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Anti-inflammatory recombinant TSG-6 stabilizes the progression of focal retinal degeneration in a murine model

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Abstract

Background: Inflammatory responses are detected in the retina of patients with age-related macular degeneration and *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice on rd8 background, (*Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice) a model that develops progressive age-related macular degeneration-like retinal lesions including focal photoreceptor degeneration, abnormal retinal pigment epithelium and A2E accumulation. Tumor necrosis factor-inducible gene 6 protein is an anti-inflammatory protein and has been shown to improve myocardial infarction outcome and chemically injured cornea in mice by suppressing inflammation. In this study, we evaluated the effect of an intravitreal injection of recombinant TSG-6 on the retinal lesions of *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice.

Methods: Recombinant TSG-6 (400 ng) was administered by intravitreal injection into the right eye of six-week-old *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice. Their left eye was injected with phosphate-buffered saline as a control. Funduscopy pictures were taken before injection and sequentially once a month after injection. The mice were killed two months after injection and the ocular histology examined. Retinal A2E, a major component of lipofuscin, was measured by high performance liquid chromatography. The microarray of ocular mRNA of 92 immunological genes was performed. The genes showing differentiated expression in microarray were further compared between the injected right eye and the contralateral (control) eye by [real-time quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction] qRT-PCR.

Results: The continuous monitoring of the fundus for two months showed a slower progression or alleviation of retinal lesions in the treated right eyes as compared with the untreated left eyes. Among 23 pairs of eyes, the lesion levels improved in 78.3%, stayed the same in 8.7% and progressed in 13.0%. Histology confirmed the clinical observation. Even though there was no difference in the level of A2E between the treated and the untreated eyes, microarray analysis of 92 immune genes showed that *IL-17a* was substantially decreased after the treatment. Expression of *TNF-α* showed a similar pattern to *IL-17a*. The results were consistent in duplicated arrays and confirmed by qRT-PCR.

Conclusions: We concluded that intravitreal administration of recombinant TSG-6 might stabilize retinal lesions in *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice on rd8 background. Modulation of ocular immunological gene expressions, especially *IL-17a*, could be one of the mechanisms.

Keywords: Age-related macular degeneration, Animal model, *IL-17a*, *TNF-α*, TSG-6, Treatment

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Background

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a common cause of irreversible central blindness in elderly patients worldwide [1]. The pathological features of this neurodegenerative disease include degeneration and atrophy of the photoreceptors and the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) in the macula. The advanced stage of AMD presents as the exudative/neovascular or 'wet' form with choroidal neovascularization, and the geographic atrophy or 'dry' form with loss of the photoreceptors and RPE. Except for the suppression of choroidal neovascularization, there are few options for AMD intervention. Care for intermediate AMD and dry AMD is limited to risk factor management. Smoking cessation, body mass reduction, and specific vitamins and nutrient supplements have been reported to slow disease progression [2].

We have previously reported that genetically engineered *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice on rd8 background (*Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-}) developed a broad spectrum of AMD-like pathology with early onset and high penetrance [3-5]. The retinal abnormalities of this strain include focal deep retinal lesions, photoreceptor disorganization and degeneration, retinal pigment epithelial degeneration and atrophy, A2E accumulation, and some with choroidal neovascularization. The spontaneous retinal lesions are generally symmetric in both eyes and become worse with age. We have successfully demonstrated the beneficial effects of long-term dietary intake of long-chain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (n-3) to alleviate the retinal lesions of *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice. Chow rich in n-3 was able to decelerate the retina lesions observed by funduscopy, reserve the retinal structure observed by histology and reduce the A2E level (retina autofluorescence component) measured by HPLC [6]. We also reported that the subretinal injection of an adeno-associated virus vector in which a portion of the soluble vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptor gene was cloned to trap excess VEGF-A either stabilizes or arrests the progression of retinal lesions in *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice [7]. This strain was on rd8 background (unpublished data), but exhibited 100% penetrance and more prominent focal lesions at an earlier age compared with the rd8 with a single base deletion in the *Crb1* gene [8]. Due to the multiple functions of a gene and disturbance of the whole pathway when key genes are disrupted, the loss of *Ccl2* and *Cx3cr1* on rd8 background could cause the malfunction of pathways other than the chemokine and chemokine receptor. This is probably why a broad spectrum of pathological features was observed in the inbred strain. We have characterized the abnormalities in macrophage immunology, oxidative stress and chaperone chemistry in the retinal

tissue of *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice [3,4,6,7,9-17]. The evidence collected from previous studies on this mouse model has encouraged us to test other potential options for AMD therapy.

Inflammation, among other factors, has been suggested to play an important role in AMD pathogenesis. Elevated inflammatory mediators have been found in the retinal tissues of AMD patients and *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice [6,7,9,11,13]. Tumor necrosis factor-inducible gene 6 protein (TSG-6) was found to be anti-inflammatory and has been shown to improve myocardial infarction outcome and chemically injured cornea in mice by reducing inflammation in the heart and cornea, respectively [18-23]. In this study, we explored the potential beneficial effect of intravitreal administration of TSG-6 on the retinal lesion of *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice. Funduscopy, histology, the level of retinal lipofuscin and determination of immune response-related molecules were used to evaluate the effects of the intervention.

Methods

Animals and treatment

Ccl2^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice on rd8 background and wild type control (C57BL/6) were bred in-house. The study was conducted in compliance with the ARVO statement for the use of animals, and all animal experiments were performed under protocols approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of National Eye Institute, National Institutes of Health, USA.

A one-time intravitreal injection of 400 ng of recombinant TSG-6 (R&D Systems, (Minneapolis, MN, USA), Cat. No. 2326-TS) in 1 µL volume was performed into the right eye of six-week-old *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice on rd8 background (n = 31). Their left eye was administered 1 µL phosphate-buffered saline by intravitreal injection and served as the control. Eyes were harvested two months after the injection for various measurements. The retina of C57BL/6 was used for gene expression assay control.

Fundus photography

A Karl Storz veterinary ophthalmoscope (Karl Storz, Tuttingen, Germany) coupled with a Nikon D90 digital camera was used for taking mouse fundus photographs before the injection and every month after the injection for two months [24]. The fundus photograph was taken after pupil dilation (1% tropicamide ophthalmic solution; Alcon Inc., Fort Worth, TX, USA) and an intraperitoneal injection of ketamine (1.4 mg/mouse) and xylazine (0.12 mg/mouse) was used for systemic anesthesia. We evaluated the lesion changes by comparing sequential photographs taken in the same fundus area of each eye. Progression was defined as a > 10% increase in the

number of retinal lesions (Grade +1), a > 50% increase in the lesion size in at least one out of three of the lesions (Grade +2), more than five fused lesions or the appearance of more than two chorioretinal scars (Grade +3), or diffuse chorioretinal scars (Grade +4) in comparison with the previous observation. Regression was defined as a > 10% decrease in the number of retinal lesions (Grade -1), a > 50% decrease in lesion size in at least one out of three of the lesions (Grade -2), a > 50% disappearance of retinal lesions (Grade -3) or a total disappearance of retinal lesions. To avoid bias, evaluation of the pictures was conducted by a masked observer. The lesion scores of each eye were estimated by cross-comparison of the same area based on above criteria.

Histology

Whole eyes were fixed in 4% glutaraldehyde-10% formalin and then embedded in methacrylate. The eyes were serially sectioned in the vertical pupillary-optic nerve plane. Each eye was cut into six sections. All sections containing the entire eye were stained with hematoxylin and eosin. If an ocular lesion was observed, another six to twelve sections were cut through the lesion. These slides were stained with Periodic Acid Schiff stain to highlight Bruch's membrane and the basement membrane of small neovascular vessels.

Transmission electron microscopy

The whole eyes were fixed in 2% glutaraldehyde and 2% paraformaldehyde. The tissue was embedded in Durcupan epoxy resin. Six 1 μ m-thick sections stained with toluidine blue were examined under light microscopy. Based on the lesions shown on the thick sections, ultrathin sections of these lesions were taken and stained with uranyl acetate and lead citrate for examination under a JEOL1010 electron microscope (JEOL USA, Inc., Peabody, MA, USA). Four eyes from two mice were used for transmission electron microscopy.

Retinal lipofuscin extraction and quantification

A2E ([2,6-dimethyl-8-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-1E,3E,5E,7E-octatetra-enyl]-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-[4-methyl-6(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl) 1E,3E,5E,7E-hexatrienyl]-pyridinium) is the major component of lipofuscin fluorophores generated from the visual cycle flux of all-trans-retinal. The molecule is particularly relevant to aging and AMD pathogenesis [25]. The mice were kept in the dark for > 12 hours before they were killed. The whole eyes were removed in a dark room under dim red light and homogenized. A2E was extracted with chloroform and methanol as previously described [26]. The extracts dissolved in methanol were separated by HPLC (Agilent 1100 LC, Wilmington, DE, USA) and detected by an UV detector at a wavelength

of 435 nm. A gradient of 40% to 95% acetonitrile and H₂O in 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid was used to elute A2E on a reverse-phase C18 column (Agilent, eclipse XD8-C18, 5 μ m, 4.6 \times 150 mm) at a flow-rate of 1.0 mL/min. A2E was quantified using external A2E standards [27].

cDNA synthesis

Total RNA from mouse retina and RPE was extracted using Trizol (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). cDNA was synthesized using 10 μ g total RNA in a total volume of 100 μ L using reverse transcriptase (TaqMan reverse transcriptase reagents, Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA).

TaqMan gene expression array

The array to identify altered immune response gene expression after TSG-6 treatment was performed using a TaqMan Array Mouse Immune Response 96-well Plate according to the manufacturer's protocols (Applied Biosystems). The plate contained 92 assays to immune response-associated genes and four assays to candidate endogenous control genes. The genes are listed in Additional file 1: Table S1. The cDNA (100 μ L) was mixed with H₂O and 2X TaqMan Universal PCR Mix (Applied Biosystems) to make 2,500 μ L of master mix that was evenly loaded into each well (25 μ L/well). The reaction was run on an ABI 7500 System (Applied Biosystems). Expression values were determined with DataAssist v2.0 Software (Applied Biosystems).

Quantification of gene expression by [real-time quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction] qRT-PCR

The synthesis of the cDNA was described above. The primers and probe for *IL-17a* and *TNF- α* were purchased from Applied Biosystems as inventoried TaqMan gene expression reagents. Relative qRT-PCR was performed according to manufacturer instructions. To determine the cycle threshold (Ct) values, the threshold level of fluorescence was set manually in the early phase of PCR amplification. ABI SDS 1.3.1 software and the 2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ Ct} analysis method were used to determine relative amounts of product using *GAPDH* as an endogenous control. The relative expression was normalized first by the level of *GAPDH* from the same cDNA sample and again normalized to the transcript level in untreated eyes due to treatment. Each sample was analyzed in triplicate.

Statistical analysis

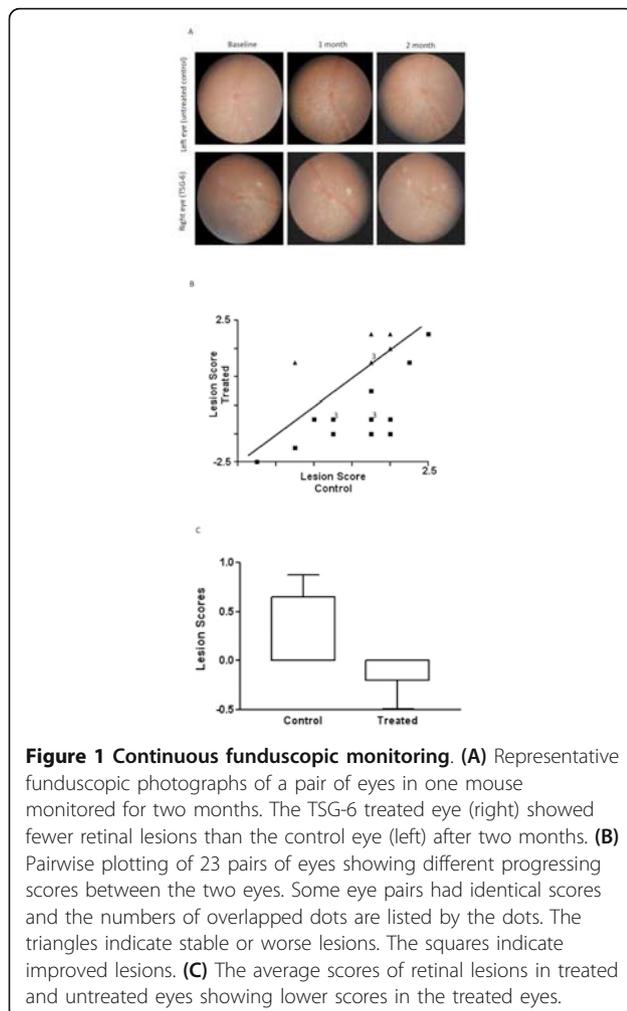
The rates of progression and regression between groups were compared by the Chi-square test. Multiple means were compared by paired *T*-test. Differences were considered significant when *P* < 0.05.

Results

Two independent experiments (n = 22 in the first experiment, n = 9 in the second experiment) were performed and yielded repeatable results.

TSG-6 arrested retinal lesions

The right eyes that received TSG-6 showed retinal lesion arrests as compared with the contralateral left eyes (control), in which the retinal lesions progressed two months after injection (Figure 1A). The plot of 23 pairs of eyes showed that 16 treated eyes were healthier, four treated eyes remained at the same lesion scales and three treated eyes became worse (increased size and number of the lesions) relative to the contralateral eye by funduscopic examination two months after injection (Figure 1B). The natural course of the retinal lesions in *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice is to worsen with time [4]; therefore, most untreated left eyes showed worsened lesions. The average lesion score changes showed improvement (decreased size and number of the lesions) in the treated right eyes compared with the control left eyes ($P < 0.01$; Figure 1C).



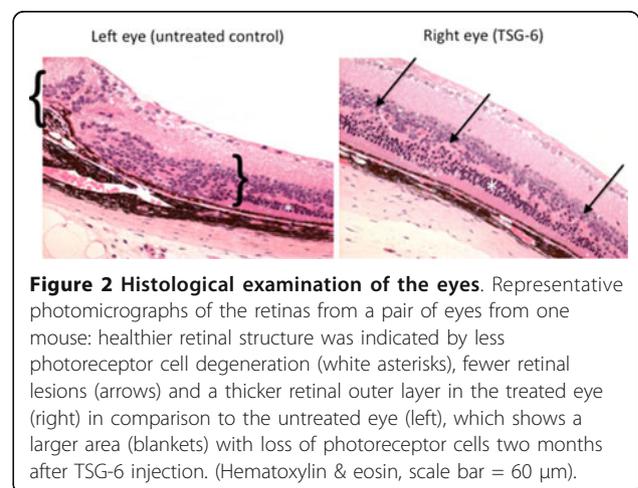
The histological observations indicated better retinal morphology in the treated eyes than in the non-treated eyes, characterized by less photoreceptor atrophy, smaller and fewer retinal lesions and thicker retinal outer layers (Figure 2). The histological examination between the right and left eyes from 10 pairs of eyes revealed a decreased lesion severity in six pairs, similar lesion severity in two pairs and an increased lesion severity in only two pairs two months after injection. The improvement in the eyes with decreased lesion severity identified on routine histology was confirmed by transmission electron microscopy. The retinal ultrastructure illustrated better preserved photoreceptor layers in the treated eyes compared with the untreated eyes. The retina of the untreated eyes showed degeneration of RPE cells, photoreceptors and Bruch's membrane (Figure 3).

TSG-6 intervention did not alter the accumulation of lipofuscin in the retina

There was no statistical difference in the amount of A2E between the treated eyes and the untreated eyes of *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice (Figure 4).

TSG-6 intervention substantially decreased *IL-17a* and *TNF- α* expression

To study the role of TSG-6 on immune response in the *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} retina, we performed a pathway mRNA array for immune response. Although the majority of these genes were suppressed after the treatment, *IL-17a* was consistently down-regulated by a substantial degree in the TSG-6 treated eyes (Figure 5). The quantitative real time PCR assay in an additional five pairs of eyes further confirmed a three-fold decrease of *IL-17a* in the retinal tissue after the treatment (Figure 6). Interestingly, *TNF α* expression showed a similar pattern to *IL-17a* expression (Figure 6).



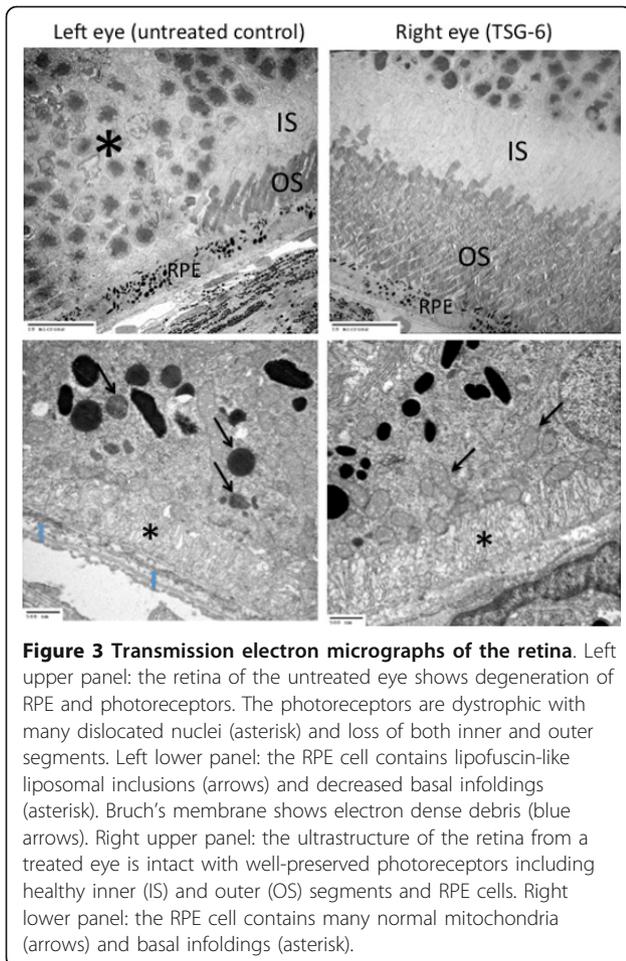


Figure 3 Transmission electron micrographs of the retina. Left upper panel: the retina of the untreated eye shows degeneration of RPE and photoreceptors. The photoreceptors are dystrophic with many dislocated nuclei (asterisk) and loss of both inner and outer segments. Left lower panel: the RPE cell contains lipofuscin-like liposomal inclusions (arrows) and decreased basal infoldings (asterisk). Bruch's membrane shows electron dense debris (blue arrows). Right upper panel: the ultrastructure of the retina from a treated eye is intact with well-preserved photoreceptors including healthy inner (IS) and outer (OS) segments and RPE cells. Right lower panel: the RPE cell contains many normal mitochondria (arrows) and basal infoldings (asterisk).

Discussion

We found that intravitreal delivery of recombinant TSG-6 protein could stabilize the progression of retinal lesions in *Ccl2^{-/-}/Cx3cr1^{-/-}* mice on rd8 background,

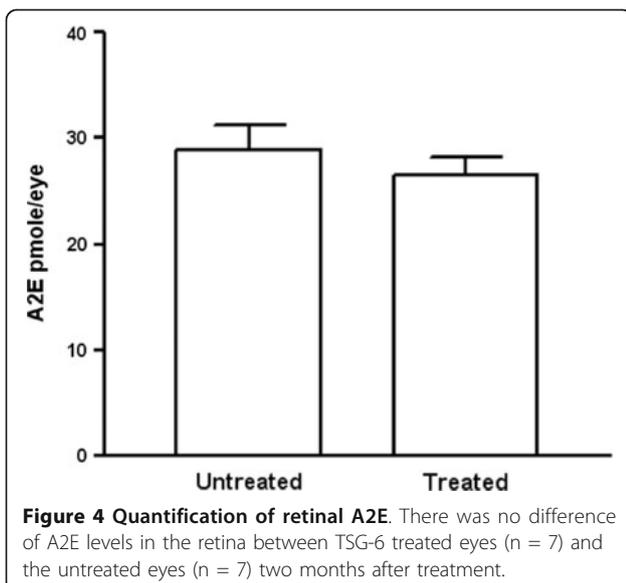


Figure 4 Quantification of retinal A2E. There was no difference of A2E levels in the retina between TSG-6 treated eyes (n = 7) and the untreated eyes (n = 7) two months after treatment.

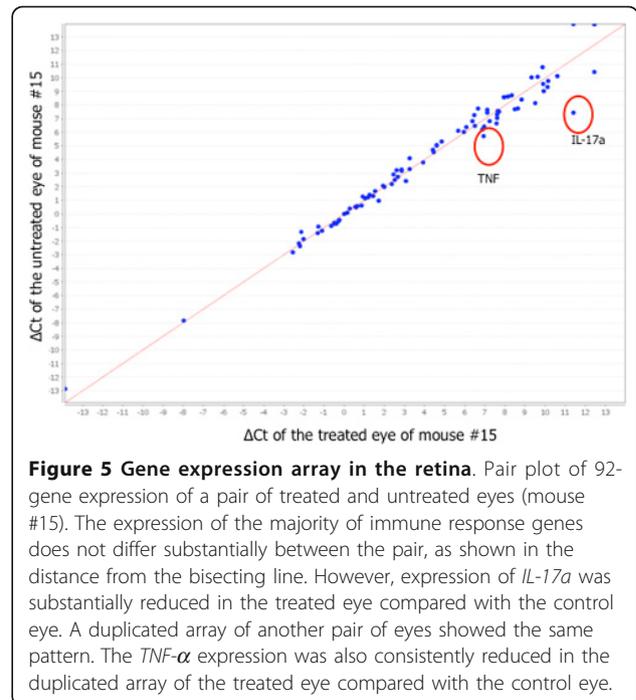


Figure 5 Gene expression array in the retina. Pair plot of 92-gene expression of a pair of treated and untreated eyes (mouse #15). The expression of the majority of immune response genes does not differ substantially between the pair, as shown in the distance from the bisecting line. However, expression of *IL-17a* was substantially reduced in the treated eye compared with the control eye. A duplicated array of another pair of eyes showed the same pattern. The *TNF-α* expression was also consistently reduced in the duplicated array of the treated eye compared with the control eye.

indicated by the better preserved morphology of retinal structure compared with untreated control eyes. The improvement of the degenerative lesion was correlated to the altered immune gene expression, particularly the decreased expression of *IL-17a* and *TNF-α*.

The pro-inflammatory cytokine tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) is one of the primary mediators of the acute phase response. We previously reported an elevated expression of TNF- α in the retina of *Ccl2^{-/-}/Cx3cr1^{-/-}* mice [6]. Of interest in the present study is that expression of the gene for TNF- α was reduced after

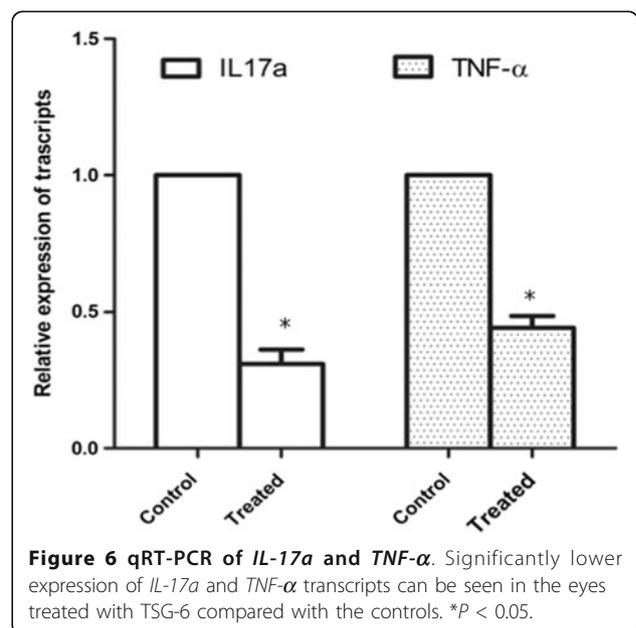


Figure 6 qRT-PCR of *IL-17a* and *TNF-α*. Significantly lower expression of *IL-17a* and *TNF-α* transcripts can be seen in the eyes treated with TSG-6 compared with the controls. **P* < 0.05.

the TSG-6 treatment, an observation that is consistent with the anti-inflammatory effects of the protein [18,20,21,23]. TNF- α and other pro-inflammatory cytokines induce synthesis of TSG-6 in many different cells, but TSG-6 creates a negative feedback loop that modulates the inflammatory response. The protein was previously shown to decrease inflammation by binding to pro-inflammatory fragments of hyaluronan, increasing the inhibitory activity of inter- α -inhibitor, and inhibiting migration of neutrophils [21,23,28]. More recently it was shown to modulate nuclear factor- κ B signaling in resident macrophages by its interaction with CD44 [29]. The anti-inflammatory activity has been directly demonstrated in a number of rodent models of inflammation including models of arthritis [23], carrageenan- or IL-1-induced inflammation in an air pouch [30], myocardial infarction [19], chemical injury to the cornea [22] and peritonitis [29].

We have previously reported that inflammation and oxidative stress are major pathogenetic mechanisms inducing retinal lesions in *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice [6,9,13]. In contrast to our previous intervention studies using this strain [6,7], we did not find an altered A2E level in this study. A2E, a major component of lipofuscin, is generated by a series of oxidative stress-mediated redox reactions [31] and the concentration of A2E is high in the retina of *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice [4]. This might be evidence that the beneficial effects of TSG-6 administration come from anti-inflammatory effects other than the inhibition of oxidative stress.

A subset of effector helper T-cells, IL-17-producing T-cell (Th17), is largely implicated in the pathogenesis of various autoimmune diseases [32]. Autoimmunity has been cited in the pathogenesis of AMD [33-36]. Significantly increased levels of IL-22, a member of the Th17 family, and IL-17 were detected in the serum of AMD patients as compared with non-AMD controls [37]. We found that, out of 92 immune genes tested, *IL-17a* was significantly down-regulated after TSG-6 treatment. This suggests that TSG-6 has a role in the regulation of IL-17 that associates with the retinal lesion. Interestingly, IL-17 was shown to have additive effects with TNF- α and IL-1 on the up-regulation of TSG-6 expression in the synovium of patients with rheumatoid arthritis [38].

Our data cannot exclude mechanisms other than the anti-inflammatory role of TSG-6 in the outcome of the treatment. TSG-6 contains a hyaluronan-binding link domain and thus is a member of the hyaluronan-binding protein family, also called hyaladherins. In addition to its anti-inflammatory effects in binding fragments of hyaluronan, the hyaluronan-binding domain is known to be involved in extracellular matrix stability [39]. Interesting,

a recent study reported that IL-17F, sharing high homology with other IL-17 family members including IL-17A, can regulate extracellular matrix stability and stimulate cartilage degradation by increasing the expression of collagenases (matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-1 and -13) and stromelysin-1 (MMP-3) and by decreasing the expression of their inhibitors (tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-2 and -4), type II collagen, aggrecan and link protein in chondrocytes [40]. It is believed that defective biosynthesis and/or degradation of the extracellular matrix has the potential to alter the morphologic and functional characteristics of Bruch's membrane, an initial site of pathological change during AMD development. The aging of Bruch's membrane was associated with an exponential increase in the percentage of pro-MMPs bound to the membrane [41].

Conclusion

The findings reported here demonstrate that intravitreal delivery of recombinant TSG-6 has a modest effect in delaying or improving the progression of retinal lesions in *Ccl2*^{-/-}/*Cx3cr1*^{-/-} mice on rd8 background. Therefore, TSG-6 may prove to be a supplement to the beneficial effects in AMD treatment obtained by long-term dietary therapy with omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids and subretinal injection of adeno-associated virus encoding soluble VEGF receptor [6,7]. The TSG-6 appeared to act primarily by suppressing inflammation as indicated by its down-regulation of IL-17a and TNF- α .

Additional material

Additional file 1: Table S1. The list of mouse immune response genes.

Abbreviations

A2E: [(2,6-dimethyl-8-(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-1E,3E,5E,7E-octatetraenyl)-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-[4-methyl-6(2,6,6-trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)1E,3E,5E,7E-hexatrienyl]-pyridinium]; AMD: Age-related macular degeneration; Ct: Threshold cycle; HPLC: High performance liquid chromatography; IL: Interleukin; MMP: Matrix metalloproteinase; PCR: Polymerase chain reaction; RPE: Retinal pigment epithelium; TNF: Tumor necrosis factor; Th17: IL-17-producing T-cell; TSG-6: Tumor necrosis factor-inducible gene 6 protein; VEGF: Vascular endothelial growth factor

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Authors' contributions

JT designed the study, conducted molecular assays and the data analysis, and drafted the manuscript. XC, DF and YW carried out the clinical and pathological observation and maintained the records. JZ performed the electron microscope study. JYO and DJP participated in the study design and manuscript revision. CCC initiated and designed the study, analyzed data, graded clinical and pathological scores and critically reviewed the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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