

Changes in the cytokine expression of peripheral Treg and Th17 cells in children with rotavirus enteritis

HUAIFU DONG¹, SEHUA QU¹, XIN CHEN¹, HONGWEI ZHU¹, XIAOYAN TAI¹ and JIAHUA PAN²

¹Department of Pediatrics, The First Affiliated Hospital of Bengbu Medical College, Bengbu, Anhui 233004;

²Department of Neurology, Anhui Provincial Hospital, Hefei, Anhui 230000, P.R. China

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Abstract. The aim of the present study was to investigate the changes in the cytokine expression of peripheral regulatory T cells (Treg) and T helper 17 (Th17) cells in children with rotavirus (RV) enteritis. In total, 102 children with RV enteritis were recruited for the observation group, while 30 healthy cases were included in the control group. Peripheral blood samples were collected from the individuals in the two groups, after which flow cytometry was conducted to detect the proportion of Treg and Th17 cells. In addition, ELISA was used to determine the levels of the cytokines, interleukin (IL)-10, transforming growth factor (TGF)- β , IL-17 and IL-6. When compared with the control group, the proportion of Treg cells and level of TGF- β in the peripheral blood of the children with RV enteritis were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$); however, the proportion of Th17 cells and the serum levels of IL-17 and IL-6 in the peripheral blood of children with RV enteritis were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$). In conclusion, the present study identified an imbalance in the proportion of peripheral blood Treg/Th17 cells, and subsequently in the expression of cytokines, in children with RV enteritis. Thus, detecting the proportion of peripheral blood Treg/Th17 cells in children with RV enteritis, or the changes in the levels of serum cytokines, is of clinical significance for further investigation into the pathogenesis of RV enteritis.

Introduction

Rotavirus (RV) infection is a common disease worldwide. Although the infection occurs in children and adults, children are more commonly infected. RV is currently the main pathogen that causes severe acute diarrhea in infants (1). In developing countries, 20-50% of hospitalized children aged

<5 years are infected with RV enteritis, which can lead to the mortality of 600,000 children worldwide each year (2,3). RV primarily affects the epithelial cells of the intestinal villi, resulting in induction of the immune system, predominantly the mucosal immune response. The majority of previous studies have focused on RV infection prevention through humoral immunity, while there are only a few studies investigating cellular immune responses. The majority of the intestinal epithelium is a collection of T lymphocytes in lymph nodes; thus, investigating the role of antiviral cell-mediated immunity in the gut is particularly important (4). With the increasing number of studies investigating the abnormal immune response and the mechanism underlying RV infection in the body, a variety of cellular immune responses associated with RV cells and cytokines have been demonstrated to be involved in the inflammatory response (5,6). An imbalance in the proportion of regulatory T cells (Treg)/T helper 17 cells (Th17), and the subsequent expression of cytokines, has become the theoretical basis for the study of various autoimmune disorders and other diseases (7-9). Therefore, the aim of the present study was to examine the changes in the cytokine expression of Treg/Th17 cells in the peripheral blood of children with RV enteritis, in order to further investigate the immunomodulatory effects and clinical significance of the Treg/Th17 imbalance in the pathogenesis of RV enteritis.

Subjects and methods

General data. In total, 102 children admitted to the First Affiliated Hospital of Bengbu Medical College (Bengbu, China) due to infectious diarrhea between December 2011 and December 2013 were recruited for the study. The children were diagnosed with an RV enteritis infection through polymerase chain reaction inspection, and bowel RV (+) and bacterial culture (-) tests combined with typical clinical manifestations. The infected children had no previous history of disease, had good nutrition and had never used immunosuppressants. Of the 102 children, 59 were male and 43 were female, with an age range between 3 months and 3 years (mean age, 17.5 ± 6.6 months). A total of 30 healthy children examined in the hospital during the same time period were selected as the control group. The control group included 19 males and 11 females, with an age range between 2 months and 3 years (mean age, 18.5 ± 6.5 months). No statistically significant differ-

Correspondence to: Dr Jiahua Pan, Department of Neurology, Anhui Provincial Hospital, 139 Jiefang Road, Hefei, Anhui 230000, P.R. China
E-mail: jiahuapan@126.com

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ences with regard to age, gender and weight ($P>0.05$) were observed between the two groups. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, and with approval from the Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Bengbu Medical College. Written informed consent was obtained from the participants' parents or guardians.

Sample collection. A fasting venous blood sample (3 ml) was collected from each individual in the two groups in the morning and divided into two parts. One part was used for anticoagulation density gradient centrifugation (10,000 \times g, 10 min, room temperature) to obtain peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs), for which the PBMC density was adjusted to 2×10^6 cells/ml for flow cytometry. The other part was centrifuged at 5,000 \times g for 10 min, after which the supernatant was obtained and stored at -80°C for ELISA analysis.

Treg cell detection. A 200- μl sample of cell suspension was added to two test tubes, which were marked as the isomorphic control and the sample. Subsequently, 10 μl artificial antigen PerCP-CD4 mAb (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) and 10 μl artificial antigen FITC-CD25 mAb (BD Biosciences) were added to the sample test tube, while 10 μl PerCP-CD4 mAb and 10 μl FITC-Ig-G1 mAb (BD Biosciences) were added to the isomorphic control tube and mixed. The test tubes were incubated in the dark at room temperature for 30 min, and flow cytometry (FC 500; Beckman Coulter, Inc., Miami, FL, USA) was conducted following washing and resuspension, using CXP software (Beckman Coulter).

Th17 cell detection. A 2×10^6 cells/ml sample of PBMC suspension was added to a 24-well culture plate, with 1 ml in each well. Phorbol myristate acetate (20 ng/ml; Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA), ionomycin (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$; Sigma-Aldrich) and monensin (2 nmol/ml; Sigma-Aldrich) were added to each well and the plates were incubated in a CO_2 incubator at 37°C for 4 h. Subsequently, the cells were collected and divided into isomorphic control and sample test tubes, after which 10 μl PerCP-CD4 mAb was added and the tubes were incubated in the dark at room temperature for 30 min. Following washing with phosphate-buffered saline, the cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde. The cells were maintained at room temperature for 20 min, parting medium (Dingguo Biotechnology, Inc., Beijing, China) was added and the solution was left for 10 min. Following centrifugation at 10,000 \times g for 10 min at room temperature, the supernatant was discarded and the cells were resuspended. Next, 10 μl PE-IL-17mAb artificial antigen (BD Biosciences) was added to the sample test tube, while 10 μl PE-Ig-G1mAb (BD Biosciences) was added to the isomorphic control test tube. The tubes were incubated at room temperature in the dark for 1 h. Flow cytometry (FC 500; Beckman Coulter, Inc.) was conducted following washing and resuspension, using CXP software.

ELISA. With the frozen blood serum, ELISA kits were used to detect the levels of interleukin (IL)-10, transforming growth factor (TGF)- β , IL-17 and IL-6, according to the manufacturer's instructions (R&D Systems, Inc., Minneapolis, MN, USA). Three repeated wells were set for each sample and standard product, and the optical density was measured at 492 nm using

a microplate reader (Bio-Rad 680; Bio-Rad, Inc., Hercules, CA, USA).

Statistical analysis. All data were analyzed using SPSS 13.0 statistical software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Measurement data were analyzed using the t-test and are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation. The count data were analyzed using the χ^2 test. $P<0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Changes in the proportion of Treg and Th17 cells in the peripheral blood of children infected with RV. Following the detection of cell surface marker molecules by flow cytometry, the results revealed that the proportion of Treg cells in children with RV enteritis was significantly decreased when compared with the control group ($P<0.05$). However, the Th17 cell proportion was significantly increased in the RV enteritis patients when compared with the control group ($P<0.05$; Figs. 1 and 2).

Cytokine expression changes in the peripheral blood plasma of children infected with RV. ELISA results are shown in Fig. 3. When compared with the control group, the levels of IL-10 and TGF- β in the peripheral blood serum of the RV group were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$). However, the levels of IL-17 and IL-6 were significantly increased in the RV group when compared with the control group ($P<0.05$).

Discussion

RV enteritis is the prime cause of infectious diarrhea in infants in China and worldwide. The high incidence rate, acute onset and rapid change of illness have attracted the attention of clinical professionals, and numerous clinical studies have investigated the virological characteristics, infectious epidemiology and clinical control of RV enteritis (10). However, there are few published studies investigating the underlying mechanism of the immune response to RV enteritis, and particularly on cell immunity (11). A number of studies have shown that balances between Th1/Th2 cells and Th17/Treg cells exist in the body's immune system; the imbalance of which is frequently the basis of certain autoimmune diseases. Th17 and Treg cells have been identified as members of the CD4^+ T cell family (12,13). Previous studies have shown that when the Th1/Th2 imbalance theory is unable to account for certain diseases caused by immune system disorders, the Th17/Treg imbalance theory may provide a subsequent explanation (14,15). The present study found that the proportion of Treg cells in the peripheral blood of children infected with RV enteritis decreased significantly, as compared with the control group, whilst the increase in the proportion of Th17 cells was marked. These observations indicate that a Th17/Treg cell imbalance occurs in patients with RV enteritis, which may be one of the underlying causes of RV.

Th17 cells are a T cell subpopulation that has been identified to be different from the Th1 and Th2 subtypes, which secrete IL-17, IL-6 and other cytokines. Th17 cells play an important role in autoimmune diseases, infections, cancer and other

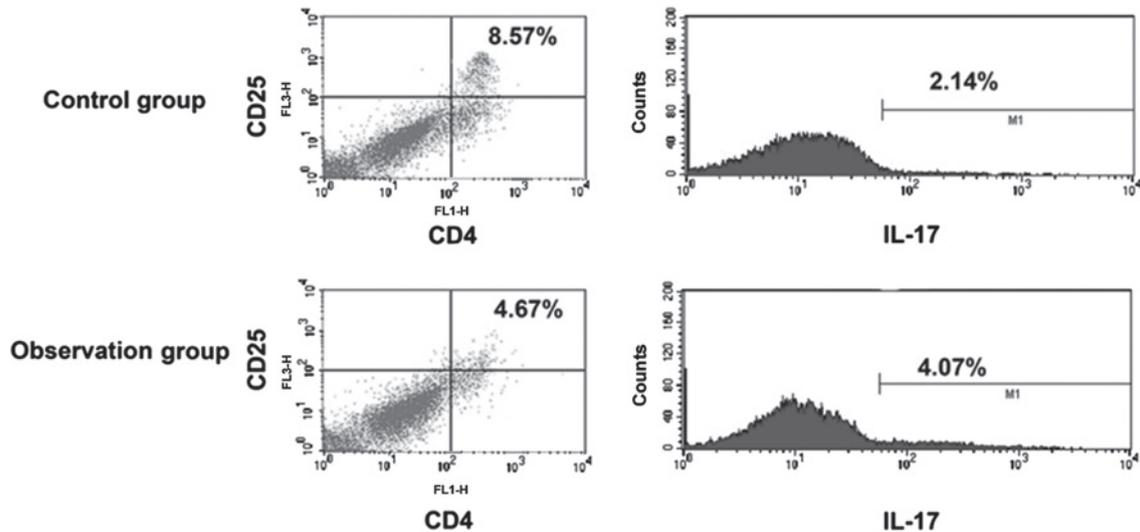


Figure 1. Representative figure showing the proportion of regulatory T cells (CD25⁺CD4⁺) and T helper 17 (IL-17⁺) cells in the serum samples of the two groups, as determined by flow cytometry. IL, interleukin.

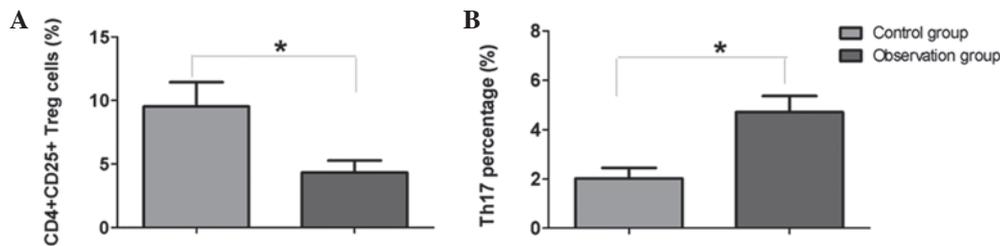


Figure 2. Comparison of (A) Treg cell (CD4⁺CD25⁺) and (B) Th17 cell proportions between the two groups. *P<0.05. Treg, regulatory T cells; Th17, T helper 17.

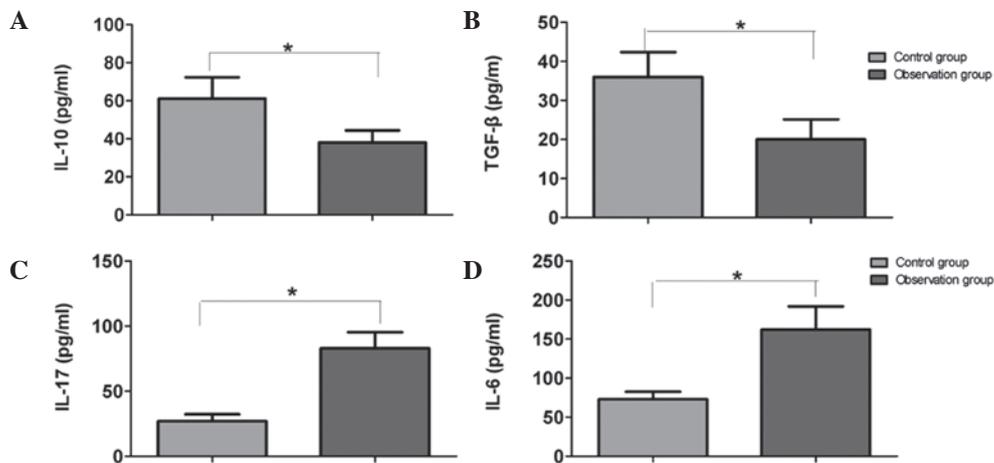


Figure 3. Comparison of the serum levels of (A) IL-10, (B) TGF-β, (C) IL-17 and (D) IL-6 between the two groups. *P<0.05. IL, interleukin; TGF, transforming growth factor.

diseases (16). Animal models have confirmed their synthesis of the proinflammatory cytokines, IL-17, IL-6 and TNF-α, which are involved in inflammatory response (17). Studies have also hypothesized that Th17 cells play a more important role in the pathogenesis of several inflammatory diseases, as compared with Th1/Th2 cells. IL-17 is a proinflammatory cytokine that can cause the upregulation of chemokines and the invasion of inflammatory cells in tissues (18,19). IL-6 is

a pleiotropic cytokine that functions within a variety of cell types, which adjusts a number of aspects of innate and adaptive immunity (20). The present study demonstrated that the expression levels of IL-17 and IL-6 in the peripheral blood of children with RV were significantly increased when compared with the control group.

Treg cells are a T cell subpopulation with immunosuppressive effects that enable active and effective control over the

function of other immune cells. Changes in the number of Treg cells or inhibition of their activity may result in the occurrence and development of autoimmune diseases (21). Treg cells primarily secrete IL-10 and TGF- β (22-24). Kim *et al* (25) revealed the impact of Tregs on the immune response during RV infection. Furthermore, Chen *et al* (26) found that detection of the serum level of IL-10 was of great significance for RV clinical diagnosis. Jiang *et al* (27) also confirmed that IL-6, IL-10 and other cytokines play a potential role in the pathogenesis of RV enteritis. The current study revealed a significant decrease in the levels of IL-10 and TGF- β in the peripheral blood of children infected with RV when compared with the control subjects, which is in line with the decrease in the Treg cell proportion in the peripheral blood. Nish *et al* (28) found that IL-6 exhibited an inhibitory effect on Treg cells, and Hou *et al* (29) showed that IL-6 and IL-17 promoted viral persistence via the inhibition of apoptosis and the synergistic function of cytotoxic T cells. These results indicate that a Th17 and Treg disorder destroys the basis of the immune balance, exacerbates viral infections and promotes the occurrence of RV enteritis.

In conclusion, an imbalance in the proportion of Treg/Th17 cells and the expression of cytokines in the peripheral blood of children with RV enteritis may be one of the underlying pathogenesises. This conclusion has important clinical value with regard to the detection of Treg/Th17 cells and cytokine expression for the diagnosis, treatment and prognosis judgment of RV enteritis.

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