Société Belge d'infectiologie et de microbiologie clinique Belgische verenigging voor infectiologieen klinische microbiologie

> <u>Symposium</u>: Micro-organisms bridging ages! Mutual benefits of vaccination Musee de la Medecine, Brussels, 4th April 2019

Immunosenescence

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I have no conflict of interest to declare for this symposium

Pierre Olivier Lang

MY OBJECTIVES FOR TODAY

To remind you the LANDSCAPE and the ACTORS involved in the NORMAL immune response.

You apprehend the complex interrelationship between AGEING and the IMMUNE SYSTEM and its CONSEQUENCES. In other words, to show you how the immune system with advancing age is progressively switching from the GOOD SIDE of the FORCE towards a less powerful DARK SIDE.

To finally, to just cross your mind with potential implications in terms of IMMUNIZATION STRATEGIES.

THE IMMUNE SYSTEM PREAMBLE

« ... The art of war ... »

Aspinall R & Lang PO. Expert Rev Vaccines. 2014;13:885-94

Our immune system is ... A COMPLEX BIOLOGICAL SYSTEM

Composed by coordinated elements



OF RECONNAISSANCE

 For which the main goal is to differentiate « SELF » from « NON-SELF ».

 And, what is recognized as « non-self » is immediately and properly destroyed.

The immune system is composed . . . **By ORGANS** And CELLS 1 les amygdales et les végétations adénoïdes 2 les ganglions 3 le thymus lymphatiques et les vaisseaux lymphatiques 4 les ganglions lymphatiques 5 la rate iatural k 6 les plaques de Peyer 7 l'appendice That communicate 8 la moelle (8) osseuse 4 les ganglions lymphatiques and interact together via

SOLUBLE MEDIATORS cytokines, interleukines, ...

The immune system is devided...

into 2 entities with 2 modalities of response

	HUMORAL RESPONSE	CELLULAR Response
INNATE IMMUNITY	 Complement system Defensins Natural antibodies Cytokines 	 Dendritic cells Monocytes/Macrophages Granulocytes Natural killer (NK) cells Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes
ADAPTATIVE IMMUNITY	- Elasmonynas - Andreeden (lgA, lgA, lgB)	T-LymphocytesB-Lymphocytes



IN ORDER TO BETTER PROTECT US AGAINST ANY PATHOGENS AND FOREING ANTIGENS



IN ORDER TO BETTER PROTECT US AGAINST ANY PATHOGENS AND FOREING ANTIGENS





« ... The decoding of an at-risk phenotype... »

Lang PO & Aspinall R. Immunosenescence and herd immunity. Expert Rev Vaccines. 2012:11:167-76

Nowhere on earth, you will find a sterile environment ...



Thus, we can easily perceive that for surviving longer,
✓ People have had to deal with <u>many pathogens</u>
✓ People have had to build a <u>powerful immunity</u> against diverse pathogens
✓ People have had to acquire an <u>strong and large immune repertoire</u>



Whatever does NOT destroy Me makes ME stronger



With advancing in age...

There is effectively an accumulation of memory T-cells



... but these cells...

Which originally defined the "Immune Risk Profile"

With advancing in age...

There is effectively an accumulation of memory T-cells



... but these cells...

Result from the clonal expansion of :

T-cells with shortened memory repertoire (CMV specific)
 T-cells which become resistant to apoptosis
 Preferentially with cytotoxic phenotype (inverted CD4+/CD8+ ratio)
 Which produce pro-inflammatory cytokines (*Inflamm-aging*)

Which originally defined the "Immune Risk Profile"



It occurs multiple defects in the T-cell compartment



It occurs multiple defects in the B-cell compartment

DENDRITIC CELLS

- > proliferative capacities
- \> cytotoxicity
- \searrow cytokines production
- > expression of *Toll-like receptor* (TLR)
- \> stimulating capacity of T-cells

CYTOKINES

• \nearrow circulating level of IL-6, IL-1 β and TNF- α

GRANULOCYTES

▶ oxidative power
▶ phagocytosis capacity

• > bactericide activity

Natural Killer CELLS

- ∧ number of NK cells
- > function of NK cells
- ↘ cytotoxic capacities

MACROPHAGES

 Phenotypic switching (CD14dim/CD16brigh)
 ∖ interferon-γ production
 ∖ NO and d'H₂O₂ production

• > response to growing factor

« ... The possible consequence... »

« ... The attack of the clones ... »

Lang PO & Aspinall R. Immunosenescence and herd immunity. Expert Rev Vaccines. 2012 11:167-76

Immunosenescence it is... AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

 A chronic state of low-grade inflammation (commonly nammed *Inflamm-aging*)
 Intensity of inflammatory reaction

Lang PO et al. Immunological pathogenesis of main age-related disease and frailty: role of immunosenescence. Eur Geriatr Med 2010;1:112-21

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> susceptibility to common pathogens

Lang PO et al. Immunological pathogenesis of main age-related disease and frailty: role of immunosenescence. Eur Geriatr Med 2010;1:112-21



Into statistics...

Community influenza attack rates and complication by age





Monto, et al. Epidemiol Infect. 1993;110:145-60.



Age (years)

Immunosenescence it is... AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

 A chronic state of low-grade inflammation (commonly nammed *Inflamm-aging*)

 i intensity of inflammatory reaction

> susceptibility to common pathogens
 > susceptibility to emerging pathogens

Small bites – Big problems

The love story of Ixodes ricinus and one of the encephalitogenic flaviviruses



Epidemiology of Tick-borne encephalitis in Switzerland, 2005 to 2011. M. Schuler, et al, Eurosurveillance, 2014;19

FIGURE 2





Immunosenescence it is... AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

 A chronic state of low-grade inflammation (commonly nammed *Inflamm-aging*)

 r intensity of inflammatory reaction

> susceptibility to common pathogens
 > susceptibility to emerging pathogens
 > vaccine immunogenicity and efficacy



Immunosenescence it is... AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

- A chronic state of low-grade inflammation (commonly nammed *Inflamm-aging*)

 r intensity of inflammatory reaction
- ✓ susceptibility to common pathogens
 ✓ susceptibility to emerging pathogens
 ✓ vaccine immunogenicity and efficacy
 ✓ incidence of auto-immune disorders
- *incidence of cancers*
- Incidence of main age-related diseases

ININIUNICISENESCENCE ERISCICEIL

« A complex reality that is not fully understood»

Aspinall R & Lang PO. Vaccination choices for older people. looking beyond age specific approaches Expert Rev Vaccines. 2018:17:23-30





If Ageing is <u>Universal</u>, <u>Intrinsec</u>, <u>Progressive</u> and somehow Deleterious Ageing is

Environment HETEROGENEOUS Cenetic Epigenetic

80% OF >80 Y POP. AT HOME WITHOUT ANY DISABILITY



AGEING is heterogeneous...



AGEING is heterogeneous...



The immune system is also gradually getting WEAKER

INFLUENZA

p = .042 1.5 H1N1 1 Nonfrail Prefrail Frail All 0.5 Post-/pre-vaccination GMT Ratios (n=71) (n=22) (n=32) (n=17) 0 2 p = .011.5 H3N2 1 Nonfrail Prefrail Frail 0.5 All (n=71) (n=22) (n=32) (n=17)0 2 p = .051.5 1 B

Nonfrail

(n=22)

All

(n=71)

0.5

0

Prefrail

(n=32)

Frail

(n=17)

From a clinical point of view...



IMMUNOSENESCENCE & VACCINE RESPONSE

Vaccine 2011; 29: 5015-5021

AGEING is heterogeneous...



Age

BUT the immune system is also gradually getting WEAKER

BUT... because there always is a "but"

In a complex system such as the immune system, reliability of functions being undertaken is dependent: (1) of the quality of the different components (2) but also on possible any functional overlap with multiple components capable of fulfilling the same task.

"BUT" - Thus, whilst some components fail, the system as whole can remain functional

"BUT" - Predicting individual immune responsiveness using a single and robust method able to distinguish between a healthy and immunosenescent state remains a sweet but desirable dream. Immune risk profile Inverted CD4:CD8 ratio • Naive T cells • Naive B cells

Senescent T cells CMV seropositivity

Inflammaging Switch Th1-type cytokine response to Th2

IL-6, TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-18 and IL-12

TREC:T-cell ratio

Activation-induced cytidine deaminase

> Accumulation of deficits

AND with immunosenescence, there are many "BUT"

Age

Age-associated immune remodelling

Although an individual's age is a major contributor, there is no single cause of immunosenescence.

Rather, it is the consequence of a complication of events including ...



INDIVIDUAL'S IMMUNE COMPTENCY

... is a complex reality that is far to be fully understood yet

BUT... because there always is a "but"

Healthy and normally effective immune system

Non-functional immune system

WE STILL HAVE TO MAP THIS ROAD

TO IDENTIFY SPECIFIC TARGETS AND DIFINE THE OPTIMAL TIMING FOR NOVEL THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES

The immune system is gradually getting WEAKER

IMMUNOSENESCENCE: EPISODE IV

THE PARADOX

« ... It is commonly believe that immunosenescence reduces vaccine responsiveness, but we advocate for immunization programmes in this population ... »

Lang PO & Aspinall R. Vaccination in the elderly: What can be recommended? Drugs Aging. 2014;31:581–99

Age-associated immune remodelling

Although an individual's age is a major contributor, there is no single cause of immunosenescence.

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... is a complex reality that is far to be fully understood yet

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BUT, the story can change because of ...



BUT, the story can change because of ...



Yellow fever

FSME

TdaP

Pertussis





• Studies have revealed a significantly lower antibody response in people more than 50 years of age compared to that of younger individuals (< 30 years).

• Pre- and post-booster antibody concentrations as well as neutralizing antibody titers are significantly lower among those over 50 years of age in response to TBE vaccination.

• BUT no age-related differences are found in the avidity and functional activity of antibodies induced by vaccination.

Lang PO et al, Curr Top Med Chem 2013

Stiasny K et al, PLos ONE 2012

• A single dose of aP vaccine induced good and effective immune response in most older individuals (89% pertussis toxoid – 96% filamentus hemagglutinin, and 94% pertactin).

Theeten H et al, Curr Med Res Opin 2007

Grimpel et al, Vaccine 2005



Van Damme P et al, Vaccine 2011

Age-associated immune remodelling

- A 1: Lower vaccine responsiveness is a trend not observed with all the vaccines.
- *** The vaccine efficacy and effectiveness do not only depend of the quality of the vaccine (age, comorbidities, nutrition and etc) but also of the vaccine type:
 - in terms of antigenic contents (sub-unit, live attenuated, etc..)
 - in term of the pathogen targeted (epidemiology, way of infectivity).
 - in terms of presence or not of an adjuvant.
 - and, in terms of route of administration
- More than the second constraints and protection is not direct and this because:
 While antibody level is important, the quality of the antibodies produced is also of high importance (avidity and affinity)
 - Is the immune component(s) that effectively induce(s) the protection really the readout considered?
- The vaccine responsiveness can be influenced by prior contact(s) with pathogen antigen(s) and/or prior vaccination.

...and vaccine responsiveness. Who has said easy?



Despite the mass of information generated, neither the cross-sectional nor the longitudinal studies has provided a clear mapping of the age-associated remodeling processes that impact the immune system.

Despite the mass of information generated, neither the cross-sectional nor the longitudinal studies approach has provided a clearly identifiable strategy for manufacturers to design specific vaccines for older individuals.

Consequently, vaccine companies have taken a more pragmatic view in making changes in order to improve the immunogenicity of the vaccine by considering the immune system to be gradually getting weaker in older individuals and just providing a stronger stimulus.

To improve the ability of vaccines to protect older individuals we can no onger consider those over 65 years of age to be an homogenous opulation termed the 'elderly' displaying a condition termed imunosenescence.

TO BE CONTINUED ...

MAY THE FORCE BE WITH YOU!

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Strategies to strike back

EPISODEV

Lang PO & al. Reversing T-cell immunosenescence: Why, who, and how. Age 2013;35:609-20

Aspinall R & Lang PO. Intervention to restore appropriate immune function in the elderly. Immun Aging. 2018;15:5



More complicated things are also possible...



Age

To enhance the immune system more in depth

