116 Genome-Wide Association Studies of Asthma Indicate Opposite Immunopathogenesis Direction From Autoimmune Diseases

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range of physiologic and pathological processes including clearance of helminthic infections, and allergy. They are closely associated with recruiting and amplifying T helper 2 (Th2) lymphocyte response in contrast to Th1-associated CAMs. Wide donor-to-donor variability of human primary monocytes and their limited life span in vitro is a current impediment to investigating human AAM biology and their contribution to enhancing Th2-mediated pathologic inflammation found in asthmatic lungs.

Methods: Using the human promonocytic cell line, THP1, we have successfully established a THP1-derived and committed CAM and AAM populations demonstrating typical macrophage-oriented morphological characteristics.

Results: Quantitative PCR and ELISA demonstrated that THP1-AAM cell model express classic pathogen neutralizing lectin receptors such as scavenger type mannose receptor (MRC1) and Th2-associated signature chemokines including CCL13, 17, 18 and 22, and are tolerant to TLR4 challenge by LPS treatment in contrast to THP1-CAM which expressed an LPS enhanced expression of pro-inflammatory mediators such as TNF-a, CXCL10 and -11. Furthermore, THP1-AAM cell model expressed 50- to 100-fold lower expression IFN-alpha 4, IFN-beta, and IFN-lambda1 compared to THP1-CAM. Quantitative PCR array revealed that a select group of interferon regulatory factors (IRFs), antiviral genes such as Mx1, and interferon stimulated genes such as ISG15 are down-regulated only in THP-1 AAM cell model upon differentiation or LPS treatment emphasizing its classic infection tolerant phenotype. In addition, IFR4 was found to be up-regulated only in the THP1-AAM model which may point towards its critical role in orchestrating the macrophage lineage commitment towards an alternatively activated phenotype as well as governing its unique cytokine and chemokine expression profile.

Conclusions: Compared to the donor variability of primary human monocytes, establishing THP1-AAM and CAM cell models will enable a more rapid and efficient investigation of a spectrum of molecular mechanisms governing innate, classic, and alternative phenotypes in macrophage populations and their role in pathologic processes, in particular allergic inflammation of the upper airways.

114 A Highly Sensitive and Specific Universal Mirna Profiling Method

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Background: miRNAs can be used as robust biomarkers for diagnosis, staging, prognosis and the response to therapy in various diseases. Although a wide spectrum of miRNA detection techniques have been developed, none can accurately and sensitively perform genome-wide high-throughput miRNA profiling (Chen C, Ridzon DA, Broomer AJ, Zhou Z, Lee DH, Nguyen JT, Barbisin M, Xu NL, et al 2005. Real-time quantification of microRNAs by stem-loop RT-PCR. Nucleic Acids Res. 33:e179). This problem stems from that miRNAs are only 21 nucleotides in length which makes it very difficult to detect all miRNAs, using one universal RT primer, a common reverse primer, and individual miRNA-specific forward primers. A computer program (MSPPD, miRNA-specific primer and probe designer) was developed for the assay.

Results: The UQmIR has the advantages, but not the disadvantages, of the 2 mostly used miRNA assays. It has the specificity of hydrolysis probe assay and the universal detection of SYBR Green assay. This assay is more sensitive and specific than the commercially available hydrolysis probe assay and SYBR Green assay. Using this method, we have successfully detected 91 out of 96 miRNAs in 0.8 mL of plasma for each miRNA.

Conclusions: This approach affords a highly specific, sensitive, economical and convenient system to profile the expression of all known miRNAs.

115 Caspase-4 Plays a Role in the Activation of the Cryopyrin/ NLRP3 Inflammasome

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Background: The inflammasome is a multi-protein complex which regulates the activation of caspase-1. This activation results in the cleavage and secretion of the IL-1β super family cytokines, IL-1β, IL-18, and IL-33. NLR family-pyrin domain containing- 3 (NLRP3) is a nucleotide binding domain-leucine rich repeat (NLR) family protein responsible for sensitization and oligomerization of the NLRP3 inflammasome complex. Although various damage and pathogen associated patterns have been implicated as stimuli, the exact mechanism of activation has yet to be elucidated. Caspase-5, an inflammatory caspase with similar homology to caspase-1, is a key molecule activation of the NLRP1 inflammasome. Caspase-4, an evolutionary duplicate in humans to murine caspase 12 along with caspase 5, is important in IL-1β processing; its involvement with the NLRP3 inflammasome is unknown. We therefore investigated whether caspase-4 plays a role in the activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome.

Methods: Inflammasomes in THP-1 macrophages were activated using Nigericin (10 μg/mL), a bacterial pore causing toxin and NLRP3 inflammasome activator, in the presence or absence of various concentrations (0.1 μM, 1 μM, and 10 μM) of caspase-4 inhibitor, Z-YVAD-FMK. We analyzed the inflammasome activation, caspase-1 cleavage, and IL-1β release by western blot and ELISA analysis.

Results: Our results indicate that inhibition of caspase-4 leads to a dose dependant decrease in IL-1β secretion. In addition, our results show that caspase-4 contributes to IL-1β and caspase-1 cleavage, both of which are hall marks of inflammasome activation.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that caspase-4 is important to the activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome. In modulating the inflammasome, caspase-4 appears to be a druggable target for treatment of chronic inflammatory pulmonary conditions such as allergy and asthma.

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Using NCI-H292 human airway epithelial cells, we measured ORMDL3-GSDMB (rs2395185) in STAMPEED and TENOR populations, but only Our study provides genetic evidence that asthma and AD have Active transport of allergens through the epithelium might be In this study, GWAS of asthma was performed in non-Hispanic The purpose of this study is to explore the role of epithelium in PMA-induced MUC5B mRNA and protein over-expression fi J Allergy Clin Immunol ¼ (rs2872507), 0.018 for 0.18 but same trend). 1.41 WAO Journal Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) of asthma and TNIP1 is the minor protective allele for asthma, IL1RL1 (rs3939286), 7.16 in the published GABRIEL study (rs560764). rs1422673 was weakly associated with asthma in the published GABRIEL study (P = 0.018 for meta-analysis) but not in the TENOR study (P = 0.18 but same trend). 1.9%; the area –0.59). Minor allele A of rs2872507 in IL33 (rs3939286), IL1RL1 (rs1341828), IL13 (rs20541), TSLP (rs1837253), and HLA-DRA (rs2395185) in STAMPEED and TENOR populations, but only limited variance can be explained (percentage of deviance = 1.5–1.9%; the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) = 0.58–0.59). Minor allele T of rs20541 in IL13 is the risk allele for asthma but the protective allele for psoriasis. Minor allele A of rs2872507 in GSDMB is the protective allele for asthma but the risk allele for rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis. T allele of rs10036748 in TNFIP1 is the minor protective allele for asthma, but the minor or major risk allele for systemic lupus erythematosus in non-Hispanic white or Chinese population, respectively. Conclusions: Our study provides genetic evidence that asthma and AD have opposite immunopathogenesis directions.

REFERENCES

118 EGCG Downregulates Mucin Gene Expression Through the Mapk Signaling Pathway in Asthma
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Background: Mucus plays an important role in protecting human airway from external environments. Highly glycosylated mucin proteins are the major components of mucus, responsible for its viscoelastic properties. Excessive mucus is major manifestation of inflammatory respiratory diseases. Epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) is major component of green tea extract and known to provide numerous functions, such as anti-oxidant effect, anti-tumor effect, anti-diabetic effect and anti-inflammatory effect. But precise mechanisms are still unclear.

Methods: Using NCI-H292 human airway epithelial cells, we measured phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA)-induced MUC5B mRNA expression with the treatment of indicated doses of EGCG. We also measured PMA-induced MUC5B protein secretion with the treatment of indicated doses of EGCG using ELISA technique in NCI-H292 cells. To test the brief signaling pathways, we performed activation study of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathways, which is well-known to signaling the PMA-induced mucin gene over-expression, using Western blot technique in NCI-H292 cells. And then we performed in vivo study using ovalbumin-induced asthmatic mice model and control mice group. In ovalbumin-sensitized asthmatic mice model, EGCG was treated with indicated dose. And then ovalbumin was challenged and we sacrificed the mice. Tissue samples from the mice were stained with PAS (periodic acid-Schiff) for mucin distribution in bronchioles of each group. Immunocytochemical stain was performed using MUC5B specific antibody. MUC5B mRNA and protein level was measured using extracted lung tissues.

Results: PMA-induced MUC5B mRNA and protein level was significantly decreased after treatment of EGCG at all doses in NCI-H292 cells. PMA-induced phosphorylation of p38 MAPK was significantly decreased after treatment of EGCG at all doses in NCI-H292 cells. Results from in vivo studies showed that decreased bronchiolar mucin distribution in the group of pretreated with EGCG in asthmatic mice. MUC5B mRNA and protein levels were significantly decreased in the group of pretreated with EGCG in asthmatic mice.

Conclusions: PMA-induced MUC5B mRNA and protein over-expression in both NCI-H292 cells and extracted tissues from asthmatic mice were significantly decreased with the treatment of EGCG. We demonstrated that biopsies supported a very rapid traffic through the epithelium in allergic patients, but not in healthy subjects. A striking specificity is observed when birch pollen allergic subjects were also challenged with timothy grass pollen and no entry of this pollen allergen Phl p 1 into epithelial cells was detected. While the specific transport mechanism for birch pollen remains unsolved the first hints of the role of caveolae in this have been obtained. In the double immunofluorescence analysis, caveolin 2, but not caveolin 1 or 3, was present on the conjunctival epithelial surface in the same clusters as Bet v 1. Transcriptomics indicated that the healthy epithelium displayed a strong immune response against pollen allergens while this response was absent in the epithelium of allergic patients.

Conclusions: Active transport of allergens through the epithelium might be incorporated to the pathogenesis of allergy. It is possible that the healthy epithelium displays a strong immune response against pollen allergens and thus escapes from becoming allergic. If allergy turns out to be, at least in part, a result of epithelial hyporesponsivity, it could have major consequences in the strategies of prevention and treatment of these diseases. Towards this end, a national allergy program has been launched in Finland, which changes the basic idea of trying to avoid allergens to the concept of natural exposure and tolerance.

MECHANISMS OF ASTHMA

Allergy is an Epithelial Barrier Disease
Risto Renkonen, MD. Transplantation Laboratory & Infection Biology Research Program, University of Helsinki & Helsinki University Central Hospital, Helsinki, Finland.

Background: The purpose of this study is to explore the role of epithelium in acute allergic diseases.

Methods: Birch pollen allergic patients and healthy control subjects were recruited. In vivo nasal pollen challenges were performed and nasal epithelial specimens were collected. A systems biology approach using a wealth of methods, including several microscopy techniques (light, confocal, immuno transmission electron TEM), transcriptomics (chips and massive parallel sequencing), mass spectrometry, immunohistochemistry, in silico analyses were used.

Results: Already 1 minute after the birch pollen perturbation Bet v 1 was found both on cell surfaces as well as within villae, in cytoplasm, in intracellular vesicles, and also in nuclei of epithelial cells in allergic patients, but not in the healthy individuals. Anti-Bet v 1 stainings in conjunctival