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ten Hove, T.; van den Blink, B.; Pronk, I.; Drillenburg, P.; Peppelenbosch, M.P.; van Deventer, S.J.H.

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Background: Crohn’s disease is characterised by a chronic relapsing inflammation of the bowel in which proinflammatory cytokines play an important perpetuating role. Mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK) p38 (p38 MAPK) has been established as a major regulator of the inflammatory response, especially with regard to production of proinflammatory cytokines, but its role in inflammatory bowel disease is unexplored. In this paper we describe the effects of a specific p38 MAPK inhibitor, SB 203580, in trinitrobenzene sulphonic acid (TNBS) induced colitis in mice.

Results: SB 203580 had a dichotomal effect in TNBS mice. Weight loss of TNBS mice treated with SB 203580 was significantly worse and colon weight on sacrifice was significantly increased in MAPK inhibitor treated TNBS mice (229.2 mg and 289.1 mg, respectively). However, the total number of cells in the caudal lymph node decreased to 188.8×10⁶ cells in SB 203580 treated TNBS mice compared with 334×10⁶ cells in vehicle treated mice. CD3/CD28 double stimulated caudal lymph node cells of SB 203580 treated mice showed decreased interferon γ production but increased tumour necrosis factor α production. The concentration of interleukin 12p70 in colon homogenates was significantly decreased in SB 203580 treated mice whereas concentrations of interleukin 12p40, tumour necrosis factor α, and interleukin 10 were similar in vehicle and SB 203580 treated TNBS mice.

Conclusion: Our results reveal a dichotomy in p38 MAPK action during experimental colitis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mice and induction of colitis

All experiments were approved by the Animal Studies Ethics Committee of the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands. BALB/c mice were obtained from Harlan Sprague Dawley Inc (Horst, the Netherlands). Mice were housed under standard conditions, and supplied with drinking water and food (AM-II 10mm; Hope Farms, Woerden, the Netherlands). Experiments were performed on 10 October 2006.
were conducted in eight and 10 week old female BALB/c mice. Colitis was induced by rectal administration of two doses (separated by a seven day interval) of 2 mg of 2,4,6-
trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid (TNBS; Sigma Chemical Co., St Louis, Missouri, USA) in 40% ethanol (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) using a vinyl catheter positioned 3 cm from the anus (10 mice per group). During administration, mice were anaesthetised using isoflurane (1-chloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethyli-soflurane-difluoromethyl-ether; Abbott Laboratories Ltd. Queenborough, Kent, UK), and after administration were kept vertical for 60 seconds. Control mice underwent identical procedures but were given physiological salt. All mice were sacrificed nine days following the first TNBS administration (that is, 48 hours following the second TNBS challenge). Mice were treated daily by intraperitoneal injection of 1 µM SB 203580/kg body weight in 1 ml of sterile saline or 0.01% DMSO in 1 ml of sterile saline as a vehicle control.

To study the kinetics of p38 MAPK activity in TNBS colitis, mice administered TNBS were sacrificed 0, 1, 3, 5, 8, and 9 days after induction of colitis. Mice were treated with either vehicle or SB 203580.

Assessment of inflammation

Body weights were recorded daily. Spleens, caudal lymph nodes (CLN), and colons were harvested on sacrifice. The colons were removed through a midline incision and opened longitudinally. After removal of faecal material the wet weight of the distal 6 cm was recorded and used as an index of disease-related intestinal wall thickening. Subsequently, the colons were longitudinally divided into two parts, one of which was used for histological assessment.

Histological analysis

The longitudinally divided colons were rolled up, fixed in 4% formalin, and embedded in paraffin for routine histology. Two investigators who were blinded to the treatment allocation of the mice scored the following parameters: (1) percentage of area involved, (2) number of follicle aggregates, (3) oedema, (4) erosion/ulceration, (5) crypt loss, and (6) infiltration of mononuclear and polymorphonuclear cells. The percentage of area involved and crypt loss was scored on a scale ranging from 0 to 4 as follows: 0, normal; 1, <10%; 2, 10%; 3, 10–50%; and 4, >50%. Infiltration was quantified using image analysis software, and expressed compared with a control (Con) that was set on 100 arbitrary units.

Cell culture and ELISA for cytokines

CLN cell suspensions were prepared using filter cell strainers (Becton/Dickinson Labware, New Jersey, USA), and suspended in RPMI 1640 medium (BioWhittaker-Boehringer, Verviers, Belgium) containing 10% fetal calf serum and the antibiotic ciprofloxin (10 µg/ml) (Sigma Chemical Co., St Louis, Missouri, USA). CLN cell suspensions were prepared using filter cell strainers (Becton/Dickinson Labware, New Jersey, USA). Supernatants were stored at 20°C until use. TNF-α and IL-10 (both R&D systems, Abingdon, UK) concentrations measured by ELISA.

Colon homogenates

The colon was harvested and homogenates were made with a tissue homogeniser in nine volumes of Greenburger lysis buffer (300 mM NaCl, 15 mM Tris HCl, 2 mM MgCl₂, 2 mM Trition (X-100), peptatin A, leupeptin, aprotinin (all 20 ng/ml), pH 7.4) (abundant laboratory grade, Sigma). Tissue was lysed for 30 minutes on ice followed by two centrifugations (10 minutes, 14 000 g, 4°C). Homogenates were stored at −20°C until use. TNF-α and IL-10 (both R&D), and IL-12p70 and IL-12p40 (both Pharmingen) concentrations were measured by ELISA.

p38 MAPK activity assay and western blotting

Colon homogenates were made using a tissue homogeniser in nine volumes of ice cold cell lysis buffer (20 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 1% Triton, 2.5 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 1 mM β-glycerolphosphate, 1 mM NaVO₄, 1 µg/ml leupeptin, and 1 mM pefabloc (Merck, Darm-stadt, Germany)). Samples were sonicated 4x5 seconds on ice and spun at 7000 g for 10 minutes at 4°C. Protein content in the clear supernatant was determined using a bicinchoninic acid protein assay kit (Pierce, Rockford, Illinois, USA), using bovine serum albumin as the standard, and the supernatant was stored at −80°C.

Approximately 250 µg of protein were used to measure p38 MAPK enzymatic activity with the p38 MAPK assay kit.
purchased from Cell Signalling (Beverly, Massachusetts, USA). A once diluted slurry of agarose hydrazide bound antibodies to phosphorylated (Thr\(^{187/196}\)) p38 MAPK (40 µl) was used to selectively immunoprecipitate active p38 MAPK from the colon cell lysate (in 200 µl of cell lysis buffer) by gently shaking overnight at 4°C. The immunoprecipitate was washed twice with 500 µl of ice cold cell lysis buffer and twice with 500 µl of ice cold kinase buffer (25 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 5 mM β-glycerolphosphate, 2 mM DTT, 0.1 mM Na\(_3\)VO\(_4\), and 10 mM MgCl\(_2\)) at 4°C. The kinase reactions were carried out in the presence of 200 µM ATP and 2 µg of ATF-2 fusion protein at 30°C for 30 minutes. After the reaction had been terminated by addition of 3x sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS) sample buffer, the mixture was boiled for five minutes followed by brief centrifugation. ATF-2 phosphorylation was selectively measured by western immunoblotting. Samples were loaded on 10% SDS-polyacrylamide gels and transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes (Millipore, Bedford, Massachusetts, USA). Subsequently, membranes were blocked in 5% non-fat dry milk in Tris buffered saline (TBS) supplemented with 0.1% Tween-20 and washed in TBS supplemented with 0.1% Tween-20. Membranes were incubated overnight using specific antibodies against phosphorylated (Thr\(^{187/196}\)) ATF-2 in 5% bovine serum albumin in TBS supplemented with 0.1% Tween-20. After three washes for 10 minutes, secondary antibody incubation was performed for one hour with GAR-PO in a 1:2000 dilution. After enhanced chemiluminescence using Lumilight substrate (Boehringer Mannheim, Germany), antibody binding was visualised using a Lumina imager (Boehringer Mannheim).

A 250 µg sample of the colon cell lysate was suspended in a final volume of 80 µl SDS sample buffer; 25 µl were loaded on a SDS-polyacrylamide gel to measure p38 MAPK phosphorylation using western blotting, as described previously. p38 MAPK phosphorylation was detected using antibodies against phosphorylated p38 MAPK (Cell Signaling).

Antibody binding was quantified using image analysis software (Boehringer Mannheim) and samples were compared with a control sample set on 100 arbitrary units.

**Statistical analysis**

Values are presented as mean (SEM) per treatment group. Differences between groups were analysed using the non-parametric Mann-Whitney U test. Body weight changes with time were analysed by one way analysis of variance: p<0.05 was considered significant. SPSS statistical software (SPSS inc., Chicago, USA) was used for analyses.
Colon weights were significantly increased in MAPK inhibitor treated TNBS mice

Colon weight of saline instilled mice treated with vehicle or SB 203580 was similar (81.7 (5.3) mg and 81.3 (6.5) mg respectively) (fig 3). After induction of colitis, colon weight increased to 229.2 (22.2) mg in TNBS colitis, and treatment with SB 203580 caused a further significant increase in colon weight (289.1 (29.1) mg in SB 203580 treated mice) (p<0.05). TNBS administration caused a significant increase in baseline colitis score but on histopathological examination no differences were observed between vehicle and SB 203580 treated TNBS mice. The colitis score of TNBS mice was comparable between vehicle and SB 203580 treated mice (mean total score 13.9 (1.1) and 13.3 (0.4) respectively) (fig 4).

Cellularity of caudal lymph nodes in SB 203580 treated TNBS mice

The total number of cells in the CLN that drain the inflamed colon increased in TNBS colitis from 65.7 (17.1) \times 10^4 cells (saline) to 334 (36.7) \times 10^4 cells (TNBS) (fig 5). Significantly less CLN cells were found in SB 203580 treated mice with colitis compared with vehicle treated mice with colitis (188.6 (44.9) \times 10^4 cells in SB 203580 treated TNBS mice; p<0.05). This effect of SB 203580 in control mice was not observed in saline instilled mice (52.1 (11.2) \times 10^4 cells). Apparently, p38 MAPK is an important regulator of CLN cell number.

Cytokine production

Cytokine production on activation of T cells in the CLN was determined by CD3/CD28 double stimulation (fig 6). In TNBS
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**DISCUSSION**

Our study was designed to explore the role of p38 MAPK in inflammatory bowel disease. To this end, we pharmacologically inhibited p38 MAPK during TNBS colitis using the specific p38 MAPK inhibitor SB 203580. SB 203580 was previously shown to be a highly selective inhibitor of p38 MAPK and at a concentration of 1 µM did not affect a wide range of other kinases, including p42 and p54 MAPK, and phosphatases. In agreement with the reported p38 MAPK inhibitory activity of SB 203580, we showed a significant reduction in p38 MAPK activity in colon cell lysates in mice treated with SB 203580. Furthermore, we found transient activation of p38 MAPK in TNBS instilled mice. Both phosphorylation and enzymatic activity were at a maximum five days after the start of the experiment.

Surprisingly, inhibition of p38 MAPK with SB 203580 in mice with TNBS induced colitis showed dual effects. Mice treated with SB 203580 lost more weight and had higher colon weights. However, we found a reduction in the number of cells present in the CLN. It should be noted that this antiproliferative response could be explained by a specific action of SB 203580 rather than p38 inhibition. Several reports described inhibition of T cell proliferation using the inhibitor SB 203580 but mice with dominant negative p38 and T cells treated with a different p38 MAPK inhibitor, CNI-1493, showed normal T cell proliferation. In contrast, the reduction in cell number may be explained by induction of apoptosis in the CLN of mice treated with SB 203580. However, SB 203580 was reported to specifically inhibit induction of T cell apoptosis, therefore, is seems that the reduction in cell number could be better explained by diminished proliferation.

In line with previous reports, stimulated CLN cells produced significantly less IFN-γ. Furthermore, treatment resulted in significantly lower IL-12p70 concentrations in the colon whereas IL-12p40, TNF-α, and IL-10 concentrations in the colon were unaffected. Interestingly, TNF-α production of CLN cells was increased by SB 203580 treatment. Thus despite reduction of IFN-γ and IL-12p70 production, treatment with SB 203580 exacerbated the disease.

There are several explanations for this unexpected observation. We have recently reported that IFN-γ is not an important disease mediator in TNBS colitis because mice that lack IFN-γ or its receptor are susceptible to TNBS colitis and, in fact, develop more severe disease. It was reported that IL-12 synthesis and specifically IL-12p40 synthesis are dependent on p38 MAPK activation. We found a specific reduction in IL-12p70 and no changes in IL-12p40 concentrations after SB 203580 treatment. The pathogenic importance of IL-12 in TNBS colitis is well known and IL-12 neutralising antibody treatment is highly protective in this model. It should be noted that the two IL-12 subunits, p35 and p40, have different biological functions. IL-12p35 deficient mice are protected against the development of TNBS induced colitis, and in this situation neutralisation of p40 restores the normal sensitivity to TNBS. Hence IL-12p40 is protective, possibly through the activity of IL-12 homodimers or dimerisation with another ligand. Against this background, the combination of a reduction in IL-12p70 without an effect on IL-12 p40 concentration would be expected to be protective but this was not substantiated in our study. The observed changes may have been too small to result in a therapeutic effect or IL-12p35 may have formed heterodimers with a ligand other than p40. It is known that heterodimers of IL-12p35 and Epstein-Barr virus induced gene 3 have proinflammatory effects.

The enhanced wasting observed during colitis in p38 MAPK inhibited animals coincided with enhanced TNF-α production. In accordance with this finding, TNF-α production of T lymphocytes was reported to be only partially dependent on p38 MAPK activation. Furthermore, we have recently shown that SB 203580 increases TNF-α production by macrophages and increased TNF-α production in mast cells has been reported. TNF-α plays an important role in intestinal inflammation, as confirmed in Crohn’s disease and experimental colitis.

Alternatively, it is possible that activation of p38 MAPK occurs downstream of the disease perpetuating signal transduction elements and that inhibition at this level does not affect disease severity. We consider it more likely that cells that play a protective role in intestinal inflammation also need p38 MAPK to function properly. T regulatory cells that produce large amounts of IL-10 are protective in experimental colitis and hence SB 203580 could inhibit the protective T cells present in the lamina propria.

Another explanation for our findings is that inhibition of p38 MAPK results in accumulation of upstream activators of p38 MAPK. SB 203580 binds to the ATP binding site thus preventing phosphorylation of downstream targets, including MAPKAP 2 and ATF-2, although not preventing phosphorylation of p38 MAPK by its upstream activators MKK3 and MKK6. MKK3 and MKK6 can phosphorylate downstream targets other than p38 MAPK, such as the JNK1 and JNK2 pathway. Because JNK2 is involved in Th1 differentiation, p38 MAPK inhibition may paradoxically increase the severity.
of Th1 mediated diseases. It is however also possible that the observed effects are specific for the inhibitor or species used in these experiments and studies with other p38 MAPK inhibitors are needed to elucidate this.

In summary, treatment with the p38 MAPK inhibitor SB 203580 does not ameliorate TNBS colitis although it does prevent IFN-γ and IL-12p70 production. This indicates that p38 MAPK may have a broader role in the mucosal immune response and is not only responsible for the production of proinflammatory cytokines but may also be involved in counterregulatory responses.

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Authors’ affiliations

T ten Hove, B van den Blink, I Pronk, M P Peppelenbosch, S J H van Deventer, Laboratory of Experimental Internal Medicine, Academic Medical Centre, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

P Drillen, Department of Pathology, Academic Medical Centre, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

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