

Early activation of peripheral monocytes with hallmarks of M1 and M2 monocytic cells in excessive alcohol drinkers: a pilot study

Crystal C Walline,¹ Janice S Blum,² Tobyn Linton,³ Darrin Mangiacarne,³ Suthat Liangpunsaku^{4,5,6}

¹Department of Biology, University of North Carolina, Pembroke, North Carolina, USA

²Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

³Fairbanks Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

⁴Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Medicine, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

⁵Roudebush Veterans Administration Medical Center, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

⁶Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

Correspondence to

Dr Suthat Liangpunsaku, Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Department of Medicine, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA; sliangpu@iu.edu

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ABSTRACT

Excessive drinking can lead to the development of immune dysfunction. Our aim is to investigate the effect of alcohol on immune activation from circulating peripheral blood monocytes in excessive drinkers (EDs). Twenty-two EDs and healthy controls were enrolled. Time line follow-back was used to quantify the amount of alcohol consumed in the past 30 days before enrollment. Peripheral blood-derived CD14⁺ monocytes were isolated for gene expression analyses. Serum interleukin (IL)-6, IL-10 and lipopolysaccharides (LPS) were also measured. We found that serum LPS concentrations were significantly higher in EDs compared with controls ($P<0.05$). While no differences in the levels of circulating IL-6 and IL-10 were observed, the relative levels of gene transcripts (RQ) for *IL6* (an M1-polarizing cytokine) and *IL10* (an M2-polarizing cytokine) were significantly higher in peripheral blood-derived monocytes from EDs compared with controls (*IL6*: $P<0.01$. *IL10*: $P<0.05$). EDs exhibit early immune activation of peripheral blood monocyte mRNA transcripts, notably *IL6* and *IL10*. Future studies are needed to explore the clinical implications of our findings and determine whether the levels of *IL6* and *IL10* mRNA expression can be used to identify those with excessive drinking and to monitor for alcohol abstinence.

INTRODUCTION

Endotoxin (or lipopolysaccharides (LPS)) is an important factor driving the pathogenesis of alcohol-induced liver injury.^{1–3} The changes in innate and adaptive immunity in response to LPS can have a profound effect on the severity and progression of alcoholic liver disease (ALD).² Serum levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines interleukin-1 α (IL-1 α), IL-1 β , IL-6 and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF α) increase in patients with ALD, and elevated IL-6 is correlated with increased mortality.^{4,5} This pilot study was designed to investigate if changes in innate immune activation could be detected in patients with excessive alcohol use compared with healthy controls. The plasma levels of IL-6 and IL-10 in these subjects were normal, despite having elevated serum LPS levels. However, early signs of innate immune

cell activation were detectable in peripheral blood monocytes as evidenced by increased *IL6* and *IL10* gene expression. These data indicate evaluating a limited number of gene transcripts as a measure of monocyte activation could be of use to detect early immune system dysfunction in patients with excessive alcohol use.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Human subject recruitment

Twenty-two excessive drinkers (EDs) who were seen at the Fairbanks Drug and Alcohol Treatment Center (Indianapolis, Indiana, USA) were enrolled. All met the criteria for ‘excessive drinking’ according to the National Institute of Health/National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; which are defined as men who drink >4 standard drinks in a day (or >14 per week) and women who drink >3 standard drinks in a day (or >7 per week).⁶ Twenty non-EDs (healthy controls) without known medical or surgical histories were recruited from Richard L. Roudebush Veterans Administration Medical Center in Indianapolis, Indiana. All participants were at least 21 years of age and provided informed consent.

Endotoxin assay

The Endpoint Chromogenic Limulus Amebocyte Lysate test was used to detect LPS endotoxin (Lonza, Allendale, New Jersey, USA).

Analysis for plasma IL-6 and IL-10

ELISAs were performed using Costar EIA/RIA flat-bottomed 96-well plates coated over night with capture antibody diluted in 0.1 M carbonate buffer, pH 9.5. For the remaining steps, all antibodies and human plasma were diluted in phosphate buffered saline (PBS)/1 per cent bovine serum albumin. IL-6 and IL-10 were measured in plasma using a standard ELISA with 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ purified and 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ biotinylated antibodies (BD Biosciences, San Jose, California, USA) and streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR)

Blood was collected in tubes containing sodium heparin (Becton Dickinson), rested overnight at

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22–25°C, and centrifuged at 2000 rpm for 10 min at 22°C; plasma was removed and stored at –80°C until use. One part blood was diluted with one part room temperature PBS. One part Ficoll-Hypaque was layered underneath the blood/PBS mixture and centrifuged at 1600 rpm for 30 min at 22°C. The polymorphonuclear cell (PMN) layer was removed, washed two times with 4°C PBS and counted. Typical recovery was 1 to 3×10^6 PMNs per milliliter blood, and viability was determined by the Trypan blue exclusion method and was generally >95 per cent. Cells were separated into CD14⁺ mononuclear and CD14⁻ non-mononuclear fractions using the Human Pan Monocyte Isolation Kit (Miltenyi Biotec, Auburn, California, USA). Cells were flash frozen and stored at –80°C until use. Total RNA was extracted (RNeasy Mini kit, Qiagen, Valencia, California, USA) and cDNA was generated using the High-capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit; qRT-PCR was performed using commercially available TaqMan primers and the ABI Prism 7500 Fast RT-PCR System (Applied Biosystems, Carlsbad, California, USA). Gene expression was quantitated relative to beta-2 microglobulin mRNA levels and presented as an arbitrary fold change compared with control samples.

Statistical analyses

Statistical significance was determined using the non-parametric Mann-Whitney test with a confidence level of 95 per cent (GraphPad Prism V.6.02). * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$.

RESULTS

Study cohort characteristics

The clinical characteristics of the study patients are shown in [table 1](#). As expected, EDs had significantly higher Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) scores (27.4 ± 8.1 vs 3.3 ± 3.1 , $P < 0.001$) and higher alcohol consumption over the last 30 days (242.5 ± 130 vs 9.9 ± 15.1 standard drinks, $P < 0.001$) compared with controls. There was no significant difference in the levels of gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST) or alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels between groups. EDs had higher levels of serum CDT (3.0 ± 0.8 vs 1.6 ± 0.5 , $P = 0.02$).

Levels of LPS, IL-6 and IL-10 in EDs and controls

The levels of serum LPS in EDs were significantly higher than those in controls (0.26 ± 0.07 vs 0.13 ± 0.03 EU/mL, $P < 0.05$). We next measured the LPS-induced production of cytokines, including IL-6 and IL-10. Interestingly, despite the increased in serum LPS in EDs, we did not observe a difference in the plasma levels of IL-6 (470 ± 484 vs 615 ± 742 pg/mL, in controls and EDs, respectively, $P > 0.05$) and IL-10 (254 ± 172 vs EDs: 365 ± 484 pg/mL, $P > 0.05$) between these two groups.

Early activations of innate immune response in EDs and controls

To determine if early activation of the innate immune system could be detected in EDs due to the increase in the levels of serum LPS, we measured the relative expression of mRNAs for monocyte differentiation markers and cytokines in peripheral blood-derived CD14⁺ monocytes using qRT-PCR. While we did not observe a difference in the

Table 1 Selected demographic, clinical and laboratory characteristics of the study cohort

	Health controls (N = 20)	Excessive drinkers (N=20)	P values
Age (years)	30.7±9.1	36.9±10.0	0.05
Males (N, %)	17 (85)	15 (69)	0.18
Race (Caucasian, N, %)	13 (65)	17 (77)	0.62
Smoking (N, %)	14 (70)	15 (68)	1.00
Height (cm)	178.5±7.7	172.9±8.1	0.06
Weight (kg)	78.2±8.7	77.5±9.8	0.39
BMI (kg/m ²)	29.1±5.3	26.1±3.5	0.09
Waist circumference (cm)	103.1±15.9	93.1±10.0	0.06
AUDIT-C scores	3.3±3.1	27.4±8.1	<0.001
Total standard drinks last 30 days	9.9±15.1	242.5±130.0	<0.001
AST (U/L)	31.1±17.3	23.5±7.1	0.15
ALT (U/L)	22.2±16.5	25.2±11.5	0.26
Albumin (g/dL)	4.1±0.2	3.7±0.4	0.03
Total protein (g/dL)	7.8±0.6	6.4±0.6	<0.01
GGT (U/L)	29.0±13.4	32.3±24.1	0.63
% CDT	1.6±0.5	3.0±0.8	0.02
Serum LPS (EU/mL)	0.13±0.03	0.26±0.07	<0.05
Plasma IL-6 (pg/mL)	470±484	615±742	0.09
Plasma IL-10 (pg/mL)	254±172	365±484	0.10

ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; AUDIT-C, Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test; BMI, body mass index; CDT, carbohydrate-deficient transferrin; GGT, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase; IL, interleukin; LPS, lipopolysaccharides.

plasma levels of IL-6 and IL-10, we found that *Il6* (associated with M1-polarization) and *Il10* (associated with M2-polarization) gene transcripts were significantly increased in EDs compared with controls ([figure 1A,B](#)). However, we did not find a difference in transcript levels for other M1 monocyte differentiation markers (*Il1b*, *Tnf* and *Ccl2*) and membrane protein markers of the M2 phenotype (mannose receptor (*Mrc1*)) ([figure 1C–G](#)). Lastly, despite increased serum LPS, EDs did not have the alteration in the gene expression of toll-like receptor 4, the binding target of LPS ([figure 1H](#)). These results indicate that excessive alcohol consumption leads to an early activation of peripheral monocytes with increased transcription of a limited subset of hallmark cytokines *Il6* and *Il10*.

DISCUSSION

Circulating monocytes and macrophages are acutely sensitive to changes in metabolites and nutrients, inflammatory stimuli and tissue damage.⁷ We recently reported an increase in the levels of LPS and markers of monocyte activations, notably soluble CD14 and soluble CD163 among EDs.³ At the cellular levels, a subset of circulating monocytes and macrophages has been identified and distinguished based on transcriptional profiles, cell surface marker expression and functions, such as cytokine and chemokine release.^{7,8} At the extremes are dedicated M1 cells associated with the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines (eg, IL-6) and pathogen clearance.⁹ Conversely, M2 cells mediate immune suppression and tissue remodeling/regeneration.⁹ *Il10* gene expression is associated with M2 cells depending on the context of co-expressed signaling molecules.⁸ Changes in

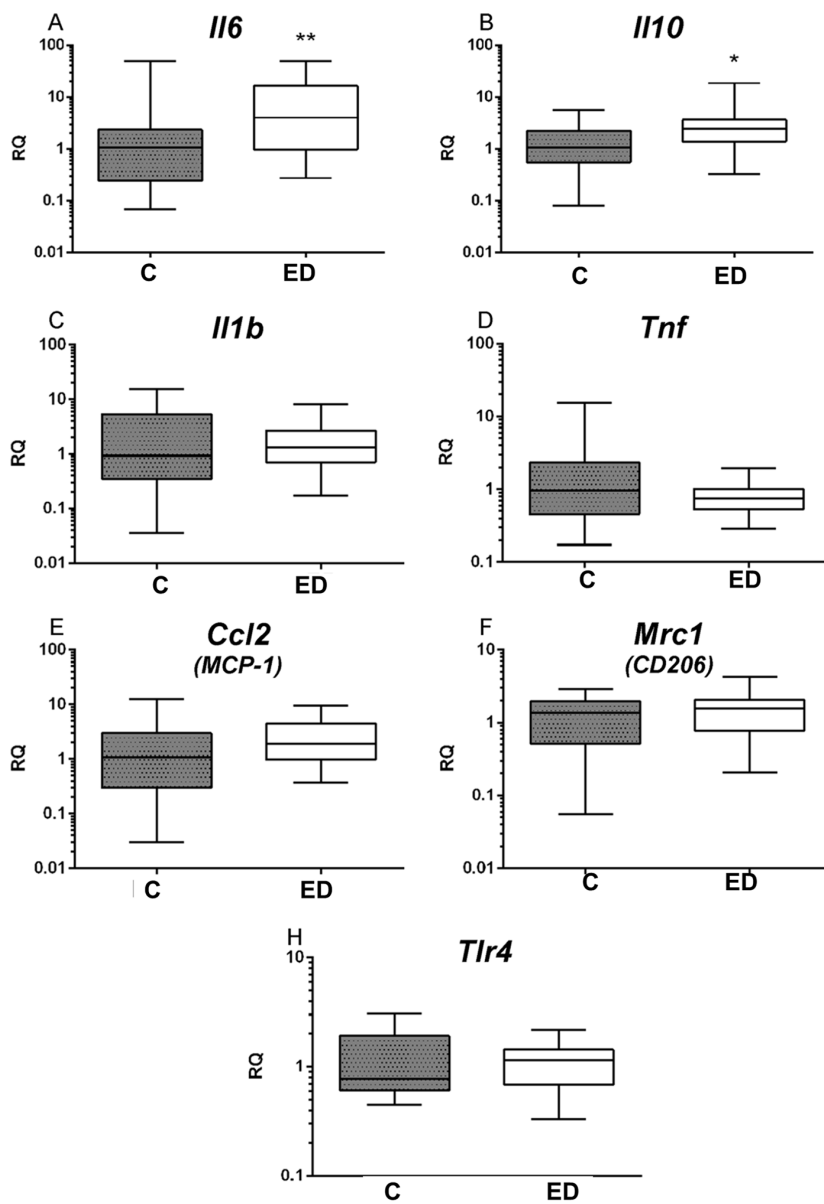


Figure 1 Excessive alcohol drinking induces increased expression of *I/6* and *I/10* gene transcripts in peripheral blood monocytes. CD14⁺ monocytes were separated from other polymorphonuclear cell with the Human Pan Monocyte Isolation Kit. Total RNA from CD14⁺ monocytes was reverse transcribed and analyzed by qRT-PCR for expression of monocyte/macrophage differentiation markers. The relative expression of *I/6* and *I/10* gene transcripts were significantly increased in the excessive drinkers (ED) compared with controls (C) (*I/6*, **P<0.01; *I/10*, *P<0.05). RQ, Relative quantification.

serum IL-6 and IL-10 production from activated, circulating monocytes/macrophages are observed in several inflammatory disorders including multiple sclerosis, type 1 and type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome, obesity, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and ALD.¹⁰⁻¹⁴

In EDs, CD14⁺ peripheral blood monocytes displayed a significant increase in *I/6* and *I/10* transcripts. We did not distinguish whether this reflects the presence of multiple distinct monocyte subsets or a continuum of circulating monocytic cells. However, Kupffer cells, the resident liver macrophages, produce both IL-6 and IL-10 as an innate immune response to liver damage.^{15 16} LPS stimulation of Kupffer cells induces IL-6 production which transiently activates STAT3, leading to the production of

pro-inflammatory cytokines.² In contrast, IL-6 can also activate hepatocytes, hepatic stellate cells and sinusoidal endothelial cells which result in downstream signaling that protects against liver injury, promotes liver regeneration and regulates liver fibrosis and inflammation.¹⁷⁻¹⁹ IL-10 causes a prolonged activation of STAT3 in Kupffer cells, leading to an anti-inflammatory response by attenuating LPS, TNF α and complement activation, resulting in dampened liver inflammation.^{2 17} The interplay of IL-6 and IL-10 in liver inflammation and disease has been demonstrated in animal studies.^{20 21} Although IL-10 is associated with anti-inflammatory effects, the immune suppressing effects of prolonged IL-10 production may enhance the susceptibility of heavy drinkers to viruses such as hepatitis

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B or HIV, as IL-10 appears to favor virus infection and persistence.^{22 23}

The strengths of this study are the prospective design and the well-characterized cohort of EDs. However, our pilot study consisted of a small sample size. Future studies in a larger cohort are needed to confirm our observation. In addition, a recent study demonstrated that the increase in immune/inflammatory changes in response to the LPS is more prominent in female drinkers.²⁴ The study design to explore the gender differences in the expression of the gene transcript on peripheral blood mononuclear cells in responses to alcohol is warranted.

In summary, our pilot study suggested that the changes in the *Il6* and *Il10* transcripts (in the absence of elevated plasma/serum cytokines) may be an early indicator of metabolic change associated with excessive alcohol consumption. Future studies are needed to explore the clinical implications of our findings and determine whether the levels of *Il6* and *Il10* mRNA expression can be used to identify those with excessive drinking and to monitor for alcohol abstinence.

Contributors Conceived and designed the experiments and wrote the paper: CCW, JB and SL. Subject recruitment: TL and DM. Performed the experiments and analyzed the data: CCW and SL. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: JB and SL. All authors have read and approved the final draft of the manuscript.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Obtained.

Ethics approval The study design and protocol were approved by the Institutional Review Board at the Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI), Richard L. Roudebush VAMC Research and Development Program and at Fairbanks Alcohol Rehabilitation Center.

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