EDI-Co gut, a human co-culture from intestinal epithelia and whole-blood used as test model to characterize the effects of microbial metabolites on immune-cell function

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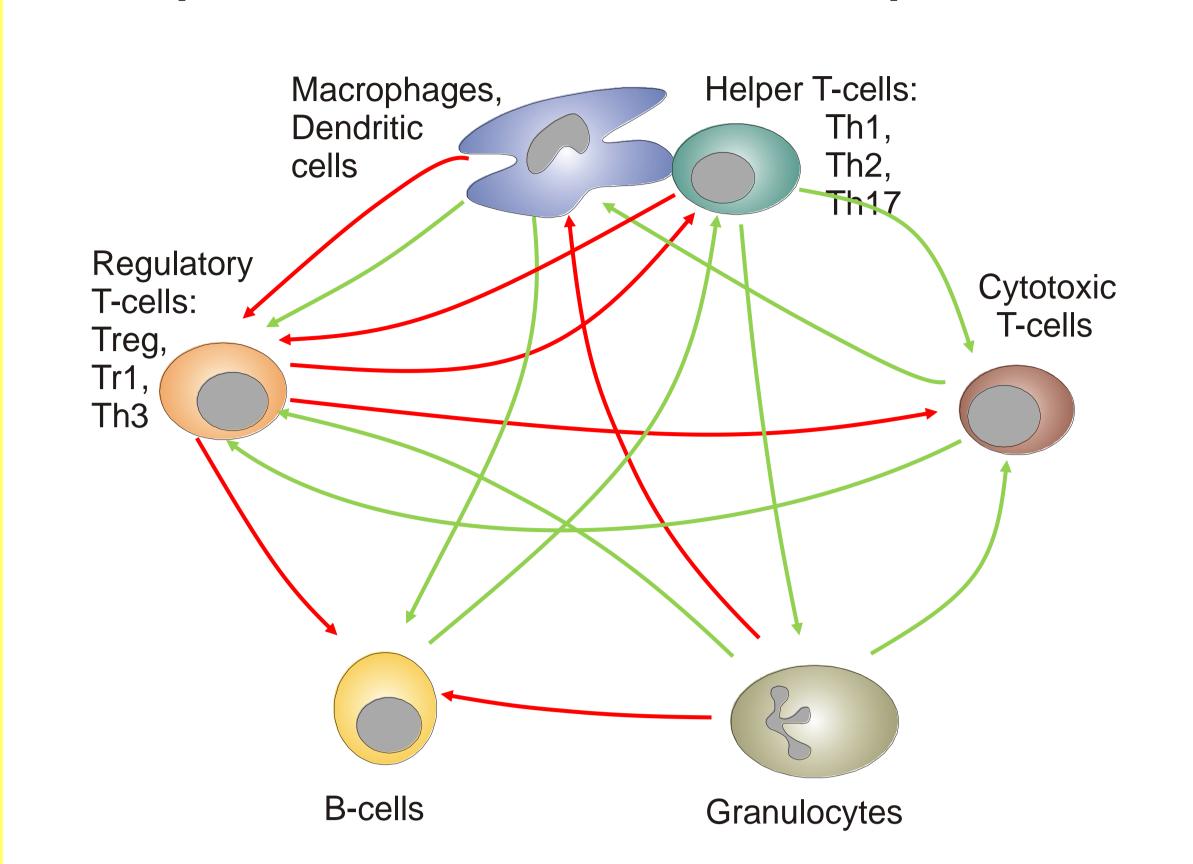
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Background

Complex interaction of immunocompetent cells

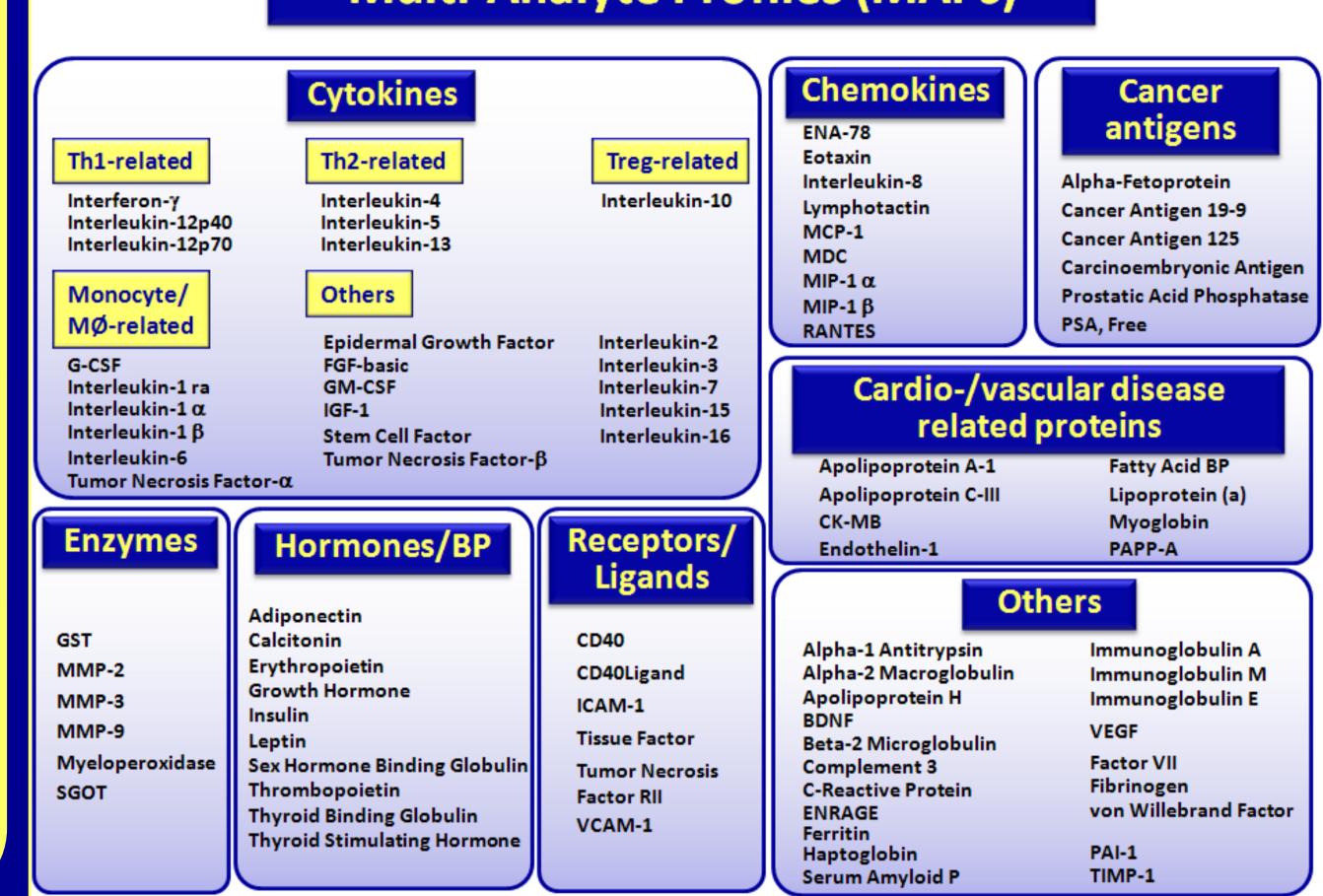


The dialogue between cells of the immune system and cells of various tissues controls immune reactions and is in part mediated by a large variety of cytokines, chemokines, etc. This network may be strongly influenced by environmental factors, especially in the gut.

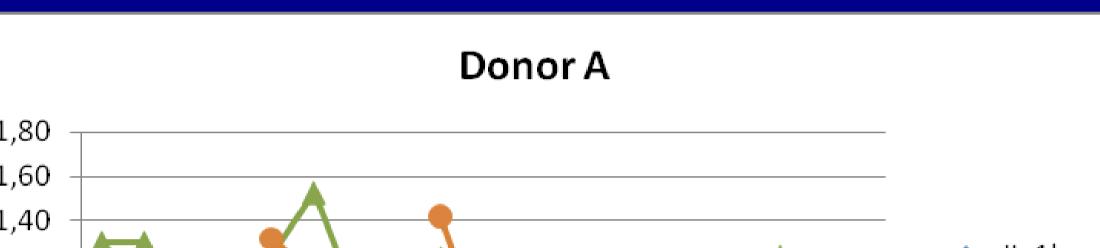
Microbial metabolites were tested for effects on cells of the human immune system in an organo-typical coculture model of whole-blood and intestinal epithelial cells, normally used to examine drug effects. A differentiated gut epithelium (CaCo-2) in the upper compartment of a two-chamber system, was placed above fresh blood from healthy donors. Different short-chain fatty acids (SCFA: C2, C3, C4, C5, C6) were applied onto the "luminal" surface of the epithelia before the blood cells were activated to mimic inflammation. Ca. 90 mediators and other parameters were tested in

the supernatants of these cell cultures by means of a multiplexed bead assays (RBM MAP analysis).

Multi-Analyte Profiles (MAPs)



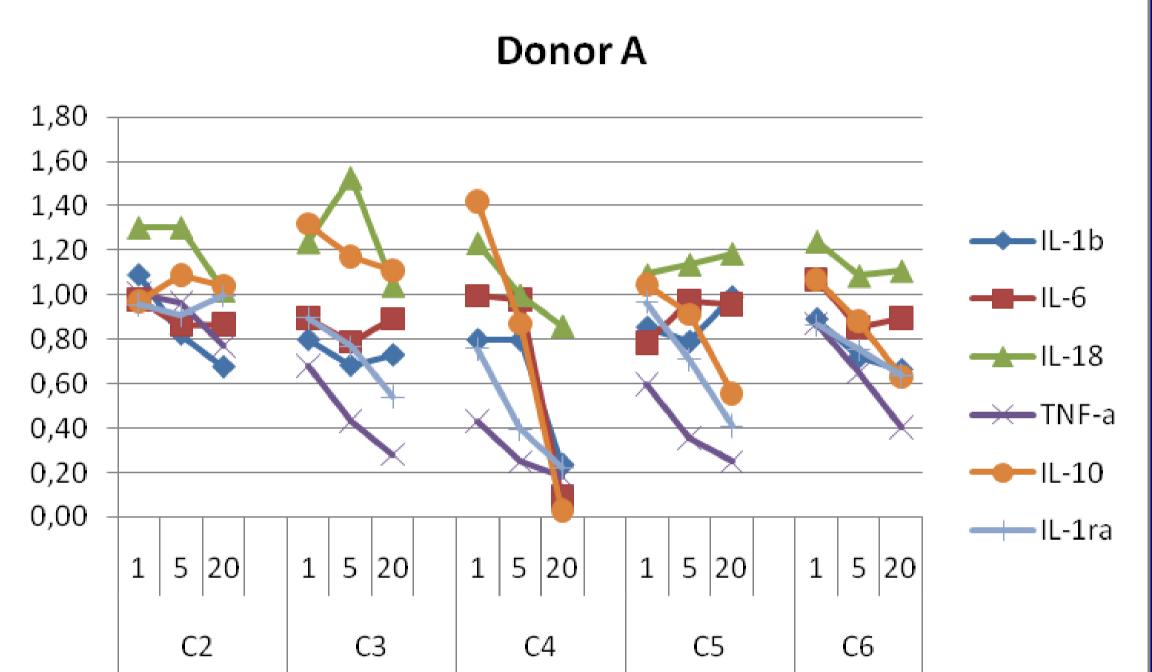
Monocyte/MΦ-related mediators

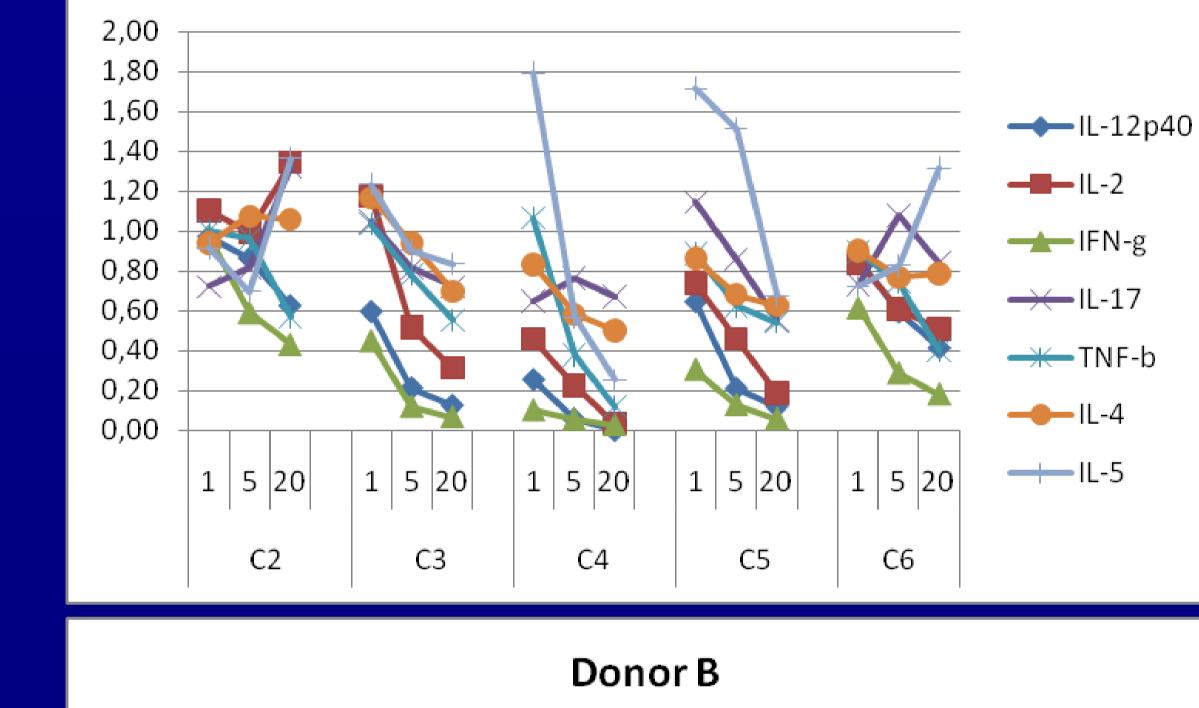


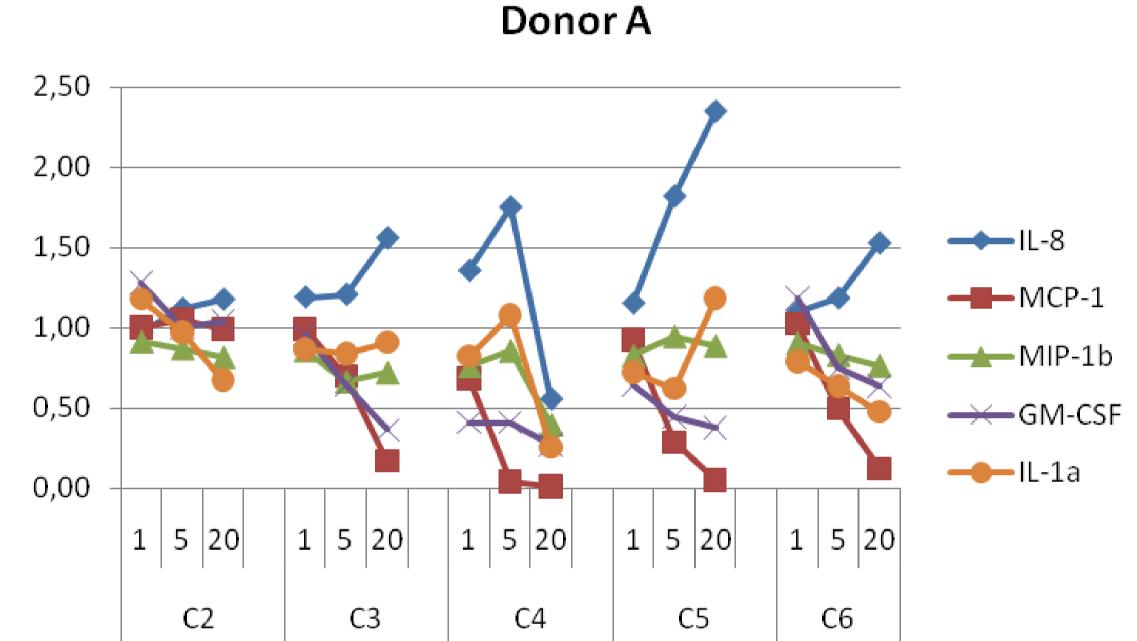


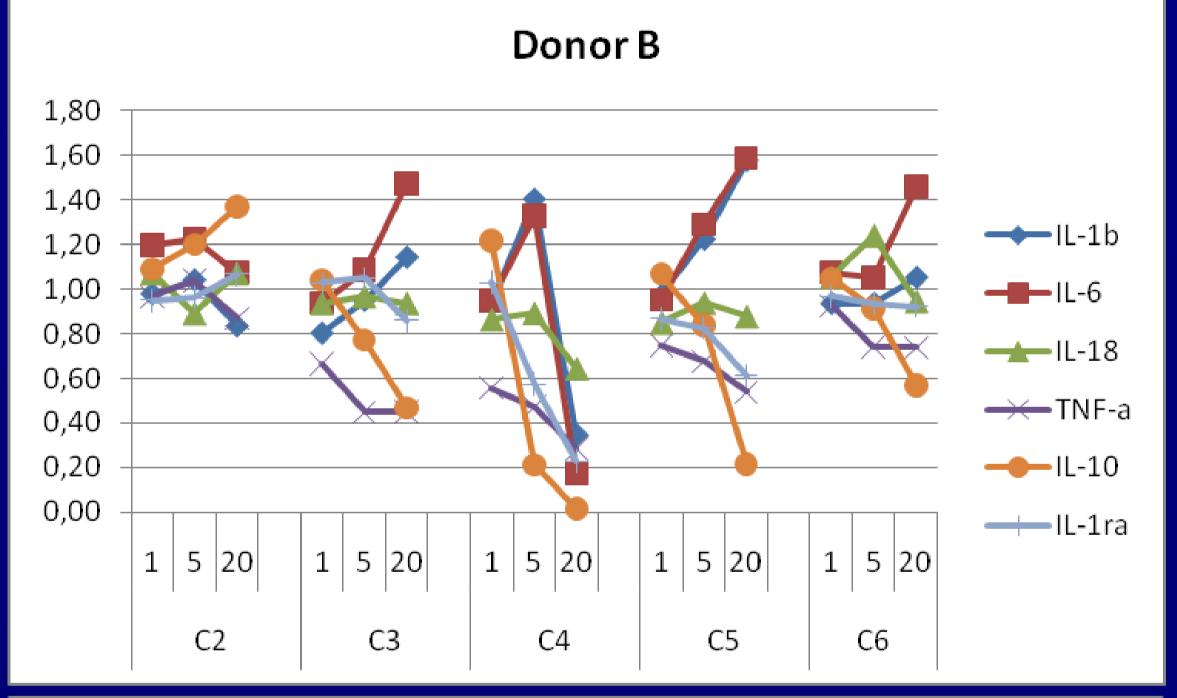
Donor A

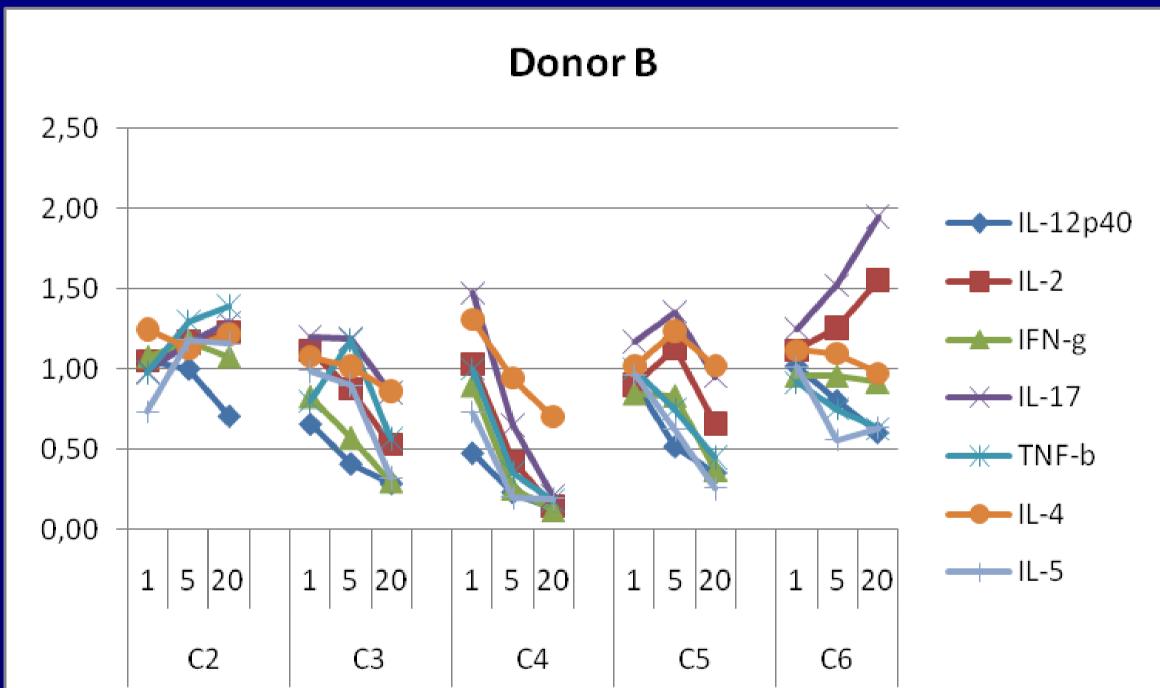
Growth factors/epithelial cytokines Donor A

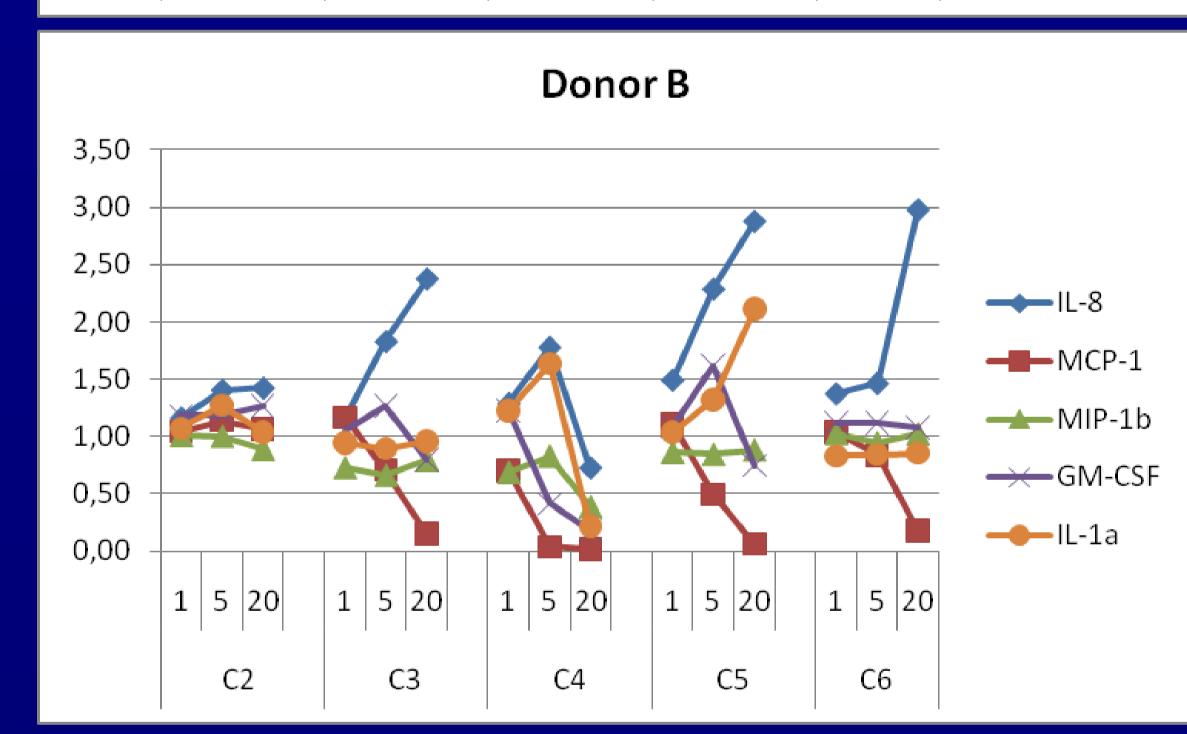


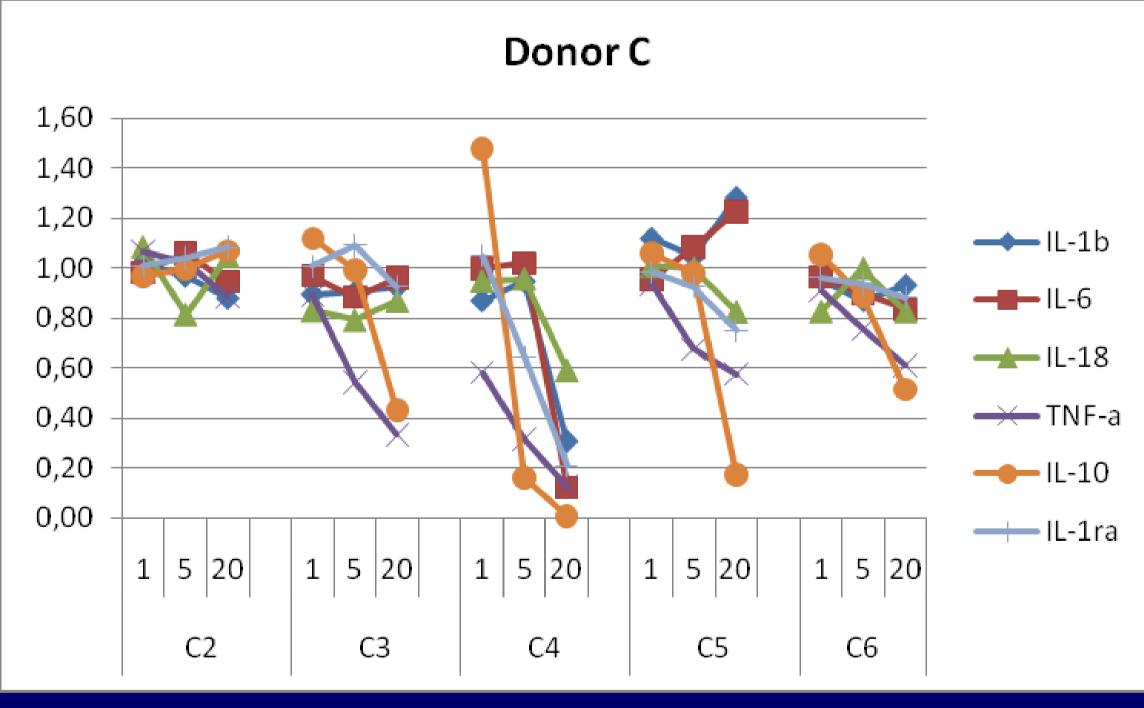


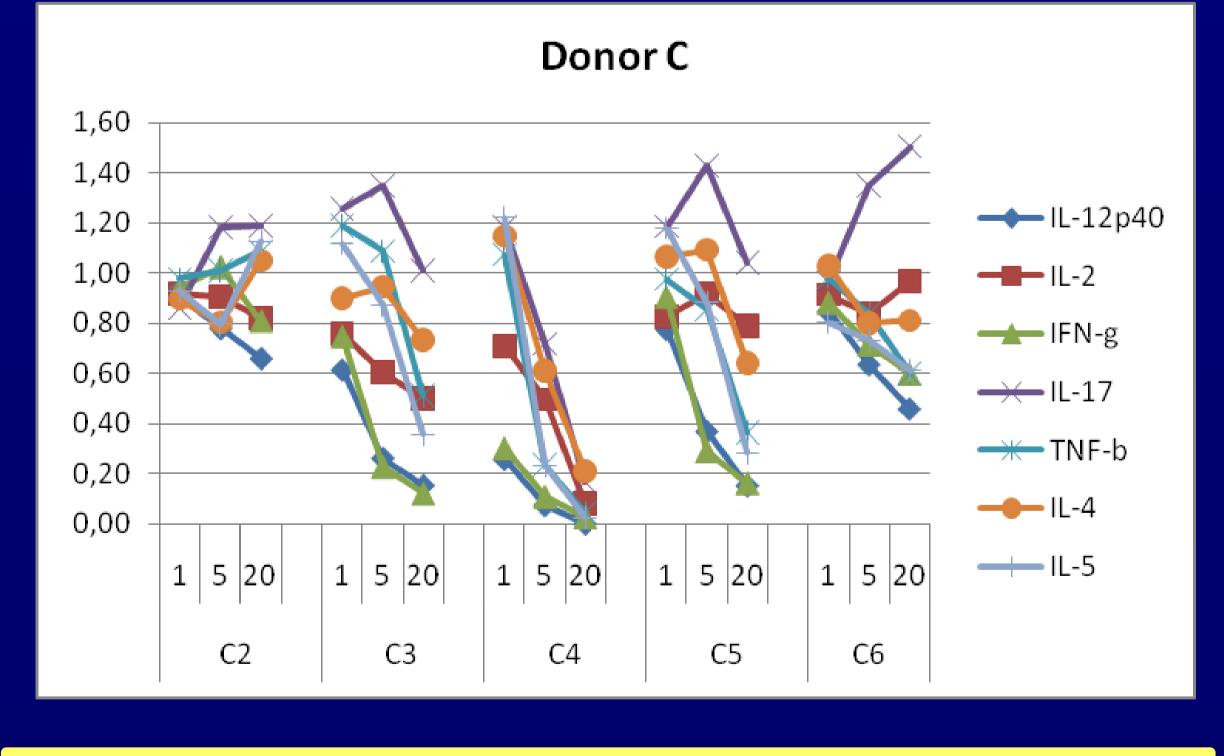


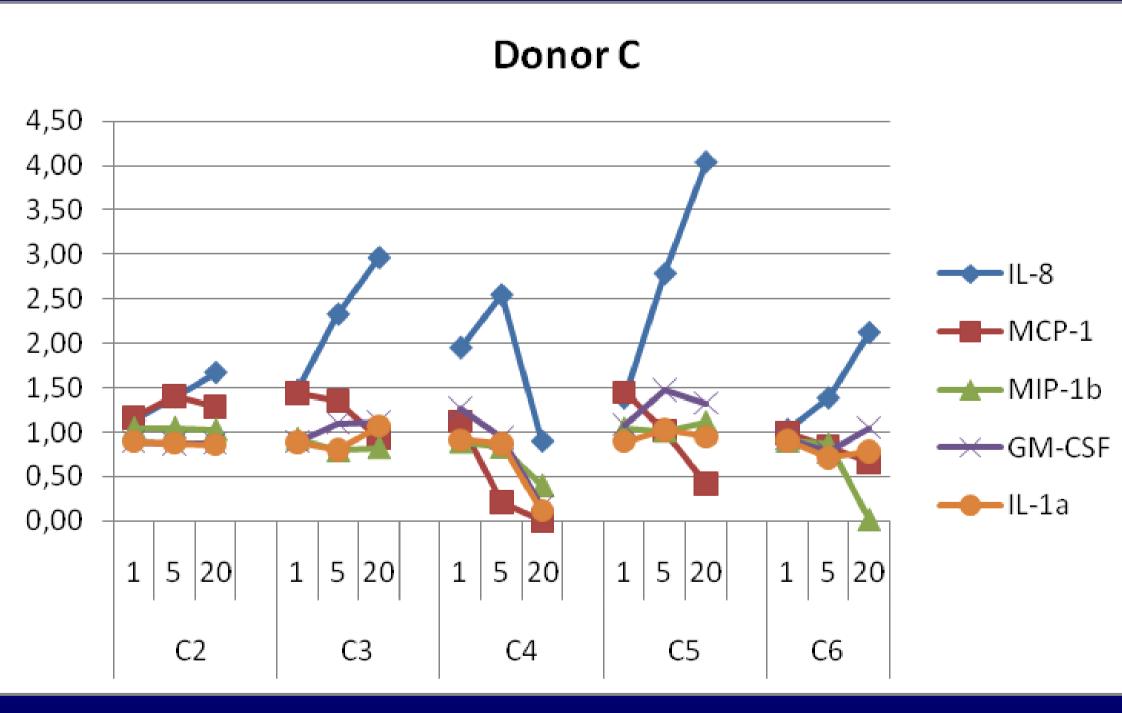












Results and Conclusions

SCFAs dose-dependently modulated a whole variety of proinflammatory mediators from either Th1 (T helper cell type 1) or Th2 cells, such as interferon (IFN)-gamma, interleukin (IL)-2, IL-12p40, IL-4, -5, but also tumour necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha, GM-CSF, or IL-18, respectively. Both, IL-10 and IL-1ra, as anti-inflammatory mediators were also down-regulated after 24h of co-culture. The strongest inhibition was seen with C4 SCFA (butyrate), one of the most abundant SCFA in the gut.

Only a few mediators were found to be upregulated, such as IL-6 in the presence of C5, or IL-8 in the presence of C3, C4, C5, and C6. Even IL-17 was found to be stimulated in the cultures of at least donors B and C with several SCFAs. These regulatory properties of SCFAs are likely important to maintain the relative quiescence of the intestinal immune system despite the local microbial overload.

Acknowledgements

We kindly acknowledge the grant from German ministery for research (BMBF), managed by the German Aerospace Center (DLR). DLR grant number 01GG0713

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