

## Immunoglobulin G1 and G2 profile in children with Down syndrome

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### Abstract

**Background and objectives:** It is well known that children with Down syndrome (DS) suffer from frequent infections. There is an association of certain IgG subclass abnormalities with the predisposition to recurrent infection of the respiratory tract. Therefore, the study was conducted to determine the immunoglobulin G1 and G2 (IgG1, IgG2) profile in children with DS.

**Material and methods:** Forty children between the ages of 6 months to 12 years with DS (47 XX/XY, +21) attending the Department of Immunology, BIRDEM were enrolled in the study. Age and sex matched 30 healthy normal children with 46 XX/XY were included as control. Enrolled DS and healthy children were divided into two age groups namely 6 months to 6 years and 7 years to 12 years. Serum IgG1 and IgG2 concentrations were determined by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) method.

**Results:** The mean serum IgG1 concentrations of children with DS in both age groups did not differ significantly from that of normal healthy children. But the IgG2 level was significantly less ( $p < 0.003$  and  $p < 0.004$ ) in both age groups of children with DS compared to that of control healthy children.

**Conclusion:** The study has demonstrated that the serum IgG2 level was significantly less in children with DS than that of matched normal healthy control children while there was no deficiency of IgG1.

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### Introduction

Down syndrome (DS) is one of the most common autosomal disorders. The prevalence of DS in Europe is reported to be 11.2 per 10,000 live births [1]. In USA the prevalence is 8.27 people per 10,000 population [2]. It is widely accepted that DS children suffer from frequent infections than normal children. Infections of the respiratory tract, particularly otitis media, have been identified as one of the most significant health problems in school age children with DS [3]. In previous study, it has been found that 54.9% children with DS suffer from ear infection and 11% suffer from upper respiratory tract infection [4]. The lower

respiratory tract pathology is the most common cause for acute hospital admission among 1 to 5 years old children with DS [5]. The increased predisposition of infection in individuals with DS is attributed to underlying defects in the immune system which include abnormalities of cell mediated and humoral immune response [6]. In patients with DS, the serum concentration of total IgG may remain within normal range while the IgG2 and IgG4 concentrations are significantly reduced [7]. Also, people with recurrent sinopulmonary infections were found to have a normal serum immunoglobulin level, with selective IgG subclass deficiency [8]. Among the four subclasses of IgG,

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subclass IgG<sub>1</sub> and IgG<sub>3</sub> are more potent opsonizers than that of IgG<sub>2</sub> and IgG<sub>4</sub> [9]. IgG<sub>1</sub> and IgG<sub>3</sub> is generally produced in response to protein antigens of bacteria, viruses, vaccines and foods. IgG<sub>2</sub> antibodies predominantly act against carbohydrate antigens and are important in protection against polysaccharide encapsulated organisms such as *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae* and *Neisseria meningitidis* [10]. To date there is no study on immunoglobulin subclass pattern among Bangladeshi children with DS. Therefore, the present study was conducted to determine the IgG<sub>1</sub> and IgG<sub>2</sub> profile of Bangladeshi children with DS and whether they are different in comparison to normal children of the same age group.

### Materials and methods

The study protocol was approved by the Ethical Review Committee of the Diabetic Association of Bangladesh. Informed consent was obtained from parents of each participant prior to enrollment into the study.

**Study population and collection of samples:** Children between the ages of 6 months to 12 years having DS (47 XX/XY, +21) attending the Department of Immunology, BIRDEM were enrolled in the study. Age and sex matched healthy normal children with 46 XX/XY were included as control. The children were divided into two age groups namely, 6 months to 6 years and 7 years to 12 years. About 3 ml of blood was collected aseptically with venipuncture from all participants for estimation of IgG subclasses. Serum was immediately separated and stored in -80°C until analyzed.

**Estimation of IgG subclass:** The concentration of IgG<sub>1</sub> and IgG<sub>2</sub> subclasses were determined by commercial sandwich enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit. The kit was obtained from Elabscience Biotechnology Co, USA. The detection range of IgG<sub>1</sub> and IgG<sub>2</sub> was 1.56-100 µg/ml.

### Result

A total of 40 children with DS and 30 normal healthy children were included. There were 21 male and 19 female children with DS. There were

30 and 10 DS children in 6 months to 6 years and 7 years to 12 years age groups respectively. There were 15 normal healthy children in each age group. The mean concentration of IgG<sub>1</sub> antibody of children with DS in 6 months to 6 years and 7 years to 12 years were 16.4 µg/ml and 9.9 µg/ml respectively compared to that of 11.5 µg/ml and 6.6 µg/ml. The concentration of IgG<sub>1</sub> in DS and healthy children was not significantly different. The mean concentration of IgG<sub>2</sub> in children with DS was significantly less ( $p < 0.003$  and  $p < 0.004$ ) than that of normal children in both age groups. Among 6 months to 6 years age group it was  $7.4 \pm 5.6$  µg/ml in DS versus  $15 \pm 9.4$  µg/ml in normal children. In 7 years to 12 years age group the mean IgG<sub>2</sub> levels were  $8.6 \pm 3.2$  µg/ml and  $14.9 \pm 8.2$  µg/ml. The detail concentration of IgG<sub>1</sub> and IgG<sub>2</sub> are shown in Table-1.

**Table-1: Serum IgG<sub>1</sub> and IgG<sub>2</sub> levels in children with DS and in normal children**

Age	Study population	IgG <sub>1</sub> (µg/ml)		IgG <sub>2</sub> (µg/ml)	
		Mean±SD	P value	Mean±SD	P value
6months-6years	DS (n=30)	16.4±23.4	0.59	7.4±5.6	0.003
	NH (n=15)	11.5±13.6		15±9.4	
7years-12years	DS (n=10)	9.9±9.9	0.22	8.6±3.2	0.004
	NH (n=15)	6.6±7.1		14.9±8.2	

Note: Student's independent t test was used to compare between groups.

Mean IgG<sub>1</sub> and IgG<sub>2</sub> concentrations of DS children was compared with the levels in normal healthy; DS= Down syndrome; NH=Normal healthy.

### Discussion

The present study was conducted to assess IgG<sub>1</sub> and IgG<sub>2</sub> subclasses patterns in children with DS. Children with DS are more prone to respiratory tract infection [7,11,12]. We have demonstrated that in our DS group the serum IgG<sub>2</sub> level was significantly less ( $p < 0.05$ ) than that of matched normal control children. However, the IgG<sub>1</sub> levels were not different from that of control in both age groups. Therefore, along with the estimation of total IgG, it is important to determine the levels of all IgG subclasses to ascertain the specific abnormalities. The present study has also provided

the normal range of IgG1 and IgG2 levels of Bangladeshi children between the ages of 6 months to 12 years. No such values for Bangladeshi children are so far known or available. Studies in different country have reported that DS children have reduced or low level of serum IgG2 compared to normal population [11,12]. Children with DS with this selective IgG2 deficiency are more susceptible to respiratory tract infection than normal children as because IgG2 is known to act against bacterial polysaccharide antigens of encapsulated bacteria. In Bangladesh, the prevalence of acute respiratory infection in children is about 5.5 episodes per child year [13]. It is important to determine the incidence and prevalence of respiratory tract infections among IgG2 deficient Bangladeshi DS children as this would help to guide the treatment and prevention of recurrent infections. Previous study has reported that selenium supplementation in children with DS has a significant augmentative effect on the serum concentration of IgG2 and igG4 [14]. Also, intravenous immunoglobulin replacement therapy has been shown to reduce the rate of respiratory tract infections significantly in children with recurrent infections and IgG2 deficiency [15].

The findings of IgG2 deficiency would help to guide proper management of infections of children with DS. The study has further indicated that all IgG subclasses should be assessed to determine the specific therapeutic intervention.

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