www.microscopy-today.com

Colophon: Microscopy Today is created using components of Adobe Creative Suite CS2*

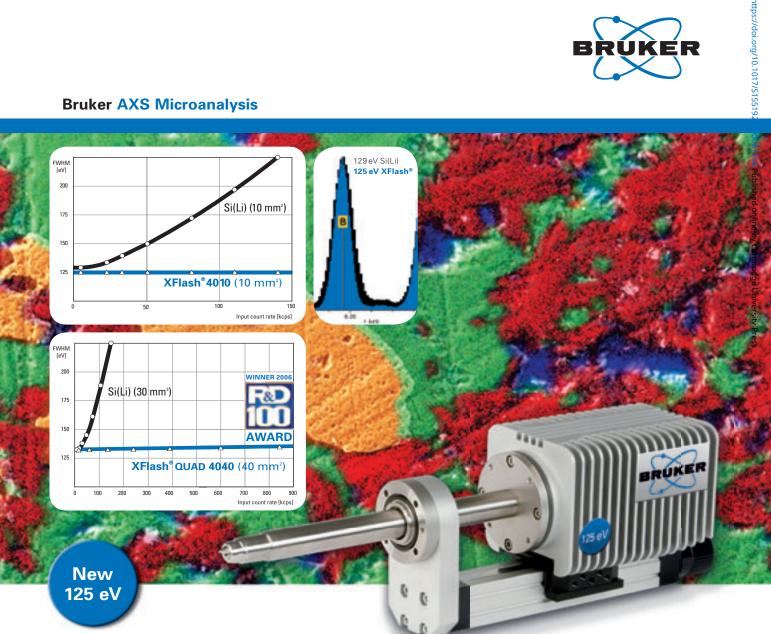
Total Circulation: 15,136

Disclaimer: By submitting a manuscript to Microscopy Today, the author warrants that the article is original (or that the author has the right to use any material copyrighted by others). The use of trade names, trademarks, *etc.*, does not imply that these names lack protection by relevant laws and regulations. Microscopy Today, the Microscopy Society of America, and any other societies stated, cannot be held responsible for opinions, errors, or for any consequences arising from the use of information contained in Microscopy Today. The appearance of advertising in Microscopy Today does not constitute an endorsement or approval by the Microscopy Society of America of the quality or value of the products advertised or any of the claims, data, conclusions, recommendations, procedures, results or any information found in the advertisements. While the contents of this magazine are believed to be accurate at press time, neither the Microscopy Society of America, the editors, nor the authors can accept legal responsibility for errors or omissions.

© Copyright, 2007, The Microscopy Society of America. All rights reserved.



Bruker AXS Microanalysis



Which EDS system is best for your microanalysis demands?

- 4th generation XFlash[®] silicon drift detectors (10, 30 and 40 mm²)
- Unmatched acquisition speed
- Excellent results at both low and high count rates
- Precise light element analysis (FWHM C-K α = 48 eV)
- New ESPRIT HyperMapping software (high speed PTS)
- LN₂ and vibration free

QUANTAX – fast, reliable and convenient microanalysis

www.bruker-axs-microanalysis.com

think forward

X-RAY MICROANALYSIS