



Modulation of immune development and maturation in the offspring by maternal environment

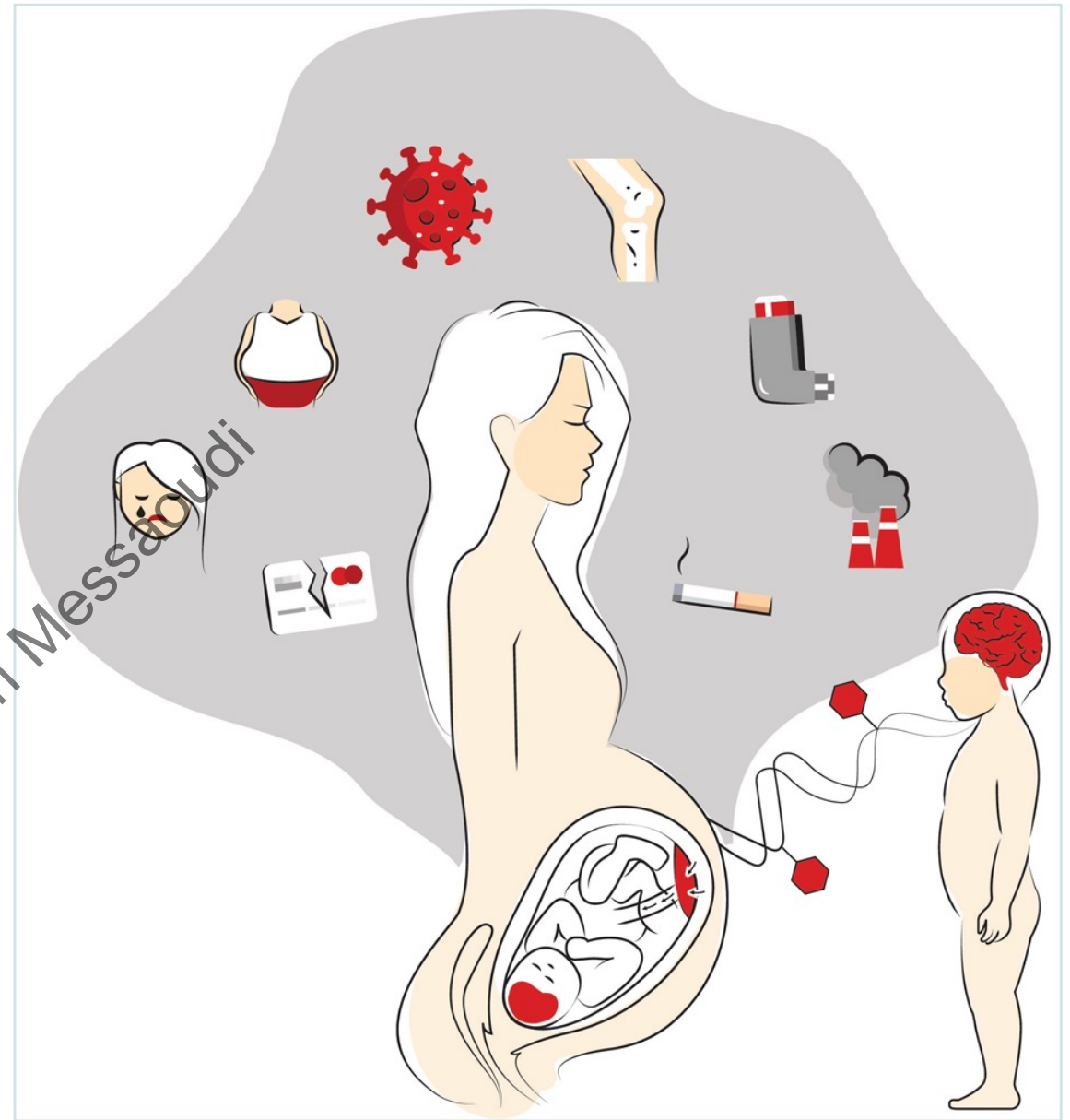
ILHEM MESSAOUDI, PHD

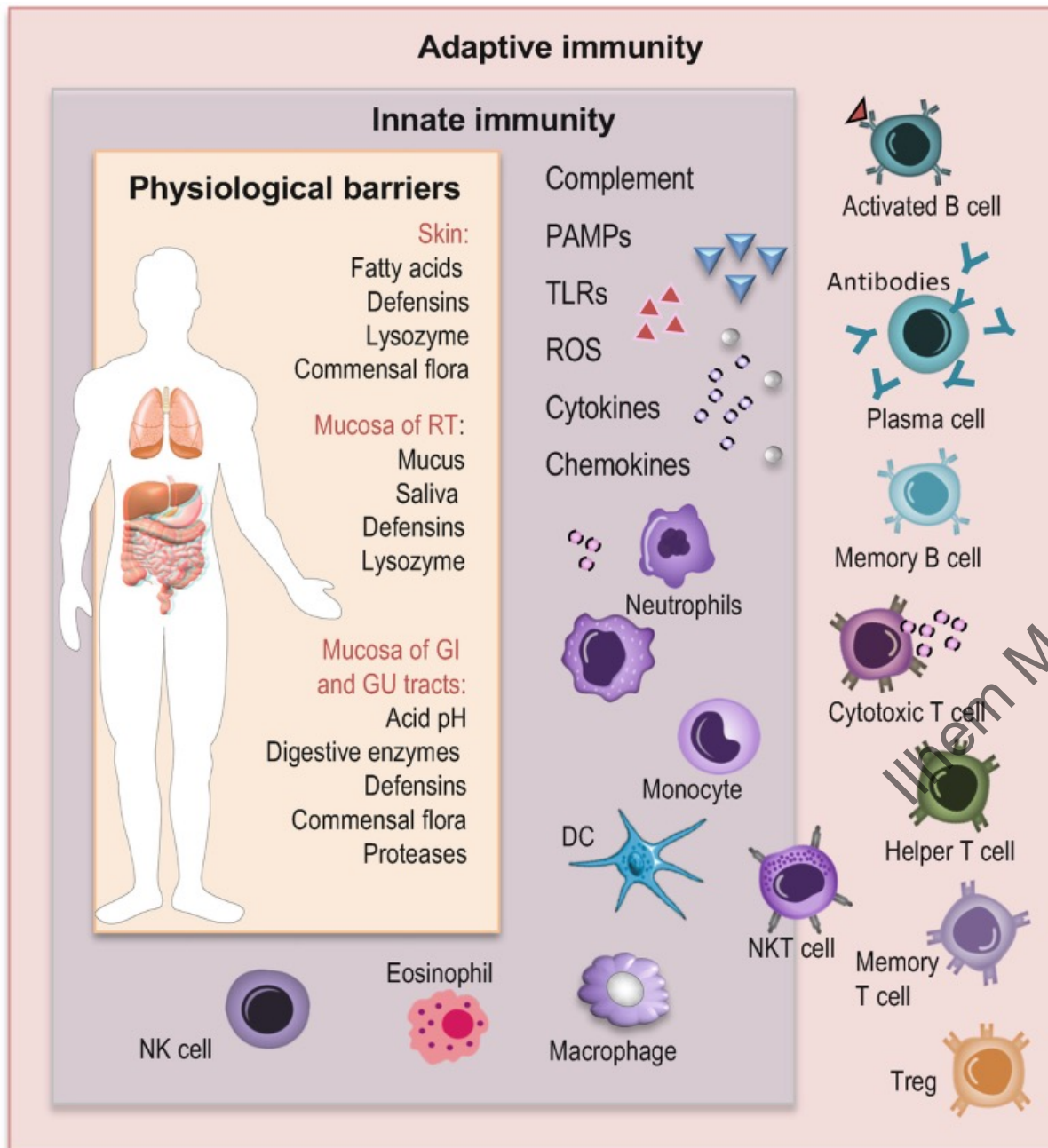
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA IRVINE, SCHOOL
OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

(SOON TO BE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE)

Developmental origins of health and disease

Nutritional or other environmental stimuli during critical periods of growth and development have the potential to permanently “program” the structure and/or function of cell populations, emerging organ systems, or homeostatic pathways



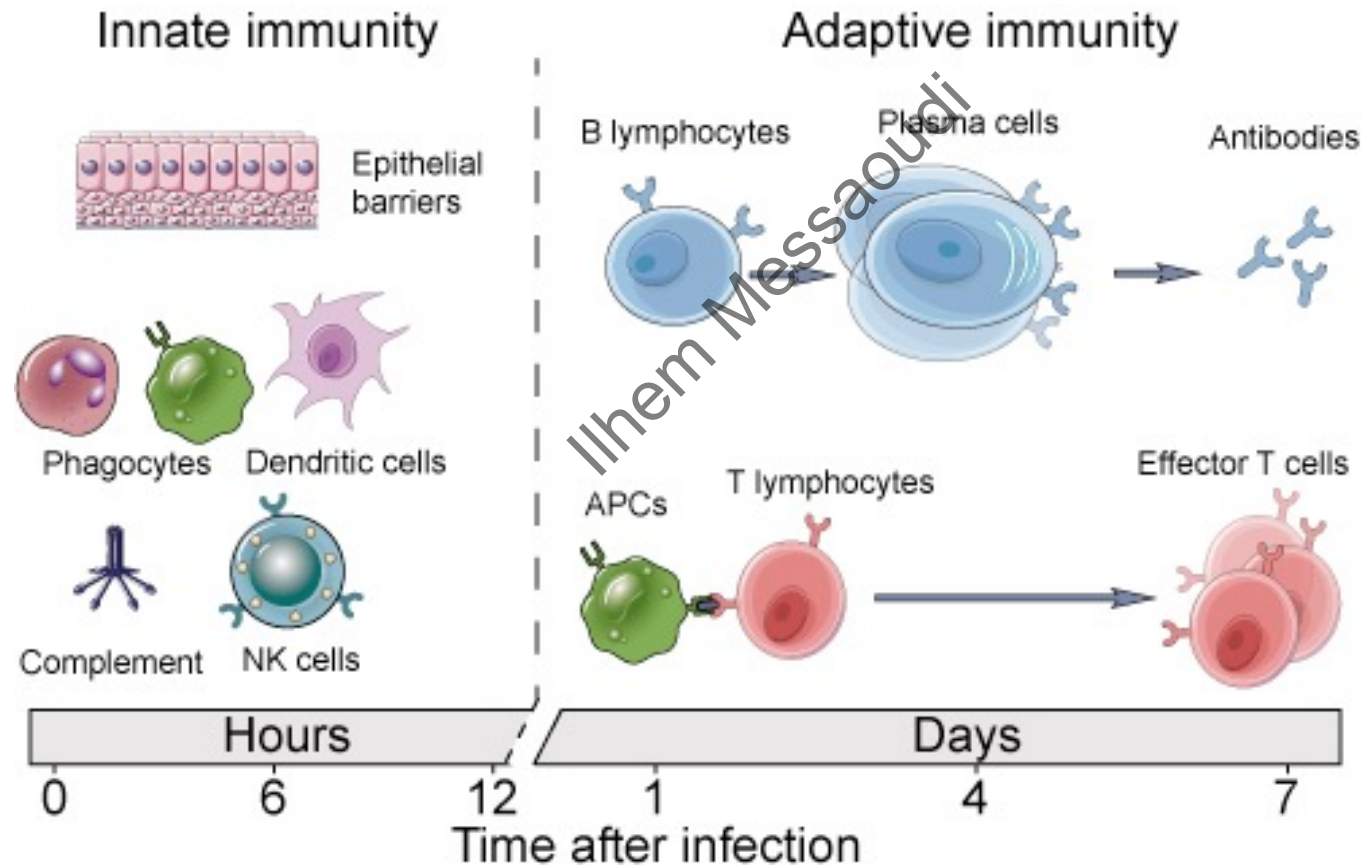


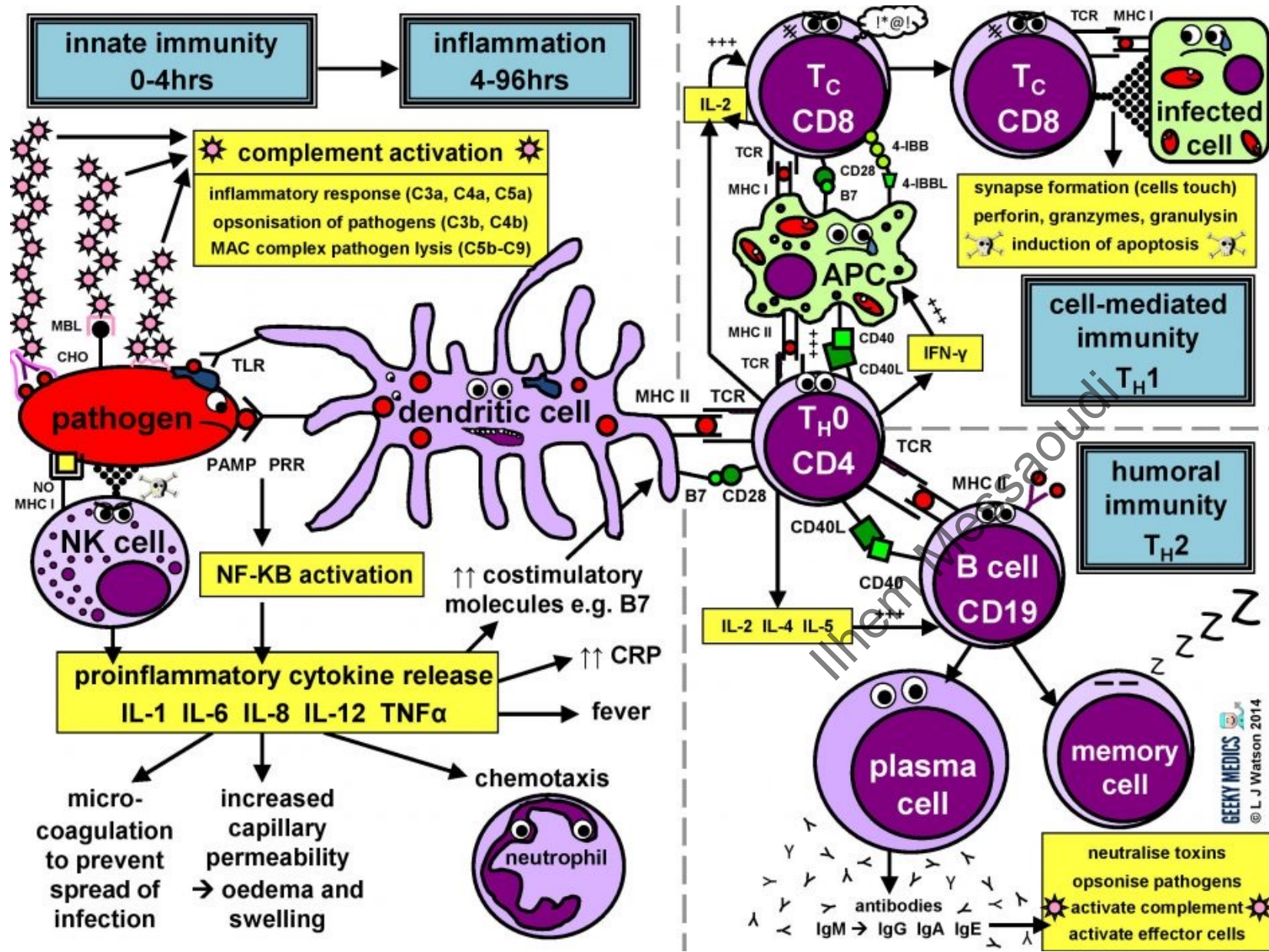
Overview of the immune system

Muller L. et al., 2019

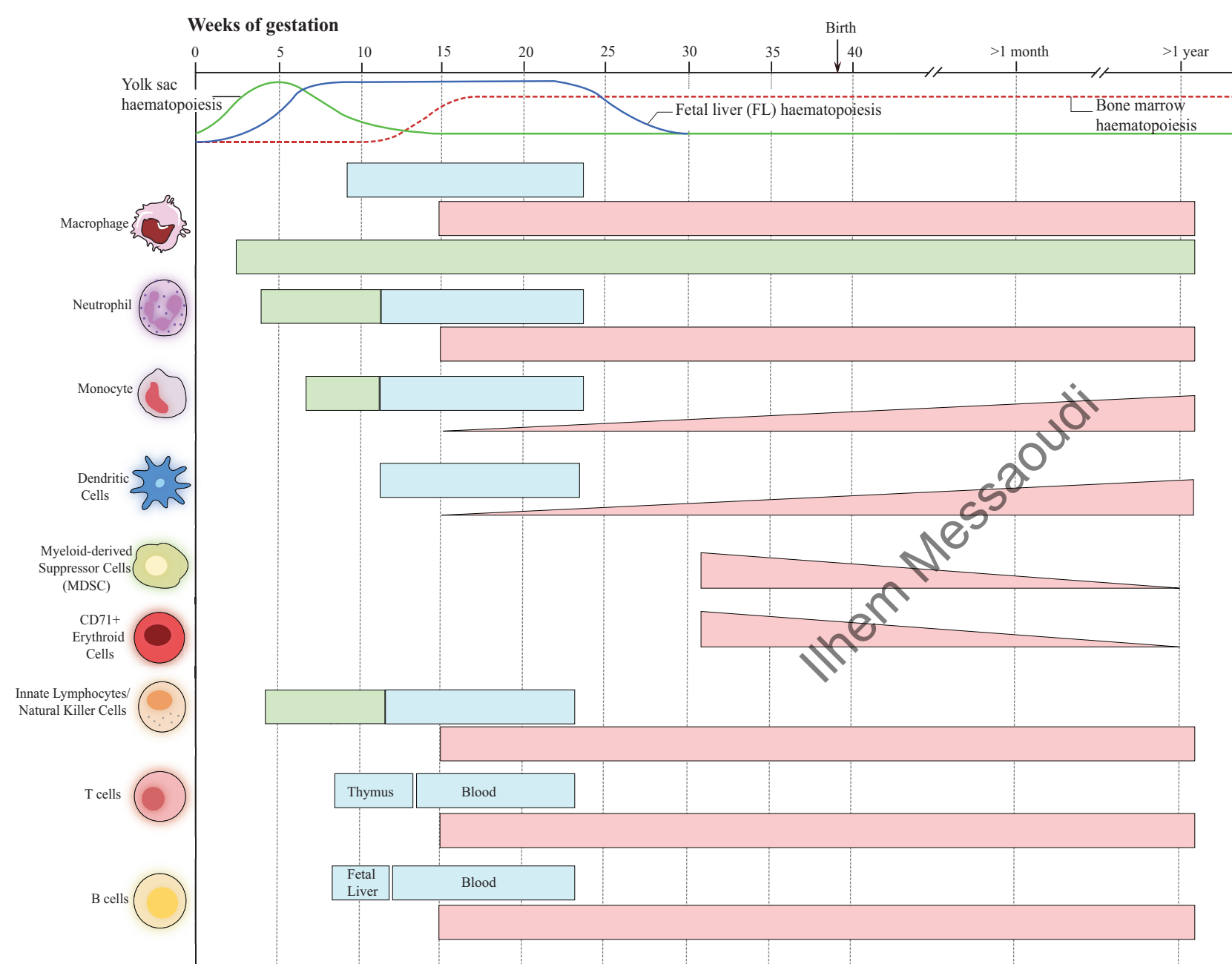
[Biochemistry and Cell Biology of Ageing: Part II Clinical Science](#)

Innate versus adaptive immunity



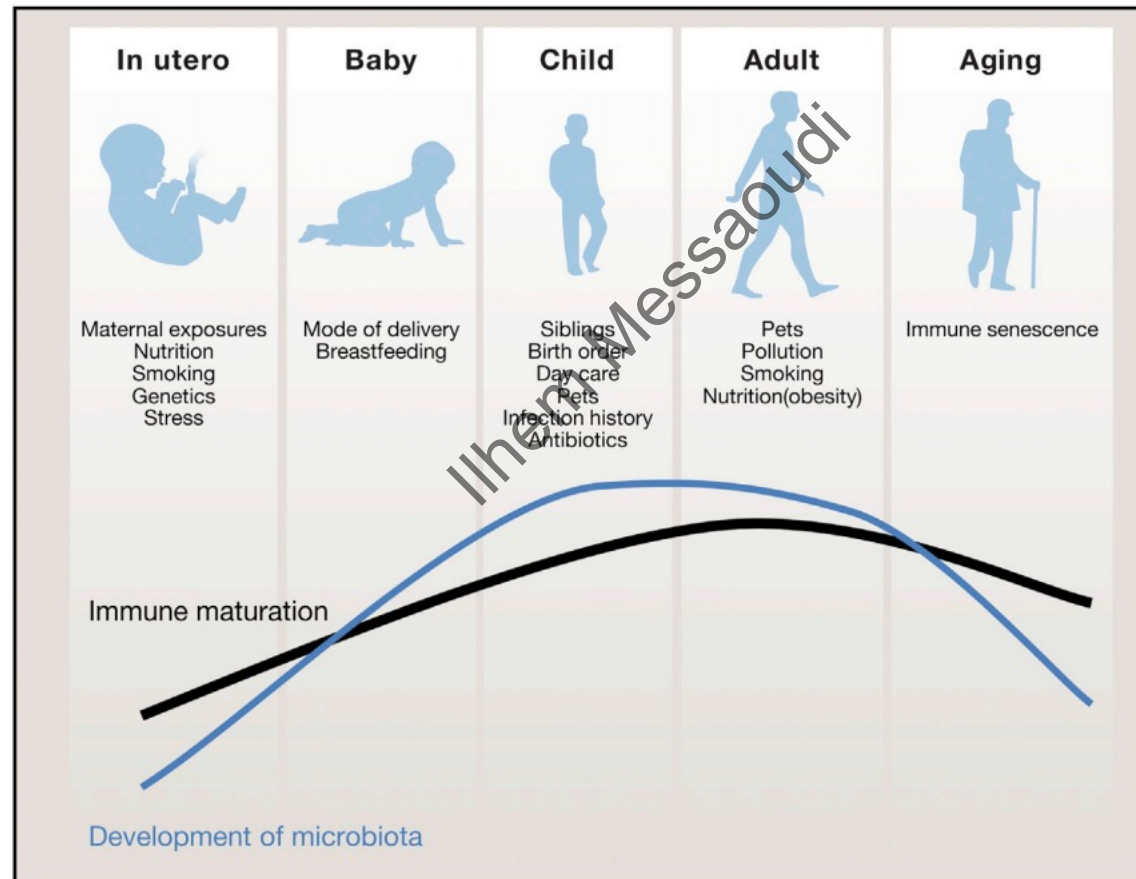


Immune response to pathogens

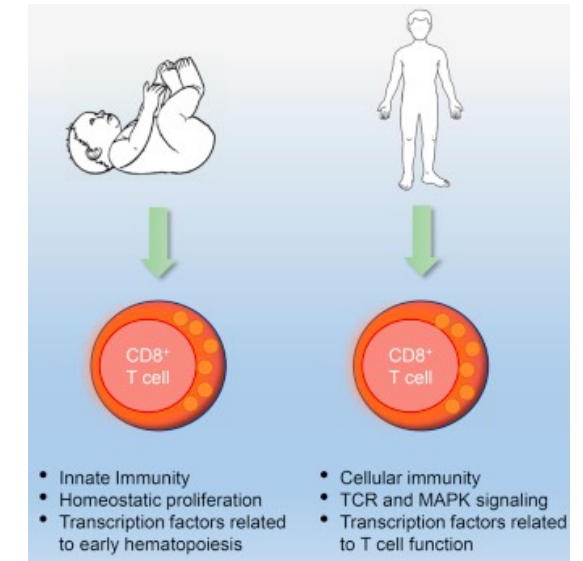
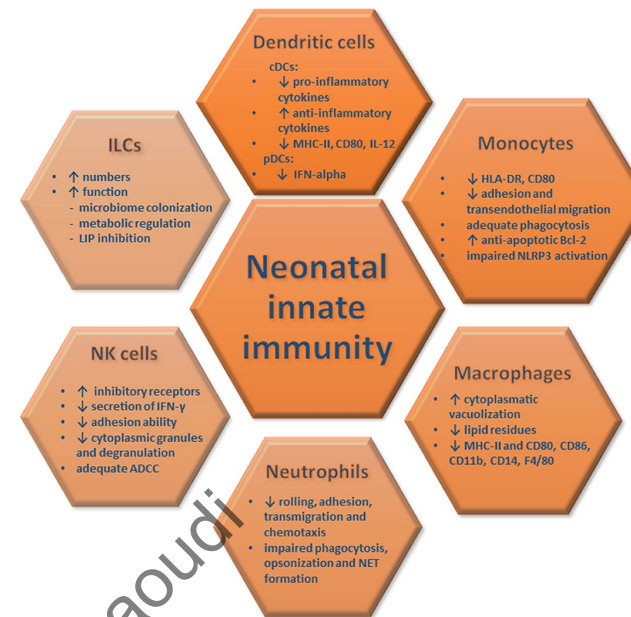


Immune ontogeny

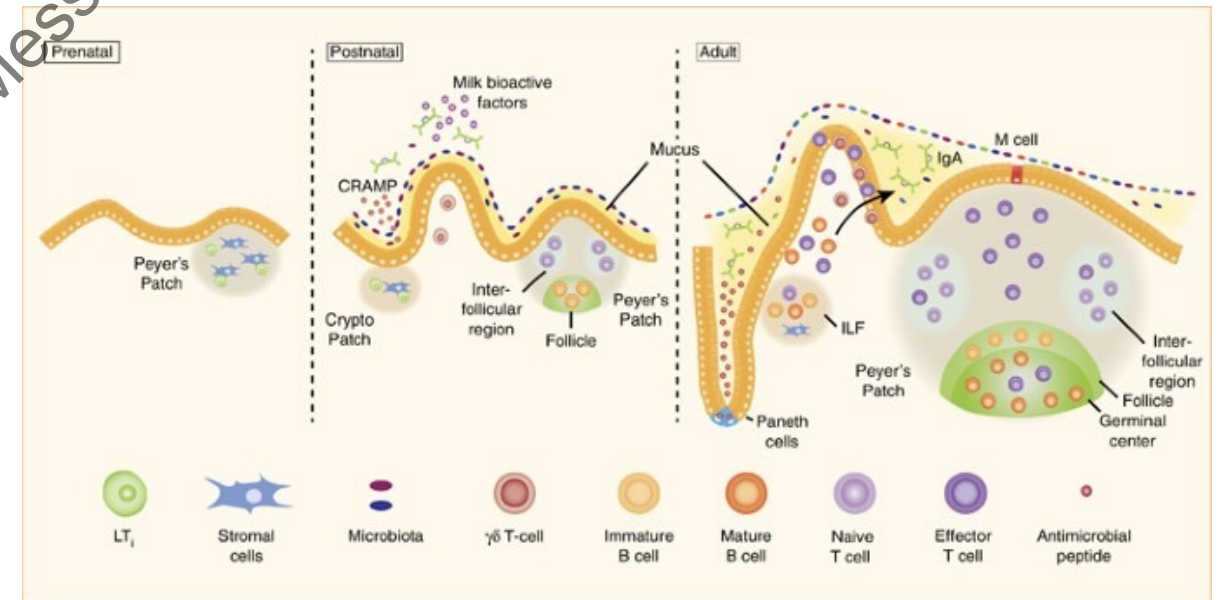
Immunity changes across the life span



Neonatal immune system is immature, but functional



- Neonates rely more heavily on the innate immune branch
- Adaptive branch is sluggish and biased towards Th2 responses
- Mucosal sites do not yet have a fully developed local immune system

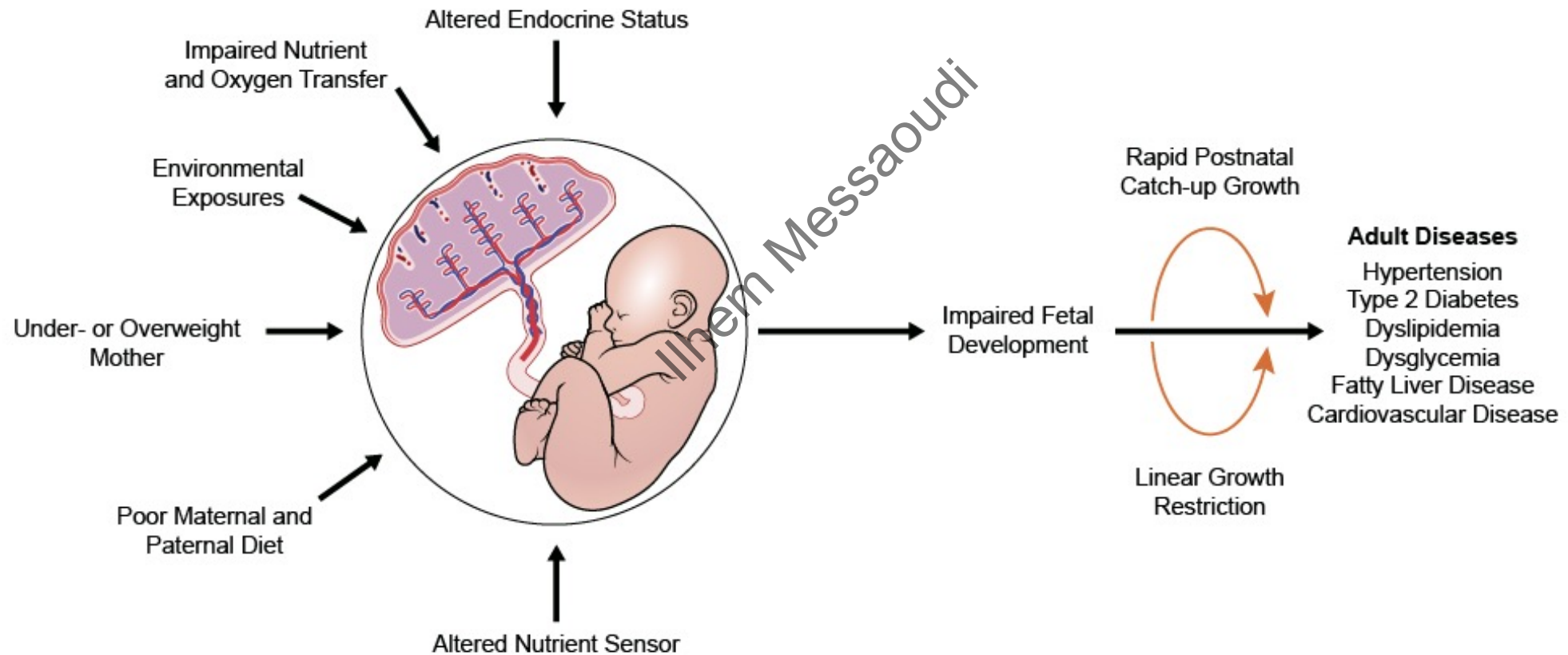


<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2016.10.056>

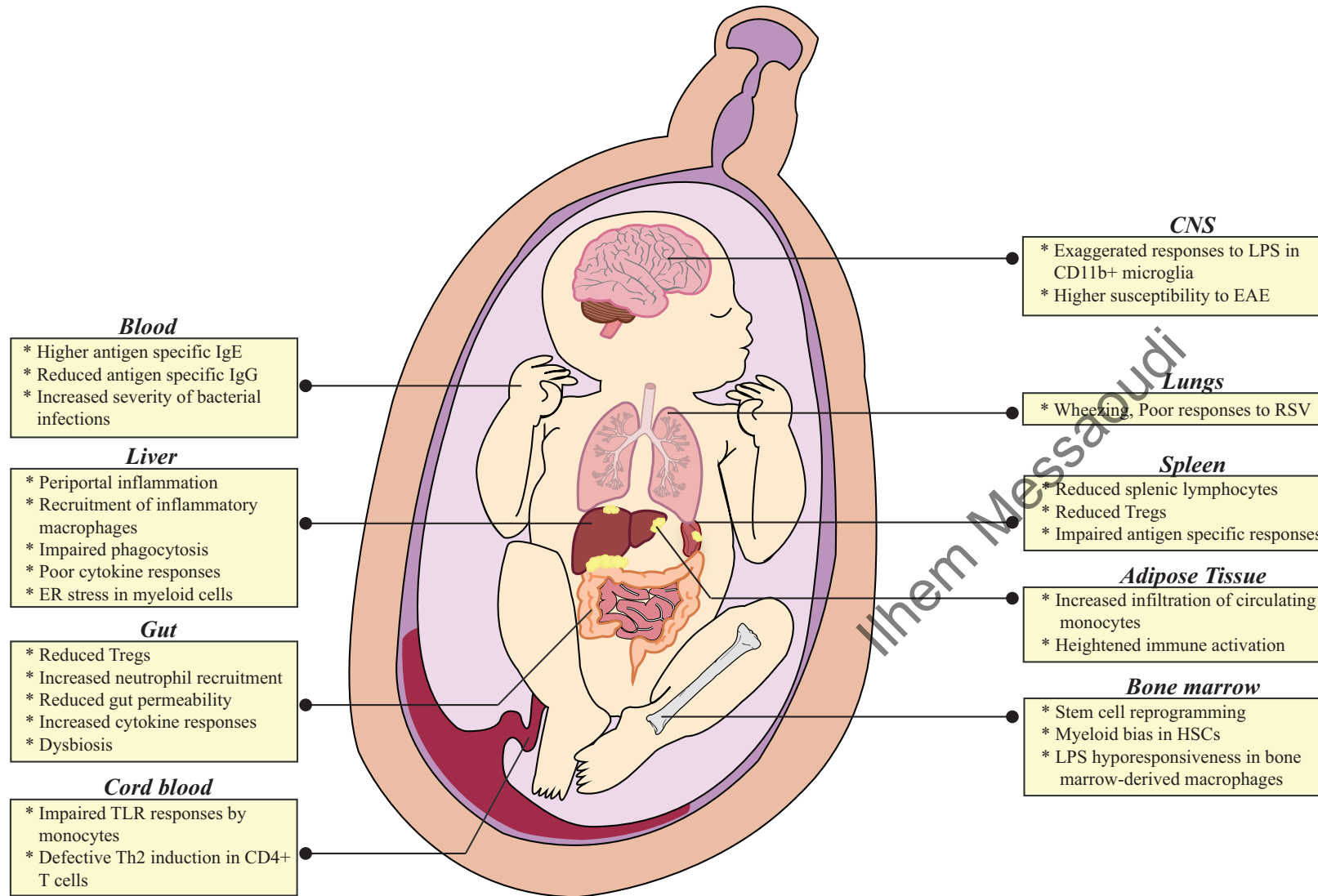
<https://www.nature.com/articles/mi201681>

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fped.2020.00005>

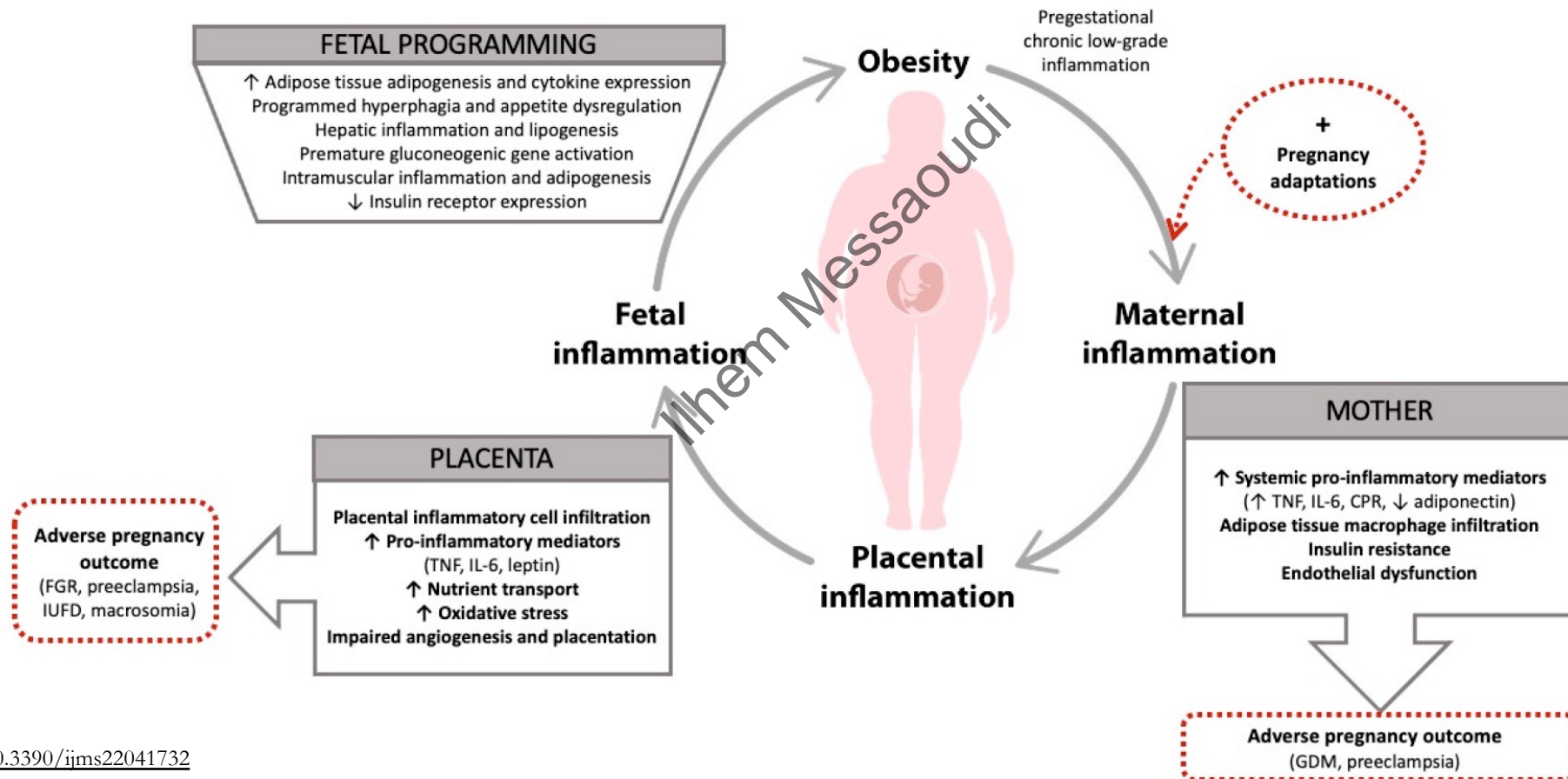
Maternal health and immunological outcomes in the offspring



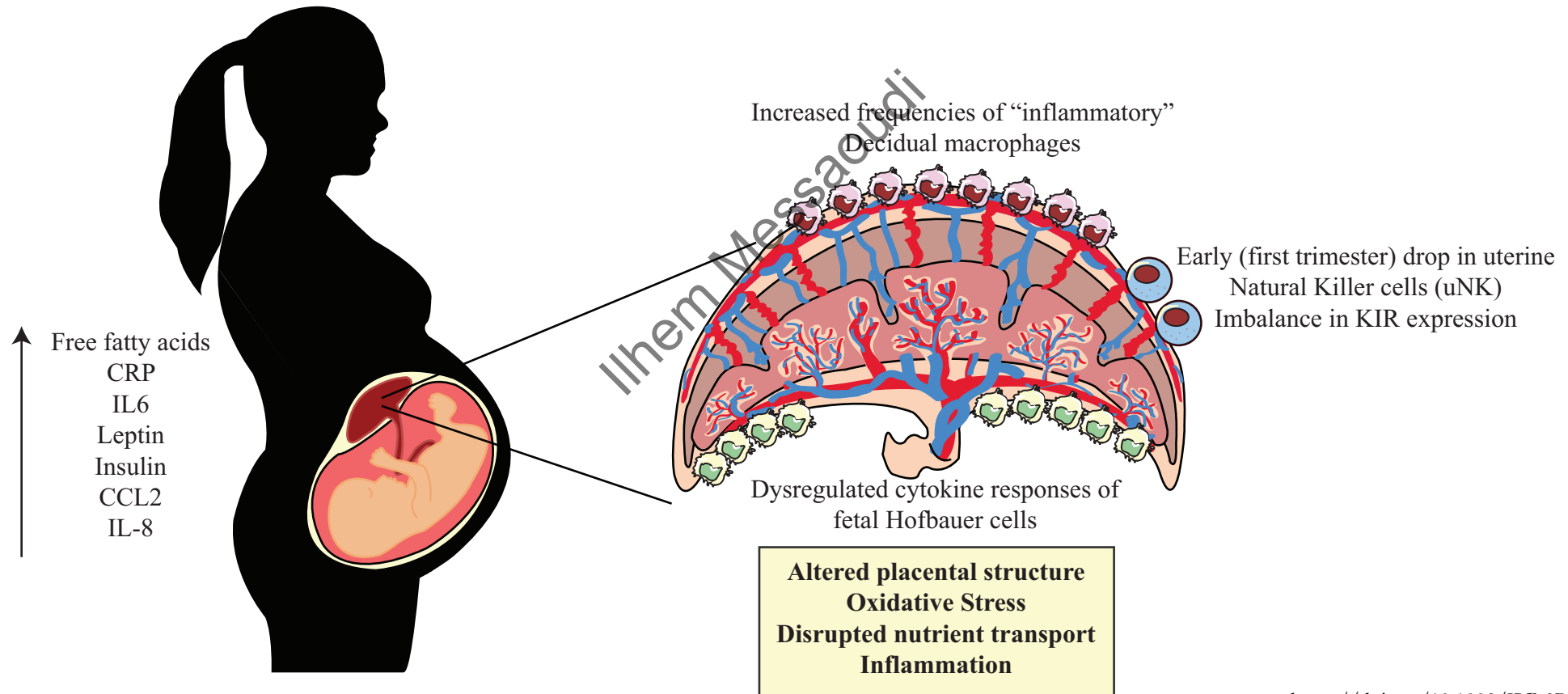
Pregravid obesity and immune outcomes in the infant



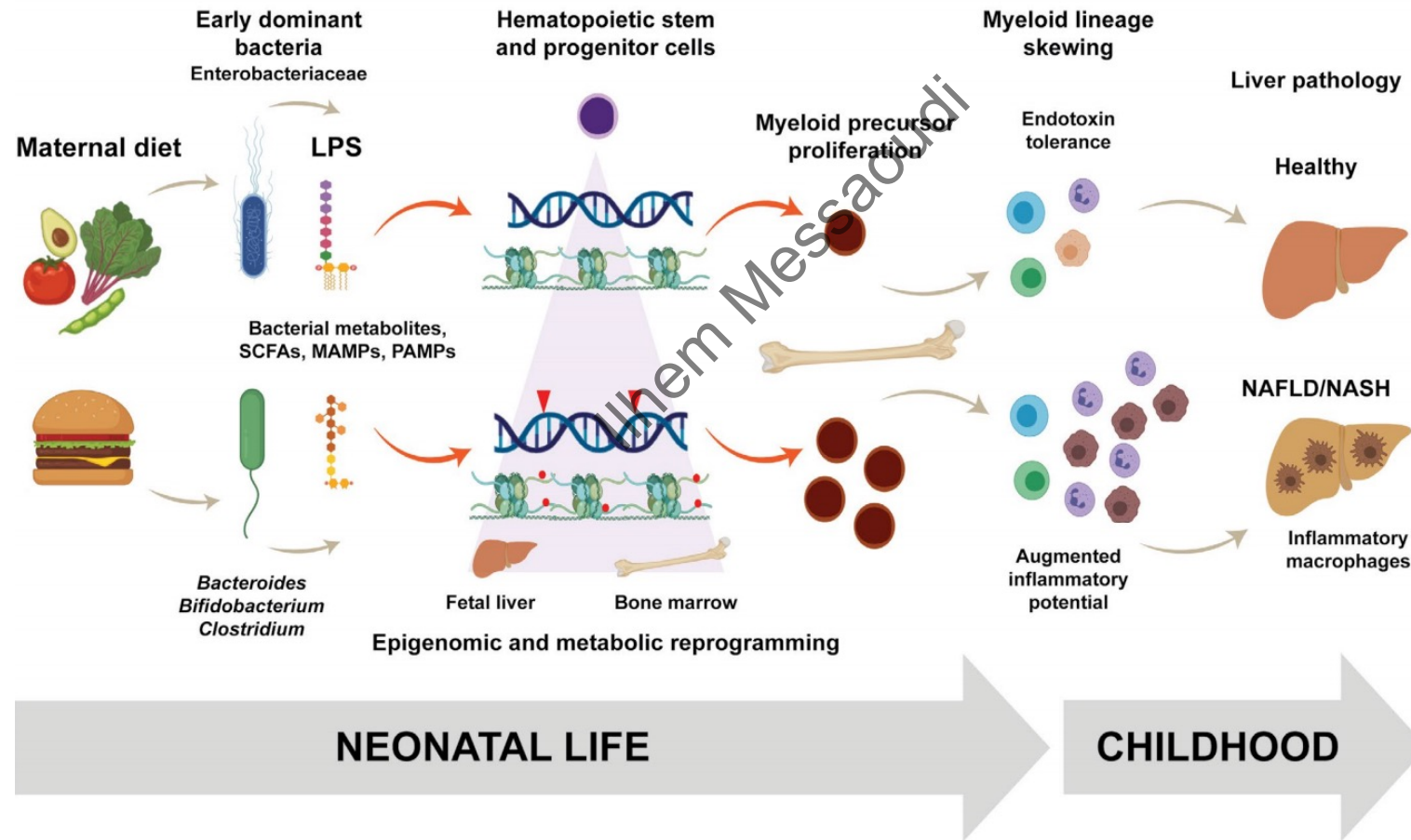
Mechanisms of offspring immune reprogramming by maternal obesity



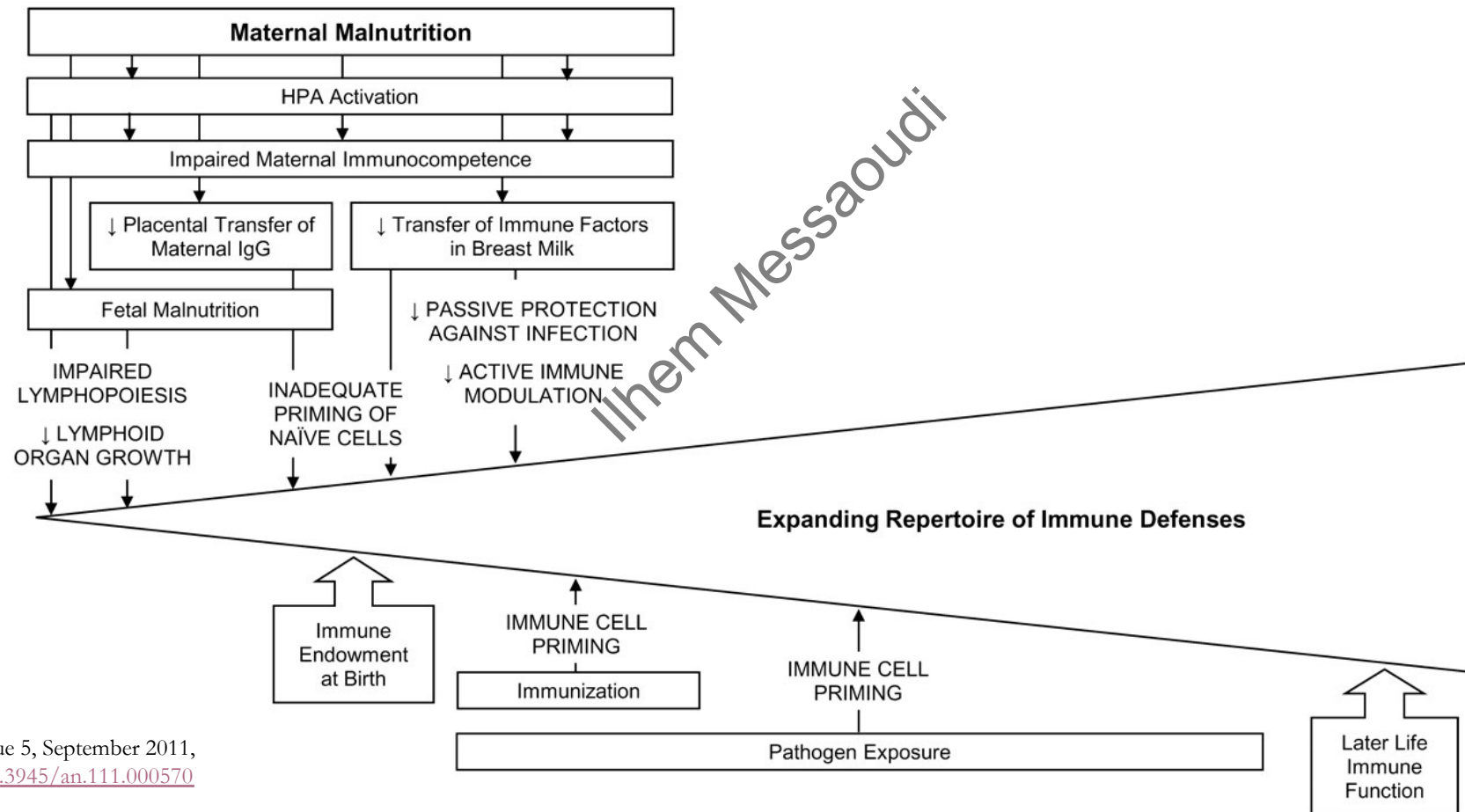
The gate keeper - placenta



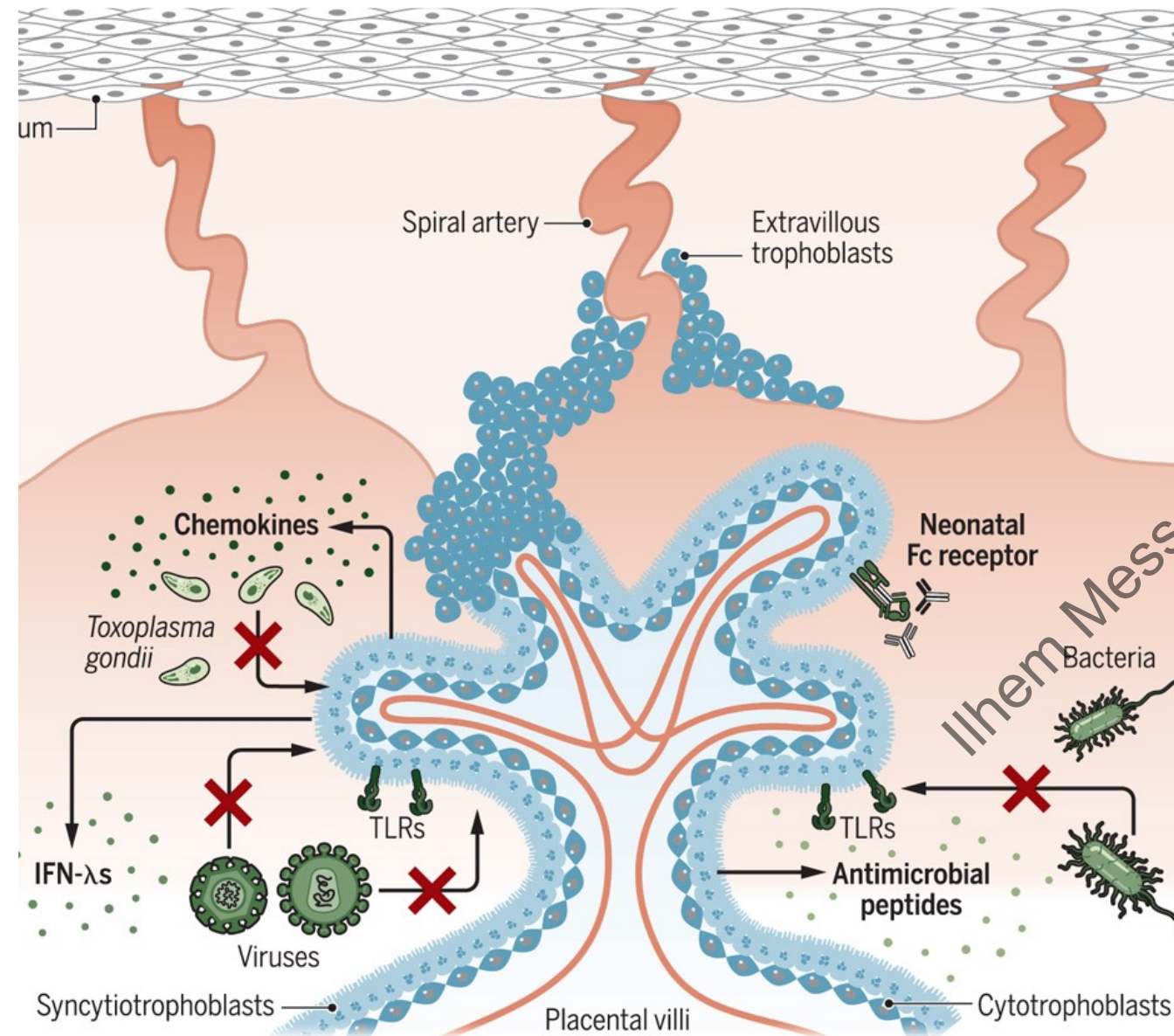
Epigenetic rewiring of fetal immune cells by maternal microbiota



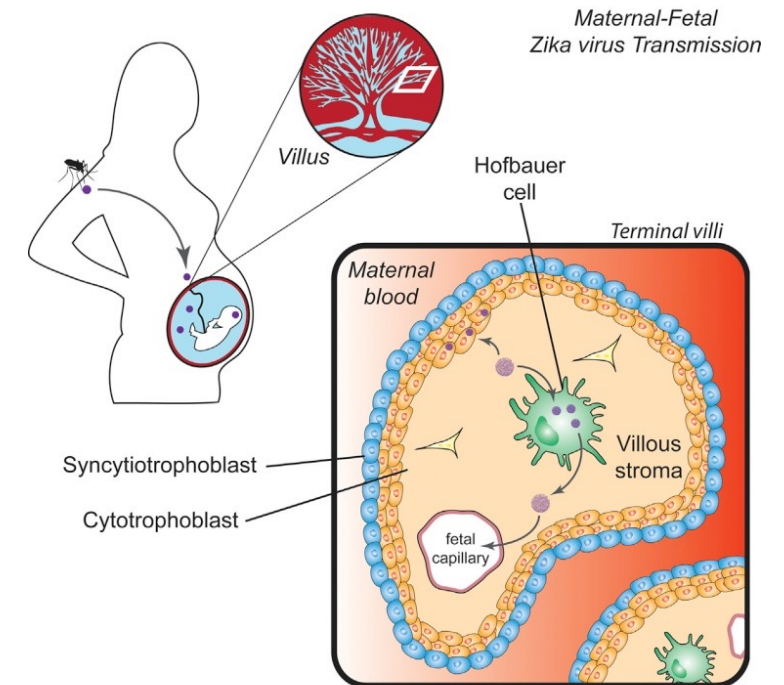
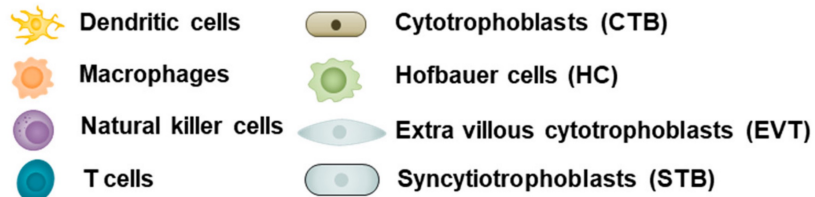
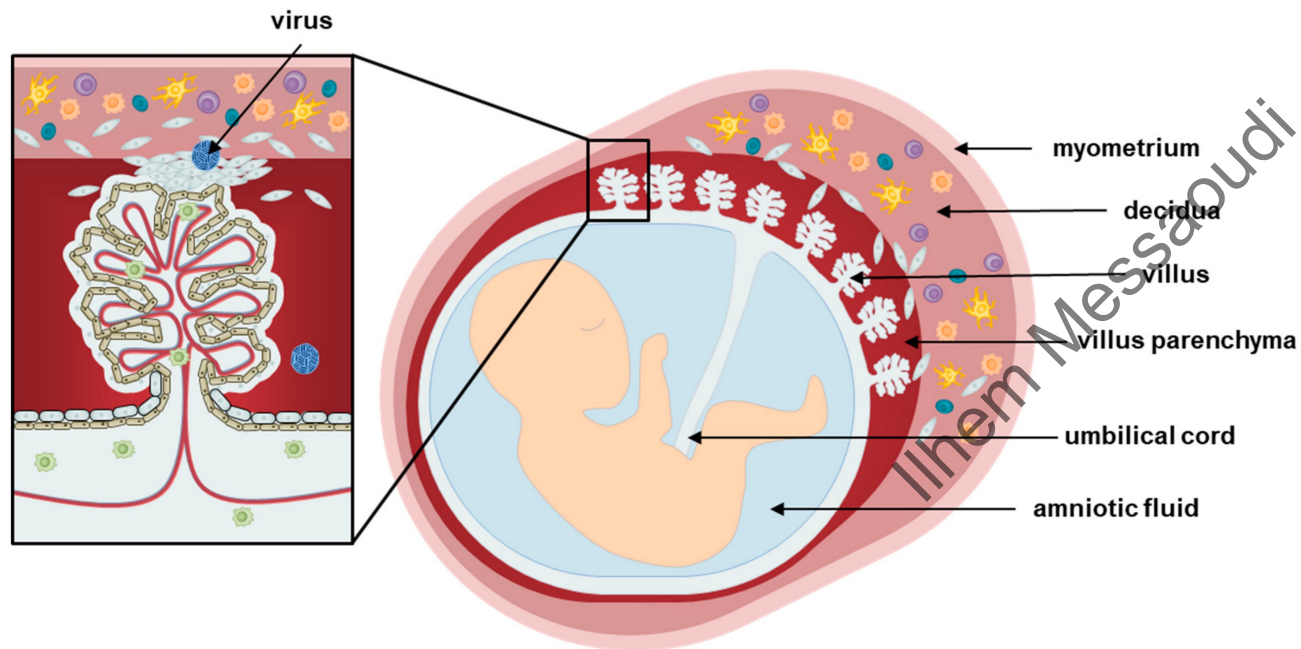
Maternal malnutrition disrupts development of fetal immune system



Mechanisms of placental immune defenses

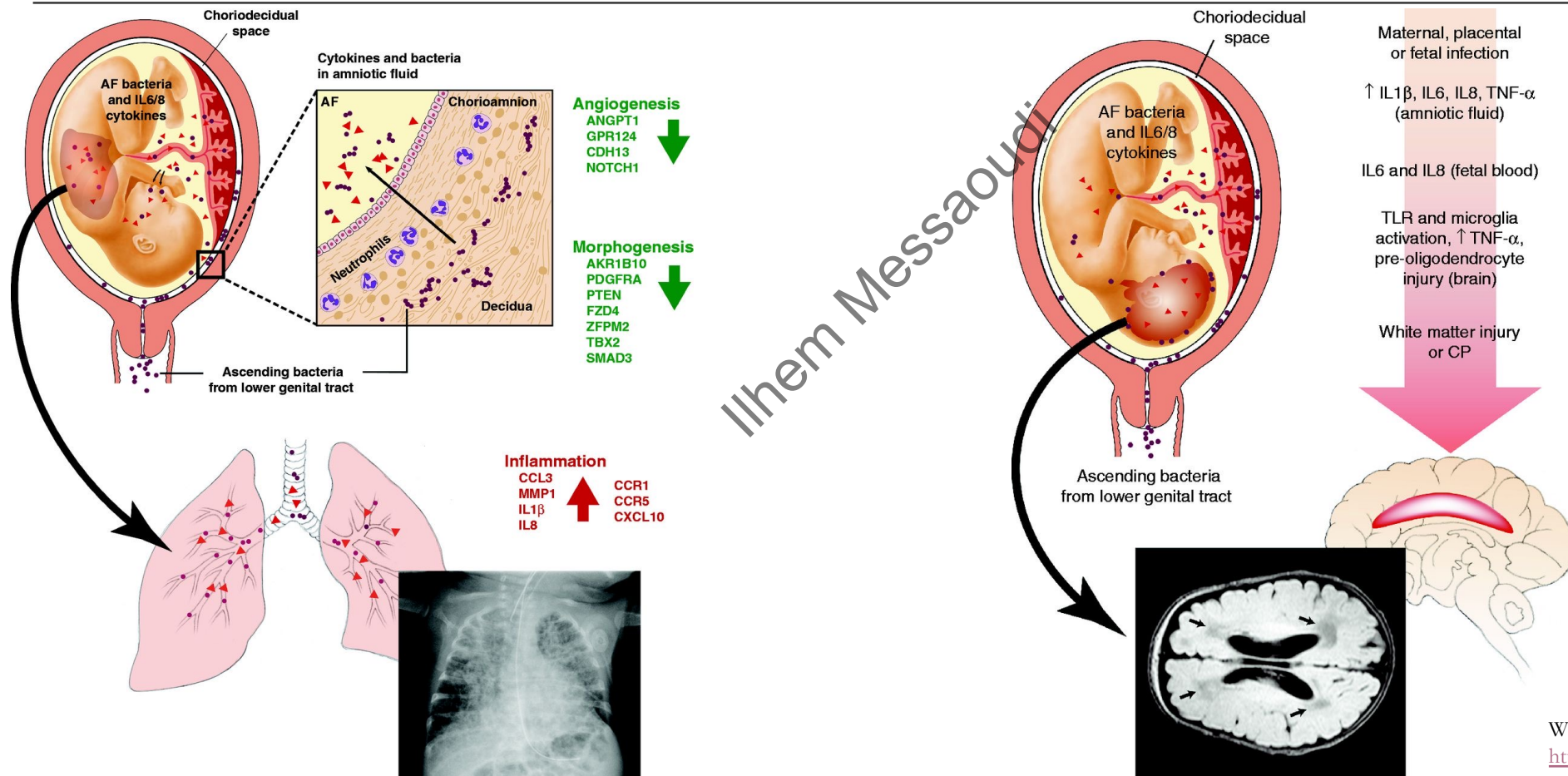


But some pathogens get across...



Lee J.K., et al.,
<https://doi.org/10.3390/v12010005>
Quicke K. M., et al.,
10.1016/j.chom.2016.05.015.

Impact of maternal infection on fetal development



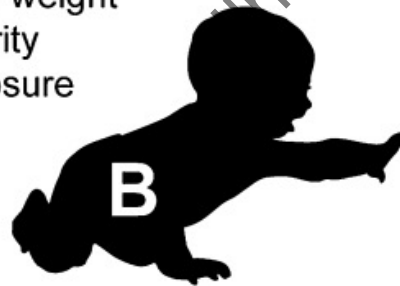
Mother:

ART exposure
Nutrient deficiencies
Immune activation
Type 1 cytokine exposure
HIV exposure
Reduced antibody transfer
Maternal depression



Infant HEU:

Expanded mature and memory T cells
Lower naive CD4⁺ T cells
Reduced maternal IgG
Low birth weight
Prematurity
HIV exposure

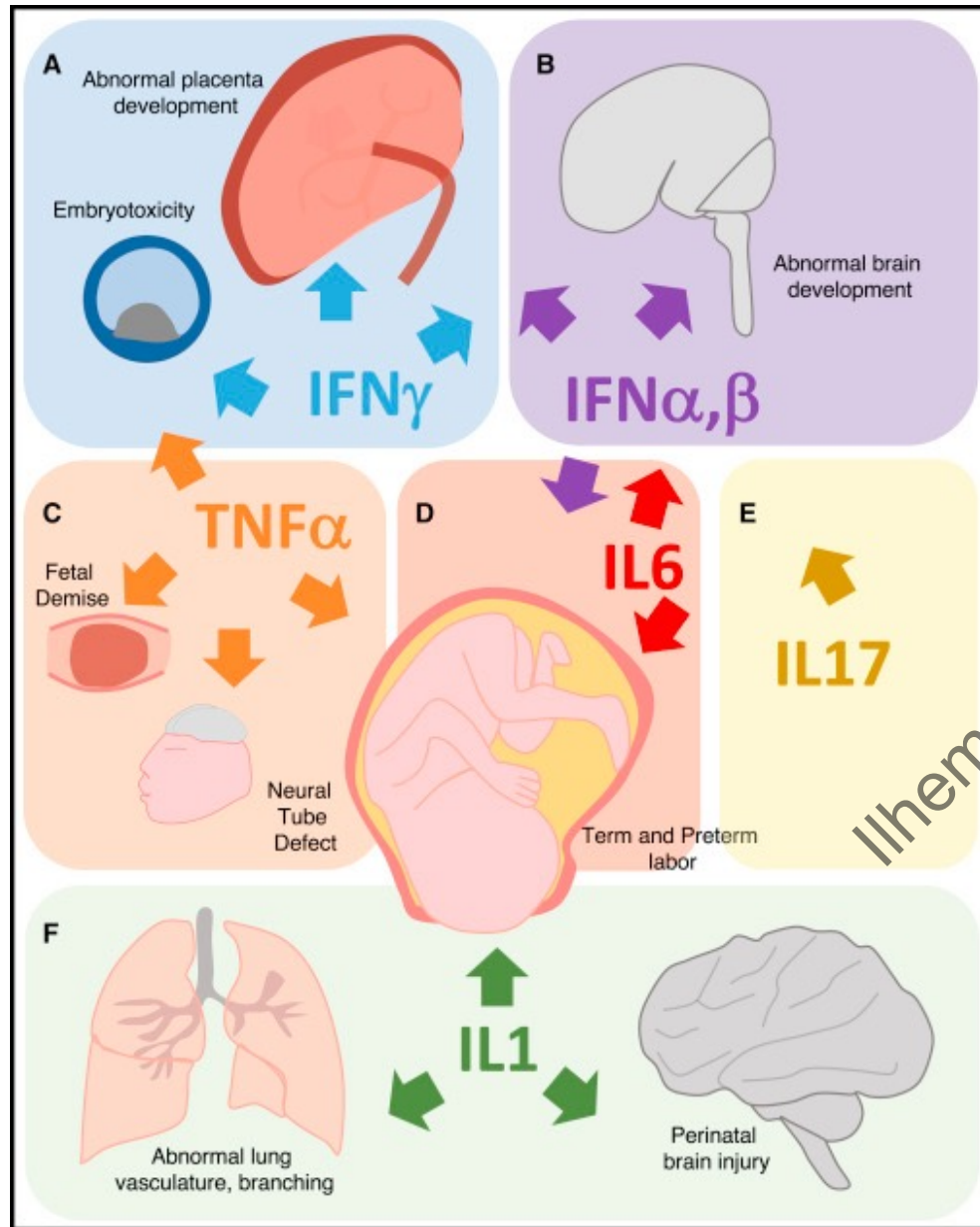


Functional result:

Increased infections with encapsulated bacteria
Higher rate of mortality
Higher rate of morbidity
Short-lived memory response to vaccination?

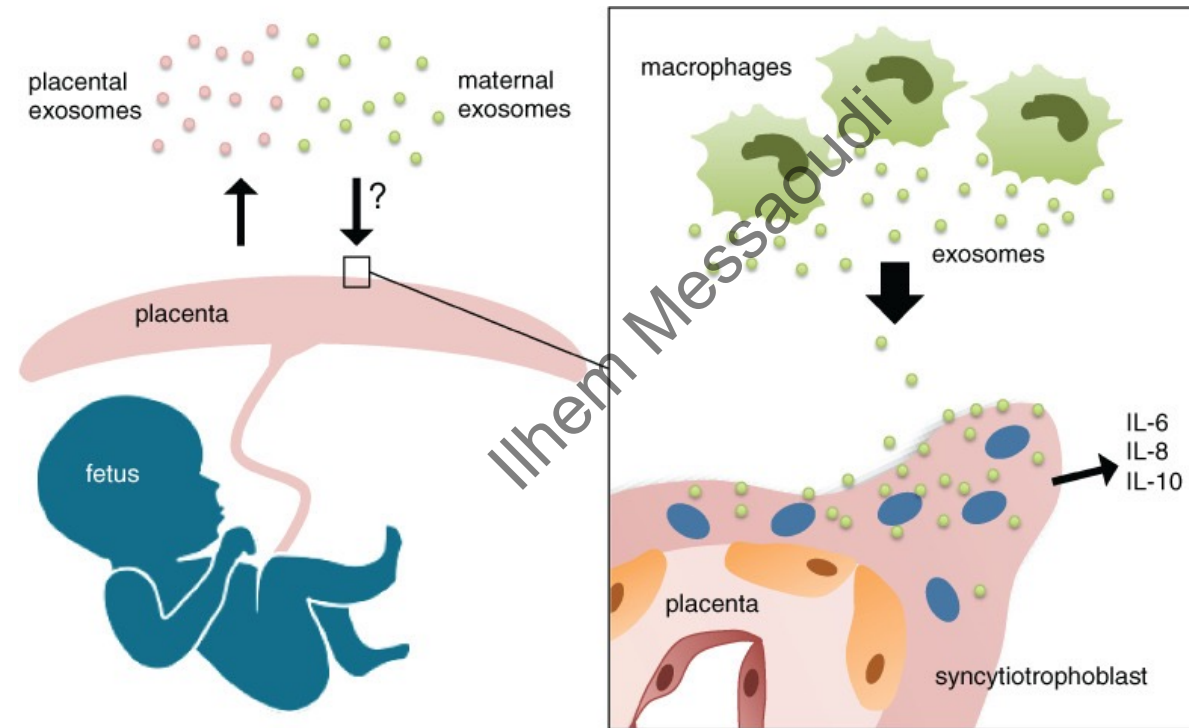


Maternal immune activation is sufficient to remodel immune development in the offspring

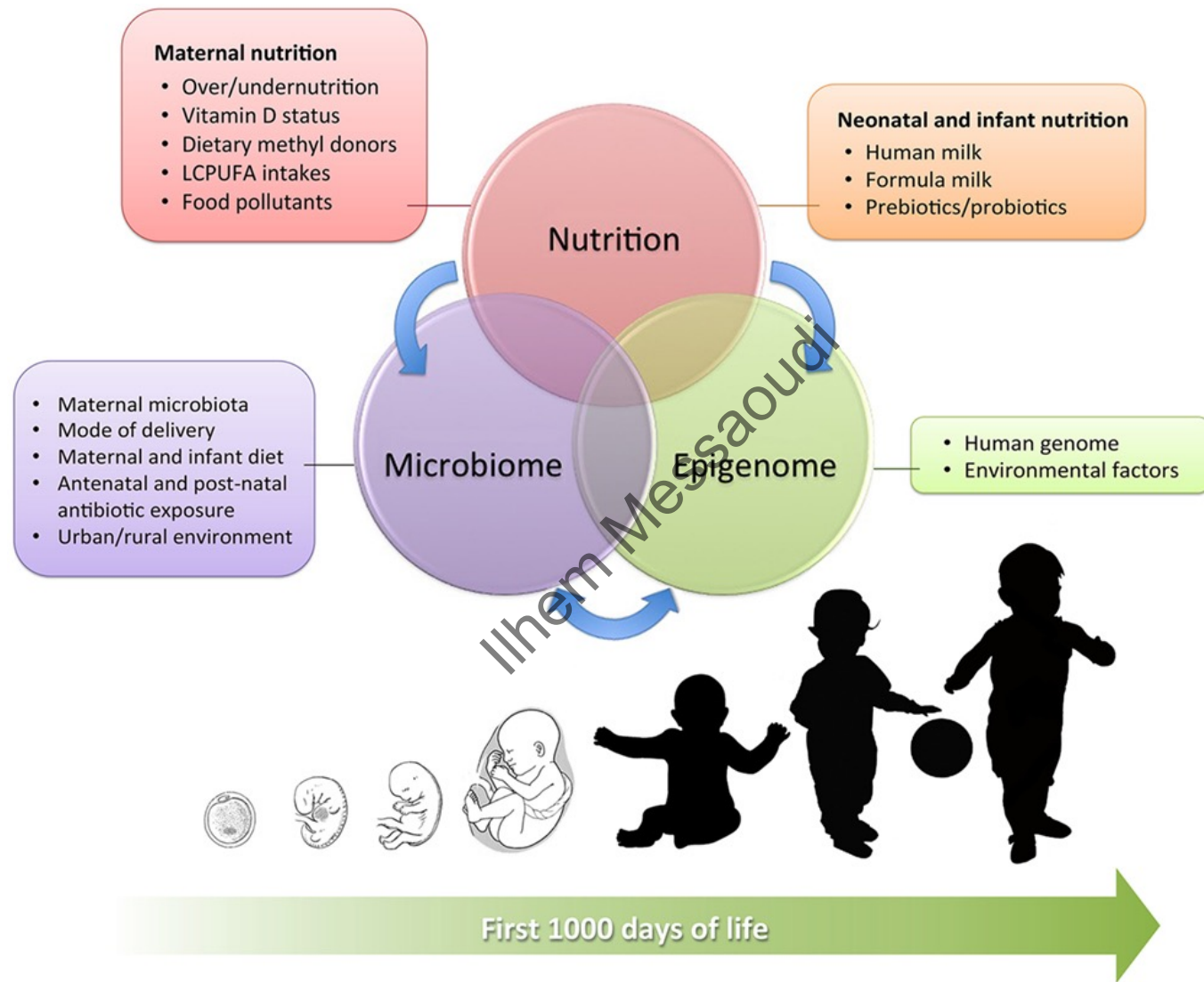


Maternal
inflammation
critically impacts
fetal health and
development

Other modes of communication between maternal circulation and developing fetus



Holder et al. Traffic 2016; 17(2) 168–178



Summary and future directions

Successful pregnancy requires carefully-coordinated communication between mother and fetus

Immune development occurs in highly regulated cascade of events starting with the yolk sac, then transitioning to fetal liver and finally bone marrow

Maternal health impact immune system development and maturation during these critical windows

Exposure to environmental pollutants, microbes and nutritional stressors can all modulate fetal health with long-lasting ramifications

Most dramatic effects have been reported for fetal nervous system, but impact on fetal immune system is beginning to emerge

Next areas of research

What are the factors that can modulate fetal immune development?

Do they cross the placenta?

How do they modulate fetal immune system development?

Are these epigenetic changes reversible? If yes, is there a specific window for intervention?

What are the consequences of alterations in offspring immune development on the response to infection/vaccination/development of chronic diseases