INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

Increased expression of interleukin 17 in inflammatory bowel disease

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Background and aim: Interleukin (IL) 17 is a cytokine which exerts strong proinflammatory activities. In this study we evaluated changes in IL-17 expression in the inflamed mucosa and in the serum of patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).

Methods: Tissue samples were obtained endoscopically or surgically from patients with ulcerative colitis (UC) (n=20), Crohn’s disease (CD) (n=20), infectious colitis (n=5), ischaemic colitis (n=8), and normal colorectal tissues (n=15). IL-17 expression was evaluated by a standard immunohistochemical procedure. Serum IL-17 levels were determined by ELISA. IL-17 mRNA expression was analysed by reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction.

Results: IL-17 expression was not detected in samples from normal colonic mucosa, infectious colitis, or ischaemic colitis. In the inflamed mucosa of active UC and CD patients, IL-17 expression was clearly detectable in CD3+ T cells or CD68+ monocytes/macrophages. The average number of IL-17+ cells was significantly increased in active UC and CD patients compared with inactive patients. IL-17 mRNA expression was not detected in normal mucosa but was detectable in the mucosa from active UC and CD patients. IL-17 was not detected in the sera from normal individuals, infectious colitis, or ischaemic colitis patients but IL-17 levels were significantly elevated in IBD patients.

Conclusions: IL-17 expression in the mucosa and serum was increased in IBD patients. It is likely that IL-17 expression in IBD may be associated with altered immune and inflammatory responses in the intestinal mucosa.

Inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) such as ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn’s disease (CD) are characterised by recurrent flare of inflammation and a history of chronic enterocolitis. Activation of T cells and monocytes/macrophages is regarded as an important factor in the pathogenesis of IBD.1–4

Human interleukin 17 (IL-17) is a 20 kDa glycoprotein of 155 amino acids, with close sequence homology to both murine IL-17, originally identified as cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated antigen 8, and viral IL-17, the open reading frame 13 of T lymphocyte associated antigen 8. IL-17 is a member of the IL-17 family, which includes IL-17A–E, IL-17B, and IL-17F, the open reading frame 13 of T lymphocyte associated antigen 8. IL-17 secretion has been reported to be limited in T lymphocytes, predominantly in memory CD45RO+ cells.5 Recently, it has been reported that IL-17F, a member of the IL-17 family, is secreted by monocyte/macrophage lineages.6 In contrast, the IL-17 receptor is widely distributed on various cell types.7–10 There is increasing evidence that IL-17 is a potent mediator of inflammatory responses in various tissues. For example, IL-17 promotes the expression of inflammatory cytokines, chemokines, and growth factors, and stimulates the production of reactive oxygen species by neutrophils and macrophages.11–20 IL-17 has also been implicated in the pathogenesis of several inflammatory diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, Helicobacter pylori-associated gastritis, bronchial asthma, and renal allograft rejection.21–26 However, the pathophysiological role of IL-17 in IBD remains unclear. In this study we investigated IL-17 expression in IBD patients. Our results provide evidence that IL-17 is overexpressed in the inflamed mucosa of IBD and may therefore contribute to the pathophysiology of IBD.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Tissue samples

The diagnosis of UC and CD was based on conventional clinical, endoscopic, and histopathological criteria. Surgical or biopsy specimens derived from involved areas of the colon with UC (n=20) and CD (n=20) were obtained with informed consent. Disease activity in UC patients was evaluated according to the UC disease activity index,27 and that in CD patients was determined by the CD activity index.28 All IBD patients were treated with salicylates but none was treated with immunosuppressive agents (for example, azathioprine). Biopsy samples derived from infectious colitis (n=5) and ischaemic colitis (n=8) were obtained by colonoscopy. Normal colorectal tissues were also obtained (n=15).

Immunohistochemistry

Samples were fixed in 10% buffered formalin, dehydrated in ethanol, and embedded in paraffin. Sections (4μm) were pre-treated by boiling in citrate buffer (pH 6.1) in a microwave (700 W, one minute). After cooling, non-specific binding was blocked with Dako blocking reagent (#X0909; Dako Japan, Kyoto, Japan) followed by incubation with goat polyclonal antihuman IL-17 antibody (diluted 1:100 in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 5% skim milk; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, California, USA) for 48 hours at 4°C in a humidified chamber. As a negative control, sections were incubated with normal goat IgG (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). After incubation with the primary antibody, sections were reacted with 1:100 diluted goat anti-rabbit IgG (diluted 1:200 in PBS containing 1% skim milk; Vector, Burlingame, California, USA) for 30 minutes. Sections were then reacted with biotin–avidin–peroxidase complex (ABC; Vector) and incubated with 0.1% H2O2 in 0.1 M PBS. After washing in PBS, sections were incubated with normal goat IgG (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) before being incubated with 0.1% 3,3′-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (DAB; Sigma, St Louis, Missouri, USA) in PBS containing 0.02% hydrogen peroxide (VWR, Radnor, Pennsylvania, USA) for 5 minutes. After rinsing in distilled water, sections were counterstained with Mayer’s hematoxylin (Dako) and mounted with an aqueous medium (Panthera II; Sigma, St Louis, Missouri, USA). IL-17 expression was determined by immunohistochemical analysis and the CD activity index,27 and that in CD patients was determined by the CD activity index.28 All IBD patients were treated with salicylates but none was treated with immunosuppressive agents (for example, azathioprine). Biopsy samples derived from infectious colitis (n=5) and ischaemic colitis (n=8) were obtained by colonoscopy. Normal colorectal tissues were also obtained (n=15).

Abbreviations: IBD, inflammatory bowel disease; UC, ulcerative colitis; CD, Crohn’s disease; IL, interleukin; TNF, tumour necrosis factor; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; ELISA, enzyme linked immunosorbent assay; RT-PCR, reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction; AGPC, acid guanidium thiocyanate-phosphorochloridate; PBS, phosphate buffered saline.
60 minutes at room temperature and followed by avidin-biotin-peroxidase complexes (Vector). Peroxidase activity was visualised using diaminobenzidine.

For double staining with anti-IL-17 plus anti-CD3 and/or anti-IL-17 plus anti-CD68, pretreatment of the deparaffinised slides was performed as described above. The anti-IL-17 antibody (diluted 1:100) was applied first and incubated for 48 hours at 4°C in a humidified chamber. Subsequently, monoclonal mouse antihuman CD3 or CD68 (diluted 1:100 in PBS containing 5% skim milk; Novocastra, Dossenheim, Germany) was applied overnight at 4°C. Texas red labelled antigoat IgG (diluted 1:500 in PBS containing 1% skim milk and 0.1% Triton X100; Rockland, Gilbertsville, Pennsylvania, USA) and fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) labelled horse antimouse IgG (diluted 1:500; Vector) were applied for 120 minutes at room temperature. Images were obtained by the digital confocal laser scanning system MRC-600 (Bio Rad, Hercules, California, USA). Normal goat or mouse IgG was used as a negative control.

Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for human IL-17

Serum IL-17 levels were determined by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit for human IL-17 purchased from BioSource International (Camarillo, California, USA). The lower detection limit of ELISA was 9 pg/ml for IL-17. Serum samples from 29 patients with UC (inactive 15, active 14) and 32 patients with CD (inactive 15, active 17) were evaluated. The control group consisted of 20 healthy individuals with no family history of IBD and non-immune mediated disorders, or 12 patients with non-IBD diarrhoeal illness. Whole venous blood was obtained, and serum was separated after clotting by centrifugation. Aliquots were then taken and stored at −80°C until tests were performed. Samples were diluted with PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20, and the
procedure was performed according to the manual provided by BioSource.

**Isolation of peripheral T cells and monocytes/macrophages**

Human monocytes, positive for anti-CD68, and T cells, positive for anti-CD3, were isolated from peripheral blood by FACS vantage (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, California, USA). The purity of each population was 95–98%.

T cells and monocytes were stimulated with 50 ng/ml of IL-2 (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA) or 100 ng/ml of lipopolysaccharide (Sigma-Aldrich Japan, Tokyo, Japan), respectively.

Figure 3. Cellular expression of interleukin 17 (IL-17) in Crohn’s disease (A–F) and ulcerative colitis (G–L) patients. Two colour immunofluorescence was used to determine IL-17 expression (rhodamine red, red fluorescence: B, E, H, and K), CD3 expression (fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), green fluorescence: A, G), and CD68 expression (FITC, green fluorescence: D, J). Cells showing coexpression of IL-17 and CD3 (C, I) or IL-17 and CD68 (F, L) were visualised by a yellow colour. The specificity of each antibody was confirmed by negative reactivity of subclass matched normal IgG for anti-CD3 (M), anti-IL-17 (N), and anti-CD68 (O).
Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) for human IL-17

To confirm IL-17 expression in human peripheral monocytes and T cells, we performed RT-PCR analysis. IL-17 mRNA expression in the mucosa was also evaluated by RT-PCR. Total cellular RNA was isolated by the acid guanidium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform (AGPC) method. For each sample, the first strand cDNA was synthesised using 0.5 µg of total cellular RNA with oligo(dT) primer and Superscript II reverse transcriptase (Gibco BRL, Rockville, Maryland, USA). The cDNA sample (1 µl) was amplified in 25 µl of a reaction mixture containing 10×Taq buffer (Perkin Elmer Cetus Corp., Norwalk, Connecticut, USA), 1.5 mM MgCl2, 0.1 µM of each 5′ and 3′ primers, and 1 U of TaqGold polymerase (Perkin-Elmer Cetus). PCR was performed in a thermal cycler (GeneAmp Model 2400; Perkin-Elmer Cetus). PCR products (5 µl) were subjected to electrophoresis on 1.5% agarose gels and stained with 0.5 µg/ml ethidium bromide. A 100 bp DNA ladder (Gibco BRL) was used as the marker. Primers specific for the human IL-17 gene were constructed according to published sequence data: 5′-AGA GAT ATC CCT CTG TG ATC-3′, 5′-TAC CCC AAA GTT ATC TCA GG-3′. The PCR products were ligated into the TA cloning vector (Promega, Madison, Wisconsin, USA) and sequenced by the dideoxynucleotide chain termination method.

Statistical analysis

Evaluation of immunoreactivity for IL-17 was performed on sections by two blinded evaluators according to the method described by Middle and colleagues. In active CD and UC samples, inflamed regions were evaluated. The corresponding areas of the sections were marked and high power fields were counted at 400× magnification. The mean count from a total of five high power fields per slide was used.

Statistical significance of the differences was determined by the Mann-Whitney U test (Statview Version 4.5). Differences resulting in p values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

To evaluate expression of IL-17 protein in the mucosa, biopsy specimens and/or surgically resected samples were stained with anti-IL-17 antibodies. As shown in fig 1, there were no IL-17+ cells in normal colonic mucosa or in samples from ischaemic colitis. Similarly, in infectious colitis there was no immunostaining for IL-17 (data not shown). In contrast, a marked increase in IL-17+ cells was seen in the inflamed region of active UC and CD patients. In particular, IL-17+ cells markedly increased in samples from active CD patients. In active UC patients, IL-17+ cells were located mainly within the lamina propria but in active CD patients these cells were scattered throughout the submucosa and muscularis propria. As shown in fig 2, the number of IL-17+ cells was significantly increased in active IBD patients. In particular, the number of IL-17+ cells was significantly increased in active CD patients compared with active UC patients. The number of IL-17+ cells was decreased in samples from inactive IBD patients compared with active IBD patients.

To confirm the cellular origin of IL-17 in IBD patients, samples from active CD and UC patients were double stained with
Altered immune responses have been implicated in the pathogenesis of IBD. Many studies addressing the pathogenesis of IBD have focused on impaired mucosal cytokine secretion. For example, a growing number of studies have reported an increase in mucosal concentrations of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines, including IL-1β, TNF-α, IL-6, IL-8, IL-12, IL-16, IL-18, interferon γ, and others. IL-17 is mainly derived from activated T cells. Recent reports have shown that IL-17F, a member of the IL-17 family, is secreted by monocytes/macrophages. IL-17 stimulates expression and production of proinflammatory cytokines in human cells, and the proinflammatory nature of IL-17 depends on activation of the transcription factor nuclear factor κB. Infiltration of large numbers of T cells and monocytes/macrophages into the inflamed mucosa has not been investigated. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the possibility that IL-17 activity is elevated in patients with IBD. IL-17 secretion was initially investigated in the inflamed mucosa of IBD patients by immunohistochemical techniques. The number of IL-17+ cells was significantly elevated in the inflamed mucosa of IBD patients. In particular, the number of IL-17+ cells was increased in active lesions of CD patients. Double staining using either anti-CD3 or anti-CD68 with anti-IL-17 antibodies revealed that T cells and monocytes/macrophages are the local source of IL-17 in the inflamed mucosa of IBD patients. In accordance with the biological properties of IL-17, our results suggest that IL-17 derived from activated T cells and monocytes/macrophages could be involved in induction and persistence of mucosal inflammatory responses in IBD.

Previous studies have shown that several proinflammatory cytokines are elevated in the sera of IBD patients. For example, in IBD patients elevation in serum levels of IL-6, TNF-α, CC-chemokine eotaxin, and macrophage inhibitory factor has been reported. Elevation of proinflammatory cytokines is considered to be associated with the severity of gut inflammation. In this study, we showed significant elevation of serum IL-17 levels in active IBD patients. Notably, serum IL-17 levels were significantly higher in active CD patients than in active UC patients. These results are compatible with immunohistochemical observations indicating that the number of IL-17+ cells was greater in the inflamed mucosa of active CD patients compared with UC patients. With respect to the study of the relationship between serum IL-17 levels and disease activity, previous reports found that serum IL-17 levels were altered according to disease activity. The usefulness of serum IL-17 in estimating disease activity of IBD patients remains unclear. Further studies involving a greater number of patients will clarify its usefulness in IBD patients.

In conclusion, we have demonstrated that mucosal IL-17 expression and serum IL-17 levels are elevated in active IBD patients. These results suggest that IL-17 may play an important role in the pathophysiology of IBD patients. Further studies in larger numbers of IBD patients are necessary to determine the mechanisms involved in elevated mucosal IL-17 secretion and the immunological role of IL-17 in IBD.

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