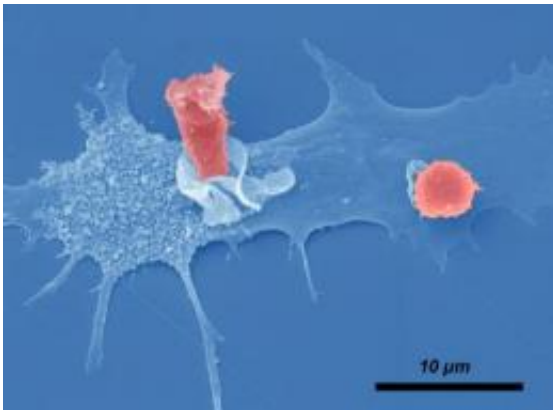


Researchers show long-term consequences of chronic virus infection

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T cells are immune cells important for the defense against viruses. The ongoing exposure to cytomegalovirus impairs their function. In the picture: two T cells (red) interact with a dendritic cell, another type of immune cell. Credit: HZI / Rohde

The cytomegalovirus (CMV) is a member of the herpesvirus family. Although most people carry CMV for life, it hardly ever makes them sick. Researchers from the Helmholtz Centre for Infection Research and from the USA have now unveiled long term consequences of the ongoing presence of CMV: Later in life, more and more cells of the immune system concentrate on CMV, and as a result, the response against other viruses is weakened. These research results help to explain why the elderly are often more prone to infectious diseases than young people.

The viral [immunologist](#) Professor Luka Cicin-Sain, head of the junior research group "Immune Aging and [Chronic Infections](#)" at the HZI in Braunschweig, Germany, and his colleagues have now published their discovery in the open access journal [PLoS Pathogens](#). In the article, they describe that even months after infection with CMV, mice still show weaker responses against other viruses such as the [flu virus](#).

Most adults are infected with CMV, yet this infection goes unnoticed. Usually that is of no consequence, because in the vast majority of cases, this herpesvirus does not make them sick. Only for people with a weak immune system, like [organ recipients](#), [AIDS patients](#), or unborn babies infected during pregnancy, the infection is dangerous. In everyone else, the virus becomes latent and persists in the body, but is kept at bay by the immune system. "In young people this lasting activation of the immune system might even be beneficial, because an active immune system may defeat other infections rapidly. But a bright candle burns down faster", says Cicin-Sain, to clarify that the immune defence will wear out over the years. In elderly, the immune system loses function and its changes that present a clear loss of [immune protection](#) are summarily termed the "Immune risk profile", shortly IRP. A relationship between IRP and the presence of CMV has been observed in several clinical studies. However, up to now it was unclear whether IRP is a consequence of the CMV infection or, vice versa, the IRP resulted in increased susceptibility to CMV infection.

The results of Cicin-Sain's group and his American colleagues from the Oregon Health and Science University in Portland and from the College of Medicine of the University of Arizona in Tucson show that the ongoing CMV presence contributes to immune ageing. "Of course the immune system ages without CMV as well", Cicin-Sain explains. On the other hand, CMV is a permanent guest that demands a growing amount of attention from the T cells, an important group of immune defence cells. The longer the mice were infected with CMV, the more of these

cells were engaged with the cytomegalovirus and were missing for the fight against other pathogens. Accordingly, the immune system of CMV-infected mice could not respond well to other infections, for instance to the flu- or the West-Nile-virus. "We believe that the large number of CMV-specific T cells in the lymph nodes is likely to impair the activation of the remaining cells", the researcher concludes. What accelerated the [immune defence](#) in the young organism now becomes a burden in an old organism and takes its toll. Luka Cicin-Sain thinks a little further and summarizes: "Our results clearly show how important it would be to develop a vaccine against the cytomegalovirus, despite its low direct impact on human health."

More information: Luka Cicin-Sain, James D. Brien, Jennifer L. Uhrlaub, Anja Drabig, Thomas F. Marandu, Janko Nikolich-Zugich, Cytomegalovirus Infection Impairs Immune Responses and Accentuates T-cell pool Changes Observed in Mice with Aging, *PLoS Pathogens*, 2012, [dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1002849](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1002849)

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