Session 2 Experience with the Immunogenicity and Efficacy of Vaccines Licensed for Newborns

BCG and its Immunomodulatory Effects in the Neonate

Martin Ota

BCG VACCINE

Bacillus Calmette-Guérin

Attenuated form of live Mycobacterium bovis

Only licensed vaccine against tuberculosis

Most widely used vaccine worldwide

BCG vaccine

- Many vaccine strains
- Variable vaccination schedule
- Variable efficacy
- Inability to control Tb epidemic
- Increased interest in novel Tb vaccines



Immunogenicity of BCG vaccine

- BCG scar

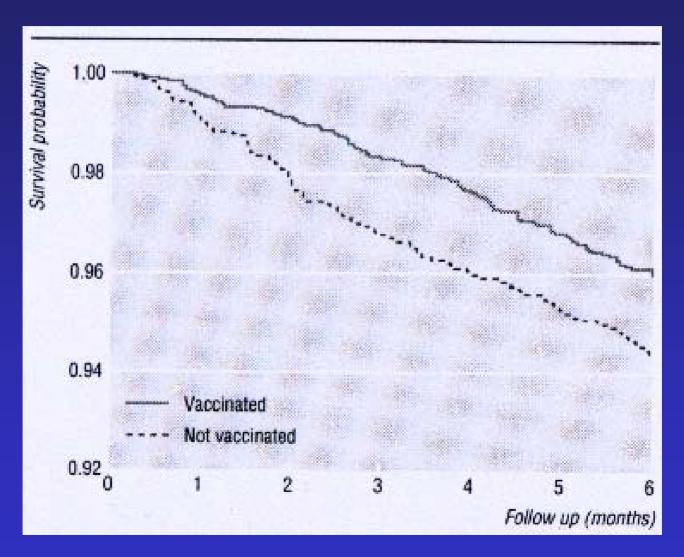
Postvaccination tuberculin skin test

Potent Th1 response in adults

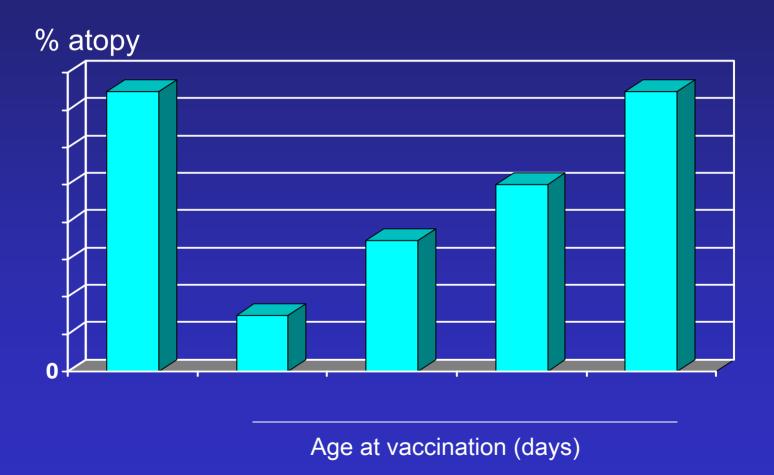
Immune response in targeted cohort?

Non specific effects of BCG vaccination in early life

Child survival following BCG immunisation



Early BCG vaccination and atopy in Guinea-Bissau



BCG vaccination in early life



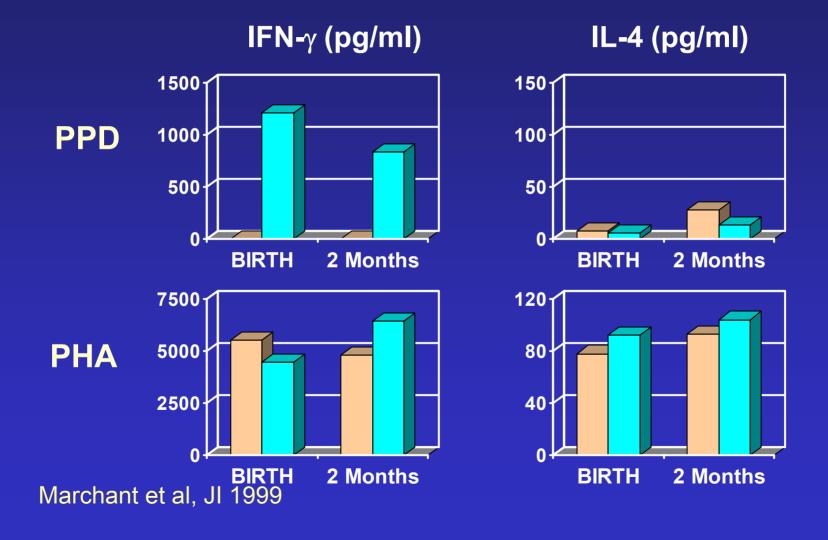
Type of immune response in newborns

Influence on unrelated antigens in childhood

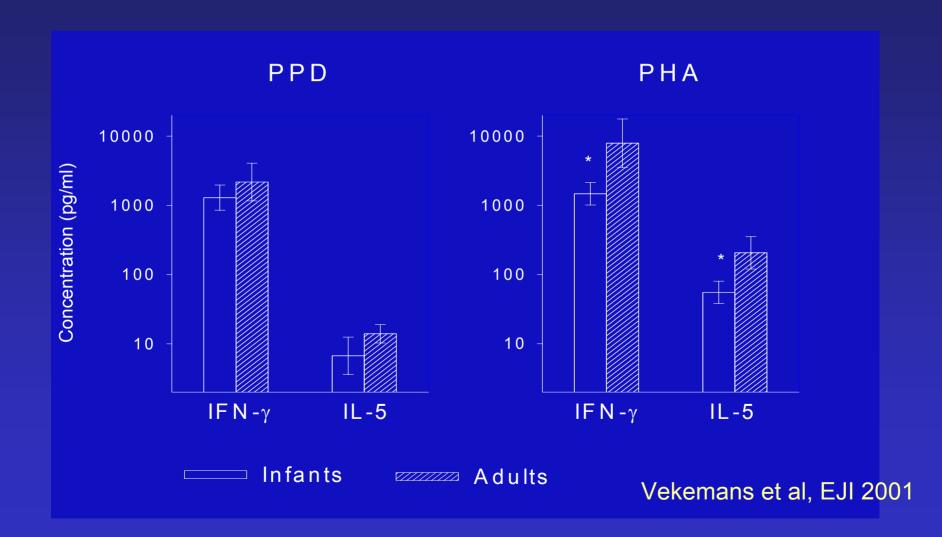
Immune response to neonatal BCG vaccination

	0	2 I	4 I	12 (months)
Group I	BCG	Post Imm		Memory
Group II		Pre Imm BCG	Post Imm	Memory
Group III			Pre Imm BCG	Memory

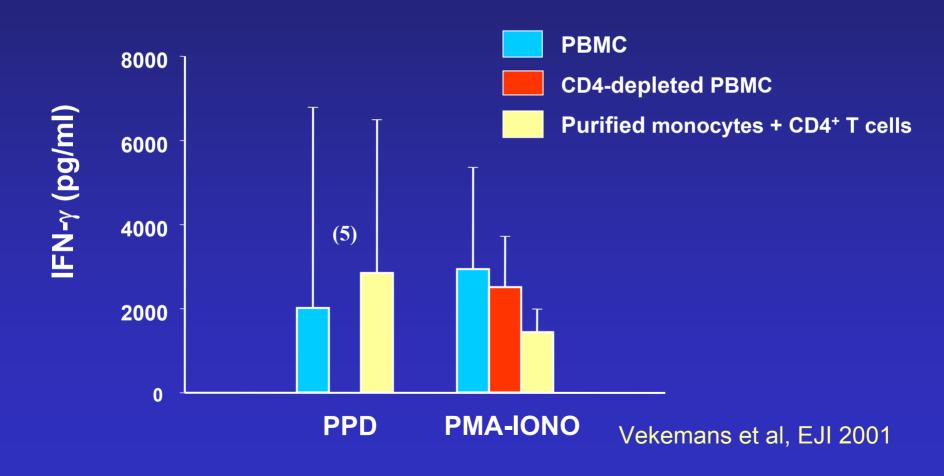
Immune response to neonatal BCG vaccination



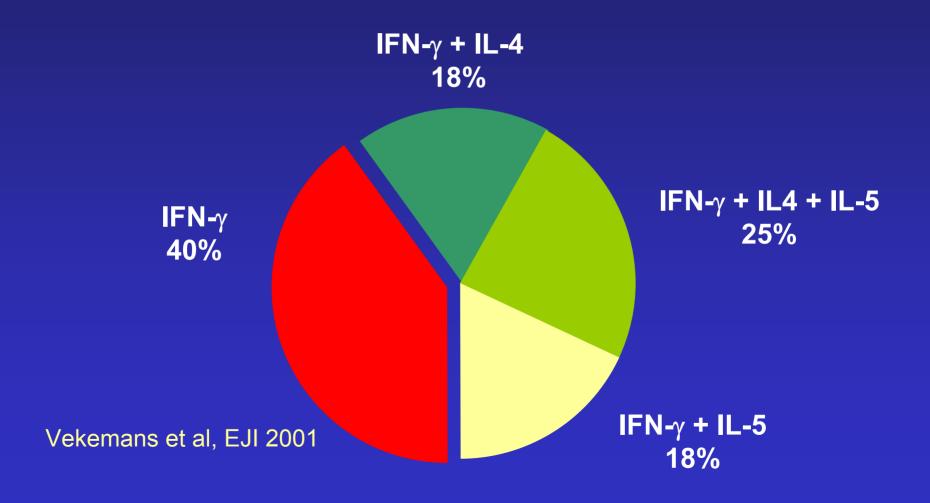
Cytokine response to PPD in BCG vaccinated infants and immune adults



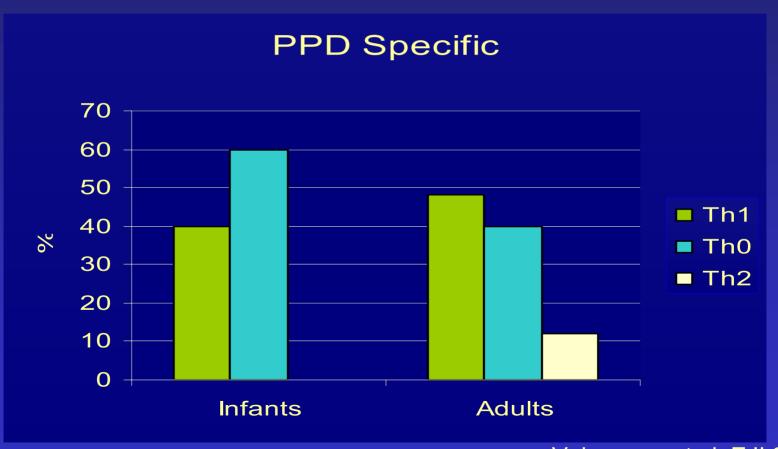
CD4⁺ cells are necessary and sufficient for IFN-γ secretion



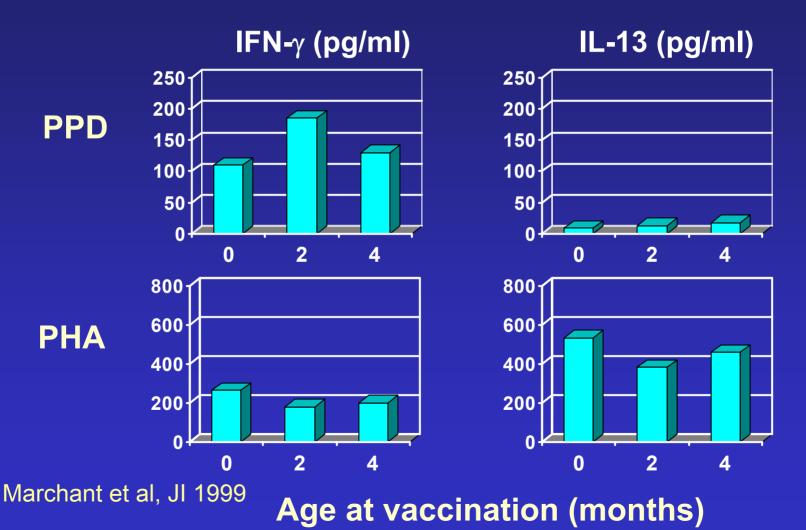
Cytokine production by PPD specific CD4⁺ T cell clones



CD4 clones following BCG vaccination



Memory immune response to neonatal BCG vaccination



Conclusions

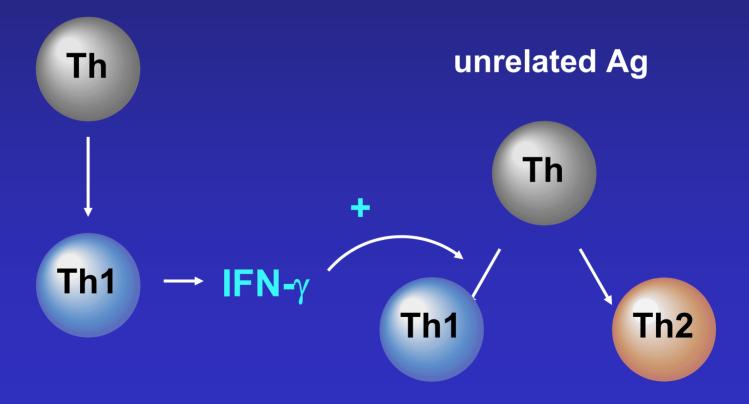
 Newborns develop a type 1 response to BCG vaccination

 Clonal studies show that IFN-γ is produced by both Th1 and Th0 cells Could neonatal BCG vaccination influence the immune response to unrelated antigens?

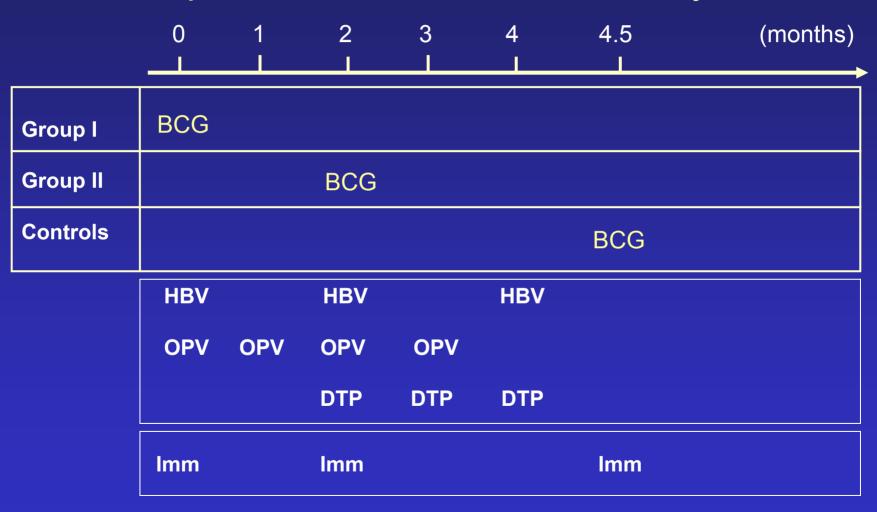
Would this include the inhibition of Th2 type and the promotion of Th1 type responses?

Immune consequences of neonatal BCG vaccination

BCG



Influence of BCG on antibody and cytokine responses to vaccination in early life



Influence of BCG on antibody and cytokine responses to vaccination in early life

Study population

4.5 months old infants:

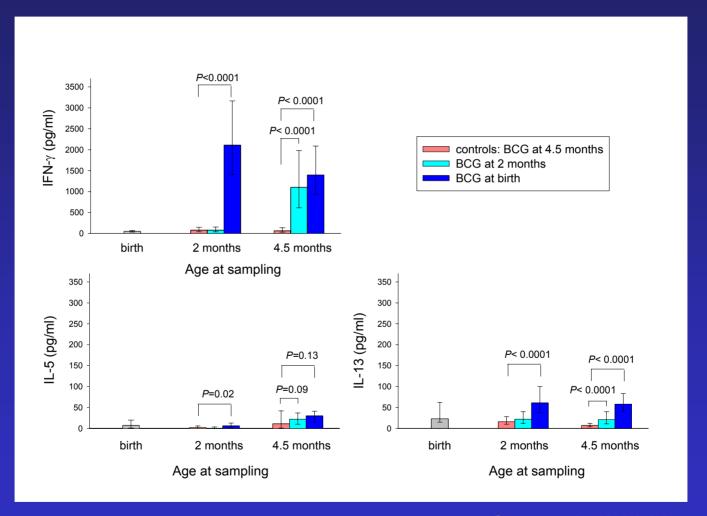
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Group I n= 27
Group II n= 29
Group III (controls) n= 28
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Immune responses to vaccines

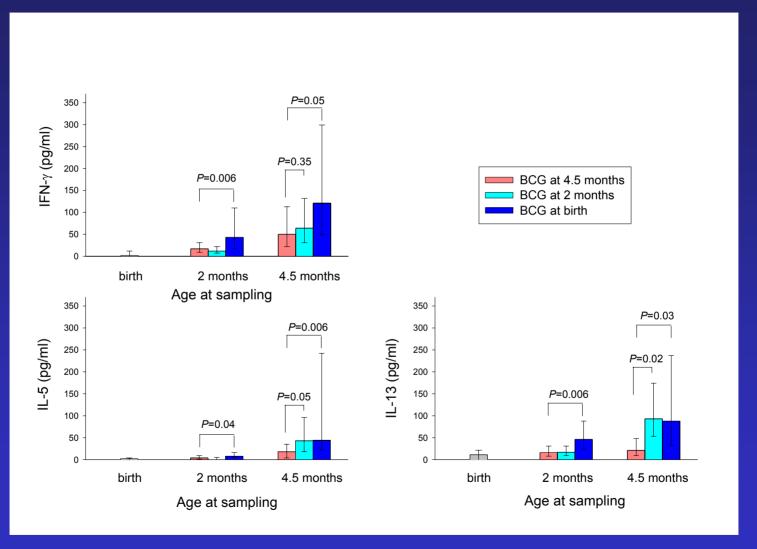
Serology: HBV, TT, DT (ELISA)
 OPV (neutralisation assay)

Cytokines: PBMC + Ag (HBs, TT)
 day 6: IFN-γ, IL-5, IL-13 (ELISA)

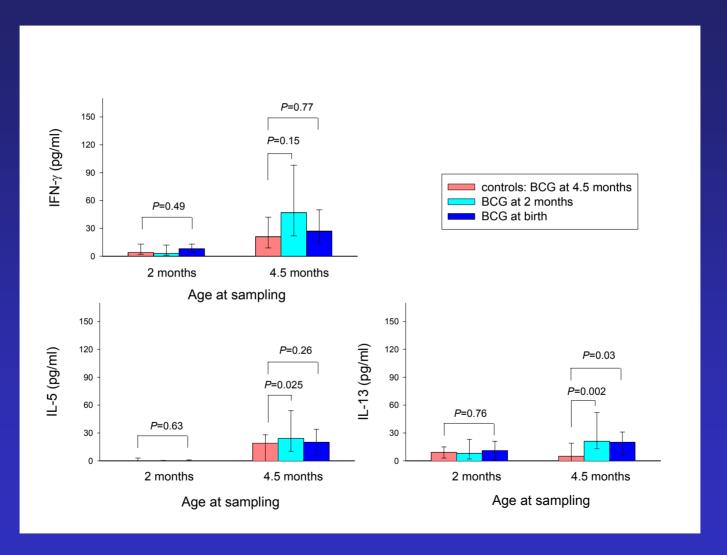
Cytokine response to PPD



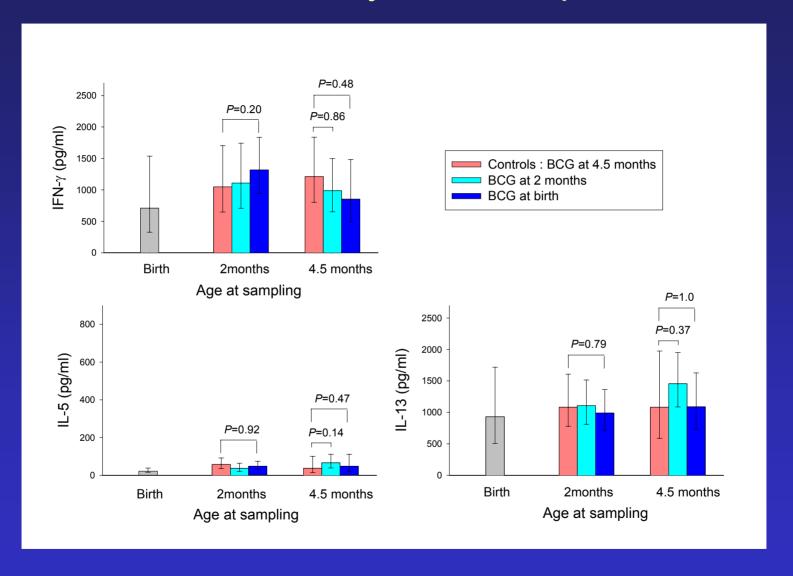
Influence of BCG on cytokine response to HBV



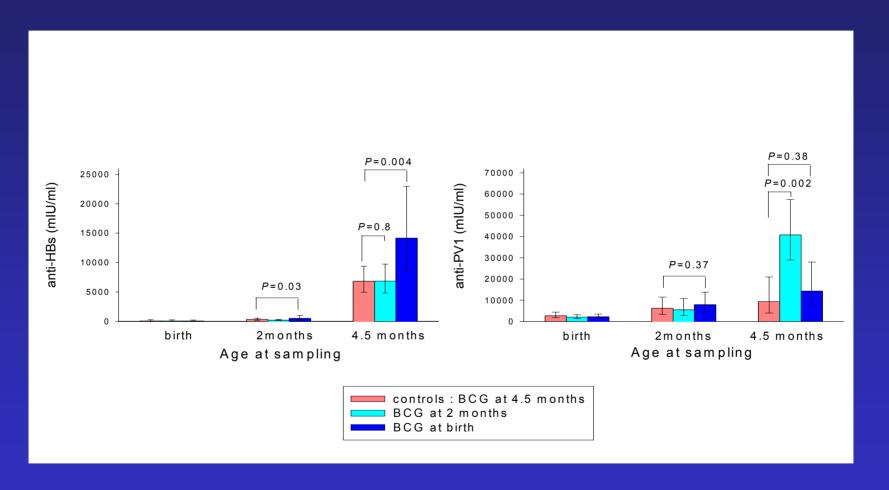
Influence of BCG on cytokine response to TT



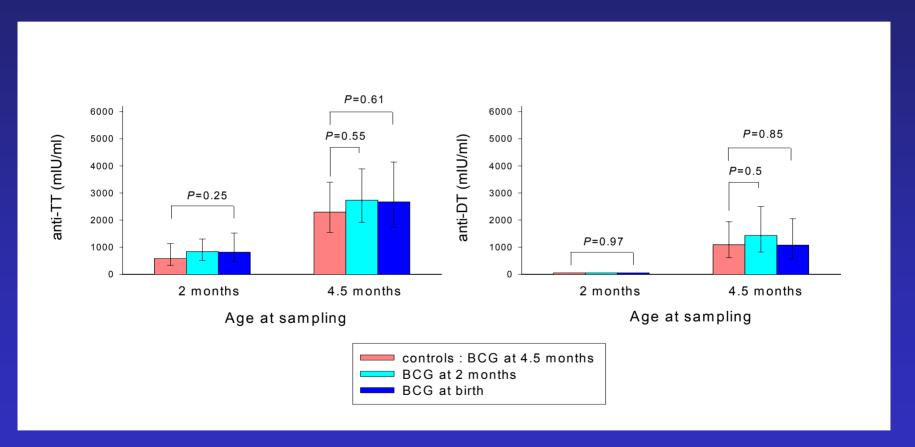
Influence of BCG on cytokine response to PHA



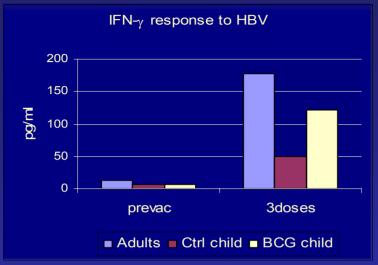
Influence of BCG on antibody response to HBV and OPV

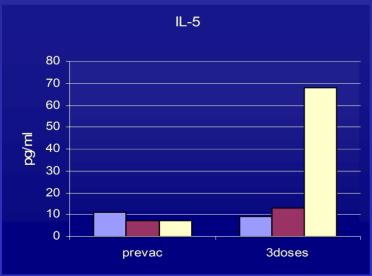


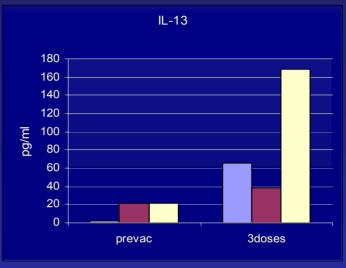
Influence of BCG on antibody response to TT and DT

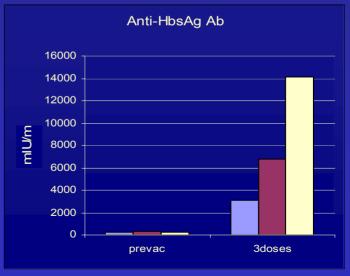


Response to HBV: Infants vs adults









Ota et al, Vaccine 2004

Conclusions

 BCG promotes cytokine and antibody responses to unrelated vaccine antigens in infants

Priming or boosting, effect depends on vaccine

Both Th1 and Th2 cytokines

Regional / Systemic effects

Implications

 BCG could be used to improve the immunogenicity of vaccines in early life

 BCG vaccination in early life could influence immune responses to unrelated infectious pathogens or allergens

Acknowledgements

MRC laboratories

LSH&TM

T. Goetghebuer

K. Fielding

J. Vekemans

M. Newport

H. Whittle

K. McAdam

A. Marchant

CNV Geneva

S. E. Schlegel-Haueter

P-H. Lambert

C-A. Siegrist