

Nutritional zinc deficiency and cellular immune response to malaria



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on behalf of the Micronutrients and Child Health Study Group²

²The Micronutrients and Child Health Group is a collaborative project led by Wageningen University between Dutch universities and the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre, Moshi, Tanzania



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- To measure associations between zinc deficiency and T-cell response to malaria in Tanzania children
- Hypothesis: Zinc deficiency leads to an impaired T cell response to malaria



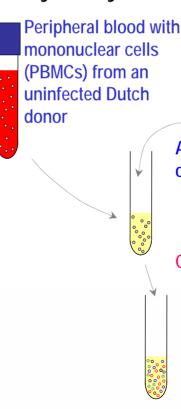


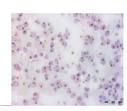
- 305 PBMC samples Tanzania children aged 6 -72 months
- Stimulation of PBMCs with infected erythrocytes
 Outcome indicators:

Methods

- T cell proliferation
- Cell death
- Surface markers
- Cytokine concentration
- Intracellular staining







Cultured red blood cells infected with malaria parasites (iRBCs)

Add in various doses to achieve a range of PBMC:iRBC ratios

Culture for 7 days

Proliferating and differentiating PBMCs Measurements:

•Proliferation of T cells at days 5, 6 and 7:

 Supernatant concentrations of cytokines produced by PBMC populations at day 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.



- Optimal PBMC:iRBCs ratio, #:# ? 1:0.5, 1:1, 1:2, 1:4 and 1:8
- Culture time? 4-7 days
- Negative control: uninfected erythrocytes



Positive control: maximum response with anti-CD3/ anti-CD28



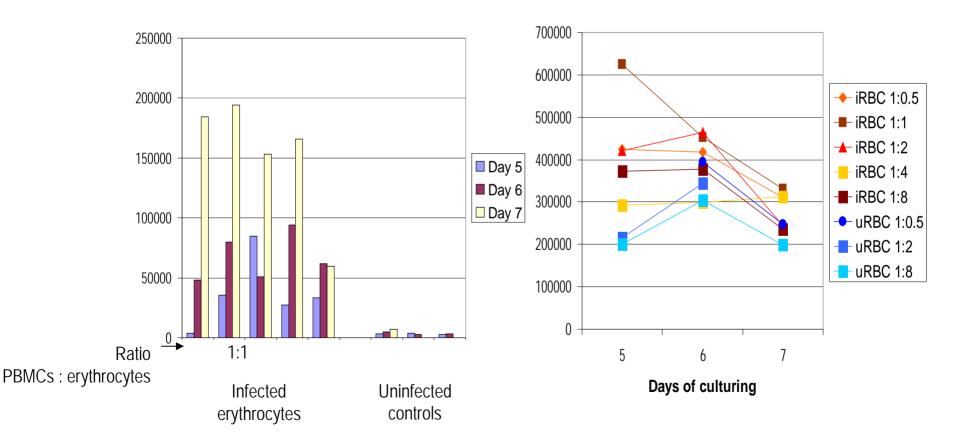




Results-1

Results kinetics experiment: Proliferation

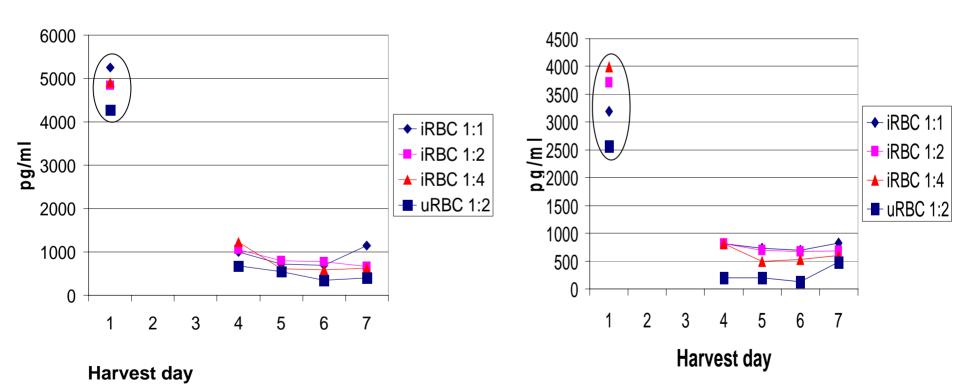
Results kinetics experiment: Cell death

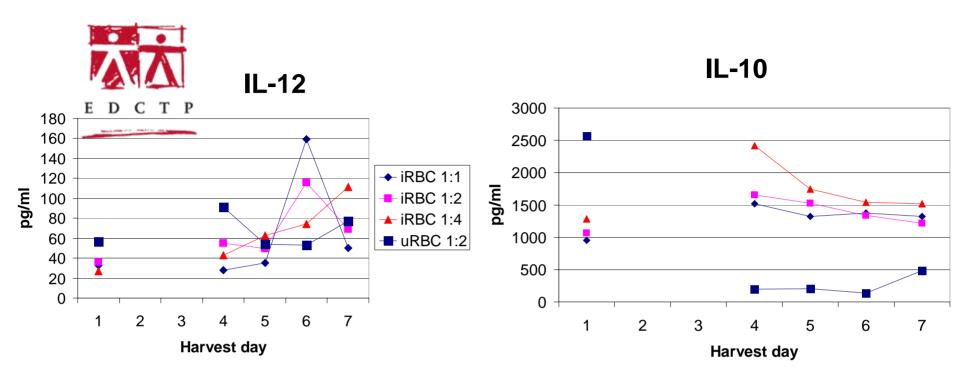




IL-1beta

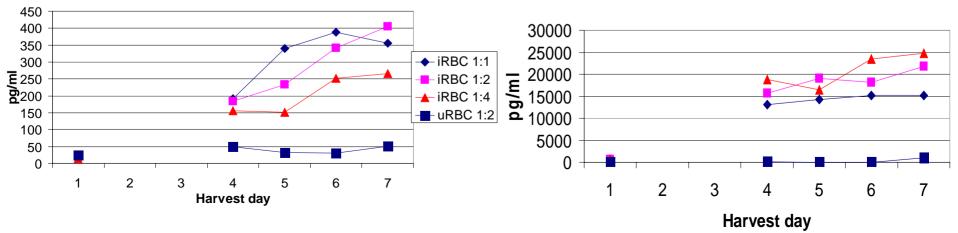
TNF-alpha





IL-5

IFN-gamma





Conclusions kinetics experiment

Malaria antigen is successfully presented to naïve T cells

Conditions for the stimulation experiment:

- Measure at day 7: optimal for T-cell proliferation and production of most cytokines
- Ratio of PBMCs : infected erythrocytes should be within range 1:0.5-1:2
- For practical reasons we prefer to use ratio 1:1



