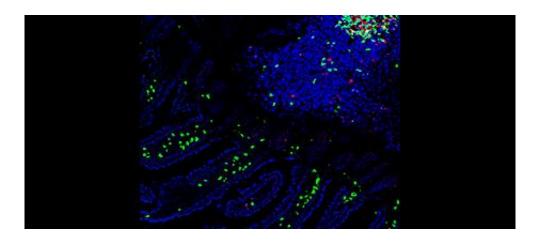


Breakthrough for vaccine research: Mucosa forms special immunological memory

September 14 2016, by Elin Lindström Claessen



Credit: University of Gothenburg

If a vaccine is to protect the intestines and other mucous membranes in the body, it also needs to be given through the mucosa, for example as a nasal spray or a liquid that is drunk. The mucosa forms a unique immunological antibody memory that does not occur if the vaccine is given by injection. This has been shown by a new study from Sahlgrenska Academy published in *Nature Communications*.

Immunological memory is the secret to human protection against various diseases and the success of vaccines. It allows our <u>immune system</u> to quickly recognize and neutralize threats. "The largest part of the immune system is in our mucosa. Even so, we understand less about how <u>immunological memory</u> protects us there than we do about protection in



the rest of the body. Some have even suggested that a typical immune memory function does not exist in the mucosa," says Mats Bemark, associate professor of immunology at Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg.

After extensive work, the research team at Sahlgrenska Academy can now show that this assumption is completely wrong.

Lifelong Intestine Memory

In studies in mice, the researchers show that the mucosal immune system can lead to a lifelong memory in the intestines of mice. After immunization, long-lived cells make antibodies that are transported into the intestine through the mucosa. In addition, memory cells form that can rapidly initiate a new immune response if needed and that can form new cells that produce antibodies.

"We show that the memory cells created in the mucosa are different from memory cells formed in other parts of the body. And a bit surprisingly, it seems that the cells that make antibodies in the mucosa and the memory cells in the mucosa are not created at the same time," says Mats Bemark.

Unique Memory Cells

The researchers' findings have major implications for future vaccine development. "The study clearly shows that it is possible to achieve an immunological antibody memory with mucosal vaccination and that the memory cells that are created in connection with this type of vaccination are unique and cannot be achieved through traditional vaccination methods. This means that only mucosal vaccinations can provide immunological protection in the <u>mucosa</u>," says Nils Lycke, professor of



clinical immunology at Sahlgrenska Academy.

For the study, the research team used a new method in which mice were immunized with a model vaccine (called an antigen) that is given orally. The researchers could then follow the cells formed during the immune response for the rest of the mouse's life.

"Because we have focused on how this provides protection over the long-term, each experiment lasted between six months and two years. This work is unique because this new methodology allows us to follow these very rare memory cells with very good resolution, and that we can follow the response for such a long time," says Mats Bemark.

The article 'Limited clonal relatedness between gut IgA plasma cells and memory B cells after oral immunization' was published in the journal *Nature Communications* on September 6, 2016.

More information: Mats Bemark et al. Limited clonal relatedness between gut IgA plasma cells and memory B cells after oral immunization, *Nature Communications* (2016). DOI: 10.1038/ncomms12698

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