



**Vitamin D
and
its role in the immune system**

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The immune system

Natural immunity

- rapid
- little specificity
- modest efficacy

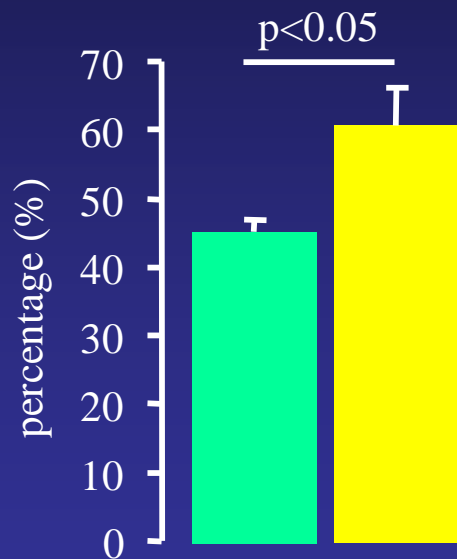
= macrophages

Acquired immune system

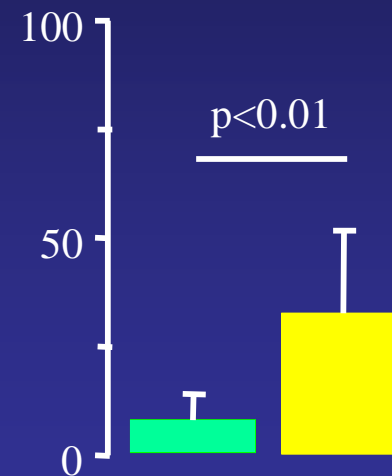
Vitamin D deficiency
VDR KO

Abnormal macrophage behaviour in vitamin D-deficient mice

Burst Capacity



Chemotaxis Casein



male C57Bl/6

vitamin D deficient

control

Vitamin D & innate immune system

Human monocyte + Mtb infection



Toll like receptor 1/2



VDR ↑



CYP27B1 ↑
(1 α -hydroxylase)



1,25(OH)₂D₃ (autocrine)



cathelicidin ↑



Antibacterial effects (eg killing Mtb)



VDR antagonist

+ serum 1,25(OH)₂D₃
25(OH)D₃ (caucasians>AA)

Rook *et al*, Immunology, 1986
Crowle *et al*, Infect and Immun, 1987
Lin *et al*, Science, 2006
Wang *et al*, J Immun, 2005
Gombart *et al*, Faseb J, 2004

Vitamin D and the immune system

Infections

Association rickets and (respiratory) infections:

- historic records
- recent studies in Middle East/Africa

Association 25OHD levels and infections:

- tuberculosis
- respiratory infections:

Finnish soldiers: + 63% ; if 25OHD < 16 ng/ml

(Laaksi *et al*, Am J Clin Nutr, 2007)

NHANES III: OR of 1.36 if 25OHD < 10 versus > 30 ng/ml

(Ginde *et al*, Arch Intern Med, 2009)

especially in patients with asthma or COPD

No association of serum 25OHD and mortality due to infections

(NHANES, Melamed *et al*, Arch Intern Med, 2007)

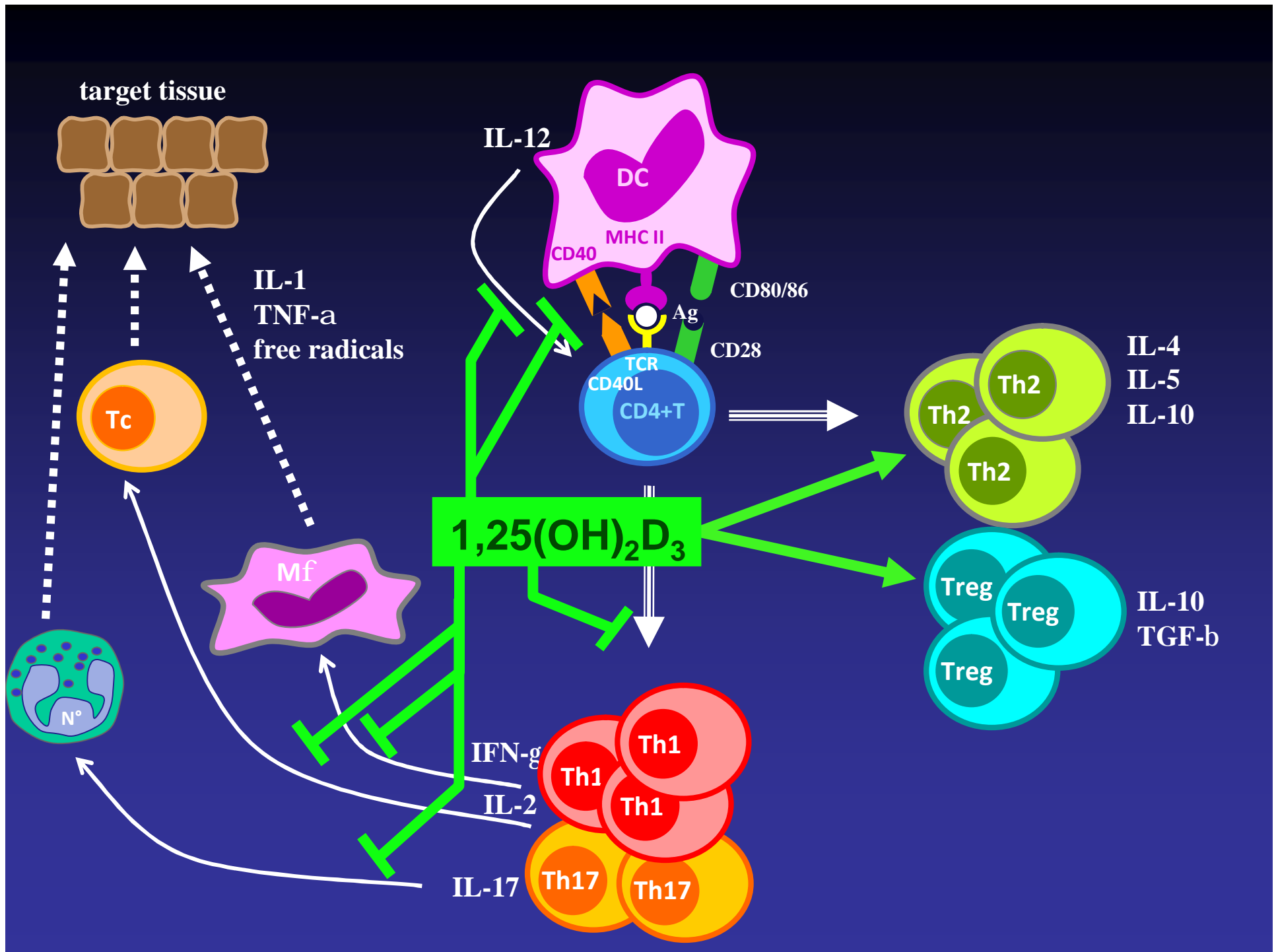
No published RCT but several ongoing studies

The immune system

Acquired immunity

- slow
- highly specific
- highly effective
- memory
- tolerance to self

= DC, T cells, B cells



Vitamin D & acquired immune system

Prevention of autoimmune diseases:

Type 1 diabetes

EAE

reumatoid arthritis

allergic nephritis

inflammatory bowel disease

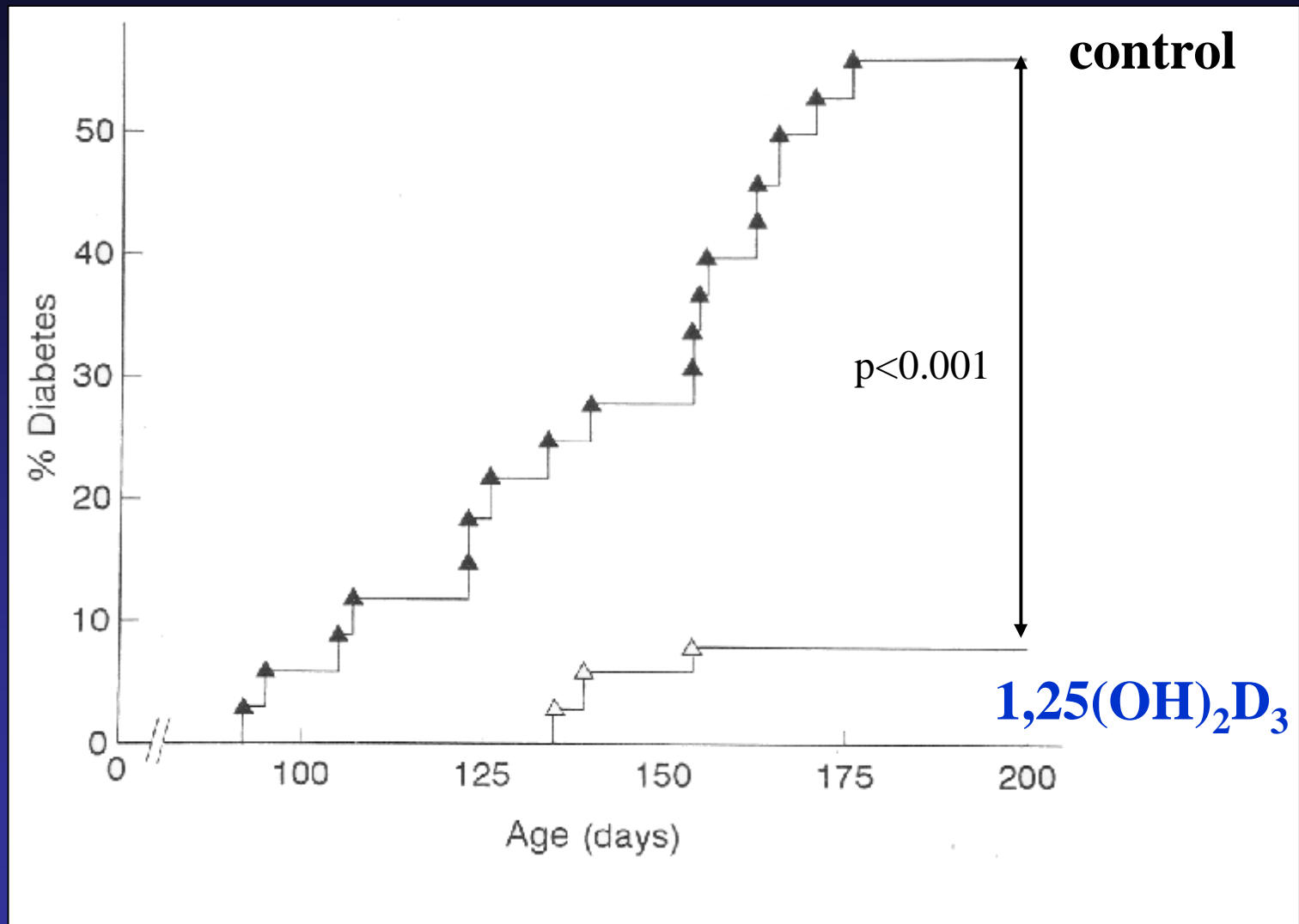
thyroiditis

autoimmune prostatitis

autoimmune uveitis

Prolongation of graft survival

1,25(OH)₂D₃ prevents insulinitis and diabetes in NOD mice



1,25(OH)₂D₃ analogs prevent insulinitis and diabetes in NOD mice

- in primary prevention (start R/ from weaning) *
- in secondary prevention (start R/ after biopsy-proven onset of insulinitis) **
- in tertiary prevention (syngeneic islet transplantation) **

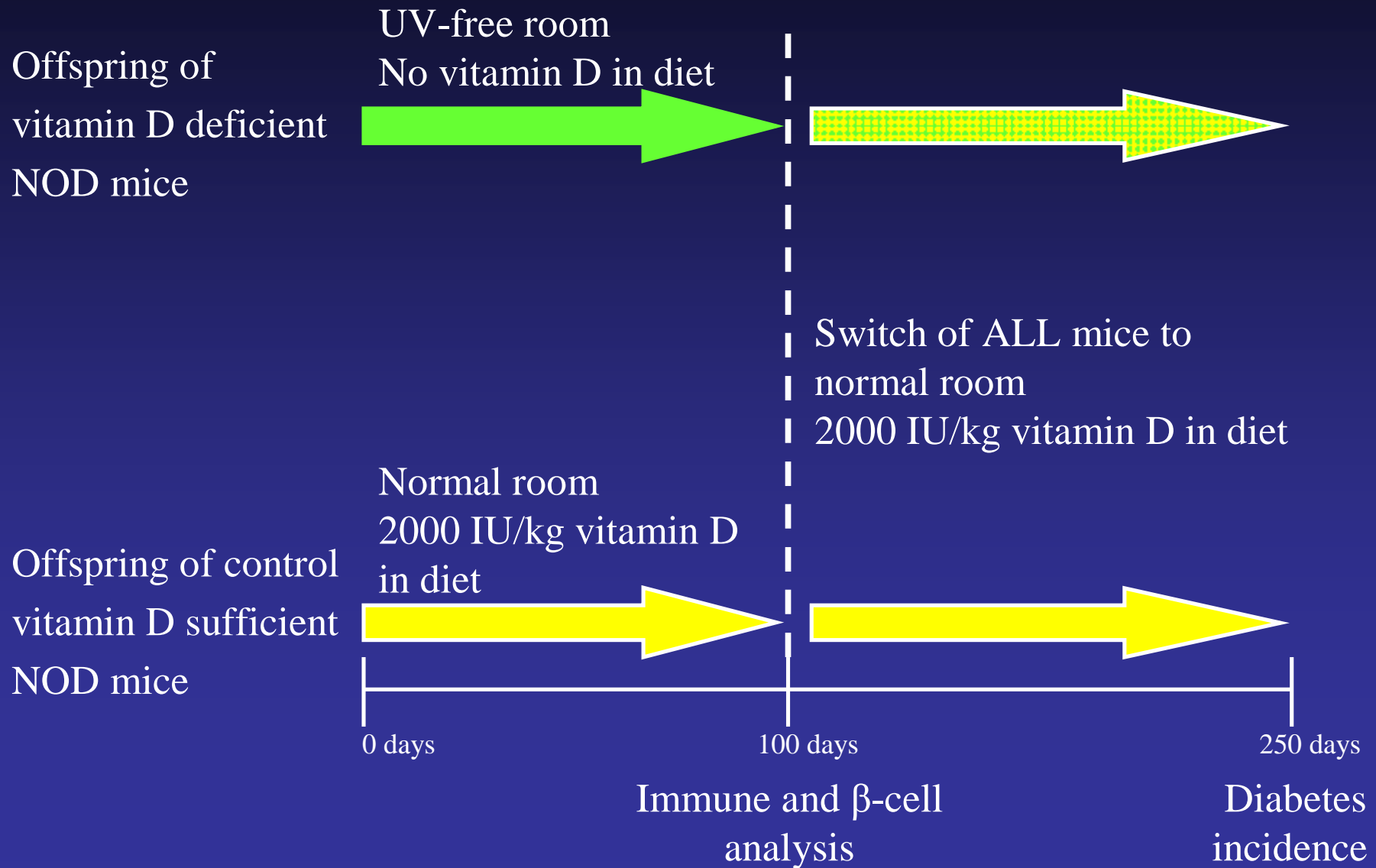
* idem for low dose streptozotocin induced and other models of autoimmune diabetes

** higher efficacy and synergy when transiently combined with other immunosuppressive agent

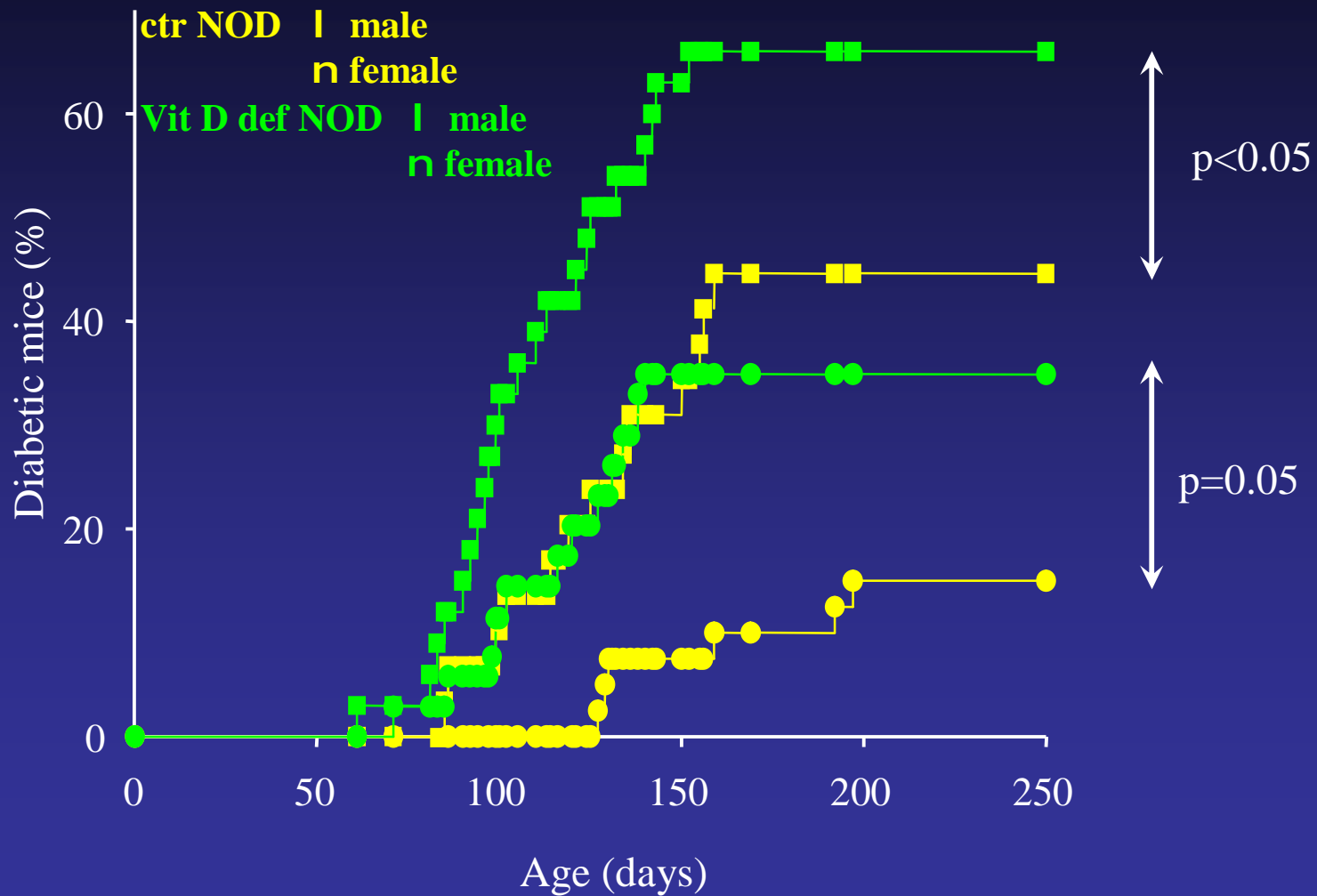
Vitamin D and type 1 diabetes: Case-control studies in humans

	Parameter	Subjects	OR
EURODIAB [Diabetologia, 1999]	Vitamin D intake via supplementation during 1 st yr of life	<5 yrs	0.83
		5-9 yrs	0.81
		10-14 yrs	0.47
Stene <i>et al</i> [Am J Nutr Sci, 2003]	Vitamin D intake via cod liver oil 10µg for ≥5x/wk during 1 st yr of life	<15 yrs	0.74
Hyponen [Lancet, 2001]	Vitamin D intake via supplementation 2000IU/d during 1 st yr of life	1-31 yrs	0.12
		Rickets during 1 st yr of life	1-31 yrs 2.60
Fronczak <i>et al</i> [Diabetes Care, 2003]	Vitamin D intake via food variable IU during pregnancy	<5 yrs	0.49
Tenconi <i>et al</i> [Acta Diabetol, 2007]	Vitamin D intake during lactation	<14 yrs	0.31

Experimental design



Diabetes incidence



Vitamin D & acquired immune system

Preclinical models

1. Vitamin D deficiency: predisposes to a large number of autoimmune diseases
 - type 1 diabetes (NOD and other models)
 - EAE/ multiple sclerosis
 - Inflammatory bowel disease
2. VDR and/or CYP27B1 KO: more prone to autoimmune diseases
 - EAE/MS
 - IBD
 - prostatitis
3. Vitamin D analogs: reduce disease severity in several models of autoimmune diseases
 - type 1 diabetes (NOD and other models)
 - MS/EAE
 - IBD
 - uveitis
 - prostatitis
 - nephritis
 - thyroiditis

Vitamin D & acquired immune system

Clinical observations

Observational Studies

low vitamin D status associated with autoimmune diseases:

- MS: increased prevalence and recurrence
- Type 1 diabetes
- Inflammatory bowel disease
with higher prevalence of allergy

Interventional Studies

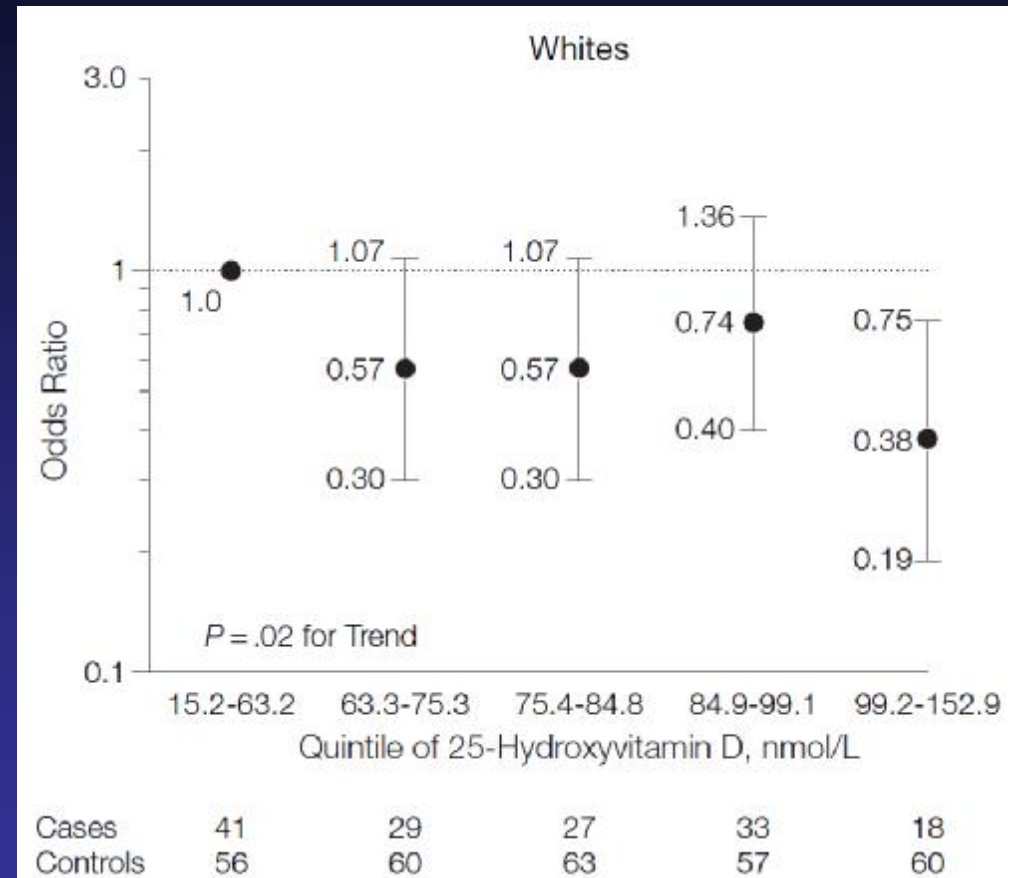
25OHD and multiple sclerosis

USA study:

- Prospective nested case control study
- >7 million US military personnel
- 257 cases of MS vs 2x controls

Dutch studies:

- Similar results
- Low 25OHD levels linked to more severe recurrence of MS disease



Munger *et al*, JAMA, 2006
Kragt *et al*, Multiple Sclerosis, 2009
Smolders *et al*, Multiple Sclerosis, 2008

Vitamin D and the immune system

Allergy

Maternal vitamin D status and allergy in offspring:

If maternal 25OHD > 75 nmol/l (> 30 ng/ml)

OR in offspring

–for atopic eczema at 9 m = 3.26 (CL 1.15-9.29)

–for asthma at 9 yrs = 5.40 (CL 1.09-26.65)

Gale *et al*, Eur J Clin Nutr, 2008

(Similar results in Finnish birth cohort study, 2004)

Vitamin D & acquired immune system

Clinical observations

Observational Studies

Interventional Studies

- Retrospective analysis: type 1 diabetes
- True RCT missing but ongoing studies (ClinTrial)

Vitamin D and the immune system

Conclusions

The vitamin D endocrine system has well documented effects on many immune genes and all immune cells (in vitro and animal models)

Observational studies link poor vitamin D status with

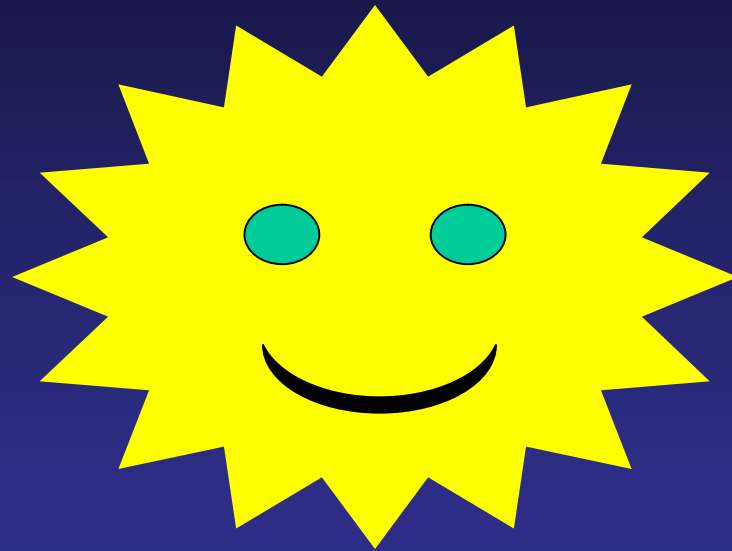
- some infections
- all major human autoimmune diseases

Highest risk if 25OHD < 20 ng/ml

Trend for still lower risk with 25OHD > 20 ng/ml

True RCT are missing but needed

Bright sunny future for vitamin D



Thank you!!!

MARK YOUR CALENDARS



14th Vitamin D Workshop October 4-8, 2009 Brugge, Belgium

Monday, June 1, 2009: Abstract deadline

Monday, June 29, 2009: Early bird registration deadline

Tuesday, August 4, 2009: Hotel registration deadline

Sunday, October 4, 2009: Arrival and Welcoming Reception

Wednesday, October 7, 2009: Grand Banquet

Information on meeting Registration and Hotel Housing will be available soon.

<http://vitamind.ucr.edu/workshop.htm>



! There will be no printed announcements
Only electronic announcements will be sent.

