

Aging of the immune system

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Immune Aging or Immunosenescence

What is **immunosenescence**?

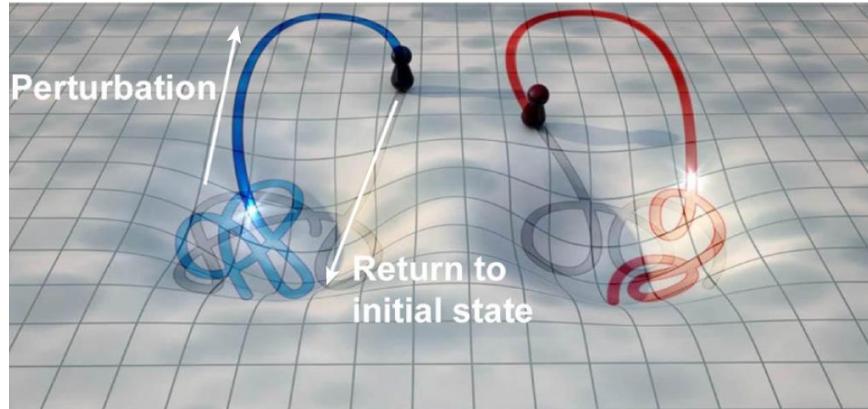
= age-dependent decrease in immunological competence

- Reduction in protective immune responses
- Inflammaging



What shapes a person's immune system?

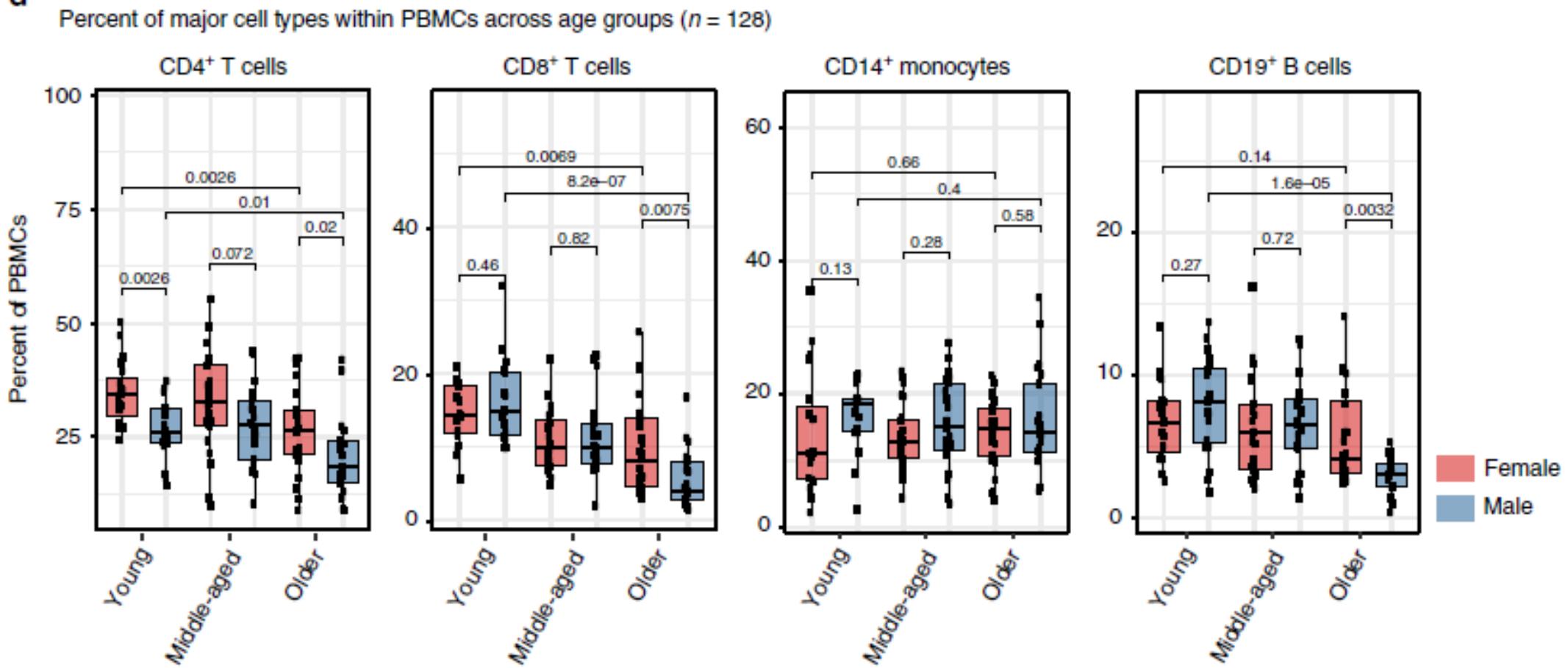
- The immune system is stable throughout life,
- An elastic response to immunological challenge



- Genetic variation contributes for 20-40%
- Remaining 60-80%:
intrinsic (aging, male/female) & extrinsic factors (chronic infections, cohabitation ...)

The effect of Aging on the Immune System

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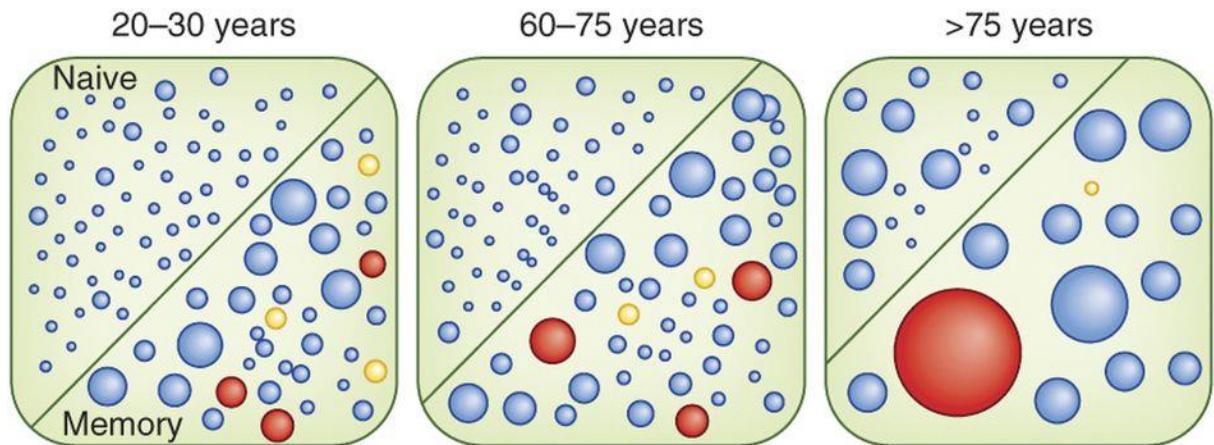
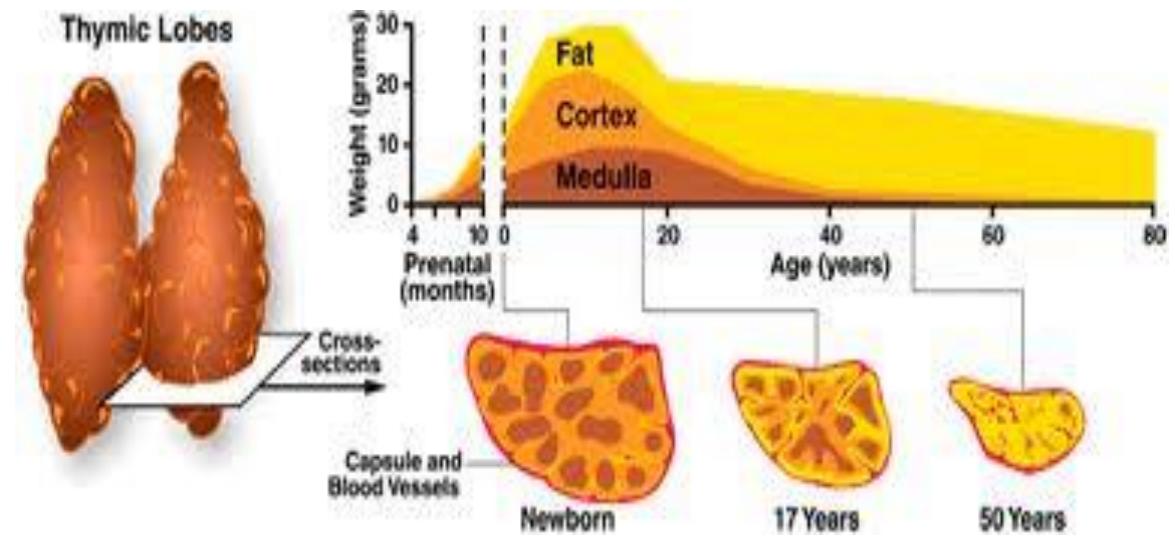


- T cell percentages decline with age in both sexes
- Monocyte percentages are not significantly altered with age
- B cell proportion declines only in aging men

The effects of Aging on T lymphocytes

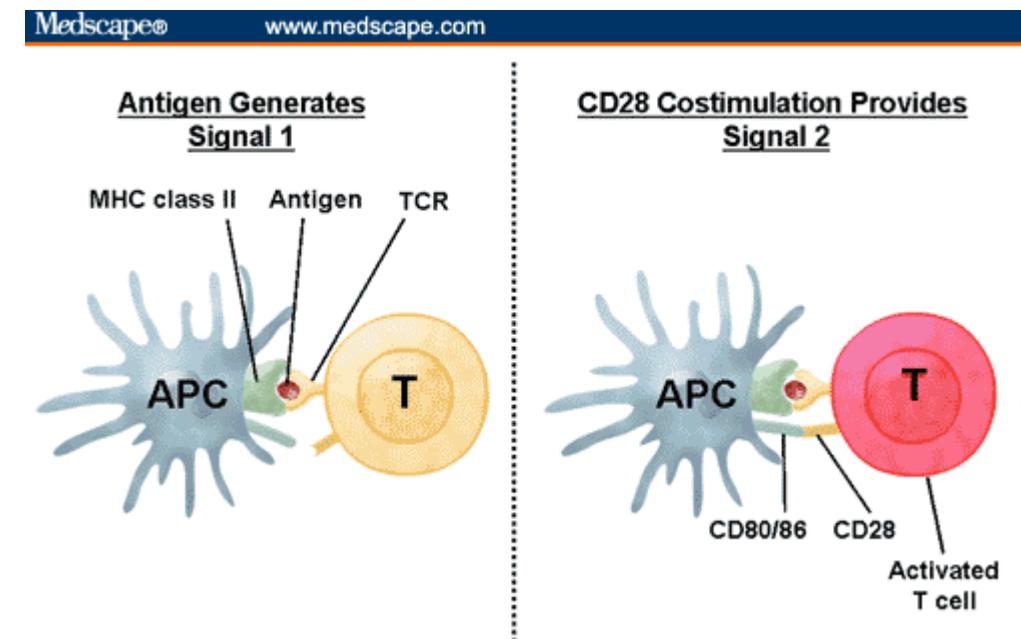
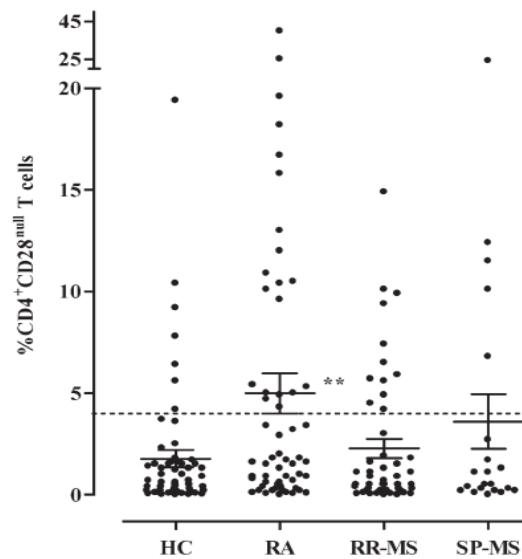
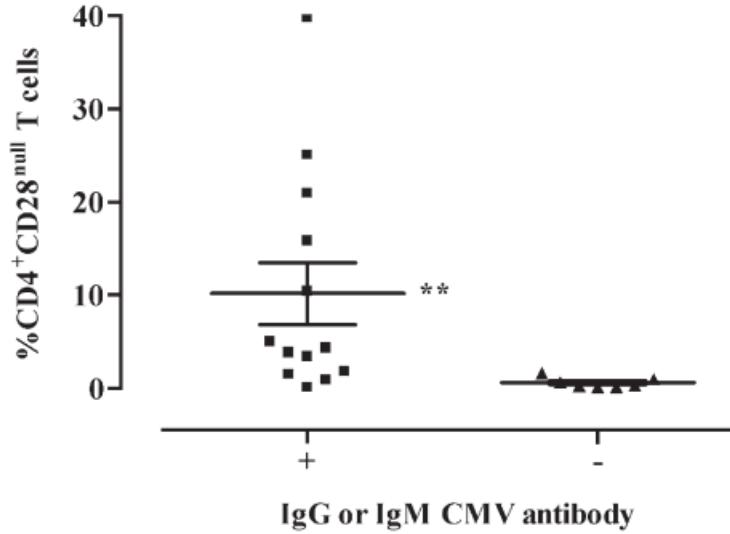
Thymic involution

- Cortex and medulla are replaced by adipose tissue
- Decline of naive T cells released from thymus
- Homeostatic proliferation of existing T cells

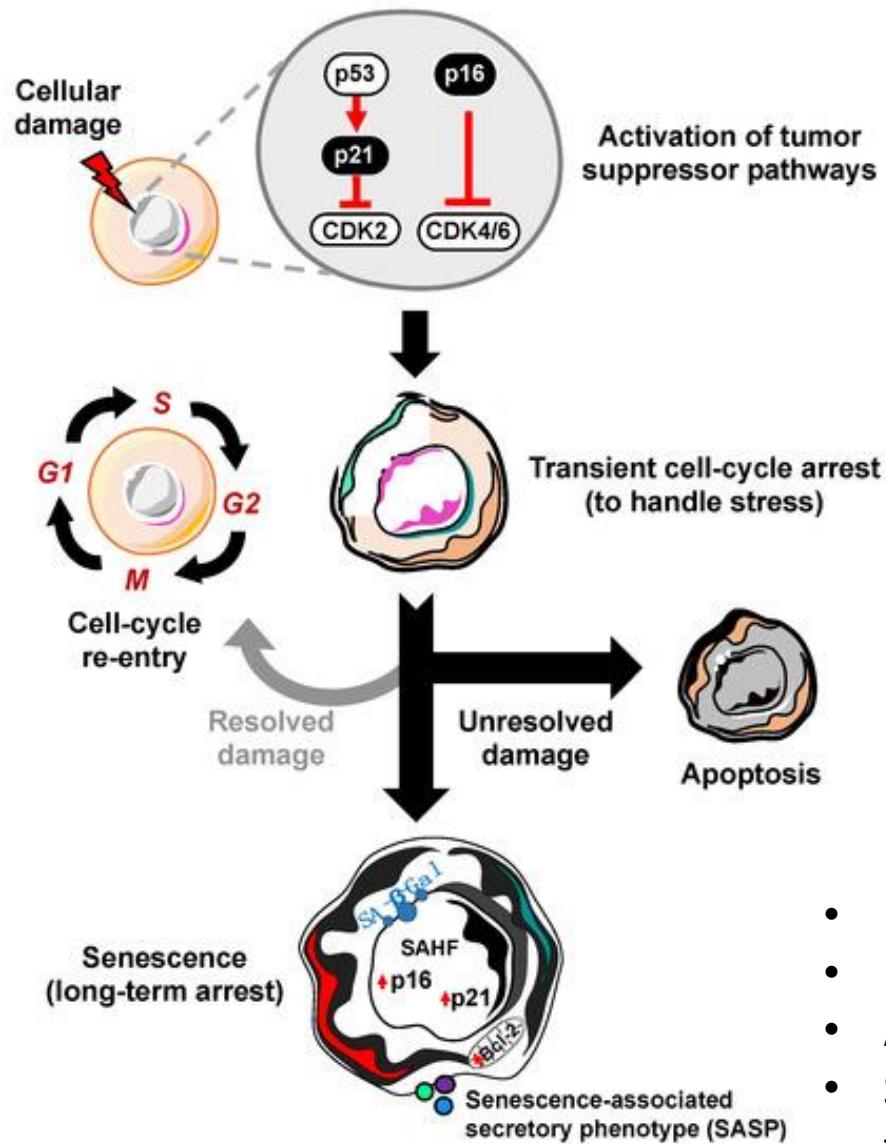


The effects of Aging on T lymphocytes

- Loss of co-stimulatory molecules CD28 and CD27
- Caused by proliferative stress after chronic antigen stimulation (e.g. CMV, autoimmune disease)
- **Immunosenescent T cells**

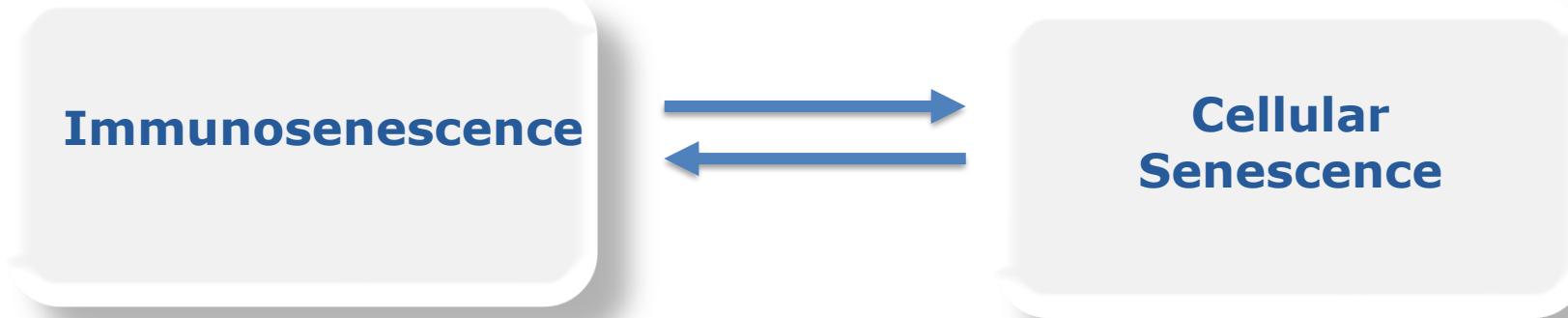


Cellular senescence



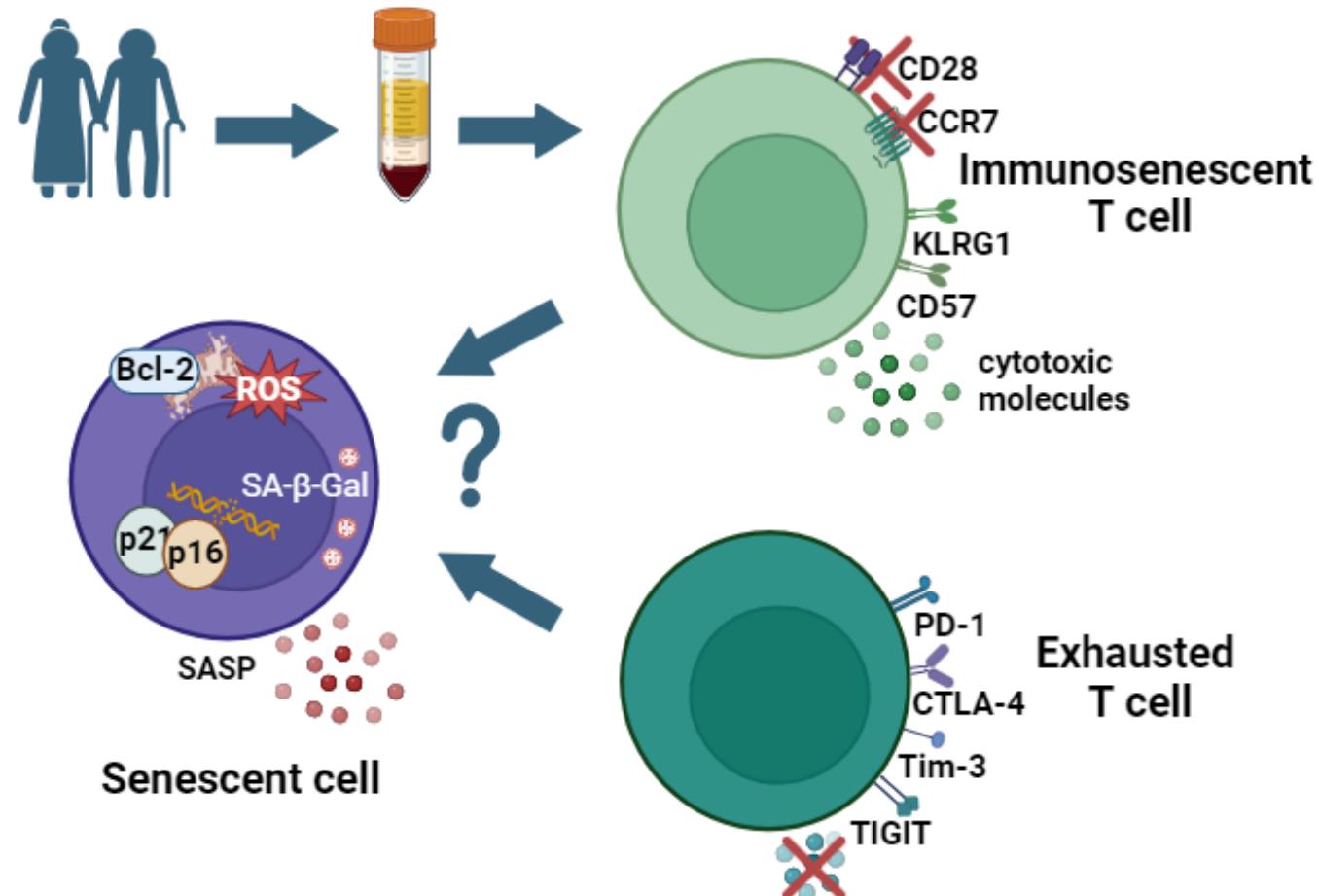
- Metabolic changes
- Resistant to apoptosis
- Altered gene expression
- Secretion of proinflammatory factors

Two different things...



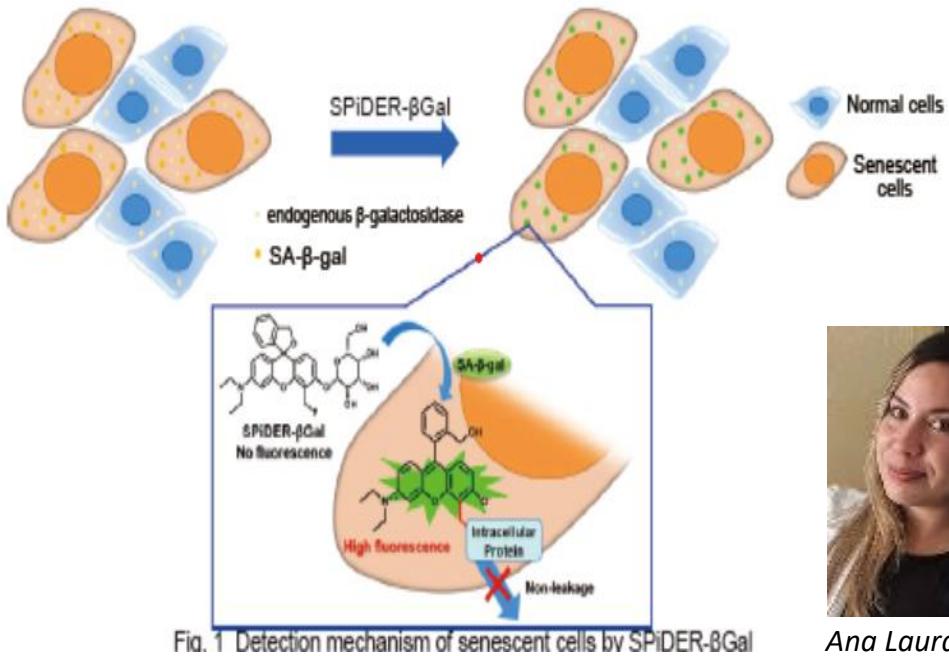
The causal relationship and overlap between them is still poorly understood

Are Immunosenescent T cells really senescent?



Strategy for the assessment of cellular senescence in lymphocytes

- Spectral flow cytometry panel
- N=100 individuals
- Senescence-associated β -Galactosidase

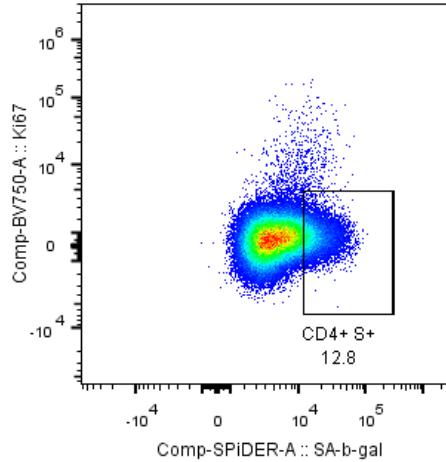


Ana Laura Kouri

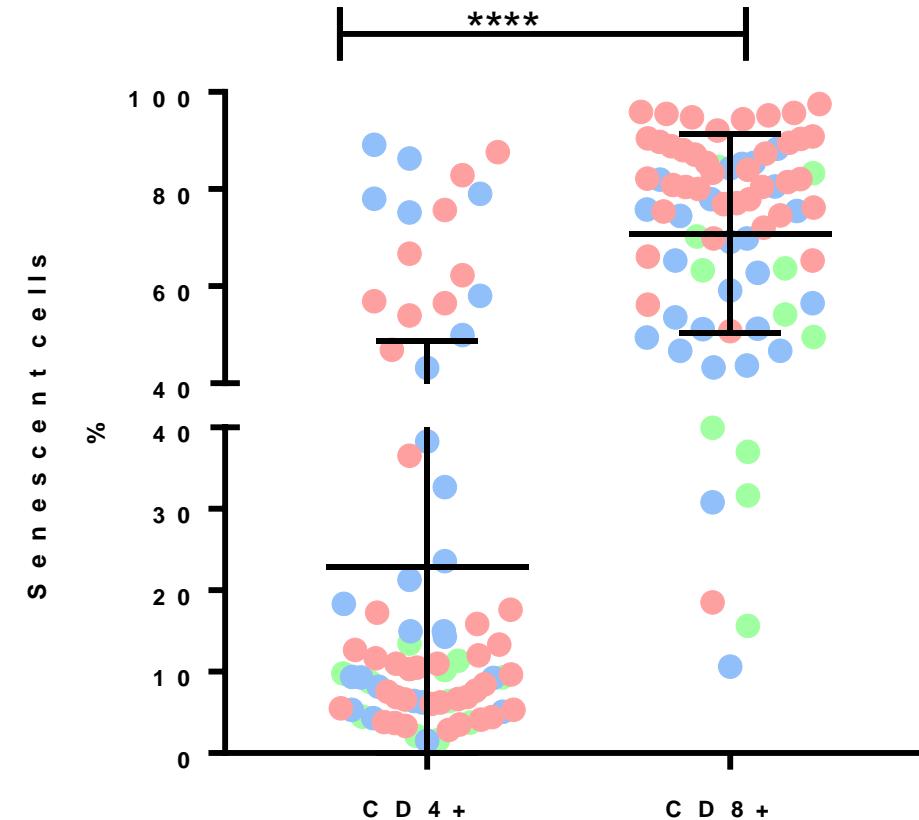
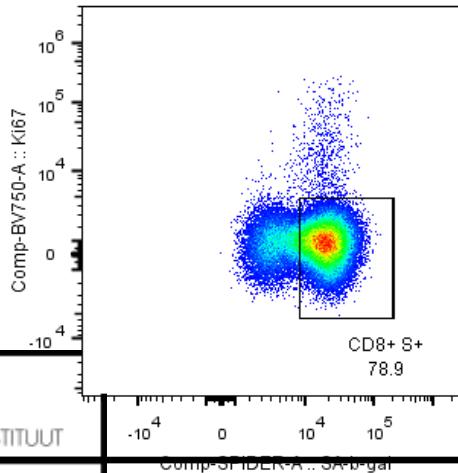
Marker	
<i>Senescence</i>	SPiDER- β -gal
	Ki67
	CD3
	CD8
	CD4
	CD45RA
<i>T cells</i>	CD197 (CCR-7)
	CD28
	CD57
	CD95
	CD152 (CTLA-4)
	CD279 (PD-1)
	KLRG1
<i>B cells</i>	CD27
	CD19 (B)
	IgD
	CD38
<i>NK cells</i>	CD56
	CD16
<i>Monocytes</i>	HLA-DR (CD74)
<i>Live/Dead</i>	Zombie

High expression of cellular senescence markers in CD8+ T lymphocytes

CD4+ T cells

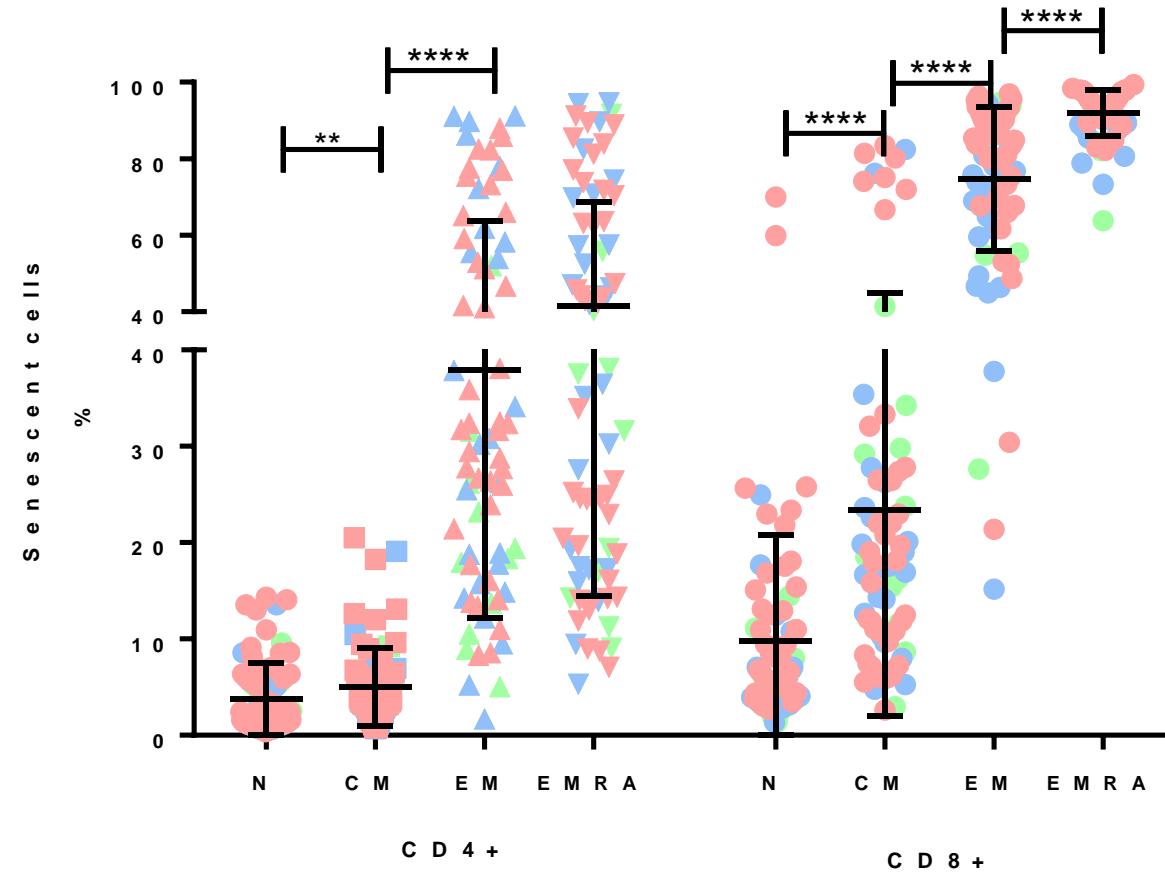


CD8+ T cells

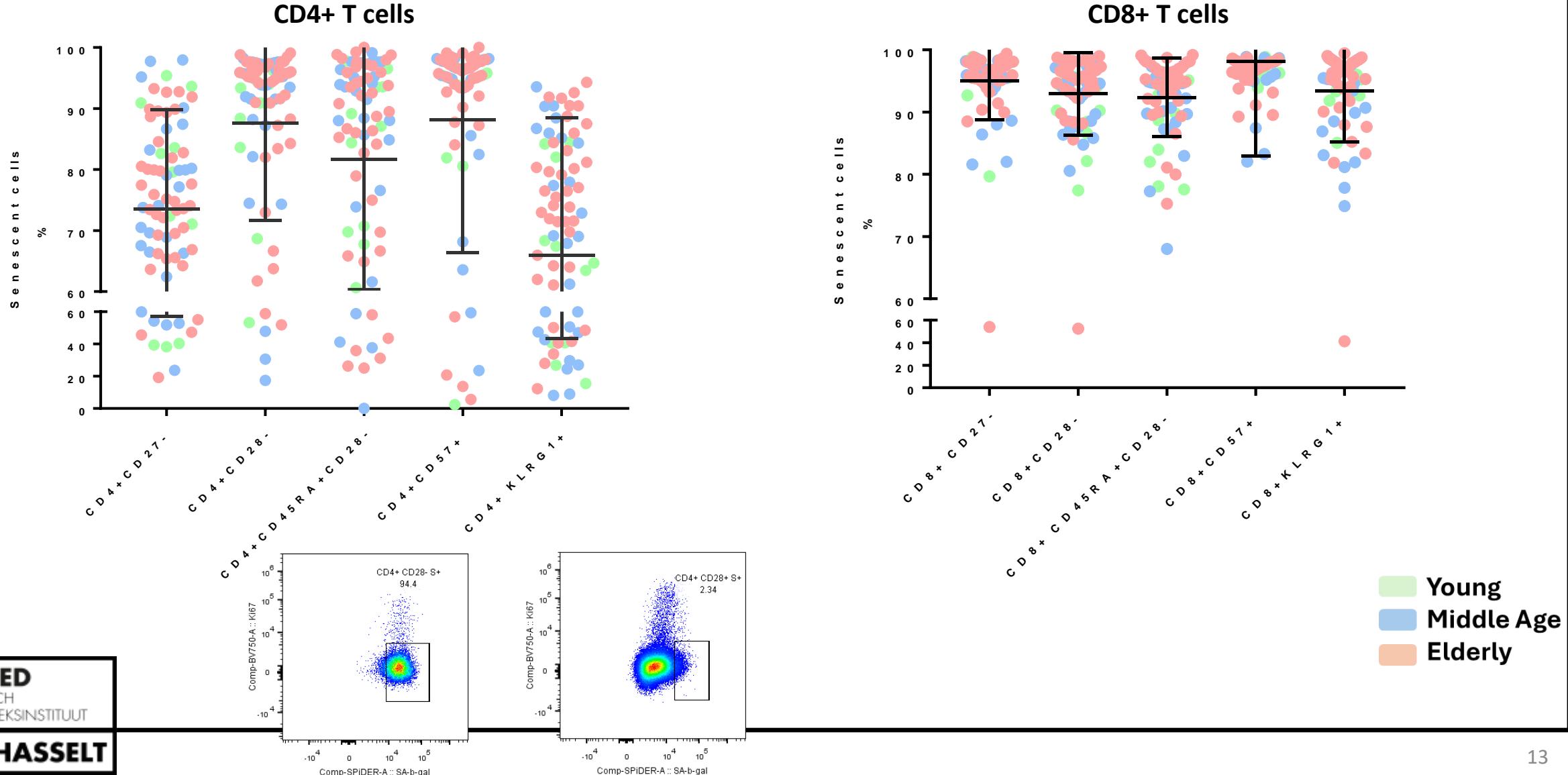


CD8+ T cells show a significantly higher frequency of senescent cells

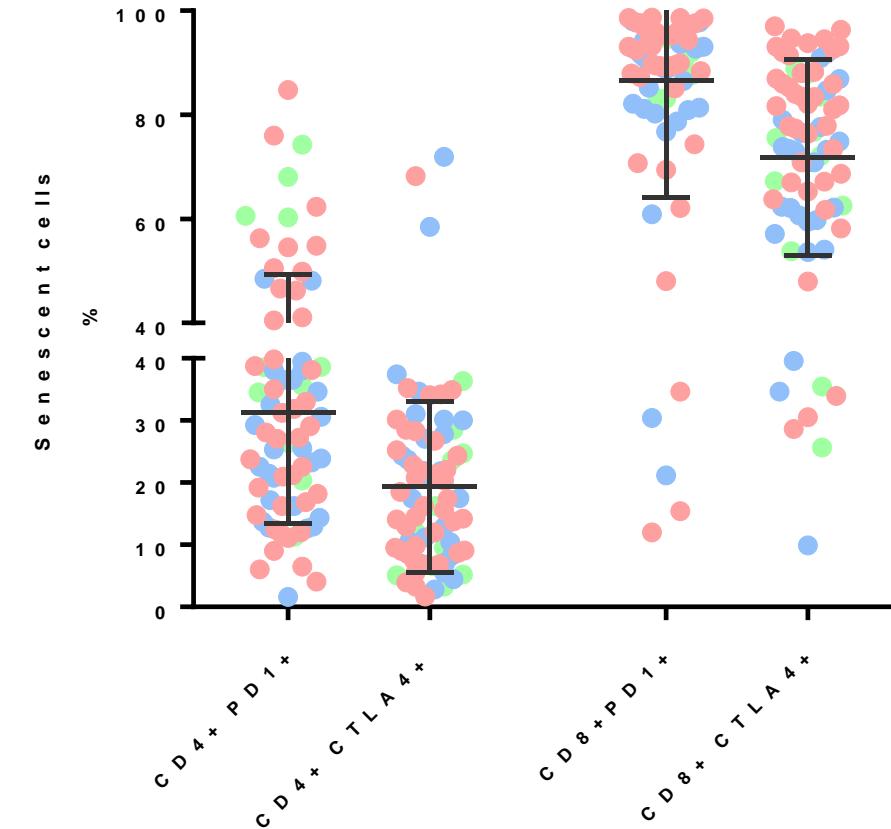
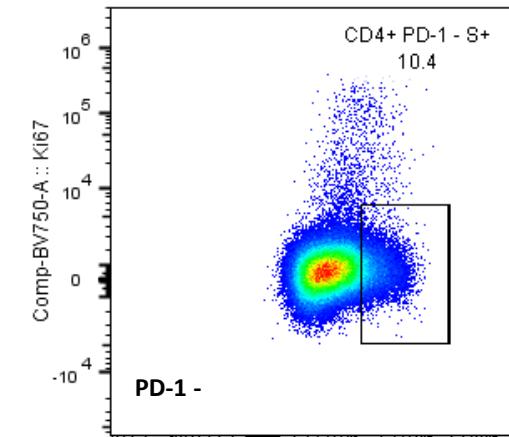
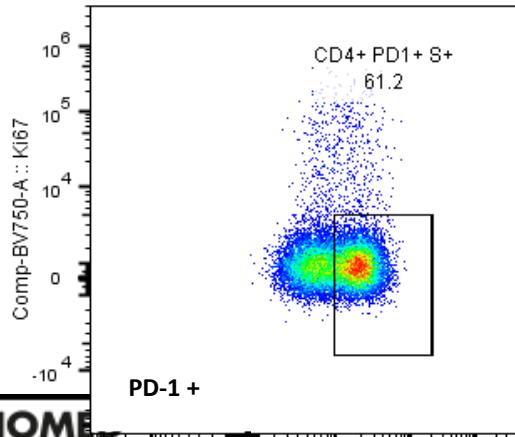
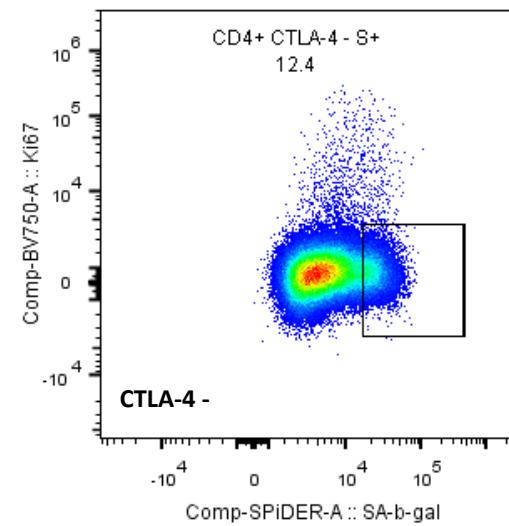
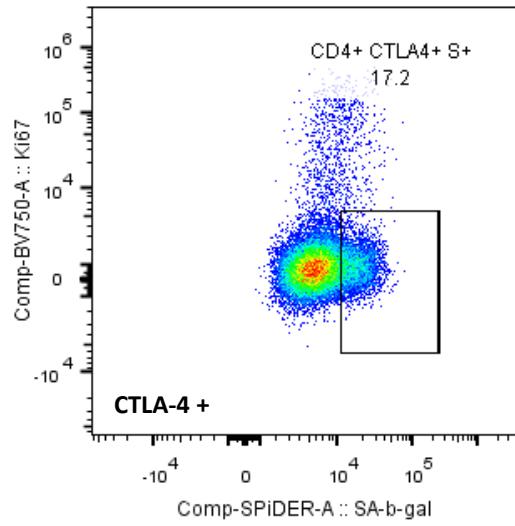
Cellular senescence increases with T lymphocyte stage of differentiation



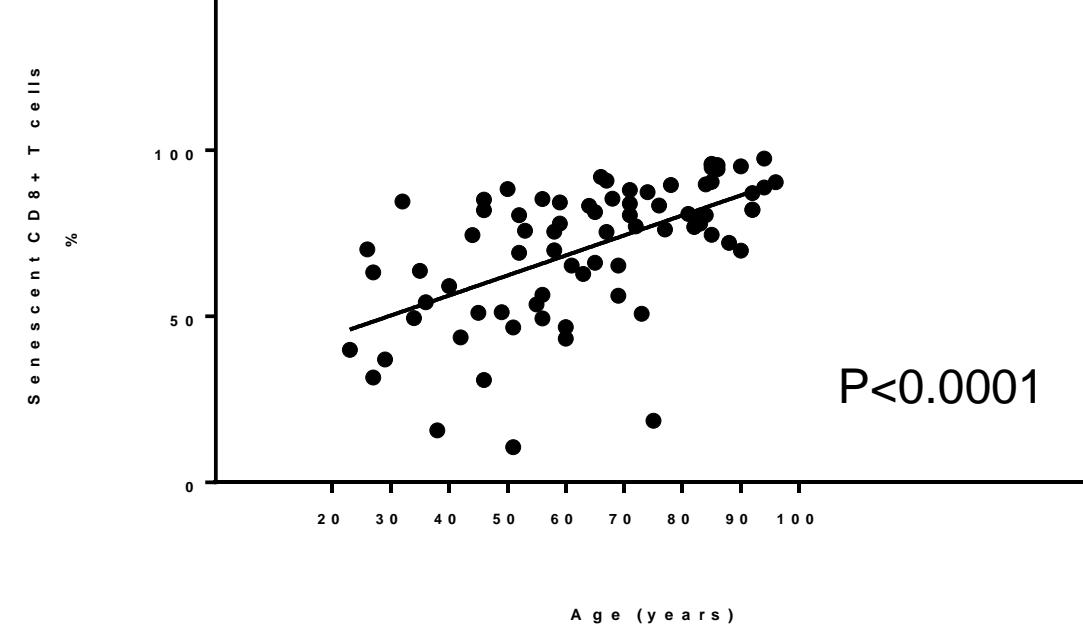
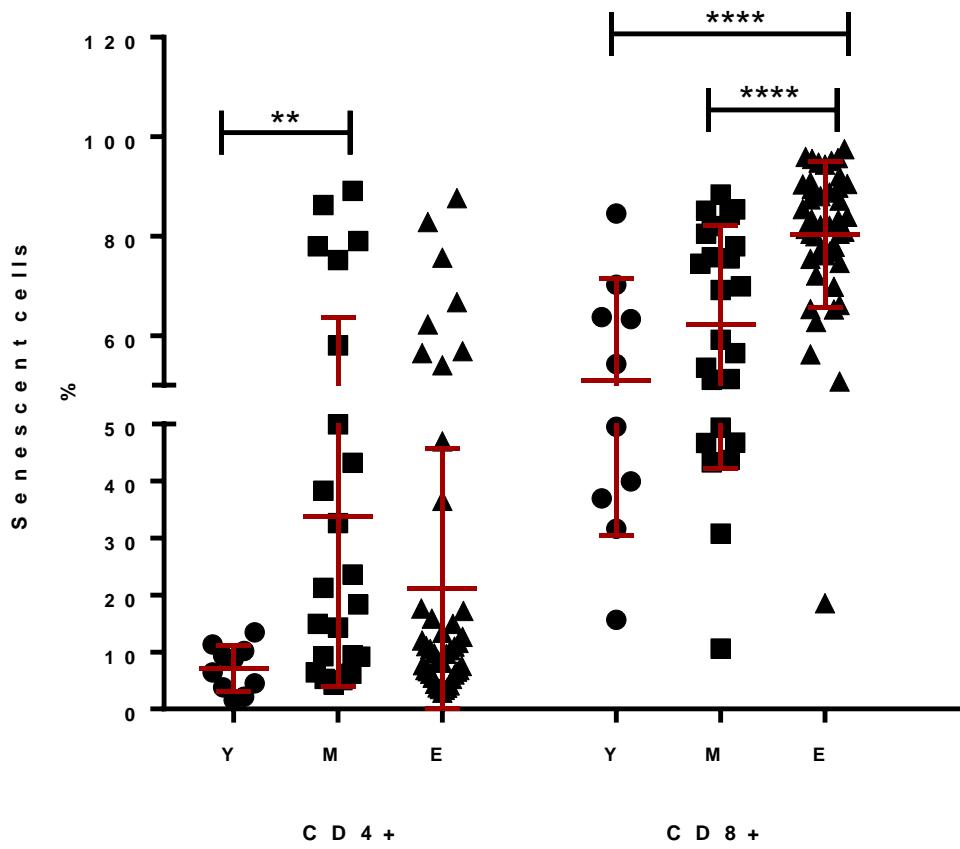
Immunosenescent T cells: not all of them are senescent



Expression of cellular senescence markers in exhausted T cells

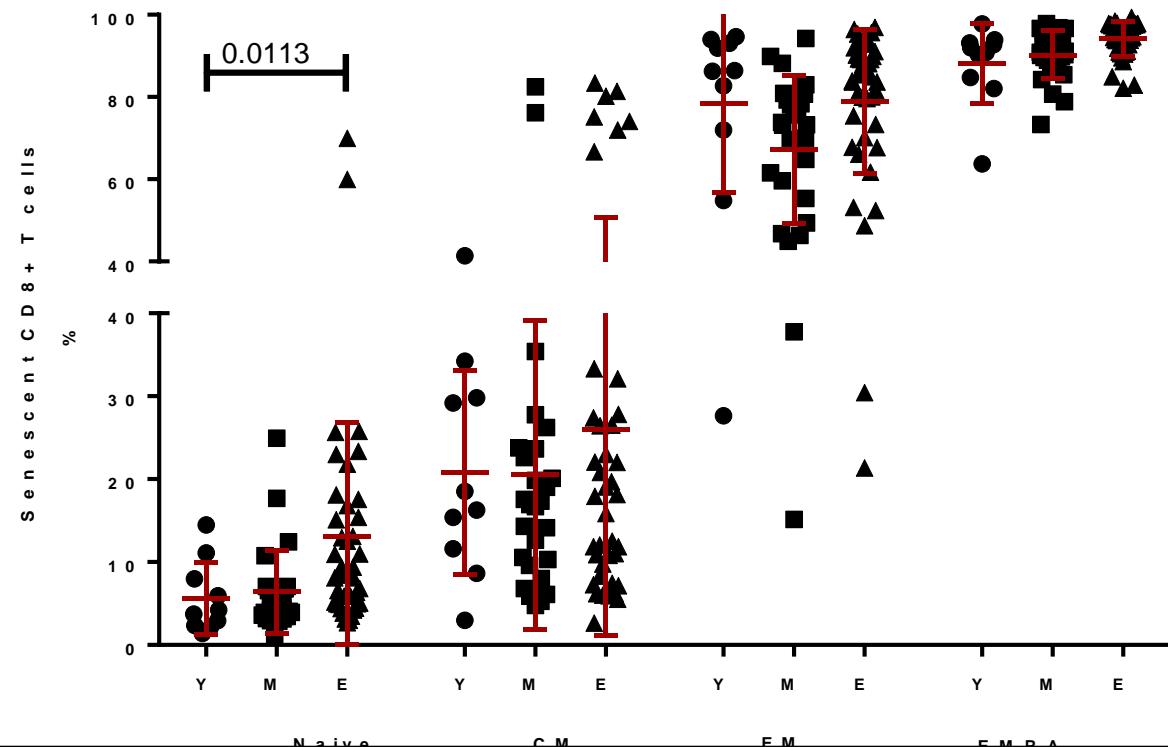
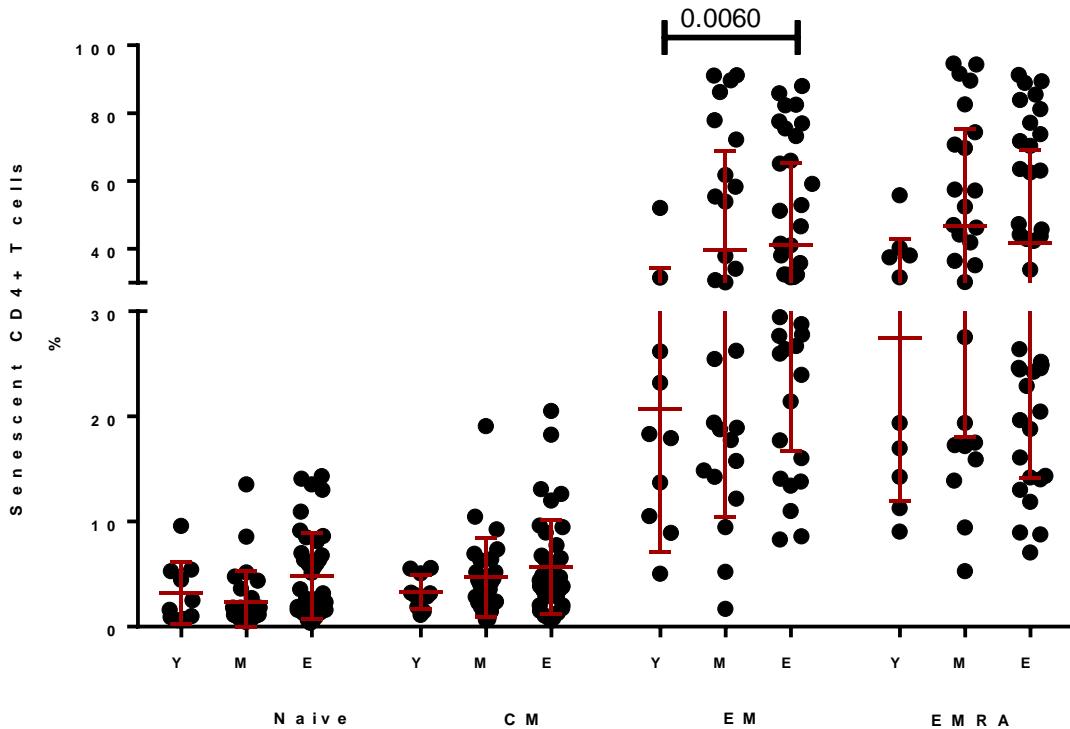


Senescent T cells increase with age

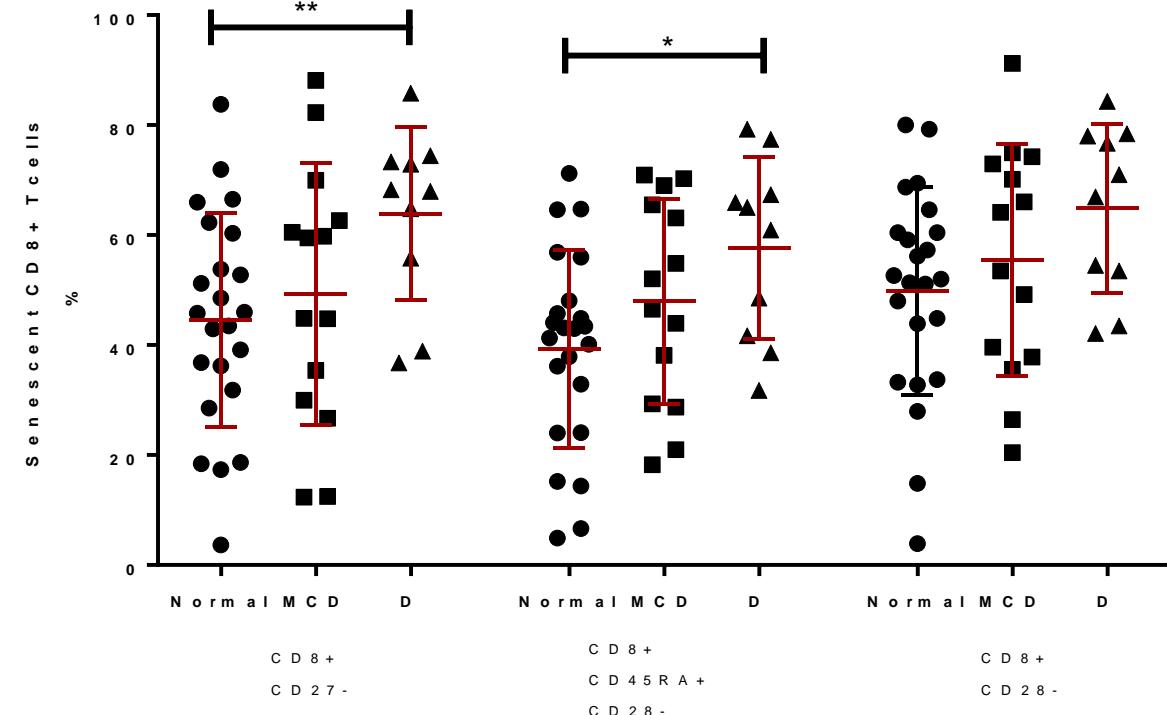
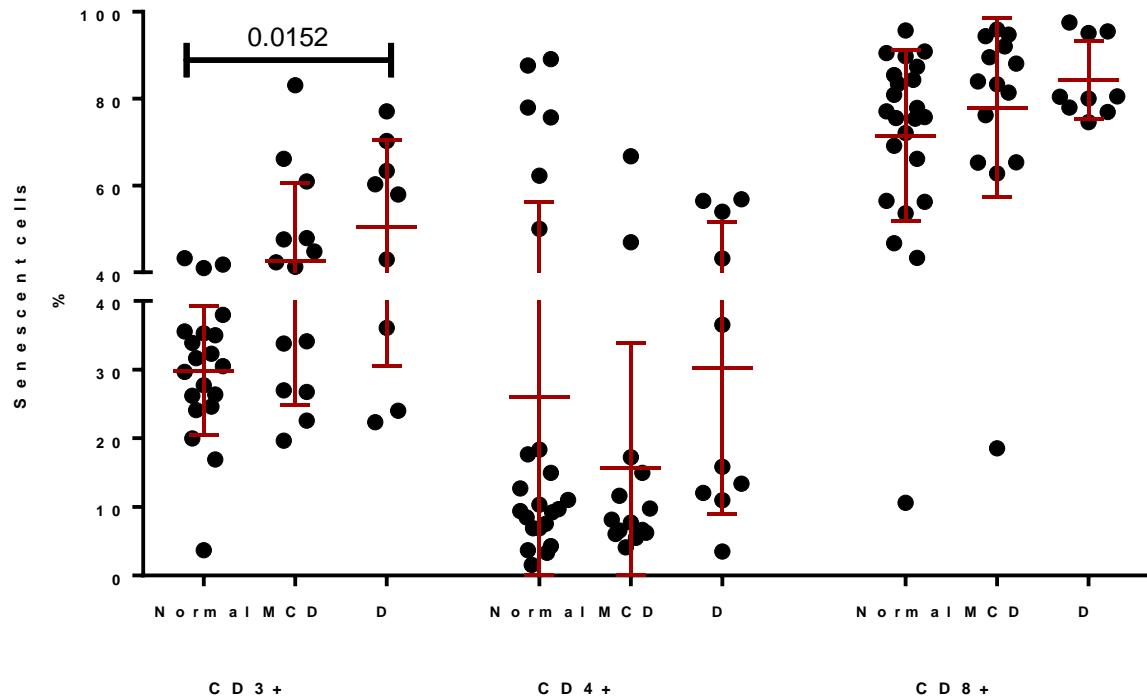


Y: Young < 40
M: Middle Age: 40-64
E: Elderly: ≥ 65

Cellular senescence in T cell differentiation stages with increasing age



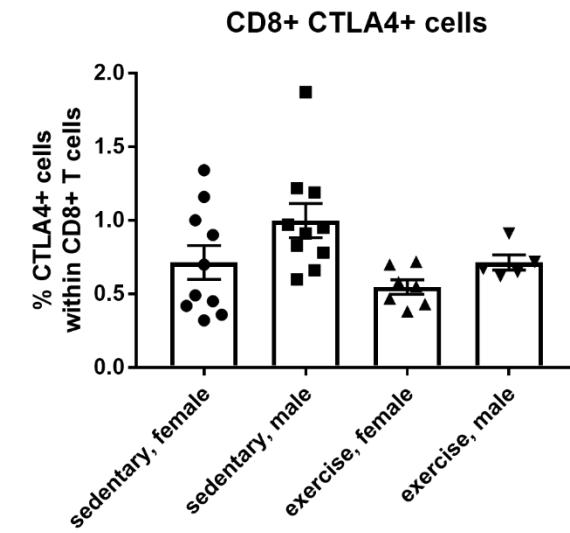
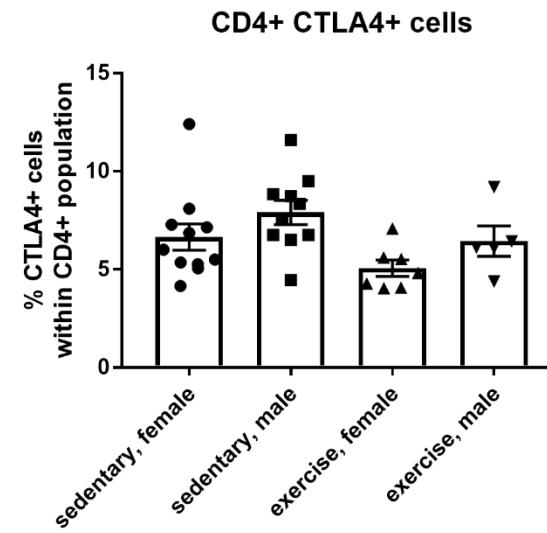
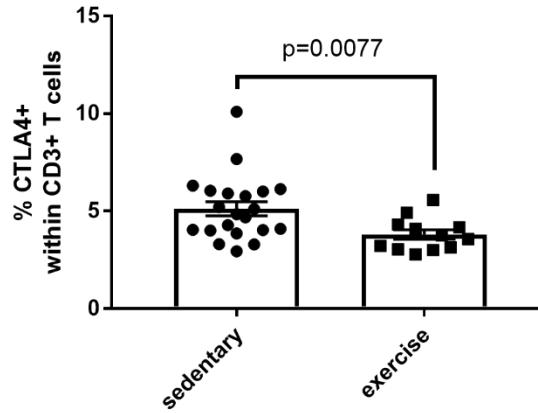
Association between immune aging and cognitive decline in elderly subjects



Can immune aging be prevented?

Exercise

- lower numbers of immunosenescent and exhausted T cells
- lower circulatory levels of inflammatory cytokines ("inflammaging")
- increased neutrophil phagocytic activity & NK-cell cytotoxic activity
- Increased antibody production after vaccination



Lena Fonteyn

Take home messages

- Immunosenescence is not the same as cellular senescence
- Cellular senescence increases with the stage of differentiation in T lymphocytes
- CD8+ T cells more prone to senescence than CD4+ T cells
- Immune aging markers are associated with cognitive decline in elderly subjects
- High inter-individual differences → need for individualized approaches & multiple biomarkers



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Lena Fonteyn

