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Oligonol, a lychee fruit-derived low-molecular form of polyphenol mixture, suppresses inflammatory cytokine production from human monocytes



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ABSTRACT

Monocytes produce high levels of inflammatory cytokines including IL-6 and TNF- α that are involved in autoimmunity, inflammatory diseases, cardiovascular disease and obesity. Therapies targeting IL-6 and TNF- α have been utilized in treating chronic inflammatory diseases. Oligonol is a lychee fruit-derived low-molecular form of polyphenol mixture, typically catechin-type monomers and oligomers of proanthocyanidins, which are produced by an oligomerization process. Although previous studies reported anti-inflammatory properties of Oligonol, it is unknown whether and how Oligonol suppresses IL-6 and TNF- α production in human monocytes. The results of our study demonstrate that Oligonol (25 μ g/ml) decreases the production of IL-6 and TNF- α from human primary monocytes as measured by flow cytometry and ELISA. Such an anti-cytokine effect was likely mediated by the suppression of NF- κ B activation without inducing cell death. Our findings raise the possibility of exploring the benefits of Oligonol in controlling inflammatory conditions, especially those associated with monocytes, in humans.

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1. Introduction

Monocytes are large circulating leukocytes of the myeloid lineage which represent 5–10% of peripheral leukocytes [1]. Monocytes are armed with pattern recognition receptors such as Toll-like receptors (TLRs) and produce high levels of inflammatory cytokines, including IL-6 and TNF- α , upon activation [1]. The latter cytokines are involved in pathologic conditions including autoimmunity, inflammatory diseases, cardiovascular disease and obesity [2,3]. In fact, therapeutic approaches neutralizing IL-6 and TNF- α have become a core modality in treating chronic inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriatic arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel disease [2].

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Phytochemicals such as polyphenols that include proanthocyanidins may have immune regulatory properties [4]. The monomeric and oligomeric forms of polyphenols, which are a small portion of the total polyphenols in plants, are the biologically active forms [5]. Oligonol is a lychee fruit-derived low-molecular form of polyphenol mixture, typically catechin-type monomers and oligomers of proanthocyanidins [5]. Oligonol is produced by an oligomerization process that converts high-molecular weight polymeric proanthocyanidins into low-molecular weight oligomeric proanthocyanidins including monomers, dimers and trimers [5]. This process is achieved by mixing proanthocyanidin polymers with tea catechines [6]. Although oligomeric forms of polyphenols (monomers to pentamers) are typically found in less than 10% of the total polyphenols, the process of oligomerization results in the production of Oligonol that contains $15.0 \pm 1.1\%$ monomers, $16.3 \pm 1.1\%$ dimers and $4.1 \pm 0.7\%$ trimers [7]. Such oligomerization can result in delivering increased levels of oligomeric proanthocyanidins likely by enhancing bioavailability compared

to unoligomerized fruit and plant products [6]. Both *in vivo* and *in vitro* studies support the immune regulatory and anti-oxidative effects of Oligonol [8–13]. Decreased blood levels of IL-6 were reported in healthy humans after 4 weeks of Oligonol administration [10]. Oligonol attenuated diabetes-induced hepatic damage by reducing oxidative stress and improving lipid metabolism [13]. However, it is largely unknown whether and how Oligonol suppresses the production of the inflammatory cytokines IL-6 and TNF- α in human monocytes that are involved in many pathologic conditions. Here we have addressed this question by demonstrating that Oligonol decreases the production of IL-6 and TNF- α in human monocytes by suppressing NF- κ B activation.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Human blood cells and culture

This work was approved by the institutional review committee of Yale University. After informed consent, peripheral blood was obtained from healthy adult donors who had no disease affecting the immune system. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) and monocytes were purified from peripheral blood using Ficoll centrifugation and a negative cell purification kit (Stem Cell Technologies, Vancouver, Canada), respectively [14]. The purity of monocytes was greater than 90%. PBMCs or monocytes were pre-incubated for 60 min with or without Oligonol (Amino Up Chemical, Japan) at indicated doses followed by an additional 1- or 5-h incubation with lipopolysaccharide (LPS, 500 ng/ml) or PBS (control) in the presence or absence of Oligonol (0–25 μ g/ml). Cells and supernatants were harvested for flow cytometry, Western blot analysis and ELISA.

2.2. Flow cytometry, ELISA and qPCR

For intracellular cytokine analysis, harvested PBMCs were stained with antibodies to CD14, IL-6, TNF- α or isotype antibodies (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA). Also, the same cells were stained with annexin V and 7-AAD for cell survival analysis. Stained cells were analyzed using an LSRII[®] flow cytometer (BD Biosciences) and FlowJo software (Tree Star, Ashland, OR). Cell culture supernatants were analyzed for IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α by ELISA (eBioscience, San Diego, CA). For qPCR, total RNA was extracted from cells and cDNA was synthesized. The *IL6* and *TNFA* gene levels were analyzed using the appropriate primers (*IL6* forward ATGCAATAACACCCC TGAC, reverse GAGGTGCCCATGCTACATT; *TNFA* forward TCCTT CAGACACCCTCAACC, reverse AGGCCCCAGTTTGAATTCTT), with normalization to *ACTINB* expression.

2.3. Western blot analysis

Monocytes that were pre-incubated for 60 min with or without Oligonol were additionally incubated for 1 h with or without LPS (500 ng/ml). Cells were harvested and analyzed for phosphorylated NF- κ B p65, NF- κ B p65 and β -actin using Western blot (antibodies to phosphorylated NF- κ B p65 (serine 536) and NF- κ B p65 from Cell Signaling Technology, Beverly, MA and to β -actin from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Dallas, TX).

2.4. Statistical analysis

Matched *t*-tests were performed using Microsoft Excel. *P* values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Oligonol suppresses the frequency of IL-6 and TNF- α expressing monocytes in human PBMCs in response to LPS without inducing cell death

We incubated PBMCs with or without LPS in the presence or absence of low and high doses of Oligonol (10 and 25 μ g/ml, respectively). These doses were selected based on a published study analyzing the bioavailability of Oligonol in humans [5]. Monocytes that expressed CD14 and the inflammatory cytokines IL-6 and TNF- α were identified using flow cytometry. Oligonol suppressed the frequency of cells expressing these cytokines in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1A). The frequency of cells expressing IL-6 was $13.5\% \pm 3.73$ (mean \pm standard error of mean (SEM)) in the presence of Oligonol (25 μ g/ml) while the frequency of the same cells was $23.4\% \pm 2.88$ in the absence of Oligonol (Fig. 1B). Similarly, the frequency of cells expressing TNF- α in monocytes was lower in Oligonol-treated PBMCs than in Oligonol-untreated PBMCs (mean frequency (%) \pm SEM, 37.2 ± 6.87 vs. 55.8 ± 7.18) (Fig. 1C). We next determined whether such suppression was secondary to cell death. We identified live cells by staining cells with annexin V and 7-AAD followed by flow cytometric analysis. The frequency of live monocytes unstained with annexin V and 7-AAD was similar between cells incubated with or without Oligonol (Fig. 1D–E). In the presence of DMSO (positive control), a large number of cells were stained with annexin V and 7-AAD. These findings suggest that Oligonol suppresses the expression of IL-6 and TNF- α in human monocytes without inducing cell death.

3.2. IL-6 and TNF- α production from purified human monocytes in response to LPS was decreased by Oligonol through suppressing NF- κ B activation

To determine the possible mechanism of the suppression of cytokine production by Oligonol, we incubated monocytes with or without LPS in the presence or absence of Oligonol. Similarly to the results of our flow cytometric analysis, Oligonol decreased the levels of IL-6 and TNF- α in culture supernatants as measured by ELISA (Fig 2A). The levels of these cytokines in culture supernatants were lower in cells incubated with Oligonol compared to cells incubated without it (mean (ng/ml) \pm SEM, IL-6, 0.79 ± 0.15 vs. 1.76 ± 0.29 ; TNF- α , 1.18 ± 0.25 vs. 4.01 ± 0.67) (Fig 2B). We also measured the mRNA levels of *IL6* and *TNFA* in monocytes stimulated with LPS in the presence or absence of Oligonol. The mRNA levels of these cytokines in LPS-stimulated monocytes decreased in the presence of Oligonol (relative levels of cytokine mRNA normalized by *ACTINB* levels in an arbitrary unit in Oligonol-untreated (reference level set as 100) vs. -treated monocytes (mean \pm standard error of mean (SEM)), *IL6*, 100 vs. 28.6 ± 3.8 , $P = 0.0004$; *TNFA*, 100 vs. 60.9 ± 8.0 , $P = 0.024$). NF- κ B is a signaling molecule that is critically involved in the TLR pathway triggered by ligands like LPS as well as in the production of IL-6 and TNF- α [15]. Indeed, Oligonol suppressed the activation of NF- κ B (Fig 2C and D). These findings indicate that the suppression of the activation of NF- κ B is a mechanism for decreased IL-6 and TNF- α production in human monocytes by Oligonol.

Monocytes accounting for 5–10% of peripheral blood leukocytes are a potent source of the pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-6 and TNF- α that are involved in the pathogenesis of inflammatory diseases [1,2]. Polyphenols found in fruits and leafy vegetables are considered to have functional properties including anti-inflammatory effects [4]. However, the effects of polyphenols on human primary monocytes are less known. Oligonol, a lychee

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