

INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

Increased expression of interleukin 17 in inflammatory bowel disease

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Gut 2003;52:65–70

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Accepted for publication 5 July 2002

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 lymphotropic *Herpesvirus saimiri*.⁵ IL-17 secretion has been reported to be limited in T lymphocytes, predominantly in memory CD45RO⁺ cells.^{7–9} Recently, it has been reported that IL-17E, a member of the IL-17 family, is secreted by monocyte/macrophage lineages.¹⁰ In contrast, the IL-17 receptor is widely distributed on various cell types.^{11–12} There is increasing evidence that IL-17 is a potent mediator of inflammatory responses in various tissues. For example, IL-17 induces several genes associated with inflammation, including IL-6, granulocyte/macrophage-colony stimulating factor, leukaemia inhibitory factor, and intercellular adhesion molecule 1.^{13–18} In addition, IL-17 enhances the proinflammatory responses induced by IL-1 β and tumour necrosis factor α (TNF- α).^{19–22}

IL-17 has been implicated in several inflammatory disorders, such as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, systemic sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, psoriasis, *Helicobacter pylori* associated gastritis, bronchial asthma, and renal allograft rejection.^{21–29} 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 over expressed 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,³⁰ and that in CD patients was determined by the CD activity index.³¹ 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 (4 μ m) 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 0.1% H₂O₂ in 0.1 M PBS and treated with biotin conjugated rabbit anti-goat IgG (diluted 1:2 in PBS containing 1% skim milk; Vector, Burlingame, California, USA) for

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-phenol-chloroform; PBS, phosphate buffered saline.

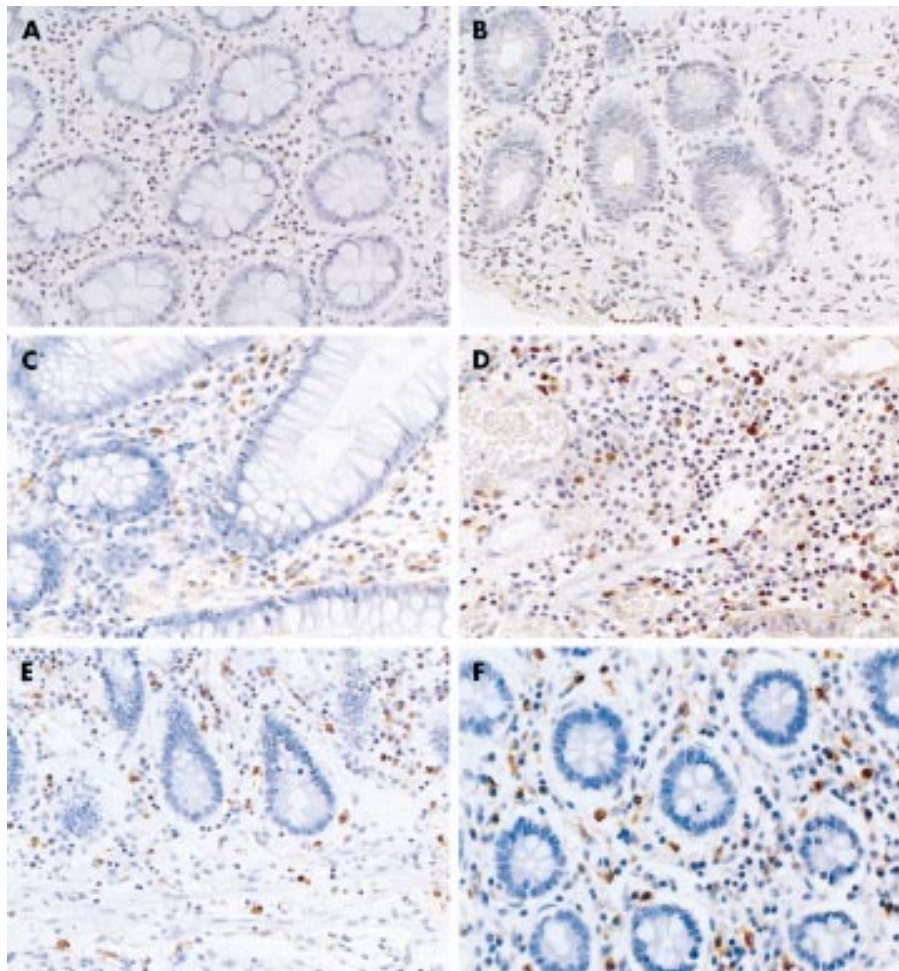


Figure 1 Immunohistochemical analysis of interleukin 17 (IL-17) protein expression in the colon. (A) Control normal mucosa ($\times 200$); (B) ischaemic colitis ($\times 200$); (C) and (D) ulcerative colitis ($\times 200$); (E) and (F) Crohn's disease ($\times 100$ and $\times 200$).

60 minutes at room temperature and followed by avidin-biotin-peroxidase complexes (Vector). Peroxidase activity was visualised using diaminobenzidine.

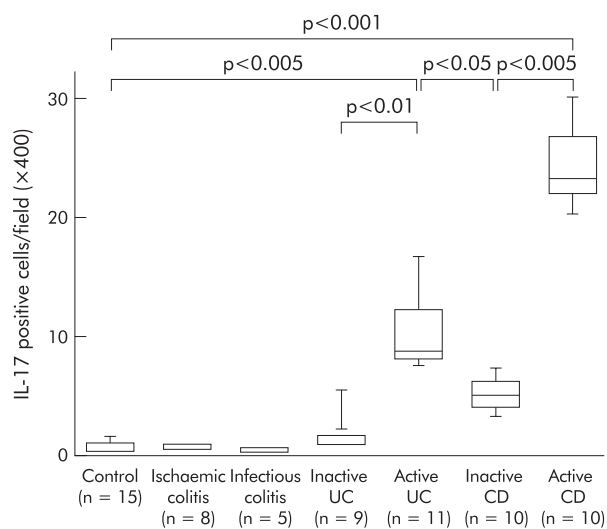


Figure 2 Number of interleukin 17 (IL-17) positive cells in the mucosa. Results are expressed as number of positive cells per field ($\times 400$). The lower and upper margins of the box represent the 25th and 75th percentiles, with the extended arms representing the 10th and 90th percentiles, respectively. The median is shown as a horizontal line within the box. UC, ulcerative colitis; CD, Crohn's disease.

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 anti-goat 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

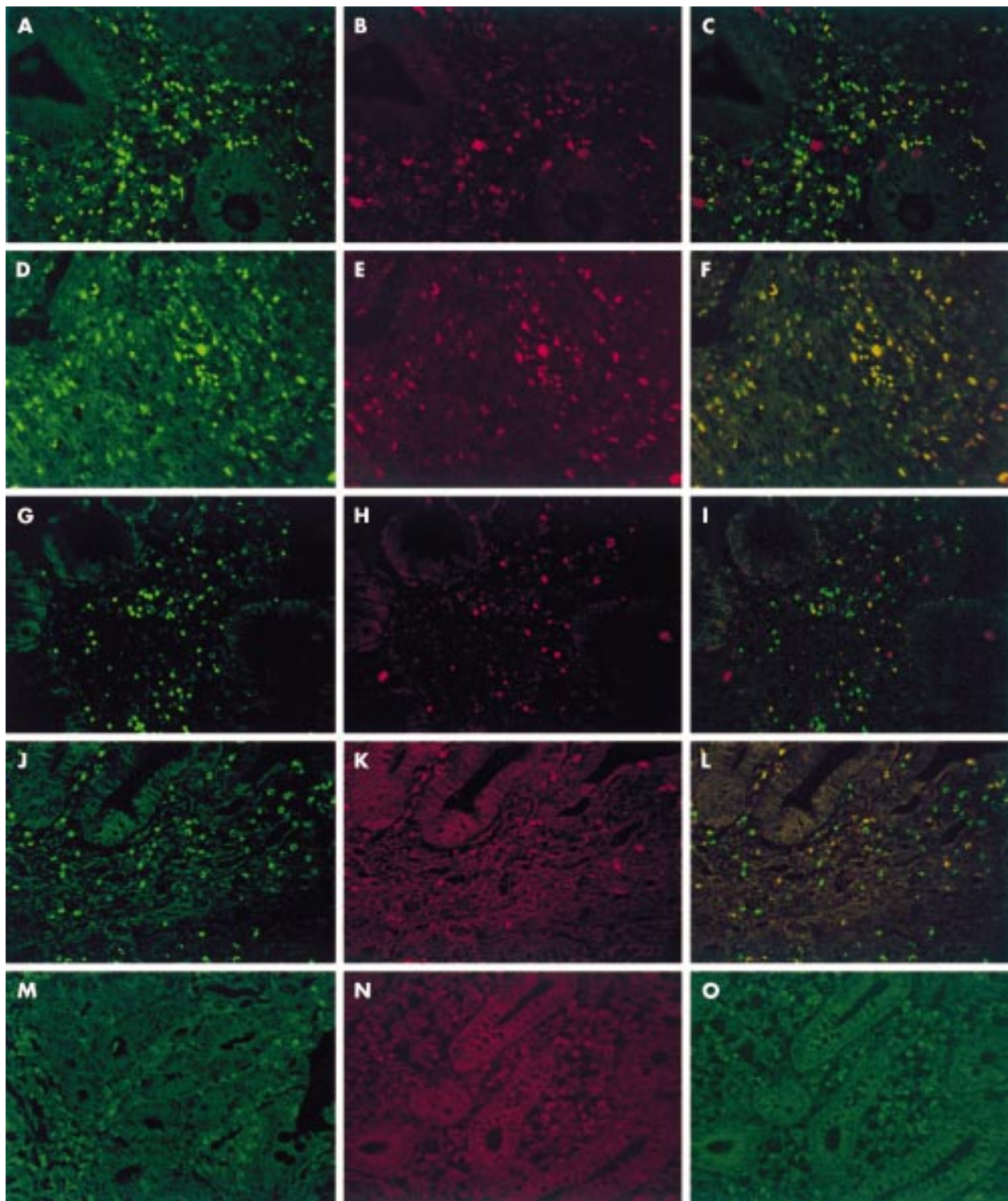


Figure 3 Cellular expression of interleukin 17 (IL-17) in Crohn's disease (A–F) and ulcerative colitis (G–L) patients. Two colour immunofluorescence was used to determine IL-17 expression (rhodamine red, red fluorescence: B, E, H, and K), CD3 expression (fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), green fluorescence: 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).

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.

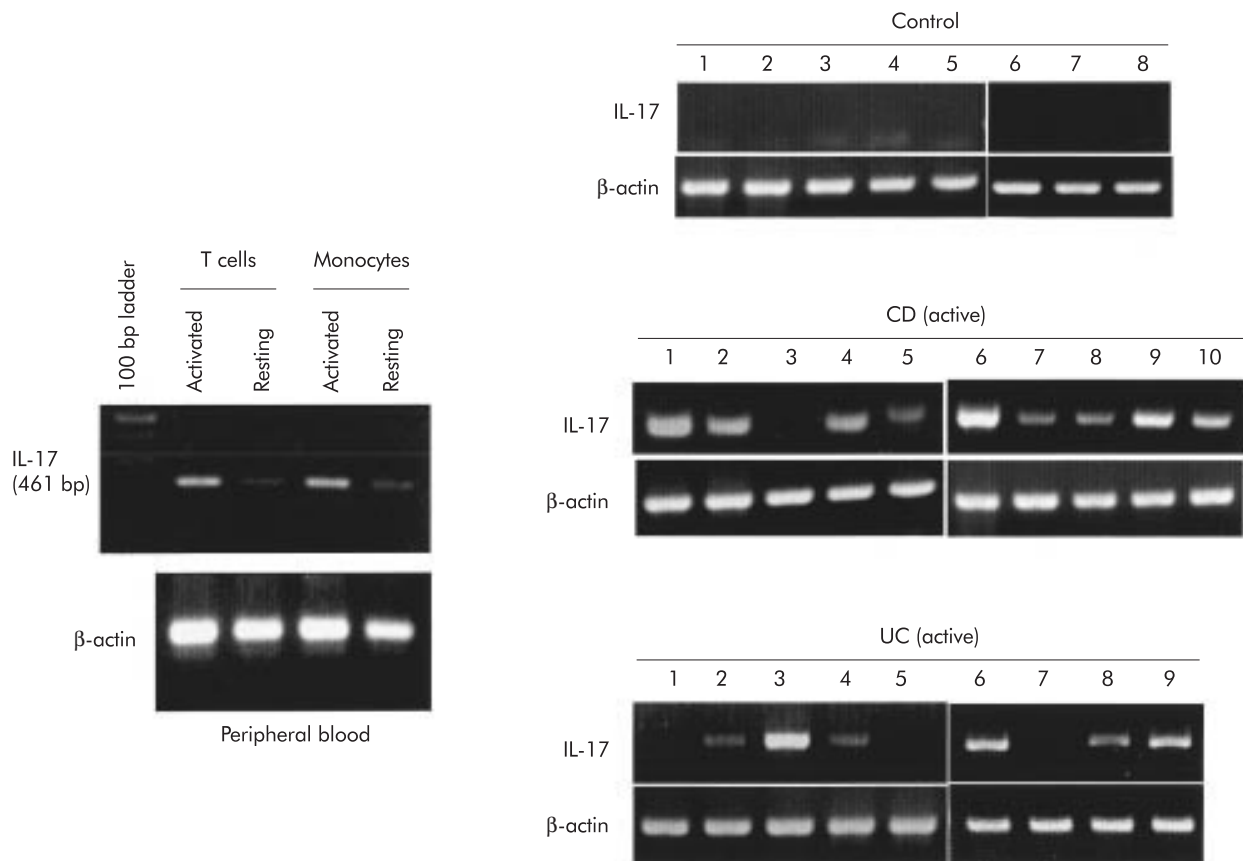


Figure 4 Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) analysis of interleukin 17 (IL-17) mRNA expression. Purified T cells were stimulated by interleukin 2 for three hours, and purified monocytes/macrophages were stimulated by lipopolysaccharide for three hours. Total cellular RNA was extracted by the acid guanidium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform (AGPC) method and IL-17 mRNA expression was evaluated by RT-PCR analysis. Similarly, IL-17 mRNA expression was investigated in mucosal samples from normal individuals and in active Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC) patients.

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.³² 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) for 35 cycles (94°C for 30 seconds, 55°C for 30 seconds, and 72°C for 40 seconds), followed by an eight minute extension at 72°C. The 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 data²⁶: 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.³³

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.³⁴ 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

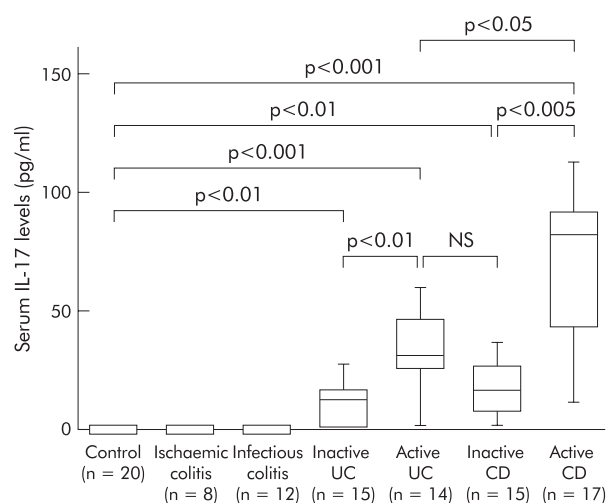


Figure 5 Serum interleukin 17 (IL-17) levels in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. IL-17 level was determined by ELISA for human IL-17 purchased from Bio Source International (Camarillo, California, USA). The lower limit of ELISA was 9 pg/ml of IL-17. The lower and upper margins of the box represent the 25th and 75th percentiles, with the extended arms representing the 10th and 90th percentiles, respectively. The median is shown as a horizontal line within the box. UC, ulcerative colitis; CD, Crohn's disease.

fluorescence labelled anti-CD3 (specific for T cells), anti-CD68 (specific for monocytes/macrophages), and anti-IL-17 antibodies (fig 3). In samples from CD patients (fig 3A–F), there were many cells double positive (yellow) for CD68/IL-17 (fig 3F) as well as for CD3/IL-17 (fig 3C). This suggests that monocytes/macrophages and T cells are a source of IL-17 in the inflamed mucosa of CD patients. A similar staining pattern was also observed in samples from UC patients (fig 3G–L). There were double positive cells for CD3/IL-17 (fig 3I) and CD68/IL-17 (fig 3L) in the inflamed mucosa of UC patients.

Next, we investigated IL-17 mRNA expression in the mucosa of normal individuals and active CD patients. The RT-PCR system used in this study detected IL-17 mRNA expression in T cells and monocytes/macrophages separated from peripheral blood of normal individuals (fig 4 left). In all samples from normal individuals, IL-17 mRNA expression was not detected (fig 4 right). In the inflamed mucosa of active CD patients, IL-17 mRNA expression was detected in nine of 10 samples. Similarly, in the inflamed mucosa of UC patients, it was detected in six of nine samples (fig 4 right).

We evaluated serum IL-17 levels in IBD patients. As shown in fig 5, IL-17 was not detected in the sera of normal individuals, or in infectious colitis or ischaemic colitis. Serum IL-17 was significantly elevated in patients with active UC and CD patients compared with healthy individuals. In particular, IL-17 levels were markedly elevated in active CD patients.

DISCUSSION

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-1 β , TNF- α , IL-6, IL-8, IL-12, IL-16, IL-18, interferon γ , and others.^{34–41}

IL-17 is mainly derived from activated T cells.^{7–9} Recent reports have shown that IL-17F, a member of the IL-17 family, is secreted by monocytes/macrophages.¹⁰ IL-17 stimulates expression and production of proinflammatory cytokines in human cells,^{12–17} and the proinflammatory nature of IL-17 depends on activation of the transcription factor nuclear factor κ B.^{18–21} Infiltration of large numbers of T cells and

monocytes/macrophages into the inflamed mucosa has been described in IBD patients^{1–4} but the role of IL-17 secretion by inflammatory cells 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. 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.^{42–46} 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^{23–25, 29} 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank Dr T Tsujikawa and Dr M Sasaki for technical assistance. The study was supported in part by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan (12470121 and 13470119).

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