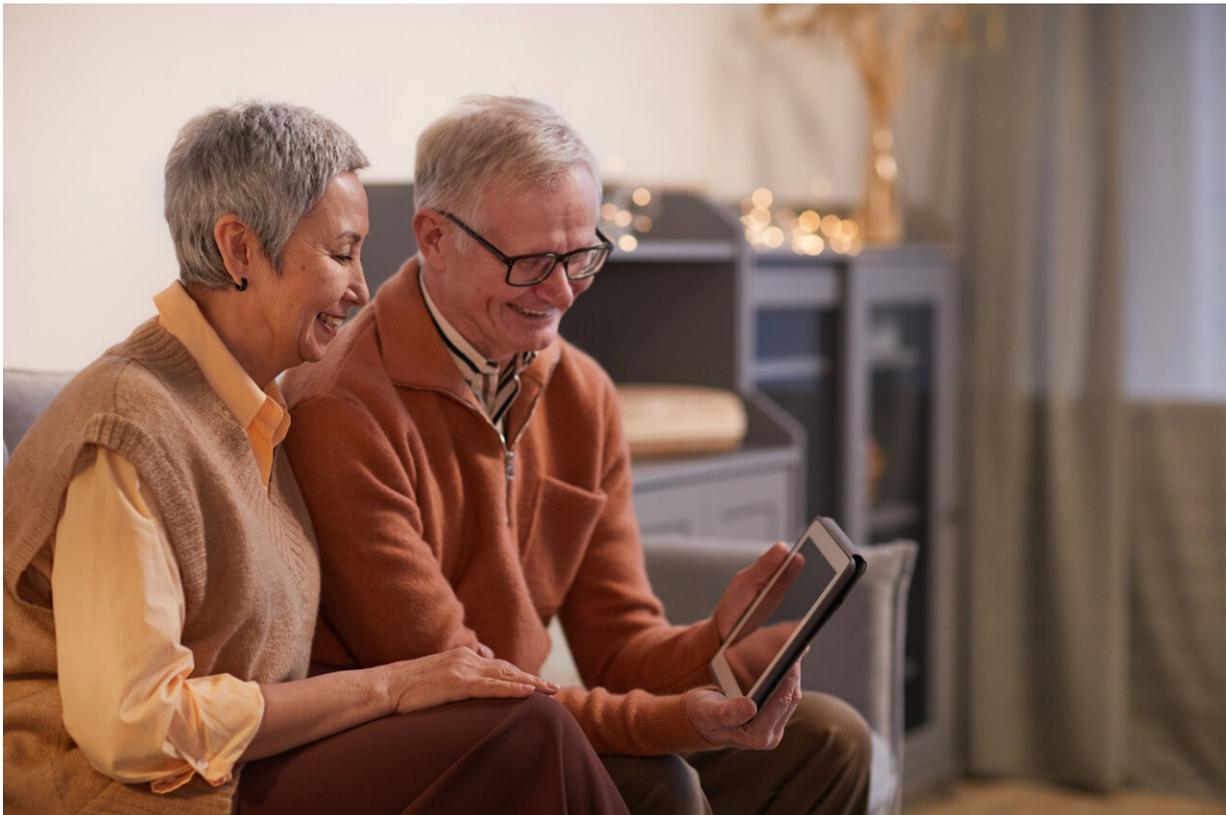


Existing medicines could help improve immune function in vulnerable older adults

October 13 2020, by Richard Faragher



Credit: Marcus Aurelius from Pexels

As we age, every major organ system progressively declines—including the [immune system](#). Aging causes our immune cells to become less able to fight off infections. This leaves older people [hundreds of times more](#)

[vulnerable](#) to diseases such as pneumonia and flu than younger people. But the poor immune response of many older adults also reduces their ability to benefit from vaccinations designed to protect them. In fact, [research shows](#) that most older people don't respond [nearly as well](#) to vaccines as younger people. While 70-90% of younger adults make a protective response to the influenza virus when given a flu vaccination, this can drop to under 20% in those over the age of 60.

Even before the pandemic, about one third of older people died from [infectious diseases](#). Immune system deterioration also means that viruses long held dormant in the body (such as chicken pox) can become active again, compromising their quality of life. Put simply, older adults' immune systems are just too "tired" to [do their job](#).

But researchers have discovered that drugs which already exist can actually slow and reverse both aging and [immune system](#) decline. These effects were first observed in 2009 when mice were treated with low doses of the drug [rapamycin](#). Originally developed as an antifungal, rapamycin inhibits mTOR, a protein that acts as the major cell nutrient sensor and regulates protein synthesis. Inhibiting mTOR makes it easier for cells to recycle damaged proteins, which could potentially improve their function.

The mice treated with rapamycin were shown to live [between 15-25% longer](#) than those not taking the drug. They also showed [improved function](#) in many—but not all—organ systems, including the [immune system](#).

The next step was then to determine if the drug could also improve the human immune system. In 2012 researchers using a variant of rapamycin (called everolimus) gave six-week, low-dose courses of the drug to elderly volunteers. These were safe and well tolerated, and the team found treatment enhanced participants' immune response to flu

vaccinations by [about 20%](#).

Further studies using similar short courses of everolimus (and related drugs) revealed that volunteers taking them had about half the rate of infections [for a year after treatment](#) compared to those who weren't treated. The researchers also found that treatment with everolimus had increased the activity of certain genes that play a critical role in the immune response to viruses.

However, rapamycin is not the only [drug](#) that improves immune function. Part of the reason our immune system deteriorates as we age is because our thymic function rapidly declines—especially in [older males](#). The thymus is a key organ in the immune system as it allows the maturation of the special T cells that regulate immune responses and direct other types of [immune cells](#) to attack invading pathogens. Aging reduces thymic function meaning fewer mature T cells are produced. But the hormone interleukin-7 can actually restore thymic function, increasing T cell output.

Following promising studies in [mice](#) researchers treated primates with interleukin-7, then vaccinated them against the flu. These animals showed [enhanced responses to flu vaccines](#) suggesting that further trials in humans are warranted.

However, small changes to the way we deliver vaccines might also have the potential to improve immune responsiveness in the most vulnerable. The time of day can actually impact immune [response](#) in humans—including our ability to make antibodies. Recently, one study of over 270 people over 65 were randomized to receive a [morning or afternoon vaccination](#) at their GP's surgery for three flu strains. Somewhat better immune responses were produced by patients treated in the morning compared to those treated later in the day. The reason for this difference may be because the human "body clock" (which regulates

many of our body's functions, from whether we feel tired or awake, or whether we're hungry) becomes increasingly [erratic with aging](#).

Crucially, in the context of a pandemic and with an aging population, rapamycin, everolimus and other members of this family of drugs are already licensed for a range of uses (including vein malformation and preventing organ rejection). This means that they are safe and could, in principle, be prescribed immediately. However, while initial studies have demonstrated efficacy, they were primarily undertaken to determine the best dose for patients. Researchers now need to test these drugs on a large scale to see whether they're equally effective in enhancing immunity in large populations and specific subgroups (such as people with other existing health conditions, including liver and heart disorders).

But because the enhancement of immune function seen is general—rather than dependent on being given a specific vaccine—such drugs could reduce sickness and death from multiple pathogens in a single treatment. And since some of these drugs are both [relatively cheap](#) and already routinely available, repurposing them to help the most vulnerable populations fight off infections could save lives.

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Citation: Existing medicines could help improve immune function in vulnerable older adults (2020, October 13) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-10-medicines-immune-function-vulnerable-older.html>

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