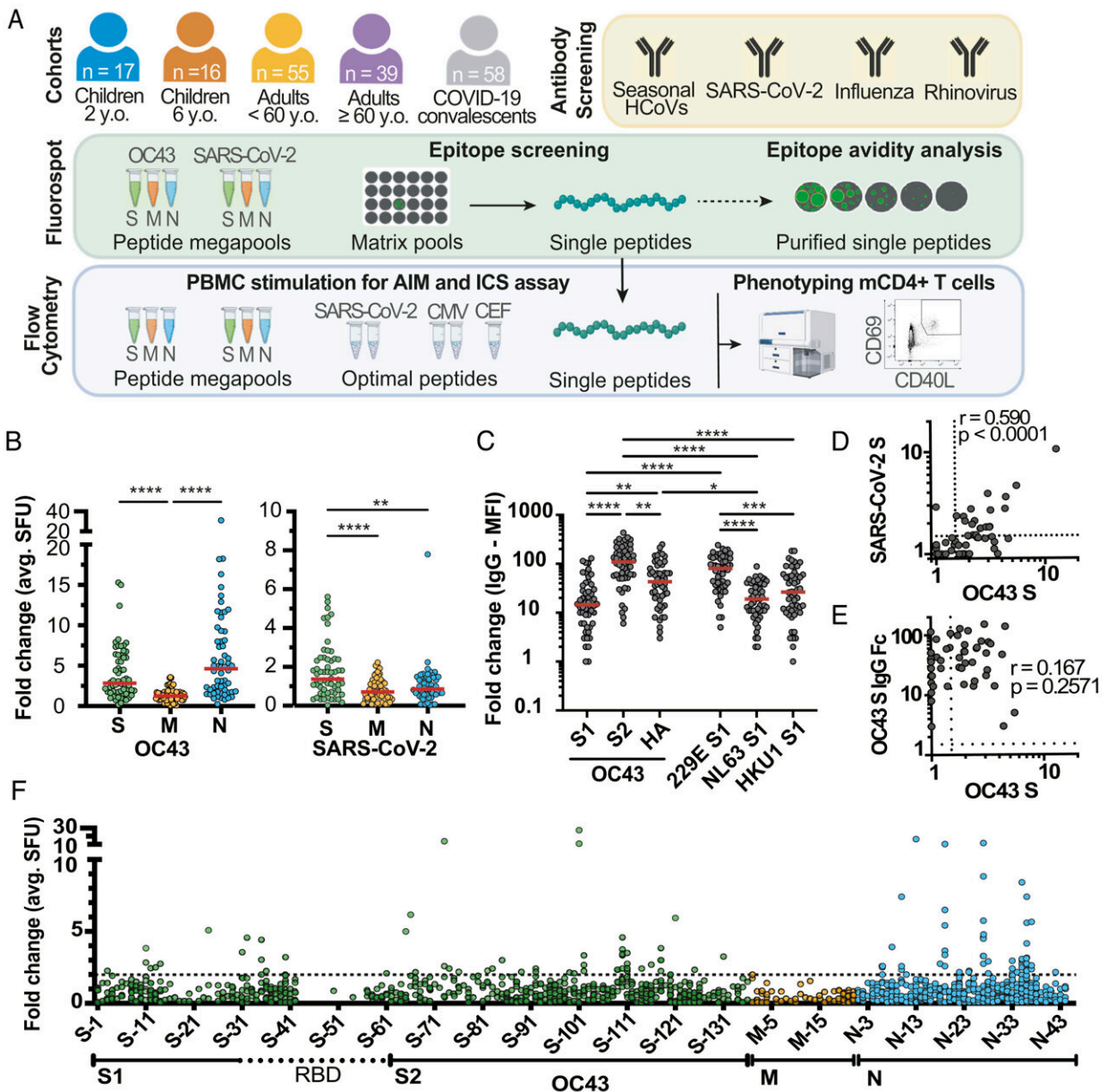


Common cold may give children immunity against COVID-19, reveals study

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Study outline and mapping of T cell responses against OC43 and SARS-CoV-2. (A) Outline of the study design, cohorts, and methodology created with BioRender.com. Cells were stimulated with 20-mer peptides spanning the spike (S), membrane (M), and nucleocapsid (N) proteins from OC43 and SARS-CoV-2, followed by analysis using IFN- γ FluoroSpot and flow cytometry by gating on antigen-specific CD69⁺ CD40L⁺ memory (m)CD4⁺ T cells. Control peptides included optimal MHC-I- and MCH-II-restricted peptides from SARS-CoV-2 (SARS-CoV-2 Opt) and CMV, and a pool combining peptides from CMV, EBV, and flu (CEF). See *Materials and Methods* for details. (B) Fold change of average spot forming units (average SFU) relative to negative control in blood donors (n = 60) stimulated with OC43 or SARS-CoV-2 peptide megapools. Kruskal–Wallis test with Dunn’s multiple comparison post hoc test. (C) Plasma levels of IgG in blood donors (n = 52) targeting the spike regions 1 (S1) and 2 (S2) and hemagglutinin (HA) of OC43, as well as S1 of 229E, NL63, and HKU1. Kruskal–Wallis test with Dunn’s multiple comparison post hoc test. (D and E) Spearman correlation of CD69⁺ CD40L⁺ mCD4⁺ T cells provided as the stimulation index against OC43 S versus SARS-CoV-2 S (D; n = 60) or anti-OC43-S IgG plasma levels (E; n = 49). The threshold for a positive antigen-specific response, set at 1.5 (dotted line), is indicated. (F) Immunogenic peptides identified by FluoroSpot in blood donors after stimulation with peptide matrix pools and single peptides derived from OC43. Presented as fold change of average SFU compared to negative control, with peptide name and region along the x axis (RBD; receptor-binding domain).*, p Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (2023). DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2220320120

During the pandemic, medical doctors and researchers noticed that children and adolescents infected with COVID-19 became less ill than adults. A possible explanation for this is that children already had a prior level of immunity to COVID-19 provided by memory T cells generated by common colds.

After studying unique blood samples from children taken before the pandemic, researchers from Karolinska Institutet in Sweden have now

identified memory T cells that react to cells infected with SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.

Four coronaviruses cause common colds

A possible explanation for this immunity in children is that they already had colds caused by one of the four coronaviruses causing seasonal common cold symptoms. This could stimulate an immune response with T cells able to also react to cells infected with SARS-CoV-2.

This new study reinforces this hypothesis and shows that T cells previously activated by the OC43 virus can cross-react against SARS-CoV-2.

"These reactions are especially strong early in life and grow much weaker as we get older," says the study's corresponding author Annika Karlsson, research group leader at the Department of Laboratory Medicine, Karolinska Institutet. "Our findings show how the T-cell response develops and changes over time and can guide the future monitoring and development of vaccines."

Strong immunity at the age of two

The results indicate that the memory T-cell response to coronaviruses develops as early as the age of two. The study was based on 48 blood samples from two- and six-year-old children, and 94 samples from adults between the ages of 26 and 83. The analysis also included [blood samples](#) from 58 people who had recently recovered from COVID-19.

"Next, we'd like to do analogous studies of younger and [older children](#), teenagers and [young adults](#) to better track how the [immune response](#) to coronaviruses develops from childhood to adulthood," says Marion

Humbert, postdoctoral researcher currently at the Department of Medicine Huddinge, Karolinska Institutet, joint first author with Anna Olofsson, doctoral student at the Department of Laboratory Medicine.

The paper is the result of a collaborative study among researchers at Karolinska Institutet, the universities of Bern (Switzerland), Oslo (Norway) and Linköping University (Sweden). The research is published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

More information: Marion Humbert et al, Functional SARS-CoV-2 cross-reactive CD4 + T cells established in early childhood decline with age, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2023). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2220320120](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2220320120)

Provided by Karolinska Institutet

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