

Challenges of immunisation in early infancy, Prof. C.A. Siegrist  
 3rd Annual Conference on Vaccine Research, April 30 - May 2, Washington DC

### The challenges for neonatal immunization

**Induction of early protection in spite of :**

- lower antibody responses
- inhibitory influence of maternal antibodies
- limited IFN- $\gamma$  responses
- limited cytotoxic responses (?)

**Extracellular pathogens**

**Intracellular pathogens**

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### Immune immaturity limits infant antibody responses to vaccines

**PRP-OMC immunization 1 dose**

**No clinical relevance because of the unique immunogenicity of Hib vaccines... but several doses needed !**

C.A. Siegrist Einhorn MS, Lancet. 1986

### Immune immaturity limits early life antibody responses to vaccines

- Responses to a single dose of **measles vaccine** (seronegative infants)

|           | GMT | > NT level |
|-----------|-----|------------|
| @ 12 mo : | 972 | 100%       |
| @ 9 mo :  | 578 | 100%       |
| @ 6 mo :  | 27  | 36%        |

*Similar for mumps*

Gans HA JAMA 1998 Gans HA JID 2001

- Novel OMV vaccine **against group B meningococcus**

| Field efficacy |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Adults :       | 74% |
| Toddlers :     | 47% |
| Infants :      | 0%  |

Brazil, Chile

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### Immune immaturity limits early life antibody responses to vaccines

♦ Antibody responses to current vaccines schedules appear influenced by :

- Vaccine type
- Interval bwn doses
- Age at priming
- Age at last dose

**May infant immunogenicity predict neonatal responses ?**

**Does this pattern reflect the prenatal development or the postnatal maturation of the immune system ?**

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### Immune immaturity limits early life antibody responses to vaccines

**PRP-OMC immunization 1 dose**

**PRP-OMC elicits the strongest responses in infants.... but was not successful in neonates**

**Other Hib vaccines such as PRP-T did successfully prime neonatal responses**

Einhorn MS, Lancet. 1986

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### Prenatal development of the immune system or postnatal immune maturation ?

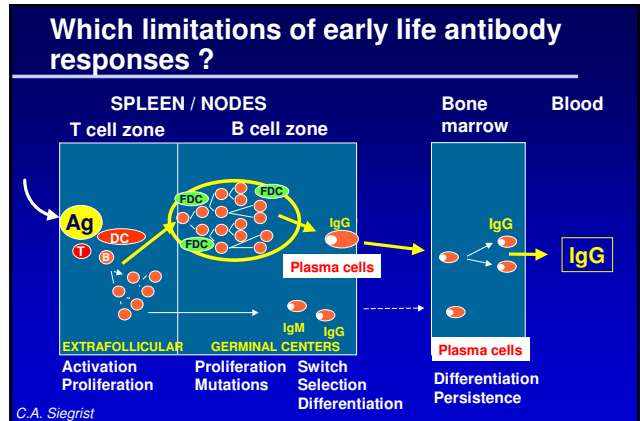
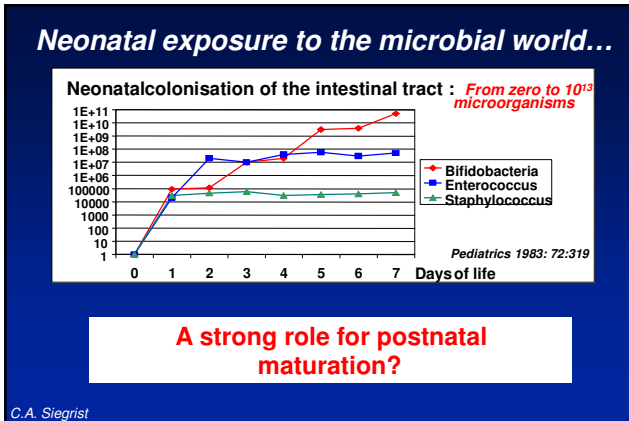
**Preterm infants :**

1. Limited birth responses - GA
2. Significant responses after 8 weeks, which remain lower than in term infants if birth < 32 wks (1500g)

- Hepatitis B vaccine given **at birth** (0-1-6 mo)
  - seroresponse < 1000g: 55%, 1000-1500g: 71%, > 1500g: 96%
  - ➔ limited immune capacity at birth
- Hepatitis B, Hib, DTPa vaccines given **at 8 weeks of age**
  - seroresponses similar to those of term infants (>32 wks)
  - ➔ essential role of the post-natal maturation

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### Which limitations of early life antibody responses ?

**Extracellular reaction :**

- Limited DC activation ?
- Limited CD4 T cell help ?
- Limited B cell activation / prolif. ?

**Germinal center reaction :**

- Limited induction of GC (...)?
- Limited GC B cell activation +/- differentiation ?

**Antibody persistence :**

- Limited bone marrow homing ?
- Limited differentiation / survival ?
- Limited memory B cell diff. ?

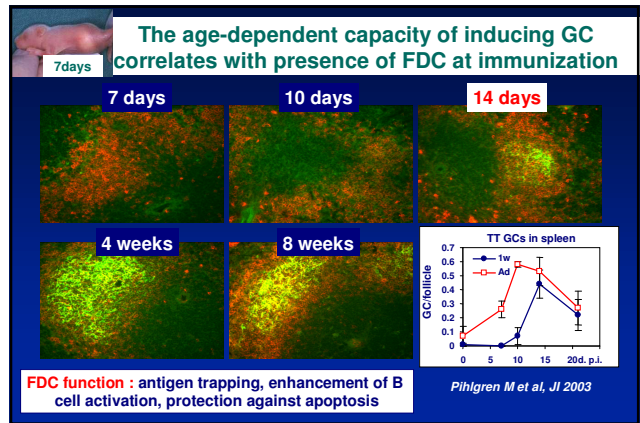
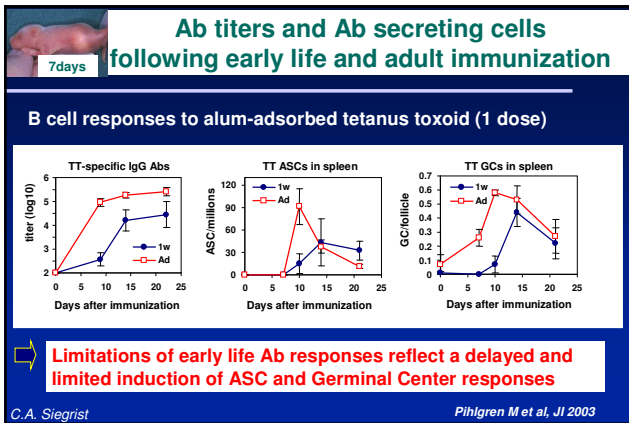
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### Limitations of early life antibody responses

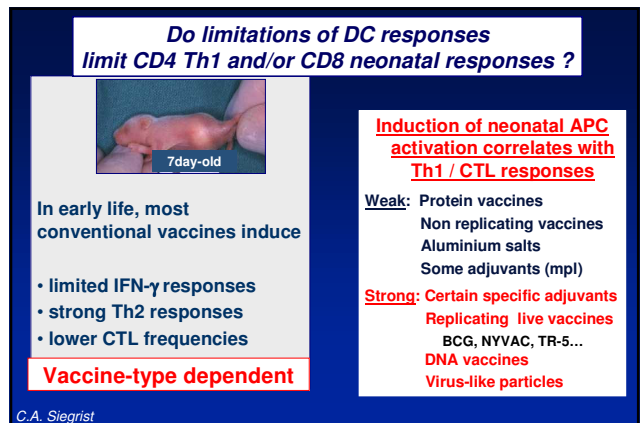
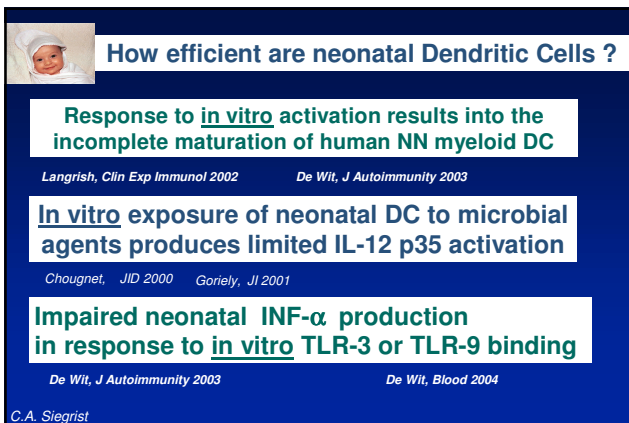
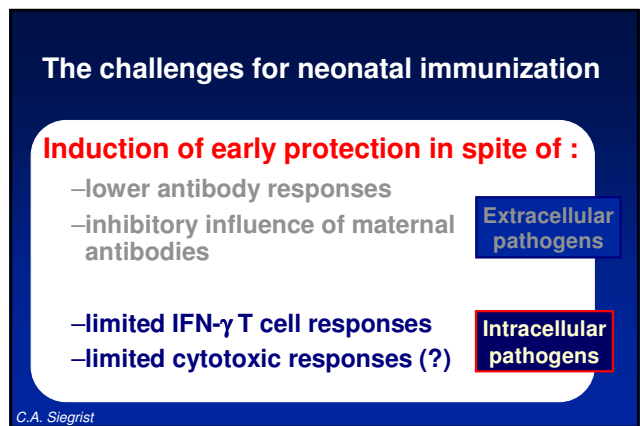
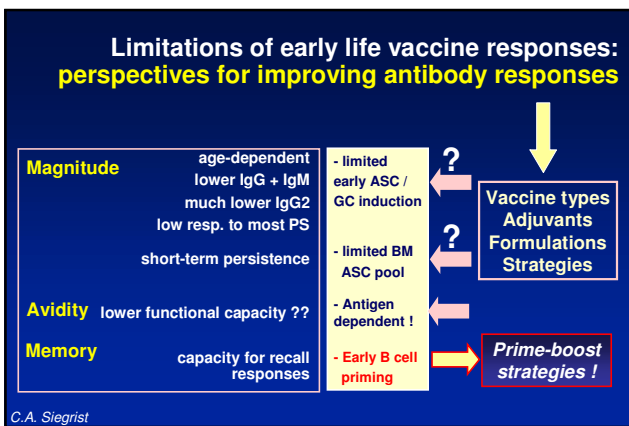
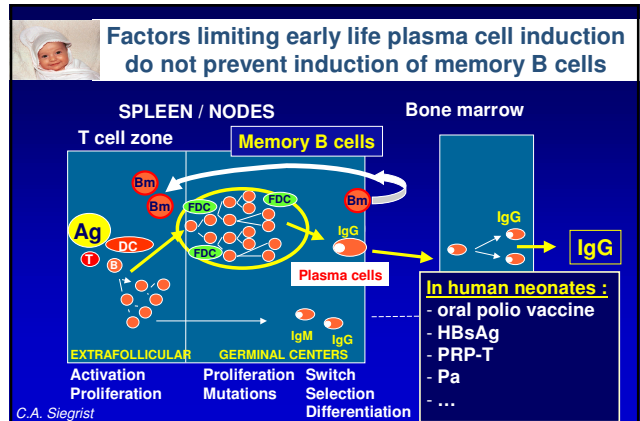
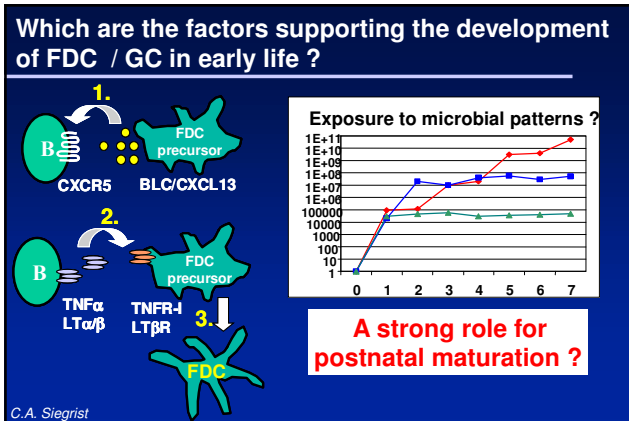
|                  | 7 days  | 7 days   |
|------------------|---|--|
| <b>Magnitude</b> | age-dependent<br>lower IgG + IgM<br>much lower IgG2<br>low resp. to most PS<br>short-term persistence | age-dependent<br>lower IgG + IgM<br>much lower IgG2a<br>low resp. to most PS<br>short-term persistence |
| <b>Avidity</b>   | lower avidity (??)<br>repertoire ?  | lower avidity (Ag dep)<br>hypermutation ?  |

Organogenesis    Cellular ontogeny    **Immune maturation**

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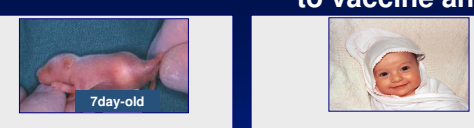
**IFN- $\gamma$  responses to neonatal vaccination : more direct comparative studies needed**

- **OPV induces defective IFN- $\gamma$  production in infants as compared to adults** (Vekemans J, Clin Exp Immunol 2002)
- **BCG induces adult-like neonatal IFN- $\gamma$  responses... and IFN- $\gamma$ / IL5 ratio correlate with neonatal CTL responses** (Vekemans J, Eur J Immunol 2001) (Hussey GD, Immunology 2002)
- **Measles vaccine induces similar IFN- $\gamma$  responses at 6, 9 or 12 months – but lower than booster responses in adults** (Gans H, J Inf D 2001)

**Comparison of responses in neonates and Ag-naïve adults :**  
**HBsAg induces lower primary IFN- $\gamma$ , higher memory Th2 responses and higher Ab responses in infants** (M. Ota, Vaccine 2003)

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**Early life T cell responses to vaccine antigens**



In early life, most conventional vaccines induce

- limited IFN- $\gamma$  responses
- strong Th2 responses (species specific regulation ?)
- lower CTL frequencies

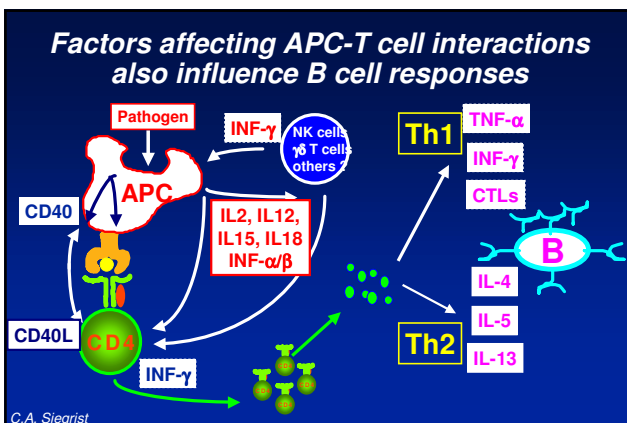
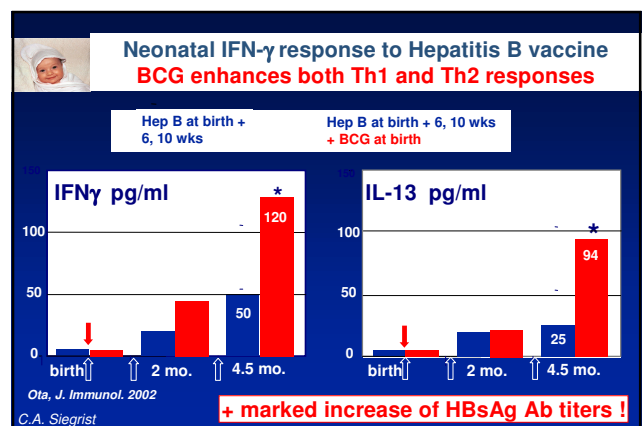
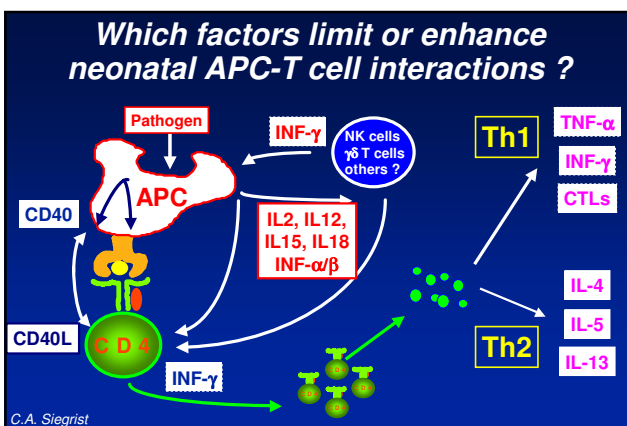
**Vaccine-type dependent**

In early life, conventional vaccines induce

- limited IFN- $\gamma$  responses
- no excess Th2 resp. (?)
- lower CTL frequencies (?)

**Vaccine-type dependent**

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**The developing immune system and neonatal immunization**

**We should probably expect :**

- Lower primary antibody responses
- Stronger inhibitory influence of maternal Ab
- Effective priming of memory
  - » possibly not to each vaccine
  - » overcoming the influence of MatAb
- limited IFN- $\gamma$  responses
  - » with higher Th2 responses to certain vaccines ?
- limited cytotoxic responses (??)

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