Analysis of Arg-Gly-Asp mimetics and soluble receptor of tumour necrosis factor as therapeutic modalities for concanavalin A induced hepatitis in mice

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Abstract

Background/Aims—It has been shown that synthetic non-peptidic analogues of Arg-Gly-Asp, a major cell adhesive ligand of extracellular matrix, prevented an increase in serum aminotransferase activity, as a manifestation of concanavalin A induced liver damage in mice. This study examined the effects of an Arg-Gly-Asp mimic on liver histology and cytokine release in response to concanavalin A administration, and the efficacy of soluble receptor of tumour necrosis factor (TNF) α in preventing hepatitis in this model of liver injury.

Methods—Mice were pretreated with either the Arg-Gly-Asp mimic SF-6,5 or recombinant soluble receptor of TNFα before their inoculation with 10 mg/kg concanavalin A. Liver enzymes, histology, and the serum values of TNFα and interleukin (IL)-6 were examined.

Results—The histopathological damage in the liver, and the concanavalin A induced release of TNFα and IL6 were significantly inhibited by the synthetic Arg-Gly-Asp mimic (p<0.001). Liver injury, manifested by the increase in serum aminotransferase and cytokines, as well as by histological manifestations of hepatic damage, was effectively prevented by pretreatment of the mice with the soluble TNF receptor (p<0.001).

Conclusions—This study confirms the efficacy of a synthetic Arg-Gly-Asp mimic and soluble TNF receptor in the prevention of immune mediated liver damage in mice.

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Keywords: cytokines, hepatitis, RGD mimetics, T lymphocytes, Arg-Gly-Asp acid, concanavalin A.

The lectin concanavalin A (Con A) is a T cell mitogen that activates T lymphocytes in vitro and induces T cell dependent liver injury in mice. In this model, liver damage is recognizable by a significant increase in serum aminotransferases six to eight hours after the intravenous administration of Con A. It has been suggested that CD4 bearing helper T lymphocytes are involved as effector cells of Con A induced damage. The induction of Con A hepatitis depends on the interaction between CD4+ T helper cells and macrophages, and as recently reported, on the production of cytokines, notably tumour necrosis factor (TNF)α and interleukin (IL)2. When examined six to eight hours after inoculation of the lecic, Con A treated mice demonstrated significant discrepancy between the massive aminotransferase release, compared with the minimal histopathological changes seen by light microscopy, although electron microscopic examination showed severe changes as early as four to six hours after Con A administration. In later studies, however, severe histopathological changes could be demonstrated by light microscopy in Con A treated mice, when livers were fixed 24–72 hours after the inoculation of Con A.

Recently, we have shown that administration of synthetic, non-peptidic analogues of the cell adhesion motif Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD), which mediates binding of certain β1 integrins to several extracellular matrix (ECM) glycoproteins, inhibited a Con A induced increase in serum aminotransferase activity in mice, when given before inoculation with the lectin. However, in this study, mice were killed and their livers examined six hours after Con A administration. Therefore, we were unable to demonstrate the histological damage induced by Con A or its prevention by the RGD analogues. Furthermore, the effect of these compounds on the production of cytokines, such as TNFα in response to Con A was not examined.

Hepatic injury in Con A induced hepatitis is mediated primarily by TNFα, and this damage could be prevented by the use of polyclonal TNFα antiserum. Recombinant soluble TNF receptors (sTNF-R) have been developed and can be used to neutralise TNFα in vivo. Therefore, in this study, sTNF-R was used to prevent Con A induced liver damage and to confirm the main role of TNFα in Con A induced hepatitis.

We have demonstrated that liver inflammation in Con A treated mice, characterised by areas of necrosis and infiltration of liver tissue by mononuclear cells, predominantly CD4+ T lymphocytes, could be prevented by a synthetic analogue of the RGD sequence and by sTNF-R. Moreover, the Con A induced increases in serum TNFα and IL6, were also abolished by pre-treatment of mice with either
the RGD mimetic or sTNF-R. These results show that inhibition of a Con A induced increase in TNFα by the synthetic RGD mimetic or by soluble TNF receptor, effectively prevents immune mediated Con A induced liver damage in mice.

Methods

Induction and evaluation of liver injury

BALB/c mice were maintained at the Animal Breeding Centre of the E Wolfson Hospital. To induce acute liver injury, six to eight week old male mice were injected with 10 mg/kg Con A (Sigma, St Louis, MO) in 250 μl phosphate buffered saline (PBS) administered via the tail vein.² Twenty four hours after the administration of Con A, mice were bled and then under chloral hydrate anaesthesia their abdomen was opened by a midline incision and sections from left liver lobe were excised for histopathological examination. Liver sections were fixed in a 3% neutral formalin solution and sectioned with haematoxylin and eosin. Immunohistochemistry was performed by the immunoperoxidase technique to stain CD4 positive T lymphocytes in liver tissue.

Treatment of animals was in accordance with guidelines of The Weizmann Institute of Science and Tel-Aviv University.

Staining for CD4⁺ T lymphocytes

Paraffin wax sections were cut at 3 μm and stained by using the labelled-(strept) avidin-biotin (LAB-SA) method, also known as streptavidin-biotin amplification (Histostain-SP (peroxidase) Bulk Kit Zymed Laboratories). Sections were deparaffinised and hydrated. Endogenous peroxidase was blocked with 3% hydrogen peroxide for five minutes. Sections were washed in running tap water and placed in TRIS buffered saline (TBS) at pH 7·6. Primary antibody, monoclonal mouse antihuman T cell, Helper (Zymed Laboratories, San Francisco) at optimal dilution, was then applied for 60 minutes at room temperature. Sections were rewash in TBS and the bridge antibody, a biotinylated secondary antibody, was then applied for 10 minutes at room temperature. Sections were rewash again in TBS and streptavidin peroxidase conjugated was applied for 10 minutes at room temperature. A further wash in TBS was followed by staining with 3-amino-9-ethylcarbazole (AEC (red) Substrate kit, Zymed Laboratories) for five minutes to develop colour. Countersmear with Mayer's haematoxylin and mounting solution.

Biochemical assessment of liver injury

The extent of liver injury was estimated, in addition to histopathological examination, by determining the serum values of alanine aminotransferase (ALT), and aspartate aminotransferase (AST), using an automated Monarch monoanalyser.

Determination of serum TNFα and IL6 in Con A treated mice

Mice sera were drawn two, six, 24, 72, and 96 hours after Con A administration for the measurement of TNFα and IL6 levels, in control mice (pretreated with NACl 0·9% or the RGE mimetic SF-6,6) and in those pre-treated with the RGD analogue SF-6,5 and soluble TNF receptor.

MaxiSorp F96 microtitre plastic plates (Nunc Inter Med) were coated with 2 μg/ml IL6 and IL10 mAb in 0·1 NaCO3 at pH 8·2 (overnight at 48°C). Plates were washed (two cycles) with PBS-0·05% TWEEN 20 (v/v) (Bio-Rad Laboratories). Then, the coated plates were blocked with PBS-10% FCS (Biolab) for one hour at room temperature. One hundred μl of diluted 1:4 mice serum derived from the various treatment groups were incubated overnight at 4°C, followed by four cycles of washing. Biotinylated anticytokine detecting antibody (2 μg/ml diluted in PBS-10% fetal calf serum) was incubated in all wells for two hours at room temperature and then washed again. Alkaline phosphatase conjugated streptavidin (Jackson Immuno-Research Laboratories) was used to detect the bound biotinylated anticytokine antibody by incubating 1·5 μg/ml in PBS-10% fetal calf serum for 30 minutes at room temperature. p-Nitrophenyl phosphate (Sigma) 0·5 mg/ml together with 9·7% Dietanolamine 9 in water) pH 9·8 were used as chromagen. Wells were read at a single 405 nm wavelength.

Recombinant soluble TNF receptor

Recombinant human soluble TNF receptor (sTNF-R, Interpham, Israel), was produced in CHO (chinese hamster ovaries) cells and purified by immunoaffinity column, using mAbs to the sTNF-R1. Purity >95% was verified by SDS PAGE and size exclusion HPLC. sTNF-R at TNF:sTNF-R molar ratio of 1:10⁵, 1:10¹⁰, and 1:10⁴ (1, 10 and 100 μg/mouse), was administered intraperitoneally, one hour before Con A injection.

Non-peptidic mimetics of RGD

Compounds SF-6,5 and SF-6,6 (the synthetic analogues of RGD and RGE, respectively) were prepared as previously described.⁴ ⁷ Briefly, SF-6,5 was prepared by coupling methyl-5-aminovaleric acid with N-butyloxycarbonyl-6-amino-hexanoic acid by 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole in tetrahydrofuran. Next, the butyloxycarbonyl protecting group was removed, and the amine was converted into guaniidinium using 3,5-dimethylpyrazole-1-carboxamidine nitrate. Compound SF-6,6 was prepared from methyl-6-amino-hexanoic acid and N-butyloxycarbonyl-6-amino-hexanoic acid using the same procedure. SF-6,5 and SF-6,6 were characterised and their purity (over 97%) was determined by high performance liquid chromatography. Compound SF-6,5, a non-peptidic mimetic of RGD, which has a 11-carbon atom spacer between the guanidinium and carboxylic groups that mimics the
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atomic spacing between the two functional
groups in the RGD peptide, was synthesised.
The RGE (Arg-Gly-Glu acid) mimic, SF-6,6,
was synthesised to be used as control.

The RGD mimetics were dissolved in PBS
and administered intraperitoneally before the
induction of liver injury by Con A, and daily
for five days before administration of Con A.

Statistical analysis
The data are presented as the means (SD). The
significance of differences between different
groups was determined by unpaired \( t \) test.

Results

Inhibition of Con A induced enzymes release by
SF-6,5
BALB/c mice were injected intravenously with
10 mg/kg Con A, and treated with 500 mg/
mouse of the RGD analogue SF-6,5 or the
RGD analogue SF-6,6 (as a control group).
It has been shown recently that (a) the RGD
analogue had a maximal effect in preventing
Con A induced liver damage at a dose of 500
\( \mu g/\text{mouse} \), and (b) the native RGD peptide
(GRGDSP) was comparatively ineffective
probably because of its in vivo sensitivity to
proteolytic degradation.\(^4\) In this study, mice
were killed 24 hours after Con A injection to
enable the development of a demonstrable
histological damage (Table I). In previous
studies, only mild inflammation could be shown
by light microscopy when livers were examined
eight to six hours after Con A injection.\(^1\)

As expected, the control RGE mimic, SF-
6,6, which has a 12-atom spacing chain
between the two ionic functional groups, and
therefore lacks integrin specificity, did not
prevent liver damage and had no effect on the
release of liver enzymes or on microscopic liver
damage induced by Con A inoculation (data not
shown).

In contrast, the RGD mimetic SF-
6,5 at a dose of 500 \( \mu g/\text{mouse} \) (given for five
days before Con A administration) effectively
decreased the high serum values in both liver
enzymes tested (p<0.001); Table II). When
SF-6,5 was administered at a single dose of 500
\( \mu g/\text{mouse} \) one hour before Con A injection, the
increase in serum levels of liver enzymes was
inhibited by only 50% (data not shown).
We concluded from our present and previous
studies that pre-treatment of the animals with
the RGD mimetic for five days was optimal to
prevent T cell dependent immune mediated
events in mice, such as Con A hepatitis\(^5\) or
delayed type hypersensitivity reaction.\(^6\)

Inhibition of TNF\(\alpha\) and IL6 release by SF-6,5
As reported recently, Con A induced hepatic
injury is mediated by cytokines such as TNF\(\alpha\),
IL2\(^1\),\(^3\) and IL-6.\(^3\) Therefore, we performed serial
measurements of serum values of TNF\(\alpha\) and
IL6, two, six, 24, 72, and 96 hours after
Con A administration in a control group
(treated with Con A only) and in a group of
mice that were pretreated with the RGD
mimetic SF-6,5 before Con A administration.
As shown in Table II, the increase in serum
values of both cytokines - that is, TNF\(\alpha\) and
IL6 in response to Con A, was prevented by
pretreatment with the RGD mimetic SF-6,5.
Serum values of TNF\(\alpha\) in the Con A treated
mice increased after two hours to 600 (95) \( \text{pg/m}\)
ml compared with 188 (21) \( \text{pg/ml} \) in the SF-
6,5 treated mice. Serum TNF values in the SF-
6,5-treated group were significantly lower also
when determined after six and 24 hours from
Con A administration (p<0.001, Table II).
The increase in serum values of IL6 two hours
after Con A injection, was inhibited in the SF-
6,5 treated mice from 13 000 (2100) \( \text{pg/m}\)
ml in the control mice (treated only with Con A), to
2500 (350) \( \text{ng/m}\) in animals treated with
Con A and the RGD analogue (p<0.001, Table II).
Mice treated with Con A only had amino-
transferase values similar to those pretreated
with the RGE mimetic SF-6,6. These results
show that the prevention of Con A induced
liver injury by the RGD mimic, which is
associated with a decrease in cell migration
through ECM barriers to inflammatory loci,\(^7\)
is also associated with inhibition of cytokine
release, for example, TNF\(\alpha\) and IL6.

Effects of the RGD mimetic SF-6,5 on liver
histology
To determine the extent of liver damage, and the
efficacy of the treatment described, mouse
liver sections fixed 24 hours after Con A
administration were examined microscopically.
Livers of control rats, treated with Con A only
or with the inactive RGE analogue SF-6,6,
showed widespread areas of necrosis and
inflammation within the liver lobules and
around the central veins and the portal tracts
(Figure (A)). Inflammatory infiltrates
consisted mainly of mononuclear cells, many of
which were positively stained by anti-CD4 by
immunohistochemistry (Figure (B)).

Compatible with previous studies, these results
further establish the important role of the
CD4\(^+\) T cell subpopulation in the aetiology

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<th>TABLE I Effect of Con A on liver enzyme and cytokine release</th>
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<td>Mean (SD); n=5; *Con A, 10 mg/kg. The RGE mimetic SF-6,6 that served as control, had no effect on the liver injury induced by Con A, and the levels of hepatic enzymes and cytokines were similar to the group that received Con A alone (data not shown).</td>
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<th>TABLE II Effect of the RGD mimetic SF-6,5 on levels of liver enzymes and cytokine release in Con A treated mice</th>
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<td>Mean (SD); n=5; Con A, 10 mg/kg; *p&lt;0.001 compared with Con A alone; †500 ( \mu g/\text{mouse} ).</td>
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and pathogenesis of Con A induced hepatitis.3

As expected, the control RGE mimetic SF-6,6 that does not bind integrins did not prevent the apparent liver inflammation (Figure (C)). In contrast, in mice treated by the RGD analogue SF-6,5 liver damage was minimal: no areas of intralobular necrosis or significant inflammatory infiltration could be shown by light microscopy (Figure (D)). These results provide histopathological evidence to the reported inhibition of the liver enzymes4 and cytokine release, by the RGD mimetics.

Inhibition of liver damage by soluble TNF receptor

The in vivo protective effects of recombinant preparations of the p55 TNF receptor (sTNF-R) were assessed in mice by monitoring the serum values of hepatic enzymes in response to Con A administration. sTNF-R, at a molar ratio of 1:102 or 1:103 to TNFα (1 or 10 µg/mouse respectively, based on TNFα serum value measured two hours after Con A inoculation), had no effect on the release of aminotransferase (not shown). However, sTNF-R, at a molar ratio of 1:104 to TNFα (100 µg/mouse), effectively inhibited the Con A induced increase of serum values of hepatic enzymes and of the cytokines TNFα and IL6 (p=0.001; Table III). Thus, in vivo administration of sTNF-R, which inhibits the increase of serum TNF values in response to Con A, seems to decrease the biochemical manifestations of experimentally induced liver damage.
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| Table III Effect of sTNF-R (1:100)† on Con A induced liver injury in mice |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hours after Con A* administration | AST (IU/l) | ALT (IU/l) | TNFα (pg/ml) | IL6 (pg/ml) |
| 2 | 141 (21)* | 64 (11)* | 130 (17)* | 2200 (310)* |
| 6 | 111 (21)* | 56 (8)* | 60 (10)* | 650 (104)* |
| 24 | 118 (27)* | 22 (5)* | 30 (5)* | 60 (18)* |
| 48 | 56 (15)* | 20 (4)* | 20 (4) | 38 (7) |
| 96 | 37 (14) | 18 (4) | 12 (3) | 34 (8) |

Mean (SD); *p<0.001 compared with Con A alone; n=5; Con A, 10 mg/kg; fmoles ratio TNFα/sTNF-R.

Effect of STNF-R on liver histology in Con A treated mice

Livers of control rats, treated with Con A only, showed widespread areas of necrosis and inflammation within the liver lobules and around the central veins and the portal tracts (Figure (E)). As shown in Figure (F), liver damage was almost entirely prevented by the administration of the sTNFR at a molar ratio of 1:100† to TNFα.

It has been reported that apoptosis of liver cells is an early event in Con A induced hepatitis, which could be shown histopathologically as early as three hours after the inoculation of Con A.3 In this study, apoptosis of liver cells could not be detected two and six hours after the injection of Con A, in liver sections taken from rats treated with sTNF-R, suggesting that sTNF-R prevents TNF induced apoptosis of liver cells and it may explain the protective effect of sTNF-R from Con A induced liver injury.

Discussion

In most liver diseases, inflammatory infiltrate can be shown histologically. The inflammatory cell infiltrate is thought to contribute to liver injury either as a primary event, as in autoimmune hepatitis, or as a secondary response to another process such as chronic viral infection. Each cellular component of the immune system has a specific mechanism by which it may damage liver cells. This specificity provides a rationale and an opportunity for directed intervention to prevent liver injury during inflammation. In several liver diseases, such as chronic viral hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, and primary sclerosing cholangitis, T lymphocytes serve as effector cells of the immunostimulatory processes. In response to liver injury, T cell activation results in production of cytokines such as TNFα and IL2, which maintain and augment the level of the inflammatory process and may induce acute toxicity.5 Recently, an animal model of immune mediated liver damage was introduced in mice. In this experimental model, the disease develops after a single injection of the lectin Con A.1 This mouse model of acute liver damage, might be useful for the investigation of the pathogenesis and the efficacy of experimental treatment modalities in chronic hepatic inflammation as well, as similar processes take place during an immune response to chronic liver insult.

The migration of immune cells from the blood vessels and their accumulation at sites of tissue injury depends on their penetration through the subendothelial basement membrane, interstitial stroma, and extracellular matrix (ECM).10 11 Cellular interactions with ECM components are regulated primarily via the β1 subfamily of integrin receptors.10 12 13 The target epitope of several such integrin receptors is the RGD sequence, a cell adhesion motif shared by several matrix associated adhesive glycoproteins, such as fibronectin, vitronectin, fibrinogen, thrombospondin, and von Willebrand factor.14 15 The use of RGD containing peptides to prevent T cell mediated inflammatory reactions in vivo is not practical because these peptides are highly susceptible to proteolysis, and thus high concentration of the RGD peptides are needed for such reactions.16

Recently we have described the design and synthesis of non-peptidic mimetics of the RGD sequence. These novel RGD mimetics contain guanidinium and carboxylic groups separated by an 11 carbon atom spacer, thus mimicking the functional groups of RGD.5 These compounds specifically inhibited (a) RGD dependent platelet aggregation, and (b) binding of T lymphocytes and tumour cells to immobilised fibronectin and vitronectin.6 In addition, RGD mimetics inhibit delayed type hypersensitivity reactions and tumour cell colonisation in mice,6-8 suggesting the involvement of RGD recognition in the regulation of immune cell migration and subsequent pathological processes. In a previous study, we have shown that two synthetic analogues of RGD (SF-6,5 and NS-11) effectively prevented the eludication of a Con A induced increase in liver enzymes in mice, as the manifestation of T cell mediated liver damage.4 In this study, we examined whether the RGD analogue SF-6,5 also prevents histological damage and cytokine release in response to Con A administration. Liver sections, taken 24 hours after Con A administration, showed that this compound inhibited the recruitment and accumulation of mononuclear inflammatory cells, predominantly CD4+ T lymphocytes, in liver tissue. These histological findings provide direct evidence to the capability of the synthetic RGD mimetic to prevent Con A induced, immune mediated liver damage, and further support our previous results, showing the suppression of aminotransferase release in this model.6 In this study the RGD mimetic also decreased the production of TNFα and IL6 induced by Con A (Table III), suggesting that inhibition of the interaction between T lymphocytes and the ECM effectively prevents the eludication of cytokine responses, and might explain the protective effect of these compounds against Con A hepatitis.

In this study, we also examined whether the use of sTNF-R prevents the biochemical and histopathological manifestations of Con A induced liver damage because the hepatic injury in this model is mediated primarily by TNFα, and could be prevented by the use of polyclonal TNFα antiserum2 or anti-TNF monoclonal antibodies.3 Our results suggest that sTNF-R inhibited the rise of hepatic
enzymes and cytokine release, and prevented the necroinflammatory changes in liver tissue, in response to Con A administration (Table III and Figure (F)). sTNF-R also prevented Con A-induced liver cell apoptosis as shown in liver sections taken two and six hours after Con A injection. These data are consistent with previous studies that suggested a pivotal role for TNFα in the induction of Con A-induced liver injury in mice, and confirm for the first time that neutralisation of endogenous TNFα by sTNF-R, can prevent liver injury in this model. In a recent study, the use of sTNF-R prevented acute toxic liver injury induced by CCl4 indicating a major role for TNFα as a mediator of CCl4 toxicity. We also confirm in this study, that non-peptidic analogues of the cell adhesion motif RGD, can prevent the localisation of immune cells to liver tissue in certain pathological disorders, characterised by injury to hepatocytes by activated CD4+ T lymphocytes and macrophages. These novel compounds may be considered therapeutically to inhibit immune mediated pathological conditions in the liver.

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